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# DEVELOPMENT OF THE BLACK AND NON-FERROUS METAL INDUSTRY IN UZBEKISTAN

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**Abstract:**
It is known that the mining and metallurgical industry in Uzbekistan is a leading sector of the economy. Therefore, special attention is paid to the expansion of production capacity and efficiency in this area, the widespread use of modern technological capabilities. The fact that the head of our state has paved the way for consistent reforms to ensure the future prospects of Uzbek industry lays the foundation for the development of the mining and metallurgical industry in our country, including the production of ferrous and non-ferrous metals

**Keywords**: non-ferrous metals, economy, industry, metallurgy, ferrous metals, raw materials.

## INTRODUCTION

The reforms carried out in our country in recent years include, first of all, the important and urgent tasks of opening wide opportunities and creating the necessary conditions for the development of our economy and the prosperity of our country. It is a gratifying fact that many industrial enterprises, production and trade facilities have been put into operation, and in particular, the attention to the production of various products based on local raw materials is increasing more than ever.

In the development of the economy of Uzbekistan in the following years, our honorable President Sh.M. Thanks to Mirziyoyev's consistent peace-loving policy, Uzbekistan, which is located in the center of the Central Asian region, has adopted the principle of friendly and mutually beneficial socio-economic cooperation not only with neighboring bordering countries, but also with distant and near foreign countries. the fact that it was aimed at gave good results2. It should be recognized that now Uzbekistan is experiencing a period of historical development. Naturally, in order to move forward, progress and development stages with good results, first of all, it is necessary to develop the economy. Taking into account this important aspect, the head of our country managed to establish strong cooperative relations not only with the countries located in the Central Asian region, but also with far and near foreign countries, in particular, Russia, China, the USA, the European Union and other countries.

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS

I would like to mention another important visit, which shows that Uzbekistan, which has entered a new stage of progress and development, is gaining more and more influence in the international arena. The fact is that at the invitation of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev, the Prime Minister of Hungary Viktor Orban came to our country on an official visit on March 29, 2021. It is interesting to note that this high-level visit and the conducted negotiations were significant as they started a qualitatively new stage of bilateral relations between the two countries. Because during the negotiations, it was emphasized and recognized that there are huge opportunities for bilateral cooperation that have not yet been used. It is important to note that at the end of the negotiations, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev and the Prime Minister of Hungary Viktor

Orbán signed more than 10 documents aimed at expanding the multilateral partnership between the two countries. As part of this official visit, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev and the Prime Minister of Hungary, Viktor Orban, visited the Uzbekistan-Hungary Potato Research Center, established in the Upper Chirchik district of the Tashkent region. This center is engaged in the testing of disease-resistant varieties imported from Hungary and the production of seed potatoes. As a result of innovative methods, it is planned to increase productivity by 30-50 percent in 2021-2023. By 2024, it is planned to grow 21 thousand tons of seed potatoes, and to completely replace the import in this regard. I am citing this example to emphasize that special attention is paid to all sectors for the development of the economy of our country.

Because such large-scale agreements, signed contracts, investments made in our country are naturally considered important factors in accelerating the future development of our country. After all, due to the investments made in our country, bilateral agreements on the development of economic, trade, and cultural sectors with neighboring and other foreign countries, and effective cooperation that is getting stronger and stronger, creative works with high results have been started in all regions of our country. . The work of gradually implementing large-scale projects covering all aspects of our life, all sectors and sectors of our economy is being continued at a rapid pace. The economy of Uzbekistan in the literal sense is becoming a country with stable development and bright prospects.

It is worth noting that expansion, that is, the growth of development, due to the introduction of newly discovered techniques and technologies into production areas and industrial sectors, economic development has accelerated to some extent. By the beginning of the 20th century, as a result of inventions and discoveries made due to technical progress and the development of science, especially as a result of the development of the metallurgical industry, railway systems were expanded, distances were extended, and powerful sea transports and freight vehicles began to operate.

Today, we are living in a period of rapid development and economic development. After gaining independence, Uzbekistan began to restore and strengthen its economic stature in the world arena. The reason why I emphasize this is that in just 30 years, Uzbekistan has turned from a simple agrarian republic of the Soviet Empire into a country with a stable and rapidly developing economy, industry, and various production sectors 3 . Because thanks to the gained independence, the traditions of labor, which have been in existence for centuries, have been restored in various spheres of production, and the lost experiences in industry, trade, and market relations have been brought back to life. Especially in the development of the economy of our independent Uzbekistan, first of all, great importance was attached to the development of heavy industry. In particular, effective efforts have been made to develop the ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy sectors. Since ancient times, as the worthy successors of our ancestors who created the first smithing equipment using pistachio coal, skillfully carried out iron smelting and casting, the metallurgical sector and industrial production based on it began to develop in a unique way in our country. Now Uzbek metallurgists are working with modern science, new techniques and high technologies. Naturally, before reaching this level, the metallurgy of our country has traveled a glorious historical path.

While I am speaking in detail about the results of the bilateral beneficial cooperation with the neighboring foreign countries, which are consistently carried out in our country, and the results of the comprehensive reforms implemented in our country, such good works aimed at the development of our economy are the southernmost region of the country. I would like to cite a couple of examples related

to what results are being produced in Surkhandarya region. Because the place and role of the implementation of promising projects in ensuring the economic development of our country is incomparable. After all, such projects on the basis of carefully developed programs based on accurate calculations are of great importance in the development of the industry, national economy, and various production sectors of our country. We can see this in the example of the work done in Surkhandarya region in the next four years.

The development of science and technology, the development of various fields, imposes great tasks on terminology. The task of classifying and classifying many field terms that need to be studied and researched in it remains relevant. The possibility and necessity of classifying the concepts expressed in terminology is considered as a different feature of the terminological lexicon compared to the universal language. Because the terms are related to the scientific concept, scientific discoveries, researches and theoretical and practical results are expressed in them. Terms are a means of describing communication in special professional fields, events, concepts, phenomena occurring in one or another professional field. This naturally leads our country and foreign scientists to try to regulate, unify and systematize terms. Classification and description of terms by special fields is important: it reflects the level of gradual development of science and social fields in a certain period. When used in "ore working", "foundry" and other industries, it acquires its own identity and becomes a special field term.

Today's full classification was developed by V.M. Leychik, who compiled 15 tables to represent the concepts. Based on these, 10 types of used classifications were formed. We can see them here:

1) According to the type of concept expressed (typology of terms) - national and general technical terms, interdisciplinary terms, terms related to narrow specialization;

2) According to a specific field of knowledge (classification by naming (nomination) object) - scientific terms, technical terms, administrative-political terms, socio-cultural terms;

3) According to logical categories (logical classification) - terms representing objects, terms representing processes, terms representing specific signs, terms representing measurements and volumes;

4) According to the level of abstraction (philosophical classification) - scientific-theoretical terms, special terms related to the observation process;

5) Specific to the author - terms used in social spheres, terms specific to individuality; 6) According to the nature of use - universal terms, rarely used terms;

V.M. According to Leychik, classifications under numbers 5 and 6 are the basis for sociological classification.

7) according to their functional function - terms expressing certain knowledge, terms expressing tools and equipment of a certain field, terms related to science; The following are the basis for linguistic classification:

8) according to the grammatical structure - terms-words/lexemes, term-word combinations, term-abbreviations/acronyms, symbol-word terms, etc.;

9) according to the semantic aspect - single-meaning terms, ambiguous terms, terms in the form of free word combinations, terms in the form of fixed word combinations (including phraseology);

10) according to motivation - fully motivated terms, partially motivated terms, fake motivated terms;

11) according to the source language - "language considered as the basis", that is, terms created on the basis of the national language, adopted terms, international terms, hybrid terms;

12) according to their belonging to a certain word group - terms related to the noun word group (terms in the form of substantivized word combinations), term-verbs, term-adjectives, term-adjectives;
Today, the variety of classifications allows terminologists to combine their different types, to create their own hybrid classifications for researching terminological fields.
RESULTS: There is a need to research and classify the metallurgical terminology of the current Uzbek language, to research the terminology of this field in English and Uzbek languages. Detailed research of metallurgical terms, especially those actively used in the field of heavy metal metallurgy, on the basis of material in Uzbek and English languages, is not only theoretical, but more practical. Consequently, it creates a demand for metallurgical terms at a time when the field of geology is developing and our country is paying great attention to this field. That is why, at the same time, monolingual, bilingual and even trilingual (English-Uzbek, Uzbek-English, Russian-Uzbek, Uzbek-Russian, English -Russian-Uzbek) the problem of creating and improving terminological dictionaries is urgent.
Thus, there are many classifications and descriptions of terms. All these classifications are directed to the study of linguistic features based on the characteristics of the origin of terms, their systematization, and their division into certain types. Below is the classification of the metallurgical industry.
The terms we are researching are mainly heavy metals. The industrialized classification of the mentioned metals cannot be recognized as being constructed on the basis of a scientific and technological sequence at present. The naming of metal groups in it is not based on certain principles. In many cases, with the growth of the production and use of this or that metal, the industrialized classification of metals may move from one group to another, contrary to its general principles. From the analyzed examples, it can be seen that the origin of most of the terms related to the field of metallurgy is proven by the fact that the chemical symbol comes from the Latin language. The terms related to metallurgy in the English language have been acquired through the German and French languages.

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