

## **A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF TERMINOLOGICAL DERIVATION IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES**

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**Abstract.** This article explores the derivational processes of terminology in English and Uzbek languages. By analyzing affixation, composition, and abbreviation methods used to create new terms, the study highlights both similarities and differences between these two languages. The findings offer insights into linguistic structures and contribute to a deeper understanding of terminological development across languages.

**Key words:** terminological derivation, affixation, prefixation, suffixation, word composition, term formation, abbreviations, acronyms

Terminology, the specialized vocabulary used in various fields, plays a crucial role in facilitating precise communication and knowledge transfer. Understanding how terms are derived in different languages is vital for enhancing cross-linguistic communication and developing effective terminological practices. This article examines the derivational processes of terminology in English and Uzbek, aiming to reveal the mechanisms behind term formation and identify commonalities and differences between the two languages.

Derivational processes in English terminology includes affixation, composition and abbreviation. Affixation is a primary method of term formation in English, involving the addition of prefixes and suffixes to base words. Prefixes modify the meaning of the base word. For example, the prefix “un-” in “unpredictable” changes the meaning of “predictable” to its opposite. Similarly, “rebuild” (build + re) signifies performing the action of building again. Suffixes are used to alter the grammatical function or meaning of the base word. For instance, “happiness” (happy + ness) denotes the state of being happy, and “development” (develop + ment) refers to the process of developing.

Composition involves creating new terms by combining two or more existing words. Word combinations: English frequently forms new terms by combining words. For example, “computer science” (computer + science) and “air conditioner” (air + conditioner) represent specialized fields or objects. This method allows for the creation of precise terms that capture complex concepts. Compound words: compounds like “cybersecurity” (cyber + security) and “smartphone” (smart + phone) illustrate how English forms specialized terminology through the fusion of common words.

Abbreviation simplifies long phrases into shorter forms. This includes acronyms which are formed from the initial letters of phrases. Examples include “NASA” (National Aeronautics and Space Administration) and “ATM” (Automated Teller Machine). Acronyms help streamline communication by condensing lengthy terms. In addition, shortened forms: abbreviations such as “Dept.” (Department) and “Info” (Information) provide convenience and efficiency in both written and spoken communication.

Derivational Processes in Uzbek Terminology includes affixation, composition and abbreviation. Similar to English, Uzbek also uses affixation to create new terms. Uzbek employs prefixes to modify word meanings. For instance, “noz-kar” (noz + kar) and “ta'minlash” (ta'min + lash) demonstrate how prefixes alter the base word to create new terms. Suffixes in Uzbek are used to form new words and express grammatical relations. Examples include “kitobxon” (kitob + xon) and “o'qituvchi” (o'qit + uvchi), which indicate roles or characteristics.

Composition in Uzbek involves combining words to form new terms. Terms like “kompyuter muhandisi” (kompyuter + muhandis) and “quyosh energiyasi” (quyosh + energiya) show how Uzbek combines words to create specialized terminology. Uzbek often uses compound words to represent complex concepts, such as “transport vositasi” (transport + vosita) and “tibbiyot fanlari” (tibbiyot + fanlari).

Uzbek also uses abbreviation to simplify terms. Acronyms in Uzbek, such as “MTS” (Markaziy Telegraf Stansiyasi), represent institutions or concepts in a condensed form.

Commonly used shortened forms, like “Rao” (Raqamli O‘quv), streamline communication by abbreviating longer phrases.

If we look through comparative analysis of these languages, they have some similarities and differences. As for similarities, both English and Uzbek utilize prefixes and suffixes to derive new terms, demonstrating a shared method of modifying base words to create new meanings. Both languages use word combinations to form new terms, allowing for the precise expression of specialized concepts. Acronyms and abbreviations are common in both languages, serving to condense longer phrases into more manageable forms. As for differences, English often employs a broader range of prefixes and suffixes, whereas Uzbek tends to use word combinations and suffixes more extensively. In terms of linguistic features, the grammatical structures of English and Uzbek influence how terms are derived. For instance, Uzbek may rely more on descriptive compounds, while English frequently uses concise acronyms.

### **Conclusion**

This study highlights the similarities and differences in term formation between English and Uzbek. Understanding these derivational processes enhances cross-linguistic communication and contributes to the development of effective terminological practices. Future research could explore the impact of modern technology on term formation and the integration of new terminology in both languages.

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