

LINGUISTIC FEATURES OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL TERMS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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***Annotation:** In this thesis, some distinguishing and similar features of scientific and technical terms found in English and Uzbek languages, as well as ways of entering the languages of scientific and technical terms, as well as simple, complex and compound terms, their translation and meanings are fully discussed.*

***Key words:** scientific field, semantic method, translation, linguistic, technical texts, scientific texts.*

Introduction:

One of the main lexical units of scientific and technical texts is terminology and is considered the primary key tool for conveying scientific and technical concepts. In this regard, it would be desirable to consider the role of scientific and technical terms and their translations from English into Uzbek. Each scientific field cannot function without terms, and therefore, the problems of terminology should be addressed not only by linguistics, but also by all specialized sciences as a whole.

Main part:

As is known, cutting-edge developments are carried out in the technical and natural sciences worldwide, and for this reason, linguistic observations have been made regarding terms in the fields of exact and natural sciences. One of the main tasks of terminology is the nationalization of all scientific and technical terms to the extent possible. All scientific fields have their own special words that encompass specific scientific concepts, and each scientific discipline has the capacity to master its own concepts from commonly known lexicons, as with the acquisition of new knowledge and concepts in the field of science and technology, the need for new

terms increases and evolves.

In scientific and technical texts, there is a correspondence of foreign terms in three languages. For example, the scientific and technical terms "microscope" and "microbe" have the same meanings in all three languages but have slight variations in pronunciation and are translated into Uzbek as "микроскоп" and "микроб". It is important to emphasize the fact that these terms are widely used and well-known in almost all languages of the world. Furthermore, the developments and changes occurring in all fields can serve as a basis for the adoption of terms from other languages that would be able to convey the real meaning.

In all two languages, from the morphological side, in scientific and technical texts there are simple terms, complex terms and phrase terms. However, in all three languages, each type of term has its own characteristics. Simple terms in English include those terms that consist of one lexical unit.

For example, the scientific and technical term "indicator" means an instrument or device that shows changes when monitoring a process. However, in the modern chemical English-Uzbek dictionary, along with the term «индикатор», the term «даракбергич» is given. And in the dictionary of automobile and tractor terms the translation is given in the form of an explanation «жараённинг боришини кузатгич, кўрсаткичлар миқдорини ўлчаш асбоби».

Complex terms are those terms that consist of two lexical units and by combining these units one term with a special scientific meaning is given. For example, a technical device like "gasometer", designed to measure gas, can be classified as a complex term and is translated into Uzbek as «газ ўлчлагич».

The principle of unambiguity of a term expresses the main task and goal of standardization of terminology - establishing one term for each scientific or technical concept in a specific conceptual system, and accordingly assigning only one meaning to each term, i.e. overcoming such undesirable phenomena in the language of science and technology as synonymy and polysemy. At the same time, an analysis of terminological standards shows that this desire to establish a unique correspondence between terms and concepts is not always realized.

Conclusion:

Having analyzed the above terms in the Uzbek and English languages, we can conclude that in most cases they are of a descriptive nature. When forming terms, the semantic method predominates rather than the syntactic construction. In confirmation of the above, it can be noted that the semantic method was one of the first word-formation techniques for creating terminological names.

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