## RESEARCHES ON ENGLISH AND UZBEK TERMINOLOGY

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**Annotation:** This thesis provides an in-depth investigation into the creation, development, and usage of terminology in It also explores field-specific terminology in areas like medicine, information technology, and law, analyzing the mechanisms of borrowing, calquing, and adaptation used to incorporate foreign terms.

The thesis underscores the challenges of creating standardized terms in Uzbek while addressing cultural and linguistic differences. This research contributes to understanding the role of terminology in facilitating precise communication across languages and disciplines, offering valuable insights for linguists, translators, and language planners.

**key words:** terminology, borrowing, scientific advancements, phonetic landscape, postpositions, legal clarity;

The study of terminology in English and Uzbek languages encompasses the investigation of the creation, development, and usage of terms in both languages. This research aims to identify the linguistic, cultural, and practical factors influencing terminological systems and to highlight the differences and similarities between English and Uzbek terminologies.

- English: English terminology has been shaped by its history of borrowing from other languages, such as Latin, Greek, French, and more recently, global languages through scientific and technological advancements.

- Uzbek: The Uzbek language has been influenced by Persian, Arabic, Russian, and, to a lesser extent, English. The Soviet era significantly impacted the Uzbek terminological system, incorporating many Russian terms, especially in technical and scientific fields.

### Linguistic Features

*- Phonetics and Phonology:*

- English: English terms often retain original phonetic features from their source languages, leading to a diverse phonetic landscape.

- Uzbek: Terms in Uzbek are often adapted phonetically to fit the language's phonological system, ensuring ease of pronunciation for native speakers.

**- Morphology:**

- English: English frequently employs affixation, compounding, and borrowing to create new terms. For example, "bio-" (life) and "-logy" (study) form "biology."

- Uzbek: Uzbek uses suffixes and postpositions extensively, and terms are often created by adapting words from Persian and Arabic. For instance, the suffix "-lik" (similar to "-ness" in English) is used to form nouns.

- English: As a global lingua franca, English terminology is widely adopted and adapted across various cultures, leading to its dominance in international scientific, technical, and diplomatic discourse.

- Uzbek: Uzbek terminology reflects the country's historical and cultural interactions with neighboring regions and influences from periods of Persian, Arabic, and Russian rule.

## Field-Specific Terminology

*- Scientific and Technical Terms:*

- English: Dominates global scientific communication. New terms are frequently coined, and there is a constant evolution to keep pace with scientific advancements.

- Uzbek: Efforts are being made to develop native terms for scientific concepts. However, many terms are still borrowed directly from English or adapted from Russian due to historical ties.

## Legal and Political Terms:

- English: Legal terminology in English often has Latin roots and precise definitions critical for legal clarity and practice.

- Uzbek: The legal lexicon in Uzbek has evolved from Russian influence, with recent initiatives focusing on developing an indigenous legal vocabulary post-independence.

*- Challenges:*

- Translating technical and scientific terms between English and Uzbek can be challenging due to differences in linguistic structure and cultural context.

*- Strategies:*

- Direct Borrowing: Common in technical fields where no native term exists.

- Calquing: Creating terms by translating components of English terms into Uzbek.

- Adapting Existing Words: Modifying existing Uzbek words to fit new concepts.

## Case Studies

*- Medical Terminology*

- English: Uses terms like "cardiology" (from Greek "kardia" for heart).

- Uzbek: Adapts these terms (e.g., "kardio-" prefix used similarly) or borrows them directly.

*- Information Technology*:

- English: Rapidly evolving with terms like "cloud computing" and "artificial intelligence."

- Uzbek: Often borrows directly from English, adapting them phonetically and morphologically.

The Role of English in the Development of Scientific Terminology in Uzbek has widened through years. They have taken root by adjusting to the language context. If the historical context taken as an example:

Soviet Era Influence: Prior to the widespread adoption of English terms, Russian was the primary source of scientific terminology in Uzbek.

Post-Independence Shift: Following Uzbekistan's independence in 1991, there has been a trend towards incorporating more English terms, in line with global scientific and technological developments.

Mechanisms of Influence

Borrowing:

Direct Loanwords: Many scientific terms are directly borrowed from English with minimal changes.

Examples: "Kompyuter" (computer), "Internet" (Internet), "Biologiya" (biology).

Calquing:

Literal Translations: Some English terms are translated word-for-word into Uzbek.

Examples: "Sun'iy intellekt" (artificial intelligence), "Zarrachalar fizikasi" (particle physics).

Adaptation:

Phonetic and Morphological Adaptation: Terms are modified to align with Uzbek phonological and morphological norms.

Examples: "Elektron" (electron), adapted from English to fit Uzbek pronunciation and morphology.

Terminology can be researched in different scientific fields:

Information Technology:

Key Terms: "Algoritm" (algorithm), "Programma" (program), "Server" (server).

Influence: The rapid development in IT has led to frequent borrowing of English terms.

Biological Sciences:

Key Terms: "Genetika" (genetics), "Molekulyar biologiya" (molecular biology).

Influence: English terms often coexist with older Russian-derived terms, creating dual terminology.
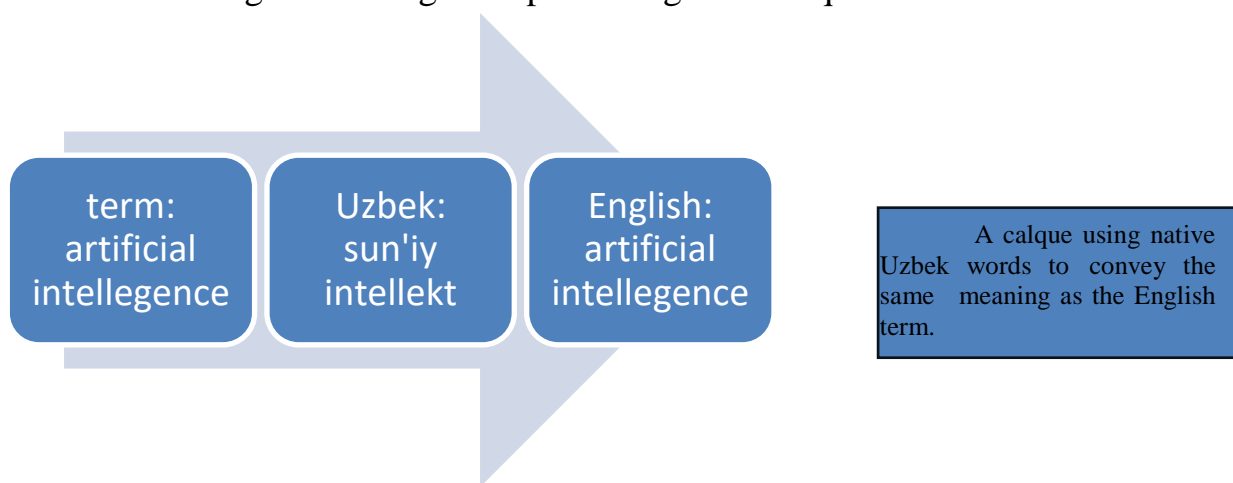
Medical Sciences:

Key Terms: "Diagnostika" (diagnostics), "Terapia" (therapy), "Vaktsina" (vaccine).

Influence: English has become the primary source for new medical terms, particularly for emerging technologies and treatments.

There have been lots of challenges and implications to apply in terminology.

a) Standardization Issues:

b) Lack of Uniformity: Inconsistent term usage due to simultaneous English and Russian influences.

c) Standardization Efforts: Initiatives by linguistic and scientific institutions to standardize terminology.

d) Comprehension and Accessibility:

e) Language Barriers: The influx of English terms can be challenging for Uzbek speakers with limited English proficiency.

f) Educational Impact: There is a need to update educational materials and curricula to include and explain new terms.

g) Cultural and Linguistic Identity:

h) Preservation of Uzbek: Balancing the integration of English terms with efforts to preserve and promote Uzbek linguistic identity.

i) National Language Policy: Government policies aimed at regulating foreign term usage and promoting Uzbek equivalents.

| term: artificial intellegence | Uzbek: sun'iy intellekt | English: artificial intellegence | A calque using native Uzbek words to convey the same meaning as the English term. |
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**Picture 1/1. Case Studies**

English significantly influences the development of scientific terminology in Uzbek, aiding the adoption of new concepts and technologies. However, this

influence needs to be balanced with efforts to maintain linguistic integrity and accessibility.

Ongoing collaboration between linguists, scientists, and educators is crucial to create a standardized and comprehensible scientific lexicon in Uzbek. Regular updates to educational materials and continued terminology research will support this goal.

Research on terminology in English and Uzbek highlights the dynamic nature of language and the influence of historical, cultural, and linguistic factors on terminological systems. English serves as a global standard with a vast and evolving terminological base, while Uzbek is developing its terminology to reflect its unique cultural and historical context. Understanding these systems aids in improving translation accuracy and fostering better cross-cultural communication.

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