A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF TERMINOLOGY IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH LINGUISTICS

Razoqova Kumush Sadriddinovna
BSU, 1st year doctoral student
k.s.razoqova@buxdu.uz

Abstract: *This article analyzes the development, structure, and application of linguistic terminology in Uzbek and English. With a comparative approach, it explains how academic, cultural, and historical backgrounds have shaped terminological systems in the two languages. It also studies the standardization, borrowing, and equivalence of terms in translation. The findings show that English linguistic terminology is more standardized globally, whereas the terminology of Uzbek is a dynamic exchange between local lexical means and world influences.*

Keywords: *terminology, linguistics, Uzbek, English, standardization, translation, linguistic borrowing*

Аннотация: *В данной статье анализируются развитие, структура и применение лингвистической терминологии в узбекском и английском языках. С помощью сравнительного подхода объясняется, как академические, культурные и исторические условия сформировали терминологические системы в этих двух языках. Также изучаются стандартизация, заимствование и эквивалентность терминов в переводе. Результаты показывают, что английская лингвистическая терминология более стандартизирована на глобальном уровне, тогда как терминология узбекского языка представляет собой динамичный обмен между местными лексическими средствами и мировыми влияниями.*

Ключевые слова: *терминология, лингвистика, узбекский язык, английский язык, стандартизация, перевод, лингвистические заимствования*

Annotatsiya: *Ushbu maqolada oʻzbek va ingliz tillarida lingvistik terminologiyaning rivojlanishi, tuzilishi va qoʻllanilishi tahlil qilinadi. Qiyosiy yondashuvdan foydalanib, akademik, madaniy va tarixiy sharoitlar bu ikki tilning terminologik tizimini qanday shakllantirganini tushuntiradi. Tarjimada atamalarning standartlashtirish, qarz olish va ekvivalentligi ham tekshiriladi. Natijalar shuni ko'rsatadiki, ingliz lingvistik terminologiyasi ko'proq global standartlashtirilgan, o'zbek terminologiyasi esa mahalliy leksik resurslar va global ta'sirlar o'rtasidagi dinamik almashinuvni ifodalaydi.*

Kalit so'zlar: *terminologiya, tilshunoslik, o'zbek tili, ingliz tili, standartlashtirish, tarjima, lingvistik olinmalar*

1. Introduction. Terminology plays a crucial role in the development and spread of scientific information. In linguistics, the accuracy and consistency of terms are the determining elements in the effectiveness of communication among scholars. Both the Uzbek and English school of linguistics have formulated their own terminological systems on the basis of different historical, cultural, and academic developments.

English, as a global academic lingua franca, has been developed into a vast and standardized terminological fund, especially linguistics, that reflects centuries of philological research and theoretical development. Uzbek, in contrast, has attempted to adjust to innovation from Arabic and Persian origins to Russian, and, more recently, to international English-led patterns, and has arrived at a somewhat complicated, hybrid terminological system.

This essay tries a comparative analysis of the evolution, usage, and problems of linguistic terms in Uzbek and English and how they merge and diverge in academic discourse.

2. Methodology. Research is based on a qualitative comparative methodology. The research is grounded on:

Document analysis: analysis of linguistic textbooks, research papers, glossaries, and term databases in both languages.

Historical tracing: identification of key periods and sources of terminological influence in Uzbek and English.

Contrastive analysis: comparison of selected core linguistic terms (phonetics, morphology, syntax, etc.) in both languages.

Expert opinion: referencing opinions and recommendations from leading linguists and terminologists.

Sources of data are:

- Oxford Dictionary of Linguistics
- O'zbek tilshunosligi atamalari lug'ati
- Monographs and articles of Uzbek and foreign linguists.

3. Results

3.1 Historical Development of Linguistic Terminology English Linguistics:

Developed from classical philology (Latin, Greek).

Standardization began in the 19th century with scholars like Jespersen and Bloomfield.

Heavily influenced by structuralism, generative grammar, and functionalism.

International spread led to universalization and standardization of vocabulary.

Uzbek Linguistics:

Pre-Soviet terms borrowed from Persian and Arabic (e.g., sarfu nahv for grammar).

Soviet era brought Russian-rooted vocabulary, e.g., morfologiya, sintaksis.

Post-independence reforms sought to "uzbekify" vocabulary, e.g., so'z yasash instead of slovoobrazovaniye.

Ongoing influence from English via globalization and scholarly exchange.

3.2 Structure and Categories of Terminology

Concept	English Term	Uzbek Equivalent	Notes
Phoneme	Phoneme	Fonema	Borrowed from Russian/Latin
Morpheme	Morpheme	Morfema	Calque from Russian
Syntax	Syntax	Sintaksis	Borrowed
Word formation	Word formation	So'z yasash	Native Uzbek term
Grammar	Grammar	Grammatika / Nahv	Hybrid: Arabic + Russian forms
Semantics	Semantics	Semantika / Ma'no	Dual usage
Derivation	Derivation	Derivatsiya / Yasalish	Competing terms

3.3 Difficulty in Terminology Development

Standardization: Lack of centralized regulating agency for linguistic terms in Uzbek.

Multiple Equivalents: Same concept has several Uzbek words (e.g., so'z yasash vs derivatsiya).

Borrowing vs. Indigenization: Dispute regarding retention of international terms vs. creation of native equivalents.

Translation problems: Inconsistencies in transcribing English words into Uzbek due to differences in culture and structure.

4. Discussion. The contrastive analysis identifies several major observations:

4.1 English Dominance in World Linguistics

English language vocabulary has been nearly universally standardized. As a result, it is employed as a source language in most multilingual terminological encounters. This has led to extensive borrowing into Uzbek without modification, especially in scholarship.

4.2 Hybrid Terminology of Uzbek

The linguistic vocabulary of Uzbek reflects its layers of history:
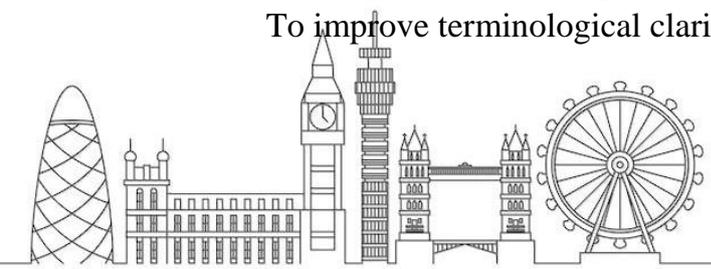
Pre-Soviet (Islamic tradition)

Soviet (Russified)

Post-independence (National revival and English influence)

This results in terminological inconsistency and sometimes confusion among researchers and students.

4.3 Harmonization Prospects

To improve terminological clarity and academic communication in Uzbek:

A national terminological council specialized in linguistics could be useful.

Creation of bilingual academic glossaries with clearly defined meanings and contexts of use.

Support terminological transparency of university curricula and textbooks.

5. Conclusion. Terminology is not merely a set of terms; it is the intellectual, historical, and cultural fabric of a tradition of research. As English plays a dominant function in an increasingly standardizing world, Uzbek faces dynamic reform and transformation. A systematic and academic attempt at term creation, standardization, and pedagogy is unavoidable in the growth of Uzbek linguistic science.

Both languages can learn something from each other: Uzbek can learn systematic standardization methods, whereas English-based linguistics can benefit from the rich descriptive histories inherent in Uzbek.

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