

## THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE TERMINOLOGY IN THE UZBEK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES

**Akhmatkulova Makhfuza Shukhrat qizi**

2nd year student

Uzbekistan State World Languages University

Masters' Department

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**Annotation.** Today wealth of Uzbek terminology is predominantly because of the utilization of different languages and word arrangement is giving. The principle factor that decides the soundness of a specifically expressed framework in a specific field is its routineness. The wording has its quirks. For instance, assuming the normal language is synonymy, congruity, furthermore extravagance of the language, it is a negative peculiarity in terminology. The Uzbek language has gone through a notable way of advancement. This article introduced the hypothetical order of the most widely recognized sorts of game terms since terminology spread generally and become a fundamental piece of our advanced society and regularly we don't feel or recognize them as neologisms. They mirror all progressions occurring in our life from the advancement of innovation to the social and sociopolitical modifications. All sections help to group the word development of new words and word phrases as per their starting point, deduction, and historical background. Because of various sort of models, which were taken from various languages, the students will want to appear to be legit the impact of new words on our present vocabulary.

**Key language:** vocabulary, terminology, linguistic, terminological relation, communication, definition, "special vocabulary".

**Introduction.** Terminology is (wording and rationale) - 1) a space of jargon; explicit science, procedures, creation. A bunch of terms connected with the pertinent arrangement of ideas in the business, expressions, and social exercises; 2) Linguistic terms investigation of terms. Terminology is a particular jargon in a tight region. Phrased jargon creates it as an indispensable piece of the public language jargon, and goes through all cycles of advancement of society and language. A particular terminology is framed in that language just when a specific field of science is profoundly evolved. The improvement of terminology, the methods of advancement: unique jargon, new jargon, lexicalization of specific verbal classifications, semantic cross-over of jargon, and so on Today

extravagance of Uzbek terminology is primarily because of the utilization of different languages, and word arrangement is giving. [1]

The primary variable that decides the security of a specifically expressed framework in a specific field is its consistency. Terminology has its quirks. For instance, if the normal language is synonymy, congruity, furthermore wealth of the language, it is a negative peculiarity in terminology. The Uzbek language has gone through a notable way of improvement. Work in the terminology of the Uzbek language was completed during the 50s of the last century by the Language and Literature Committee at the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Uzbek SSR (starting around 1931-37), then, at that point, by the terminology office at the Institute of Language and Literature of the Academy of Studies of Uzbekistan. The term is taken from the Greek expression *end*, which means line. It is a watchword in science, innovation, horticulture, artistic expression, and culture. The wording implies a bunch of terms and meanings of terms. The term jargon is some of the time utilized in the terminology. In any case, this isn't accurate. The term is tight as for the term. The term is Arabic. It isn't perceived by individuals and isn't the standard. The wording has forever been a major problem in semantics. In light of the job and capacity of terms in the word reference of the fields, it serves to comprehend the significance of the idea. As far as wording, terms are characterized as units that have positive meanings of a specific region, and which are nominative. A. Reformatsky, while portraying the term, reasons that "... terms are unique words". A. Kalinin calls the words utilized in specific disciplines and business "extraordinary jargon" and partitions them into two gatherings:

The extraordinary jargon is principally the terms.

Extraordinary jargon likewise remembers incredible skill for expansion to the terms.

He likewise clarified, "The distinction between the term and incredible skill is that the term is a name, a formal term acknowledged and sanctioned in specific science, industry, farming, or procedure, and incredible skill a calling, is regularly a semi-official word, which is frequently converted into a live language however without an authoritative, logical meaning of the idea." R. Doniyorov reacts to this view by saying that such a solid case is, indeed, a continuation of the perspectives of certain "researchers" who see language as the old style. Remarking on the term H. Jamolkhanov expresses: "The terms are nominative units that have practical experience in science, innovation, writing, craftsmanship, and different regions,

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<sup>1</sup> Bakhtin M.M. Aesthetics of verbal creativity. - M., 1986. - Pp. 22-43.



and whose ideas are restricted to a specific region: vase, shoulder (in plant science); square (in math); ownership, cross-area (in semantics); rhyme, standing, weight (in artistic investigations).

The advancement of terminology, the methods of improvement are unique: the utilization of words from different languages, the development of new words, the lexicalization of certain verbal classes, the semantic cross-over of jargon, and the advancement of the Uzbek wording today is occurring. The fundamental element that decides the dependability of a specific phrased framework in a specific field is its consistency. Terminology has its eccentricities. For instance, on the off chance that the normal language is synonymy, congruity, and extravagance of the language, then, at that point, Terminology is a negative peculiarity. For instance, in the Uzbek language, the term semiconductor is utilized. This thusly confuses the most common way of learning - educating and sharing data. Thus, the wording of the language is continually managed in all languages whose terminology is grounded. The guideline depends on known phrased standards. In the advancement of wording, it is additionally critical to distribute extraordinary word references of science.

As for the First President I. A. Karimov, the investigation of the words and expressions, terms and lexical qualities contained in the "Uzbek language to communicate the public culture and personality of individuals" Completing is one of the most major problems today. The expressed jargon, which A. A. Potebnya calls "the following signifying" and "doesn't have a place with the investigation of phonetics however is contemplated by different disciplines", has not been contemplated in phonetics as a different ostensible unit for quite a while. As etymological science created and extended its field of study, the investigation of wording became one of its main parts. At present, the investigation of wording has framed a specific field of etymology - terminology. In any case, there must be likewise situations where the Russian and Russian terminology is supplanted by the off base, fake new fake or Arabic and Persian words. Language alludes to a mind-boggling correspondence framework or the capacity to learn and utilize that framework. The field of language learning is called semantics. It is important to make a differentiation between the language and the tongue to decide the size of the world languages. Nonetheless, the quantity of languages is assessed to be somewhere in the range of 6,000 and 7,000. Normal language is spread through discourse or motions, however, any language can be encoded by optional upgrades like composition, braille, or whistle, utilizing upgrades to hear, see, and feel. This is conceivable because the language is autonomous of methodology. In



a more extensive sense, the term language implies a bunch of rules for a specific correspondence framework.<sup>[2]</sup> All languages depend on semiosis, which is the method involved with connecting images to pertinent implications. Oral and communications through signing incorporate a phonological framework that shapes a grouping of images as words or morphemes, and a syntactic framework that consolidates words and expressions from an arrangement of words and morphemes.

Language is the abundance of society that collaborates with its individuals, assembles, and illuminates them pretty much every one of the occasions that happen in the material and profound existence of the person; in a similar sense, the language has developed and existed for a long time. Thinking creates and refreshes quicker than the language, however without the language it is difficult to envision: the idea that isn't communicated in the language is ambiguous and doesn't help the individual in comprehension and understanding occasions. Since thought doesn't exist without language, language can't exist without thinking. We talk and compose insightfully, attempting to communicate our contemplations in the language all the more obviously and obviously. Thusly, musings emerge based on language and are reinforced in them; the language and the idea structure an entirety.

The expression "terminology" in current etymology is utilized in various implications. As per the design of this term (it is a blend of "term" and Greek. Logos - "word, convention") it indicates the precept of the terms, the part of semantics (lexicology), occupied with the investigation of terms, or the comparing logical (applied) discipline. Nonetheless, in this sense, the named term is utilized amazingly once in a while. As of late, to indicate this idea, a few language specialists utilize the expression "terminology", which is comparable in structure. A terminology in semantics is most frequently called a bunch of terms utilized in a specific language or a specific field of action of individuals. In the last esteem, for example, To signify the ideas of a specific field of information or any field of action, the composite term "phrased framework" or the intricate arrangement "expressed framework" made on its premise is frequently utilized. In understanding the term as a unit of terminology, or a component of an expressed framework, the assessments of etymologists vary altogether, which is reflected in the definition (clarification) of this idea by various researchers. It is very clear

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<sup>2</sup> Buber M. You and Me; Dialogue // M. Buber. Two images of faith. M., 1995, M.M. Bakhtin The aesthetics of verbal creativity. Moscow: Iskusstvo, 1986.



that the term, similar to some other representative unit of the language, as an example, or signifier, and content, or connoted, however, specialists have various thoughts regarding the type and the substance of the phrased sign. The type (signifier) of a phrased unit is customarily viewed as a word, albeit generally current language specialists as an example of a term consider a solitary word, yet additionally a mix of various words, all the more exactly, an expression. When characterizing the idea of a term as the nearest conventional idea, a few researchers call the word, individually (for instance, crafted by R. A. Budagov, A. A. Reformatsky, M. I. Fomina, H. M. Shansky), others – word or mix of words, state, articulation, compound name, and so on (crafted by O. S. Akhmanova, B. N. Golovin, A. V. Kalinin, V. I. Kodukhov, R. Yu. Kobrin, and others). As of now, it appears, nobody questions that the term can be a solitary word, yet in addition an expression, even though there is no finished lucidity on the subject of which expressions can be terms and which ones are not. There is no agreement on the topic of the morphological properties of the term, its part-related connection. A few language specialists perceive in wording just things and considerable phrases, for example, phrases with a reference word - a thing, others don't think about this component obligatory for the term, for example, perceive huge words as far as various grammatical features and expressions based on their premise, called compound terms.<sup>[3]</sup>

In present-day semantics, the primary perspective wins, which appears to be seriously persuading. As for A. I. Moiseyev, for instance, "the etymological type of articulation of terms are things and expressions dependent on them." As indicated by him, "terms are words and expressions of a stringently nominative capacity, in particular, a specific kind of things what's more expressions dependent on them," "this is a stringently nominative piece of unique and general jargon and expressiveness as things and expressions dependent on them". The legitimacy of this perspective on the term is affirmed, specifically, by the way, that "main certain classes of things and stable blends dependent on them have a nominative work in the severe sense." As for the expressions of different grammatical forms, they are by implication connected with wording. As indicated by B. N. Golovin, the terms are restricted to "the properties of the grammatical features: the modifier, action word, modifiers are excluded from phrased relations autonomously, however, thanks to a thing." The terms address the authority names of the unique ideas. Notwithstanding each term, the definition is required for the

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<sup>3</sup> Herder I.G. Idea to the philosophy of history. - M., 1977. - P. 224.



comprehension of the term. Likewise, it is planned to be perceived as per the following agreements, and particularly in typical and formal business. As per most experts in wording and phonetics, the accompanying necessities are introduced to the terms: Uniqueness inside the constraints of this phrased framework; absence of equivalents; nonpartisanship with an enthusiastic expressive mark of view; characterized content; short. Be that as it may, these prerequisites are not generally seen to keep the correspondence in the space of deals, innovation, and control. Indeed, even in phonetics, terms are equivalent; significant terms. The utilization of such terms in discourse requires extraordinary consideration. Many terms are needed to be utilized so that they permit to uncover their careful worth, which thus prompts unreasonable. The interchangeable terms take up the view of the text, make the adherence the assertion about the way that this term isn't new. Subsequently, it is important to race to the equal utilization of terms - equivalents: palatalized (delicate) consonant, touchy (in any case - dangerous, or momentary) consonant, and so forth Profoundly explicit terms, utilized external this terminology, outside the extent of the evening, methods or craftsmanship, require an arrangement. Here, for instance, the notable shipping and the H. M. Amosov color will remember the terms for the "Considerations and Selections": We want fibrillation - a non-ideal shallow quake of the rope muscle, supplanting the ordinary, slight, focal withdrawal; The bulge of the mass of the aorta was shaped - an aneurysm. If the terms are tremendous, they don't satisfy the data work and disrupt the discourse. It denies availability, takes its insight, just as the malignant utilization of the terms, particularly in discourse, planned for a tobacco unit. It ought to be noticed that the utilization of terms past the typical style is associated with their determinism, a significant difference, and the utilization of them. Such utilization of the terms is accessible in the exposure, easy-to-understand writing, open discourse: The reader is our sort, with the goal that it involves individual concern. We straightforwardly think about the strategies for word arrangement of terms in English and Uzbek and uncover isomorphic and allomorphic highlights of the two languages.

The technique for getting in the two languages is viewed as the isomorphic element. As for Encyclopedia.com, the complete number of words acquired from different languages into English without any progressions is 13683, they were, for the most part, acquired from 84 languages. The investigation, in light of the Oxford and Longman word references, showed that the number of sports borrowings in the English language which are geologically acquired from the 41 languages alludes to 189 games acquired terms, counting: Europe 125 (66.2%); Asia 43



(22.7%); America 10 (5.3%); Africa 8 (4.2%); Oceania 3 (1.6%) lexical units. The investigation of the Uzbek language acquired layer showed that the word reference contains lexical units of game acquired from Arabic, Persian, Russian and different languages. [4]

As indicated by the examination of the most recent game word reference in the Uzbek language, it was uncovered that 306 words are acquired, comprising of 149 (48.9%) lexical units from Asiatic, 157 (51.1%) lexical units from European languages. Calque is learned as a component of borrowings in English. A similar technique exists in the playful terminology of the Uzbek language. Subsequently, this strategy in two languages is viewed as an isomorphic cycle. For instance, the interpretation of the Dutch word meesterstuk implies work of art in English, work of art (шедевр) in Russian, and talented (моҳирона) in Uzbek. The German expression blitzschach is given in English as quick (chess) and it is attractive to introduce its Uzbek interpretation as a barrage (quick) kind of chess (шахматнинг тезкор тури).

In the course of recent many years, the development of new lexical units by the utilization of calque strategy in the Uzbek language has been viewed as a considerably more powerful strategy than in English. One of the fundamental reasons for this is the way that the formative period of sports in our nation is harmonized with the long stretches of autonomy. For instance: if қўл тўпи is the interpretation of the English language term handball, қўлбоғич (енг боғ) is the interpretation of the term armband in English. If the term тўпурап is given in English as a goalscorer, the term тизза-банд can be utilized in English as knee-cushion. The тишқолип (in boxing) is calqued by the English language word gumshield and the term тахтасуна is calqued by the French word plateforme, while the қўшэгар addresses the term couple in Latin. The term қопқўрпа is a calque of mix of the Russian words spalny meshok (camping cot), and the term отчопар is a calque of the term hippodrome acquired from the French language. Such sort of word arrangement in the Uzbek language was viewed as non-useful, yet the endeavoring to track down interpretation options for the worldwide game terms prompted a developing need for this strategy. Various neologisms connected with physical

schooling and game are likewise being brought into the Uzbek language through the strategy for jargon acquiring. For instance: мидвик as a neologism is utilized in English as midweek - ҳафта ўртаси, midweek gatherings – ҳафта ўртасидаги

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<sup>4</sup> Emelyanov Yu.N. Introduction to Cultural Anthropology: a manual. St. Petersburg, 1992. - P.14.



учрашувлар; болбой in English - ballboy – implies ball providing youngster; панчер is utilized in English as a puncher meaning a solid hit holder; плеймейкер is utilized in English as coordinator of the game; боксинг дей is utilized in English as boxing day which means gifts day. It is the name of football match-ups held before the New Year in the Premier League of England. Либеро in Italian in the feeling of libero – free is utilized to allude to a free player. Комбек in English means rebound - return.

Borrowings, morphological induction, and organization strategies in English and Uzbek are isomorphic highlights of the two languages. This cycle is outlined through the semantic investigation of our study. What's more, the peculiarity of passivization of the primary acquired unit existing in a public use because of the rise of another term, communicating similar importance with one earlier term in the field, that is to say, supplanting the acquired words in Uzbek is being noticed. Specifically, the reality that the word комбинатор (Russian) is presently supplanted by the term playmaker (English), the arbitrator (English) is utilized rather than орбитр (Russian) or ҳакам (Arabic). (Arabic). It ought to be noticed that the Uzbek language has a place with the agglutinative language family, for this truth the determination interaction is more steady than the English subordinate cycles. Specifically, the addition -чи is exceptionally useful, 120 game terms and neologisms were framed by this addition. Four thing units with various implications connected with sports were made through this addition. For instance: 1) the units addressing a specialist based on field or type: курашчи (grappler), шахматчи (chess player), теннисчи (tennis player); 2) units that address enrollment of a gathering or local area: пахтакорчи, навбахорчи (a colleague); 3) units addressing the member of the opposition: олимпиадачи (Olympian), универсиадачи (the World Student Games member); 4) units that address the individual engaged with the activity: ижрочи (the entertainer), югурувчи (the sprinter), and сузувчи (the swimmer). The presence of this process in the two languages demonstrates the isomorphic elements of the languages, however, the word arrangement through infixes is basically missing in the cutting edge Uzbek language, and consequently infixation process is a miniature all out allomorphic element in the thought about languages. During the time spent morphological inference, it is more confounded to recognize miniature straight out allomorphic elements, for example, the English addition -er is considered as an elective addition to Uzbek - чи, the English postfix – er doesn't have the multi usefulness like in Uzbek. Subsequently, in the piece of inferred units, the postfix - er doesn't continuously relate to Uzbek – чи. For instance:

полочи – poloist; the terms - иштирокчи – member; спортчи - athlete - are the unmistakable

sign of this. [5]

The second part of the exploration moreover investigates the terms of the game shaped by abbreviations. It is realized that as indicated by the guidelines of shortenings the letter, syllables of the full words are separated or the first letters of each word are promoted and articulated in sequential request and through this way, shortenings are framed. This strategy is considered a functioning in compacting the terms of the game also neologisms. For instance, Отж – Олимпия терма жамоаси (OT Olympic Team), Мтж – Миллий терма жамоа (NT-National Team), ОФК – Осиё Футбол Конфедерацияси (AFC Asian Football Confederation). Shortened forms in Uzbek can be acquired from different languages too. Model: NBA (National Basketball Association) - Public Basketball Association, UFC (Ultimate Battling Championship) - the name of the unpredictable hand-to-hand fighting. Be that as it may, in current Uzbek this technique is anything but a model of word development. During our exploration, it is found various deficiencies in the synthesis of thing abbreviations connected with sports in Uzbek. These slip-ups in the readiness and utilization of elite athletics news-casting materials are as yet staying as the extremely durable lexical units. For instance: The term UEFA is gotten from the English Union of European Football Affiliations, which is converted into Uzbek as Европа Футбол Ассоциацияси Иттифоқи. Be that as it may, this unit is utilized in Uzbek as УЕФА. On the off chance that the term Уефа is utilized as an interaction of a literal interpretation, it ought to be requested a rule planned by the ISO - International Organization for Normalization (Халқаро стандартлар ташкилоти) to direct the spelled out words. On the off chance that such a report isn't accessible, it would be a misstep to utilize the term Уефа however it ought to be qualified to utilize Ефаи all things being equal. Cutting – is a strategy for shortening. In semantics, the formation of new lexical units by decreasing at least one syllable of words is called cutting. This strategy must have occurred in one word or expression. As per the highlights of game terms framed by cutting technique in English in this research, it would be fitting to concentrate on the four kinds of cutting strategies in sports:

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<sup>5</sup> Kondakov I.V. Cultural Studies: History of Russian Culture: Lectures. - Moscow: IKF Omega-L., Vysshaya Shkola, 2003. - Pp. 416, 423.



Initial cut-out - by pressing (discarding) the front syllable in the word: parachute - chute (vertical slip); college - varsity (college sports group). Because of the osmosis peculiarity in the unit of varsity, there was an adjustment of the structure from e to a;

Final section - with shortening (excluding) of the back syllable in the word: vaulting - exercise center (exercise center); update (archive for note) - notice (convention, convention); ticket - tick (account); umpire (judge) - ump (official);

Medial cut-out - happens with a decrease in the center syllable (s) of the word: VIPs - celebs; dream - extravagant;

A complex cut-out is the consequence of a shortening of intricate and blended words: association man (coordinator, individual) - organization man (coordinator).

This strategy assists you with articulating complex expressions and joint words that are more complex in English. The production of new lexical units through involving a decrease in Uzbek is viewed as a remarkable cycle. The vast majority of them are made utilizing Russian or other language units. The cut-out technique in English and Uzbek is the large-scale downright allomorphic element of the two languages. In this specific circumstance, the directing of game terminology and giving an exact clarification, deciding an application of their particular field, continually zeroing in on their promise development serves their optimal understanding and sufficient interpretation. In its turn, this prompts the flawlessness of illustrative also bilingual word references in the game field. Backformation is one of the methods of shaping words in English is backformation. The word by word interpretation of backformation is back-орт, орқа, development шаклланиш, ҳосил қилишдир. As for the standards of backformation, new words happen as a result of the uncommon decrease of the morphologically explicit word (s) to another word (s). For instance: guide (мураббий) - mentee (маслаҳат бермоқ), N→V; analyst (шарҳловчи) - commentate (шарҳламоқ), N→V; goaltender - goaltend (дарвозани ҳимоя қилмоқ), N→V; observer (томошабин) - spectate (томоша қилмоқ), N→V.

The majority of the lexical units in the English language that are made by the backformation technique are for the most part gotten from Latin and Greek. The aftereffects of the examination of the sources on the Uzbek etymology showed that there were no words framed through the back-development technique in the Uzbek language. There are some lexical units close to backformation in correspondence, however, they are viewed as borrowings. The shortfall of such a

technique for word arrangement in Uzbek is viewed as the full-scale all-out allomorphic component in thought about languages.

**Conclusion.** The topic of the beginning of the language, the primary language, has been important to humanity since old times. Since antiquated occasions, there have been numerous hypotheses and lessons about the beginning of language. Nonetheless, these hypotheses and teachings have not yet totally settled the topic of the beginning of language. Taking everything into account, the reason for this article is to illuminate language research partners about the impacts that can broaden our dictionary. Due to the improvement of innovation to the social and sociopolitical changes, our jargon is consistently expanding and evolving. The more changes happen in our life, the more neologisms show up in our dictionaries. Be that as it may, it is hard consistently to comprehend the importance of the recently authored words. This paper has introduced the hypothetical order of the most widely recognized sorts of terms for the students. All data help to arrange the word development of new words and word phrases as per their starting point, induction, what's more, historical background. Additionally, playful neologisms have effectively spread broadly and turned into a basic part in numerous spaces of our general public. They are awesome verification of the way that language is alive peculiarities.

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