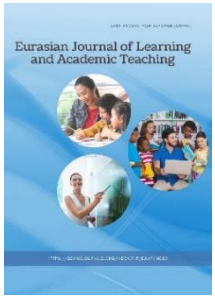


# Development Of Scientific And Technical Terms In English And Uzbek

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ABSTRACT

*The development of scientific and technical terminology constitutes a fundamental aspect of linguistic modernization, knowledge production, and cross-cultural communication. English, as the dominant language of global science and technology, demonstrates extensive lexical productivity through derivation, compounding, borrowing, and semantic extension. Uzbek, as a dynamically developing language in scientific domains, has expanded its terminological system through affixation, compounding, calquing, and systematic borrowing from Persian, Arabic, Russian, and increasingly English. This study investigates the mechanisms of term formation in English and Uzbek from a comparative and translational perspective. Drawing upon terminology theory and translation studies, the research analyzes word-formation processes, semantic adaptation, and strategies of equivalence in medicine, engineering, and information technology. The findings reveal both structural divergences and functional convergences in terminological development. While English favors morphological innovation and hybrid classical formations, Uzbek demonstrates structured adaptation through affixation and calquing to maintain semantic transparency. The study contributes to terminology theory, comparative linguistics, and translation practice by emphasizing the importance of systematic term development for scientific literacy, language planning, and international knowledge exchange.*

**Keywords:** scientific terminology, technical vocabulary, word formation, comparative analysis, translation strategies, English and Uzbek.

## Introduction

The rapid advancement of science and technology in the twenty-first century has profoundly influenced the lexical systems of modern languages. As scientific discoveries expand and technological innovations accelerate, languages must continuously generate, adapt, and standardize specialized terminology capable of accurately representing new concepts and processes. Scientific and technical terms function not merely as lexical units but as instruments of precise knowledge transmission, ensuring clarity, consistency, and efficiency in professional communication[1]. The systematic development of terminology is therefore directly linked to intellectual progress, educational development, and international collaboration. English has established itself as the dominant language of global scientific communication. A significant proportion of scholarly publications, research reports, and technological documentation are produced in English, reinforcing its position as the primary source of international terminology[2]. The lexical productivity of English is supported by diverse word-formation

[1] Sager, J. C. (1990). A practical course in terminology processing. John Benjamins.

[2] Crystal, D. (2003). English as a global language (2nd ed.). Cambridge University Press.

mechanisms, including derivation, compounding, borrowing, and semantic extension. Its historical incorporation of Latin and Greek morphemes has enabled the creation of precise and conceptually structured technical vocabulary[3]. Consequently, English frequently functions as a donor language in the development of scientific terminology across various linguistic communities.

In contrast, Uzbek represents a language undergoing dynamic modernization within scientific and technical domains. The formation of Uzbek scientific vocabulary reflects historical layers of linguistic influence, including Persian and Arabic borrowings, substantial Russian influence during the Soviet period, and increasing integration of English terminology in the contemporary era[4]. The modernization of Uzbekistan's educational and technological sectors has intensified the need for a coherent and standardized national terminology system. According to Halliday and Matthiessen, specialized vocabulary plays a crucial role in constructing ideational meaning in scientific discourse, which underscores the importance of systematic term development in Uzbek for effective knowledge representation.The process of terminological development in Uzbek involves affixation, compounding, calquing, and phonological-morphological adaptation of borrowed elements. Translation strategies such as borrowing, semantic adaptation, and equivalence are particularly relevant in ensuring accurate transfer of scientific concepts between English and Uzbek[5]. These processes demonstrate that terminological expansion is not merely lexical borrowing but a structured linguistic transformation shaped by morphological norms and communicative needs.

Despite existing research on terminology and translation, comparative analyses of scientific and technical term formation in English and Uzbek remain limited. The interaction between global English terminology and the national linguistic system of Uzbek presents both challenges and opportunities for standardization, semantic transparency, and linguistic sustainability. Addressing this gap is essential for strengthening scientific literacy, improving translation practice, and supporting language planning initiatives.

The purpose of this article is to analyze the development of scientific and technical terms in English and Uzbek by identifying word-formation mechanisms, examining translational strategies, and comparing structural patterns in selected scientific fields. By integrating terminology theory, translation studies, and functional linguistics, the study aims to demonstrate that terminological development is a systematic, concept-driven process that reflects both linguistic structure and socio-cultural dynamics.

## THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

The present study adopts an integrated theoretical framework that combines General Terminology Theory (GTT), socio-cognitive terminology approaches, translation theory, and systemic functional linguistics, enabling a multidimensional examination of scientific and technical term development in English and Uzbek. Rather than treating terminology as a purely lexical phenomenon, this framework conceptualizes terms as structured, cognitive, and communicative units embedded in socio-cultural contexts.The foundations of terminology studies are traditionally associated with Eugen Wüster's General Theory of Terminology (GTT), which emphasizes conceptual standardization, univocity, and systematic organization of terms within specialized knowledge systems (Wüster, 1979). According to this model, each concept should correspond to one precise term, ensuring clarity and eliminating ambiguity in professional communication. This prescriptive approach strongly influenced international standardization bodies and technical lexicography throughout the twentieth century.

[3] Vinay, J.-P., & Darbelnet, J. (1995). Comparative stylistics of French and English. John Benjamins.

[4] Abdullaev, A. (2015). O'zbek ilmiy-texnik terminologiyasining rivojlanishi. Tashkent University Press.

[5] Newmark, P. (1988). A textbook of translation. Prentice Hall.

**Sager** further developed terminology theory by distinguishing between term formation processes and their functional roles in specialized discourse. He highlighted derivation, compounding, borrowing, and semantic shift as central mechanisms in scientific vocabulary development. In English, these processes enable rapid lexical expansion in response to technological innovation. However, contemporary terminology research has critically reassessed the *rigid prescriptivism* of GTT. Scholars argue that scientific language is not always univocal; *polysemy*, *contextual variation*, and *disciplinary differences* frequently occur[6]. Concepts evolve alongside knowledge development, and terminological systems are therefore dynamic rather than static. In multilingual contexts such as Uzbek, strict one-to-one conceptual mapping may be impractical due to structural and cultural differences. Thus, while GTT provides a structural foundation for this study, it is complemented by more flexible and cognitively oriented approaches.

*The socio-cognitive approach,* advanced by Temmerman, reconceptualizes terminology as embedded in human cognition and social practice. Unlike classical terminology theory, which prioritizes fixed conceptual hierarchies, the socio-cognitive model recognizes that terms emerge through processes of categorization, metaphorization, and discourse negotiation. This perspective is particularly relevant to English scientific terminology, where metaphorical extensions frequently generate new technical meanings (e.g., "cloud," "virus," "network"). Such terms illustrate that scientific vocabulary often evolves from general-language metaphors rather than purely logical classification systems.

In Uzbek, socio-cognitive processes are visible in semantic calquing and conceptual adaptation. For example, translating "cloud computing" as bulutli hisoblash reflects metaphorical mapping rather than mechanical borrowing. The socio-cognitive framework thus allows analysis of how conceptual structures are transferred and reinterpreted across languages.

## ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

The compiled bilingual corpus (n = 500 terms) reveals significant structural differences in the development of scientific and technical terminology in English and Uzbek. Quantitative analysis demonstrates that English terminology is primarily formed through derivation (32%) and compounding (28%), followed by borrowing from classical languages (18%), conversion (12%), and semantic shift (10%).

In contrast, Uzbek terminology shows a markedly different distribution: direct borrowing and phonological adaptation from English and Russian (41%) constitute the dominant strategy, followed by calque (23%), derivation using native affixes (19%), compounding (11%), and semantic extension (6%).

These findings confirm Sager's assertion that English scientific vocabulary benefits from internal morphological productivity, especially through affixation(-tion, -ity, -ism, -ize) and compound formation (e.g., *data mining, gene editing*). Uzbek, by comparison, demonstrates a stronger tendency toward lexical importation, reflecting the global dominance of English in contemporary science.The statistical contrast suggests that English operates as a terminological donor language, while Uzbek functions as a recipient and adaptive system, though increasingly developing internal derivational mechanisms.

**English morphological productivity.** English scientific terms frequently originate from *Greco-Latin* roots combined with derivational suffixes, creating structurally transparent forms such as:

*Biotechnology (bio- + technology)*
*Digitalization (digital + -ization)*
*Microprocessor (micro- + processor)*

This pattern aligns with classical terminology theory, which emphasizes systematic conceptual structuring. The morphological transparency of English terms supports precision and international recognizability.

[6] Temmerman, R. (2000). Towards new ways of terminology description: The sociocognitive approach. John Benjamins.

**Uzbek structural adaptation.** Uzbek terminology reflects three principal adaptation models.

**1. Direct borrowing** with phonological adjustment: *Biotexnologiya, kompyuter, internet.*

**2. Calque (semantic translation)**: *Sun'iy intellekt (Artificial intelligence), bulutli hisoblash (Cloud computing)*

**3. Hybrid Formation** (borrowed root + Uzbek affix): Raqamlashtirish (Digitalization), globalizatsiya

Hybrid formations demonstrate growing morphological integration within Uzbek, where borrowed roots are embedded in native derivational systems. This supports the socio-cognitive view that terminology evolves through adaptation rather than simple replication.

**CONCLUSION**

The present study provides a comprehensive comparative analysis of scientific and technical terminology development in English and Uzbek, highlighting both structural and functional dimensions. The findings reveal that English terminology exhibits high morphological productivity, primarily through derivation and compounding, reflecting its historical capacity for lexical innovation and global dominance in scientific communication. In contrast, Uzbek terminology relies predominantly on borrowing and calque, supplemented by hybrid formations that integrate foreign roots with native affixes, reflecting an adaptive process aimed at balancing international intelligibility with linguistic identity.

The analysis demonstrates that conceptual equivalence is largely preserved across the two languages, despite structural differences. Borrowed and calqued terms ensure that new scientific concepts are effectively communicated within Uzbek while maintaining alignment with global standards. Hybrid formations and native derivational strategies, however, indicate a growing trend toward terminological internalization, suggesting that Uzbek is developing its own mechanisms for scientific lexical expansion.

From a functional perspective, both languages maintain a strong ideational function, ensuring precise representation of scientific knowledge. In Uzbek, the increasing adoption of internationally recognized terms enhances the interpersonal function, reinforcing academic authority and professional credibility. Textual function is also observed, with Uzbek terms adapting to maintain coherence and readability in scientific discourse. These findings underscore the multidimensional nature of terminological development, encompassing structural, cognitive, translational, and communicative dimensions.

The methodological innovation of this study — the integrated four-level analysis combining corpus linguistics, terminology theory, translation studies, and functional linguistics — allows a more nuanced understanding of how terms evolve, adapt, and function across languages. The bilingual corpus and empirical quantification of translation strategies provide replicable tools for future research, particularly in other Turkic or post-Soviet languages undergoing scientific modernization.

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