

Eurasian
Research Bulletin



Linguistic features of scientific and technical terms in English and Uzbek languages

**Ruziyeva Gulnoz
Temirkulovna**

**World Languages University
The science of comparative typology**

ABSTRACT

In this article, the linguistic features of scientific and technical terms in English and Uzbek, the creation of new terms in Uzbek with the development of scientific and technical fields, the decisive role of scientific and technical terms in conveying specific and special information in various fields are fully described.

Keywords:

Linguistic features, terminology development, specialized information, scientific terms, technical terms.

Introduction:

Scientific and technical terms play a crucial role in conveying precise and specialized information in various fields. While English and Uzbek are distinct languages with different linguistic roots, they share some commonalities and also exhibit differences in how scientific and technical terms are structured.

Literature analysis and methodology:

Many scientific and technical terms in English have Latin or Greek origins. This gives them a consistent and standardized structure, making it easier for professionals worldwide to understand them. English often adapts terms from other languages, particularly Latin and Greek, and anglicizes them. This process involves modifying the pronunciation, spelling, or structure to fit English phonetics and morphology.

English frequently uses acronyms and abbreviations for complex scientific and technical terms, making them more concise and easier to remember. Scientific and technical terms in English often consist of compound words, where two or more words are

combined to create a new term. This helps convey precise meanings efficiently. There is a strong emphasis on standardization in English, especially in scientific and technical fields. Standardized terminology facilitates clear communication and reduces the risk of misunderstandings.

Results:

Loanwords and Adaptations: Like English, Uzbek borrows scientific and technical terms from other languages. However, the borrowing process may involve adapting the terms to fit Uzbek phonetics and grammar. Due to historical ties, Uzbek may have some influence from Russian in scientific and technical terminology. Russian loanwords or adaptations may be present, particularly in fields where Russian has traditionally been dominant.

Uzbek also uses compound words to express complex scientific and technical concepts. Combining multiple words allows for precision in conveying specific meanings. Uzbek may use affixes such as suffixes and prefixes to modify the meaning of base words, contributing to the formation of technical terms. This helps in

creating a systematic and organized terminology.

Discussion:

With the development of scientific and technical fields, Uzbek may witness the creation of new terminology. This process involves either adapting existing terms or forming new words based on Uzbek linguistic rules. Languages continually evolve, and the introduction of new technologies and scientific discoveries contributes to linguistic innovation. The article explores how English and Uzbek incorporate novel terms and adapt existing ones to keep pace with advancements in science and technology.

Scientific and technical terms often have roots in classical languages, and their etymology provides insights into their meanings. In English, many terms have Latin or Greek origins, while Uzbek may draw from Turkic or Persian languages. Analyzing the etymology can unveil the historical development and evolution of terms in each language.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, both English and Uzbek languages employ various linguistic features to convey scientific and technical terms effectively. While Latin and Greek roots, compound words, and standardization are common in English, Uzbek may incorporate loanwords, compounding, and affixes, with possible influences from Russian in certain contexts.

References:

1. Berdiyev H.Kh. Lexicon of the Uzbek language: Philol. Doctor of Philosophy. diss. autoref. - T., 2017.
2. Nazarova S.A. The syntax of the phrase is substantial. - T.: Science, 2015.
3. Theory and methodology of linguistics. Compiled by: H. Dadaboev. -Tashkent, 2004.
4. Hojiev A. Explanatory dictionary of linguistic terms. - Tashkent: National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan, 2002.