

# Comparison and Structural Analysis of Terminology of Uzbek and English Languages

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**Annotation:** The article describes the comparison and peculiarities of terminology in Uzbek and English languages. Structural analysis and their aspects in English and Uzbek languages are studied. In particular, the factors that shape them are revealed. The terminology that has a special place in the richness of language vocabulary is actually the events that take place in reality. The article also discusses the history of language. However, scientific examples show that no feature is a leading factor in determining the nature of terminology

**Keywords:** Uzbek and English languages, terminology, comparison, structural analysis, peculiarities, shaping factors.

In connection with the achievement of independence, the international relations of the Republic of Uzbekistan have expanded, and the cultural core of the peoples and nations of the world and the main source of communication is their national language. Therefore, the preservation of each language and its transmission to the younger generation determines the development of the nation and its future. One language unites many peoples, educates, teaches, preserves customs, traditions and cultures, ensures its transmission from generation to generation.

On October 21, 1989, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the State Language" was adopted. This law was the first step of our people to independence. Article 1 of this Law and Article 4 of the Constitution state that "the state language of the Republic of Uzbekistan is Uzbek" and that the languages, customs and traditions of all nationalities and peoples living in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan shall be respected.

Today, English is one of the leading languages in the world in terms of practical application. In science, technology, culture, education, economics and other fields, especially in professional activities, the ability of every specialist to speak English fluently has become a modern requirement.

Language and terms are two social phenomena that are closely related. The study of terms from the point of view of comparative linguistics, ie the typological study of Tajik and English, the need for international means of communication is also required by the expansion of the use of English. These circumstances determine the special interest of society in terminology and the need to introduce new concepts in this area of law.

The study of the formation and development trends of terms in the Uzbek language shows that this process has conditionally gone through three main stages in its development.

At the initial stage of the formation of the term system, a characteristic feature of the development of terminological features on the basis of a professional dictionary is characterized by a tendency to assimilate terminological features.

The research of scholars shows that the formation, development and improvement of the terminology of the Uzbek language is not the same. In some fields of science, such as literature, philosophy, astronomy, mathematics, medicine, the system of terminology developed by the works of great thinkers and scholars such as Rudaki, Firdausi, Ibn Sina, Aburaikhan Beruni, Umar Khayyam, Jami, Hafiz and others has been inherited.

The study of the linguistic features of the terminology of the Uzbek language, its diachronic and synchronous formation and development is of great scientific interest in jurisprudence. Therefore, the study and analysis of the terminology of the Uzbek language, in our opinion, should begin with the study of ancient sources.

At the stage of independent development, international relations are an important factor in the foreign policy of the Republic of Uzbekistan. International documents have laid a solid foundation for the establishment of state relations with foreign countries, international and regional organizations. Today, our country has diplomatic relations with 124 countries, such as the United Nations and its specialized agencies, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, the Organization of Economic Cooperation, the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, the Eurasian Economic Cooperation is a full member of organizations.

The system of terminology of the Uzbek language appeared when this field of knowledge (activity) was sufficiently developed, developed a specific theory, revealed and implemented all the basic concepts and the connections between them.

The system of terms is based on deliberately chosen by experts in the field, and in some cases, specially created words and terminology, terms learned from another language to present a theory describing the field.

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The peculiarities of the term system in the Uzbek language are the consistency, completeness, openness (able to introduce new terms) and dynamism (the definition of terms can be improved as a result of deepening knowledge), relative stability (applied until the theory underlying it is rejected) and , to have characters. A minimum level of variability is achieved in the system of terms; synonyms and uncertainties are deliberately reduced or eliminated.

The Uzbek language has several thousand terms and terminological systems. Ongoing international harmonization of system terms and their standards allows the similarity of theories, including individual terms and whole terms of the system used in English and Uzbek, to identify and improve the internationalization of terms or a single principle of their formation.

Special attention should be paid to another important characteristic of this field - internationalism. It is precisely in foreign policy and foreign economic spheres that international legal relations are often carried out, and therefore the question of mutual understanding between different peoples and speakers of different languages is very important.

The concluding analysis showed that the acquisition of terms and observational translations occur as a result of political, economic, cultural and linguistic connections that serve to mutually enrich the lexical richness of the Uzbek language. Many of the terms used in the texts have been mastered and translated into an integral part of the terminology of international law, with strict adherence to the grammatical and phonetic features of the Uzbek language.

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