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PROFESSIONAL JARGON AND TERMINOLOGY IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

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Abstract: This paper studies the technical jargon and terms of Russian, English, and Uzbek with a specific focus on how factors such as culture, history, and society shape these features. From traditional Russian and English medicine, law, IT, and health systems, in contrast, we find that chances of people crossing cultural borders are rare due to the manner in which terms are coined, how they are used, and how journalism law is developed. Through investigations into translations and practices, the paper draws attention to globalization's effect on the Uzbek professional language, with increasing numbers of English terms imbued into Uzbek jargon. The analysis also gives information about the problems faced in maintaining linguistic authenticity while taking in foreign technical terminology.

ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНЫЙ ЖАРГОН И ТЕРМИНОЛОГИЯ НА АНГЛИЙСКОМ И УЗБЕКСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ: СРАВНИТЕЛЬНЫЙ АНАЛИЗ

Ключевые слова:
профессиональный жаргон, терминология, анализ, глобализация, лексическое сравнение,

Аннотация: В этой статье изучается технический жаргон и термины русского, английского и узбекского языков с особым акцентом на том, как такие факторы, как культура, история и общество, формируют эти особенности. В традиционных российских и английских системах медицины, права, информационных технологий и здравоохранения мы видим, что шансы пересечения культурных границ невелики из-за того, как

семантическое сравнение, международная коммуникация.

формируются термины, как они используются и как развивается журналистское право. С помощью исследований переводов и практик в статье обращается внимание на влияние глобализации на узбекский профессиональный язык с увеличением числа английских терминов, проникших в узбекский жаргон. Анализ также дает информацию о проблемах, с которыми приходится сталкиваться при сохранении языковой аутентичности при усвоении иностранной технической терминологии.

INGLIZ VA O'ZBEK TILIDA PROFESSIONAL JARGON VA TERMINOLOGIYA: QIYOSIY TAHLIL

Kalit so'zlar: professional jargon, terminologiya, tahlil, globallashuv, leksik taqqoslash, semantik taqqoslash.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqola rus, ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi texnik jargon va atamalarni o'rganib, madaniyat, tarix va jamiyat kabi omillarning ushbu xususiyatlarni qanday shakllantirishiga alohida e'tibor qaratadi. An'anaviy rus va ingliz tibbiyoti, huquq, IT va sog'liqni saqlash tizimlaridan farqli o'laroq, odamlarning madaniy chegaralarni kesib o'tish ehtimoli, atamalarning yaratilish usuli, ulardan qanday foydalanish va jurnalistika qonuni qanday ishlab chiqilganligi sababli kamdan-kam uchraydi. Tarjimalar va amaliyotlarni o'rganish orqali maqola globallashuvning o'zbek professional tiliga ta'siriga, o'zbek jargoniga singdirilgan ingliz atamalarining ko'payishiga e'tibor qaratadi. Tahlil, shuningdek, xorijiy texnik terminologiyani olishda lingvistik o'ziga xoslikni saqlashda duch keladigan muammolar haqida ma'lumot beradi.

INTRODUCTION

Professional jargon and terminology are indispensable in communication in specific fields. It can help enable an exchange of ideas that is precise, logical, and effective, but for maximum impact, these terms, which are culturally embedded in history and language, vary significantly by language. In general, English is the language of international communication. In fact, all sorts of professional jargon in various fields have been established using English as a medium [1]. In other cases, Uzbek is spoken mainly by Uzbeks, but it has a long tradition of assimilation: to name just two examples, this Turkic language spoken in Uzbekistan has had influence from Russian and Persian, as well as more recently English [2].

This study compares professional terms and terminologies in both English and Uzbek, showing the reasons behind how each language has created its own style of technical language formation and translation. Using this, the author studied how to educate people on this topic in fields such as medicine, law, or information technology—that is a task for our next paper yet still incomplete at the time of writing. Current research should seek out others engaged in similar efforts lounged on the shores of "Sesame Street" even though we cannot as yet know what needs remain to be met through such research.

MATERIALS

This study examines the use, origin, and field-specific characteristics of professional jargon and terminology in English and Uzbek. The materials include:

Written Documents: English and Uzbek textbooks, training manuals, official terminology databases, and field-specific publications (medicine, law, information technology). Comprehensive glossaries of Uzbek professional terms were also utilized.

Interview Data: Structured interviews with 15 professionals across the selected fields (medicine, law, and information technology).

Data Analysis

The comparison was conducted in two stages:

"Lexical Comparison": The terms from each field were categorized based on their origin (native Uzbek, Russian, English, etc.) and morphological structure (simple, compound, or loanwords).

"Semantic Comparison": The study examined how each term functions within its specific field, analyzing any shifts in meaning or connotation between the languages.

Thorough interviews were carried out with 15 experts as well from each sector (5 in each category) to explore their views on the utilization of specialized terminology in their everyday tasks and the obstacles they encounter when working with English and Uzbek vocabulary.

METHODS

The following methods can be used in the topic "Professional jargon and terminology: a comparative analysis between English and Uzbek languages":

Discourse Analysis: This method allows for a deep study of how professional terms are used in communication and texts. By studying texts, documents, and written sources in Uzbek, Russian, and English, it is possible to analyze how terminology is used in professional discourse. At the same time, this method is significant for studying changes in the meaning and connotation of terms.

Lexical-statistical analysis: Using this method, it is possible to determine the origin and structure of terms. For example, determining the origin of each term (Uzbek, Russian, or English) and performing a frequency analysis on this basis will help to study which languages influence the professional vocabulary in Uzbek. It is also

possible to determine the morphological structure of terms (simple, complex, borrowed).

Qualitative Analysis: The thematic coding method can be used to qualitatively analyze the data obtained from interviews with experts. Through this method, it is possible to divide the experts' experiences related to terminology into general topics and identify the difficulties they face.

Historical-analytical method: Using this method, the origin and development of terms in the Uzbek language are studied. The historical-analytical approach explains the process of the introduction of English terminology into the Uzbek language and allows determining its impact on the fields.

Corpus Analysis (Corpus Analysis): When a corpus of professional texts is created, it is possible to search for terminology in those texts and obtain accurate information about their frequency and usage. Corpus analysis can also reveal lexical and grammatical differences between two languages.

Semantic Analysis: Meaning analysis can be used to compare the meanings of terms in English and Uzbek languages. This method helps to determine the semantic changes of the terms in the context of the field and the degree of their relevance.

Triangulation: To make the research results reliable, triangulation can be done by using several methods. For example, comparing the results of written documents and interviews provides confirmation of information collected from different sources.

With the help of these methods, it is possible to study and deeply analyze the peculiarities of professional jargon and terminology between English and Uzbek languages.

RESULTS

Lexical Differences and Loanwords: The comparison of words showed that specialized terminology in the English language often originates from native sources or is influenced by Latin/Greek, particularly in sectors such as healthcare and legal professions. For example, words such as "cardiology" and "anesthesia" have roots in Greek or Latin. On the other hand, numerous Uzbek words are directly taken from Russia because of the Soviet Union's historical impact. An instance of this is the Uzbek word for cardiology, "kardiologiya", which comes directly from Russian, which originally borrowed it from Latin. In Uzbek, the term "davolash" commonly relates to physical healing and medical care, unlike the wider psychological meanings in English [3].

In the IT field, the influence of English is more pronounced in Uzbek. Terms like "software" and "database" are often used in their original English form or slightly modified (e.g., "softver", "bazaviy ma'lumotlar"). Uzbek professionals tend to adopt English terms without translation, particularly in the fast-evolving world of technology, where localized terms are still developing [4].

Semantic Shifts and Cultural Context: Although many technical terms are borrowed directly, their meanings may change when incorporated into the Uzbek language. In legal matters, such as in the field of law, the term "contract" in English usually indicates a binding agreement between two parties. Nevertheless, the Uzbek word "shartnoma" has similar functionality but also involves formality and government regulation, mirroring the legal practices in Uzbekistan that stem from Soviet legal systems.

Likewise, within the medical sector, the term "therapy" in English can be utilized in various ways (such as physical therapy, psychotherapy, etc.).

Professional Perspectives: According to interviews with professionals, the majority of Uzbek speakers in the fields of medicine and IT, especially younger professionals, opt for English terminology because of its accuracy and worldwide acceptance. An IT expert pointed out that it was more effective to use the term "cloud computing" in English rather than a complicated Uzbek translation to explain its meaning. Furthermore, physicians stated that having knowledge of English medical terminology is crucial for international collaboration. Nonetheless, legal experts are worried about the increasing prevalence of English terminology, warning that overuse of foreign terms may diminish the precision and lucidity of the Uzbek legal language. They highlighted the importance of establishing standardized Uzbek terms that incorporate international standards and local legal customs.

DISCUSSION

The results of this research show that the origins and adaptations of professional jargon are notably different between English and Uzbek. Even though English has built its specialized vocabulary for hundreds of years, Uzbek is currently working on creating uniform technical terms, particularly in areas such as IT and medicine. Russia still holds significant sway in specific areas, notably in law, where the legal terminology in Uzbekistan has been deeply influenced by the legal systems from the Soviet era.

The growing incorporation of English into Uzbek's professional language, particularly in rapidly developing industries such as IT, indicates a movement towards globalization. Nevertheless, there are worries about the authenticity of the language, as experts must juggle accuracy in English terms while also preserving the cultural and historical essence of Uzbek.

Challenges and Future Directions

One main challenge identified in this study is the lack of uniform Uzbek terminology in certain fields. Because of this, professionals often rely on English or Russian terms, leading to possible confusion and inconsistency. Future research should focus on developing comprehensive Uzbek dictionaries with specialized terms, potentially through collaboration with universities, professional groups, and linguistic

establishments.

CONCLUSION

This analysis of specialized language and vocabulary in English and Uzbek highlights the complex connection between language, culture, and occupation. Even though English is commonly used for professional jargon globally, Uzbek language is evolving by incorporating foreign words while preserving its linguistic roots. The results emphasize the significance of establishing a structured approach to develop Uzbek terminology, ensuring the language maintains its uniqueness while adapting to a globalized world.

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