

## LINGUISTIC FEATURES OF TERMS

**Tangirkulova Karomat Saitovna,  
Mustafayeva Sojida Ulashevna**

Termiz State University of Engineering and Agrotechnologies, English Language Teachers

**Abstract:** This article analyzes the linguistic features of terms as a special layer of vocabulary in a language. It discusses the origin, structure, semantic characteristics, and functional peculiarities of terms used in various scientific fields. Particular attention is given to the processes of term formation, including borrowing, word formation, abbreviation, and semantic extension. The study emphasizes the importance of linguistic accuracy and standardization in terminology to ensure clarity and efficiency in scientific communication. Furthermore, the paper highlights the role of globalization and technological advancement in the enrichment and transformation of modern terminology systems. Comparative examples from Uzbek and international linguistic practices are also provided to illustrate the dynamics of term development.

**Keywords:** terminology, linguistic features, word formation, semantics, standardization, neologisms, scientific language, globalization

In the era of globalization and rapid scientific progress, the study of terminology has become one of the most important areas of linguistics. Terms serve as the linguistic foundation of every field of knowledge — they not only name scientific and technical concepts but also reflect the development of science, culture, and society. The linguistic analysis of terms allows us to understand how new ideas are conceptualized and expressed through language, how scientific knowledge is codified, and how languages interact in the process of globalization.

The modern world, characterized by constant technological and informational change, has brought about a vast number of new concepts and corresponding terms. This, in turn, requires linguists to pay special attention to the structure, semantics, and functioning of terms in different contexts. Terminology is not static — it evolves together with scientific progress, acquiring new meanings, borrowing from other languages, and adapting to the linguistic norms of each national language.

The study of terms is particularly significant in multilingual societies like Uzbekistan, where languages coexist and influence each other in various spheres, including education, science, and technology. In such an environment, the correct formation, translation, and standardization of terms play a key role in ensuring the accuracy and clarity of professional communication.

Furthermore, the linguistic features of terms — including their morphological, semantic, and syntactic characteristics — determine the precision and consistency of scientific discourse. Understanding these features helps to establish a unified terminological system that supports efficient communication between specialists from different fields.

In this regard, the article aims to analyze the main linguistic properties of terms, explore their etymological and structural peculiarities, and highlight the ways in which they adapt to the linguistic norms of modern English and Uzbek. Particular attention is paid to the processes of term formation, borrowing, semantic transformation, and standardization, as well as their role in enhancing the clarity and effectiveness of scientific communication.

The study of terminology as a branch of linguistics has a long and complex history. Many scholars have explored the nature, structure, and development of terms in relation to general

linguistic theory, semantics, and the sociology of language. According to E. Wüster, who is considered the founder of modern terminology science, a term is a linguistic unit that represents a clearly defined concept within a specific field of knowledge, and its meaning should be unambiguous and contextually stable [1]. Wüster's "General Theory of Terminology" laid the foundation for the systematic organization of terminological systems in different scientific disciplines.

Later researchers, such as K. Kageura and A. D. Sager, expanded Wüster's ideas by emphasizing the dynamic nature of terminology. They argued that terms are not fixed entities but evolve together with scientific knowledge and social changes [2]. Sager pointed out that terminological development reflects not only linguistic processes but also cognitive and communicative needs of society.

In the post-structuralist approach, scholars such as M. T. Cabré and H. Felber highlighted the interdisciplinary nature of terminology, viewing it as a bridge between linguistics, communication studies, and cognitive science [3]. Cabré's Communicative Theory of Terminology (CTT) considers terms as linguistic signs functioning within real communicative contexts, thus rejecting the purely prescriptive nature of earlier terminology studies.

In Uzbek linguistics, the study of terminology began to develop intensively in the second half of the 20th century. Uzbek scholars such as A. Madvaliyev, N. Mahmudov, and A. Hojiyev have contributed significantly to defining the specific features of Uzbek terms, their structure, and the problems of translation and standardization [4]. Their research emphasizes that Uzbek terminology is an open and evolving system that actively interacts with other languages, especially Russian and English, due to scientific and technological exchange.

Recent studies in Uzbek and English linguistics also focus on issues such as the adaptation of international terms, the creation of national equivalents, and the challenges of maintaining terminological purity in the context of globalization. For instance, R. Bektemirova and G. Turdiyeva emphasize the importance of preserving linguistic identity while ensuring international compatibility of scientific communication [5].

Many scholars agree that terminology functions as a crucial linguistic and cognitive tool that not only reflects but also shapes scientific thought. It serves as a bridge between language and reality, encoding the intellectual achievements of humanity. Therefore, the linguistic study of terms is not limited to describing their form and meaning — it also involves understanding their role in conceptualization, communication, and cultural exchange.

To summarize, the literature shows that terminology is a living and evolving subsystem of language. It is influenced by sociolinguistic factors, global communication trends, and technological progress. Consequently, modern research on terminology must integrate linguistic, cognitive, and pragmatic perspectives to achieve a comprehensive understanding of how terms are created, standardized, and used across languages and cultures.

The analysis of linguistic features of terms reveals several significant patterns in their formation, structure, and usage. Firstly, terms in various scientific fields exhibit a high degree of semantic precision. Unlike ordinary words, which may carry multiple connotations depending on context, terms are generally unambiguous and are designed to convey a specific concept clearly. For example, in technical and scientific texts, terms such as "photosynthesis," "algorithm," or "nanotechnology" have precise definitions that are recognized internationally and standardized across linguistic communities [1].

In the Uzbek language, terminological systems demonstrate both unique linguistic characteristics and influences from other languages. Many Uzbek terms are derived from Arabic, Persian, Russian, and English, reflecting historical, cultural, and scientific exchanges.

The analysis shows that Uzbek terminological adaptation often involves phonological, morphological, and semantic modifications. For instance, international terms are often transliterated while maintaining semantic equivalence, e.g., “kompyuter” from English “computer,” and “internet” remains largely unchanged but is fully integrated into Uzbek syntactic structures [2].

Morphological analysis of terms indicates that complex derivational structures are frequently used to generate new scientific vocabulary. Compounding, affixation, and calquing are common processes. For example, the term “biokimyo” (biochemistry) is a compound of “bio” and “kimyo” (chemistry), combining international prefixes with native roots. Such formations not only preserve semantic transparency but also facilitate comprehension among speakers familiar with both Uzbek and international scientific terminology [3].

From a syntactic perspective, terms often function as nouns or noun phrases within academic discourse. They may appear as single words, compounds, or multi-word units, and their syntactic behavior is more rigid than that of ordinary vocabulary. For instance, terms like “yadro energetikasi” (nuclear energy) or “klinik farmakologiya” (clinical pharmacology) maintain their structural integrity in sentences, ensuring clarity in communication [4].

Semantic analysis highlights that terms frequently undergo processes of specialization and narrowing of meaning. While general vocabulary may be polysemous, scientific terms typically denote a single, precise concept. The study also observes the phenomenon of semantic borrowing, where international terms are integrated into Uzbek with slight semantic adjustments to fit the conceptual system of the language. Such adaptation allows the Uzbek language to stay current with global scientific developments while maintaining cultural and linguistic identity [5].

Pragmatic analysis reveals that terms serve not only as linguistic labels but also as tools for cognitive and communicative efficiency. In professional and academic discourse, terms facilitate the transmission of complex ideas in a concise manner, reducing ambiguity and enhancing mutual understanding. Additionally, the study finds that the effective use of terms contributes to the development of specialized literacy, enabling learners and professionals to access, process, and communicate advanced knowledge efficiently [6].

The results of empirical research, including corpus-based analysis of scientific texts and interviews with Uzbek specialists in different fields, indicate that while there is significant borrowing from other languages, the Uzbek terminological system remains highly productive and adaptive. New terms are continually created to meet the demands of emerging scientific disciplines, reflecting the dynamic interplay between language evolution, cognitive needs, and technological progress.

In conclusion, the analysis demonstrates that the linguistic features of terms are multi-faceted, encompassing phonological, morphological, syntactic, semantic, and pragmatic dimensions. These features collectively ensure precision, clarity, and communicative effectiveness in specialized discourse. Furthermore, the study confirms that terminological adaptation in Uzbek strikes a balance between integrating international concepts and preserving linguistic identity, highlighting the importance of continuous research in the field of terminology to support education, science, and professional communication.

The analysis of the linguistic features of terms reveals several important implications for both the theoretical understanding of terminology and its practical applications in education, science, and professional communication. Firstly, the precision and unambiguity of terms highlight their fundamental role in creating a standardized language for specialized fields. This standardization facilitates international scientific collaboration, ensuring that complex concepts are accurately

transmitted across linguistic and cultural boundaries. In Uzbek, the integration of international terms, often with phonological and morphological adaptations, demonstrates the language's ability to evolve and accommodate new scientific realities without compromising its structural integrity and identity [1].

Furthermore, the study underscores the importance of the cognitive dimension of terminology. Terms serve not only as labels for concepts but also as cognitive tools that organize knowledge. They help learners categorize, retrieve, and apply information effectively. In educational settings, the careful teaching of terminological units enhances learners' analytical skills and strengthens their understanding of complex subjects. For example, in technical and scientific curricula, students who master terminology demonstrate improved comprehension and are better prepared for advanced studies or professional tasks [2].

The adaptation of borrowed terms is another critical aspect highlighted by the research. While linguistic borrowing enriches the Uzbek terminological system, it also requires careful semantic adjustment to preserve clarity and cultural relevance. Misinterpretation or improper adaptation can lead to confusion in professional communication. Hence, systematic study and codification of new terms are essential to ensure their consistency and usability in academic and technical discourse [3].

Moreover, the pragmatic function of terms as tools of efficient communication emphasizes their role in facilitating collaboration and innovation. Professionals who possess a strong command of terminology can convey complex ideas succinctly and accurately, reducing miscommunication and enhancing productivity. In this context, terminological competence becomes a key component of professional competence, bridging the gap between theoretical knowledge and practical application [4].

The discussion also reveals that terminological evolution is closely linked to technological and scientific advancements. As new disciplines emerge, the Uzbek language must continue to develop and adopt terms that reflect the latest discoveries and innovations. This dynamic process requires ongoing research, lexicographic efforts, and the active involvement of linguistic experts to ensure that the terminological system remains robust, coherent, and accessible to learners and professionals alike [5].

Finally, the study highlights the pedagogical implications of these findings. Educators must design instructional strategies that not only introduce new terms but also explain their morphological, syntactic, and semantic properties. Integrating terminology instruction into the curriculum promotes deeper understanding, critical thinking, and the ability to apply knowledge in real-world contexts. This approach strengthens both the linguistic and cognitive competencies of learners, contributing to the overall development of human capital in Uzbekistan [6].

In conclusion, the linguistic features of terms are multifaceted, encompassing phonological, morphological, syntactic, semantic, and pragmatic dimensions. Their precision, standardization, and cognitive utility make them indispensable tools for specialized communication in science, education, and professional practice. The Uzbek language demonstrates a remarkable ability to integrate international terms while preserving cultural and linguistic identity, ensuring that the terminological system remains both relevant and functional in contemporary contexts.

The study confirms that terminological competence is not only a linguistic requirement but also a critical component of professional and cognitive development. Mastery of terms enables learners and professionals to navigate complex knowledge domains, engage in interdisciplinary collaboration, and adapt to the rapidly evolving demands of technology and science.

Moreover, the findings underscore the necessity for continuous research, systematic codification, and pedagogical strategies that promote both comprehension and practical application of terminology. Educators, linguists, and policymakers should work collaboratively to support the development of robust terminological systems, ensuring that future generations of specialists are well-equipped with the linguistic tools needed for effective communication, innovation, and problem-solving.

Ultimately, the strategic development of terminology in the Uzbek language contributes not only to linguistic enrichment but also to the broader goals of educational excellence, scientific progress, and socio-economic development, positioning Uzbekistan competitively in the global knowledge economy.

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