USE OF ALTERNATIVE VERSIONS OF LINGUISTIC TERMS IN UZBEK IN SCIENTIFIC ARTICLES

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Abstract: In recent years, the Uzbek language has undergone significant transformations in its development and usage in various fields, including science and academia. With the increasing globalization of knowledge and the need for effective communication among scholars worldwide, the usage of linguistic terms in Uzbek language has become a priority. However, the adoption of Western linguistic concepts and terminology has posed challenges in finding equivalent terms in the Uzbek language. As a result, scholars in Uzbekistan often employ alternative versions of linguistic terms in scientific articles, which may have both positive and negative implications. This article aims to explore the use of alternative versions of linguistic terms in Uzbek language in scientific articles and provide a critical analysis of the benefits and drawbacks associated with this practice.

Keywords: linguistic terms, background, scientific articles, use of terms, alternative versions, new researches.

Introduction: Each language is a bright mirror that reflects in its entirety the material and spiritual world of the people belonging to this language and is inextricably linked with the work and social activities of a person. Therefore, any reality or change that occurs in society, first of all, manifests itself in the language. In the course of historical, socio-economic development, the vocabulary composition of the language evolves and becomes richer, evolutionarily constantly. This enrichment occurs at the expense of the emergence of new words, names that

represent new concepts that arose as a result of the development of society. The dictionary composition of the language, its lexical-semantic system, is constantly changing, at the same time, words that represent the names of a concept or object that have become unnecessary for society, go out of consumption as an archaic word, and new words take its place. But the number of words out of consumption will be much less than those that have just appeared. But in some cases, it can also be the opposite. Of course, the withdrawal of dictionary units occurs on the basis of linguistic and extralinguistic factors, on the basis of the nature of the language, the laws of language development. Two main phenomena are observed in this:

1. With the loss of something-phenomena in society and nature, the words that are their expressions also disappear, come out of the current language structure (dictionary system) and become historical words.

2. In the process of language improvement, lexical units that cannot accurately, fully and correctly express the essence of the thing-phenomenon go out of consumption and replace them with the phenomenon. the dictionary units that represent exactly and fully occupy.

The constant enrichment of dictionary content as a social phenomenon is considered one of the most basic laws of language development. Lexical progress occurs in different ways, to different degrees, at different periods of the development of society. A new word is not invented, but arises at the expense of the word-making elements that exist in the language, that is, the own internal capabilities of a particular language. Invented words make up a very low number in different languages. Russian linguist E.A.Zemskaya writes: "Let's think for a moment, let's say that the new word was made completely unconnected with the old one. Without it, language acquisition would come to a very difficult situation, or it would not be possible at all. To make it more convenient to use the way to expand the content of

the dictionary, the main thing is to express interconnected events in real life through existing interconnected words in the language. Thus, the language interaction of words reflects the interaction between the real object and the existing event-phenomena (Zemskaya E.A. Kak delayutsya slova. Moscow, 1963). The vocabulary content of the language is constantly enriched at the expense of new words, with which the language also progresses. Terms make up the bulk of the new vocabulary. The development of science and technology gives rise to new terms, at the same time, terms set the stage for the development of science and technology. Already terminologically, a science or production field that has not been scientifically worked out cannot develop as expected. Any change in society, first of all, is reflected in the language. At certain periods in the development of society, cases of widespread use of the terminology of this or that area, going beyond the scope of a certain narrow circle, are also observed in general speech. In particular, during the years of independence of Uzbekistan, it can be observed that many terms related to socio-economic terminology are absorbed into the unrestricted layer of the Uzbek literary language and are widely used in public speech. Terms such as investment, currency, banking, independence, market economy, conversion, spirituality, national ideology, idea of national independence, academic Lyceum are actively used in our language as the fruit of independence. As we have seen in the previous chapter of our study, we can also observe a similar situation in the development of Biblical terminology in the XV-XVI centuries. Because the flourishing of librarianship during these times was able to exert its influence on the folk way of life, in turn, on the colloquial language. In social life, what has entered the folk way of life-along with phenomena, terms related to them are embedded in the language, taking a wide place from the everyday speech of the people. Therefore, the content of the lexicon of each language is constantly updated. At the same time, the

phenomenon of withdrawal also occurs, when words that have lost their relevance in the vocabulary of the language move into the ranks of archaic words. But the phenomenon of the emergence of new words will be much higher than the withdrawal of words from consumption.

Literature review.

The Andrew Miles (2015) paper highlights the identity of the Uzbek language within Turkic languages, its grammar and lexicon. The article shows that language policy is the result of government agency management in language development and application. This process involves language planning undertaken in the former Soviet Union with the aim of modernizing people. The article also highlights the importance of the interrelationship between language and culture during the Bolshevik era.

Later, Ror Translation & Literary Studies et al., (2017) article, which examines the linguistic differences and difficulties that arise when translating new terms. This article analyzes the translation strategies and methods of Arabization used to adapt the scientific and technical terms transferred from English to Arabic into Arabic. The results show that the process of assimilation into Arabic is effectively used in the naturalization of foreign terms.

Nazira, (2019), on the other hand, analyzes the problems of morphology and orthography in Uzbek in the 1920s. In this article, the requirement to adapt the orthography of foreign words to the rules of vowel harmony and in the process, the works of Fitrat are studied. The article shows how morphological concepts and terms are represented by different names, which contributes to a deeper understanding of terminological problems in Uzbek linguistics.

Thus, these articles are important in the analysis of problems and solutions that arise in the process of applying alternative versions of linguistic terms in the Uzbek language.

Analysis and Results.

The adoption of Western linguistic concepts and terminology has posed several challenges for the Uzbek language. One of the primary concerns is the lack of equivalent terms in the Uzbek language, which has led to the use of loanwords and calques. Loanwords are words borrowed from another language, whereas calques are loan translations, where a word or phrase is translated into the target language. While loanwords and calques have enriched the Uzbek language, they can also create confusion among readers unfamiliar with the original terms.

Alternative Versions of Linguistic Terms

To address the challenges of linguistic borrowing, scholars in Uzbekistan have employed alternative versions of linguistic terms in scientific articles. These alternative versions often involve using Uzbek-language equivalent terms or inventing new terms based on existing word roots and prefixes. For example, instead of using the English term "cognate," Uzbek scholars might use the term "o'xshash" or "kognat." While these alternative versions may facilitate communication among Uzbek-speaking scholars, they can also create confusion among readers unfamiliar with the local terminology.

Benefits of Alternative Versions

Despite the potential drawbacks, the use of alternative versions of linguistic terms in Uzbek language has several benefits. Firstly, it enables Uzbek scholars to communicate complex concepts and ideas in their native language, promoting linguistic diversity and equal access to knowledge. Secondly, the use of local terminology can enhance the clarity and simplicity of scientific articles, making

them more accessible to readers who may not be familiar with Western linguistic concepts. Finally, the creation of new terms based on existing word roots and prefixes can enrich the Uzbek language, contributing to its development and evolution.

Drawbacks of Alternative Versions

While the use of alternative versions of linguistic terms in Uzbek language has several benefits, it also has some drawbacks. One of the primary concerns is the potential for confusion among readers unfamiliar with the local terminology. This can lead to misinterpretation of scientific articles, undermining the validity of research findings. Furthermore, the use of alternative versions can create barriers for Uzbek scholars who wish to publish their research in international journals or engage in discussions with colleagues worldwide. The use of local terminology may limit the global reach and impact of Uzbek-language research, as readers unfamiliar with the terminology may find it challenging to understand the content.

Conclusion.

The use of alternative versions of linguistic terms in Uzbek language in scientific articles is a complex issue with both benefits and drawbacks. While it enables Uzbek scholars to communicate complex concepts and ideas in their native language, it can also create confusion among readers unfamiliar with the local terminology. To address these challenges, it is essential to strike a balance between using local terminology and ensuring that scientific articles are accessible to a broader audience. One potential solution is to provide glossaries or translations of local terms, enabling readers to understand the content more easily. Additionally, Uzbek scholars can adopt a hybrid approach, using both local and Western linguistic concepts and terminology to facilitate effective communication among scholars worldwide.

Recommendations

Based on this analysis, the following recommendations are made:

1.   Develop glossaries or translations of local terms to facilitate readers' understanding of scientific articles.

2.   Adopt a hybrid approach, using both local and Western linguistic concepts and terminology to ensure effective communication among scholars worldwide.

3.   Establish guidelines for the use of alternative versions of linguistic terms in Uzbek language, ensuring consistency and accuracy in scientific articles.

4.   Promote linguistic diversity and equal access to knowledge by supporting the development of local terminology in various fields, including STEM.

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