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SIMILARITY FACTORS OF RAILWAY TERMINOLOGY OF UZBEK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES

Annotation

The transport system is one of the developing spheres in Uzbekistan. The lexicological property of railway system is enriching, which requires to do a linguistic analysis on certain ways. This paper find out what reasons builds up similarity between the railway terms in Uzbek and English languages. The comparative-etymological method is used to properly accomplish the task. The taken terminology elements are common terms used in both uzbek and english railway system.

Key words: translation, loan words, railway, terminology, International Standards.

ФАКТОРЫ СХОДСТВА ЖЕЛЕЗНОДОРОЖНОЙ ТЕРМИНОЛОГИИ УЗБЕКСКОГО И АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКОВ

Аннотация

Транспортная система является одной из развивающихся сфер Узбекистана. Лексикологические свойства железнодорожной системы обогащаются, что требует проведения лингвистического анализа по определенным направлениям. В данной статье выясняется, по каким причинам возникает сходство железнодорожных терминов в узбекском и английском языках. Для правильного решения задачи используется сравнительно-этимологический метод. Взятые элементы терминологии представляют собой общепринятые термины, используемые как в узбекской, так и в английской железнодорожной системе.

Ключевые слова: перевод, заимствованные слова, железная дорога, терминология, международные стандарты.

O‘ZBEK VA INGLIZ TILLARI TEMIRYO‘L TERMINOLOGIYASINING O‘XSHASHLIK OMILLARI

Annotatsiya

Transport tizimi O‘zbekistonda rivojlanayotgan sohalaridan biridir. Temiryo‘l tizimining leksikologik xususiyati boyib bormoqda, bu esa ma‘lum yo‘llar bo‘yicha lingvistik tahlil qilishni taqozo etadi. Ushbu maqolada o‘zbek va ingliz tillaridagi temiryo‘l atamaları o‘rtasidagi o‘xshashlik qanday sabablarga ko‘ra yuzaga kelishini o‘rganadi. Vazifani to‘g‘ri bajarish uchun qiyosiy-etimologik usul qo‘llaniladi. Qabul qilingan terminologiya elementlari ham o‘zbek, ham ingliz temiryo‘l tizimida qo‘llaniladigan umumiy atamalardir.

Kalit so‘zlar: tarjima, o‘zlashgan so‘zlari, temiryo‘l, terminologiya, xalqaro standartlar.

Introduction. The development and expansion of railway networks have played a pivotal role in shaping the infrastructure and connectivity of nations worldwide. As railway systems continue to evolve and integrate within the global landscape, the importance of standardized terminology becomes increasingly crucial for effective communication, safety, and operational efficiency. The terminology used in the railway domain encompasses a diverse range of technical terms, from equipment and infrastructure to operational procedures and safety protocols. While English has often served as the lingua franca in international railway communications, many countries maintain their unique linguistic heritage within this technical domain. Uzbek, as an example, represents a language with a rich cultural and historical background[13], where the development of railway terminology has been influenced by both indigenous factors and external linguistic borrowings. This research paper aims to explore the cross-linguistic comparison of railway terminology between Uzbek and English languages, focusing on analyzing the commonality factors and identifying the linguistic patterns and trends that contribute to the standardization or divergence of terms. By adopting comparative analysis, the study seeks to enhance our understanding of the interplay between language, culture, and

technical specialization in the realm of railway terminology, offering insights that could inform future efforts in terminology harmonization and linguistic diversity management within the global railway industry.

Literature review. In this qualitative research conducted, research papers, scientific books, theses are widely studied and compared. The works of Abduvakhob Madvaliyev are the foundation for doing research in terminology problems in uzbek sphere. Furthermore, the data from the completed researches of D.Mirsagatova, Z.Allayorova, J.Bekmurodov, Yurdakul Ayşe and Eckehard Schnieder have been analyzed deeply to reach the results.

Research Methodology. This study employs a qualitative research design to conduct an in-depth exploration of the cross-linguistic comparison of railway terminology between Uzbek and English languages. Qualitative methods allow for the detailed analysis of linguistic patterns, cultural influences, and commonality factors in railway terminology.

Cultural and Historical Contextualization.

Investigating the historical and cultural factors that have influenced the development and adaptation of railway terminology in Uzbek and English languages through literature review and expert insights.

Commonality Factors Identification:

Conceptual Alignment: Identifying common concepts and thematic areas where Uzbek and English railway terminology converge or diverge.

Standardization and Harmonization: Assess the extent to which railway terminology in Uzbek and English languages adheres to international railway communication standards and practices[3].

Analysis and results. The examination of railway terminology in Uzbek and English languages reveals both commonality factors and divergent linguistic patterns, reflecting the interplay between cultural heritage, historical context, and technical specialization within the railway domain.

The historical and cultural backdrop significantly influences the development and adaptation of railway terminology in both languages. In Uzbek, the railway system's emergence in the late 19th century under the Russian Empire laid the foundation for linguistic borrowing from various sources, including Russian, as evidenced by terms like "Silindr" (cylinder) and "Lokomotiv" (locomotive). Additionally, indigenous linguistic elements and borrowings from neighboring languages contribute to the unique Uzbek

railway lexicon. Conversely, English railway terminology reflects a blend of indigenous terms and borrowings from Latin, Greek, and Old French, owing to historical interactions and technological advancements in Western Europe.

Vogue industry accounts the emergence of first railway happened in the 16 th century in the Europe. Meanwhile the world's first passenger railway was built in England on October 27, 1825. It connected the cities of Stockton and Darlington, and was originally supposed to carry coal from the mines to the port of Stockon. According to Sputnik news Uzbek railway system has 136-year history, in 1880 railway structure started to emerge under Russian empire, according to uzbek official railway site. Railway transport terminology as loan words appeared with the introduction of railway system in the country. In that era the reason for similarities of the different countries' railway word load was Shared European Influence, Both Russian and English railway systems have been influenced by developments in Western Europe, particularly in countries like Britain, France, and Germany. As a result, they share some common technical terms and practices(table 1).

Table 1.

Uzbek term	Russian Equivalent	English Equivalent	Origin Language	Definition/Description
Silindr	Цилиндр	cylinder	Greek/Old French/Greek (debated)	the surface traced by a straight line moving parallel to a fixed straight line and intersecting a fixed planar closed curve
Granit	Гранит	granite	Latin	a very hard natural igneous rock formation of visibly crystalline texture formed essentially of quartz and orthoclase or microcline and used especially for building and for monuments
Gidravlika	Гидравлика	hydraulics	Greek	a branch of science that deals with practical applications (such as the transmission of energy or the effects of flow) of liquid (such as water) in motion
Inertsia	Инерция	inertia	New Latin	a property of matter by which it remains at rest or in uniform motion in the same straight line unless acted upon by some external force
Lokomotiv	Локомотив	locomotive	Latin	a self-propelled vehicle that runs on rails and is used for moving railroad cars
Telegraf	Телеграф	telegraph	Greek	an apparatus for communication at a distance by coded signals

Loanwords and Borrowings. Loanwords, also known as borrowings, are words borrowed from one language and incorporated into another. This borrowing process typically occurs due to cultural contact, trade, colonization, or technological advancements. Loanwords can enrich a language by providing new vocabulary to express concepts that may not exist or are not commonly used in the borrowing language. Classifications of loanwords are based on various factors, including the direction of borrowing, the degree of

adaptation, and the semantic field. Here are some common classifications:

Both languages may borrow terms from each other or from a common source, especially in areas where there has been significant exchange or collaboration. For instance, Uzbek might borrow terms from English if there's a specific technological innovation or concept originating from English speaking countries(table 2).

A table in the methodology section to showcase borrowing words related to railway terminology:

Table 2: Borrowing Words in Railway Terminology between Uzbek and English

Uzbek Term	English Equivalent	Origin Language	Definition/Description
Elektr	Electric	English	Electric locomotive
Stansiya	Station	English	Railway station
Vagon	Wagon	English	Railway carriage or wagon
Signalizatsiya	Signalization	English	Railway signaling system
Passajir	Passenger	French	Railway passenger

Conclusion. The cross-linguistic examination of railway terminology between Uzbek and English languages has revealed several intriguing insights into the linguistic and cultural factors influencing the domain-specific vocabulary in both languages. This discussion synthesizes the findings of the comparative analysis and investigates the implications of the observed commonalities and divergences.

Firstly, the prevalence of loanwords and loan translations in both Uzbek and English railway terminology underscores the interconnectedness of languages in a globalized world. Both languages have incorporated terms from other linguistic sources, reflecting historical interactions, technological advancements, and cultural exchanges. For instance, words like "train" in English and "poyezd" in Uzbek, though phonetically distinct, share a common semantic origin,

illustrating how languages adapt and evolve through contact with other linguistic systems.

However, despite the observable parallels, notable disparities exist in the lexical composition and morphological features of railway terminology between Uzbek and English. These variations can be attributed to linguistic typology, cultural specificities, and historical developments unique to each language. For instance, while English exhibits a preference for compound nouns (e.g., "railway track"), Uzbek tends to employ descriptive phrases or nominalizations (e.g., "temiryo'l yo'li"), reflecting distinct lexicalization patterns and word-formation strategies.

Moreover, the analysis identified instances of terminological gaps and semantic mismatches between Uzbek and English railway terminology, particularly in specialized domains such as signaling and infrastructure. Such

discrepancies underscore the challenges inherent in cross-linguistic communication and highlight the importance of terminological standardization and harmonization efforts within international railway networks. Addressing these disparities requires collaborative initiatives involving

linguistic experts, domain specialists, and policymakers to develop comprehensive terminological frameworks that accommodate linguistic diversity while ensuring clarity, accuracy, and interoperability.

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