



CHANGES IN UZBEK LANGUAGE TERMINOLOGY DURING THE PERIOD OF INDEPENDENCE

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Abstract

This article analyzes on a scientific basis the systemic and qualitatively important changes that have occurred in the terminology of the Uzbek language in the period of independence. In the post-independence period, the main research object is considered the changes in the attitude to the state language, language policy, terminological reforms, revival and activation of national terms. The article also analyzes the development of sectoral terminology, linguistic mechanisms of term formation, processes of normation and standardization. The results of the article serve to assess the modern state of Uzbek terminology and to form further directions of development.

Keywords: Uzbek language, terminology, period of independence, language policy, national terms, sectoral terminology.

Introduction

Language is one of the most important indicators of a society's development and it develops in close relationship with political, economic, scientific and cultural processes in public life. In particular, the terminological system of the language is one of the layers that most quickly and accurately reflect the renewal and reforms taking place in society. This is because terminology expresses a system of concepts formed in a certain period in the fields of science, technology, public administration, law, education and culture, and determines the scientific and



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official functionality of the language. Therefore, the study of changes in the terminological system has important scientific value not only for linguistics, but also for the field of socio-humanities.

The level of development of any national language is closely related to its terminological richness, normativeness and systematism. Terminology demonstrates the power of language in expressing scientific thought, while at the same time serving the linguistic expression of the national culture and model of thought. It is in this context that the analysis of the changes in the terminology of the Uzbek language in the period of independence is one of the actual and priority issues of modern linguistics. It is known that the terminology of the Uzbek language in Soviet times was formed under the influence of a centralized language policy and developed mainly under the mediation of the Russian language. A large part of the terms in the fields of science, technology, politics and law have been borrowed directly or indirectly from the Russian language. This situation led to the fact that the terms do not fully adapt phonetically and semantically to the Uzbek language, as well as to the limitation of the processes of creating a national term. As a result, the processes of translation and adaptation of Uzbek terminology have slowed down, and in many areas national alternatives have not been sufficiently formed.

Uzbekistan's independence marked a turning point in language policy. The legal status of the state language was strengthened, and the range of application in the official, scientific and educational fields was significantly expanded. During the years of independence, special attention was paid to the development of Uzbek language terminology, the revival of national terms, the creation of new terms and the standardization of the terminological system. This process was carried out on the basis of the principles of activation of internal capabilities of the language, effective use of national and historical lexical layers and adaptation of international terms with the norms of the Uzbek language. The purpose of this article is to identify the main changes in terminology of the Uzbek language in the period of independence, to analyze their linguistic and social causes, to scientifically substantiate trends and perspectives of terminological development. In the process of research, comparative-analytical, descriptive, systematic and



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functional methods were used, terminological changes were highlighted in a direct relationship with the development of the language and the needs of society. The terminology of the Uzbek language was formed on the basis of a centralized ideological and language policy. The Russian language was recognized in the union as the main communicative instrument of the fields of science, technology, politics and law. As a result, the terminology of the Uzbek language developed not through the path of independent development, but through the Russian language. In scientific and technical terminology, this situation was especially pronounced. For example, *terms such as the Institute, Faculty, Laboratory, Experiment, Theory, Process, etc.* were adopted into the Uzbek language with little or minimal adaptation. Whereas, there was an opportunity to create national alternatives for these terms, such as university *department, experience, process*. In practice, however, Russian forms remained dominant and were regarded as the norm. Socio-political terminology was also dominated by Russian and Baynalmilal terms. For example, terms such as *party, ideology, socialism, communism, collectivization, industrialization* were borrowed directly from the Russian language, and national alternatives were not developed or used in a limited circle. As a result, the national terminological image of the Uzbek language in political discourse was not fully formed.

A similar situation was observed in legal terminology. Terms such as *law, code, court, prosecutor's office, jurisdiction* were used in the Russian form or on the basis of the Russian model. This adversely affected the semantic precision and systematicness of legal terms in the Uzbek language. The predominance of Russian terms led to the widespread use of units that do not phonetically and morphologically correspond to the Uzbek language. For example, *terms made with suffixes such as -tsiya, -izm, -logiya (information, organization, socialism, biology)* were actively used, despite the fact that they were alien to the natural word-making system of the Uzbek language. As a result, variation has emerged in the terminological system: *parallel use cases such as information – information, organization – organization, process – process – process* have persisted for a long time.

At the same time, while there were opportunities to create a national term, they were often not put into practice. For example, *although there are alternatives*



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such as national economy for the concept of *national economy*, *education* for *education*, *culture* for *culture*, they have remained secondary in official and scholarly texts. Terminological initiatives, on the other hand, have taken on a more translational character and have not been carried out on a systematic and normative basis. In general, the pre-independence period was a limited stage of development for Uzbek language terminology, during which the principles of nationality, normativeness and systematicness were not sufficiently determined in the terminological system. It was this situation that made it necessary to radically reform terminology in the post-independence period, to create national alternatives and to revise terminological norms.

In the post-independence period, the Uzbek language as the state language began to be actively used in all spheres of society's life, including public administration, law, science, education and the media. The strengthening of the legal status of the state language has created the need to radically revise the terminological system and develop it on a national basis. It was during this period that the process of nationalization of terminology accelerated, and the exploitation of the internal capabilities of the language became the main principle. Laws, decrees and decisions related to the state language have created the legal basis of terminological policy. The development of official documents, laws and normative texts in the Uzbek language promoted the normalization of terminological units. As a result, many terms that were previously used in Russian form began to be replaced by Uzbek alternatives. For example, *terms such as information* instead of *information*, *organization* instead of *organization*, *document* instead of *document*, *process* instead of *process* have taken a firm place in formal and scholarly texts.

The revival of national terms was one of the important achievements of the period of independence. Terms of Turkish, Arabic, and Persian origins, previously considered limited or secondary, were re-reintroduced. In particular, in the socio-political and spiritual spheres, terms such as *state*, *society*, *law*, *spirituality*, *value*, *development*, *independence* began to be actively used. This situation strengthened the national and cultural foundations of terminology. There have also been significant changes in legal terminology. For example, *national alternatives such as law* instead of *law*, *right* instead of *right*, *obligation* instead of *duty*,



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responsibility instead *of responsibility* have been entrenched at the normative level. This ensured the comprehensibility and expression of legal texts in the national language. At the same time, the principle of adapting international terms rather than the direct adoption of them took precedence. For example, *along with the term* democracy, Uzbek options such as *people's power, globalization for globalization, harmonization for integration* were proposed and put into practice. In the field of information technology, *the terms* computing techniques *along with computers, program instead of program, network instead of network, began to be actively used.*

Reforms in education and science have also accelerated terminological updates. *Along with terms such as credit, module, competency, and customised forms such as credit-module system, competency* have been decided as the norm. This process shows that the terminological system has adapted to modern scientific needs. In the period of independence, new terms appeared in the fields of socio-political, legal, education, economy and information technology. A system of terms was formed in the field of public administration and law, expressing national concepts. In connection with the reforms in education and science, new terms have been widely introduced. And the development of digital technologies has led to a rapid richening of information technology terminology.

The analyzes show that since independence the terminology of the Uzbek language has reached a qualitatively new stage of development. During this period, nationalism and normativity were decided as the main principles in the formation of the terminological system. The predominant Russian and Baynalmilal terms of the earlier era were gradually replaced by Uzbek alternatives or were adapted to the phonetic and morphological norms of the Uzbek language. As a result, the internal coherence and comprehensibility of the terminological system is greatly increased. The results of the study also show that the process of revival of national terms and the creation of new terms activated the Uzbek language in its internal capacity. Along with Turkic-based terms, terms belonging to the Arabic and Persian layers, which have historically occupied a strong place in our language, have also been reintroduced into scientific circulation. This situation reinforced the importance of terminology not only functional, but also cultural and identity.



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At the same time, some problems remain in the terminological system. In particular, as a result of the globalization process and the expansion of international scientific ties, many foreign terms are being used in several variants at once. For example, in some areas, the original form of the International term, the Uzbek translation and the adapted variant are being used in parallel. This creates terminological variability and normative instability. In the course of discussion, it is established that the main reason for terminological problems is that single standard and regulatory documents are not equally applicable to all areas. While terms are being updated rapidly in some areas, old and new terms are being used together in other areas. Therefore, the need to systematically coordinate terminology and regulate it on the basis of uniform norms is becoming more urgent.

The period of independence was a period of radical renewal, revival and development for the terminology of the Uzbek language. During this period, the principles of nationalism, normality and systemality were prioritized in the terminological system. National terms, previously restricted or secondary, were revived, with terms representing New socio-political, legal, scientific and technological concepts being created. The results of the study show that the expansion of field terminology and the improvement of term-making mechanisms clearly demonstrate the adaptation of the Uzbek language to the needs of modern science and technology. Terms created through morphological, semantic, and translational methods have increased the lexical richness of the language, expanding its functional capabilities. At the same time, in the context of globalization, the consistent development of terminology, the adaptation of international terms to national language norms and the reduction of terminological variability remain an important task. In the future, it is necessary to standardize the terminology of the Uzbek language, form a single normative terminological base and strengthen the scientifically based approach to the choice of terms. In general, the terminological reforms carried out during the period of independence served to strengthen the position of the Uzbek language as the state language and played a historical role as an important factor in the development of the national language.



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