

## TERMINOLOGY OF ATOM ENERGY IN THE UZBEK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES

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**Abstract:** The development of science and technology, the expansion of international relations in all spheres of society in general and in the field of nuclear energy in particular, actualizes the problem of creating modern high-quality translation dictionaries. Moreover, this, dictates the need to refer to the latest scientific paradigms in the study of industry terminology. This article is dedicated to a study of the theoretical and functional aspects of the English and Uzbek language of nuclear power, its development, the current state and features of its functioning, a lexicographic method for studying lexical units.

**Keywords:** terminology, atom energy, dictionary, science, technology, method.

The vocabulary of atom energy, acting as a language of professional communication, helps scientists and specialists not only to master the necessary amount of knowledge in this area, but also to establish high-quality interaction and mutual understanding with other specialists. At the same time, more and more often there is a need to master international experience, since today atom energy is an important and necessary industry in many countries.

The terminology of atom energy, like any language for special purposes, has emotional neutrality and, it is used by a specific circle of users - specialists in this professional field - for the exact unambiguous transfer of information within a certain special area of knowledge.

Bruno de Besse defines a term as a meaningful unit that consists of one or more words and reproduces a single specific concept within any subject area

[Besse 1997: 152]. The scientist emphasizes that the terms can be multicomponent (consist of two or more words with different types of connection).

To solve the problem of defining the concept of "term", it is advisable to consider the features that make it possible to distinguish it from common words of the literary language and non-terms, that is, other categories of special vocabulary.

V.D. Tabanakova in her work "Ideographic Description of Scientific Terminology" formulates the properties of the "ideal" term:

- - accuracy;
- unambiguity within one terminological system;
- lack of ideographic synonyms;
- lack of emotionality;
- motivation, which is determined by the fact that the terms are secondary names;
- nominative - a function of designating a special concept, which is implemented regardless of the context;
- consistency - the ability to occupy a certain place in the system of terms;
- systematicity is the property of reflecting systemicity at the morphological and word-formation levels "[

All these features determine the linguistic essence of the term, however, in practice, such terms are found that may not correspond to them, but at the same time function successfully.

The problem of studying and translating scientific and technical terms is being developed by linguists and terminologists in various aspects. Such aspects of scientific and technical lexicography as the creation and composition of scientific and technical terminology, the principles and methods of its formation, selection and construction, the problem of homonymy and polysemy of technical terms, were first described in the works of E. Wüster. However, until now, the

terminology of nuclear power has not become an object of special research, which largely determined the novelty and relevance of our work.

If we compare the terms, related to atom energy in Uzbek and English, we can find many similarities and differences.

For example, In the Uzbek and English languages, terminological units of the language of atom energy are easily classified according to a certain set of categories:

- items and materials (in English -steel, iron, latch; in Uzbek- temir, po'lat, mis)

- signs and properties (in English- stability, radioactivity, fissionable; in Uzbek- barqarorlik, radioaktivlik, parchalanadigan)

- processes and phenomena (in English- decontamination, fractional, fuel extraction; in Uzbek- zararsizlantirish, kasriy, yoqilg'i olish)

- unit of measure and size (in English curie (Ci), gray (Gy), joule (J), sievert (Sv), in Uzbek also the same terms are used for measure and size)

Atom energy terminology is a complex multilevel system where individual units can enter into different paradigmatic relationships.

The vocabulary of atom energy, in turn, is a word or phrase that has scientific and technical meaning, accurately and unambiguously expressing the concept of the nuclear industry, used in the process of understanding and mastering objects and relations in the field of nuclear energy. The terms of nuclear energy are characterized by a systemic organization within the subject area.

So, in the terminology of atom energy, such special lexical units as nomens are widespread. They, like terms, belong to a special field of knowledge, do not depend on the context, are characterized by emotional neutrality, stability and reproducibility in speech.

In the terminology of nuclear energy in Uzbek and English, nomens are represented in separate words and they are not translated (Westinghouse –

Vestinghauz, Toshiba – Toshiba, Siemens – Smens, Fukushima – Fukusima, Loviisa – Lovisa, Bushehr – Busher) combinations of word and symbol, word and number (uranium-235 – uran-235, xenon-135 – ksenon-135, caesium-137 – tseziy-137)

In the English terminology of atom energy, there are professionalisms formed by:

due to the narrowing of the semantic meaning of common words (*corner* (in the common sense it can also be translated as edge, district, intersection, nook); *cork* (common word has a second meaning - float); *shop* , *workshop* (others meanings in the general literary language - shop, purchase, showcase, salon); through the figurative use of common words (*blanket*: the common meaning is a blanket, in nuclear power, through metaphorical transfer, professionalism was formed with the meaning of "reproduction zone, screen, surface layer, protective layer"; *beak*: common meaning is a beak, the meaning of professionalism is the nose of a laboratory vessel; *saddle*: the commonly used meaning is a saddle (for a horse), the meaning of professionalism is a saddle (valve), a saddle (energy surface).

The terminology of atom energy in Uzbek, some words came from Russian, for instance: radiaktiv, stantsiya, zavod, operator etc.

With all the diversity, the terminology of the nuclear industry has a systemic organization corresponding to the systemic concepts of the subject area that it serves. However, this consistency has a dual nature: on the one hand - conceptual, logical, arising from the consistency of the concepts of science itself, on the other - linguistic, associated with the consistency of linguistic units that express these concepts.

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