

PAPER

STABILIZATION OF PROFESSIONAL LEXICAL TERMS: FUNCTIONAL-SEMANTIC ANALYSIS (Based on Uzbek and English Language Materials)

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Abstract

This article investigates the process of stabilization of professional lexical terms in Uzbek and English through a functional-semantic approach. Special attention is given to the formation, normalization, and functional development of terminological units in specialized fields. By analyzing linguistic materials from technical, educational, and scientific texts, the study reveals how professional terms acquire stable meanings and standardized usage. The research highlights similarities and differences in the stabilization mechanisms of Uzbek and English terminologies and emphasizes the importance of linguistic regulation in professional communication.

Key words: Professional terminology, lexical stabilization, functional-semantic analysis, Uzbek language, English language, specialized discourse, terminological system, linguistic standardization

Introduction

In modern linguistics, professional lexical terms play a crucial role in ensuring effective communication within specialized fields such as science, technology, medicine, and education. The rapid development of these fields leads to the continuous emergence of new concepts, which require precise and stable linguistic representation.

The process of stabilization of terminological units is essential for maintaining clarity and consistency in professional discourse. Without stable meanings and standardized forms, communication among specialists becomes inefficient and ambiguous. Professional terminology reflects not only scientific knowledge but also social, cultural, and institutional factors. Therefore, studying the stabilization of terms from a functional-semantic

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perspective is important for understanding how professional language systems develop.

This study aims to analyze the functional-semantic characteristics of professional terms in Uzbek and English and to identify the main factors influencing their stabilization.

Materials and Methods

The research is based on comparative, descriptive, and functional approaches. Linguistic materials were collected from the following sources:

- Uzbek and English scientific articles;
- technical manuals and guidelines;
- university textbooks;
- professional dictionaries;
- official and institutional documents.

Approximately 500 terminological units from the fields of information technology, education, and science were selected for analysis.

The following methods were applied:

- semantic analysis to identify core meanings;
- contextual analysis to examine usage patterns;
- comparative analysis to reveal cross-linguistic differences;
- functional interpretation to determine communicative roles.

These methods made it possible to study terminological stabilization in a systematic and objective manner.

Results

The analysis of Uzbek and English professional terminology revealed several important features of lexical stabilization.

Semantic Precision

Stabilized professional terms demonstrate high semantic accuracy. In most cases, one dominant meaning is закрепен within a specific field.

Examples include:

Uzbek: tizim (system), algoritm (algorithm);

English: database, network.

These terms show minimal ambiguity in professional contexts.

Development from Polysemy to Monosemy

At early stages, many terms display polysemy. During stabilization, however, one meaning becomes dominant.

For example:

English interface originally meant “boundary” and later stabilized as “user interface” in IT;

Uzbek modul developed from “unit” to “software module.”

This process reduces semantic variability.

Functional Specialization

Professional terms mainly function in specialized discourse. Their use in everyday communication is limited.

The main functions identified are:

nominative (naming concepts),
classificatory,
informative,
instructional.

Terms such as protocol, standart, and diagnostika perform regulatory and instructional roles.

Structural and Formal Stability

Stabilized terms demonstrate consistent spelling, pronunciation, and grammatical forms. This uniformity is especially evident in educational and scientific texts.

Discussion

The results confirm that terminological stabilization is influenced by linguistic, social, and institutional factors. Repeated usage in authoritative sources contributes significantly to semantic and functional stability.

Institutional regulation plays a major role in Uzbekistan through terminological commissions, educational standards, and language policies. In contrast, English terminology is more strongly influenced by international professional communities and market-driven usage.

Borrowing and adaptation represent another important mechanism. Many Uzbek terms are borrowed from English and Russian (marketing, menejment, server, dizayn) and undergo phonetic and morphological adjustment. Over time, these forms become normalized. Educational institutions also serve as key agents of stabilization. Textbooks, curricula, and certification programs ensure uniform interpretation of professional vocabulary.

Comparative analysis shows that English terminology demonstrates higher international stability, while Uzbek terminology is still

undergoing active normalization. Nevertheless, recent efforts to promote native equivalents indicate positive development trends.

From a pragmatic perspective, stabilized terminology improves professional communication by reducing misunderstandings and facilitating translation and international cooperation.

Conclusion

The stabilization of professional lexical terms is a complex and dynamic process influenced by functional, semantic, institutional, and social factors. Functional-semantic analysis shows that stabilized terminology ensures clarity, precision, and efficiency in professional discourse.

The comparative study of Uzbek and English materials demonstrates that English terminology has achieved high global stability, whereas Uzbek terminology continues to develop through adaptation and standardization.

Further research should focus on corpus-based studies and digital terminology management systems in order to improve terminological regulation and professional communication.

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