

**DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE USE OF GAS INDUSTRY TERMINOLOGY IN  
FORMAL ENGLISH DISCOURSE AND EVERYDAY UZBEK SPEECH***Abduraimova Maxliyo,**A teacher,**Andijan State Institute of Foreign Languages**Andijan, Uzbekistan**e-mail: [maxliw0077@gmail.com](mailto:maxliw0077@gmail.com)***ANNOTATION**

English discourse and everyday Uzbek speech. The study is based on theoretical approaches to terminology developed by scholars such as Eugen Wüster and M.A.K. Halliday. The research demonstrates that in English, gas industry terms are mainly used in formal scientific and technical contexts with strict precision and standardization, whereas in Uzbek many of these terms are actively used in everyday communication. This article presents a comparative analysis of the use of gas industry terminology in formal and everyday contexts. The findings of the study are significant for terminology studies, linguistics, and translation theory.

**Key words:**

Gas industry terminology, terminology studies, formal discourse, everyday speech, comparative analysis, English and Uzbek languages.

**Аннотация**

В данной статье проводится сравнительный анализ особенностей употребления терминов газовой промышленности в официальном английском дискурсе и в повседневной узбекской речи. Исследование основано на теоретических положениях терминологии, разработанных Э. Вюстером и М.А.К. Холлидеем. В работе показано, что в английском языке газовые термины используются преимущественно в научно-техническом и официальном контексте с высокой степенью точности и стандартизации, тогда как в узбекском языке данные термины широко употребляются в разговорной речи. Выводы статьи могут быть полезны для специалистов в области лингвистики, терминоведения и перевода.

**Ключевые слова:**

Термины газовой промышленности, терминология, официальный дискурс, разговорная речь, сравнительный анализ, английский и узбекский языки

**Annotatsiya**

Ushbu maqolada gaz sanoati terminlarining ingliz tilidagi rasmiy nutq va o‘zbek tilidagi kundalik nutqda qo‘lanish xususiyatlari qiyosiy tahlil qilinadi. Tadqiqot davomida terminologiya nazariyasiga oid olimlar, xususan e. Wüster va m.a.k. Halliday qarashlariga tayangan holda, texnik terminlarning uslubiy, semantik va funksional farqlari ochib beriladi. Ingliz tilida gaz sanoati terminlarining asosan ilmiy-texnik va rasmiy kontekstlarda qat’iy va aniq ma’noda qo‘llanishi, o‘zbek tilida esa ushbu terminlarning kundalik so‘zlashuv nutqiga keng singib ketgani misollar orqali asoslab beriladi. Tadqiqot natijalari tarjimashunoslik va terminologiya sohalari uchun muhim ahamiyatga ega.

### **Kalit so‘zlar:**

Gaz sanoati terminlari, terminologiya, rasmiy nutq, kundalik nutq, qiyosiy tahlil, ingliz va o‘zbek tillari

Terminology plays a crucial role in the development and transmission of scientific and technical knowledge. In the gas industry, precise and standardized terms are essential for ensuring accuracy, safety, and effective communication among specialists. However, the use of gas industry terminology differs significantly between languages and communicative contexts. This paper analyzes the differences between the use of gas industry terms in formal English discourse and their use in everyday Uzbek speech, drawing on linguistic theories and practical examples.

According to Eugen Wüster, the founder of modern terminology studies, technical terms must be monosemantic, standardized, and context-independent in professional communication. This principle is clearly observed in English gas industry discourse. In formal English, gas-related terms are predominantly used in scientific articles, technical documentation, engineering manuals, and regulatory texts. For example, terms such as “liquefied petroleum gas,” “cryogenic storage tank,” “pressure regulator,” and “natural gas liquids” have fixed definitions and are used exclusively by professionals such as engineers, researchers, and technicians. These terms rarely appear in everyday English conversation, as they belong to a highly specialized register.

From a functional linguistics perspective, M.A.K. Halliday emphasizes that language varies according to its function and social context. In English, gas industry terminology functions within a formal and technical register, characterized by precision, impersonal tone, and the absence of synonymy. The use of synonyms in scientific English is often avoided because it may reduce clarity and cause ambiguity. For instance, the term “natural gas” is strictly distinguished from “liquefied natural gas (LNG)”, and substituting one for the other in technical discourse would be considered incorrect.

In contrast, the situation in the Uzbek language demonstrates a different pattern. Many gas industry terms have penetrated everyday speech and are actively used by the general population. Expressions such as “gaz quvuri yorildi” (the gas pipeline burst), “gaz balloni tugadi” (the gas cylinder is empty), or “gaz o‘chdi” (the gas was turned off) are commonly used in daily communication. These phrases, while originating from technical terminology, have undergone semantic simplification and adaptation to colloquial usage.

Uzbek linguists note that this phenomenon is closely related to social and cultural factors. Since gas supply is an essential part of daily life in Uzbekistan, technical concepts associated with gas

have become familiar to ordinary speakers. As a result, the boundary between scientific terminology and everyday vocabulary is less rigid in Uzbek than in English. Unlike English technical discourse, Uzbek everyday speech allows a greater degree of metaphorical usage, synonymy, and emotional coloring when referring to gas-related concepts.

Another important difference lies in stylistic flexibility. In English, the term “gas bill” or “gas stove” may appear in daily speech, but more complex technical terms remain restricted to formal contexts. In Uzbek, however, both simple and relatively complex gas-related expressions can be used in informal conversations without causing communicative difficulty. This reflects a broader tendency in Uzbek for technical vocabulary to integrate into common usage more freely.

In conclusion, the differences between the use of gas industry terminology in formal English discourse and everyday Uzbek speech are shaped by linguistic norms, functional styles, and socio-cultural conditions. English maintains a strict separation between technical and everyday language, emphasizing precision and standardization, while Uzbek demonstrates a higher level of terminological integration into daily communication.

Understanding these differences is essential for translators, linguists, and specialists working in bilingual technical contexts, as it helps prevent misinterpretation and ensures accurate cross-linguistic communication.

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