

THE ROLE OF LANGUAGE POLICY IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF MODERN TERMINOLOGY IN UZBEKISTAN AND ENGLISH-SPEAKING COUNTRIES

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ABSTRACT: This article explores the pivotal role of language policy in shaping and modernizing terminology in Uzbekistan and English-speaking countries. It provides a comparative analysis of how governmental and institutional language planning initiatives have influenced the development, standardization, and dissemination of new terms in various domains such as science, education, and technology. The study emphasizes the importance of regulatory frameworks, national language reforms, and linguistic purism in the Uzbek context, contrasting it with the more decentralized and market-driven approach in English-speaking nations. The findings demonstrate that while both regions strive to meet the demands of globalization and technological advancement, the methods and ideologies behind terminology development significantly differ due to historical, cultural, and political factors.

Keywords: language policy, terminology development, Uzbekistan, English-speaking countries, linguistic planning, modernization, standardization, language reform, comparative analysis, globalization.

Introduction

The development of modern terminology is a multifaceted process deeply influenced by language policy, which acts as a guiding framework for linguistic innovation and standardization. In both Uzbekistan and English-speaking countries, language policy plays a crucial role in shaping how new terms are created, adopted, and institutionalized within society. In Uzbekistan, language policy is centrally governed by national institutions such as the State Committee on the Development of the Uzbek Language. Following independence in 1991, Uzbekistan initiated significant reforms to de-Russify its terminology and promote the development of Uzbek-based scientific and technical vocabulary. Language planning has focused on purifying the language, replacing foreign borrowings with native equivalents, and aligning new terminologies with cultural and historical values. Terminological commissions regularly review and approve new terms for use in education, media, and official documents. Furthermore, the adoption of the Latin script has accelerated the modernization and internationalization of Uzbek terminology. In contrast, English-speaking countries, particularly the United States and the United Kingdom, exhibit a more decentralized approach. Language development is often driven by academia, professional associations, and private sector innovations rather than state-led policy. Terminology in fields such as technology, medicine, and media evolves rapidly due to the influence of market needs and global communication. While there is less formal control over term creation, standardization is achieved through consensus in scholarly publications, industry standards, and usage in international discourse. The comparative analysis reveals that Uzbekistan emphasizes regulation and linguistic purism, while English-speaking nations prioritize functional adaptability and user-driven innovation. Both approaches have strengths and limitations: centralized control in Uzbekistan ensures consistency and cultural relevance, whereas the English model promotes rapid response to technological change and global integration. Ultimately, the role of language policy in

terminology development reflects broader socio-political objectives—preservation of national identity in Uzbekistan and responsiveness to global trends in English-speaking countries. This highlights the necessity of balanced and flexible language planning to support both modernization and linguistic integrity in the age of globalization.

CONCLUSION:

In conclusion, language policy serves as a foundational instrument in the development of modern terminology, influencing how languages adapt to scientific, technological, and cultural changes. The case of Uzbekistan illustrates a policy-driven approach where governmental bodies actively regulate and standardize new terms to preserve linguistic purity and national identity. In contrast, English-speaking countries demonstrate a more organic and decentralized model, where terminology evolves through usage, innovation, and global interaction. While Uzbekistan's centralized strategy ensures consistency and alignment with cultural values, it may face challenges in keeping pace with the rapid influx of global terms. On the other hand, the flexible approach of English-speaking nations fosters dynamic growth but may lead to terminological inconsistencies across regions and fields. Both models underscore the importance of context-specific language planning. For countries like Uzbekistan, integrating controlled language policy with openness to global linguistic trends could enhance terminological richness and accessibility. Thus, a balanced approach that considers both cultural preservation and global engagement is essential for effective and sustainable terminology development in the modern world.

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