

**THE EXPRESSION OF TERMS RELATED TO BIOTECHNOLOGY IN BRITISH AND AMERICAN ENGLISH***Ismoilov Alisher Polatjon ugli**Teacher of English at the Andijan branch of Kokand University**Polatjonov Muhammaddiyor Dilhayot ugli**Student at the Andijan branch of Kokand University*

**Abstract:** This article provides information on the formation of terms related to biotechnology in American and British English, their similarities and differences. Functional styles exist regardless of the specific speech situations in which they can be used. However, these situations themselves can affect the use of the style in a specific speech, which, leads to the acquisition of some (sometimes alien in nature) characteristics of a functional style, along with its own characteristics.

**Key words:** biotechnology, term, borrowed words, British English, American English.

**Annotatsiya:** Ushbu maqolada Amerika va Buyuk Britaniya ingliz tillarida biotexnologiyaga oid terminlarning yasalishi, ularning o'xshashlik va farqlari to'g'risida ma'lumot berilgan. Funktsional uslublar, ulardan foydalanish mumkin bo'lgan muayyan nutq holatlaridan qat'i nazar, haqiqatan ham mavjud. Biroq, bu vaziyatlarning o'zi uslubning konkret bir nutqda qo'llanilishiga ta'sir qilishi mumkin, bu esa funktsional uslubning o'z xususiyatlari bilan bir qatorda, muayyan nutqiy vaziyatga xos bo'lgan ba'zi (ba'zan tabiatan begona) xususiyatlarni o'zlashtirishiga olib keladi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** biotexnologiya, termin, o'zlashgan so'zlar, Britaniya ingliz tili, Amerika ingliz tili.

The scientific functional style of the English language, like other developed literary languages, is integral and homogeneous, despite its significant internal differentiation. Since genre differences are differences within the style, in this case the differentiation occurs within the framework of the scientific style, at the expense of its internal resources, without introducing any external signs. The standard of scientific terminology, as mentioned above, has its own stylistic features (mainly compositional-semantic and syntactic), but there is a general stylistic uniformity in them. Differences between groups and, first of all, social groups lead to significant changes in the use of style here.

Differences in the style of presentation are clearly manifested in English-language scientific journals of Great Britain, the USA, Southeast Asian countries and Japan. Based on them, conclusions are drawn about socio-political influencing factors. However, the use of functional styles in texts often depends on the degree of variability of the situation, the specific conditions under which communication takes place in a particular sphere of human activity [Najer 1985, 3b.]. Here we must once again note the fundamental difference between functional-style and situationally determined forms of linguistic variation.

Thus, functional styles, which have developed historically, are functionally determined and are a separate system of differentiation of styles of the literary language, are not distinguished from other levels of linguistic variation and, therefore, are not separately distinguished.

Under certain conditions, they interact with each other. Just as the literary language is the most important form of variation within the vernacular, so functional styles are the most important form of variation in the literary language. The problem of American and British English variants in modern English scientific and technical terminology is not only of theoretical interest, but also of great practical importance in terms of reading and explaining scientific and technical texts in English [Bondarchuk, Buraya 1999, p. 46]. It should be noted here that a number of scientists express the opinion that, although the greatest differences exist in individual subtleties, the phenomenon of inter-variant synonymy in scientific terminology is poorly developed.

In scientific fields such as nuclear physics, radio engineering, biotechnology, whose terminology was formed mainly in the second quarter of the 20th century, the differences are not so noticeable and mainly concern the general scientific and neutral lexicon.

More than 35 inter-variant pairs of synonyms were identified by the method of continuous sampling from a set of texts related to the field of biotechnology in English. When we analyzed the sources in BrE and AE, it became clear that the scientific and technical lexicon with inter-variant differences is not limited to narrowly specialized terms, but only to terms related to the general language.

The most typical British and American terminological parallel pairs include: the British variant: centre, programme and the American variant: center, program.

The group of terms characteristic of American English is made up of terms that have mainly spelling differences from the British variant. This group of words mainly includes nouns that came from Latin and French, in which certain letter combinations are replaced by simplified variants. The letter combination “ph” that came to English from Latin was replaced by the letter “f”, and the letter combination “ou” taken from French was simplified to the letter “o” in American English. For example: BrE: sulphur, vigour, behaviour, favourable, flavour and AE: sulphur, vigor, behaviour, favourable, flavor.

It is worth noting a group of loanwords that came to English from French and have undergone certain changes in their graphic expression in American English. These are words ending in –re: centre, fibre, metre, etc. In American publications, these words can be written as centre, fibre, metre.

The tendency to graphically assimilate loanwords and simplify their spelling is evidenced by the fact that in the group of loanwords, instead of the letters “ae” and “oe”, American English often uses the letter “e”. BrE -foetus, oestrus, anaemia, aesthetic, haemophiliac. AE -fetus, estrus, anemia, esthetic, haemophiliac. Loanwords from Greek also differ in the spelling of nouns ending in -logue in British English and -log in American English: BrE -analogue, homologue, catalogue and AE -analog, homolog, catalog. A distinctive feature of American English professional terms related to biotechnology is their formation by the method of shortening words: BrE -laboratory, biotechnology, AE -lab, biotech.

In English, the tendency to replace the “of-phrase” with two or more component terms is especially common in the American version of professional terms. BrE -behaviour of plants, AE -plant behavior.

It should be noted that words with hyphenated prefixes in the British version of English are written separately or together in the American version. BrE: by-product, micro-organism, sub-cellular, anti-sense, anti-body, non-linear, AE: by product, microorganism, subcellular, antisense, antibody, nonlinear. Some verbs ending in “l” in British English are hesitating before “ing” and “ed” to determine whether the last syllable is stressed or not. In American English, hesitating only occurs when the stress falls on the last syllable. For example: label: labelling / labelled in British English; equal: equalling / equaled in American English, -labeling / labeled; equaling / equaled.

Most verbs ending in “-ise” in English are also written with “ize”. In American English, the verbs are written only with the suffix “ize”. For example: BrE -fertilise / fertilize, metabolise / metabolize, synthesise / synthesize, sterilise / sterilize and AE -fertilize, metabolize, synthesize, sterilize.

Verbs ending in “-yse” in British English are written only with the suffix “-yze” in American English. For example: BrE analyse, paralyse and AE –analyze, paralyse. Also, in some loanwords borrowed from Greek and Latin into British English, the letter combination –ae is written only as –e: BrE: leukaemia, paediatrics and AE leukemia, pediatrics.

In the British version, a number of nouns ending in the suffix “ment” written with the letter “dg” retain the unpronounced “e”, while in American English the spelling standard allows the “e” to be dropped: BrE -judgement, acknowledgement and AE - judgment, acknowledgement. Some specific or unique differences in the spelling of words: The words aluminium, plough, programme in BrE are found in most American texts as aluminium, plow, program.

Based on the examples analyzed above, it can be concluded that American terms, as well as other layers of the American English vocabulary, are characterized by a tendency to assimilate borrowed words into a more simplified spelling. It should be noted that the simplification of the graphic spelling of words, in particular, some exceptions to the generally accepted spelling rules. It is manifested in the elimination of punctuation marks, the rejection of superfluous signs, the likening of less common graphic variants to more common ones, the preference for the addition and separation of words over hyphenation. Examples of British and American lexical parallels show that there are not many significant differences in biotechnology terminology. The small number of intervariant synonyms is explained by the fact that biotechnology terminology, as a field based on knowledge from biochemistry, genetics, microbiology and other fields, is based on terms built on the basis of Greek-Latin elements, which have been stable and convenient in the process of scientific communication from the very beginning.

The examples we have cited and analyzed above show that English and American scientific terminology is usually distinguished by a higher degree of organization and unification compared to other areas of the English language vocabulary.

Newly emerged scientific terms, regardless of the degree of transparency of motivation and origin, usually spread quickly and acquire universal status due to close communication between speakers of this language [Adambaeva, Sadullayeva 2022, 15b.].

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