



THE USE OF ENGLISH TERMS IN UZBEKISTAN AND ERRORS IN THEIR APPLICATION

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Abstract. *The use of English terminology has expanded in Uzbekistan in education, information technology, business, advertising, and digital communication. This development reflects globalisation and the need for international communication. However, borrowed terms may be used inconsistently or inaccurately, causing spelling, semantic, translation, and register-related problems. This article discusses the reasons for the growing use of English terms, illustrates common errors, and proposes practical measures for using terminology more accurately while maintaining the clarity and expressive resources of Uzbek.*

Keywords: *English terminology, Uzbek language, loanwords, linguistic errors, translation, language contact, terminology standardisation.*

1. Introduction

Language changes as societies develop and establish new cultural, economic, educational, and technological relationships. One important result of language contact is lexical borrowing: words from one language enter another and may gradually become part of its vocabulary. English has become a major source of international terminology, particularly in science, technology, business, and education.¹

In Uzbekistan, English words are visible in advertisements, universities, workplaces, digital platforms, and everyday conversation. Terms such as online, marketing, manager, startup, deadline, and feedback are familiar to many speakers. Some name new concepts; others are preferred because they are short or associated with international professional practice. Borrowing is not automatically an error. The central issue is whether a term is understood and used accurately in a particular context.



This article examines common problems in the use of English terms in Uzbekistan and offers recommendations for improving their use in academic, professional, and public communication.

2. Areas in Which English Terms Are Used

Education is one important area. Students and teachers encounter terms such as curriculum, assessment, credit system, online learning, and academic performance. Information technology contributes words such as software, browser, download, upload, and website. In business and advertising, terms such as marketing, branding, target audience, discount, and customer service are widespread.

English terminology can make communication with international partners easier and help speakers recognise concepts used in global professional settings. At the same time, specialist words should be explained when the audience may not know them. Research into linguistic landscapes shows that the languages visible in public spaces can reflect broader social and cultural change.² Such observations provide a useful framework for considering English terminology in Uzbekistan, although examples in this article are illustrative rather than results of a new statistical survey.

3. Common Errors in the Use of English Terms

3.1. Spelling and written forms

Spelling errors may occur when a word is written from memory or according to pronunciation. In an English-language text, forms such as business, manager, marketing, and development should follow standard English spelling. Writers should also distinguish between using a word in an English sentence and adapting a borrowed word to Uzbek spelling conventions. For example, “The manager organised a meeting” is an English sentence, while “Menejer yig‘ilish tashkil qildi” uses an adapted form in Uzbek. Consistency and the conventions of the text are more important than treating all adaptation as incorrect.

3.2. Pronunciation

English spelling does not always correspond directly to pronunciation. As a result, speakers may pronounce terms such as marketing, manager, deadline, or



feedback differently. Variation in informal speech does not necessarily prevent understanding; however, clear pronunciation is important in presentations, teaching, and international meetings. Learners can improve by checking reliable dictionaries and listening to authentic examples.

3.3. Semantic misunderstandings

A term can be familiar without being fully understood. For instance, marketing is sometimes used as if it meant advertising alone, although marketing also includes understanding customer needs, product decisions, pricing, promotion, and delivering value. Similarly, feedback is not simply any opinion: in education and professional settings it often means information intended to help someone evaluate or improve performance. Terminology is closely connected with specialised knowledge and communication; therefore, correct use requires more than memorising a one-word translation.³

3.4. Translation and unnecessary borrowing

Some English expressions have clear Uzbek equivalents, while others need a context-sensitive translation. Feedback may be rendered as fikr-mulohaza or qayta aloqa; deadline may be translated as oxirgi muddat or topshirish muddati; and meeting may mean yig'ilish or uchrashuv. The appropriate choice depends on the situation. A professional team may reasonably use an established English term, but an Uzbek equivalent can be clearer for a wider audience.

The difficulty appears when English words are used only to sound modern, even when the speaker has not considered whether the audience understands them. Yet replacing every English term is not a solution either: some terms have established meanings in specialist fields. The aim should be clarity, accuracy, and consistency rather than the complete rejection or uncritical acceptance of borrowed vocabulary.

4. Factors Contributing to Errors

Several factors contribute to inaccurate usage. First, technology develops quickly, and new terms may spread before consistent Uzbek equivalents become established. Second, social media encourages rapid copying of expressions without



checking spelling or meaning. Third, limited knowledge of English may cause users to confuse a word's approximate translation with its specialised meaning. Finally, different organisations may use different equivalents for the same concept, making professional communication less consistent.

Linguistic borrowing involves adaptation: borrowed forms may be adjusted to the sound system, grammar, and vocabulary of the receiving language.⁴ These changes are normal, but writers and institutions still need conventions for formal documents, academic writing, and public information. The prestige associated with English can also encourage unnecessary borrowing. However, using an English word does not automatically make a message more precise or professional.

5. Recommendations

First, English-language teaching should address terminology in context. Students need to learn definitions, typical collocations, grammatical behaviour, and professional uses—not just translations. Second, teachers, translators, and students should consult reliable dictionaries and subject-specific glossaries. Third, translators should consider audience and communicative purpose before choosing between a borrowing, an Uzbek equivalent, or a descriptive translation.

Fourth, public institutions and businesses should review terminology used in websites, advertisements, and official documents. When a technical English term is necessary, a short Uzbek explanation can improve accessibility. Fifth, universities and professional organisations can cooperate on consistent terminology for specialised fields. Such measures can strengthen English proficiency without weakening the clarity and expressive resources of Uzbek. Studies of the linguistic landscape of Uzbek cities offer a useful context for considering how language choices appear in public spaces.⁵

6. Conclusion

The use of English terminology in Uzbekistan reflects globalisation, technological development, international education, and economic cooperation. English terms can be useful in professional and everyday communication, but their



inappropriate use may result in spelling inconsistencies, pronunciation difficulties, semantic misunderstandings, and unnecessary borrowing. The most effective response is not to reject English terms, but to use them responsibly. Clear definitions, context-sensitive translation, reliable reference works, and consistent terminology can improve communication. Ultimately, the best term is the one that conveys the intended meaning accurately to the intended audience.

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