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MORPHOLOGICAL FORMATION OF BIOLOGICAL TERMS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Abstract: This article examines the morphological formation of biological terms in English and Uzbek languages. The paper expalores the history, characteristics, and challenges of biological terminology, as well as the role of morphological analysis in its formation. The article compares and contrasts the morphological structures of biological terms in English and Uzbek languages and highlights the differences and similarities between them. The paper concludes by emphasizing the importance of morphological analysis in the development and standardization of morphological terminology.

Keywords: biology terminology, morphological formation, English language, Uzbek language, morphological analysis.

Introduction:

Biological terminology is a specialized form of language used by scientists, researchers, and professionals in the field of biology. It is characterized by its complexity, precision, and consistency, and serves as the basis for communication and knowledge sharing in the field. However, the formation and standardization of biological terminology is not a straightforward process, as it involves several challenges, such as linguistic diversity, conceptual complexity, and historical evolution.

The characteristics and creation of the terminological base are the focus of this study. Identification of the concept's conformity to the word, whose name is the word, and the requirement to ascertain the concept's dimensions. Biology shares a terminological richness with other sciences. Any contemporary biological text will contain a lot of terminology. There is more or less of them in some writings. The peculiarities of the formation of the terminological base are clearly reflected in the history of biology. Greek and Latin had a tremendous impact on the development of science during its infancy. Latin terminology is still used today as a tribute to tradition. It can be found in zoology and botany descriptions of species. The historical epicentres of these sciences' development are found in England and the United States. Thus, when we translate books pertaining to issues in current biology, biology is actually committed to issues with the existence of the genetic code. The names of genes and their offspring are

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some examples of English words that have no counterpart in Uzbek. The names of genes, gene families, and gene products in Latin nomenclature are frequently impossible to translate from English into Uzbek. Additionally, both the English and Uzbek languages have their own unique terms that are derived from Latin or Greek words. Additionally, both English and Uzbek have their own unique terminologies that are derived from Latin or Greek words. Consider the common English word "cell," for instance. "hujayra" is the Uzbek word for it. Kytos, a Greek word, is the root of the word "hujayra." The translation of terminology from Greek or Latin is typically particularly challenging for a translator who is not an expert in the field of biology. Their frequent appearances in the text start to become perplexing. Such words should not be feared. It's crucial to realise that frequently, Uzbek words are merely transliterated from English. For instance, it suffices to transliterate the English word inhibitor as "ingibitor" in a special text rather than requiring translating it as "bosma material". It's crucial to recognise that many biological words used in Uzbek originated in English and were adopted there unchanged. Take the word "kaspaza" as an illustration. A unique class of enzymes known as caspases exclusively breaks down protein molecules. In English, the word "kaspaza" refers to the enzyme caspase, which is also known as a cysteine-dependent aspartate-specific protease. What is interesting is that we were only able to translate one word, dependent, from all the English constructions given above. Other than that, nothing changed. Which phrases can be transliterated and which cannot? How do you make this determination? The solution is straightforward: experiment. For this, a lexicon of biological words can be helpful. In general, we may believe any source containing particular phrases. It's important to keep in mind another aspect of translating biological materials and phrases. Biology-related texts and vocabulary should be translated into Uzbek as accurately as possible. The beauty of it is that. The truth is that, aside from quotation marks, sentences in special texts typically have a clear and understandable grammatical structure. People who do not speak English at the level of a professional linguist has the chance to correctly understand the meaning of basic device sentences. The findings of numerous investigations are now frequently published in English. The development of the terminological foundation of contemporary biology is strongly influenced by English. Based on the information presented above, it is possible to develop a straightforward algorithm that will make it able to translate specialised publications on biology with little effort. It appears as follows: Look for any words in the statement that might not translate. You can attempt to uncover their meaning with the aid of specialised literature, albeit it is not always necessary. You can leave these words exactly as they are. This will make it easier to grasp how unique terms fit within the phrase and how they relate to one another. Make a term translation. Check to see if they can be transliterated. Translate the sentence's remaining words. If required, change the order of the words. We have the following example, for instance: In vitro, propolis extracts show cytostatic action. The word "in vitro" appears in

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this clause. At the end, he is seated. "Sinov naychasida" is the translation of the Latin phrase. It is used to describe the findings of numerous investigations and demonstrates that the phenomenon in issue was examined in a test tube rather than with living creatures (lab rats, mice, or other living things). It's an easy sentence. Form of Vigorena: Present Indefinite. The plural word "extracts" is followed by the verb "to have". In other words, the topic is excerpts. The adjective "propolis" comes before the subject. A noun-like word called "activity" is followed by the adjective cytostatic, which has a distinctive ending. We can presume what a component of speech does in a sentence now that we have defined it. We have verb + adjective + noun (subject) + verb + noun (predicate). A noun names an item, an adjective describes an aspect of that entity, and a verb specifies the action that accomplishes (or is applied to) that noun. You can approximate the translation by using the following formula: "Ba'zi hodisalar boshqa bir hodisa bilan bog'liq". Translate additional words while slightly altering the word order in the translation's text. = Propolis ekstrakti sitostatik ta'sirga ega. Propolis extracts show cytostatic activity in vitro. The suggested technique enables rather accurate translation of specialised biology materials. It is not flawless, though, and its use may result in the transliteration of words that could, and in some cases, even must, be translated by equivalent without transliteration.

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