

RESEARCH ARTICLE

A Comparative Study of Fishery-Related Terminology in Uzbek and English

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Abstract

The rapid development of fisheries and aquaculture as important branches of the global economy has led to the expansion and systematization of specialized terminology in different languages. Fishery-related terms reflect not only professional knowledge but also cultural, environmental, and historical features of societies. This article presents a comparative study of fishery terminology in Uzbek and English, focusing on lexical, semantic, and structural characteristics. The study analyzes the origins, classification, and semantic fields of fishery terms in both languages and identifies similarities and differences in their formation and usage. The findings reveal that while English fishery terminology is largely influenced by scientific standardization and internationalization, Uzbek terminology demonstrates a combination of native lexical resources and borrowings. The comparative analysis contributes to terminological studies, translation practice, and professional communication in fisheries.

KEYWORDS

Fishery terminology, Uzbek language, English language, comparative linguistics, aquaculture terms, terminological systems.

INTRODUCTION

Terminology plays a crucial role in the development of science, technology, and professional communication. Each specialized field forms its own terminological system, which reflects the conceptual structure of the domain. Fisheries, as an important sector related to food security, ecology, and economy, possess a rich and diverse set of terms describing fish species, fishing tools, processes, environments, and technologies.

In recent years, the study of sector-specific terminology has gained increasing attention in linguistics, particularly within the framework of comparative and contrastive studies. Comparing terminological systems of different languages allows researchers to identify universal and language-specific

features, as well as challenges in translation and standardization.

This article aims to conduct a comparative study of fishery-related terminology in Uzbek and English. The objectives of the study are:

- to analyze the lexical and semantic features of fishery terms in both languages,
- to identify similarities and differences in term formation,
- to examine the influence of cultural and scientific factors on terminology development.

Theoretical Background of Terminological Studies

Concept of Terminology

Terminology is a branch of linguistics that studies specialized vocabulary used in particular fields of knowledge. A term is defined as a lexical unit that denotes a specific concept within a professional domain and is characterized by precision, unambiguity, and systematic relations with other terms.

Fishery terminology includes names of fish species, fishing methods, equipment, biological processes, and aquaculture technologies. These terms form a structured system reflecting professional knowledge.

Comparative Terminology

Comparative terminology involves the analysis of terminological systems across languages to identify correspondences and divergences. Such studies are important for:

- scientific translation,
- lexicography,
- international cooperation,
- development of bilingual terminological databases.

In this study, Uzbek and English fishery terminologies are compared from lexical, semantic, and structural perspectives.

Overview of Fishery Terminology in Uzbek

Sources of Uzbek Fishery Terminology

Uzbek fishery terminology has developed under the influence of several factors:

- native Turkic lexical resources,
- borrowings from Russian during the Soviet period,
- recent borrowings from English due to globalization and scientific exchange.

Examples of native terms include *baliq* (fish), *baliqchilik* (fisheries), *to'r* (net), and *hovuz* (pond). Borrowed terms such as *akvakultura* (aquaculture) and *inkubatsiya* (incubation) reflect scientific advancement.

Semantic Groups of Uzbek Fishery Terms

Uzbek fishery terminology can be classified into the following semantic groups:

- fish species (*sazan*, *laqqa*, *karp*),

- fishing tools (*qarmoq*, *to'r*),
- processes (*ovlash*, *ko'paytirish*),
- environments (*daryo*, *ko'l*, *sun'iy hovuz*).

These terms are often transparent in meaning and closely connected to everyday language.

Overview of Fishery Terminology in English

Development of English Fishery Terminology

English fishery terminology has evolved within the context of marine biology, commercial fishing, and international trade. Many terms are standardized and used globally due to the dominance of English in scientific communication.

Examples include fisheries, aquaculture, trawling, hatchery, bycatch, and sustainable fishing. These terms often have precise definitions and are widely used in academic and regulatory contexts.

Semantic Classification of English Fishery Terms

English fishery terminology can be grouped into:

- species names (*salmon*, *carp*, *catfish*),
- fishing methods (*netting*, *trawling*, *angling*),
- equipment (*trawl net*, *hook*, *fish trap*),
- management concepts (*quota*, *stock assessment*, *sustainability*).

Compared to Uzbek, English terminology includes a larger number of abstract and regulatory terms.

Comparative Analysis of Uzbek and English Fishery Terminology

Lexical Correspondence

Many fishery concepts have direct equivalents in both languages, such as:

- *baliq* — fish,
- *baliqchilik* — fisheries,
- *to'r* — net.

However, some English terms lack direct Uzbek equivalents and require descriptive translation, for example *bycatch* or *overfishing*.

Structural Differences

Uzbek fishery terms are often formed using derivational affixes

(-chi, -lik), while English relies more on compound words and phrases (fish farming, fish stock management).

English terminology shows a higher degree of nominalization and abstraction, whereas Uzbek terms tend to be more concrete and process-oriented.

Semantic and Cultural Aspects

Fishery terminology reflects cultural and environmental factors. Uzbek terminology is closely related to freshwater fishing traditions, rivers, and ponds, while English terminology reflects both marine and industrial fishing practices.

Cultural perception of fishing as a traditional livelihood in Uzbek society influences the simplicity and transparency of terms. In contrast, English terminology reflects industrialization and scientific regulation.

Translation Issues and Terminological Challenges

Comparative analysis reveals several translation challenges:

- absence of direct equivalents,
- differences in conceptual scope,
- polysemy of common words used as terms.

To address these issues, terminological standardization and bilingual glossaries are necessary. Translators must consider both linguistic and conceptual equivalence.

CONCLUSION

The comparative study of fishery-related terminology in Uzbek and English demonstrates that terminological systems are shaped by linguistic structure, cultural traditions, and scientific development. While English fishery terminology is characterized by internationalization and standardization, Uzbek terminology reflects a combination of native lexical resources and borrowed elements.

Understanding similarities and differences between these terminological systems is essential for effective translation, professional communication, and further development of specialized vocabularies. The findings of this study contribute to comparative linguistics, terminology studies, and applied language research.

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