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COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF THEATER TERMS IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH

Annotation. *This article examines the formation and development stages of theatre terminology in Uzbek and English languages from a comparative perspective. Theatre terminology is considered as a system of specialized lexical units formed within the process of stage art development. The study investigates the historical development, sources and semantic features of theatre terms in both languages. Historical-diachronic, comparative and terminological analysis methods were applied in the research. The results show that Uzbek theatre terminology was mainly formed on the basis of folk performances and traditional comic theatre practices, whereas English theatre terminology developed under the influence of ancient Greek theatre traditions and European dramaturgy. In the modern period, theatre terminology in both languages continues to expand due to technological progress and international cultural interaction. The study demonstrates that theatre terminology develops in close relation with national culture and historical processes.*

Keywords: *theatre terminology, term, stage art, Uzbek language, English language, comparative linguistics.*

O‘ZBEK VA INGLIZ TILIDA TEATR TERMINOLOGIYASINING SHAKLLANISH VA RIVOJLANISH BOSQICHLARI

Annotatsiya. *Mazkur maqolada o‘zbek va ingliz tillaridagi teatr terminologiyasining shakllanishi va rivojlanish bosqichlari qiyosiy jihatdan tahlil qilinadi. Teatr terminologiyasi sahna san’ati jarayonida shakllangan maxsus leksik birliklar tizimi sifatida qaraladi. Tadqiqot jarayonida teatr terminlarining tarixiy taraqqiyoti, shakllanish manbalari va semantik xususiyatlari o‘rganildi. Tarixiy-diaxronik, qiyosiy va terminologik tahlil metodlari qo‘llanildi. Natijalar shuni ko‘rsatadiki, o‘zbek teatr terminologiyasi asosan xalq tomoshalari, qiziqchilik va masxarabozlik an’analari asosida shakllangan bo‘lsa, ingliz teatr terminologiyasi qadimgi yunon va Yevropa dramaturgiyasi ta’sirida rivojlangan. Zamonaviy bosqichda esa har ikki til teatr terminologiyasi xalqaro madaniy aloqalar va sahna texnologiyalarining rivojlanishi natijasida yangi terminlar bilan boyib bormoqda. Tadqiqot natijalari teatr terminologiyasining milliy madaniyat va tarixiy jarayonlar bilan uzviy bog‘liq holda shakllanishini ko‘rsatadi.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *teatr terminologiyasi, termin, sahna san’ati, o‘zbek tili, ingliz tili, qiyosiy tilshunoslik.*

ЭТАПЫ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ И РАЗВИТИЯ ТЕАТРАЛЬНОЙ ТЕРМИНОЛОГИИ В УЗБЕКСКОМ И АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ

Аннотация. *В данной статье рассматриваются этапы формирования и развития театральной терминологии в узбекском и английском языках в сопоставительном аспекте. Театральная терминология анализируется как система специальных лексических единиц, сформированных в процессе развития сценического искусства. В исследовании применены историко-диахронический, сравнительный и терминологический методы анализа. Результаты показывают, что узбекская театральная терминология формировалась преимущественно на основе народных театральных представлений, тогда как английская театральная терминология развивалась под влиянием древнегреческих и европейских театральных традиций. Современный этап развития характеризуется активным пополнением терминологической системы новыми единицами.*

Ключевые слова: *театральная терминология, термин, сценическое искусство, узбекский язык, английский язык, сопоставительная лингвистика.*

Introduction. Terminology is one of the important areas of Linguistics, which studies the system of terms related to a particular scientific or professional field. Terms are special lexical units that express specific concepts, and they are an important means of scientific communication (Vinogradov, 1961). Terminological units reflect the conceptual system of a particular field, and their formation is closely related to scientific and cultural processes (Superanskaya, 2004).

Theater art is one of the ancient forms of human culture, and it also has its own terminological system. Theater terminology consists of a set of terms that express concepts formed in the process of performing arts (Pavis, 1998). The formation of Uzbek theater terminology developed in connection with traditional performance forms such as folk performances, jokes, and clowning (Kodirov, 2008).

English theatre terminology, on the other hand, was influenced by ancient Greek theatre traditions and European dramaturgy (Brockett & Hildy, 2014). Therefore, a comparative study of theatre terminology in both languages can help to gain a deeper understanding of theatre art and terminology theory.

Methods. In the research process, historical-diachronic, comparative and terminological analysis methods were used. Through historical analysis, the stages of formation of theater terminology were identified. Using the comparative method, similarities and differences between theater terms in Uzbek and English were studied. Also, through the method of semantic analysis, the semantic features of theater terms and their place in the terminological system were identified. Scientific sources on the history of theater art and terminological dictionaries were used as research materials (Carlson, 1993).

Result. The results of the conducted research demonstrate that the formation of theatre terminology in Uzbek and English has occurred through several historical stages. Cultural, historical and social factors have played a significant role in the development of theatre terminology in both languages.

Stage of folk performances.

The earliest formation of theatre terminology is associated with folk performances and ritual presentations. During this period theatre had not yet developed as a professional activity and functioned as an integral part of folk cultural life.

In Uzbek culture, folk performances developed through such forms of performance as qiziqchilik, masxarabozlik, and muqallidlik. Therefore, the earliest layer of theatre terminology includes terms such as masxara, masxaraboz, qiziqchi, and muqallid. These terms were used to describe performers' activities and stage actions within the process of theatrical performance (Qodirov, 2008).

In English theatrical traditions, early-stage performances also developed in the form of folk entertainment. During this period concepts such as clown, mime, and folk theatre were used to describe forms of stage performance. These terms were mainly associated with performances based on elements of humour, pantomime and imitation (Brockett & Hildy, 2014).

Stage of traditional theatrical forms.

In the next stage theatre activity developed through traditional forms of performance. In Uzbek culture, performances delivered by storytellers, preachers and maddohs contained elements of theatrical presentation. As a result, terms such as qissago'ylik, voizlik, and maddohlik emerged to describe these activities. Initially these terms had religious and educational connotations; however, they later began to be used to denote forms of stage performance as well.

In the history of English theatre this period is associated with medieval theatrical forms. Terms such as mystery play, miracle play, and morality play were widely used. These terms were employed to denote religious dramatic performances and constituted the main genres of medieval European theatre (Carlson, 1993).

Stage of professional theatre formation. An important stage in the development of theatre terminology is connected with the formation of professional theatre. In the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries theatre developed as an independent cultural institution, and new stage techniques, dramaturgy and directing practices began to emerge.

This process led to the expansion of theatre terminology. In Uzbek theatre terminology such terms as aktyor, rejissyor, spektakl, dekoratsiya, and dramaturgiya came into active use. Most of these terms were borrowed through European theatrical traditions and denote the key concepts of professional theatre activity (Karimov, 2010).

In English theatre terminology, terms such as actor, director, stage, performance, and playwright are widely used. These terms represent different aspects of the theatrical process and constitute essential elements of the system of stage art (Pavis, 1998).

Stage of modern theatre terminology. In the contemporary period theatre art continues to develop under the influence of technological progress and global cultural interaction. As a result, new terms are emerging in theatre terminology.

In Uzbek theatre terminology, terms such as performance, casting, stage design, and multimedia stage technologies have begun to be widely used. These terms reflect concepts related to modern stage technologies and new theatrical forms.

In English theatre terminology, terms such as stage design, multimedia theatre, performance art, and experimental theatre are widely applied. These terms denote innovative directions in contemporary theatrical practice.

Discussion. The comparative analysis shows that the development of theatre terminology in Uzbek and English follows similar historical patterns. In both languages theatre terminology initially emerged in connection with folk performances and later evolved into a complex terminological system with the development of professional theatre.

However, the sources and development processes of terminology differ in the two languages. The early layers of Uzbek theatre terminology are closely connected with folk performance traditions and reflect national cultural and folkloric elements (Qodirov, 2008). In contrast, English theatre terminology developed under the influence of ancient Greek theatre traditions, European dramaturgy and professional theatrical schools (Brockett & Hildy, 2014).

Furthermore, borrowed terminology plays an important role in the development of theatre terminology. In Uzbek theatre terminology many terms entered through Russian and other European languages. This process contributed to the internationalization of the terminological system alongside the development of theatre art. In English theatre terminology, many terms originate from Latin and Greek sources (Pavis, 1998).

In the modern period global cultural processes significantly influence the development of theatre terminology. The advancement of multimedia technologies, new stage forms and experimental theatre movements contributes to the emergence of new terms. This demonstrates that theatre terminology represents a dynamic and continuously evolving system.

Conclusion. In conclusion, the theatrical terminology in Uzbek and English is a complex terminological system formed during a long historical development. Folk performances, traditional forms of performance, and professional theatrical art played an important role in the formation of theatrical terminology in both languages. The results of the comparative analysis show that theatrical terminology develops inextricably linked with national culture, historical conditions, and the language system.

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