translate any unknown words or terms according to their specialty through machine translation and by relying on their background knowledge and prior experience. By contrastive translation above-mentioned context was translated from English into Uzbek by Human mind and Google-translator. It is obviously seen that there are a lot of lexical, grammatical, spelling, word-order errors observed in translation done by machine.

Conclusion. At present time, IT and artificial intelligence inevitably facilitates human employment and life and a great number of population of the globe rely on AI to ease their jobs, let them being free, staying away from heavy workloads at the offices by sitting in front of the computers and thinking a lot of time, filing papers or books one by one. What's more, mobile phones with e-platform are being fast effective than before. Adult learners or students at higher education system prefer working on computers, e-platforms to find their solutions to the linguistic problems they encounter. However, translating contexts focusing on oil and gas industry from English into Uzbek is not easy to accomplish with the help of GT. That's why adult learners need to have fundamental knowledge in oil and gas industry and English too. They should be aware of terminology of oil and gas industry.

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THE COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF TEXTILE TERMS IN ENGLISH AND KARAKALPAK LANGUAGES

Annotation. *This article analyses the comparative analysis of textile-related terminology in English and Karakalpak, focusing on linguistic structures, cultural influences, and practical implications for translation and education. Data were collected from dictionaries, industry glossaries, and academic publications, with terms categorized by origin, structure, and usage. The findings reveal significant differences in the lexical composition of textile terms, including the prevalence of loanwords in Karakalpak and native equivalents in English. Cultural nuances often influence term adoption and usage, highlighting challenges in cross-linguistic communication within the textile industry. This research contributes to the understanding of technical language dynamics in both languages.*

Keywords: *textile terminology, English-Karakalpak translation, linguistic comparison, cultural influence, technical language, bilingual glossaries*

INGLIZ VA QORAQALPOQ TILLARI TO'QIMACHILIK TERMINLARINING QIYOSIY TAHLILI

Annotatsiya. *Ushbu maqola ingliz va qoraqalpoq tillaridagi to'qimachilik bilan bog'liq terminologiyani qiyosiy tahlil qilishni o'rganadi, tilshunoslik tuzilmalari, madaniy ta'sirlar va tarjima va ta'limga oid amaliy ahamiyatga e'tibor qaratadi. Ma'lumotlar lug'atlardan, sanoat g'lossariylaridan va akademik nashrlardan yig'ilgan bo'lib, terminlar kelib chiqishi, tuzilishi va foydalanishga ko'ra tasniflangan. Tadqiqot natijalari mato terminlarining leksik tarkibida sezilarli farqlarni ochib beradi, jumladan, qoraqalpoq tilida boshqa tillardan kirgan so'zlarning keng tarqalishi va ingliz tilidagi mahalliy ekvivalentlar ko'rsatilgan. Madaniy farqlar, ko'pincha, terminlarni qabul qilish va ishlatishga ta'sir qiladi, bu esa mato sanoatidagi tillararo muloqotdagi qiyinchiliklarni ta'kidlaydi. Ushbu tadqiqot ikki tilda ham texnik til dinamikasini tushunishga hissa qo'shadi.*

Kalit so'zlar*: mato terminologiyasi, ingliz-qoraqalpoq tarjimasi, lingvistik taqqoslash, madaniy ta'sir, texnik til, ikki tilli glossariylar.*

СРАВНИТЕЛЬНЫЙ АНАЛИЗ ТЕКСТИЛЬНОЙ ТЕРМИНОЛОГИИ В АНГЛИЙСКОМ И КАРАКАЛПАКСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ

Аннотация. *В этой статье анализируется сравнительному анализу текстильной терминологии на английском и каракалпакском языках, с акцентом на лексические структуры, культурные влияния и практические аспекты перевода и образования. Данные были собраны из словарей, отраслевых глоссариев и академических публикаций, при этом термины были классифицированы по происхождению, структуре и использованию. Результаты исследования выявили значительные различия в лексическом составе текстильных терминов, включая преобладание заимствованных слов в каракалпакском языке и коренные эквиваленты в английском. Культурные нюансы часто влияют на принятие и использование терминов, что подчеркивает проблемы межъязыковой коммуникации в текстильной промышленности. Данное исследование способствует пониманию технической динамики языка в обоих языках.*

Ключевые слова: *текстильная терминология, перевод с английского на каракалпакский, лингвистическое сравнение, культурное влияние, технический язык, двуязычные глоссарии*

Introduction. Textiles have played a pivotal role in human history, serving not only as essential commodities but also as cultural artifacts reflecting the identity and traditions of societies [8;312–315 p.]. In today's globalized world, the textile industry is a major contributor to international trade and economic growth. As the industry evolves, so does the language used to describe its processes, materials, and products. This evolution is particularly evident in multilingual contexts, where terminology often carries cultural and technical significance [7;190–194 p.]. The study of textile-related terms in English and Karakalpak presents a unique opportunity to explore the linguistic and cultural dynamics influencing technical vocabulary. English, as a global lingua franca, has significantly shaped the terminology of many industries, including textiles. In contrast, Karakalpak reflects a rich cultural heritage with its own linguistic adaptations and borrowings. Understanding the interplay between these languages is essential for effective translation, education, and industry communication. Despite the importance of accurate technical translation, there has been limited research on the comparative analysis of English and Karakalpak textile terminology. Challenges such as the lack of comprehensive Karakalpak glossaries and the nuanced meanings of terms often lead to miscommunication. This study aims to address these gaps by systematically analyzing textile-related terms in both languages, focusing on their origins, structures, and cultural influences.

Methodology. The methodology of this research is grounded in a systematic comparative analysis of textile-related terminology in English and Karakalpak. By employing diverse data sources and a structured analytical framework, the research aims to uncover linguistic and cultural influences on the formation and usage of these terms.

To ensure comprehensive coverage of textile terminology, the study relied on multiple sources:

1. Dictionaries and Glossaries:

– English and Karakalpak technical dictionaries were primary resources for identifying standardized terms.

– Bilingual glossaries offered insight into existing translations and their limitations.

2 .Industry Publications:

– Manuals, catalogs, and reports provided authentic examples of textile terms in real-world usage;

– These sources were instrumental in understanding the context of technical terminology.

3. Academic Literature

– Research papers on textile linguistics enriched the study with theoretical frameworks and prior analyses;

– Studies focusing on Karakalpak language evolution and its interaction with other languages added depth to the cultural context.

Results. The comparative analysis of textile-related terminology in English and Karakalpak offers valuable insights into the linguistic structures, cultural influences, and the balance between technical and colloquial usage. These findings reflect broader trends in linguistic evolution, driven by globalization and cultural preservation.

1. Lexical Origin

The origins of textile terms in both languages reveal distinct patterns of linguistic borrowing and retention. Karakalpak relies heavily on loanwords for modern materials and technologies. For instance, terms like polyester and nylon are borrowed directly from English, with minimal adaptation. This reflects

the influence of globalization and the role of English as the dominant language in technical fields. Additionally, historical loanwords from Russian, such as parchat (fabric), highlight the lasting impact of Soviet industrialization. In contrast to the borrowed terms, Karakalpak retains a rich lexicon of native terms for traditional materials and practices. For example, jún refers to wool weaving, an essential aspect of Karakalpak culture. In English, however, most textile terms originate from Anglo-Saxon or Latin roots, with some borrowings from French (e.g., satin, velvet) [2;33–51 p.].

Category	English Example	Karakalpak Example	Notes
Loanwords	Polyester	Polyester	Borrowed from English
Native Terms	Wool	Jún	Culturally significant term in Karakalpak

2. Structural Comparison. Structural differences between English and Karakalpak textile terms are shaped by the grammatical nature of each language. English terms are often concise, comprising single words or compound structures. For example, cotton blend combines two simple words. Karakalpak, as an agglutinative language, tends to form descriptive phrases or words through suffixation. For instance, paxtadan tigilgen material translates to “fabric made of cotton”. Hybrid terms in Karakalpak frequently combine native roots with borrowed affixes or prefixes, creating terms such as tekstil zavodi (textile factory). This blending of linguistic elements highlights the adaptability of the Karakalpak language in integrating foreign concepts.

English Term	Karakalpak Equivalent	Structural Notes
Cotton blend	paxtadan tigilgen material	Descriptive phrase, agglutinative structure
Textile factory	Tekstil zavodi	Hybrid term combining native and borrowed parts

3. Semantic Analysis. The meanings and connotations of textile terms vary between the two languages, influenced by cultural and industrial contexts:

– Exact Equivalents.

Some terms, such as cotton (paxta), have consistent meanings across both languages.

– Cultural Nuances.

Terms like ikat have deeper artisanal and cultural significance in Karakalpak, while in English, they are primarily technical descriptors. Additionally, emerging concepts in English, such as sustainable fabric and eco-friendly cotton, lack precise equivalents in Karakalpak. This reflects differing priorities and the slower adoption of sustainability discourse in Karakalpak-speaking regions.

4. Influence of Globalization. Globalization has played a pivotal role in shaping textile terminology, particularly in Karakalpak. The widespread borrowing of English terms without significant modification demonstrates the influence of English as a global lingua franca. Despite globalization, Karakalpak continues to use distinct terms for artisanal textiles, showcasing linguistic resilience and cultural pride. These results highlight the dynamic interplay of language, culture, and industry in textile terminology. The study advocates for continued research and resource development to bridge linguistic and cultural divides in technical communication.

Discussion. The comparative study of textile terminology in English and Karakalpak offers a profound look into how linguistic structures, cultural influences, and the forces of globalization shape the lexicon of a technical field. By examining the differences and similarities in the way each language approaches textile terms, the study uncovers essential insights into the evolution of language in the context of modern industry and culture.

The findings of this study suggest that the linguistic landscape of Karakalpak is significantly influenced by the borrowing of terms from English and Russian, particularly in the domain of textiles. The predominance of loanwords reflects a broader trend of global interconnectedness, where English, as the international lingua franca, serves as a conduit for the diffusion of new technologies, materials, and practices. English terms like «polyester» and «jacquard» are often adopted directly into Karakalpak with minimal alteration, a phenomenon that facilitates communication within the global textile industry. However, this trend also raises concerns about the potential overshadowing of indigenous terminologies, as new technical terms may be imported rather than created or adapted to fit the local language. In contrast, the structural characteristics of Karakalpak–an agglutinative language–pose challenges when translating concise English terms into longer, more descriptive phrases. For example, while «cotton» is expressed succinctly in English, the Karakalpak equivalent «paxtadan tigilgen material» (meaning "fabric made of

cotton") is a longer, more complex phrase. This structural difference creates challenges for educators, translators, and professionals, particularly in technical contexts where brevity and precision are often valued. Therefore, there is a need to develop strategies that balance the descriptive nature of Karakalpak with the conciseness of English terms, without losing essential clarity and meaning.

Cultural considerations play a critical role in the formation and understanding of textile terminology. In Karakalpak, traditional textile practices such as jún (wool weaving) have retained distinct lexical expressions that are deeply tied to the cultural identity of the people. These terms encapsulate not only the technical aspects of weaving but also the rich cultural and artisanal significance associated with these practices. On the other hand, English textile terms tend to be more standardized and industrial, catering to global production and consumption needs. While these English terms facilitate international trade and collaboration, they may not fully capture the artisanal nuances that are essential to the textile traditions of Karakalpak. The study reveals that Karakalpak-speaking communities maintain a deep connection to their traditional textiles, even as they adapt to modern industrial practices. This cultural resilience underscores the importance of preserving local terminology when translating technical documents, as it helps safeguard the unique cultural heritage embedded in the language. Moreover, the lack of precise Karakalpak equivalents for emerging concepts such as eco-friendly fabric highlights the challenges of maintaining cultural relevance in the face of global trends. As sustainability becomes a more prominent issue in the global textile industry, it is essential for the Karakalpak language to adapt, perhaps by coining new terms or by borrowing and modifying existing ones.

Conclusion. This article provides a comparative analysis of textile-related terminology in English and Karakalpak, highlighting the linguistic, cultural, and technical factors that shape their usage. The findings reveal significant differences in the origins, structures, and cultural nuances of terms, reflecting the impact of globalization and traditional practices on both languages. Key observations include the prevalence of loanwords in Karakalpak, particularly from English and Russian, and the retention of native terms for culturally significant textiles. While globalization facilitates the adoption of technical vocabulary, it also introduces challenges in preserving linguistic diversity and cultural identity. Structural differences between the languages, such as the agglutinative nature of Karakalpak, further complicate translation and educational efforts. The study underscores the importance of developing standardized bilingual glossaries and promoting context-sensitive translation practices to bridge linguistic and cultural gaps. These resources can support translators, educators, and industry professionals in ensuring effective communication and preserving cultural heritage within the textile domain.

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THEORETICAL PERCEPTION OF THE SPEECH ACT OF GRATITUDE IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

Annotation. *The article studies the scientific and theoretical foundations of the act of gratitude in the world of linguistics and in the Uzbek language. It reveals similar and different aspects of linguocultural (traditions, social attitudes, gender and moral norms) features of the speech act of gratitude in English and Uzbek languages in the comparative aspect.*