

Theoretical And Practical Issues of Technical Terminology

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Abstract: This article deals with some general theoretical and practical issues of terminology, including the definition of a term, which word groups to consider as a term, the debate over whether to consider a professional lexical unit as a term, the general state of existing terminological dictionaries, current shortcomings and confusion in terminology, English The specifics of the translation of technical literature, the development of technical terminology of the Uzbek language at the expense of internal resources, including the use of internal terminology of the Uzbek language in the direct translation of English technical terms into Uzbek or the creation of alternative Uzbek terms were critically analyzed and covered.

Keywords: theoretical and practical issues, term, terminology, professional lexical unit, terminological dictionaries, technical literature, technical terminology, internal resources, internal terminology, direct translation, technical similarity, external similarity.

Introduction

Due to the rapid development of technology and the expansion of scientific and technical information, the practical significance of scientific and technical translation has also increased. The lack of works on technical terminology translation and textbooks on technical translation, including the need to create them taking into account the specific features of English and Uzbek (ie, English-Uzbek and Uzbek-English grammatical, lexical, stylistic laws) is a common linguistics today and the theory and practice of translation.

Academician V.V. Vinogradov said: "The problem of terminology and terminology is part of the general theory of linguistics. Everything related to the study of the concept of the term brings linguistics closer not only to the various fields of scientific knowledge, but also to the practice of production, the various fields of professional labor" [3; 6]. In any case, it is here that the development of language, its lexical system, is linked to the material and spiritual history of the people. The history of terminology in a particular field of science, culture, production activity - at the same time, it is a story about the development of knowledge about nature and society. What is clear is that the history of any science inevitably includes a history of concepts and terms in that field.

Translation of technical literature from foreign languages, including English, can serve as one of the main and important sources for the formation and enrichment of technical terminology of the Uzbek language. This is because in the process of translation, the problem of expressing technical concepts that do not exist in the Uzbek people is solved: either the term is mastered, or a new term is created, or a technical meaning is added to an existing word in Uzbek [10; 7]. This means that the solution to the problem in some way depends directly on the linguist or translator. Especially at a time when not enough English-Uzbek technical dictionaries have been compiled, the translator's responsibility in this regard will increase. Because if the term used in translations can accurately express a certain meaning, if it is formed on the basis of morpho-grammatical laws of the Uzbek language, it is an achievement not only of the translator, but also of the whole terminological system. However, if the term used in the translation misrepresents the concept, and it is not explained in accordance with the morpho-grammatical laws of the Uzbek language, it is the highest example of oppression of consumers of the term [12; 55]. This is because the issue of correcting a wrong term

that was once put into circulation by someone is sometimes so confusing that, in the end, it is not easy to move on to correcting the mistake that has been made.

The role of philologists, translators, editors in the emergence of this or that terminological system is enormous. The same can be said about the technical terminology system of English and Uzbek languages.

So far, more than two hundred terminological dictionaries have been published in Uzbek lexicography. While the existing dissertations, books, articles and brochures are serious work on the development of theoretical issues of English and Uzbek terminology, the publication of terminological dictionaries is a practical solution to this problem. This is because terminological dictionaries provide a practical solution to basic requirements such as regulation, optimization, unification of a particular terminological system.

Among the above-mentioned works, it is felt that there is still a lack of work on the technical or linguistic study of any of its areas in a monographic plan. In particular, the lack of special guidelines for the direct translation of English technical terminology into Uzbek is one of the serious shortcomings of Uzbek terminology. In fact, the theoretical and practical issues of translating English technical terminology into Uzbek have not yet been studied in a special and monographic way. Science and technology, which are the backbone of production, are developing very rapidly, especially today. News in this area, in the first place, is expressed in terms.

Every new point of view in science revolutionizes its scientific and technical terms. The fields of chemistry, physics, medicine, and relatively new robotics, mechatronics, are particularly good examples of this; the whole terminology of chemistry is frequently updated. The same can be said about the technical terminology system. Therefore, it should be investigated continuously.

Of course, most of these terms are reflected in the translated works and original literature published in Uzbek. However, in these sources, foreign (English, Russian, etc.) scientific and technical terms are expressed in so many different ways that as a result, lexical and semantic phenomena such as synonymy, polysemy, homonymy are very common in the scientific and technical terminology of the Uzbek language. also took broad root; writing terms in the form you want has flourished, and so on. The occurrence of such serious errors and shortcomings is due, firstly, to the fact that the theoretical issues of scientific and technical terminology of the Uzbek language are not fully developed, and secondly, to the issue of creating scientific and technical terminological dictionaries. The work on compiling English-Uzbek terminological dictionaries on science and technology still does not meet modern requirements. Therefore, in addition to the scientific study of the terminological system, we believe that the creation of various terminological dictionaries and the work of translation should be expanded [11; 8].

With the rapid development of science and technology, its demands on language, linguistics, in particular, terminology, are also increasing. It should be noted that this or that terminological system is not always able to fully fulfill the tasks assigned to it. Such a linguistic phenomenon is evident in the direct translation of English technical terminology into Uzbek, ie a number of shortcomings in the technical terminology of the Uzbek language, and, in general, as a result of the lack of research in linguistics and translation theory and practice. but other foreign language technical terminology is also being translated through intermediate Russian or other foreign languages. As a result, there is a kind of chaos in the terminology.

There was also a debate about which word groups to consider as a term. This, in turn, not only demands the solution of problems such as the creation of a new term in translation theory and practice, but also the selection of alternatives, which in itself hinders its satisfaction as a primary obstacle. The relationship between the meaning of a term and a concept, the connection between concepts, the system of concepts, whether or not certain word groups other than nouns can be a term, the history of terminology in this or that field, the emergence and use of certain types of terms in language comparative linguistics, grammar, theoretical and applied lexicology, as well as translation theory and practice will have to have their say as integral parts of linguistics at a time when solutions to a number of problems such as construction, arrangement, study are being developed.

Materials And Methods

The issue of direct translation of English technical terminology into Uzbek is still one of the most important issues in both Uzbek linguistics and translation studies. Significant work has been done on the reading, teaching and translation of English technical literature in the Russian language material. The studied sources show that the Uzbek terminology, in particular, the Uzbek technical terminological platform, in many respects relies on the scientific and theoretical sources of the Russian terminology.

A.L. on the translation of English technical terminology into Russian or Russian technical terminology into English. Pumpyanskiy, D.S. Lotte, E.F. Skoroxodko, V.N. Komissarov, Ya.I. Retsker, V.I. Tarkhov and other brilliant Russian terminologists have created a unique scientific arsenal. This research was largely based on the scientific works of the above-mentioned theologians.

Among the creative scholars in the field of Uzbek terminology R. Doniyorov, N. Qosimov, I. Rasulov, H. Shamsiddinov, S. Akobirov, O. Usmon, A. We can include the Usmanovs. It should be noted that almost all research and monographs of Uzbek linguists specialize in the field of Uzbek or translation from Russian. The story is that the level of development of the mentioned problem is still at its starting point.

Technical vocabulary, as sources of terminology, is the English technical literature itself: texts on technical topics; technical terminological dictionaries, including the terminological dictionary of machine mechanisms, the dictionary of aerospace terms, the terminological dictionary of shipbuilding; annotated and bilingual dictionaries; samples of popular scientific journal articles; textbooks in foreign languages on the translation of scientific and technical literature.

The methods of structural-semantic and translational as well as component, descriptive, comparative, comparative, deductive and inductive analysis were used in the work. It also used the method of linguistic interpretation.

Results And Analysis

Special research on technical terminology of the Russian language has played an important role in the development of issues of technical terminology (including English and Uzbek).

In this regard, a well-known terminologist, the initiator of terminological research, D.S. Lotte's work is particularly noteworthy. Prof. M.V. Sergievsky says of his work: "D.S. Lotte's research is of great importance both for Russian linguistics and for the regulation of technical terminology of the Russian language" [8; 4]. It should be noted at this point that D.S. Lotte's work is equally important for English and Uzbek linguistics and terminology. This is because his works reflect the most pressing issues, such as the regulation of scientific and technical terms and term creation.

D.S. Lotte has shown that there are a number of ways in which a terminological system can be created [2; 29]. This is equally important for both English terminology and Uzbek terminology. He showed the following ways to create scientific and technical terms:

1. Changing the meaning of existing terms or words in general practice (in general use, circulation) by copying (meaning) on the basis of technical similarity, external similarity or interdependence, e.g. «усталость – fatigue – чарчаганлик», «выносливость – endurance – чидамлик», «железное дерево – iron tree – темир дарахт», «сопротивление – resistance – қаршилик».
2. Making a word from existing words using different affixes (suffixes, prefixes), for example, in Russian «магнит – намагничивание – магнитность», in English «magnet – magnetizing – magnetization», in Uzbek «магнит – магнитлаш – магнитлик».
3. Creating a new compound (multi-stem) word by adding together existing independent words and stems (which can sometimes be abbreviated), e.g. «электровоз – electric locomotive – электровоз», «автомашина – automobile – автомашина».
4. The formation of compound terms, i.e., the transformation of two or more independent words into a permanent compound by means of an existing syntactic form, e.g. «двигатель внутреннего сгорания – internal-combustion engine – ичдан ўт олгич двигатель», «полупроводниковый прибор – semiconductor instrument (appliance) – ярим ўтказгичли ускуна».

5. In the reconstruction (creation) of terminology and the formation of a new term, the question of how to reconcile, firstly, the requirements of scientific accuracy and, secondly, the requirements of brevity, always arises. Therefore, sometimes the experience (work) of mastering foreign terms is used.

There are two types of events:

- 1) ready acceptance (transfer) of a foreign term in written and oral form;
- 2) Exact translation of a foreign term into Russian (in our case, Uzbek).

The methods of term formation shown by Lotte find their practical application in English and Uzbek terminology, as well as in the translation of scientific and technical terms. It should be noted that the collections of his works published under the titles "Fundamentals of scientific and technical terminology", "Short forms of scientific and technical terms", "Creation of three-element scientific and technical terms and their spelling" are available not only in Russian but also in other languages. has also served as a valuable resource in the development of theoretical issues of terminology and on this basis in the formation of national terminology.

Discussions

Well-known terminologist G.O. Vinokur writes in one of his works: "Words expressing certain scientific and technical concepts, of course, take the form of an abstract noun (horse), depending on the performance of the terminological function" [4; 13]. He goes on to say: "In technical terminology, a verb as a grammatical category of an action is not in the form of a verb that cannot represent a logical subject, but in the form of an abstract noun that retains the meaning of the action but connects it with the abstract object meaning" [5; 14]. For example, temper – тобламоқ – закалять, sear – куйдирмоқ – обжигать, etch – едирмоқ – травить etc., of course, perform technical processes, but not these verbs, but only abstract nouns such as tempering – тоблаш – закалка, searing – куйдириш – обжиг, etching – едириш – травление appear as terms of these processes. Similar ideas have been expressed in the bees of other scientists.

It follows from these ideas that only lexemes belonging to the noun phrase can be terminated. As if the matter is clear, but the terminologist in several of his articles, Danilenko challenged this rigid idea, arguing that lexemes belonging to other word families could also be terminated [6; 40]. This idea was supported by V.P. Danilenko tried to justify it as follows [6; 41]: first, the scientific literature uses lexical units belonging to different word groups (relevant examples are given) that have acquired terminological meaning; second, the linguist N.S. Avilova believes that verbs such as *анимализировать*, *ароматизировать*, *локализовать*, *вулканизировать*, *гармонизовать*, as well as general abstract verbs such as *вулгаризовать*, *генерализовать*, *гипнотизировать*, *догматизировать* are terminated; thirdly, adjectives such as *адекватный*, *ловатый*, *диспаратный*, verb-terms such as *сольфеджировать*, *безвозмездно*, *adagio* (*секин*, *оҳиста*), *grave* (*вазмин*), such as *я*, *ничто*, *сам* included [1; 160]. Based on this, he believes that words other than nouns are also included in the set of terms. In our view, the evidence presented is consistent with confirmation of Danilenko's opinion.

Conclusion

From the above two quotations and their interpretation, it is clear that the words used in the context of production, which existed a hundred or more years ago and are now only in some places, are not a term, but a profession. are craft lexical units because they are "semi-formal words that do not have a firm, scientific description of the concept" [6; 51]. On the contrary, it is the term used in the relevant literature, included in special dictionaries, in the words of the same scholar, "the expression, the name, of a concept which is completely formal, accepted and legitimized."

Summarizing our ideas, we think that the following definition of technical terms is appropriate: technical words (all technical means and their details), processes, fields and industries, individuals, places and properties, total words and phrases that perform a nominative function - technical terms. And a set of these is technical terminology.

In addition to special dictionaries dedicated to certain areas of science and technology in Uzbek terminology, there are also terminological dictionaries for certain branches of science and industry, one of which is more and the other less, but the scientific and technical terms of those areas are included and provided with appropriate equivalents.

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