

Linguistic features of scientific and technical terms in English and Uzbek languages

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Annotation: *In this thesis fully describes the issues of translation of scientific and technical simple and compound terms, the linguistic features of scientific and technical terms in English and Uzbek languages, special attention is paid to the translation of terms in English and Uzbek languages.*

Key words: *linguistic features, transformational methods, equivalence, modulation.*

Introduction:

Compared to the vocabulary of a literary language, the vocabulary of science and technology has clearer thematic fields, and each word has its own specific concept. In scientific and technical texts there are words that cannot be used in the generally accepted meaning, since their semantics is specifically aimed at a specific area. But, despite this, in terms of translation, transformational translation methods are applied to scientific and technical terms.

Main part:

In scientific and technical texts, the most common method of translation is borrowing. It is well known that in the process of globalization, the integration of many scientific fields takes place, which is mainly reflected in the terminology. Languages cannot instantly assimilate a term and determine equivalents for them. Borrowed words are characterized by the simplest method of translation, which allows for creating a stylistic effect.

According to some scientists, borrowing is also considered a direct translation based on transcription and transliteration. Such transformational methods as transliteration and transcription in modern science have come to be called quasi-translation methods for transmitting terms, where the phonetic and graphic aspects of

the terms are conveyed. In the process of studying terms in accordance with transcription and transliteration, it has been revealed that these methods also contribute to the development of international vocabulary, which is identical either fully or partially in several languages and expresses concepts at an international level.

Scientific and technical terminology is one of the most dynamic areas of linguistics. In the initial stages of the formation of scientific and technical terms, these terms were adopted into the Uzbek language in accordance with the phonetic system of the language. Scientific and technical terms of that time were borrowed through the English language, taking into account the syllables of the Uzbek language.

During the Soviet era, there was active development of scientific languages and terminological systems in Uzbekistan. The influence of the Russian language on the process of forming terms in the Uzbek language increased. However, it is necessary to note that prior to the independence of the republic, there was insufficient attention given to the nationalization of Uzbek scientific and technical terms, as well as terms from other fields.

Many linguists note that the existence of equivalents simplifies the translation of terms. However, in cases where equivalents are lacking, translators employ different methods of translation. These alternative methods, such as calquing, are considered non-equivalent lexicon, as they involve changes in the cases, numbers of words or phrases, as well as the morphological and syntactic composition of words during the translation process.

The above term confirms that the element of Latin or Greek is a productive source of the formation of terms by adding to them words mainly from the common language. The following scientific and technical term can serve as a striking example of the above.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, the process of synonymy is inevitable in the rapid development of scientific and technical terms, which is mainly reflected in the borrowing of terms and explication. It should be noted that both methods are clearly manifested in the initial stages of term formation, after which a special word denoting a specific and

detailed meaning is assigned through their widespread use.

The most relevant method of translation is borrowing, as science and technology are in continuous development, and language is unable to assimilate a newly coined term in a short period of time. Indirect translation has established that the same term can fall under several methods, such as adaptation, equivalence, modulation, transposition, as they are determined at the semantic level, and there is an interrelation between these methods.

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