
NATIONAL IDENTITY AND LINGUISTICAL ANALYSIS OF TRANSLATION OF ART TERMS IN UZBEK LANGUAGE

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Abstract – This article discusses the origins of terminology and its place in world linguistics. Research by foreign and Uzbek scholars in the field of terminology, as well as the lexical-semantic and national-cultural features of art terms in French and Uzbek languages are also discussed.

Key words: language, dead languages, terminology, term, art terms, musical instruments, tanbur, tar, shashtar, rubob, portrait, ball, Shashmaqom, navo, trumpet, little trumpet, theater, cinema, crafts, embroidery.

I. Introduction

History has shown that the greatest invention of mankind is undoubtedly "language", because it is the language that distinguishes man from animals. Like languages that have evolved and evolved over time, extinct languages that do not have a carrier (speaker of that language) over time are dead languages (non-living (non-natural spoken language), written). For example, Sumerian, Latin, Etruscan, Greek, Ancient Slavic, Prussian, Visigothic, Ostrogothic, Italian, Gall, Gyo, Coptic, Orkhon, Qad Uyghur, Old Uzbek, Ancient Persian, Sanskrit, Pali, Prakrit, bulgur, etc.) [24] is also not absent. For this reason, not only words specific to the language, but also foreign terms that reflect world news play an important role in the existence of a language, in harmony with the times and in its existence. Because it is known from the development of language that there is no language in the world that has only its own pure language units - terms, and the process of learning terms from such other languages continues unabated.

II. Literature review

The field of direct study of such phenomena in language is terminology, which is an important part of linguistics, and one of the most important tasks in this field today is the comparative and comparative study of different languages. In this regard, many world scientists, in particular, the Austrian scientist O.V. Nubasov, Russian scientists V.G. Gak, O.S. Akhmanova, S.O. Karsevsky, V.V. Antimirova, V.A. Tatarinov, A.L. Abramyan, B.N. Golovin, R.Y. Kobrin, V.P. Danilenko, M.A. Marusenko, A.A. Strelsov, N.M. Golubeva-Monatkina, D.S. Lotte, A.A. The research of Reformatsky, French scientists F. de Saussure, Guy Rondo, Marie Theresa Castelvi, Marie-Claude Lom is significant [23, 10].

At the same time, I.K. Mirzayev [6], M.M. Jo'rayeva [5, 11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18], D.I. Xodjayeva [2], N.B. Kuldasheva's [19,20,21] research work, Scientific articles of O.O.

Bobokalonov [7, 8], L.B. Ikromova [10], SH.B. Murtozaev [22] and G.S. Hojieva [23] contribute to the development of this field.

III. Analysis

In recent years, our country has paid special attention to the development of music and art, as well as the development of international cultural ties in this area. In this regard, the study provides a comparative analysis of Uzbek-specific art terms and their French translations based on examples based on their linguistic and cultural features. For example,

table-1

№	In Uzbek	In French
1.	Balcony	balcon m
2.	Dialogue	dialogue m
3.	Diploma	diplôme m
4.	Disk	disque m
5.	jazz mus	jazz m
6.	Club	club m
7.	Classic	Classique
8.	Comic	Comique
9.	Session	séance f
10.	Vocals	Vocal

From the linguistic analysis of the above-mentioned examples, the terms related to this art in the Uzbek language belong to the group of words borrowed from other languages. can be seen to have formed a direct equivalence.

table-2

№	In Uzbek	In French	Comment
1.	segoh	une des six parts du chachmaqam	One of the six statuses of Shashmaqom
2.	tanbur mus	instrument m à 3 ou 4 cordes	3 or 4 string musical instrument
3.	toqil mus	partie f du maqâm	status piece
4.	tor mus	instrument m à cordes	wire tool
5.	ushshoq mus	type de mélodie appartenant au maqâm	a type of music about status
6.	yor-yor	nom d'une chanson traditionnelle de mariage	the name of a traditional song sung at a wedding
7.	shashmaqom mus	œuvre f musicale classique ouzbèque composée de six parties	Uzbek classical music in six parts

8.	shashtor mus	instrument m de musique à six cordes	a six-stringed musical instrument
9.	rubob mus	instrument m traditionnel à cordes	traditional stringed instrument
10.	rubobchi	joueur, euse de rubob	rubab player

In the comparative analysis of these examples in Table 2, from a linguistic point of view, the French translations of Uzbek terms are formed by one or more words, and according to the national-cultural features, these terms are unique to the Uzbek language, it was observed that the translations are given in the form of comments, as there is no exact alternative in French.

table-3

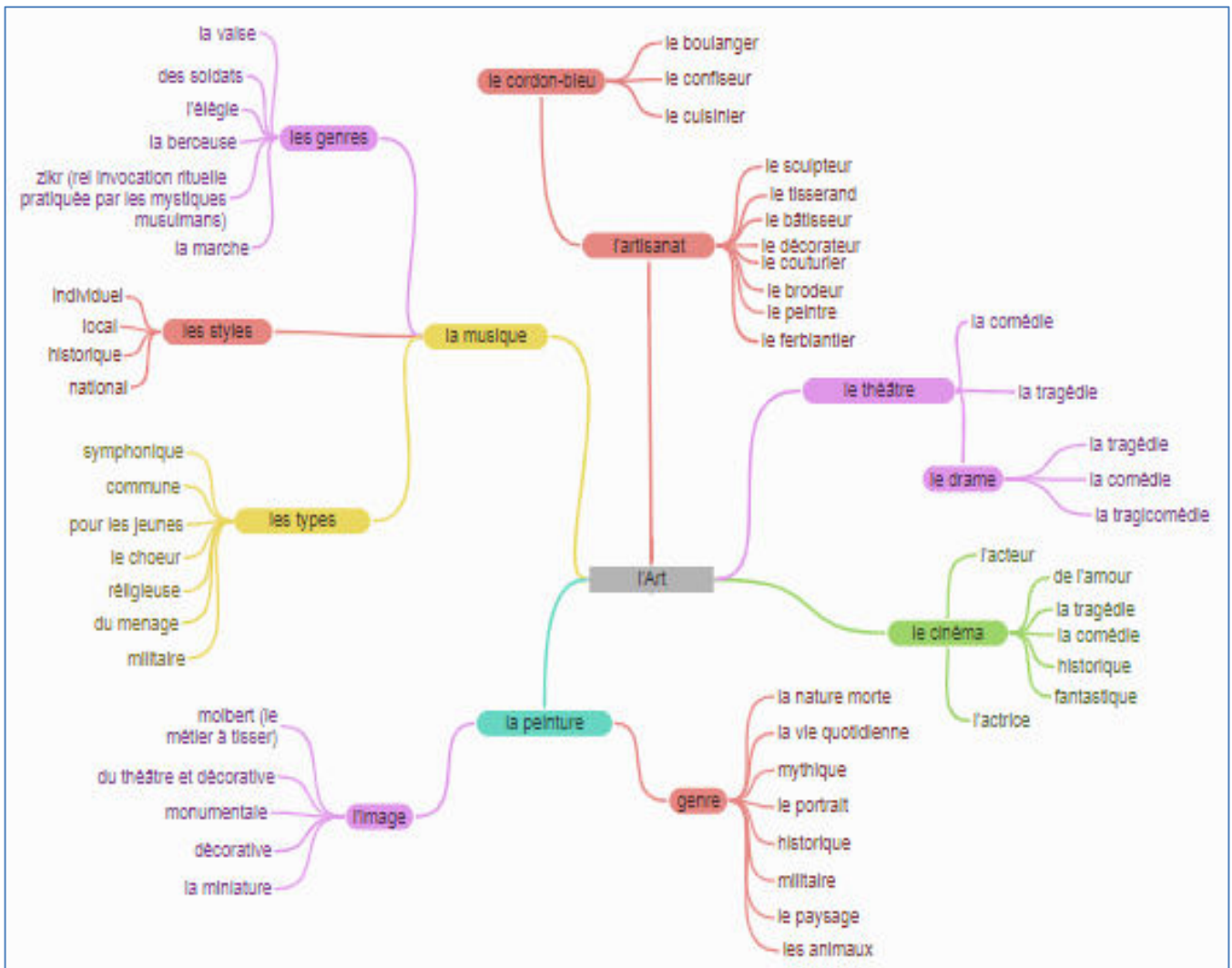
N ^o	In Uzbek	In French	Comment
1.	karnay	long instrument à vent, en forme de trompe	a long word blown in the form of a trumpet
2.	karnaycha	trompette f	
3.	cholg'u	instrument m de musique	musical instrument
4.	cholg'uchi	musicien, ienne.	

Table 3 shows that the translation of Uzbek musical instruments has its own equivalent in French, while the translation preserves the national language features of both parties. Also, based on the translation of the above examples, the words "trumpet" and "instrument" are terms that are unique to the Uzbek national music, and their translation is formed by words that explain the meaning of the terms. It turns out that the translations of the words "trumpet" and "instrument" have French equivalents [1].

IV. Discussion

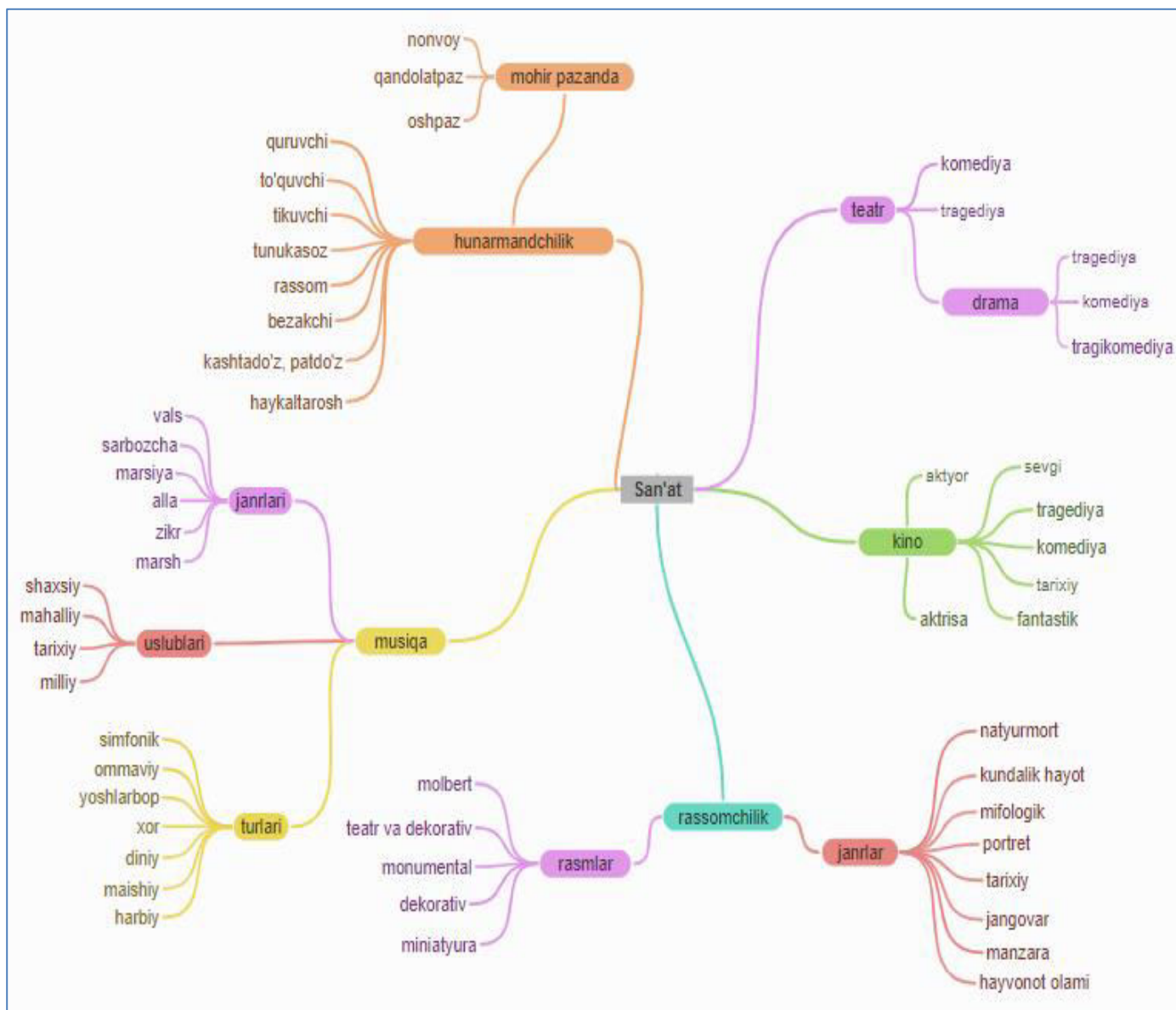
As you know, "art" is derived from the Arabic word for work, labor; skill; There are different definitions of the term "art" in science, meaning professional. In particular, each individual branch of social culture (for example, fine arts, architecture, art and literature), each of which reflects the aesthetic pleasure, such as music, painting, sculpture, reflects reality through artistic images, has a variety of practical applications. specific work style, system of fields (e.g. martial arts), high skill, mastery, talent in a specific field of portable activity (e.g. word art, public speaking art) [3, 442]; "Aptitude à faire quelque chose (l'art d'aimer); application of faculties and des sciences of l'homme à la réalisation d'une concept (les règles de l'art); toute oeuvre humaine où se manifeste du génie, du talent; expression d'un idéal artistique "[9, 90] i.e. the ability to do something (the art of love); the ability of a person to apply knowledge and abilities to understand the world (rules of art); rare gems created by him, which demonstrate all the talents and abilities of mankind; it is an expression of artistic perfection "(Translated by G. Hojiyeva).

picture-1



(<https://coggle.it/diagram/X8sniCM6Pb1WLhgz/t/l'art> G.S. Hojiyeva)

picture-2

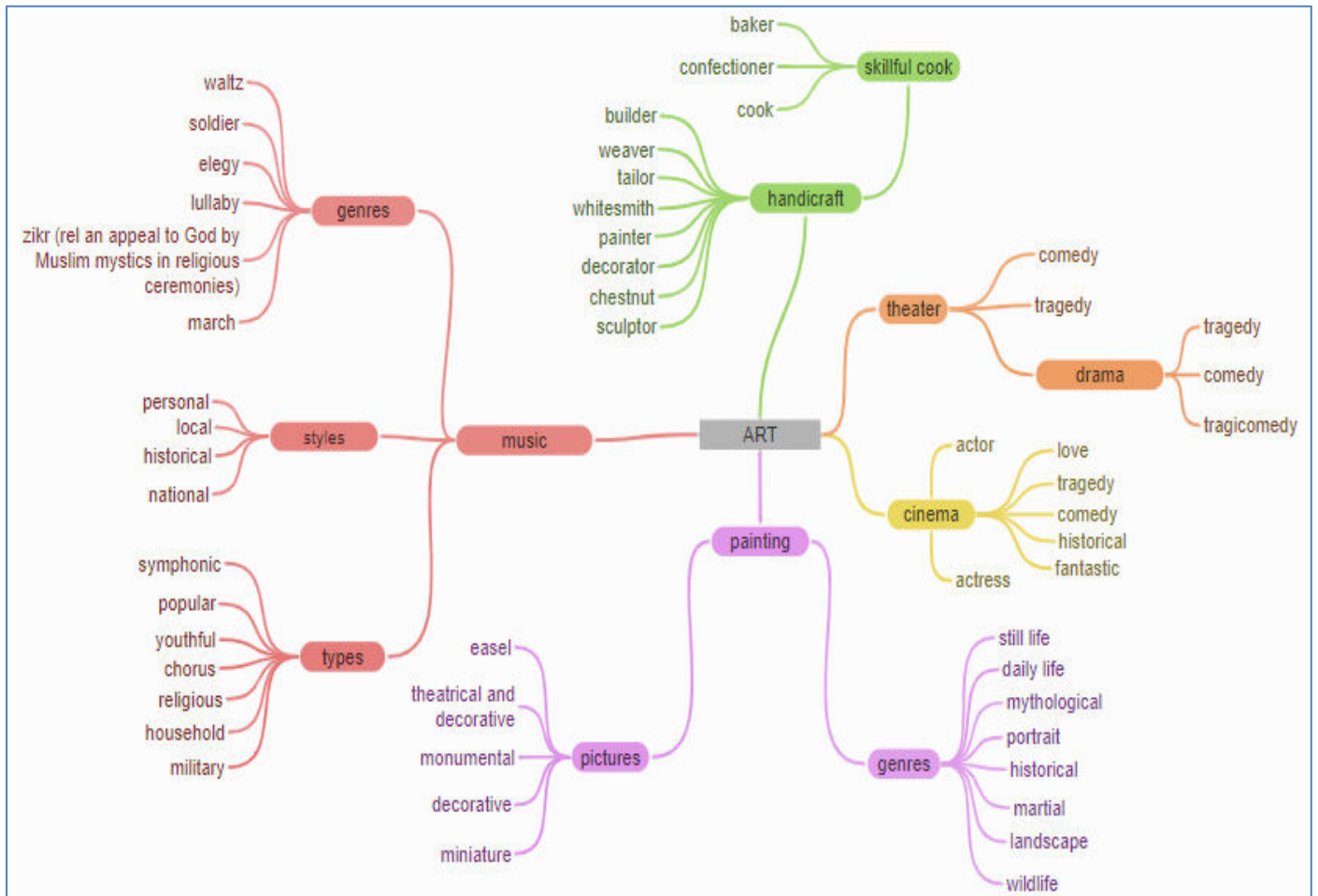


(<https://coggle.it/diagram/X8sniCM6Pb1WLhzg/t/san'at> G.S.Hojiyeva)

In pictures 1, 2 and 3, the terms art are classified using coggle technology, and the types of art such as craft, music, theater, cinema, and painting are grouped together. The terms belonging are shown in the form of a diagram.

During the comparative analysis, it was noted that many terms have alternatives in French and Uzbek, that some terms are used in translation, as well as "zikr" in Uzbek (Arabic "remember, memorize; memory"). The term "zikr" is not used in French because it is not a French equivalent of the term "ritual of remembrance of the god of Muslims in mysticism and the musical-poetic series used in this ceremony" [3,149] invocation rituelle pratiquée par les mystiques musulmans" [4,571], which translates as "an appeal to God by Muslim mystics in religious ceremonies" (Translated by G.S. Hojiyeva).

picture-3



(<https://coggle.it/diagram/YCjF5i31d94GwNn6/t/art>

G.S.Hojjyeva)

In this case, the term "zikr" is translated by means of explanatory phrases, while retaining its national character.

table-4

№	In Uzbek	In French	Comment
1.	maqom	musique f classique traditionnelle d'Asie Centrale	Central Asian traditional national music
2.	maqomat	mode m musical de la mélodie maqam	The musical tone of the maqom song

The examples in Table 4 show that the words “maqom” and “maqomat” are only terms specific to the Uzbek national art of singing, and there is no exact equivalent in the French language, but the translation is explained by linguistic means.

It is advisable to give. For example, the term "maqom" is translated as "musique classique traditionnelle d'Asie Centrale", while "maqomat" is translated as "mode musical de la

mélodie maqam". In the process of translating the term, the word "status" underwent a phonetic change, and as a result, it became "o" - "a" and formed "status".

table-5

№	In French	In Uzbek
1.	atelier m	1) ustaxona; 2) sex; 3) studiya; 4) ustaxona; 5) atelye;
2.	atelier m d'un peintre	1) rassom ustaxonasi; 2) musavvir.
3.	atelier m de photographe	foto atelye
4.	atelier m de mode	modalar atelyesi

The examples given in Table 5 show that the French word “atelier” has several equivalents in Uzbek, that the term has many meanings, and that it has even taken root in our language in the form of “workshop”. It would be appropriate to emphasize.

table-6

№	In Uzbek	In French
1.	miniatura	miniature f
2.	musiq	musique f
3.	musiqachi	musicien, ienne
4.	musiqaviy	musical
5.	musiqaviy tovushlar	sons musicaux
6.	musiqiy	1) musical; 2) de musique
7.	operetta	opérette f
8.	orkestr	orchestre m
9.	akvarel	aquarelle f
10.	peyzaj	paysage m
11.	portret	portrait m
12.	opera	opéra m
13.	bal	bal m
14.	organ	organe m
15.	balalayka	balalaïka f

In the example of the terms given in Table 6 and their translations, it can be seen that some French terms have a common core with the Uzbek translation. The analysis also reveals that their translations with the words operetta, orchestra, watercolor, landscape, portrait, ballad, balalaïka have a formal similarity, as well as a melody in their pronunciation.

table-7

№	In Uzbek	In French	Comment
1.	navo	1) mélodie f 2) air m	music weather

		3) chanson	song
		4) lamentation f	wail
		5) gémissment m	grief
		6) mus une des six parts du chachmaqâm	One of the six statuses of Shashmaqom

The translation of the term “navo” analyzed on the basis of Table 7 above has at the same time gained homonymy and has several meanings as a translation of terms such as music, air, song, lament, sorrow, as well as national. Due to its cultural nature, it refers to Navo, the third status of Shashmaqom, which is central to the musical heritage of the Turkic peoples [24].

V. Conclusion

It is known that research on the linguistic aspects of terminology, which forms the lexical layer of linguistics, the emergence of new scientific and theoretical views in the field of terminology, the urgency of solving puzzles in this field, and the importance of studying the essence of language construction. The analysis of the lexical-semantic and national-cultural features of art terminology also proves it.

Also, the study of the national-cultural features of the two incompatible languages in terms of art provides the development of comparative linguistics. During the study, it was found that the translation of a number of art terms observed in French and Uzbek works can sometimes come not with a single word, but with several independent, auxiliary verbs and a number of determinants.

In conclusion, it can be concluded from the analysis that in the translation of art terms in Uzbek and French, the names of very similar terms in both nations are mutually equivalent, while the names of some Uzbek musical instruments due to the lack of alternatives in French, we observed that their translations were translated while retaining their national language feature, and provided analysis based on the tables above.

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