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## Lexico-semantic features of technical terms of English and Uzbek languages.

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**Abstract:** This article examines the integral and differential features of technical terms when they are translated from English to Uzbek. Currently, adequate translation of texts containing English technical terms that are introduced into the terminological system based on cognitiveness is considered the most difficult and urgent task, since these language units acquire new semantic features in the thermosystem. As a result, this article emphasizes the importance of creating a bilingual (Anglo-Uzbek) dictionary of technical terms.

**Keywords:** Transformation, transformation, technical term, adequacy, terminological system, cognitiveness, integral and differential feature, lexico-semantic values.

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### INTRODUCTION

In the process of transferring a certain source in a foreign language, the methods of grammatical, lexical, pragmatic and stylistic transformation are sequentially implemented. If the grammatical transformation method used is applicable due to correlation in the internal structure of the languages, the stylistic transformation appears due to mutual differential properties in the semantic filling of the lexeme. Each language lexeme reflects the concept that it denotes. In the semantic structure of the Word, one or another feature of the concept is expressed. Such a phenomenon is observed in English technical terminology, some lexemes of which arose on a cognitive basis.

Since concepts that have integral and differential signs, and related technical terms cannot be conveyed to single-haired lexemes, they are translated through combinations of two or more units. It is known that there is a direct connection between the English technical terminology and literary language, as a result of which various semantic processes occur in the language system. The common lexemes included in a certain thermosystem layer, without changing their lexical form, are actively used on a cognitive basis for transferring new values in the terminological system of the technical sphere of English.

Some syntactic units that have stylistic pains represent certain difficulties when transferring them as terms. In general linguistics, adequate translation of stylistically colored units is considered a difficult and important problem. This phenomenon does not bypass the side and the terminological system. Most of all, it is observed in phrases with connotative semantics. The identification of semantic and pragmatic properties in the structure of similar units from among the technical terms of the English language requires access to bilingual (Anglo-Uzbek) sensible dictionaries.

As the Scholar-Language A. V. Fedorov notes, "any language means can directly or indirectly serve to transfer a stylistic concept: each language phenomenon, regardless of the semantic volume of expressed thoughts, can acquire a certain stylistic color."

This opinion fully applies to the technical termination of the English language. Thus, the specified properties of language agents, taking into account all their linguistic features, even more bring together the comparative stylist and the theory of translation, on the concepts of which are based on linguization research. It is also considered to be the fact that the appeal of close attention to the phrases studied in the comparative plan of the phrases of English and Uzbek languages, their compliance with each other with meaningful, stylistic and pragmatic parties is the special factor that directly ensures the adequacy of the translation. Completely approves K. Musaev: "The problems of stylistics occupy a special place in the composition of linguistic translation. As an object of linguistic analysis, the stylistics in many respects is closely related to the translation. All signs inherent with stylistics are related to research in the field of linguistic translation and require comprehensive accounting for language analysis issues in accordance with such factors of the language as structure, norm and tradition. "

### LEXICO-GRAMMAR ANALYSIS

Reading foreign text is a complex proactivity and means not only the ownership of the technique and methods of grammar reading, but also the ability to understand the thought expressed in a foreign language. Reading special

technical texts in English shows that the English text is characterized by complex syntax, therefore not only special training in terms of solving terminological issues is necessary to work with them, but also the ability to grammatically analyze complex offers. Scientific and technical texts are distinguished by the presence of a large number of complex proposals and structures, they have infinitive, involvement and gerundial turnover, various apparent proposals; All this causes difficulties in understanding their content.

It is known that scientific communications differs from domestic as a means of expression and semantics of lexical units and the grammatical structure of proposals. Understanding this feature improves communication efficiency.

The main technique of full disclosure and understanding of the meaning of any proposal is a lexico-grammatic analysis of the text, which is carried out in the process of grammatical reading. The grammatical reading of the proposal is a sentence of a proposal for individual semantic groups (the meaning group is a group of words included in one syntax group constituting one of the links of a whole sentence, that is, a group of subject to the subject, faithful, circumstances, and so on). It is important to disclose the relationship, both between the individual semantic groups and between words within each semantic group.

In the process of reading, the entire proposal is divided into semantic groups, depending on the availability of members of the proposal and in order to follow them. Before proceeding with the grammatical reading of the proposal, the order of words in the English affirmative sentence should be firmly known, given the characteristics of the English language, related to the fact that this is the language of the root, that is, the nouns do not have case endings in it, and to own the necessary grammatical skills.

### **LINGUISTIC FEATURES OF TECHNICAL LITERATURE**

Linguistic analysis of technical literature detects a number of general specific features inherent in the literature style, regardless of the language, although in each specific language they are expressed in their own way.

The most typical lexical sign of technical literature in any language is the saturation of the text with special terms and terminological phrases, as well as the presence of realities, clichés of logical-grammatical lexical designs and abbreviations.

Under the realities of technical literature, it is customary to understand the names of firms, enterprises, equipment stamps, the location of enterprises. Realities, as a rule, are not translated, but are given in the text of the translation in their original writing or in transliteration, if possible without abbreviations. In brackets indicate the name of the country, if it is unclear from the previous description. Geographical names and well-known names are given in Uzbek transcription. For instance:

A new 110 MHz spectrum analyzer has been developed by Marconi Instruments Limited. – Marconi Tools Limited (United Kingdom) developed a new 110 MHz spectrum analyzer.

The cliché is stereotypical words and phrases. Currently, they occupy a special place in the general arsenal of lexical funds, but most often found in periodic publications of a political and scientific and technical nature. Cliché includes idioms, stable expressions and speech stereotypes, a set of finished phrases.

In the description of various technical devices, production technologies and techniques for the experiment on the fore, the informative entity of the text is coming out. The narrative is often carried out in an impersonal or indefinite-personal form, characterized by the presence of the uncertain-personal pronouns of One, words substitutes and passive verb structures. The main thing in such proposals is the object of action, attitude to action. Modal structures, expressing associates and the possibility, as well as the subjunctive inclination, are also widespread.

As for the construction of proposals in scientific and technical literature, it is necessary to note a large number of complex proposals, where sometimes several departures are inclined; It is also characteristic of the availability of simple, but very common proposals, including involved, gerundial and infinitive turns, common definitions and other syntactic features. When working with such proposals, it is necessary to accurately establish a semantic link between proposals that are part of a complex proposal between members of the sentence and only then move to translation. When transferring, there are significant deviations from the syntactic structure of the original in accordance with the norms of the Uzbek language due to the absence of certain structures in both languages.

### **STYLISTIC FEATURES OF TECHNICAL LITERATURE**

It is known that the main function of technical literature is the message. This is determined by the informative function of the language of this literature style. A characteristic style feature of technical literature is the logical of the statement, which is achieved by consistently deploying the thought, the introduction of accurate wording. The effectiveness of evidence is achieved by a clear organization of the entire statement: dividing the text to chapters, paragraphs, paragraphs, in which particularly important provisions are allocated with fonts, underlined, letters and numbers. The clarity of the presentation is achieved by an illustrative verbal and visual material. Illustrative material contributes to a more complete understanding of the publication content.

Among the various genres of technical literature, patent literature is distinguished by significant originality. Its originality is expressed mainly in the canonical form of the description of patents. The description language of inventions combines the features of two styles - scientific and technical and official (business) - due to the dual nature of the document, on the one hand, representing a source of new scientific and technical information, on the other hand, which is a legal form of the protection of the rights of the patent owner or copyright certificate. Language tools are performed at the same time two functions: reveal the essence of the technical solution and determine the boundaries of the rights of the protected document. Often the description of the invention differs in heavily, cumbersome, the presence of repetitions, stamps. This is especially characteristic of the patent formula.

The main requirement when translating the description of the invention is the authenticity under which the complete adequate translation is understood. Violation of this requirement can lead to an ambiguous or even improper interpretation of the subject invention.

The patent formula or claims, as a rule, consists of two parts:

- the first part contains the name of the invention and the list of important, already known signs;
- The second part contains new distinctive features of the invention, that is, those that are added by the inventor to an already known to achieve the purpose of the invention.

Since stylistic units in some cases contain figurative artistic and visual agents, they serve as a stylistic painting. Such phenomena can be revealed in the process of translating technical terms of the English language. For example: Lexeme A1 Security - matter: 1) "Security level A1", 2) "The level of security requiring the presence of a mathematical model of the system, in which it is possible to prove the fact of sufficient security." The word Action means 1) "Action", 2) "Any action performed by the user and perceived by the program." The word Available has lexical values 1) "available", 2) "free to access and use resource". The Common Objekt Services lexeme expresses 1) "General object services", 2) "Service, which is a collection of services provided with object interfaces and support the basic functions of objects in technology."

In the terminology, all types of human activity are reflected, so this is natural and socially important is such a fact that the transition of a lexeme from an overwhelmed language in thermosilateering occurs through a certain conceptual stage. The terms relate to the tongue, and the language is inherent in a person whose activities are based on the basis of society. Therefore, research on cognitive linguistics is directly related to the principles of the anthropocentric direction arising in modern linguistics recently. For example: the word BrainPower as a carting is translated "Brain force" and is used as a term in the value of the "high degree of mind" (when improving the technical mechanism). Brainstorming means "brain attack", and as a term - "public discussion of problems in this field." The denotative meaning of the word brain is the "human thinking authority." As a result of a merger with Power, Storming components, a value transformation occurs and one of the types of artistic and fine means is created - a metaphor, which turns into a stylistic unit specially in its semantics.

In the course of our study, extensive literature concerning various spheres of economics, banking, financial, technical terms, as well as materials of newspapers and magazines is considered and analyzed.

It should be noted that in the structure of some combinations included in the technical thermoslays, the names of animals are also contained. According to their peculiarities, they can be divided into two lexico-semantic groups: a) the names of domestic animals; b) the names of wild animals.

For an adequate translation of such units, it is necessary to own the source language, to know the lifestyle and the national traditions of the people - the carrier of this language. Since stylistic units containing animal names are very often polemic, the translation of such combinations by selecting lexically suitable options does not always give positive results.

Such stylistic expressions penetrate the TT (reduction from "technical terminology") due to the insolency of the thermosystems denoting each concept of a separate term and due to the need to transfer the lexico-semantic certainty between close scientific concepts. Thus, to achieve its goal in the process of transferring texts containing such units, it is necessary to strive to fully take into account the semantics of words and choose a partially coincident alternative transaction option. If the translator knows the national-cultural flavor, the living conditions and customs of the bilingual people, will achieve an adequate translation.

Stylistic and phraseological units from one language to another can be translated by calculation, descriptively, selection of an alternative option, as well as the use of equivalent tools.

Our experience shows that the use of four methods when transferring to the Uzbek language of terms as stylistic units contained in the British technical thermosystems, often leads to negative results. For example: Watch-Dog Lexeme "The faithful dog" as a special word indicates the "Committee, a group, a person to protect human rights", as well as the "Corruption Control Commission". The lexemes of this type acquire terminological semantics based on the designation of animal properties useful for humans. Here in terms of a positive attitude towards the subject. For example, the word Cash-Cow - "Deutile Cow, a pet that uses" How the term is used in the value "Useful business", "Profitable business (farming)", which does not require special costs when advertising.

### **CONSIDER THE USE OF OTHER WORDS THAT CALL ANIMALS.**

Bear - Bear - 1) Otalette (Speculator), 2) Broker - a person affecting the price reduction: Bear-Market - Bear Bazaar on which prices fall; Covered Bear - Protected Bear - Speculant (Otkatchik), Face selling shares (for cash). PRESSURE ON BEARS - the destruction of "bears", the event against the dealers, according to which the "bears" is forced to buy the currency above the realizable value. Stale Bear - a bear who fell into a hopeless position, losing a discovery (broker).

As noted above, when transferring terms, it can be noted that the stylistic value of the values is carried out on the basis of the characteristic features of animals in accordance with the secession of the use of the term. The study of terminological combinations indicates that they reflect direct stylistic contrast and have an ironic color. And when eating in the economic sphere, a negative function is performed (the bear as a giant wild animal gives a person directly benefit). In lexemes with the semantics of the subject, bringing or not benefiting a person, contains the value of such a process, which to a certain extent affects the economic sphere. The above examples of terms in their semantics are based on cognitiveness and there is a connection with expressiveness and imagery. Stylistic units arise as a result of human vital observations.

In ideas about the material world, most nations of the world have an analogy. However, a certain stylistic unit of one language, expressing this or that concept is figurative and sensitive, cannot have its exact equivalent in the stylistic system of another language. In such cases, these units are transformed into a transformational method. Therefore, the stylistic transformation is a mandatory component of the translation process and requires a solid knowledge of various peculiarities of the vocabulary and stylistics of both languages.

**Thus, in order to streamline the use of technical terms and their unification, the above views allow us to formulate the following proposals and recommendations:**

- a) when translating English technical terms, first of all, it is necessary to pay attention to their international character; If they function in Uzbek, then they should be taken unchanged;
- b) during the transfer of English technical terms, it is necessary to consider to what extent corresponds to the translate concept to its original;
- c) also pay attention to the convenience of term pronunciation in oral speech;
- d) need to be based on the principle of implementing the Uzbek compliance of the foreign language term;
- e) must be taken into account that the integral properties of terms contribute to their light use in the relevant area;
- f) it is necessary to create bilingual (Anglo-Uzbek) Dictionaries of technical terms;
- g) existing technical English-Russian dictionaries when reprinting to supplement equivalents of the units of the Uzbek language;
- h) publish for foreigners living in Uzbekistan, and immigrants special and adequately translated reference benefits, which would have the most complete interpretation of all terms used in the country and found information on technical actions carried out in the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- i) to create lexical minims for students of educational institutions containing information on technical laws and rules of other states.

### **LEXICAL COMPOSITION OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL TEXTS**

The lexical composition of scientific and technical texts is characterized by the wide use of terms (words, phrases, phrases), which are an instrument, with which they operate with scientific and technical concepts, and a relatively small variety of lexical groups. The main feature of the terms is their definitude, in other words, the form of the term is the definition.

In general, the term is understood as the word or phrase of any sphere of use, expressing a scientific concept that has a definition and useful to use in science and technology. All terms are divided into simple, complex and phrases. Terms are combined into terminological systems, expressing the concepts of a certain branch of science and technology.

Currently, in connection with the emergence of new sciences, the discovery of new phenomena arise significant difficulties of the allocation of general scientific, general-technical, industrial and narrow-social terminology. Union and general overaffects are the terms used in several areas of science and technology. Industry terms are the terms inherent in only one of the industry inherent. Luxury terms are the terms that have values characteristic of any specialty of this industry.

Under conditions, when it is required to give names to all new and new phenomena and concepts, many words of the general language acquire a certain qualitative specificity, their values are specialized when transferring to another language and unification of translation equivalents.

Often in scientific and technical texts there are words and phrases related to other functional systems.

Terms must maintain such features as abstracted, unambiguity and systematicity. However, many terms and terminological systems as linguistic signs still have such disadvantages as ambiguity (one term has two or more values), synonymy (for one concept there are two or more term), the contradiction of the term, long, and hard term pronunciation of the term, The loading of the terminology by foreign language terms and so on, so it is

necessary to carry out a large systematic work on creating a brief, if possible, international terms for new concepts (we note that mathematical signs that operate in theory of information and other areas are usually absent). The term can be created on the basis of the words of the native language or borrowed from both the neutral terminological bank (international Greco-Latin Terminal elements) and from another language, it must reflect the signs of this concept and enter the semantic triangle model - the concept is an object. The value of the term for a specialist is equal to the meaning of the concept.

### **Streamlining terminology**

The desire to streamline the terminology took a significant scope at the end of the XIX century, when thousands of new terms and technical concepts appeared. Moreover, different terms were used to express some of the same concepts. For example, it is known that by the time of the work of the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) in 1880, 15 different units were adopted for electrical resistance. Disadvantages of terminology make it difficult to mutual understanding between specialists, carrying out the educational process, cause unnecessary labor costs when working with special literature.

**According to a major specialist in this area, D. S. Lotte, work on terminology should be built according to the following scheme:**

- 1) identifying the foundations of this science or industry;
- 2) the selection of concepts, their systematization and grouping;
- 3) constructing a classification of concepts;
- 4) defining concepts;
- 5) the selection of terms from the number of synonyms available, taking into account the principles of establishing effective communication;
- 6) Building new terms. It should be noted that a good term should represent certain and ordered conceptual units and occupy their own place in the term system of this language, it should be accurately correlated with other terms, it is mono-samine, contextually independent, is free from aesthetic and emotional signs.

Currently, thermal education is a current scientific discipline. The need for research in this area is celebrated by many Soviet linguists. The role of the term can act any word; The overwhelming majority of terms are nouns names or combinations of words with the name of the nouns as the main word. All terms of one branch of knowledge form the terminology from which the thermosystems, microsystems, the ranks of terms and the terms themselves, are interrelated on the extralinguistic, that is, the conceptual, level.

The development of uniform methods for the creation of terms, unified territory contributes to the more active participation of specialists from different countries in solving the actual problems of modern science and technology, increases their information armed.

Issues of clarification, clarifications, review of the meaning of terms, establishing their cognitive importance are one of the most relevant, substantially determine the progress of scientific knowledge. It should be remembered that a significant part of the scientific language is the words of the natural language that received a special meaning, as well as words used in their usual meaning. The wide and frequent use of terms is a characteristic feature of the functional style of scientific and technical literature.

Recently, the issue of standardization, unification, normalization and inventory of terms, creating such terminological dictionaries, which would fully satisfy the needs of specialists working in various fields of science and technology, would reflect such lexicographic principles as modernity, informativeness, multilinguality, didacticity and others, would improve the processing of scientific and technical information.

The terms established by the standard are required for applying all species in the documentation in scientific and technical, educational and reference literature.

### **CONCLUSION**

Nowadays, the language becomes a means of managing society. Human life is impossible to submit without language (the use of the language is associated with the ability to action), and the language - without language signs and symbols (in this case, it is interpreted as a message via the language), which represent some things in a particular aspect.

Research in the field of functional style of the language of technical literature under which the language of the language associated with some typed goal of communication shows that it has so many features that requires independence of the analysis, including the pragmatic aspect of the use, prevalence, social characteristics, semantic aspect, aspects Syntax.

Knowledge of the lexico-grammatical and lexico-semantic features of technical literature in English, mastering the transformation and referencing skills of English technical literature is important, since it avoys errors that may be caused by the inability to recognize grammatical and lexical phenomena, optimize the process of inter-speaking professional business communication, extracting useful technical information, strengthen the role of information support, increase the level of research and development.

At the same time, working on the tongue requires constant improvement, the use of the necessary reference and methodological materials, significant independent work outside the framework of the educational process and classes in the audience under the guidance of the teacher.

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