

CHARACTERISTICS OF MOBILE APPLICATION TERMS IN THE UZBEK LANGUAGE

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Annotation

Analyzes of the spelling, pronunciation, translation and lexicographical interpretation of Uzbek terms used in Android operating system mobile applications belong to this article. In addition, this article specifically examines the use and validity of adapted and translated terms found in mobile applications. Terms in the article "Current Uzbek Literary Language" textbook written by Uzbek linguists R.Saifullaeva, B.Mengliev, G.Boqieva, M.Qurbonova, Z.Yusunova, M.Abuzalov, textbook written by B.Mengliev "Current Uzbek Language" and articles on the creation of language corpora were analyzed with the help of M.Umarkho'jaev's "General Linguistics" training manuals. Besides that Under the leadership of M.I. Umarkhojaev, the Andijan State Institute of Foreign Languages and "the ALTAIIM" scientific center of lexicography and translation are creating a multilingual online dictionary suitable for mobile applications, with translations of terms found in the field of science for schoolchildren today.

Key words: *Google chrome, Yandex.taxi, Payme, Telegram, lexemes, incognito, web-site*

Before commenting on the terms in the mobile applications of the Android operating system, which are specifically adapted to the Uzbek language, information should be provided about the native and assimilated layers in the Uzbek language lexicon. It is in this chapter that the analysis of specific words in mobile applications and their spelling and pronunciation is carried out.

We all know that every language, including the Uzbek language, has two types of lexemes, pure and assimilated. It is said that lexemes in pure Uzbek language spread from related languages and were used together for centuries.

On pure and assimilated lexemes, Professor B. Mengliev, doctor of philological sciences, studies Uzbek language lexemes divided into two according to whether they have been assimilated or not:

a) own layer;

b) adapted layer.



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"Telegram" mobile application contains many terms that have come from other languages, but with the addition of purely Uzbek language additions, it has been assimilated into its own layer. For example, "privacy", "security", "notifications" and so on.

In the construction of the current Uzbek literary language, terminology is distinguished by its special place and position. There are two worldviews about the role of terminology in language vocabulary. According to the first idea, terminology is recognized as an independent layer of the lexicon of the literary language, according to the second theory, it is separated from the composition of the vocabulary of the literary language, evaluated as a "separate" object and equated to types of speech (dialect, slang, colloquial speech).

The contribution of linguistics to the theory and practice of translation is immeasurable. On the other hand, translation involves much more knowledge than linguistic theory. Before becoming interested in semantics, translators were closely involved in terminology.

For translators, the translation process is considered to be able to select the correct term from the source text. Special dictionaries of terminology have been created. Most translators' scientific works are devoted to terminology.

Mobile application translation is the translation of information technology and various programming language terms. In order to study the translation of a term, it is first necessary to determine the relationship between terminology and translation. Felber was the first to claim that the term terminology should be separated as a separate independent science.

This situation was argued by Sager and Temmerman. Thus, Terminology has become both an interdisciplinary and intra-disciplinary concept, as well as linked to a group of linguistics departments, including Lexicology, Semantics, Cognitive Linguistics, Sociolinguistics, Philosophy. In his article, Marcel Thelen makes several comments on the relationship between translation studies and terminology.

Three main elements of terminology are mentioned by Sager:

1. A set of methods and practical skills used for the definition of terms;
2. Concepts of theory;
3. Words related to a specific field.

Accordingly, Marcel Thelen mentioned the types of terminology, which have the following types:

1. Theory-oriented terminology.



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Mainly presents theoretical information and theoretically studies the content of the concept of terminology, the processes of formation and standardization of terms. Another name for theory-based terminology is systematic terminology.

2. Terminology based on translation.

Learns the knowledge of practical translation of terms by translators. Another name for this type of terminology is also called Ad-hoc terminology. Translation-oriented terminology helps to solve the necessary problems related to translation.

On the contrary, Marcel Thelen also gave his opinion on the translation. In particular, the teaching of practical translation of certain information by translators into their own language is called translation studies. It should be noted that practical translation and translation theory should not be confused. Translation theory is considered a formal discipline and studies theories about translation, its literary and non-literary translations. In addition, in the science of translation theory, the opinions of various scientists and subjects dealing with pedagogical activities are taught. So, practical translation studies is completely different from theoretical.

There are two major types of translation and their subtypes:

1. Human translation;
2. Translation performed by a robot;

Human-translated data differs from robot-translated data in terms of compliance or non-compliance with standards and low reliability, especially when translating terms. This is the point where terminology and translation intersect.

Today, due to the development of information technologies, the distance communication between linguists and translators is growing easily and rapidly. This, in turn, motivates them to conduct joint research. Therefore, translators are also taking advantage of the opportunities to quickly add any new terms to their vocabulary. You need to be very careful when translating mobile application terms, because it is difficult to translate such terms unless the translation is clear, the data is quality, the translation makes logical sense and the quality of its coverage.

For quality translation of mobile application terms, the translator must have the following knowledge and skills:

- first of all, to have skills in a foreign language, to have theoretical knowledge of phonetic, lexical and lexicographic features of the language;
- have linguistic knowledge (methods of translation, transformation, calka, substitution, i.e. putting words in place of words);



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- it is necessary to be aware of the works carried out in linguistics in this field of the language being translated.

Accordingly, in this part of the research work, the level of use of mobile application terms translated into Uzbek from English and Russian, based on the above knowledge and skills, is analyzed.

The Uzbek language mainly includes lexemes from Arabic and Persian-Tajik languages, and accordingly, among the translated terms, lexemes from these languages are used more in mobile applications. In particular, we can cite as examples lexemes such as, **хабарлар, гурух, хотира, товуш, таржимайи ҳол, жилдлар, расм, сиёсат.**

Google, Yandex, Payme, Telegram are lexemes that have been adapted to the Uzbek language. Such lexemes cannot be translated and these terms have no alternative in the Uzbek language. These terms are considered famous nouns and are named after world-famous companies, as a result of which they entered our language in their original form. Their pronunciation is definitely different and the spelling is better left as it is. Imagine, if the transcription of the term google into Uzbek is written in the style of google through language acquisition, this situation is certainly not in accordance with the norm. It is true, and in pronunciation, it is appropriate to give it in the Google style. From this situation, it can be concluded that the pronunciation and spelling of foreign lexemes in the Uzbek language differ from each other.

In mobile applications, there are also cases where the translation does not correspond to each other. When translating terms from English to Uzbek, it is customary to use word-for-word translation, especially in mobile applications, because there are no ready-made terms for applications.

If you look at the mobile applications translated into Russian, you will see in the translation that the standards of the pure Russian and literary language are in place, and in the Uzbek type of mobile applications, you can find colloquial lexemes that are not suitable to be called terms. It can be concluded from this situation that it is necessary to create a single template for each mobile application based on the standards of the current literary language.

In the process of research, the need to first pay attention to their microstructure when compiling dictionaries is clearly visible, because the microstructure is the basis for revealing all aspects of the defined term (phonetics, semantics, grammar). It is impossible to create dictionaries without this element. The next situation is that after



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all the dictionaries are collected, it is concluded that dictionaries are formed with serious attention to their macrostructure.

Until now, there has been no work on the creation of a trilingual dictionary with mobile applications, the main word of which is Uzbek. It's true that there are explanatory dictionaries created for information and communication technologies, but this field should not be forgotten, because mobile applications are entering every aspect of our lives, and if philologists and lexicographers do not take a serious approach to this, and if the terms created for mobile applications in the Uzbek language are not brought into a unified form, the terms it stays like this.

As a result of the rapid development of Android operating system mobile applications and their active use in various aspects of our lives, a certain concept has been used by experts in different fields with different terms and also in different forms. This has led to the wide spread of synonymy in the same field.

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