

LINGUISTIC FEATURES OF AVIATION TERMINOLOGY IN
UZBEK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES

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Abstract: The article discusses the features of aviation terminology in English, and also describes the difficulties that a translator faces when translating technical literature. The analysis of terms is based on examples from the Dictionary of International Civil Aviation.

Key words: aviation terminology in English, word formation, abbreviations, translation, translation.

Speaking of translation as a product of translation activity, the most general and capacious, but at the same time, brief definition of translation can be the wording "translation is an analogue of the original". In the event that one tries to define translation as a process, type of activity, it should be said that the translation process can be understood as a special oral or written activity, the purpose of which is to recreate the text that exists in the original language into the target language while maintaining content and quality original¹. The term also functions in the theory and practice of translation "translational transformation", which means the transformation of the original text. To preserve the individuality inherent in each text, and to obtain the most complete translation equivalent, such transformations are necessary and mandatory.

Just as there is no single concept of "translation" in linguistics and "translational transformation", there is no single classification of translational transformations. Each linguist offers his own types and ways of grouping them, but the most common is the classification of translation transformations proposed by V.N. Komissarov, according to which the following are distinguished²:

1. Lexical transformations - describe the formal and meaningful relationships between words and phrases in the original and translation, these include: translation transcription; transliteration; tracing; lexicosemantic substitutions (concretization, generalization, modulation).

2. Grammatical transformations are a change in the structure of a sentence, as well as all kinds of replacements of the syntactic and morphological order. Types of grammatical transformations: literal translation (syntactic assimilation); division of proposals; consolidation of proposals; substitutions (word form, part of speech, member or type of sentence).

3. Lexico-grammatical (complex) transformations represent the translation of lexical units of the original through the use of units of the target language in the translation, the meanings of which do not correspond to the values of the original units, but which can be obtained through logical transformations, such transformations include: antonymic translation; descriptive translation (explication); compensation.

4. Translation techniques are transformations that break the formal similarity of the translation with the original, but provide a higher level of equivalence. These techniques include: movement; addition; omission.

Today, one of the most demanded in the translation market is the translation of technical texts, which has specific requirements and features. Any technical branch requires the translator to have deep, highly specific knowledge, so it is necessary not only to know the language of the original text, but also to be able to understand the subject matter to which the translation belongs. For example, technical terminology occupies a special position in technical texts, and the abundance of terms and terminological phrases in the text is an integral feature of technical literature. Aviation continues to increase its production capacity, so the problem of translating English aviation terms into Uzbek will remain relevant, because terminology is an integral part of the industry in question, and English is the international language of communication. Speaking about the peculiarities of the word formation of aviation terms in English, it is important to take into account that the aviation terms of the English language, like any other vocabulary, are subject to various word-formation and grammatical rules, being formed by terminology of the general lexicon, direct borrowings from other languages, or tracing foreign terms³. The main ways of forming new aviation terms in English are lexico-semantic and morphological. For example, due to lexico-semantic term formation, aviation vocabulary included such terms with a rethought meaning as single trip (to`liq parvoz), tail plane (me`yorlashtiruvchi), etc. The morphological method "enriched" the aviation lexicon of the English language with the following derived terms: screening (ko`rik), dumping (favqulotda yonilg`i tugashi), etc. A characteristic feature of aviation terminology in English is the tendency towards brevity of expression, which is confirmed by the presence of a large number of abbreviations, the main types of which are:

1. Letter abbreviations: ULD (unitloaddevice) – yuklarni qoplash; VFR (visualflightrules) – vizual parvoz qoidalari; TWY (taxiway) – parvoz nuqtasi, etc.

2. Syllabic abbreviations: touchpad (touchdownpad) – uchish-qo`nish yo`lakchasi; helipad (helicopterlandingpad) – vertolyot maydonchasi, etc.

3. Formation by tightening: manland – mexanik rejimda qo`nish; seaplane - gidrosamolyot; parabrake – tormozli parashyut, etc. Finally, it is necessary to note the abbreviation as one of the most common ways for the appearance of terms in the

aviation industry. So, in modern aviation terminology, two main types of abbreviations can be distinguished:

1. Abbreviations of the initial type, when common vocabulary is combined with a narrow professional or scientific term. This includes the main names of parts, devices and materials. This group is divided into: - abbreviations formed from the initial letters of words, for example, AEA (Association of European Airlines) - Yevropa aviakompaniyalari assotsiatsiyasi; - abbreviations formed from combinations of the initial sounds of words, for example, nav aids (navigation aids) - navigatsiya vositalari.

2. Abbreviations of the "syllabic" type, i.e. words formed from the first syllables, for example, DME (distance measuring equipment) - masofani o'lchash uskunalari.

As a result of the analysis, it was found that the most effective method of translation is the selection of an equivalent. Based on the material presented, it can be argued that the translation of terms from the field of aviation is not an easy task. Thus, when translating aviation terminology from English into Uzbek, the translator must not only have an extensive lexical base and understand the dictionary meanings of terminological units, but also take into account the structure of the term (simple, compound), as well as the requirements of the context (extralinguistic, broad, narrow).

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