



## A TERM WITH A TRANSLATION VARIANT RELATED TO ANOTHER FIELD OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

**Fotima Abdullaeva**

*Senior lecturer, JSPU*

*E-mail address: [fotimaabdullaeva@mail.ru](mailto:fotimaabdullaeva@mail.ru)*

**Abstract.** *This article is dedicated to the that dictionaries contain only the lexical meaning that is used in everyday life, or as a term with a translation variant related to another field of science and technology, at the same time, he initially assumed that, of course, the term was created by mastering the word universal language (or the term, derived from another) In this case, it is necessary to carefully analyze all the existing meanings of this word as a whole, so that the current word has a clear idea of what object (phenomenon, etc.) it means. A relatively common type of terminology formation by changing the meaning is naming based on similarity of features or functions. Accordingly, the translator, first of all, must bring to the attention of the reader the appearance and function of the object, which is believed to be mentally associated with the universal word that led to the emergence of a new term, in clear, complete details.*

**Keywords:** *common, type, meaning, term, terminology, translator, dictionary, word, language, technology, science.*

It is natural for a translator to assume that dictionaries contain only the lexical meaning that is used in everyday life, or as a term with a translation variant related to another field of science and technology, at the same time, he initially assumed that, of course, the term was created by mastering the word universal language (or the term, derived from another) In this case, it is necessary to carefully analyze all the existing meanings of this word as a whole, so that the current word has a clear idea of what object (phenomenon, etc.) it means.

After determining exactly what this word means in general, the translator will have to think in detail about what specific aspects characterize this object or phenomenon. Then, from the point of view of the issue under consideration, which is translated based on the meaning of the translated article (or chapter of the book), in a general sense, it is necessary to identify characteristics that can play a certain role. After that, the translator must determine in this context which subject (or phenomenon) with such characteristics can be discussed. By comparing the entered comment to the term with the general content of the current text, the translator will always be able to verify the correctness of the translation.

A relatively common type of terminology formation by changing the meaning is naming based on similarity of features or functions. Accordingly, the translator, first of all, must bring to the attention of the reader the appearance and function of the object,



which is believed to be mentally associated with the universal word that led to the emergence of a new term, in clear, complete details.

If the term is based on the similarity of signs (this can often be seen at a glance), then you should pay attention to the characteristics of the shape of the (household) object used in marriage. Because in many cases, the reason for the displacement of an existing word by a new concept lies precisely in the similarity of the forms of the old and new subject. For example, pod - "rabbit" and pod - "motor gondola (in aviation — balloon, airship, etc. kayawasi, in which a person is sitting or a fabric is fixed)" are similar in this sense, they are something oblong, round or oval in cross-section—a section; well — a "well" and well - a "landing gear compartment (in aviation - the wheeled part of the aircraft, which serves during flight, takeoff and landing)The general aspect in them is based on depth; pallet - "bed" and pallet — "in aviation - throwing out or shipping" are combined by one common meaning, that is, "something flat, lying down".

Sometimes the transfer of a word to a new subject is based on a feature of the internal structure of the subject. Sandwich, laminate - "laminated plastic, filler material" from Termini, made in a similar way.

When analyzing terms based on the similarity of functions, it is necessary to look for a commonality between the functions of the old and new object, which served as the basis for the transfer (displacement) of the name. For example, in English aviation terminology there is the term hunter - "anti-ship aircraft". The concept of "pursuit, search" is common to anti-ship aircraft and Hunter.

The last example shows how harmful it is for a translator to draw a false, erroneous analogy between the facts of a foreign and native language. Once the term "Hunter" is identified as designating an aircraft to combat an enemy submarine, the translator may be asked to translate this term with the phrase "anti-submarine chaser aircraft", just like the term "anti-submarine chaser ship". However, in English, two terms are used to refer to anti-submarine aircraft: "killer hunter" / "killer". The existence of the following term is evident from the fact that there is a difference between the concepts represented by the terms "hunter" and "killer". In this case, there is a reasonable question about how to translate the two new terms. If we blindly copy the original (translated), then we can give some kind of meaning similar to "killer" or "killer plane". Without words, this method does not justify itself at all in our case. Uzbek language alternatives to English terms should not only clearly indicate the content and essence of the concept, but also be inextricably integrated into the existing terminology system. From the same Saba, the term hunter will have to be translated as "anti-submarine patrol aircraft", the term killer is "Submarine hunter aircraft (vs -)" (here the concept of active pursuit and destruction of the enemy is more emphasized). And the term "Hunter/ killer" should be translated as "anti-submarine (fighter) aircraft".



Thus, as long as the anti-submarine term "hunter aircraft" does not serve to accurately convey the similar term "hunter" in its (original) meaning, but rather to translate the term "killer".

#### REFERENCES:

1. The Aeroplane, - England, 1958
2. Zimmerman M.G. Russian-English Scientific and Technical Dictionary of Useful Combinations and Expressions. 1992
3. Fedorov A. V. Tarjima nazariyasiga kirish. M., 1958
4. Fedorov A. V. Umumiy tarjima nazariyasining asoslari. 1983