

Loan Words and Calque Method as an Influence on Uzbek Transport Terms

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ABSTRACT

The article emphasizes the significance of studying terms in the Uzbek language. Several theories of notable linguists regarding terms are presented. It is discussed the mediums by which terms can be studied. The phenomenon in which translation can affect is also mentioned with relevant instances. Particularly, some Uzbek transport terms influenced by the Russian language have been analyzed. Some examples regarding transport terms are highlighted in the English, Russian and Uzbek languages in a comparative way.

Keywords: Terms, terminology, transport, coin, translation, influence, calque, loans.

INTRODUCTION

Nowadays due to innovations and advances in technological spheres a plethora of terms are being coined. As a consequence, this, in turn, requires professionals to know and use properly the relevant terms and concepts in their fields. As a devoted individual to his or her field, one should be committed and eager to dive into learning novel terms regarding their profession. In Uzbek language, there are several terms regarding transport field. Some of them have been influenced by loans and calque method.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

There are several theories and views about terms and terminology which has been offered by many scholars and

linguists so far. These theories are true to certain extent so let us look through some of them. The word 'term' itself is derived from the Latin word 'terminus' meaning 'final point', 'finish', 'board' [Крысин 1998]. V. N. Shevchuk defines the term as 'A term is a word which means 'defining', 'determining' in medieval periods'. The word 'terme' which existed in the French language meant 'word' [Шевчук 1983]. According to Cambridge Dictionary the word term means 'a word or expression used in relation to a particular subject, often to describe something official or technical' [10]. According to entries of Brittanica.com following definition and examples can be observed: **'a word or phrase that has an exact meaning:**

"I had the feeling that I had been there before." "The term for that is 'déjà vu.'"

That's an outdated term that no one uses anymore. scientific/technical terms'.

According to Reformatskiy (1968), a term is a word, it has its separate and special features. It is a precise word which is used in science, technology, economics, politics and diplomatics. It does not have expressiveness, defines a particular object or concept. It has certain and precise meaning borders along with explanation. According Danilenko (1977), a term is a part of the content of a dictionary, it is a precise name of lexical units in a particular discipline or domains. Golovin (1987) emphasizes the vocational and professional quality of the terms, and says 'With regard to profession or craft, terms express certain profession related notions'. A similar interpretation can be noticed by Leychik's works too. He defines terms as lexical units of a certain language, and they describe general, precise or abstract notions in the activities of precise and special fields[Лейчик 1989].

In the works dedicated to study terms variety of theoretical and practical issues are highlighted. Those issues incorporate ideas namely relationship between terms and general words in a language; the formation, the establishment, flourishing of terminology; the usage of terms in certain eras; synonym and homonym terms; the phenomena such as determinology and

reterminology; the system-structural and functional-semantic analysis of terms. [Axmedov 2020]

There are several other linguists and scientists who have tried to define the meaning of 'term'. Among them we can mention G. O. Vinokur, A. A. Reformatskiy, V. V. Vinogradov, S. G. Barxudarov, O. S. Axmanova, K. A. Levkovskaya, who dealt with theoretical issues of terminology along with those who mainly studied practical aspects of terminology such as D. S. Lotte, S. A. Chapligina, S. I. Korshunova, T. L. K and Elaki and several others.

Some linguists including Danilenko and Orziqulov believed that verbs, even adjectives ought to be considered as terms, whereas there are others who oppose the view. R. Doniyorov is one of those who wrote in his doctoral thesis 'the verbs, i.e. words ending with -moq in the Uzbek language are not regarded as terms' [Doniyorov 1977: 32-37].

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In different fields there are a number of relevant terms. Not only should they be defined properly, but also they ought to be translated appropriately. Within this regard, the theories of linguistics and translation theory should be taken into account. They should be analyzed in a scientific and theoretical base before being implemented into a wide use. Learning and using terms consciously can boost the improvement of certain fields in terms of precise usage of words and provide with a clear message between individuals.

Over last century the investigations into bilingual and monolingual dictionaries of terms have been common and the number of thesis papers regarding this issue increased noticeably. One can encounter a number of bilingual dictionaries of terms on several disciplines in the Uzbek language. The essence of those dictionaries is enormous while studying terms in particular domains.

The importance of learning terms is topical in the status quo too and there are two main mediums through which terms are studied:

1. The study of terms based on dictionaries.
2. The study of terms based on texts. [1;5]

In general, dictionaries and textual materials are the main sources which encourage the activeness and systematization of terminology of certain domains. In order effectively analyze the quality of bilingual dictionaries regarding terms, monolingual dictionaries should also be studied alongside. As monolingual dictionaries contain definitions which can be handy in the analysis of meanings of the terms after they were translated. Usually while translation some terms undergo the process of calque or loan translation. In this method word is translated word-for-word.

In the Uzbek language it can be witnessed that the Russian language was a middleman regarding this process. This is common for almost all domains. Likewise, Uzbek transport terms are also affected by Russian. To illustrate,

English	Russian	Uzbek
Bonnet	Капот	Kapot
Bumper	Бампер	Bamper
Cab	Кабина	Kabina
Chamber	Камера	Kamera
Deformation	Деформация	Deformatsiya
Engine	Двигатель	Dvigatel
Haulage company	Автобаза	Avtobaza
Jack	Домкрат	Domkrat
Jeep	Джип	Djip (Jip)
Limousine	Лимузин	Limuzin
Petrol	Бензин	Benzin
Speedometer	Спидометр	Spidometr
Tank	Бачок	Bachok
Tyre	Шина	Shina

These terms are the examples of transport terminology, yet in other fields similar examples can be found. It can be explained by the fact that many terms were coined and entered the Uzbek

language after World War II. In this period Uzbekistan was under the regime of the former Soviet Union where the Russian language was the state language in Uzbekistan back then. Thus, till 1990s, Russian played a great role in structural and lexical formation process of terms. Even after the Independence of Uzbekistan, the calque process mainly maintained its nature. For example, Tablet (English) – Планшет (Russian) – Planshet (Uzbek). Occasionally they have been borrowed or translated by target language's words directly. To illustrate, Turn signal (English) – Поворотник (Russian) – Avtomobil burilish chirog'i (Uzbek). There were times when Uzbek linguists offered Uzbek versions to many terms which were affected by Russian calque process. They wanted Uzbek language to be pure and they claimed that Uzbek dictionary must contain mainly Turkic words. After these reformations not all the offered terms successfully replaced the place of previous terms. After independence, the word 'tayyora' [11] was suggested to be used instead of 'samolyot' which was taken directly from the Russian language and means a plane. Although the word 'tayyora' was used in publications after a proposal of linguists, it could not replace 'samolyot' and today the latter word is used as a dominant term.

CONCLUSION

All in all, the topicality of learning terms is invaluable even in contemporary era. They have been investigated almost a couple of decades, yet they do not lose its significance. This is mainly because today many terms are being coined and actively influence the Uzbek language. Thus, it is the duty of linguists to implement precise and accurate usage of terms. In particular, we have analyzed transport related terms. From our findings, we can see that Uzbek transport terms are mainly loans and underwent calque method. In this process, especially the Russian language's influence was noticeable compared to English.

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