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Abstract. *This article is dedicated to the fact that when forming a term in different languages, attention is paid to various features of the subject that are used to designate a new concept, especially when creating terms in different languages, are cases where the name of exactly one subject is used. In this case, two phenomena may occur. Some terms can distract the translator, because they can firmly fit into the system of two linguistic terms and acquire some specific shades of meaning that are not common to different languages, representing exactly one main feature of the subject, which is the basis of terminology.*

Keywords: *terminology, language, feature, concept, translation, meaning, linguistic, system.*

Of particular interest in the practice of translation, especially when creating terms in different languages, are cases where the name of exactly one subject is used. In this case, two phenomena may occur. Sometimes, for example, English and Uzbek words denoting exactly one subject serve to form two (English and Uzbek) terms whose meanings do not coincide. This can be explained by the fact that when forming a term in different languages, attention is paid to various features of the subject that are used to designate a new concept. For example, in the Uzbek term "ring" it is emphasized that this detail is limited by a cross section, a circle on the ridge, the circumference of a circle. Meanwhile, the English term ring can have the meanings "hole, nugget; berk's eye, handle", that is, here the main focus is on the hole in the center of the part, even if it is not completely round.

On the other hand, English and Uzbek words with exactly the same meaning are used to express the same technical concept. The same category of terms includes "swallow's tail" and "swallow's tail", "muff", etc. However, such terms can distract the translator, because they can firmly fit into the system of two linguistic terms and acquire some specific shades of meaning that are not common to different languages, representing exactly one main feature of the subject, which is the basis of terminology.

For example, "liquid... it enters a fixed element... The fixed element is surrounded by a sleeve that rotates together with the turret and is equipped with holes and connections for pipes supplying coolant to various instrument stations." The English term "sleeve" cannot be translated into Uzbek as "eng". Both of these terms (English and Uzbek) mean "a hollow object through which a liquid or gas passes." However, the Uzbek

term embodies another subtle aspect of meaning that is not present in the English term, namely the extent of the subject to one degree or another. For this reason, the English term sleeve should be translated in the same context with the Russian term kozhukh (— covering the upper part of various mechanisms) (or drum); but it is not suitable to translate it as the most, since it follows from the context that the described object does not have a long length. The structural and semantic analysis of foreign terms is greatly facilitated by careful study of the context. Let's look at examples that provide contextual support in determining the meaning of unknown terms.

In the article describing the application of electroplating coatings on wheelbarrows (rollers), we find: "Figures 4, 5 and 7 show the effect of welding current on the penetration and overlap of workpieces for three thicknesses of low-carbon steel used under fixed conditions of current strength, welding speed and electrode clamping force."

Here it is necessary to define the meaning of three terms: nugget, penetration (or completely nugget penetration) and overlap (whole form nugget overlap). All three terms are created by changing the meanings of simple words. In this context, they refer to concepts that are fundamentally important for describing the quality of a weld, otherwise there would not have been a study of the effect of the welding current on the penetration and overlap of nuggets. First of all, it will be necessary to determine the meaning of the term "nugget", which is part of two other terms-another (in open and hidden forms). Webster's dictionary gives the following definitions of a nugget: "a lump; a mass, especially with regard to use as a raw material." a native piece of precious metal."

Taking into account the context and the descriptions given, it can be concluded that in welding, the term "nugget" means something that does not have any specific shape and is calculated from the necessary and important elements for the weld. This is not enough, but it also points to a certain extent to the concept that this term already expresses. A study of specialized literature on wheel welding (in Russian) provides a list and highlights the existing meanings of this term: it contains the meanings of "a piece of metal that melts when the workpiece passes between the wheels of a welding machine", i.e. "dot" in English. Uzbek and Russian terminology.

Such a comment also makes it possible to understand the terms "penetration (nugget)" and "overlap (nugget)": the first of them means "joining the weld by filling it with molten metal, that is, the contribution of the thickness of the sheet that melted during baking", and the second is to "dot the dots". The correctness of the translation will be fully confirmed by comparing the sizes of the closure of points and prince, which are presented in the literature on this science, the values of these sizes, etc.

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