

**TRANSLATION ISSUES OF TRANSPORT TERMINOLOGY IN TECHNICAL TEXTS****Sheralieva Shahnoza Irkinovna**

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With the expansion of intercultural and business relations with foreign countries, attitudes toward foreign languages in Uzbekistan have changed. A foreign language has become one of the key elements of the modern higher education system and an important means of self-realization. In the sphere of professional activity, one of the most promising areas of higher technical education is multilingual education, in which students should have the opportunity to learn at least two foreign languages required for international communication in order to form a new type of specialist—multicultural, multilingual, and versatile.

**Keywords**

linguistic competence, linguistic terminology, comparative approach, native language, second foreign language.

Despite the proven effectiveness of the methodological development of using comparative approaches in foreign language teaching and relying on students' native language, teachers still face significant difficulties when working with non-philology students, since the majority of learners have a very low level of language proficiency. A level of foreign language competence that does not allow effective foreign language learning should be considered as a system-forming intermediary language, serving as the basis for the "conscious and unconscious generalization of language features." Consequently, "the problem of students' insufficient foreign language proficiency at the level of competence remains unresolved." The object of our research is the problem of forming linguistic competence in a foreign language. We attempt to examine this issue from a new perspective—namely, from the standpoint of the dependence of the effectiveness of foreign language competence formation on specific characteristics. In particular, it depends on the level to which learners have developed competence in their native language, including their knowledge or lack of knowledge of basic linguistic concepts and terminology. The purpose of this article is to draw attention to the necessity of forming and developing linguistic competence among students of technical specializations and to demonstrate that such work should include overcoming "terminological illiteracy" in the native language. In our view, this approach will accelerate and facilitate the process of foreign language learning and requires close cooperation between teachers of Uzbek and teachers of other foreign languages. The relevance of the study of this topic is determined by the rapid development of the transport sector at the present time, including automobile transport.

Since the nineteenth century, the automobile has become an integral part of human life. Initially, the vehicle that is now an indispensable means of transportation was a steam-powered machine. This device was operated by two people: one who controlled it (the driver) and another who stoked the steam boiler. The speed of the first vehicles did not exceed thirty-five kilometers per hour. Over time, however, the automobile evolved, and today it is a convenient, safe, and



aesthetically pleasing means of transporting people. At present, automobile transport plays an important role in human life. In connection with the technical development of the automotive industry, new inventions emerge, on the basis of which increasingly modern definitions are formed, requiring greater attention during translation. Accordingly, the process of translating terminology both from French into Uzbek and from Uzbek into French is highly important and relevant. Terms are one of the primary means of defining concepts within a language. A term is characterized by its association with a specific concept, as well as by precision and lack of ambiguity. However, due to the dynamic nature of language, this relationship may be disrupted, which can lead to errors in the translation of such terms and, in turn, to incorrect interpretation of the text. Terms are created in the process of industrial and scientific activity and are widely used among specialists possessing scientific and industrial knowledge. Terms differ from other lexical units in their high informational content. The main requirement for a term is its unambiguity (monosemy). Below, we examine the translation into Uzbek of short technical texts presented in three languages.

«The engine is the heart of the car. It's a machine that converts fuel into the energy needed to make the car move. Most cars use an internal combustion engine, which burns fuel and air to create power. This power is then transferred to the wheels through the transmission and axles. The engine is made up of many parts, including the cylinders, pistons, crankshaft, and camshaft. Each part plays a vital role in the engine's operation». The text is provided in English; therefore, attention should now be directed to its French version.

“Le moteur est le cœur de la voiture. C'est une machine qui convertit le carburant en énergie nécessaire à la propulsion. La plupart des voitures utilisent un moteur à combustion interne, qui brûle du carburant et de l'air pour produire de la puissance. Cette puissance est ensuite transmise aux roues via la transmission et les essieux. Le moteur est composé de nombreux composants, dont les cylindres, les pistons, le vilebrequin et l'arbre à cames. Chaque composant joue un rôle essentiel dans le fonctionnement du moteur.” Like other words, terms are subject to the grammatical structure and rules of a language. They are formed through the terminologization of words from the general vocabulary, through direct borrowing from other languages, or through the calquing of foreign terms using affixes of the native language.

“Двигатель — сердце автомобиля. Это устройство, преобразующее топливо в энергию, необходимую для движения автомобиля. В большинстве автомобилей используется двигатель внутреннего сгорания, который сжигает топливо и воздух для создания мощности. Эта мощность затем передаётся на колёса через трансмиссию и оси. Двигатель состоит из множества деталей, включая цилиндры, поршни, коленчатый и распределительный валы. Каждая деталь играет важную роль в работе двигателя.” If we begin to analyze the text presented in these three foreign languages from lexical, semantic, stylistic, and grammatical perspectives, we can identify numerous differences and various linguistic features. Each term in the text has its own specific function within the sentence. The semantic formation of a term does not change the form of the word but modifies its meaning or function. We now turn our attention to the text in Uzbek. From these examples, we can see that the names of automobile parts are not translated into Uzbek in strict accordance with the native language; that is, terms such as *transmission*, *engine*, and *cylinder* are borrowed from other languages. At the same time, it reflects semantic compatibility between similar events or facts. This associative basis is also present in literary metaphor and metonymy. For example, “the wing of a bird” – “the wing of an airplane,” “the ear of a person” – “the ear of a kettle.” Terms and general vocabulary words have the property of transitioning into each other. Widely used



specialized terms gradually take root in everyday life and tend to become elements of the everyday language.

In the process of expansion, they cease to be accepted as terms and gradually enter general speech through widespread usage. Thus, the first classification is related to the terminologization of general vocabulary words and the integration of terms into the general lexical layer. Terms borrowed from general vocabulary are characterized by the clarity of their semantic content and their usefulness in conveying information about the phenomena they represent—not only to specialists but also regarding the semantic structure of particular terms in a given language. The broadening of the meanings of existing terms, in turn, can lead to the emergence of homonyms. Moreover, a translator does not have the right to use an existing term to express a new concept or unfamiliar word, as this may cause linguistic disorder and render the translation incomprehensible. The terminological meanings in general usage depend on the popularization of scientific and technical fields. Thus, it does not completely lose its characteristic as a term—a means that directly connects specialized fields with the broader linguistic community. In modern linguistics, current scientific research is primarily conducted based on system-structural and anthropocentric approaches, which also emphasizes the importance of hierarchical relationships.

Over the past period, the dynamics of the development of Uzbek linguistics have increased significantly. Appropriate utilization and practical application of achievements in world linguistics have yielded positive results, and our accomplishments now hold a place not only within our country but also in global linguistics. In recent years, linguists have shown a growing interest in the issues of sectoral terminology used by specialists in various fields of science and technology. This is explained by the increase in scientific and technical information flow, integration, and the intensification of term creation processes.

In the 20th and 21st centuries, a process of significant global changes affecting all sectors of industry has been actively ongoing. In every country, the automotive industry is one of the leading branches of engineering. Automotive terminology is increasingly in demand and holds great importance. In this regard, the need to pay serious attention to automotive terminology becomes particularly evident during a period of rapid development in the automotive industry.

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