

LEXICAL-MORPHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF SOME COMMON ENGLISH MACHINERY TERMS IN UZBEK LANGUAGE

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***Annotation.** In this article, we examine the structural and semantic aspects of machine engineering terminology in English and Uzbek. It investigates how terms are developed, classified, and translated, stressing the distinctions and limitations in both languages. The primary goal is to study the structure of these phrases, investigate their meanings, and offer suggestions for appropriate translation procedures.*

***Key words:** machine engineering, technical documents, terminology, translation, technical terms.*

***Annotatsiya.** Ushbu maqolada ingliz va o'zbek tillarida mashinasozlik terminologiyasining tarkibiy va semantik jihatlari ko'rib chiqilgan. Ikki tilda ham farqlar va cheklovlarni ta'kidlab, atamalarining qanday ishlab chiqilishi, tasniflanishi va tarjima qilinishini o'rganiladi. Asosiy maqsadimiz esa ushbu iboralarning tuzilishini, ularning ma'nosini o'rganishdir va adekvat tarjimalar bo'yicha takliflar berish masalalarini ko'rib chiqamiz.*

***Kalit so'zlar:** mashinasozlik, texnik hujjatlar, terminologiya, tarjima, texnik atamalar.*

***Аннотация.** В этой статье рассматриваются структурные и семантические аспекты терминологии машиностроения на английском и узбекском языках. В ней исследуется, как разрабатываются, классифицируются и переводятся термины, подчеркиваются различия и ограничения в обеих языках. Основная цель состоит в том, чтобы изучить структуру этих фраз, исследовать их значения и предложить рекомендации по соответствующим процедурам перевода.*

***Ключевые слова:** машиностроение, техническая документация, терминология, перевод, технические термины.*

INTRODUCTION

With its intricate system of technical words, machine engineering is a highly specialized area that guarantees accuracy in cross-industry communication. These terminologies are essential to design, manufacture, and maintenance and are frequently derived from different linguistic processes. To comprehend how machine engineering terms are formed, translated, and adapted across languages, it is imperative to study them.

This article examines the structural and semantic aspects of machine engineering terminology in English and Uzbek. It investigates how terms are developed, classified, and translated, stressing the distinctions and limitations in both languages. The primary goal is to study the structure of these phrases, investigate their meanings, and offer suggestions for appropriate translation procedures.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODS

To conduct this study, the following methods were used:

1. Comparative Analysis – English and Uzbek machine engineering terms were compared to identify structural and semantic differences.

2. Descriptive Approach – The formation and classification of machine engineering terms were examined based on linguistic principles.

3. Corpus-Based Research – A selection of technical documents, dictionaries, and manuals in both languages were analyzed to identify commonly used terms.

4. Expert Consultation – Engineers and translators were consulted to understand practical challenges in using and translating technical terms.

The study focused on frequently used terms in mechanical components, industrial processes, and automation. The terms were categorized based on word formation, borrowing patterns, and semantic features.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The analysis revealed key findings regarding the structure and semantics of machine engineering terminology:

1. Word Formation Patterns:

- In English, terms are predominantly formed through compounding (gearbox, heat exchanger), affixation (mechanical, automation), and abbreviations (CNC, CAD).

- In Uzbek, terms follow similar patterns but often incorporate Russian loanwords (reduktor, kompressor, pnevmatika).

2. Borrowed and Adapted Terms:

- Many Uzbek terms are directly borrowed from Russian or English (turbina, generator, aktuator).

- Some terms undergo phonetic adaptation (pneumatics → pnevmatika).

3. Semantic Variations and Challenges:

- Some English terms have multiple meanings, creating ambiguity in translation (bearing – podshipnik or yo‘nalish).

- Technical synonyms exist, leading to inconsistency (screw vs. bolt; rezba qadamasi vs. ip qadamasi in Uzbek).

4. Standardization Issues:

- Uzbek lacks a fully standardized technical terminology database, leading to variations in term usage.

- ISO and international standards influence English terms more directly.

The findings highlight several challenges and implications:

1. Translation Challenges:

- The absence of direct equivalents for some terms requires descriptive translations or loanwords.

- Contextual differences can lead to misinterpretations, requiring clarification through explanatory notes.

2. Impact of Borrowings:

- English machine engineering terms often serve as the primary source, with Russian playing a secondary role in Uzbek terminology development.

- While borrowing simplifies translation, it may create inconsistencies if not standardized properly.

3. Need for Terminological Standardization:

- A unified technical terminology framework is necessary for Uzbek to ensure consistency in machine engineering texts.

- Collaboration between engineers, linguists, and translators can help develop a more structured terminology system.

CONCLUSION

To conclude, a comparison of machine engineering words in English and Uzbek indicates considerable discrepancies in word construction, borrowing, and semantic interpretation. English language is highly standardized and widely used in worldwide communication, but Uzbek terminology is constantly growing, inspired by Russian and English sources.

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