

USAGE AND VALIDITY OF TRANSLATED ANDROID OPERATING SYSTEM MOBILE APPLICATION TERMS INTO THE UZBEL LANGUAGE

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ABSTRACT

In the construction of the current Uzbek literary language, terminology is distinguished by its special place and status. There are two worldviews about the role of terminology in language vocabulary. According to the first idea, terminology is recognized as an independent layer of the lexicon of the literary language, according to the second theory, it is separated from the composition of the vocabulary of the literary language, evaluated as a "separate" object and equated to types of speech (dialect, slang, colloquial speech). [1;136]

Keywords: extent, free translation, word-for-word translation, restricted, calque, transliteration

INTRODUCTION

The contribution of linguistics to the theory and practice of translation is immeasurable. On the other hand, translation involves much more knowledge than linguistic theory. Before becoming interested in semantics, translators were closely involved in terminology.

For translators, the translation process is considered to be able to select the correct term from the source text. Special dictionaries of terminology have been created. Most translators' scientific works are devoted to terminology. [2;20]

Mobile application translation is the translation of information technology and various programming language terms. In order to study the translation of a term, it is first necessary to determine the relationship between terminology and translation. Felber was the first to claim that the term terminology should be separated as a separate independent science. [3;31]

MATERIALS

Terminology has become both an interdisciplinary and intra-disciplinary concept, as well as connected to a group of branches of linguistics, including Lexicology, Semantics, Cognitive Linguistics, Sociolinguistics, Philosophy. In his article, Marcel Thelen makes several comments on the relationship between translation studies and terminology.

Three main elements of terminology are mentioned by Sager:

1. A set of methods and practical skills used for the definition of terms;
2. Theory concepts;
3. Words related to a specific field.

Accordingly, Marcel Thelen mentioned the types of terminology, which have the following types:

1. Theory-oriented terminology.

Mainly presents theoretical information and theoretically studies the content of the concept of terminology, the processes of formation and standardization of terms. Another name for theory-based terminology is systematic terminology.

2. Terminology based on translation.

Learns the knowledge of practical translation of terms by translators. Another name for this type of terminology is also called Ad-hoc terminology. Translation-oriented terminology helps to solve the necessary problems related to translation.

On the contrary, Marcel Thelen also gave his opinion on the translation. In particular, the teaching of practical translation of certain information by translators into their own language is called translation studies. It should be noted that practical translation and translation theory should not be confused. Translation theory is considered a formal discipline and studies theories about translation, its literary and non-literary translations. In addition, in the science of translation theory, the opinions of various scientists and subjects dealing with pedagogical activities are taught. So, practical translation studies is completely different from theoretical.

There are two major types of translation and their subtypes:

1. Human translation;
2. Translation performed by a robot;

Human-translated data differs from robot-translated data in terms of compliance or non-compliance with standards and low reliability, especially when translating terms. This is the point where terminology and translation intersect. [4;347-381]

Today, due to the development of information technologies, the communication of linguists and translators with each other at a distance is growing easily and rapidly. This, in turn, motivates them to conduct joint research. Therefore, translators are also taking advantage of opportunities to quickly add any new terms to their vocabulary. You need to be very careful when translating mobile application terms, because it is difficult to translate such terms unless the translation is clear, the data is quality, the translation makes logical sense and the quality of its coverage. For quality translation of mobile application terms, the translator must have the following knowledge and skills:

- first of all, to have skills in a foreign language, to have theoretical knowledge of phonetic, lexical and lexicographic features of the language;
- have linguistic knowledge (methods of translation, transformation, calka, substitution, i.e. putting words in place of words);
- it is necessary to be aware of the works carried out in linguistics in this field of the language being translated.

Results and Discussion

In this part of the research work, the level of use of mobile application terms translated into Uzbek from English and Russian, whether they are translated based on the above knowledge and skills, is analyzed. It should be noted here that the translation of terms is also divided into certain types.

According to Catford, translation is divided into types according to extent, level and rank. According to the scope: full and partial; according to level: general (total) and restricted;

In addition, Catford introduced three popular types of translation: word-for-word translation, free translation, and artistic translation. [5;25]

Free translation - usually the choice of infinite equivalents, the level of use is not limited and it is represented by concepts relatively smaller than sentences.

Literal translation is the translation of spoken information: the level of use of words is limited.

Literary translation is one of the above types of translation. Both grammatical and standard translation of words. The above types of translation can be used equally for translating texts and terms.

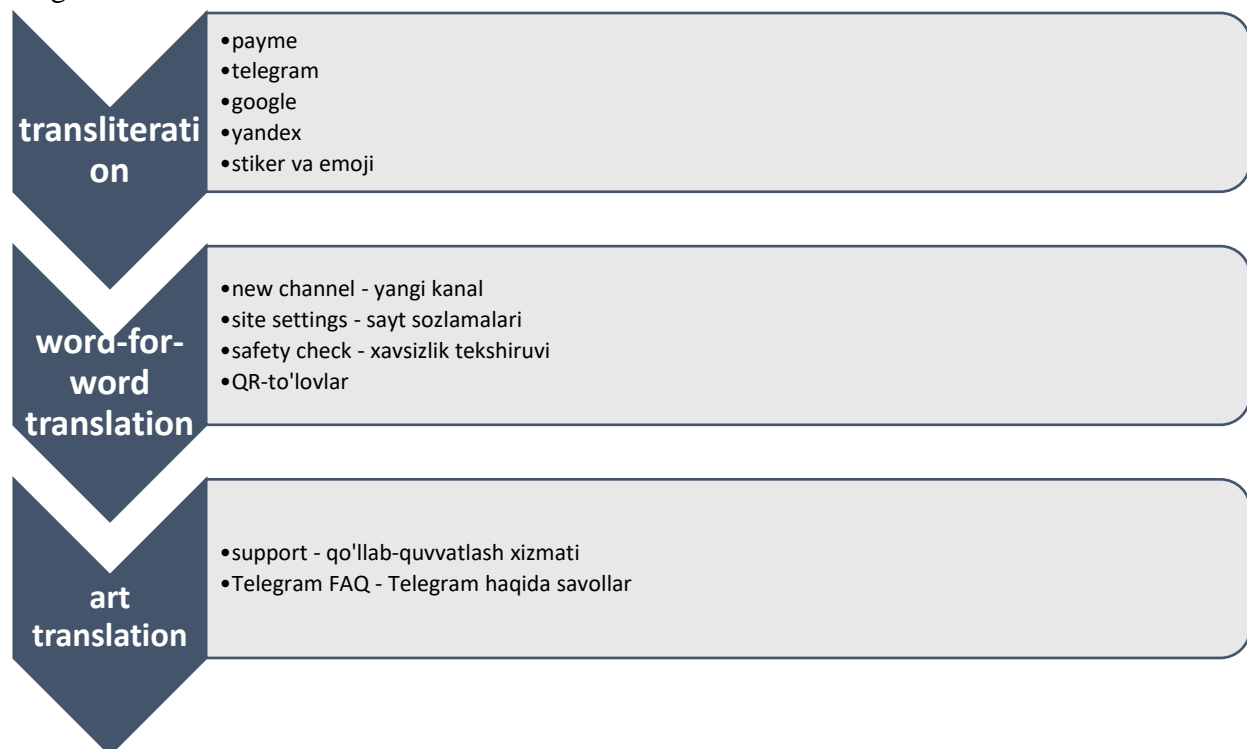
I. Gofurov, O. Mominov, N. Qambarov gave several ways of translating words that have no alternative, they are as follows: [6;119]

- 1) transliteration
- 2) footnotes and explanation
- 3) copying
- 4) translation with similar words
- 5) figurative translation

It should not be allowed to express the terms in the texts related to different areas of life in a figurative way. It is necessary to find the form - the equivalent of them, which is practical for the present time in that field of life.

Above, we followed the opinions of Uzbek linguists, translators and European translators on translation and terminology, it should be noted that the mobile application terms analyzed in the research work also have the above-mentioned shortcomings. In addition, it still takes time to translate mobile application terms, find alternatives to application terms since they are a new field, and develop a standard template for all. Therefore, one should not conclude that the translation of the terms in the programs is incorrect.

At this point, a number of considerations regarding the translation of terms in mobile applications appear. In particular, this table shows the different forms of terms used in mobile applications using several methods of translating terms that have no alternative.



Most of the translated terms in mobile applications are formed by direct translation, substitution, and copying of compound terms in English. When we analyze the language of programs transferred from English to Uzbek, we can observe a situation, we can see that most of the terms in Uzbek language are also borrowed from Arabic, Persian and Russian languages. Even in this case, when analyzing the usage of the translated terms, we may encounter a number of situations. Terms expressed by one word in English are given in compound form when translated into Uzbek.

For example, **people nearby** - **яқин-атрофдаги одамлар** this components translated into the uzbek language through word-for-word translation method.

Among the terms used in mobile applications, we can also find four-component terms. For instance, in “Google chrome” mobile application there is a term which is called “**сайтни кезишда давом этиш**”. In English it is given “**continue browsing the site**”. It should be concluded that the translation of this term into uzbek is not appropriate and impossible to use in this place. Instead of the translation “кезиш” it had better use the word “кўриб чиқмоқ” or “варақлаб чиқмоқ”.

In Google chrome mobile application it is given the term “**Синхронланган маълумотларингизни текширинг**”. This term was translated into the Uzbek language by “Calque” method. The synonyms of the

word “synchronize” were illustrated in the different dictionaries. In Uzbek the term synchronize it has different types of translation, such as, “бир-бирига мосламок, тўғриламок”. So, it would be better to use by the same name in the application.

While studying the terms of Google chrome, another term immediately catches our eye. One of them is the term "Passwords" translated into Uzbek and Russian on the basis of a template. In English, password is translated, and in Russian, it is translated as password. This term entered the Uzbek language from the Russian language. Dictionaries interpret the meaning of this term differently. In the book of the explanatory dictionary of active words of the current Uzbek language The term password is defined as "a secret word used in military service or secret organizations to find one's identity." In the explanatory dictionary of information and communications, it is defined as "a sequence of characters to be kept secret. A password is used as verification information in the process of determining the authenticity of its owner. Actually, we can use "password" as an alternative to the term password, but since this term is also common in the language and easy to say, the alternative is not used instead. On the contrary, as a result of adding various additions to the term password, the vocabulary of the Uzbek language is being expanded with terms from other languages.

Above, the analysis of compound terms in the Uzbek language related to the term google chrome was carried out, and in the next place, the compound terms translated into Uzbek language used in the Telegram mobile application will be analyzed. In particular, it is given as an alternative to the term add account. When talking about the Uzbek translation of the term "account", it should be noted that the term "account" is considered one of the terms used in financial processes in many cases and is used in the meanings of "count" and "account", but in Russian, despite the fact that there is an alternative, the term "account" is used by itself. In the explanatory dictionary of information and communication technologies published in Uzbek, the term account is given, but the literal translation of this term is used in the sense of "record", user description stored on the computer, user's name on the network.

In the chat settings menu of the Telegram mobile application, the Uzbek translation of the term browse themes given in English is given in the form of painting themes, and the translation in Russian is given in the form of nastroyka temy. It is worth noting that the translation of this combination came as a result of direct translation from English, not from Russian. The translation "browse" is not used in any dictionary for the term "browse". The translation of the compound term Browse themes as above may cause inconvenience to the user, because it is not proportional to the action to be performed in the program. Therefore, if the combination given in Russian is translated into Uzbek, it corresponds to the application according to the mobile application. The translation of the term "theme" is not given in full form in Uzbek dictionaries, there are still translations in the form of "theme" and "theme object", but the term "theme" found in the Telegram mobile application has a completely different meaning. When this combination is used in the sense of adjusting the color of the chat or adjusting the structure of the chat, it is possible to achieve the goal of the action to be performed in practice. If we conclude with this combination, the combination of describing the subject is completely incompatible with the action, and a combination with a completely different meaning should be used in terms of usability. In the Telegram mobile application, it can be seen that in many cases, semantically incorrect, translationally incorrect combinations are given. Examples include adding images to links, downloading new themes, recording sound when approaching, streaming video and audio files, and pinning messages.

In the Uzbek translations of the terms in the yandex.taxi and payme mobile applications analyzed in the research work, we can find the same situations as above.

In Yandex.taxi mobile application, it should be recognized that the literally translated phrases such as "be a driver", "assistance service", "show where I am to the driver", "where are we going" are inconvenient for the user in Uzbek and do not correspond to the terminology of the current Uzbek literary language.

Most of the translated terms in the Payme mobile application are translated correctly, but some terms contain some combinations that cause some confusion and incomprehensible situations for the user. For example, several terms such as trusted devices, blocking while closing, select a topic, and asking for money are not translated based on literary language standards.

Among the highlighted combinations, instead of asking for money, it can be used in the form of a request for funds or a request for funds. The phrase "lock while closing" is used somewhat ambiguously, because the meaning of "while closing" is not clear, so phrases such as "blocking duration" or "locking in idle mode" can be used instead.

Conclusion

Based on the translation of the English terms used in the mobile applications into Uzbek, it can be concluded that all the given terms are not translated correctly in the mobile application, and in terms of their use, combinations specific to the style of speech are used. Literary Uzbek words are not used, and because of this, obscure Uzbek terms used in mobile applications remain difficult for users to remember.

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