

## THE TRANSLATION AND LEXICOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS OF MOBILE APPLICATION TERMS IN THE UZBEK LANGUAGE

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### ABSTRACT

In this section of titled "The translation and lexicographic analysis of AOTMI terminologies into Uzbek language," the analysis of the pronunciation and spelling of AOTMI terminologies specifically adapted to Uzbek language was carried out, along with the examination of the usage and validity of AOTMI terminologies that have been translated into Uzbek. In addition, the issues of lexicographic analysis of terminologies used in mobile applications were also investigated.

**Keywords:** Google Chrome, Payme, Telegram, Yandex.taxi, trilingual, micro and macro features of dictionaries, settings, bookmarks

### INTRODUCTION

This article provides an analysis of the usage and validity of translated and adapted terms used in mobile applications. The terminology used in this section has been analyzed in terms of their spelling and pronunciation, as well as the usage and validity of the adapted terms used in Uzbek language. The terminology used in this section has been studied and analyzed by Uzbek linguists R. Sayfullayeva, B. Mengliyev, G. Boqiyeva, M. Qurbonova, Z. Yunusova, and M. Abuzalova, who have written the textbook "Contemporary Uzbek Literary Language," as well as articles by B. Mengliyev on creating the textbook "Contemporary Uzbek Language" and language corpora. The section also examines language learning materials such as M. Umarxo'jayev's "General Linguistics" textbooks and translations of terms used in various subjects in schools through multilingual online and mobile dictionaries available for students at the "ALTAIIM" Center for Lexicography and Translation Studies, established by M. Umarxo'jayev at Andijan State Institute of Foreign Languages.

### MATERIALS

If the English and Russian translations of the terms of four selected mobile applications ("Payme", "Telegram", "Google Chrome", "Yandex.Taxi") are analyzed from the beginning, then in this article, an analysis has been carried out on how these terms are expressed in Uzbek language.

The method of directly taking lexemes from other languages is one of the methods of Uzbek language's lexical resources. The method of directly taking lexemes has been adapted from several languages such as Tajik, Arabic, Russian, and European languages. Nowadays, borrowing of English words into the Uzbek language is also correct. The borrowing is based on imitation of English, as well as on the inclusion of English-language product names into the Uzbek language or the introduction of new lexemes from this language. In particular, the naming of mobile applications ("Yandex.Taxi", "Telegram", "Payme", "Google Chrome") being

studied can be a good example of this, and we do not change the names of such lexemes and do not replace them with other equivalents.

### RESULTS and Discussion.

When analyzing the terms provided in Uzbek for mobile applications such as "Yandex.Taxi", "Telegram", "Payme", and "Google Chrome", it is possible to conclude that the terms have been directly adapted from the original terms used in the applications. First of all, before analyzing the terms, it is necessary to consider the etymology of the words, as the term being analyzed may also be used in related languages in terms of spelling and pronunciation. In this regard, Sh. Rahmatullaev's three-volume "Etymological Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" can be chosen as a useful source.

If we analyze the terms used in these four mobile applications one by one, we should first analyze them based on the names of the mobile applications. In the previous researches, the genetic and semantic characteristics of the terms "Yandex.Taxi", "Telegram", "Payme", and "Google Chrome" were studied in English and Russian languages, and now a brief discussion will be presented regarding their pronunciation and spelling in Uzbek language.

"**Payme**" actually needs to be translated as a phrase in the form of a command, meaning "pay me". However, developers created a mobile application for payment services, using this phrase as a single word name. As a result, this name entered our language as such and a corresponding term was not found for this phrase. When it comes to the meaning of this word, it should be translated in the imperative mood as a combination of words like "give me the payment". However, developers created a mobile application that provides payment services and used this combination of words as a single name, which was then adopted into our language in this form. Regarding its pronunciation in Uzbek, it can be pronounced as [peymi] since there is no need for diacritics or diphthong sounds in Uzbek language. In English, the word "pay" is followed by the letters "me" in a subscript form and is pronounced as [peimi:]. In Uzbek, this word stays true to its spelling as it is considered a proper name in this application. As a result, there is no homonymy with the Uzbek word "pay", and its genetic characteristics are not the same.

If we analyze the term "**Google Chrome**," we can consider that it is not directly related to the word "Google," despite the fact that it is named after the well-known company of the last century. In our pronunciation, we tend to say this term as "gugil," but its spelling has not yet been mentioned in the etymological or orthographic dictionaries of the Uzbek language. Although this term can also be written as "Google" in writing, it has undergone several changes in pronunciation. Specifically, the two "o" letters in English are pronounced as the long vowel sound [u:], and the letter "e" at the end of the word is not pronounced according to the pronunciation rules of English, resulting in the pronunciation of [gu:g(ə)l]. Therefore, if we pronounce this term correctly in Uzbek, it should be pronounced as "gugl," but this pronunciation does not conform to the pronunciation rules of English. Therefore, we pronounce it as "gugl" in accordance with our pronunciation purpose. When we pronounce it as "gugl," it undergoes a phenomenon called "epenthesis," where a sound is added in the middle of a word, and it is possible to add one [i] sound.

The meaning of the term "**Yandex**" is not immediately apparent, but it is included in the series of words that have been coined due to being named after a famous company. Interestingly, this

name was thought up by Russian programmers and is spelled "Яндекс" in Russian, while English speakers pronounce it according to their own rules. In fact, the letter "a" should be pronounced as [e] in open syllables, but they have learned to pronounce it as "yandeks." In Uzbek language, it is written as "yandex," but the pronunciation causes a change in the sound [x] as if it were two sounds in English, and in Uzbek language, it is pronounced in the same way.

The mobile application "**Telegram**" is considered to be created for the Android operating system popular in our country. The Russian translation of the word "Telegram" is given as "телеграмма," and in the "English-Uzbek Dictionary" book compiled by S. Nazarov, F. Nazarova, N. Adizova, and D. Poltayeva, the translation of this word is also given as "телеграмма." However, users of this application do not pronounce the name with this translation. The name of the mobile application is "Telegram," and due to the fact that the meaning mentioned above is not taken into account, this name is pronounced as it is. Therefore, both in terms of spelling and pronunciation, this name remains unchanged.

This article provides some solutions to the problems related to the lexicography of Uzbek terms in the lexicons of mobile applications on the Android operating system. The research examines the collection of Uzbek terms used in mobile applications such as "Yandex.taxi," "Telegram," "Payme," and "Google Chrome," as well as the methods of their translation in dictionaries and the issues related to their lexicographic analysis.

It should be emphasized that Uzbek language scholars have achieved many successes in the field of lexicography and translation. Philological dictionaries show that they are divided into monolingual, bilingual, and multilingual dictionaries. In bilingual dictionaries, words and expressions in one language are translated into another. That is why such dictionaries are called translation dictionaries.

As an example of a bilingual dictionary, we can mention the "English-Uzbek and Uzbek-English Dictionary" created by Sh. Botayev and A. Irisqulov. In addition to that, there are also multilingual dictionaries that include words and phrases in more than two languages. The "Nemischa-ruscha-o'zbekcha frazeologik lug'at" by M.I. Umarxo'jayev and Q.N. Nazarov, as well as the multilingual online and mobile dictionaries that provide translations for terms used in various subjects taught to students nowadays, established under the leadership of M.I. Umarxo'jayev at the ALTAYIM lexicography and translation research center at Andijan State Institute of Foreign Languages, serve as solid evidence of the success achieved in this field.

To fully satisfy the needs of those who use terminological dictionaries, their design and structure must be created based on lexicographic principles. When creating a terminological dictionary, the knowledge of the chosen field of study, the general linguistic competence of the users, their knowledge of the language for specific purposes, and their lexicographic competence must be taken into account.

Explanatory dictionaries consist of the following microstructure: (1) headword; (2) phonetic description; (3) grammatical characteristics; (4) semantic definition of the headword; (5) combinability of the headword; (6) morphological characteristics of the word; (7) etymological information; (8) illustrative examples; (9) lexicographic comments; (10) encyclopedic information; (11) cross-references.

The macrostructure of a dictionary refers to its overall organization. As its creators, V. Dubichinsky and others have identified parts such as "Entry Word", "Alphabetical Organization", "Ideographic Organization", "Right-hand Page", "Left-hand Page", and "Dictionary Index".

The idea that lexicography is a separate discipline with its own research subject, scientific and methodological principles, theoretical problems, and a place in the chain of other sciences was first firmly established by the linguist Sherba. However, Dubichinsky's definition of lexicography as "the science of creating, researching, and using dictionaries" remains the most widely accepted definition.

From the above ideas, we can understand that the terms used in dictionaries include mega, macro, and micro structures. The mega structure consists of macro and micro structures, and they are further classified into different types.

According to the use of terms in multilingual dictionaries, they are divided into active and passive types. Active translation is considered a type that is constantly used and used in speech processes. Passive translation, on the other hand, is considered a type that is only learned from the dictionary and used in daily conditions. The interesting aspect is that mobile app terms are used in both active and passive forms, because, for example, the "Google Chrome" search system is frequently used in mobile apps as information is searched and downloaded. Therefore, users always come across the terms used in them and are forced to communicate through them.

One can get familiar with all the works, types, and creation methods related to creating a dictionary, and see the mobile app terms in the Uzbek language in a brief manner, which should be created by a researcher, for a trilingual dictionary (English-Russian-Uzbek) through a mobile app.

If we were to list the Uzbek language terms used in the "Google chrome" mobile application, first and foremost, the Uzbek language terms in the cascade menu of the application are explained and translated.

**“Sozlamalar”** – (ot) ингЛ: “settings” рус: “настройки”, **ta’rif**: foydalanuvchi mobil ilovada o’ziga qulay bo’lgan harakatlarni to’g’rilashi uchun qo’llaniladi. **Yasama so’z**: soz + la +ma / Ovozni sozlash uchun sozlamalar menyusiga kiring.

**“Yuklanmalar”** – (ot) ингЛ: “downloads”, рус: “загрузки”, **ta’rif**: foydalanuvchi tomonidan ma’lumotlarni internet veb-saytlaridan saqlab olinganda ko’rinadigan menyu. **Yasama so’z**: yuk+la+n+ma / saqlangan ma’lumotlarni ko’rish uchun yuklanmalar bo’limiga kiring.

**“Bukmarklar”** – (ot) ўзЛ. сўз – ингЛ: “bookmarks”, рус: “закладки”. **Ta’rif**: odatda foydalanuvchi tomonidan yaratilgan va ko’rilgan joyga yorliq bo’lib xizmat qiluvchi menyu yozuvi yoki belgi.

**“Qidiruv tizimi”** – (otli brk) - ингЛ: “search engine”, рус: “поисковая система”. **Ta’rif**: Internet tarmog’ida axborot qidirish va uni kataloglashtirish tizimi.

In the "Google Chrome" mobile application, the term "theme" is used and its Uzbek translation is given as "mavzu" (topic), but in this case, using another Uzbek term would be more appropriate, as lexically and semantically, the term "theme" is used in the Cambridge Dictionary online as "the main subject of a book, film, or conversation", or "a musical composition".

Cumulative terms are widely used in mobile applications for performing actions. This idea was previously suggested because it is known that in English, the name of an action, that is, the

various forms of a verb, is used in the form of "to + infinitive" or "V + ing", and it should be given in the form of "to search web-address" or "to find in page". If the preposition "to" is omitted in this case, the term "find in page" will be translated as a command in the imperative mood, and should be translated as "sahifadan qidiring" in Uzbek. However, as an exception, when translating the terms of mobile applications, this form was surpassed, and terms were used that convey the meaning of an action, even if the form "to + infinitive" was not used.

In the process of creating dictionaries, it is essential to pay attention to their microstructure in the first place, as it forms the basis for revealing all aspects of the defined term, such as phonetics, semantics, and grammar. It is impossible to create dictionaries without considering these microstructural elements. The next step is that, after all the dictionary entries are collected, they are shaped into dictionaries with serious attention paid to their macrostructure.

### CONCLUSION

Until now, no work has been done to create a three-language dictionary with the main word in Uzbek for mobile applications. It is true that glossaries for information and communication technologies exist, but this field should not be left out, as mobile applications are entering every aspect of our lives and linguistic and terminological scholars need to take this issue seriously. Without compiling Uzbek-language terms for mobile applications into a single resource, they will be left behind in this field.

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