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STUDYING UZBEK TERMS WITH THE HELP
OF MORPHO-SEMANTIC APPROACH

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Abstract. This paper provides a brief terminological description of the selected English IT terms and their equivalents in the Uzbek language. The target terms are compared and analyzed based on the secondary term formation processes, with regard to morpho-semantic factors. The quantitative and qualitative analyses of the data indicate that various morpho-semantic factors are involved in the secondary term formation processes of the Uzbek IT terms. The findings demonstrate that the most of the incompatible equivalents have been found in lexicology area. Derivational capability and compliance with the language rules are two morpho-semantic factors which need further attention in Uzbek language.

Keywords: terms; terminology; IT; English; Uzbek; morpho-semantic analysis; factors; translation procedure; term-formation.

It is known that the development of a new science for naming objects and events are closely related to the emergence of terms. In the development of the scientific and technical linguistics the needs of the society is recognized as the most important external factors. In any areas of science and technology terms are one of the integral parts. The level of awareness of any scientific information is defined with the knowledge of the specific terms. In order to get worthy place of Uzbek language in Global network, we have to improve its lexicography by developing its computer methodology, translation software and dictionaries on the base of Uzbek and widely used world languages. In this regard, the contrastive (comparative) investigation of linguistic and lexicographic problems of IT terminology has vital importance which determines the relevance of the topic.

The language of IT with its morphologically complex words will provide considerable and interesting issues that can be studied by both linguists and translators. Quite a lot surveys were done previously to analyze the language of these most modern records and the study on the development of Uzbek IT terminology is limited in number. In the different language systems, the English and Uzbek languages, the theoretical problems of terminological units in the sphere of IT have not been linguistically investigated yet. This shows the importance of raising the level of quality of compiling English-Uzbek dictionaries on IT and studying the terminology of the modern lexical layer in linguistics.

Since the latest scientific information is published and broadcasted in English, the importance of scientific investigation of theoretical problems and linguistic peculiarities of the IT terminology in the English and Uzbek languages is raised. Plenty of IT words are created alongside developing technology as IT science is progressing every day. This is also true for the new areas in IT science involving special words and terms. When first confronted with the IT terms, an average person is often bewildered with its functioning. The terms accompanying the transfer of scientific and technological knowledge from one linguistic society to another basically differ from the terms which belong to scientific and technological innovations, while the latter is spontaneous, the former can be designed and engineered. Catford believes that defining equivalents in the target language is

accounted as the main difficulty in translation practice [4]. The problem appears when some new ideas and new methods in sciences are involved or once a scientific community focuses other linguistic groups [8]. Conferences, articles in journals, and now databases are the passages through which the new scientific terms formed in a linguistic community may be transferred promptly to other scientific communities with different languages. One of the most important reasons is lack of accuracy in word designation. IT student who does not understand a particular equivalent will study the original concept in order to understand it.

The IT equivalent of a common concept does not carry perfect accuracy of the word. For example, "frogging" is a term which is too specific for IT student to have an Uzbek equivalent with any sufficient accuracy. Uzbek speakers do not have the accurate and concise resources in Uzbek language to find the equivalents for IT terms since they have not created such technology. This study evaluates the accuracy of the Uzbek IT terms or equivalents based on the morphosemantic factors in linguistics. According to Nida and Taber a good translation focuses on the meaning or content as such and aims to preserve that intact [7].

Findings show that IT terms in English and Uzbek languages, their translation, lexicography has not been researched as a monographic study in the contrastive (comparative) aspects. The research work varies with the study of terms of IT linguistically and lexicographically in Uzbek and English languages materials.

Based on Cabré terminology is closely linked to the special subject fields. As technology develops so does the terminology. Thus, Cabré puts it "terminology is at the service of science, technology and communications; as a results, it must work within the limits of providing a service to other disciplines."

She states that as new concepts are created, terminology is subject to change too [3].

Morpho-semantics is generally a knowledge in linguistics, speaking about morphological analysis combined with a semantic interpretation of words. Accuracy or publicity of a new term is evaluated based on four terminological factors suggested by Meyer and Bowker [2], which belong to morphosemantics in linguistics. The four factors – conciseness, absence of competing terms, derivative form capability, and compliance with the rules of the language can all contribute to the effectiveness of the applied translation procedures in translating the English IT terms into Uzbek. IT translation is a poorly paid field, which is inevitably reflected in the quality and all these problems can explain the IT expert's resistance to the employment of the translated terms and their mutual consent and definitive incorporation into the profession's terminology. It should be noted that "term" in term formation process is the same as "word" in word formation process, but happens in a special field. However, the location of naming occurrence (primary or secondary) is of utmost importance. Primary term formation is a process starting with concept formation in a scientific area. Such a process is out of external control, and is therefore monolingual and affected by "existing patterns of terms already created". Secondary term formation occurs when a new term appears for a recognized concept in another linguistic community. Sager [8] believes that: "The fundamental difference between the two methods lies in the fact that in primary term formation there is no linguistic precedent, though there may be more or less strict rules for the formation of appropriate terms, whereas in secondary term formation, there always is the precedent of anexistent term with its own motivation. The new term to be created must then be justified in some way and this justification may include reference to the form of existent terms. Secondary term formation is more often subject to guidelines than primary term

formation and it may be said that it is the proper concern of terminologists to provide such guidelines on the basis of the term and word formation patterns of the subject field and natural language in question". The scientific terminology and general language vocabularies are susceptible to planning all the time as they have been constructed based on consciousterm creation, while the terminology of technology likely remains unchanged as the created terminology based on secondary term formation process deals with concepts borrowed from nother linguistic community [8].

With regard to the practical problems, M. Baker believes that such problems are the same all over the world; industrially highly developed linguistic communities differ from less developed ones practically [1].

This study goes through the Uzbek IT terms to investigate how extent is, the employment of Uzbek language capabilities in the processes of English-Uzbek IT terms

translation, and generally if such words follow the local and universal naming criteria or not. In this study, word formation structures of the Uzbek equivalents have been processed according to the morphosemantic factors for naming.

Aim of the research – comparative study of the process of secondary term formation in Uzbek IT terminology and primary word formation in English. Object of the study research is widely used active English-Uzbek IT terms. The subject of the research is the terms structure, term formation methods, conceptual and semantic features, translation processes of English IT terms into Uzbek. This study attempted to investigate selected English IT terms that equivalent pairs are available in the target source. The analysis focused on the characteristics resulted from the Uzbek terms with regards to the guidelines provided by ISO and the morphosematic factors for naming. Figure 1 illustrates the procedure of the study.
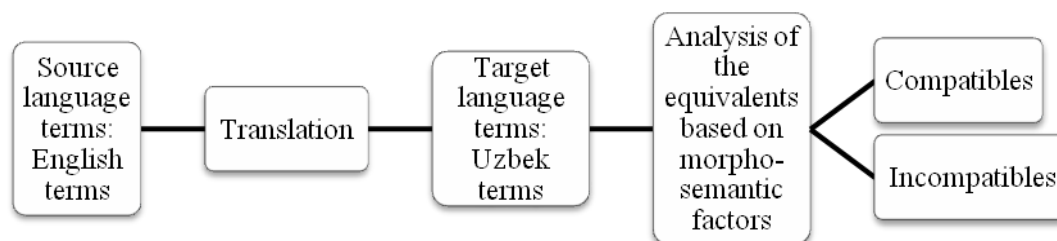
Following analysis of the equivalents shows that the equivalents under this study can be divided into two groups of compatibles and incompatibles. The compatible terms are the ones which follow all the morpho-semantic factors. For example, the meaning of "*cableman*" in the following example is "*a person dealing with cables*". This word is compound term, consisted of "cable" and "*man*" which are both roots. Example 1: *Cableman - kabelchi*

It should be noted that there is no such potentiality in Uzbek language like the source language. Therefore, the translator must apply the derivation process on each morpheme, respectively. Its translated word in Uzbek, as an equivalent, is [*kabelchi*] composed of one word. The morpheme [*chi*], as an noun suffix. In this example, the translation procedure is Through Translation since "*cableman*" is a compound word. It has been observed that [*kabelchi*] relates directly

to the concepts received from "*cableman*", as [*kabelchi*] is the exact equivalent for "*cableman*". This equivalent, composed of an words of [*kabel*] (noun) and [*-chi*] (suffix), follows structure: N = N + suffix -chi. The equivalent is an noun which has been constructed by N + N and is compatible with the general rules of word formation in Uzbek. It is a derived word in itself due to [*chi*] which is an noun suffix, added to [*kabel*] which is noun. No other synonym or morphological variant has been found for it. It does not carry other meanings and no other word refers to the same concept. This equivalent is independent of context and does not overlap in meaning with any other term or word. Therefore, it is compatible with all the morphosemantic factors for naming. In other words such compatible terms automatically present those features of translation procedures which are effective for naming the Uzbek IT terms. "Backbone" in example 2, refers to the "main network". Example 2: *Backbone - magistral aloqa liniya + -si.*

Morphologically, this term, as a noun, has been constructed by two morphemes of *back* and *bone.* Its equivalent, as the result of the translation process in the target text, is *magistral aloqa liniya + -si* in Uzbek language. *Magistral aloqa liniya + -si* is a word combination made up of 3 nouns of [*magistral*] ([*leading*]) and [*aloqa*] (*communication*) and [*liniya*] (*line*).

Therefore, grammatically, the noun structure in the source language is converted into word combination in the target language. Accordingly, the equivalent is incompatible with the 2nd morphosemantic factor (F2), as [*orqa suyak*] is another synonym for [*umurtqa*] which is considered to be one word.

Therefore, such terms or words are incompatible with all or some of the naming requirements for naming. In other words, such incompatible terms automatically present those features of translation procedures which are ineffective for naming the Uzbek IT terms. Analyzing the data through statistical descriptive methodology, all the collected data has been described and then converted to numerical format and subjected to statistical analyses. The study goes through discussing the similarities and differences of the frequent occurrences of compatibilities to find effective and ineffective translation procedures involved in translation processes of the English IT terms into Uzbek. As mentioned earlier, there are four terminological factors which contribute to the acceptance of a term in a society.

These factors are the naming factors presented by Meyer and Bowker [6] which, here, are considered as morpho-semantic factors in the target text for finding an equivalent in a translation process of IT terms from English into Uzbek: the 1st factor – conciseness (7 %); the 2nd factor – no competing terms in target language (25 %); the 3rd factor – derivative form capability (58 %); the 4th factor – compliance with rules of the language (10 %). Findings show that first and second factors are in the field of semantics, while other factors are discussed in lexicology area. Summarizing the frequencies mentioned above, the lexical knowledge area of the most incompatible frequencies will be clarified as below:
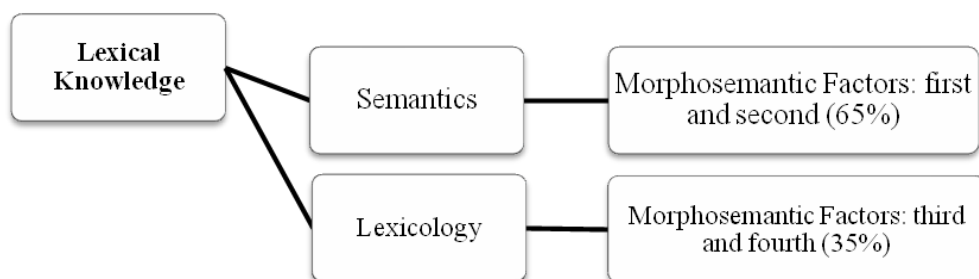
Frequency and Percentage of the Incompatible Equivalents.

The above graph indicates that the most significant problem with the translation process of the English IT terms into Uzbek belongs to lexicology area. In the other words, Uzbek language should focus on lexicology in secondary term formation of the English IT terms rather than semantics; while the latter area needs also a special concern in itself.

However, term formation is not to be mistaken for absolute term creation in the sense of invention of linguistic elements, which occurs only in exceptional situations, yet generally making use of elements pre-existing in a language and hence increasing the potential for ambiguity of misunderstanding and misuse of terms. The means of term formation accounted for by terminology dynamics refer to basically using all lexical means of the general language including terminologisation, composition, derivatives – by prefixation, suffixation of pseudosuffixation, conversion, import of terms, shortenings, acronyms and term creation. The basic aspects that need to be observed at the conceptual level refer to the relations between the terms and their structure, the relations between the structure as well as the nature of the conceptual formation combination used in the construction of terminology.

This study is part of the whole research leading to find the effective translation procedures IT terms from English into Uzbek.

Therefore, derivational capability and compliance with the language rules are two morphsemantic factors which need further attention in Uzbek language. Comparing the findings and conclusions by further researches with the findings and conclusion of this study will conduct us to more reliable and fundamental translation approaches.

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