

Linguovoculary Properties Of Art Terms (On The Example Of French And Uzbek Languages)

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Abstract – This article discusses the penetration of terminology into science as a field. It also discusses research by foreign and Uzbek scholars and research in the field of terminology, as well as the linguocultural features of art terms in French and Uzbek.

Keywords – Terminology, Term, Schools Of Terminology, Art Terms, International Cultural Relations, Musical Instruments, Tambourine, Fiddle, Dutar, Trumpet, Devon, Paintbrush.

I. INTRODUCTION

It is no exaggeration to say that the 21st century is not only the age of engineering and technology, but also a period of high attention to language, especially foreign languages. Indeed, as a shining example of today's intellectualism, a perfect knowledge of at least two foreign languages along with one's own language is also implied.

It is well known that language is the most important component of national culture, and the word is a means of understanding the spirituality, philosophy and history of a people. In this regard, in world linguistics, the study of the specific features of each national language on a scientific basis and their transmission to future generations is of great importance in today's rapidly developing science.

Language is the greatest discovery in the spiritual world of man in the way of realizing his identity. As many studies language over time, he discovers its various and new facets. Thus, it is safe to say that a huge "pyramid" of linguistic unity, called "linguistics" and its peculiarities, has been created and is still expanding.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

As linguistics is studied as a field, terminology has become an integral part of it as an important link. There are different definitions of the term "terminology" in science:

Terminology (Latin *terminus* - border + Greek *logos* - science, doctrine) has several meanings.

1. A set of terms used in a field of science, technology, profession. For example, Uzbek terminology.
2. The field of linguistics, which deals with the study and regulation of terms. For example, the Department of Terminology, a specialist in terminology [5, 74].

Terminology is a set of terms related to a particular field and a branch of linguistics that deals with the regulation of terms. For example, grammatical terminology, terminology issues [12, 564].

Terminology is a unique language created by each author. [13, 350].

In the field of terminology, many world scientists have shared their research over the years. Its composition as a science is based on the first works of the Austrian scientist O.V. Nubasov and Russian scientist D.S. Lotte, published in 1930. Currently, terminology schools have emerged in countries such as Austria, Germany, France, Russia, and the Czech Republic [11, 125].

In addition, Russian scientists, V.G. Gak, O.S. Akhmanova, S.O. Kartsevsky, V.V. Antimirova, V.A. Tatarinov, A.L. Abramyan, B.N. Golovin, R.Y. Kobrin, V.P. Danilenko, M.A. Marusenko, A.A. Streltsov, N.M. Golubeva-Monatkina, French scientists F. de Saussure, Uzbek scientists M. Kholbekov, P. Nishanov, O. Ahmedov, J. Buronov, M. Buronova, M. Toshbaeva, H. Dadaboev, M. Umarchodjaev, N. Kambarov, D. The scientific works of Khodjaeva, [7, 149-159], M. Juraeva, [2, 62] and N. Kuldashova [3, 148] are of special importance. Along with F. de Saussure, French scholars such as Guy Rondeau (Guy Rondeau, Introduction to the Terminology, Boucherville, Québec, Gaëtan Morin, 2nd ed., 1984, p. 238), Maria Teresa Cabre Castellvi (Maria Teresa Cabré Castellvi, La terminologi) . Théorie, Methods and Applications, Paris, Armand Colin, 1998, 322 p.), Marie-Claude Lom (Marie Claude l'Homme, La terminologie. Principles and techniques, Presses of the University of Montreal, 2004, 278 p.) studies by scientists such as [14] are also relevant.

III. ANALYSIS

Ulug Tursunov was one of the first to clarify the issues of Uzbek language terminology and wrote many monographs on this topic. In particular, "Against the aspirations of the bourgeoisie in language terminology", "Problems of Uzbek terminology", "Problems of terminology", "Principles of selection of words and terms in the Uzbek literary language" [8, 15]. These works reflect on different perspectives and concepts in the field of generation, collection, arrangement, unification, and publication of terms. It is also noted that the confusion that has occurred and continues to occur in the field of terminology is beginning to become apparent. For example, the beginning of a concept in different terms and spellings; giving long explanations instead of clear and concise terms; underutilization of the native language in the creation of the term; One of the sources of enrichment of Uzbek terminology is the fact that there are different approaches to the external factor.

Terms related to various disciplines were first studied in Uzbek linguistics in the 1920s and 1930s. The main purpose of studying the terms is to replace and translate the words coming from foreign languages into words that correspond exactly to our native language. Therefore, the emergence and development of terminology has led not only to the analysis of terms in one language, but also to the study of their lexical-semantic and national-cultural features and the formation of explanatory dictionaries by comparing terms in one language with other languages. As a result, the formation of terminology has led to another important step - the emergence of explanatory dictionaries, as well as their coverage of all aspects, in this regard, research in the field of music and art is particularly noteworthy.

In recent years, special attention has been paid in our country to the fields of music and art, the development of international cultural ties in this area. Due to the regularity of the festivals "Sharq Taronalari" (Samarkand), "Ipak va ziravorlar" (Bukhara), "Maqom challenge" (Shakhrisabz) in our country, the importance of art, especially music, in international cultural relations requires a deeper study.

The introduction of a new term into linguistics not only opens up new possibilities, but also creates specific difficulties [2, 62]. Furthermore, without studying the vocabulary of a language, it is impossible to know perfectly the rich spiritual heritage and history of a nation that expresses its identity. After all, every learned language gives a person new life. This idea is confirmed by the opinion of the French writer Voltaire, "Knowing many languages means having several keys that can be locked in one" [4, 159].

Of course, each nation has its own nature, living conditions, customs, culture and art. Although the aspirations of each nation are similar, they also have their own national character.

In addition to the analysis of lexical-semantic and national-cultural features of music and art terms in the Uzbek and French annotated dictionaries, we can observe some peculiarities in the following tables:





Table №1

<i>№</i>	<i>In Uzbek</i>	<i>In French</i>
1.	<i>Asbob (tool)</i>	1) <i>instrument m</i> ; 2) <i>outil m</i> ; 3) <i>ustensile m</i> ; 4) <i>matériel m</i> ; 5) <i>outillage m</i> ; 6) <i>installation f</i> ; 7) <i>objet m</i> ;
2.	<i>Asbob-uskuna (equipment)</i>	1) <i>outillage m</i> ; 2) <i>installation f</i> ; 3) <i>équipement m</i> ; 4) <i>appareillage m</i> ;
3.	<i>Ashyo (thing)</i>	1) <i>objet m</i> ; 2) <i>chose f</i> ; 3) <i>ustensile m</i> ; 4) <i>affaire f</i> ; 5) <i>effet m</i> ; 6) <i>matière f</i> .

In the above examples, the Uzbek words "tool", "equipment" and "thing" are semantically synonymous in French. This is because the words “ustensile” and “object” in Examples 1 and 3 and “installation” and “outillage” in Examples 1 and 2 have the same meaning. It follows that the same meaning can be expressed in both languages in several ways:

-)} musical **instruments** instruments de musique;
-)} musical **equipments** équipement musical;
-)} musical **things** ustensiles musisaux.




Table № 2

<i>№</i>	<i>In uzbek</i>	<i>In french</i>	<i>Uzbek musical instruments</i>	<i>French musical instruments</i>
	<i>doira</i>	<i>tambourin m.</i>		
2.	<i>g'ijjak</i>	<i>violon m.</i>		

IV. DISCUSSION

The musical instruments cited in these examples are derived from the national and cultural features of the Uzbek and French languages, and the names of very similar objects in both nations have created mutual equivalence.

Table № 3

<i>№</i>	<i>In uzbek</i>	<i>In french</i>	<i>picture</i>
.	<i>dutor</i>	<i>doutor</i>	
.	<i>chang</i>	<i>tchagne</i>	
.	<i>Sunray (trumpet)</i>	<i>sournai</i>	

Due to the fact that the names of the Uzbek musical instruments in Example 3 do not have an alternative in French, their translation has been translated while retaining their national language.

It is known that in linguistics words are divided into two groups in terms of structure: simple and compound.

Simple words are called so ("simple") because they have only one lexical meaning [11, 9]. Simple words are words consisting of one stem, and compound words are word units consisting of two or more words - stems. In the process of studying the form features of art terms, they were also analyzed in the form of terms in the form of words and compounds.

1. Art terms in the form of words:

1) terms in the form of simple words;

2) terms in the form of compound words.

Simple words are further subdivided into 2 types: primitive simple, which does not contain a word-forming suffix, and artificial simple, which is formed by adding a word-forming suffix. Primitive simple words can include:

Table № 4

<i>№</i>	<i>In Uzbek</i>	<i>In French</i>
1.	<i>Ajib</i>	1) <i>bizarre</i> 2) <i>étrange</i>
2.	<i>akkord mus</i>	<i>accord m</i>
3.	<i>akkordeon</i>	<i>accordéon m</i>
4.	<i>akrobat</i>	<i>acrobate mf</i>
5.	<i>aksent</i>	<i>accent m</i>
6.	<i>akustik</i>	<i>acoustique</i>
7.	<i>akvarel</i>	<i>aquarelle f</i>
8.	<i>alloma</i>	1) <i>savant m</i> 2) <i>érudit m</i>
9.	<i>an'ana</i>	<i>tradition f</i>
10.	<i>ansambl</i>	1) <i>ensemble m</i> 2) <i>groupe m.</i>
11.	<i>devon</i>	1) <i>divan m</i> 2) <i>ensemble des œuvres d'un poète ou d'un compositeur</i>

In the example in Table 4, both the art terms in Uzbek and their alternatives in French are expressed in simple terms. It is known that the "devon" (Persian "collection of poems") is a complete collection of poems (except epics) of a particular poet, arranged in alphabetical order, following the lines and rhymes [6, 587]. In this sense, this translation uses not only a simple word, but also a definition that describes it as "a collection of works by a poet or composer."

Any artificial word consists of two parts - the basis of word formation and the word-forming part, [9, 29-33] the meaning of words formed using such special units is derived from the meaning of its parts, i.e. its meaning can be substantiated by the meaning of parts: *dutorchi* - *dutor* player (musician) [10, 10] Accordingly, the following examples of simple words in Uzbek and French can be given:

Table № 5

<i>№</i>	<i>In Uzbek</i>	<i>In French</i>	<i>Way of making</i>
1.	<i>an'anaviy</i>	<i>traditionnel</i>	<i>an'ana+viy</i> <i>tradition+nel</i>
2.	<i>ardoqli</i>	1) <i>respectable</i> 2) <i>estimable</i>	<i>ardoq+li</i> <i>respect+able</i> <i>estim+able</i>
3.	<i>bezavol</i>	1) <i>immortel</i> 2) <i>invulnérable</i>	<i>be+zavol</i> <i>im+mortel</i> <i>in+vulnérable</i>
4.	<i>dongdor</i>	<i>renommé</i>	<i>dong+dor</i> <i>re+nommé</i>
5.	<i>dramatik</i>	<i>dramatique</i>	<i>drama+tik</i> <i>drame+tique</i>
6.	<i>dutorchi</i>	<i>doutariste m</i>	<i>dutor+chi</i> <i>doutar+iste</i>
7.	<i>garmonchi</i>	<i>accordéoniste mf</i>	<i>garmon+chi accordéon+iste</i>

In the examples given in Table 5, both the Uzbek terms of art and their French equivalents are expressed in the form of simple words, i.e. “base + constructive addition” or “constructive addition + basis”. It can be seen that in the process of making the French term “*dramatique*” the letter “e” in the stem became “a”, the words “im + mortel”, “in + vulnérable” are given with the prefixes “im-” and “in-”, as well as “respect The words “able” and “estim + able” are explained by the suffix “-able”.

In linguistics, terms in the form of a compound word are formed from a combination of two or more words with independent meanings.

Unlike simple words, “compound words” are sometimes structurally similar to phrases, but they are distinguished by a holistic meaning: like a railroad, a rosette, a porcelain flower, a manuscript. [1, 62] and the meaning of some compound words cannot be justified by the meaning of the words that make up their parts. Compound words can also be made by learning words from other languages.

Table № 6

<i>№</i>	<i>In Uzbek</i>	<i>In French</i>
1.	<i>avtoportret</i>	<i>autoportrait m</i>
2.	<i>bosmaxona</i>	<i>imprimerie f</i>
3.	<i>darsxona</i>	<i>salle f de classe</i>
4.	<i>kamol topmoq</i>	<i>toucher à la perfection</i>
5.	<i>kasb etmoq</i>	<i>Acquérir</i>
6.	<i>kinoapparat</i>	<i>appareil m cinématographique</i>
7.	<i>kinojurnal</i>	<i>ciné-journal m</i>
8.	<i>kinofestival</i>	<i>festival m de cinéma</i> <i>festival m du film</i>
9.	<i>kinohikoya</i>	<i>scénario m</i>
10.	<i>kinostudiya</i>	<i>studio m de cinéma</i>
11.	<i>kinoteatr</i>	1) <i>salle f de cinéma</i> 2) <i>cinématographe m</i> 3) <i>cinéma m</i> 4) <i>ciné m</i>
12.	<i>kinoxona</i>	<i>salle f de cinéma</i>
13.	<i>mo'yqalam</i>	<i>pinceau m de poils</i>
14.	<i>nafis adabiyot</i>	<i>belles-lettres</i>

The analysis of these examples shows that the words self-portrait, film camera, film magazine, film festival, film studio and cinema belong to terms that are fully mastered in Russian, and terms such as film story, cinema, printing house, classroom, and brush belong to units that are partially mastered in Russian and Tajik. At the same time, it should be noted that the terms in the Uzbek language, such as perfection, acquisition, are intertwined and have a unified meaning, and if one of their constituent parts is replaced, the pure semaphore disappears.

V. CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis, the following conclusions can be made about the translation of terms and terminology, as well as terms within the same field into two or more languages:

1. Based on the analysis of terms of art, it can be said that terminology is a set of terms related to any scientific or artistic field.
2. In our view, the task of terminology is not only to distinguish or analyze terms, but also to discover new terms in order to achieve a goal and convey meaning.
3. The conclusion that the translation of art terms in Uzbek and French is very similar to the names of very similar objects in both nations, and the names of some Uzbek musical instruments are not exactly alternate in French, so their translation can be translated while maintaining their national language.

It is also known that terms are dictionaries for a specific field, and that such dictionaries can be one or more language dictionaries focused on a specific purpose. Furthermore, the origin, historical development, formation and development of terminology, of course, arise due to specific rules. At the same time, the terminology appears, develops and serves to enrich the lexicon of the common language.

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