

The Practice of Foreign Language Teaching



Theories and
Applications



Edited by

Azamat Akbarov

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Contribution of True Cognates to Material Development	1
<i>Abdulkadir Çakir</i>	
How Bosnian and Turkish Students Acquire English Language: Negative Transfer in Foreign Language Learning.....	10
<i>Alma Jeftić</i>	
Motivating Students to Participate in Classroom Discussions through the Socratic Circle Approach	21
<i>Alma Pirić</i>	
The Role of Input Processing Instruction in the L2 Acquisition of Complex Syntactic Structures	35
<i>Andreja Trenc</i>	
Asking Students to Read in Class: Applying New Ideas in Teaching Reading.....	51
<i>Atiye Bihter Sakin</i>	
A World Picture: Developing and Implementing Cross-Cultural Education in Foreign Language Teaching	60
<i>Ayca Palancılar and Sevgi Can</i>	
Syntactic Structure of Information and Computer Abbreviations in the English and Uzbek Languages.....	69
<i>Azamat Akbarov and Saodat Muhamedova</i>	
A Crosslinguistic Study on the Acquisition of Subject Agreement in Croatian and Yukatek	75
<i>Barbara Blaha Pfeiler, Gordana Hržica, Marijan Palmović and Melita Kovačević</i>	
Genre Analysis of a Turkish Tourism Brochure.....	99
<i>Bilge Öztürk and Zafer Şafak</i>	

SYNTACTIC STRUCTURE OF INFORMATION AND COMPUTER ABBREVIATIONS IN THE ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

AZAMAT AKBAROV
INTERNATIONAL BURCH UNIVERSITY
AND SAODAT MUHAMEDOVA
TASHKENT STATE PEDAGOGICAL UNIVERSITY

Abstract

This article considers the syntactic structure of information and computer abbreviations in the English and Uzbek languages, and highlights the problems of the translation of information and computer abbreviations from English into Uzbek.

Key words: Translation, syntax, abbreviation, dictionary, terminology.

Introduction

Computer science as a separate subject area has grown rapidly in many countries. This explains the interlingual interference which can be seen not only as a process of active assimilation of borrowings from other languages, but also as a process of crippled adaptation terms, for example: computing system catalog, a computer system directory, and Computer Graphics Interface (CGI), a computer graphics interface (Ruslan 2005). Intralingual interference has caused subordinative bilingualism, which is expressed in the transfer of knowledge and skills from their native language into a foreign one. In order to eliminate interference at the lexical and syntactic levels of educational software, the pedagogical program method has developed (Babalova 2002).

The term-word combination, having a complex internal semantic structure, is a single, separate, independent unit of names, regardless of the degree of decomposability of the components (Danilenko 1977). The development of computer technology has introduced a new direction to

linguistics. Investigation of computer terminology is one of the research opportunities in the typology. Computer terminology seems similar in many languages, and is the product of borrowing. Initially, computer terminology in the Uzbek language was formed on the basis of the terminology from the Russian language, but the development of the internet gave the opportunity for borrowing terms from English, which occurs mainly through tracing. The terms represent translation tracings of English terms, as the desire to rid the national language of Anglicisms leads to derivational and syntactic tracing (Lobanova 2008).

The structure of computer terms in English is interpreted in three ways: morphological, syntactic and graphic. According to E. A. Silovoy, morphological terms of computational linguistics based on the inflectional affixes determine the components, e.g. communication network—communications network. Graphic variants differ only in writing, e.g. wide-area network—wide area network. Derivational variants included in the system are different morphological derivational affixes, e.g. mesh network—meshed network, network protocol—networking protocol. Syntactic variants change synonyms in terminological phrases such as data transmission network—data transportation network, or are formed by the abbreviation defining phrases, e.g. DSN server—domain name system server, and ellipses, e.g. domain name system server—domain name server (Silova 2006).

This article discusses the syntactic variant of computer abbreviations and their structural and syntactic features in English, Russian and Uzbek.

The main bulk of computer terms consists of abbreviations, and each component has a value of the corresponding abbreviation word in the composition of the original phrase.

In most cases, computer abbreviations coincide structurally in many languages, particularly in English, Russian and Uzbek. For example, CD-ROM (compact disk read only memory), DVD (digital video disk), CPU (central processing unit), VGA (video graphics array), and MIDI (musical instrument digital interface).

Abbreviations of computer linguistics in the structural-semantic terms can be divided into two groups: (1) abbreviations denoting the computer system, (2) abbreviations denoting terms of programming. For example, the main bulk of the abbreviations "Operating Systems" and "Programming Languages" consists of the imperative form. As many imperative terms are composed of two or more words, the problem of shortening naturally arises. For example: makdir (make directory), getfree (get disk free), chadir (change directory), getpass (get password), fdisk (format disk), and delline (delete line) (Beatty 2003)

The conditional separation of abbreviations for the types, being built on a similar model, can be characterized by varying degrees of terminology in comparable languages.

In structural terms of the English abbreviations of the operating system, the computer terms can be divided into 4 groups: (1) Adj + N, (2) Adj + N + N, (3) N + N, (4) N prep N (Akmajian 2001).

When translating these abbreviations into Uzbek there is a problem in the lack of development of computer terms of the operating system.

Voloshin (2005) illustrates the classification of computer terms:

Literal: B (bandwidth—bandwidth), E (electric field strength—the electric field), PP (peripheral processor—a peripheral processor), DOS/VS (disk operating system/virtual storage—disk operating system that implements virtual memory), Dwg (drawing drawing drawing), tmtr (tr) (transmitter—receiver).

Syllabic: magamp (magnetic amplifier—magnetic amplifier), magtape (magnetic tape—tape), preamp (preamplifier—preamp); truncated words: rect (rectifier—power), app (apparatus—Instruments, apparatus), aut (automatic—automatic), man (manual, manually—manual, manual).

The letter + word: sompole (commutating pole—pole auxiliary or secondary), NC (programming language—a programming language for numerical control systems).

Letters and syllables: Abs E (absolute error—the absolute error), Bur (of) Stds (Bureau of standards—Bureau of Standards), cir bkr (circuit breaker—circuit breaker).

The letter and numeral: A1 (Aone)—a top-notch, PC (microprogrammable computer—a computer with firmware control).

The translation of the English abbreviations into Uzbek is in many cases carried out by tracing and coincides in the formal structural term CATV, CDF, CGA- KTB, TFC, DDM. In the given abbreviations the structure of Adj + N, Adj + N + N, N + N can also be observed in English and in Uzbek, in some cases using Adj + N N + N instead.

English	Uzbek	Bosnian
Adj + N	Adj + N + N, N+ Adj + N	Adj + N
CD Compact Disc	ИД Ихчам Диск.	CD Kompaktni disk
PC Portable Computer	ИК Ихчам Компьютер	PC Kompjuter
MS Mobile Station	МАС Мобил Алоқа Станцияси	MS Mobilna Stanica

As can be seen from the examples above, the first three coincide (CD Compact Disk—ID Ihcham Disk—Kompaktni disk, PC Portable Computer—IR Ihcham Computer-Kompjuter). In the first case, the word *aloqa* is added to get the full meaning of the abbreviation. The translation of abbreviations is very difficult because of the polysemantics and lack of precedent for their prior usage. For example, PC is a well-known English equivalent for Personal Computer (Hammond 2003).

However, there are other equivalents: potential controller—controller—building; printed circuit—printed circuit; process control—control (technological) process; programmable control—control software (PU); propulsive coefficient—propulsive efficiency; and DSS, meaning Decision Support System as well as the Digital Signature Standard. Therefore, Shadyko (2000) notes that "abbreviations are the reduction of material units producing complex and condensation, seal, but not the reduction of its semantics." The difficulty of the translation arises in the polysemantics of some shortenings. For example, IMR (Integrated Multiport Repeater, интегральный многопортовый ретранслятор—IMP—Integrirani Multportalni Ponavljač IMS—интеграль кўпортли ретранляция many), has several meanings: (1) Information management system—Informacijski sistem—Информационноуправляющая система—Ахборотлашган бошқарув тизими; (2) Information Management System (hierarchical database management system developed by IBM)—Informacijski Menadžerski Sistem—Ахборот бошқарув тизими (Малумотлар базасининг иерархик бошқарув тизими, IBM фирмаси тамонидан ишлаб чиқилган); (3) Integration of Management Systems, объединение административных систем—Integracija Menadžerskih Sistema—Маъмурий тизим бирлашмаси.

Peculiarity of the abbreviation structure is manifested in the presence of a certain type of reduction of the structural and semantic which should match the original. Structurally derivational features of the compound shortened words with foreign-language components provide enough variety of lexical units of this type, which allows for the identification of a

number of models which form the syntactic reduction in the translated language (Ojeda 2013).

Between the units of these languages certain models differ structurally. For example, some abbreviations of computer terminology of the English language in the translation into Uzbek can comprise several components. This is due to the fact that the derivational systems of these languages differ in many respects, and there is the difficulty of shortening in another language. For example, AIFF (Audio Interchange File Format), a file format for the exchange of audio data ALM—ALM аудио малумотлари билан алмашиш учун файлли формати, APPC—Advanced Program-to-Program Communications, developed a connection between programs (interface firm IBM)—дастурлар ўртасида ривожланган алоқа (IBM фирмаси интерфэйси).

References (Uzbek)

- Бабалова Г.Г.Использование педагогических программных средств в процессе обучения английскому языку в целях устранения языковой интерференции // Вопросы филологии и методики преподавания иностранных языков: Межвузовский тематический сборник. Выпуск 4. – Омск: Изд-во ОмГПУ, 2002. – С. 204-212.
- Даниленко В.П. Русская терминология. Опыт лингвистического описания. – М.: Наука, 1977. – 256 с.
- Лобанова М.А. Структурно-семантические особенности современной компьютерной терминологии. Автореф... канд.филол.наук.-М., 2008.- 19 с.
- Силова Е.А. Специфика Интернет-общения и сопоставительный анализ аббревиатур (на материале английского, французского и русского языков) // Сборник научных статей: Проблемы современной когнитологии и семантики.-Чебоксары, ЧГПУ им.И.Я.Яковлева, 2006. -С.96-103.
- Волошин Е.П. Аббревиатуры в лексической системе английского языка: Дис. канд. филол. наук. –М., 2005. – С. 56.
- Шадько С. Аббревиатуры в русском языке (в сопоставлении с польским) : Автореф. дис. ... док. филол. наук. – М., 2000. – 45 с.

References (English)

- Akmajian, A. 2001. *Linguistics: An Introduction to Language and Communication*. Cambridge: IMT Press.
- Beatty, K. 2003. *Teaching and Researching Computer-Assisted Language Learning*. Boston, MA: Addison Wesley Publishing.
- Hammond, M. 2003. *Programming for Linguists: Perl for Language Researchers*. London: Blackwell.
- Mitkov, R. 2005. *The Oxford Handbook of Computational Linguistics*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Ojeda, A. E. 2013. *A Computational Introduction to Linguistics: Describing Language in Plain Prologue*. Center for the Study of Language.