

## **STRUCTURAL SEMANTIC FEATURES OF AVIATION TERMINOLOGY IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES**

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***Abstract:*** *The article discusses the wide spread problems, semantic structural features of translation in field of aviation. Additionally, there contained word formation which are common in this branch of technology and popular word formations as well. By means of investigation the terms it is seen obvious that the significant features are performed in the form of abbreviations. Therefore, the article focuses on structural features and semantic peculiarities of abbreviation in aviation.*

***Key words:*** *aviation, technology, sublanguage, abbreviation, semantics, formation, categories, micro context, acronym, clipping*

The improvement in technology has led in uploaded information and communication processes, resulting in a sharp rise in the plenty of scientific passages in various spheres such as aviation, hi- tech and language learning as well. One of the newest fields in technology is aviation. Modern aviation lexicon is subject to the general rule of language: it is a dynamic system; its formation is a complex of quantitative growth and qualitative change [1]. It covers the names of aviation concepts that emerged before, derives from other languages those elements which it lacks, adding new, those that relate to concepts. Here given some bright samples below: AILERON - The movable areas of a wing form that control or affect the roll of an aircraft by working opposite one another—up-aileron on the right wing and

down-aileron on the left wing. French: aileron small wing, diminutive of aile, from Latin: ala, wing. The word "aisle" also derives from the same root. AIR AMBULANCE - Air charter of a private jet, helicopter or turbo-prop certified to provide air transport to medical patients. AIR CHARTER - Act of renting or leasing a jet or plane for transport of cargo or passengers. ALTITUDE - The height expressed in units of distance above a reference plane, usually above mean sea level or above ground level. BLEED AIR - Hot air at high pressure, usually from the bypass section of a gas turbine engine, for de-icing, heating, and other uses. GROUND CONTROL - Tower control, by radioed instructions from air traffic control, of aircraft ground movements at an airport. An important part of aviation sublanguage of the English language is aviation terminology. The formation of aviation terminology of the English language has been in motion more than two centuries and reflects the difficult process of development of aviation technology, initially from the first balloons to spacecrafts' flights. The root points of terms in aviation are closely related to the process bred by the aeronautics history factors. The semantic structure of English aviation terms are discovered by development of appropriate objects as well [1]. Thus, the semantic structure of aviation terms should be considered at the junction of two sciences – linguistics and aviation. It is obvious from the examples too: GULL-WING - Descriptive of wing in frontal view bent as the wing of a seagull; a distinctive shallow, inverted "V" shape or inverted gull-wing. HANGAR - An enclosed structure for housing aircraft. Originated with lake-based floating homes of the original German Zeppelins in which they were "hung" from cables, which explains the erroneous, oft-seen spelling of "hanger." French: hangar, shed, outbuilding, from Latin: angarium, shed. CHORD - The measurable distance between the leading and trailing edges of a wing form. More precisely, in terms of the lexical and semantic peculiarities, there are phraseologies, abbreviations, and neologisms in aviation English. As for the syntactic features, complex sentences, long sentences, inverted sentences, elliptical sentences, and split

sentences are frequently use in aviation English. Nevertheless, written speech is passive in aviation. The terms, especially word usage should be accurate and easy to understand as shortened words. Coming to abbreviation, it denotes to a word or phrase by usually shortening something or omitting parts of the word or phrase [3]. There are many abbreviations in aviation English with the several categories below.

(1) Initialisms and acronyms Initialisms define to an abbreviation including of the first letter or letters of words in a phrase (for example, VOR: Very High-frequency Omni-directional Range, VSI: vertical speed indicator), syllables or components of a word (TNT for trinitrotoluene), or a combination of words and syllables (PAPI: precision-approach path indicator). While acronyms refers to a word or name formed as an abbreviation from the initial components in a phrase or a word, usually individual letters (as in Radar: radio detecting and ranging, Sonar: sound navigation and ranging). In some cases different meanings are observed in the same acronyms. For example, ACS: aircraft communication system, ACS: aircraft control system and ACS: air-conditioning system. In this situation, the impetrator should establish confidence the acronym owns the cohesion in the context.

(2) Blends or Portmanteaus. Linguistic blend of words are called portmanteau word, in which parts of multiple words or their sounds are mixed into a new term. Avionics are coined by blending aviation electronics. Other examples such as: transceiver - transmitter receiver and heliport - helicopter airport.

(3) Clippings. Clippings refer to the formation of a new word by shortening it. For example, plane - airplane, copter-helicopter, a/c - aircraft, B/D - bearing and distance, C/M - control and monitoring, Rwy - runway, etc. According to the ATA specification 2200, as for the abbreviations, there is no necessity for the translator to gain an abbreviation. In the translation progress, when an abbreviation appears for the first time, the full form should be provided [4]. Different terms in aviation field may make known the efficiently of their connotations differently in various micro contexts. In most cases, the translation of such words can barely base on the context and be the identical in

various word combinations, such as in the case of the term engine: jet engine – реактивный двигатель; engine types – типы двигателей; gas turbine engine – газотурбинный двигатель; engine shaft – коленчатый вал двигателя. Sometimes, however, aviation term may be translated differently in different combinations. Thus, the Russian equivalent of the word strut is стойка, but in the following compound terms it is changing differently: folding strut - складывающийся подкос (шасси); landing gear strut – стояк шасси; compressed shock strut - обжатый амортизатор. Translating such difficult terms it is necessary to search their translation in a dictionary and take into consideration the peculiarities of the concepts that the term description [6].

Having investigated this matter, we can ponder that the main features of scientific and technical aviation literature are a significant number of terms and a concrete presentation of the material. Thus, componential investigation of English aviation terminology performed the presence of single-component and multi-component units. The analysis leads to the summary that the aviation sublanguage of the English language is well developed.

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