



INFLUENCE OF ENGLISH ON UZBEK AVIATION TERMS

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Annotation: This article is about terminology problems, especially aviation terms. The article provides a scientific and theoretical basis for the etymological features of aviation terms, as well as the introduction of English aviation terms into Uzbek. Terms related to the topic are collected and lexically-semantically analyzed.

Keywords: aviation, terminology, terms, expressions, abbreviations, aviation terms, system, context, root meaning, loan words.

As we know, aviation is a specialized, technology-based area that covers a broad range of activities, from esoteric analyses of compressible fluids, to selling tickets to getting a clearance for takeoff. Accordingly, the language behavior inherent to such activities is diverse, often requiring specialized uses of foreign languages like Russian, French, German, Spanish, etc., but especially English that is collectively labeled as Aviation English [6, p 1]. The most significant thing is that this field of industry develops based on the innovations and adjustments that are occurring in the same industry in other developed countries of the world. As it was mentioned above, this field mostly relies on the terminology of other international languages. It is apparent that those kinds of terms, expressions and abbreviations become new and difficult to understand for the public who are not aware and do not work within this field. Therefore aviation terminology is considered as the area of study that is in need of doing scientific research to find out all contents and gists of the words and terms and to make them comprehensible for people. But, first of all, it is essential to learn that what the terminology and term are.

Looking at the word “term”, it is a word or phrase used to describe a thing or to express a concept, especially in a particular kind of language or branch of study. Term is considered as a part of terminology. To be more precise, terminology is a general word for the group of specialized words or meanings relating to a particular field, and also the study of such terms and their use. This is also known as terminology science. Terms are words and compound words or multi-word expressions that in specific contexts are given specific meanings—these may deviate from the meanings the same words have in other contexts and in everyday language. In addition, terminology is a discipline that studies, among other things, the development of such terms and their interrelationships within a specialized domain. Terminology differs from lexicography, as it involves the study of concepts, conceptual systems and their labels (*terms*), whereas lexicography studies words and their meanings. Moreover, terminology is a discipline that systematically studies the “labelling or designating of concepts” particular to one or more subject fields or domains of human activity. It does this through the research and analysis of terms in context for the purpose of documenting and promoting consistent usage. Terminology can be limited to one or more languages (for example, “multilingual terminology” and “bilingual terminology”), or may have an interdisciplinarity focus on the use of terms in different fields.

The discipline of terminology consists primarily of the following aspects:

- analyzing the concepts and concept structures used in a field or domain of activity

- identifying the terms assigned to the concepts
- in the case of bilingual or multilingual terminology, establishing correspondences between terms in the various languages
- compiling the terminology on paper or in databases
- managing terminology databases
- Creating new terms, as required [3].

Original meanings of “Term” and “Terminology” are followings:

- 1) 1770, from German *terminologie*, a hybrid coined by Christian Gottfried Schütz (1747-1832), professor of poetry and rhetoric at Jena, from Medieval Latin *terminus* "word, expression" (see *terminus*) + Greek *-logia* "a dealing with, a speaking of" (see *-logy*). Related: *Terminological*. Decandolle and others use the term *Glossology* instead of *Terminology*, to avoid the blemish of a word compounded of two parts taken from different languages. The convenience of treating the termination ology (and a few other parts of compounds) as not restricted to Greek combinations, is so great, that I shall venture, in these cases, to disregard this philological scruple [4].
- 2) c.1200, *terme* "limit in time, set or appointed period," from Old French *terme* "limit of time or place, date, appointed time, duration" (11c.), from Latin *terminus* "end, boundary line," in Medieval Latin "expression, definition," related to *termen* "boundary, end" (see *terminus*). Old English had *termen* "term, end," from Latin. Sense of "period of time during which something happens" first recorded c. 1300, especially of a school or law court session (mid-15c.). The meaning "word or phrase used in a limited or precise sense" is first recorded late 14c., from Medieval Latin use of *terminus* to render Greek *horos* "boundary," employed in mathematics and logic. Hence in terms of "in the language or phraseology peculiar to." Meaning "completion of the period of pregnancy" is from 1844. Term-paper in U.S. educational sense is recorded from 1931 [5].

Terminology, according to L. N. Rastamovich, is part of the professional language, largely perceived by the specifics of the profession. Depending on the professional sublanguage of life expectancy, terms that nominate and characterize aircraft, artifacts used in professional activities, processes and processes associated with the transportation of passengers, baggage, cargo, as well as the transportation of airborne assault forces, control of the maneuver of troops by air, transportation of food, food, fuel, food and other materials [1, p 10].

Looking the facts and the given information about the terminology and their special parts, namely terms, it should be added that not only English, but also other languages such as French, Russian, German, Latin, Greek and so on, conducted their considerable effects on aviation terms in Uzbek. There are examples of some familiar and common words that are suitable for this thought:

1) **airplane** (n) 1907, *air-plane*, from *air* (n.1) + *plane* (n.1); though the earliest uses are British, the word caught on in American English, where it largely superseded earlier *aeroplane* (1873 in this sense and still common in British English). *Aircraft* as "airplane" also is from 1907. Lord Byron, speculating on future travel, used *air-vessel* (1822); and in 1865 *aeromotive* (based on *locomotive*) was used, also *air-boat* (1870).

air (n.1) - c. 1300, "invisible gases that surround the earth," from Old French *air* "atmosphere, breeze, weather" (12c.), from Latin *aer* "air, lower atmosphere, sky," from Greek *aēr* (genitive *aeros*) "mist, haze, clouds," later "atmosphere" (perhaps related to *aenai* "to blow, breathe"), which is of unknown origin. It is possibly from a PIE *awer-* and thus related to *aeirein* "to raise" and *arteria* "windpipe, artery" (see *aorta*) on notion of "lifting, suspended, that which rises," but this has phonetic difficulties.

In Homer mostly "thick air, mist;" later "air" as one of the four elements. Words for "air" in Indo-European languages tend to be associated with wind, brightness, sky. In English, *air* replaced native *lyft*, *luft* (see *loft* (n.)). In old chemistry, *air* (with a qualifying adjective) was used of any gas.

To be *in the air* "in general awareness" is from 1875; *up in the air* "uncertain, doubtful" is from 1752. To build *castles in the air* "entertain visionary schemes that have no practical foundation" is from 1590s (in 17c. English had *airmonger* "one preoccupied with visionary projects"). Broadcasting sense (as in *on the air, airplay*) first recorded 1927. To *give (someone) the air* "dismiss" is from 1900. *Air pollution* is attested by 1870. *Air guitar* is by 1983. *Air traffic controller* is from 1956.

plane (n.1) "flat surface, simplest of all geometrical surfaces," c. 1600, from Latin *planum* "flat surface, plane, level, plain," noun use of neuter of adjective *planus* "flat, level, even, plain, clear," from PIE *pla-no-* (source also of Lithuanian *plonas* "thin"; Celtic *lanon* "plain"; perhaps also Greek *pelanos* "sacrificial cake, a mixture offered to the gods, offering (of meal, honey, and oil) poured or spread"), suffixed form of root *pele-* (2) "flat; to spread".

Introduced (perhaps by influence of French *plan* in this sense) to differentiate the geometrical senses from *plain*, which in mid-16c. English also meant "geometric plane." The figurative sense, in reference to inanimate things, is attested from 1850 [11].

In Uzbek language it has the meaning that is motorized, winged, airborne aircraft [13, p 436]. Its translation is *samolyot*. However, this term was not borrowed into Uzbek from the word *airplane*. Originally, it came from Russian word *самолёт*. Russian word *самолёт* comes from Russian *лёмать*, Russian *само-* (Auto- (regarding oneself)).

The word "airplane" in Russian until the 19th century was used to refer to other objects. So, V.P. Burnashev cites it in his dictionary (1843-1844) in the following meaning: "In the weaving mill there is a shuttle that is thrown not by hand, but by means of a prod". In some provinces of Russia, a primitive plowing tool (such as a plow) was called an airplane.

In relation to aircraft, the word "aircraft" began to be used only from the second half of the 19th century, and it did not come into use immediately. It is known that in 1857 the captain of the 1st rank N. M. Sokovnin used the word "aircraft" to refer to a controlled balloon. In a meaning close to modern, the word "airplane" was first used by the journalist and writer Arkady Evald in the article "Aeronautics" in 1863 (the newspaper "Voice"), where he proposed the idea of such an aircraft for the first time in Russia. But neither A.F. Mozhaisky nor N.I. Kibalchich used this term. In the patent of Mozhaisky, dated 1881, his invention is called "aeronautical projectile".

With the light hand of the futurist poet V.V. Kamensky, who was fond of aviation and made independent flights, first on monoplanes, and then on airplanes of his own construction, the word "airplane" from 1910 spread first in the poetic environment of that time, and then "came out in masses". It didn't happen so quickly; an airplane began to be called an airplane around the middle of the 30s of the XX century [12].

2) **aviation** (n) was coined by the French writer and former naval officer Gabriel La Landelle in 1863. He derived the term from the verb *avies* (an unsuccessful neologism for "to fly"), itself derived from the Latin word *avis* ("bird") and the suffix *-ation*.

awi- Proto-Indo-European root meaning "bird." It also might be the source of *wyo*, *yyo*, Proto-Indo-European words for "egg". It is the hypothetical source of/evidence for its existence is provided by: Sanskrit *vih*, Avestan *vish*, Latin *avis* "bird;" Greek *aetos* "eagle;" Old Church Slavonic *aja*, Russian *jajco*, Breton *ui*, Welsh *wy*, Greek *ōon*, Latin *ovum*, Old Norse *egg*, Old High German *ei*, Gothic *ada* all meaning "egg" [10].

Turning to the term *aviation* itself, it is the activities surrounding mechanical flight and the aircraft industry and it includes fixed-wing and rotary-wing types, morphable wings, wingless lifting bodies, as well as lighter-than-aircraft such as hot air balloons and airships [6]. In addition to this, the term in Uzbek has almost the same two meanings as emphasized above and they are as follows: 1) the theory and practice of flying in space in aircraft that is heavy from the air; 2) a set of aircraft, the air fleet [13, p 28]. The form of this word in Uzbek is *aviatsiya*.

3) **aviator** (n, 1887) was derived from the French word *aviateur*, from Latin *avis* "bird" (from PIE root *awi-* "bird") + *-ateur*. Also used c. 1891 in a sense of "aircraft, flying-machine." Feminine form *aviatrix* is from 1927; earlier *aviatrice* (1910), *aviatress* (1911). Proto-Indo-European root meaning of *awi-* is "bird". [7]. In Uzbek it means the person who is engaged in aviation and general flight operations or pilot [13, p 28]. The form of this term is *aviator*.

4) *airport* (n, also *air port*) - "facility for commercial air transport," used regularly from 1919 (used once, by Alberto Santos-Dumont, in reference to airships, in 1902), from *air* (n.1) meaning "aircraft" + *port* (n.1). First reference is to Bader Field, outside Atlantic City, New Jersey, U.S., which opened in 1910. An older word for such a thing was *aerodrome*.

port (n.1) - "a bay, cove, inlet, or recess of a large body of water where vessels can load and unload and find shelter from storms; a harbor, whether natural or artificial," Old English *port* "a port, harbor, a place where there is a constant resort of vessels for the purpose of loading and unloading;" also "a town, market town, city," reinforced by Old French *port* "harbor, port; mountain pass." The Old English and Old French words both are from Latin *portus* "a port, harbor," figuratively "haven, place of refuge, asylum" (in Old Latin also "a house;" in Late Latin also "a warehouse"), originally "an entrance, a passage," akin to *porta* "a city gate, a gate, a door" (from PIE *prtū-* "a going, a passage," suffixed form of root *per-* "to lead, pass over") [8].

In Uzbek, it means the aerodrome that located on the airline route and equipped with necessary buildings to supply regular movement of transport aviation [2, p 125]. In this language the form of the word is *aeroport*.

5) **stewardess** (n) - 1630s, "female steward," from *steward* (n.) + *-ess*. Meaning "female attendant on passenger aircraft" is from 1931; used of ships (where she waited on the female passengers) from 1837. Old English *steward*, *stigweard* "house guardian, housekeeper," from *stig* "hall, pen for cattle, part of a house" (*sty*) + *weard* "guard" (from Proto-Germanic *wardaz* "guard," from PIE root *wer-* (3) "perceive, watch out for"). Used after the Conquest as the equivalent of Old French *seneschal* (q.v.). Meaning "overseer of workmen" is attested from c. 1300. The sense of "officer on a ship in charge of provisions and meals" is first recorded mid-15c.; extended to trains 1906. This was the title of a class of high officers of the state in early England and Scotland, hence meaning "one who manages affairs of an estate on behalf of his employer" (late 14c.). Meaning "person who supervises arrangements" at a meeting, dinner, etc., is from 1703. The Scottish form (with terminal *-t* attested from late 14c.) is reflected in *Stewart*, name of the royal house descended from *Walter (the) Steward*, who married (1315) Marjorie de Bruce, daughter of King Robert. *Stuart* is a French spelling, attested from 1429 and adopted by Mary, Queen of Scots.

-ess fem. suffix, from French *-esse*, from Late Latin *-issa*, from Greek *-issa* (cognate with Old English fem. agent suffix *-icge*); rare in classical Greek but more common later, in *diakonissa* "deaconess" and other Church terms picked up by Latin [15].

In Uzbek its meaning is a person who serves passengers on an airplane or ship [2, p 574]. It is translated into this language as *stewardessa*.

While studying aviation terms, it can be easily seen that aviation enriches not only by the help of one language, but also a wide range of languages that reflect each other by different ways. Most of people think that it is the field only uses English for its lexical words. Maybe they are right because they are not completely aware of it. However, looking from the scientific point, their views are not suitable for the aviation terminology itself. For instance, if we look up words that we needed from explanatory or etymological dictionaries in Uzbek, we definitely come across that most of them were taken from foreign languages. In fact, they are called borrowed or loan words which were originally taken from the lexicon of other languages.

At the end of the article, it can be pointed out that apart from other languages, English is considered one of the most fundamental languages to help enrich the lexicon or vocabulary system of aviation

with lot of terms. Most of aviation terms in Uzbek were derived from other languages almost without any changes and they are used widely by all people who either works in aviation or not. But having knowledge about their etymology as well as understanding their meanings are believed to be significant issue for every researcher and linguist.

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