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## **КОМПЬЮТЕРДИК ТЕРМИНДЕРДИ КТОРУУНУН ЛЕКСИКАЛЫК, ГРАММАТИКАЛЫК ЖАНА СТИЛИСТИКАЛЫК АСПЕКТИЛЕРИ**

### **ЛЕКСИЧЕСКИЕ, ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИЕ И СТИЛИСТИЧЕСКИЕ АСПЕКТЫ ПЕРЕВОДА КОМПЬЮТЕРНЫХ ТЕРМИНОВ**

#### **LEXICAL, GRAMMATICAL AND STYLISTIC ASPECTS OF TRANSLATION OF COMPUTER TERMS**

**Аннотация:** Атайын компьютердик-технологиялык терминологияны англис тилинен кыргыз тилине которуунун негизги максаты, кыргыз тилинин терминологиялык системасынын сөз байлыгын толуктоо. Ошондуктан, бул макала атайын компьютердик терминологияны англисчеден кыргызчага которуудагы лингвистикалык (лексикалык, грамматикалык жана стилистикалык) каражаттарды колдонуунун негизги маселелерине арналган.

**Аннотация:** Основной целью перевода специальной компьютерно-технологической терминологии с английского языка на кыргызский, прежде всего, было пополнение словарного запаса терминологической подсистемы кыргызского языка. Поэтому данная статья посвящена основным проблемам использования языковых (лексических, грамматических и стилистических) средств в переводе специальной компьютерной терминологии с английского на кыргызский язык.

**Annotation:** Basic purpose of translation of special computer-technological terminology from English into Kyrgyz was the replenishment of the vocabulary of the Kyrgyz language's terminological subsystem. That's why, we devoted the article to the basic problems of the linguistic (lexical, grammatical and stylistic) means' usage in special computer terminologies translation from English into Kyrgyz language.

**Негизги сөздөр:** котормо, терминология, лексема, стилистика, метафора. метонимия, которуу, толук жана өзүнчө түзүлгөн сөздөр

**Ключевые слова:** перевод, терминология, лексема, стилистика, метафора. метонимия, перевод, целнооформленные и отдельно оформленные слова

**Key words:** translation, terminology, lexeme, stylistic, metaphor, metonymy, transfer, whole-formed and separately formed words

In the theory of linguistics, there is an opinion, that the vocabulary of any language, its common vocabulary, includes both subsystems: the general vocabulary of the language and the terminological fund. They can be replenished in the following three general linguistic ways:

- word formation, in which the words of the language (new words) are formed by means of grammatical material, means and structural models, already existing in the language;

- development of the meaning of words, that already exists in the language, in this case, this meaning undergoes as metaphoric, metonymic or some other transfer of meaning, which at the same time can expand its scope of meaning or sometimes can narrow it;

- borrowings, in which the language adopts from another language, already ready-to-use words; these foreign words in their overwhelming majority undergo assimilation in the borrowing language: phonetic, morphological and semantic, at least one of the types of assimilation;

The following methods can be used in replenishing of vocabulary:

- method of onomatopoeia, in which words are created in a language by imitating the sound or noise that is emitted by the object or process of naming;

- method of phrase formation, in which new linguistic units are formed by concatenating several, at least two words, one of which must necessarily be significant, into a new linguistic lexical-grammatical structure with a slightly new meaning, not predetermined by the meanings of its constituent components.

The theory and practice of translation use all these methods of enriching the vocabulary of the language, which, considered in the aspect of translation studies, are already being transformed into the corresponding levels and units of translation. At the same time, the theory of translation studies in some way transforms the above-mentioned general methods of enrichment and replenishment of the vocabulary of the language, adapting them to their translation goals, aims and objectives. [1: 32-33; 2: 25-26; 3: 181-182].

The general lexical way of replenishing the vocabulary of the language, designated as word formation (or also as word production) is considered, as we mentioned earlier, as the lexical level of translation, in which the units of translation are formed words.

As our generalized consideration of the original English computer technology terms to be translated into the Kyrgyz language shows, that, this terminological group is the largest quantitatively group section of our work. At the same time, the original English terms are morphologically not homogeneous in any way: they can represent partial-speech categories: nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, etc. For example:

I. on the translated explication of the original English terminological nouns:

1. add-ins (кеңейтүүлөр); affect (таасир берүү);
2. application (колдонмо/тиркеме орнотуулары); bill (төлөм);
3. blanks (бош саптар); boolean (логикалык маани);
4. choose (тандоо); cost (баасы);
5. design (долбоор/дизайн); feed (вебканал);
6. form (форма/түзүлүшү); parallelogram (параллелограмм);
7. password (жашыруун сөз); subdocument (документ тиркемеси);

II. on the translated explication of the original English terminological verbs:

- 8 autofit (автотуралоо); add (кошуу);
- 9 autosort (автоыктоо); billing (төлөм жүргүзүү);

- 10 contain (камтуу); correct (тууралоо);
- 11 encrypt (шифрлөө); finish (бүтүрүү);
- 12 fill (толтуруу); markup (белгилөө);
- 13 offset (толтуруу); reject (баш тартуу/кабыл албоо);
- 14 resize (көлөмдү кайра түзүү); upgrade (жа/ыртуу).

In the example №9 "billing" - "төлөм жүргүзүү", the original English language unit "billing" is an impersonal form of a verb, that combines the functions of both noun and verb. In this case, this gerundial verb form explicates the procedural action as an English computer-technological terminological unit, and therefore, it is attributed to the verbal part of speech category, and, accordingly, translated by the name of the action [4: 8-9].

By the way, about the translated Kyrgyz equivalent of the English gerund "billing" - "төлөм жүргүзүү". This translation form "төлөм жүргүзүү" is not actually verb. It represents the so-called "action name" (кыймыл атооч). Similarly, like the English gerund, the Kyrgyz action name combines both the features of verb and noun [5: 440-441; 6: 83-84]. We used it as a translation form of the original English term. In the same way, similar action names used as translation forms for the original English verbs are in the following examples: 8) autofit (автотууралоо); add (кошуу); 9) autosort (авто ылгоо); billing (төлөм жүргүзүү); 10) contain (камтуу); correct (тууралоо); 11) encrypt (шифрлөө); finish (бүтүрүү), etc. However, we note, that in tKyrgyz language this name of the action can explicate, depending on the form of the original English word and the intention of the translator, and the translated equivalent of the noun, for example, in example 1) таасир берүү (affect) and 4) тандоо (choose).

We note, that action names always have long vowels in their endings, which, in accordance with the laws of syngarmonism, correspond to the previous vowels and if they are not identical, close in pronunciation, having similar phonetic features in the order of formation of the vowel and in the degree of rise of the language: -aa, -oo, -yy, -yy, -oo.

The use of the same action name, either as a translated equivalent for an English verb, or as a translated equivalent for an English noun, is due not so much to the semantic multifunctionality of the "action name" part of speech, but rather to the fact, that the Kyrgyz language does not have an infinitive either. " [Grammar of the Kyrgyz literary language, 1987: 208]. Therefore, among Kyrgyz language lexicographers, the point of view, which was accepted, that the absent form of the verbal infinitive can be replaced by two linguistic and grammatical means: 1) using the 2nd person singular imperative mood in the function of the absent infinitive [отур-sit, араала-saw, жаз-write], 2) using the absent infinitive in the function of the grammatical form of the action name with its long vowel endings. For example, the 2nd person singular of the imperative verb mood is used in the well-known bilingual translation dictionary of K.Yudakhin; at the same time, the author accompanied the verb form of the 2nd person singular of the imperative mood with a punctuation mark with a hyphen-dash: [-], which indicates that this verb form plays the functional role of the verbal infinitive, for example: «жыргал-наслаждаться, получать удовольствие, блаженствовать» [8.2015:315], «ук-слушать, внимать, слышать» [8.2015: 896]. Other linguists-lexicographers, the compilers of the Kyrgyz-Russian-English translation dictionary S. Shambaev and J. Dzhusayev, preferred to use the grammatical part of speech form of the action name as the initial verb form; for example: «какшуу-высыхать, пересыхать –dry, get dry; калуу-оставаться, отставать – remain, lay behind; калжыроо-борматать, болтать – mutter, chatter» [9,1994:73].

III. on examples of translated explication of the original English adjectives and adverbs, which have a similar grammatical form in numerous cases in fact:

- 15 aqua (тунук); automatically (автоматтуу түрдө);

- 16 blue (көк); busy (бош эмес);  
17 compatibility (шайкештиги), current (учурда);  
18 daily (күн сайын); diacritic (диакритикалык);  
19 encrypted (шифрленген); foundry (куюлган);  
20 general (жалпы); log (логарифмалуу);  
21 petite (кичинекей); temporarily (убактылуу);

IV. on examples of translated explication of the original English terms, represented by all other parts of speech: numerals, prepositions, conjunctions, letter abbreviations, etc.

- 22 after (кийин); and (жана);  
23 back (арткы); below (төмөн жагы);  
24 bcc (көрүнбөгөн көчүрмө); down (төмөн);  
25 esc (esc баскычы); fourth (төртүнчү);  
26 no (жок); own (менчик);  
27 pxl (пиксел); up (жогору).

The method of replenishing the vocabulary of a language, designated in the theory of linguistics as "development of the meaning of words," in which there is either an expansion of the volume of the meaning of a word, or a narrowing of a given volume of the meaning of a word, or a narrowing of a given volume, was recognized as effective in the theory of translation studies.

Representatives of the theory of translation studies accentuated the metaphorizing and metonymizing of the meaning of words, realized in two aspects:

- 1) in the aspect of the general lexical approach, when the process of metaphorical and metonymic development takes place in the system of a separate language;
- 2) in the aspect of the translation approach, when the process of metaphorical and metonymic development of the meaning of word is adequately extended to two languages: the source language and the target language.

In the theory of translation studies, such a metaphorical and metonymic development of the meaning of word was designated as a "stylistic way of translation", proceeding from the fact that the units of metaphor and metonymy, find their full description in the style of the language, and the level the linguistic structure in which such a translation is performed was called the "stylistic level of translation" [10: 256-262; 11: 256-261; 12: 237-240].

The indicated methods of preserving metaphoricity and metonymy when translating a lexical unit are relevant for translating colloquial literary texts with a general vocabulary fund. We must not forget, that the language material we are analyzing in the typological and translation aspect is terms, namely the terminology of a computer and its technology. We must remember that "term is a unit from any special branch of scientific knowledge or from any a special area of professional activity e.c. it is special linguistic unit that has seven specific features: 1) systematic functioning, 2) definite semantics, 3) monosemantic meaning, 4) lack of expression, 5) stylistic neutrality of usage, 6) potential determinology, 7) potential re-terminology. In connection with the explication of such seven features of the term, appears the question: could stylistic methods of translation take place in translation of terms from one language into another?

In connection with the use of stylistic devices in the translation of terms, neither the theory of translation studies, nor the theory of terminology give an unambiguous answer. Thus, well-known theoreticians of translation studies of Germanic languages believe, that the use of such stylistic metaphorical and metonymic devices in translation "in a scientific and technical text has no independent semantic (nevertheless - expressive) role. In German, especially in English, this imagery of technical term is even more striking for a foreign reader than for a German or an Englishman, who

is accustomed in transferring of the meaning of one or another root and sometimes it even confuses an inexperienced translator” [11: 218].

Nevertheless, translation theory studies and terminological translation theory studies believe, that when translating terminological units from language into language, it is necessary to proceed "from the golden decision": to translate metaphor by metaphor, and metonymy by metonymy, only if such metaphorical and metonymic transmissions of meaning are clear, understandable and interpreted by the consumers of the translated text, otherwise, i.e. clogging up the translation with redundant, unnecessary and unclear metaphors and metonymies, which will harm not only the translated text itself, but also the personality of the author of the original text [13: 93-95; 14: 98-99; 15: 49-50; 16: 110-112; 17: 145-147].

The factual English-language materials of our research show, that some of it, although not very voluminous, can be translated using stylistic methods of metaphor and metonymy. And such a translation, which assumes in both languages: a stylistic comparison based on the commonality of functional comparative properties (metaphor) and on the basis of spatially complex properties (metonymy), can often be identical and understandable both for native speakers of the original language, English, and native speakers of the translated language, in our case in Kyrgyz translations also. At the same time, as a preliminary examination of the integral lexical units translated by stylistic methods of translation shows, the metaphorical transfer of meaning prevails, approximately twice, over the transfer of a metonymic nature. Here are some examples from our material, first on the use of metaphorical transfer in stylistic translation:

- 28 build –куруу , сору -көчүрүү ;
- 29 day -күн, editor – редактор
- 30 inspector - текшерүүчү, letter - тамга;
- 31 movie - кино, phone - телефон;
- 32 picture - сүрөт, product - өндүрүм;
- 33 screen - экран, video - видео.

In example 28): build –куруу in both languages, the general meaning of both words, English and Kyrgyz, if we consider it in both languages, especially in English, as a verb word form, is based on the understanding “to build, to construct any building” [18: 87]. Nevertheless, this function “construction, строить” has been transferred in both languages to the sphere of computer-technological terminology, where it already means to build, to construct some computer-software computation, diagram, structure, etc. The functional and metaphorical transfer of the meaning of the lexeme from the general language fund to the terminology system of computer technologies is evident. Let's take an example - 30 "inspector - текшерүүчү".

The general linguistic lexical meaning of this lexeme in both languages is explicated as "inspector, observer" and is associated with the person, who checks the activity of the person (official). [19: 367]. The comparison of the function of person-inspector of the function of some constituent elements in computer technology and a program makes such a metaphorical-functional transference of meaning into the sphere of computer terminology possible. Let's take the example of "picture - сүрөт". The general linguistic meaning of these words in both languages with the basic representation “image, drawing, picture” evokes in the human representation something artificial and created by the person himself. [19: 509]. But, the functional-comparative similarity in computer-technological terms, that such an image can be drawn on the monitor screen, allowed a metaphorical transfer of the general lexical meaning into the sphere of computer technology in the meaning: the image on the monitor screen.

The main prerequisite for such a metaphorical transfer of names from the sphere of the general stock to the sphere of computer terminology is the possibility of comparing the functions of two objects, two phenomena: from the sphere of general colloquial lexicon and from the sphere of terminology, and so that these functions coincide with each other. In the aspect of the theory and practice of translation, it is necessary, that such a functional-metaphorical coincidence take place in both languages: the original and the translating one.

In our linguistic material, there are also linguistic facts of the transfer of names from the general language sphere to the sphere of terminological vocabulary, not according to the factor of functional-comparative similarity, but on the basis of the factor of "proximity" in a spatially adjacent position, that is, on the basis of the metonymic process of transferring the meaning of a word.

Here are some examples:

- 34 arrow - жебе, border -чек ;
- 35 canvas - полотно, cell - уяча;
- 36 envelope - конверт, folder - папка;
- 37 inches - дюйм, place - орун.

Spatially adjacent relations determine in the above examples the metonymic transfer not only in the structure of one language, for example, the original one, as the semantic analysis shows us, but also in the structure of another language, also in the translating one.

Spatially adjacent semantic relations are usually understood in linguistics not only as proper local (spatial) phenomena and relations, but also relations conditioned by these local relations, such as the boundary of space, the form of space, the semblance of space, part of the space (i.e., adjacent to space of relation and phenomenon) [20: 30-31;21: 300-301; 22: 341].

So, the general linguistic meaning of both words in example 34): arrow – жебе denotes a throwing weapon "arrow from a bow", but due to the similarity of the form, it is transferred to computer-program terminology (this is already a metonymy) and names them a signal sign similar in form. [23: 12].

Here is another example: envelope - an envelope has a general linguistic meaning "a bag of paper for putting a letter in it" [24: 256], the similarity of this "packet" to a similar one created in a computer language made it possible to transfer this designation into this computer terminology.

In general language theory, such a way of replenishing the vocabulary of the language is distinguished as borrowing. The theory of translation studies recognizes this way of replenishing the vocabulary when translating from language into language, but in no way considers it a separate way, a special way of enriching the vocabulary of the language. The theory of translation studies give such three points recommendations on the use of borrowings in translation practice:

1. Borrowing can be used, if it has an international character and is clear to everyone;
2. Borrowing can be used, when it comes along with the designated object or phenomenon, it is also clear to everyone;
3. Borrowing can be used, if it conveys a broad concept in a concise form, which in the translating language can be escribed only based on an expanded word-combination description and "dissolve" borrowing among three levels of translation: 1. lexical, 2. grammatical and 3. stylistic and "refuse" borrowing in the status of a translation unit. [11, 1983,219-220; 12: 51-52].

It was noted, that the theory and practice of translation recognizes words and phrases as relevant translation units. We have shown, that a word as a whole-formed unit, explicated in a separate complete grammatical word form. It can be used as a translation unit at two translation levels: lexical (in which its morphemic-word-formative structure from the source language is transmitted by a similar morphemic-derivational structure, but in another translated language) and stylistic (in which

a semantic transfer of meaning from one group, for example, to a terminological one, is carried out in a similar way; and this phenomenon is similarly observed in both languages, the source and the translator).

The practical linguistic material of the source language, English, intended for translation into the Kyrgyz language, confirms the point of view existing in the theory and practice of translation, according to which the unit of translation is a phrase. [11, 1983,190-191; 12, 2005: 53-54; 25: 33-35].

But the linguistic material of a phrase as a translation unit from the original English language is not characterized by semantic and grammatical homogeneity, since it initially falls into two constituent groups: English phrases with a nominative meaning, which are based on attributive syntactic constructions and English phrases with predicative orientation, the basis of which make up verb syntactic constructions.

English phrases with a nominative meaning are constituted mainly by attributive syntactic constructions according to the syntactic formula [definition + defined]; For example:

- 38 web part – веб бөлүк;
- 39 block arrow – фигуралуу жебе;
- 40 WordPerfect help – WordPerfect жардамчысы;
- 41 fourrer series – аурьер сериясы;
- 42 Gregorian calendar – григориан календары;
- 43 Office clipboard – Office’тин убактылуу буфери;
- 44 work week – иш аптасы.

English phrases with predicative orientation are constituted mainly directed by procedurally verbal word forms according to the syntactic form [action sign + object].

Let us clarify, that procedurally directed verb forms can express not the action itself, but its signs; thus, we are not talking about the verb itself, but about any of its impersonal form expressed by a gerund or participle. For example:

- 45 get data – берилмелерди алуу;
- 46 incremental search – ырааттуу издөө;
- 47 fullscreen reading - толук экранда окуу;
- 48 release all of my blocked dress – бардык тосмолонгон аймактарымды бошотуу;
- 49 make add in – кошумчалап жатат;
- 50 view this item in your default web browser – жарыяланбаган веб браузерде ушул элементтерди көрүү;
- 51 voice mail greeting - почтанын үн учурашуусу.

Thus, it turns out that the modern theory of English-Kyrgyz translation studies, especially, translation studies in the field of English-Kyrgyz computer terminology, distinguishes as translation units whole-formed separate terminological word forms, as well as separately formed word-combination constructions. At the same time, whole-formed lexeme terms are implemented as translation units at the lexical and stylistic levels of translation and they imply a two-way semantic transfer of meaning: on the one hand, in the volume of one semantic language from the general lexical fund to the terminological system, and on the other hand, in volumes of two languages, in the second translating language as a translated semantic correspondence.

Separately formed phrases, although they are implemented at the same translation level of grammar, explicate multidirectional word-collocation semantics: they are subdivided into phrases of the nominative type, and in this case they are somewhat closer to the whole-formed nominative

lexemes; they are also subdivided into phrases with verb-predicative features, in this case they are somewhat close to grammatical predicative constructions such as an unresolved semantic sentence. However, the modern Kyrgyz language possesses all the necessary grammatical and semantic means for the transmission of the above-mentioned English whole-formed words and separately formed phrases expressing computer-technological terminology in Kyrgyz.

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