



**DISTINCTIVE FEATURES OF THE INSTRUCTIONS FOR USING PUBLIC
TRANSPORT IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK AND THEIR TRANSLATION**

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ABSTRACT

The article talks about the linguistic features and translation problems of the instructional discourse on the use of transport in public places (in English and Uzbek). Literal translation of the instructional text leads to methodological insanity, it is said that the written instruction is not translated literally, but expressed in the way it is given in the language in which the translation is requested.

Key words

In public places, transport, technical means, technical safety, prohibited, instruction text, common service rooms, stylistic errors.

Compared to traditional instructional texts, modern instructions contain additional instructional texts. For example, instructions for use, notes, inscriptions on the equipment and diagrams are included. Also, in recent times, various forms of instructional texts such as audio-/video-instruction, interactive instruction, advice reflected on visual windows (screens), hypertext knowledge base, hypertext online resource, and electronic document have become customary.

Instructional discourse is characterized by the fact that it is aimed at the masses. Oral and written texts with the characteristic of giving instructions - instructional discourse are often found in public transport. Because most of the population uses such means of communication and transport. Also, the absence of instructions related to safety or etiquette in public transport causes chaos in such places, carelessness in their use, and damage to orderliness.

a) unknown rate: paid for the transportation of goods with a length of 150 to 220 cm; b) Person II is willing to give an order: when the train stops, open the doors of the carriages so that passengers can leave freely; c) name of movement: unloading wagons at the last stations.

Follow the rules for maintaining order in public places in the Uzbek-language instructions for using the subway; follow the usual safety rules; Information on



how to follow emergency safety precautions is provided: when we analyze the English instructional texts for using the subway [<https://www.wikihow.life/Use-the-London-Underground>], it appears that the instructional text is an instructional discourse description of using the subway. and consists of instructions. Constructions such as "Keep a map of the Tube on hand", "Find your departure and arrival stations on the map" perform the function of description and information. Sentences containing warnings about possible situations are expressed by sentences with the If construction: If you're unfamiliar with the Tube, a map is essential. If you'd like to learn more about Travelcards, visit. The construction that expresses the content of "possible", "you can do", "you can do" - You can + verb: You can pick up a free map at Heathrow Airport or from any Tube station, from a London Underground Information center. You can also use a smartphone app, like Tube Map by MapVay, to figure out the best route [<https://www.wikihow.life/Use-the-London-Underground>]. In the subway, next to the sign "don't lean on the doors", we see an icon with a line drawn over the silhouette of a person leaning on the door.

Or, there are many cases where a wheelchair icon and a picture of a woman carrying a child are displayed on the seats intended for disabled persons or pregnant women, along with the instructional text "seats for disabled persons or pregnant women".

Such non-verbal elements are even more clearly revealed in the video instruction on compliance with the rules of aircraft flight safety. For example, the video instruction gives the following instruction: 8 emergency exits are provided with air-filled traps to be placed in the front, middle and tail of the aircraft.

This thought is followed by a thought about another situation (tobacco consumption). But there is no misunderstanding in the passenger watching the instruction, in this instructional video there is a scene showing an airplane with its air traps opening (shown in the picture below) that represents this discursive situation and how the safety traps are when the plane lands on water. a clear idea of the opening will appear. This, as a non-verbal element, provides informativeness in the instruction.

In the analysis of the verbal instruction on the rules of flight safety, we based the text of the video instruction prepared by the airline "Uzbekistan Havo Yollari". This video guide is prepared in 3 languages (Uzbek, English and Russian), and the video can be viewed in full format via the link <https://youtu.be/Z8cPmoVv0vE>. In the instructional discourse above, politeness is reflected: Welcome to the plane of "Uzbekistan airways" airline! Thank you for choosing us! Thank you for choosing Uzbekistan Airways and we wish you a pleasant flight.



In other forms of instruction, for example, in instructions for the use of medical devices, medicines, instructions for cooking, instructions for the use of household appliances, the principle of politeness does not come to the fore. This principle is not observed even in the instructional texts on the use of buses and subways. Therefore, such a context in the text is typical for this type of instruction.

The same principle is observed in the video instruction in English:

Ladies and gentlemen! Welcome to the board of "Uzbekistan airways" airline company. Thank you for choosing us. There is a specific terminology in the instructions for the safety rules of the aircraft (oral and printed): 8 emergency exits are provided with air-filled traps, located in the front, middle and tail of the aircraft. Toilets are equipped with smoke detectors and alarms. A rescue tray is located under your seat. Life-vest is under your seat. If you don't have a life jacket, I'm sitting in my chair. Look through the porthole before opening the door.

The instructional discourse of public transport also differs in its morphological features. the presence of a specific crop shape: inform the station attendant, electric train driver or other metro staff; active use of idioms denoting status: when you are on the station platform; when the train stops; when in a train car; recommendation, please, the content of the command is expressed by a verb in the imperative mood: Pull the mask to yourself and hold it over your mouth and nose. These morphological features are also found in English texts: expression of the content of a recommendation, request, command with a verb in the imperative mood: do not open the door, use other exit; please do not take the card from the plane; look in the window; inform cabin attendants. The construction of If, which creates the content of a condition or conditional clause, is often found: If you see fire, smoke or other obstacles - do not open the door, use another exit.

The possibility of performing an action is expressed by the construction you can + verb: For convenience, you can also download one online. For a paper free option, you can also use Transport for London's TfL Go app which provides a tube map, service updates, and route planning.

The following inscription is observed in the car parking (parking) places: Parking is prohibited // No parking. By comparing the context of sentences in Uzbek and English, it becomes clear that the sentences are not exact (literal) translations of each other: the sentence in Uzbek consists of ega and a participle, in English ega + is not a simple sentence in the participle form, but is formed with a gerund (+ing).

Such instructional texts are usually used side by side in Uzbek and English, but they are not translated from Uzbek to English, but they contain sentences expressed in the same way as they are in the English language world. What we want to say is that in places where Uzbek speakers live, it is not written in Uzbek



and translated into English, but an expression giving the same meaning is given in English. Because the instruction is written for English speakers, not Uzbek speakers. If the sentence "Parking is prohibited" is translated literally into English and given as an instruction, it should be "Parking is prohibited". But in the English-speaking world, the meaning "It is not possible to park here", "it is impossible to park a car in this place" is expressed as No parking.

In short, the instructions found in vehicles such as the subway, bus, and airplane cover the parameters specific to instructional texts.

They have a number of features that belong to an instructional text: the sequence of text sections, consistency, the abundance of drawings, images and icons in the text, etc. Advances in technology have added electronic or multimedia instructional texts to paper or wall-based instruction. The main feature of the structure of modern instructional texts can be assessed as simplification and unification of the macro and micro structure of the text.

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