THE STRUCTURAL-SEMANTIC ANALYSIS OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY TERMS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

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Abstract. This article is devoted to the analysis of information technology terms translated into Uzbek and directly adopted. The structural-content analysis of the terms is carried out through the vocabulary of two language. The peculiarities of the word-formation process and the functioning of the English computer terms are analysed.

Key words: Term, terminology, technology, information, morphological word-formation,affixation, compounding,conversion, reversion, abbrivation.

Annotatsiya. Bu maqola o'zbek tiliga tarjima qilingan va bevosita o'zlashgan axborot texnologiya atamalari tahliliga bag'ishlanadi. Terminlarning tarkibiy-mazmuniy tahlili ikki til so'z boyligi orqali amalga oshiriladi. Ingiliz tilidagi kompyuter terminlaring ishlashi va so'z yasalish jarayonining o'ziga xos xususiyatlari tahlil qilinadi.

Kalit so'zlar: Atama, terminologiya,texnologiya, axborot, morfologik so'z yasalishi, affiksatsiya, birikma, konvertatsiya, qaytish, qisqartma.

Аннотация. данная статья посвящена анализу терминов информационных технологий, переведенных на узбекский язык и непосредственно принятых. структурно-содержательный анализ терминов осуществляется через лексику двух языков. Анализируются действие компьютерных терминов английском языке и особенности речевого процесса.

Ключевые слова: термин, терминология, технология, информация, морфологическое слово-образование, аффиксация, компаундирование преобразование, реверсия, сокращенное название

Introduction. By the end of the twentieth century, the rapid progress in the spheres of science and technology led to the phenomenon called 'information revolution'. Because of the dynamic development of science and technology, intense increase in the number of new terms were observed for new branches of knowledge. The branch of information and communication technologies is one of the most advanced in terms of innovations. the global nature of computerization has led to the internationalization of computer vocabulary. Many computers are

not only used in professional life, but also in everyday life. Consequently, many computer terms have transferred from the sphere of specialized language to that of ordinary language. As a result, computer slang is formed. The acquisition of computer vocabulary occurs simultaneously alongside the use of information and communication innovations. Many computers are not only used in professional life, but also in everyday life. Consequently, many computer terms have transferred from the sphere of specialized language to that of ordinary language. As a result, computer slang is formed. The acquisition of computer vocabulary occurs simultaneously alongside the use of information and communication innovations.

Material and methods. The relevance of the present study derives from the fact that computer terminology is not static. Instead, it is constantly in dynamic development, evolving and enriching itself with new terms. British English is constantly being enriched by computer-related Americanisms, but some computer terms have not yet been reflected in specialized dictionaries. Despite numerous academic works devoted to computer vocabulary and its translation (V. Akulenko, F. Baranov, I. Bolshakov,D. Crystal, N. Gritsak, V. Karaban, O. Medvid, Y. Pylypovych, R. Pronin, A. Savina, R. Syndega,V. Tabakanova, A. Fedorov, M. Chernyshov and others), structural differentiation of terms (D. Barannik, R. Dubuc, K. Gaivenis, T. Kiyak, Z. Kudelko, S. Pavel, E. Yenikieva, M. Kochergan, etc.),word-formation methods and term systems (N. Bezgholova, L. Verba, N. Vinogradova, M. Volodina, O. Galichkina, V. Danilenko, A. Nikolaeva and others), there has been no comprehensivestudy of computer terms in English based on their structural and semantic features. The purpose of this article is to expose, summarize and analyse the structural and semanticfeatures of computer terms in English. The object of the study is computer terminology in English. The purpose of this article is to expose, summarize and analyse the structural and semantic features of computer terms in English and Uzbek.

It is clear that a highly developed field has a large number of special terms. According to Kocherhan, changes in a terminological system occur under the influence of linguistic and extralinguistic factors. Linguistic factors include changes in the vocabulary of the language related to the tendency to unify, the systematics of the linguistic means, as well as variations of nominations with different motivations and tasks of emotional and stylistic expressiveness. Extralinguistic factors include changes in the world that are related to rapid development in various fields of science and technology and innovations in the cultural and social spheres and everyday life of mankind.

This term system is one of the youngest term systems, since its formation and development started at the end of the twentieth century, a period of rapid innovation in the field of information technology. Computer terms are words or phrases that have a specific, well-defined meaning in the field of information technology. An important feature of these terms is that they accurately express the

concepts, processes and names of things that are distinctive to information technology.

Results and discussion. Computer terms are also defined as lexical units characterized by the structural-semantic interdependence of their components, within which both information substantial and cognitive -figurative experiences in the field of informatics, computer technology and internet communication are actualized. There are two main approaches to exploring terms: normative and descriptive. The normative approach involves the study of terms as words (or phrases) of a specific sphere of use, which is the name of a specific concept and requiring definition. Thus, a term in its structural and semantic characteristics is different from common lexis. The descriptive approach involves the study of terms as any lexical unit with a special function. The computer term system consists of terms that can be divided into the following groups:

1. Terms that are correlated with common words. Such terms are formed by the fact that commonly used words acquire meanings specific to IT. In this case, t he term is a common word (for example, card, chat, break, drive, default, button, edit, copy, disable, page, account, alias, application, cookies, assembler, backdoor, cable, click, bus, bug).

2. General terms that function not only within the computer term system but also within other fields of science and technology (for example, the term driver, which in a computer context means the program that manages the input and output of information but in other fields of science and technology has dozens of meanings).

3. Special terms which are specific to computer only. Examples include terms such as cybersecurity, cybernetics, hardware, software, cyberprofilers, technomedia, e cabinet, e-money, webfare, cybercrook, cybernerd, e-surfer, shareware, subnet, ewallet, hyperlink, hypertext, cyberspace, microblog, cybercommuter. In such cases, the meaning of the word and the meaning of the term coincide, because the word serves only to express one special concept, that is, the term and the semantics of the word are adequate to the meaning of the term.

4. Terms that have two or more meanings in the computer industry. For example, the term 'server' is the name of a computer as a device to access the internet, as well as an application that provides access to the internet; the term 'display' as a verb means to display, to show, and as a noun it means a screen or monitor; 'format' means a standard menu and the command of formating; 'file' signifies a document, a stand alone unit of information, and a standard menu of applications responsible for file operations.

Conclusion. According to Baliuta and Enikiyeva, all terms are divided by their morphological structure into:

1. Simple (for example, file — a piece of information with a name; disk — a circular plate with a magnetic layer for storing information; program — a computer program; card — game, registration or credit (depending on context); button — a button on a system block; cable — a connecting cable; chat

— communication between computer users through the internet or other computer networks);

2. Complex (for example, hotlist — a list of addresses that need to be saved for the future; keyword — a main word; bottleneck — a critical element that limits system performance; desktop; workstation; firewall; chipset; database; bookmark; clipboard);

3. Terms, combinations of words (for example, burst speed — the highest speed at which a device can operate; fire button — the button to start a program; address map — a reflection of logical and physical addresses; code review inspection — a systematic and periodic analysis of code to find errors not found in the early stages of software development; garbage collection — an operation to delete unnecessary data; data type — data type in programming; protection fault — a general security error in all Windows programs; link editor — a system program that builds from object modules, project libraries, and libraries of translator absolute or portable boot module.

In conclusion, it can be said that the relevance of the present study derives from the fact that computer terminology is not static. Instead, it is constantly in dynamic development, evolving and enriched itself with new terms.

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