

LINGUISTIC ASPECTS OF CYBER COMMUNICATION IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES**Vokhidova Tamanno Saidjonovna**

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Abstract. This article is devoted to the study of linguistic aspects of cybercommunication in English and Uzbek, as well as Internet terms and their comparison. This study is carried out through a continuous selection of Internet terms from scientific articles, online dictionaries, and online communications between computer users. The author gives a classification of terms according to various parameters and conducts an in-depth analysis of borrowing, tracing and word formation of Internet terms.

Key words: cyber communications, Internet terms, typology, Uzbek and English languages, computer, user, linguistic aspects.

Introduction

Currently, the Internet has firmly entered not only the official, business, and scientific spheres of life, but has also become a necessary component of ordinary, everyday life in most countries of our planet. The Internet is one of the most dynamically developing areas of scientific knowledge, the terminology of which is in constant development, replenished with new terms at tremendous speed. There is no doubt that computerization and “internalization” have changed not only the type of information storage medium, but also the entire course of our lives, which is associated not only with the enormous achievements of our civilization, but also with a number of problems. In particular, the computer and the Internet play a special role in the life of the younger generation, which has both certainly positive and some negative aspects. On the one hand, the information space has expanded immeasurably, and access to information and the speed of obtaining it have increased many times, the international connections of the most ordinary Internet users are strengthening, on the other hand, there is a certain opposition between active Internet users and the rest of the population, especially the older generation. The problem of free time and the harmonious development of young people immersed in the Internet has arisen; the problem of protecting personal information is very important.

The first company in Uzbekistan that provided email services was created in 1992. Already in 1994, the first Internet providers appeared in Uzbekistan, which provided the entire range of Internet services, including the World Wide Web, and citizens of our country had the opportunity not only to visit foreign sites, but also to create their own Internet resources. On April 29, 1995, the national domain “sch” was registered and a domain appeared on the Internet map that directly relates to our independent state. Over the past decades, the “computer gap” characteristic of the CIS countries has been rapidly overcome[2].

Computerization and “internalization”, in addition to extralinguistic ones, have significant linguistic aspects. These include: the specifics of the process of borrowing computer vocabulary and Internet vocabulary; methods of entering lexemes and component nominations of a given layer of vocabulary into oral and written texts; differentiation of general and terminological vocabulary

of a given layer of borrowings; problems of translation and adaptation of English Internet vocabulary; the formation of appropriate terminology and specific slang, characteristic primarily of the younger generation.

Literature review

To date, serious research has been carried out in Russia and Uzbekistan on the problems of the formation, development and functioning of Internet terms works by O.V. Voron, L.K. Kondratyukov, V.A. Khomyakov, P.V. Likholtov, M.S. Shumailova, V.A. Sudotseva, O. Kaushina, R. Danierova, Ch. Makhkamova, etc.

However, there is no comparison of Internet terminological subsystems in English and Uzbek in the linguistic literature.

In the field of computer vocabulary, a distinction is made between the terminological component, which is subject to codification and mandatory lexicographic description, and the colloquial component, which, like all layers of colloquial speech, is characterized by ease, situationally, spontaneity, a certain automatism, and at the same time a focus on expression.

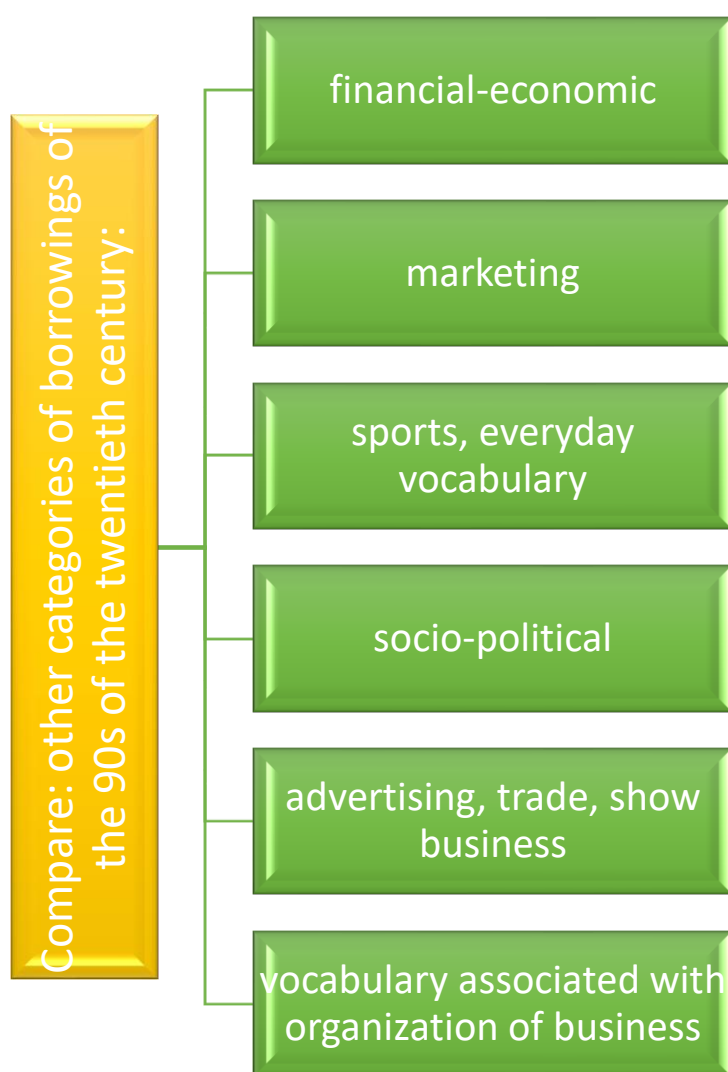
B.T. Umarov noted that “in the linguistic system we have a certain social value, something uniform and universally binding for all members of a given social group. But, like society, language is in constant flux” [1]. This is clearly confirmed by the latest wave of borrowings in the Uzbek language in terms of English Internet vocabulary.

Results and discussion

“Borrowing is an element of a foreign language (word, morpheme, syntactic construction, etc.), transferred from one language to another as a result of linguistic contacts, as well as the very process of transition of elements of one language to another... Borrowings adapt to the system of the borrowing language and often they are so absorbed that the foreign origin of such words is not felt by native speakers of this language and is discovered only with the help of etymological analysis. These are, for example, the old Turkisms in language: “bashmak”, “vataga”, “Cossack”. Unlike fully acquired borrowings, the so-called foreign words retain traces of their foreign origin in the form of sound, spelling, grammatical and semantic features that are alien to the original words. Foreign words relate mainly to special branches of knowledge or production (for example, “hippology” - the science of horses). Sometimes they denote concepts characteristic of foreign peoples or countries (ethnographies, regionalisms, exoticisms). Words of this kind are usually interpreted in special dictionaries of foreign words, some of them are included in general dictionaries.. At the first stages, borrowed words of a foreign language can be used in texts borrowing language as foreign inclusions, preserving their foreign appearance, and if they (usually as a manifestation of fashion) receive more or less regular use, then they are called barbarisms” [4]. The above quote, focused on the usual, “classical” type of borrowing, convincingly shows how unusual the process of borrowing Internet vocabulary was. Strictly speaking, it is impossible to equate computer vocabulary with Internet vocabulary. However, communication via the Internet is carried out primarily with the help of computers, currently it is a single system, therefore, as working terms, we use both of the above phrases as equivalent.

As a result of socio-economic transformations in the CIS countries in the last decades of the twentieth century, a new powerful wave of borrowings from English manifested itself in the so-

called “terminological explosion” (definition by L.B. Tkacheva). It was at this time that Internet terminology developed at an unprecedented pace, when the main composition of this terminological system was formed. However, this is characteristic not only of Internet vocabulary, but also of the entire array of borrowings since the late 80s. XX century “During the period of socio-economic reforms, the relationship between original and borrowed vocabulary becomes a subject of keen interest not only for linguists, but also for the entire population; it is natural that the processes of borrowing are studied especially actively, often from different positions, with different evaluative attitudes than before” [3]. It has now become indisputable that the vocabulary in question, together with the vocabulary of the Internet, represents a special, relatively closed subsystem



The conditions for borrowing all these layers of vocabulary in the era of change and breaking all stereotypes of consciousness, economics, education, and everyday life were the same, but the borrowing and assimilation of computer vocabulary (Internet vocabulary) differs in significant features. This is, first of all, the formation, along with terminological vocabulary, of a kind of computer slang, partly borrowed from the English language, partly formed in the recipient

language. The boom of English borrowings in Uzbek language requires both theoretical understanding and active lexicographic normalization [6].

The dictionaries “English- Uzbek Dictionary of Abbreviations of Telecommunications Terms” and “English -Uzbek Explanatory Dictionary of Terms for Operating Information Technology Systems” published in Uzbekistan reflect the richness of the new terminological layer of the Uzbek languages, as well as certain difficulties in the formation of new terms. The second of these dictionaries contains more than 2000 lexemes and compound nominations related to computer vocabulary. This is a very significant number, considering that the vocabulary of a regular newspaper is approximately 5,000 words. Nevertheless, lexicographic developments on Internet vocabulary are clearly not enough.

Of course, not all Internet users master the entire wealth of the new subsystem of vocabulary in the Uzbek languages, but the very fact of borrowing and assimilating such a huge lexical layer over the course of approximately one decade has no analogues in the history of language contacts.

In the practice of using computer vocabulary, certain mixtures of languages are observed, and in such manifestations that have not been noted before: the use in one text for example, journalistic of both assimilated and non-assimilated lexemes in written or oral form. For example: “Dad does not part with his laptop, filling the space on all sorts of fronts - from the banal ICQ to Skype” [7].

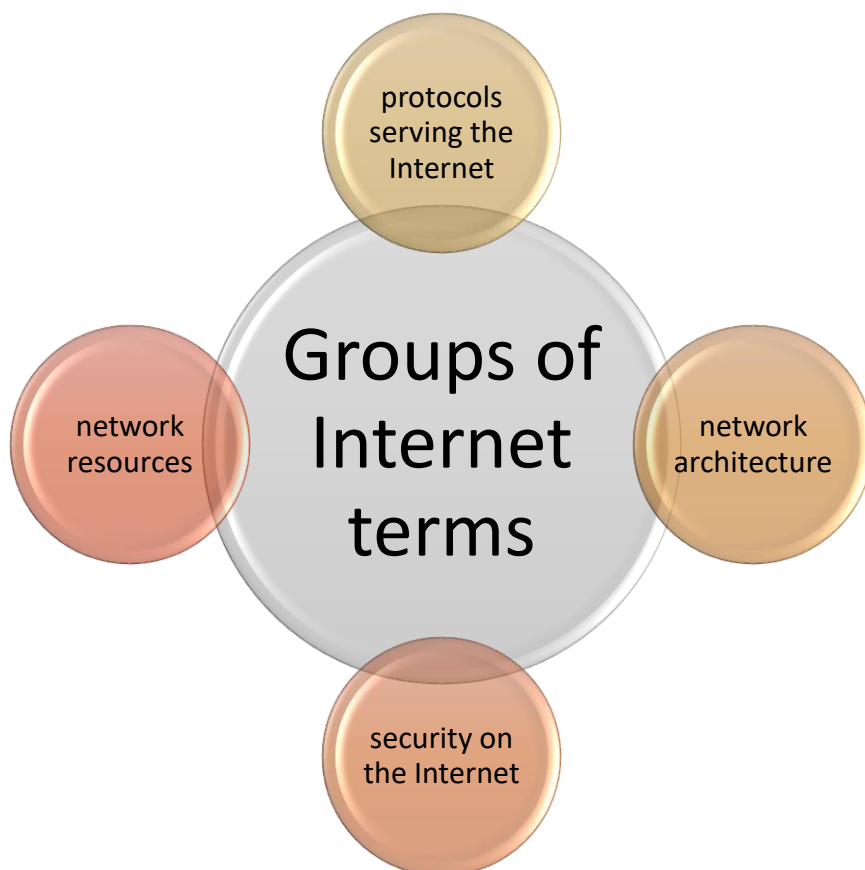
In relation to unassimilated lexemes, the traditional term “barbarisms” is applicable, however, from our point of view, it is more appropriate to call them English inclusions. Despite the fact that the lexemes of this layer of borrowings entered the Uzbek languages quite recently, the formation of certain paradigms is observed, for example, laptop - laptop - portable computer.

In the process of borrowing a foreign language lexeme, significant transformations of the semantic structure can occur in comparison with the donor language. An interesting example of this process is the lexeme hacker in Uzbek languages. Its first meaning in these languages was “computer pirate, hacker - computer hacker”. In English, this word is polysemantic; 9 meanings are recorded:

- 1) practical programmer;
- 2) a person who knows how to write non-trivial programs;
- 3) a programmer who can work very quickly;
- 4) a passionate system engineer;
- 5) a specialist in a specific system;
- 6) an expert in any field;
- 7) a person who likes to act bypassing any rules and restrictions;
- 8) computer hacker;
- 9) a keen programmer.

Thus, only the 7th and 8th meanings of this lexeme in English have negative connotations, and in the Uzbek languages this lexeme is acquired in a narrow, special, and clearly pejorative meaning, however, in youth jargon a positive use of this lexeme is possible : “Well, you're a real hacker” meaning “a passionate or skilled programmer” [5].

The terminological component of the Internet vocabulary is its most essential, semantically defined, “strict” part. Based on the functional principle, the following groups of Internet terms are distinguished:



The content of these sections is the same for all languages, but its linguistic support varies significantly, especially in languages of different systems, such as the Uzbek language. It is the subject of a separate linguistic study, as is the study of computer slang, the study of which is relevant not only in the linguistic itself, but also in the sociolinguistic aspect. Thus, the vocabulary of the Internet is not only a factor in significant changes in the entire modern civilization, but also a testing ground for testing existing linguistic concepts and forming new ones.

Within the framework of this study, the question of the relationship between the sublanguage of science and technology and the general literary language seems important. The sublanguage of science and technology arises and develops on the basis of the national common literary language. The relationship between the sublanguage of science and technology and the general literary language is usually considered as a relationship between a system and a subsystem i.e. as the relationship between the literary language and its functional variety - the sublanguage of science and technology [4].

Terms constitute the most regulated part of the vocabulary of a language, in a certain sense the most artificial, deliberately created and providing for regulation.

Internet terminology - the most significant, informative, codified part of the sublanguage of computer science and computer technology - has historically developed and developed precisely as a semantic variety of the sublanguage of computer science based on its terminology. At the same

time, the Internet acquired its own individuality, becoming part of a single information structure, as a result of which some terminology experts involved in the sublanguage of information science and computer technology began to talk about the emergence of Internet terminology within this sublanguage [5].

As for the most key lexeme for this terminology system, the Internet, the English spelling of this word has been replaced by the Cyrillic spelling. In oral speech, this word is more often used as a declension: Internet, Internet, etc., which indicates its complete assimilation by the Uzbek language and the peculiar duality of this lexeme: it is not only a term, but also words with meaning; LAN-Local Area Network - administration architecture - is a commonly used, and high-frequency, word. In Uzbek publications, the spelling of this word in Cyrillic also predominates.

Here are examples of the specifics of transferring Internet terms in the Uzbek language:

WWW (literally: “a web stretched throughout the world”) – to‘r, o‘rgimchak to‘ri, umumjahon computer tarmog‘i; butun jahon bo‘yicha tarqalgan va telefon hamda optik tolali liniyalar, har qanday axborotni o‘zaro al-masha oladigan katta miqdordagi computerlar majmui;

E-mail (Electronic mail) - electron quti;

E-mail address - electron quti manzili;

E-mail password - local tarmoqlari;

Virus - viruslar;

Firewall – qo‘riqlash tizimi;

Virus searching programm - viruslarni izlovchi dastur;

Virus scanning - viruslarni tasvirga olish;

Virus diagnostics - viruslarni aniqlash;

Antivirus programs - antivirus dasturlari;

Trojan Horse Virus - Trojan oti virusi;

printable page - bosib chiqariladigan varoq.

Many English lexemes are included in the Uzbek language as direct borrowings, undergoing only phonetic and graphic assimilation:



L.P. Krysin calls non-assimilated lexical units, or barbarisms, barbarisms the initial stage of borrowing [6]. However, as a result of the latest wave of borrowings, this initial stage seems to be omitted; the lexeme is assimilated extremely quickly, and very often in the unassimilated form of web, www, Windows, Excel, Pentium, etc. The partially mastered borrowed word web is found quite often in the literature, but at this stage we find it difficult to say which spelling will be fixed in the language, since at this time both variants occur equally regularly. In general, it should be noted that the processes of mixing languages are currently extremely active, both in oral communication and in written form.

CONCLUSIONS

Of great interest are peculiar addition models in which the first component is an English graphic abbreviation, and the second is one of the borrowed and fully assimilated foreign language

lexemes, for example: IP address, RTF file, HTML format, e-mail address. If the processes of computerization and the introduction of the Internet for most countries occurred in principle the same way, then in the linguistic aspect the assimilation of this vocabulary proceeded in accordance with the typological features of the given language. On the other hand, since the source of borrowing was the English language, a language of predominantly analytical structure, then with a high degree of probability it is possible to predict the growth of the phenomena of analyticism in the Uzbek language.

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