

LINGUISTIC ASPECTS OF LEARNING INTERNET VOCABULARY

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ABSTRACT

This article is devoted to the study of Internet terms, their comparison in English, Russian and Uzbek languages. This research is carried out by means of a continuous selection of Internet terms from scientific articles, online dictionaries, and online communications of computer users. The author provides a classification of terms according to different parameters and conducts an in-depth analysis of borrowing, tracing and word formation of Internet terms.

Keywords: Internet terms, typology, Uzbek language, computer, user.

INTRODUCTION

At present, the Internet has firmly entered not only the official, business, 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, with new terms being replenished with great speed. There is no doubt that computerization and "internetization" have changed not only the type of information carrier, but also the entire course of our life, 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 undoubtedly positive and some negative aspects. On the one hand, the information space has expanded immeasurably, and the access to information and the speed of its receipt has increased many times, the international ties of the most ordinary Internet users are strengthening, on the other hand, there is a certain opposition of active Internet users to 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 to provide e-mail services was established in 1992. Already in 1994, the first Internet providers appeared in Uzbekistan, which already provided the entire range of Internet services, including the World Wide Web, and the citizens of our country were able not only to visit foreign sites, but also to create their own Internet resources.

On April 29, 1995, the national domain "uz" was registered and a domain appeared on the Internet map that directly relates to our independent state. Over the past decades, the "computer lag" characteristic of the CIS countries has been rapidly overcome.

Computerization and "internetization", in addition to extralinguistic, have significant linguistic aspects. These include: the specifics of the process of borrowing computer and Internet vocabulary; ways of entering into oral and written texts of lexemes and compound nominations of this layer of vocabulary; differentiation of general and terminological vocabulary of this layer of borrowings; problems of translation and adaptation of the English vocabulary of the Internet; the formation of appropriate terminology and specific slang, characteristic primarily of the younger generation.

To date, serious research has been carried out in Russia and Uzbekistan on the formation, development and functioning of Internet terms (works by O.V. Voron, L.K. Kondratyukov, V.A., V.A. Sudotseva, O. Kaushina, R. Danierova, Ch. Makhkamova and others).

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

In the field of computer vocabulary, a terminological component is distinguished, subject to codification and a mandatory lexicographic description, and colloquial, which, like all layers of colloquial speech, is characterized by ease, situationality, spontaneity, a certain automatism and, at the same time, an attitude towards expression.

L. V. Shcherba noted that "in the language system we have a certain social value, something common and generally binding for all members of a given social group. But, like society, language is in constant motion "[1. C. 427]. This is clearly confirmed by the latest wave of borrowings in the Russian and Uzbek languages.

"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 into another. Borrowings are adapted to the system of the borrowing language and often they are so assimilated that the foreign-language origin of such words is not felt by the speakers of this language and is revealed only with the help of etymological analysis. Such are, for example, the old Türkisms in the Russian language: "shoe", "gang", "Cossack" ... In contrast to fully assimilated borrowings, the so-called foreign words retain traces of their foreign language origin in the form of sound, spelling, grammatical and semantic features that are foreign to the primordial words. Foreign words mainly refer to special branches of knowledge or production (for example, "hippology" - the science of horses). Sometimes they denote concepts characteristic of foreign peoples or countries (ethnographisms, 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 the texts of the borrowing language as foreign language inclusions, preserving their foreign language appearance, and if they (usually as a manifestation of fashion) receive more or less regular use, then they are called barbarisms "[2, p. 1419-1421].

The above quotation, focused on the usual, "classic" type of borrowing, convincingly shows how unusual the process of borrowing Internet vocabulary was. (Strictly speaking, it is impossible to equate computer vocabulary and Internet vocabulary. However, communication via the Internet is carried out primarily with the help of computers, at present 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 LB Tkacheva). It was at this time that an unprecedented rate of development of Internet terminology took place, when the main composition of this terminological system was formed. However, this is typical not only for the vocabulary of the Internet, but also for the entire array of borrowings since the end of the 80s. XX century "During the period of socio-economic reforms, the ratio of the original and borrowed vocabulary becomes the subject of heightened interest not only of linguists, but of the entire population, it is natural that the processes of borrowing are studied especially actively, often from different positions, with different, than before, evaluative attitudes" [3, c. 3]. Now it has become indisputable that the vocabulary under consideration, together with the Internet vocabulary, is a special, relatively closed subsystem (compare other categories of borrowings of the 90s of the twentieth century: financial and economic, socio-political, sports, everyday vocabulary; vocabulary associated with organization of business, marketing, advertising, trade, show business). The conditions for borrowing all these layers of vocabulary in the era of changes and breaking all stereotypes of consciousness, economics, education, and everyday life were the same, however, borrowing and mastering computer vocabulary (Internet vocabulary) has significant features. This is, first of all, the formation, along with the terminological vocabulary, of a kind of computer slang, partly borrowed from the English language, partly formed in the language-recipient. The boom of English borrowings in Russian and Uzbek requires both theoretical comprehension and active lexicographic normalization.

The dictionaries The Anglo-Russian-Uzbek Dictionary of Abbreviations for Telecommunications (Tashkent, 2007) and the "English-Russian-Uzbek Explanatory Dictionary of Terms of Information Technology Operating Systems" (Tashkent, 2009), published in Uzbekistan, reflect the richness of the new terminological layer of the Russian and Uzbek languages, and also 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 when you consider that the vocabulary of an ordinary newspaper is about 5,000 words. Nevertheless, lexicographic developments in the lexicon of the Internet are clearly insufficient.

Of course, not all Internet users own all the wealth of the new vocabulary subsystem in the Russian and Uzbek languages, but the very fact of borrowing and assimilating such a huge lexical layer for about one decade has no analogues in the history of linguistic contacts.

In the practice of using computer vocabulary, certain confusion of languages is observed, and in such manifestations that were not previously noted: the use of both assimilated and non-assimilated lexemes in written or oral form in one text (for example, journalistic). For example: "Dad doesn't part with his laptop, filling up the space on all sorts of fronts - from banal ICQ to Skype" (Prestige. 2010. No. 13. P. 26). In relation to unassimilated lexemes, the traditional term "barbarism" is applicable, however, from our point of view, it is more appropriate to call them English-language inclusions.

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In the process of borrowing a foreign-language lexeme, significant transformations of the semantic structure can occur in comparison with the donor language. The most interesting example of this process is the lexeme hacker in the Russian and Uzbek languages. Its first meaning in these languages was "a computer pirate, a cracker - a buzguni computer."

In English, this word is polysemantic, 9 of its meanings are fixed: 1) a practical programmer; 2) a person who can write non-trivial programs; 3) a programmer who knows how to work very quickly; 4) a keen system analyst; 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 cracker; 9) a keen programmer.

Thus, only the 7th and 8th meanings of this lexeme in English have negative connotations, and in the Russian and Uzbek languages this lexeme is mastered in a narrow, special, and clearly pejorative meaning, however, in youth jargon, a positive use of this lexe is possible. we: "Well, you're a real hacker" in the meaning of "keen or skilled programmer."

The terminological component of the Internet vocabulary is the most essential, semantically defined, "strict" part of it. By the functional principle, the following groups of Internet terms are distinguished: 1) protocols serving the Internet; 2) network resources; 3) network architecture; 4) Internet security. The content of these sections is the same for all languages, but its linguistic support varies significantly, especially in multi-system languages, such as Russian and Uzbek. It constitutes the subject of a separate linguistic study, as well as the study of computer slang, the study of which is relevant not only in the linguistic, 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 the testing of existing linguistic concepts and the formation of 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 to be important. The sublanguage of science and technology arises and develops on the basis of the national general literary language. The relation between the sublanguage of science and technology and the general literary language is usually considered as the relation between the system and the subsystem, i.e. as the relation of the literary language and its functional variety - the sublanguage of science and technology [4].

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

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

the same time, the Internet acquired its individuality, becoming part of a unified information structure, as a result of which some terminology specialists dealing with the sublanguage of informatics and computer technology began to talk about the appearance of the Internet terminology within this sublanguage [5, p. 51].

As for the most key token for this term system, the Internet (Internet), the English spelling of this word has been supplanted by the Cyrillic spelling. In oral speech, this word is often used as a declined word: the Internet, the Internet, etc., which testifies to its complete assimilation by the Russian language and to the peculiar duality of this lexeme: this is not only a term, but also (an suzi); LANLocal Area Network - the architecture of administration - a common word, and a high-frequency word in use. In Uzbek editions, the spelling of this word in Cyrillic also prevails.

Let us give examples of the specifics of the transmission of Internet terms in Russian and Uzbek languages: WWW (literally: "web stretched all over the world") - the World Wide Web, or the Network, denoting the main information resource of the Internet. This term in the Uzbek language is designated as 3 double v. The term "Internet" itself in Uzbek terminology has the following meanings: тур, ургимчак тури, умумжахон компьютер тармоги; бутун жахон буйича таржалган ва телефон хамда оптик толали линиялар, модемлар ва б. билан узаро боғланган, хар кандай ахборотни узаро алмаша оладиган катта микдордаги компьютерлар мажмуи; E-mail (Electronic mail) – электронная почта, электрон кути; E-mail address – адрес электронной почты – электрон кути манзили; E-mail password – пароль электронной почты – электрон кути пароли(шартлари); локальные сети - локал тармоклари; Virus – вирусы – вируслар; Firewall – брандмауэр – кўриклиш тизими; Virus searching programm – программа поиска вирусов- вирусларни изловчи дастур; Virus scanning – сканирование вирусов – вирусларни тасвирга олиш; Virus diagnostics – диагностика вирусов – вирусларни аниклаш; Antivirus programms – антивирусная программа – антивирус дастурлари; Trojan Horse Virus – Троянский вирус – Троян оти вируси; printable page – распечатываемая страница (прил., сущ.) – босиб чиқариладиган варак.

Many English lexemes are included in the Russian and Uzbek languages as direct borrowings, undergoing only phonetic and graphic assimilation: browser - браузер, click - клик, chat - чат, forum - форум, host - хост, traffic - трафик.

Unassimilated lexical units, or barbarisms, LP Krysin calls the initial stage of borrowing barbarisms [6, p. 76]. However, as a result of the action of the last wave of borrowings, this initial stage seems to be omitted, the lexeme is learned extremely quickly, and very often in an unassimilated form (web, www, Windows, Excel, Pentium, etc.).

The partially mastered borrowed word web (web) occurs in the literature quite often, but at this stage we find it difficult to say which spelling will be fixed in the language, since at this time both variants are found equally regularly. In general, it should be noted that the processes of mixing languages are currently extremely active, both in oral communication and in writing.

When assimilating Internet terms, there are a number of cases of derivational onion, for example: programmable – программируемый – программалашувчи; compatible – совместимый – кушилувчи; interpretation – интерпретация; hashing – хэширование – хашлаш.

However, according to our observations, direct borrowing (in assimilated or non-assimilated form) or syntactic tracing takes place much more often, as can be seen from the above examples. 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 completely assimilated foreign language tokens, for example: IP-адрес, RTF-файл, HTML- формат, e-mail-адрес.

If the very processes of computerization and the introduction of the Internet for most countries occurred in principle the same, then in the linguistic aspect, the assimilation of the specified vocabulary proceeded in accordance with the typological features of the given language. On the other hand, since the source of the borrowing was the English language, the language of a predominantly analytical system, then with a high degree of probability it is possible to predict the growth of the phenomena of analyticism both in the Uzbek and Russian languages.

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