

THE INTEGRATION OF IT TERMINOLOGY INTO UZBEK: BORROWING, ADAPTATION AND TRANSLATION PROBLEMS

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Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada IT terminlarning o'zbek tiliga kirib kelishi, ularning fonetik va morfologik moslashuvi hamda tarjima jarayonidagi muammolar tahlil qilinadi. Raqamli muhit ta'sirida yuzaga kelayotgan kod-aralash nutq va terminlarni standartlashtirish masalalari yoritiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: IT terminlar, o'zlashma, moslashuv, tarjima muammosi, kod-aralash nutq.

Аннотация. В статье рассматривается проникновение IT-терминов в узбекский язык, их фонетическая и морфологическая адаптация, а также проблемы перевода. Освещаются вопросы смешанной речи и стандартизации терминологии в условиях цифровой среды.

Ключевые слова: IT-термины, заимствование, адаптация, перевод, смешанная речь.

Abstract. This article analyzes the entry of IT terms into Uzbek, their phonetic and morphological adaptation, and translation challenges. It highlights code-mixed speech and the issue of terminology standardization in the context of digital communication.

Keywords: IT terms, borrowing, adaptation, translation issues, code-mixing.

Introduction. The development of information technology is fundamentally changing not only the spheres of economics and education, but also the language system. In recent years, hundreds of new terms related to the IT field have appeared in the Uzbek language. Most of these terms are borrowed directly from English. This process, from a linguistic perspective, creates problems of borrowing, adaptation, and translation.

The purpose of the article is to analyze the process of integrating IT terms into the Uzbek language, to identify their adaptation to the language system, and to identify difficulties in the translation process. As a task, the methods of terminological penetration, their linguistic adaptation, their role in coded-mixed speech, and the need for standardization are considered. Today, words like computer, file, server, browser, online, offline, login, password, platform are widely used in everyday speech. The adoption of these terms without translation led to their rapid popularization. In linguistics, such a process is called lexical borrowing. Borrowed terms are adapted to the phonetic laws of the Uzbek language: file - file, browser - browser, online - online. In addition, they are actively used in the grammatical aspect: files, from the computer, to the browser. This indicates that borrowed words are integrated into the language system.[1]

At the same time, some words, despite attempts to translate them, are not used in practical speech. For example, such variants as "computing machine," "world network," although found in official texts, are practically not used in everyday communication. The reason is the factor of brevity and convenience. The widespread use of IT terms has

led to the emergence of code-mixed speech: "Download the file," "Login to the site," "We made the project a depot." This situation is characterized by the use of elements of two languages in one sentence. The main problem in the translation process is that many IT concepts do not have exact equivalents in the Uzbek language. For example, terms like framework, cloud, database, hosting require explanatory translation. As a result, specialists prefer to maintain their original form. Digital education, the Internet, social networks, and the speech of young people are key factors accelerating this process. Since IT industry representatives directly use English terminology, these words quickly become popular.[2] The penetration of IT terms into the Uzbek language causes significant changes not only in the lexical layer but also in semantic and stylistic aspects. Some words were initially used in narrow spheres, but today they have transitioned into common speech and are acquiring a broad meaning. For example, the term "platform" originally meant a technical support, but now it is used in the meaning of social networks, online education systems, trading platforms, and even political arena. This shows the process of semantic expansion of terms.

Also, some IT terms began to be used metaphorically. For example, the word "network" denotes not only a communication system but also a set of connections between people. Words like "profile," "channel," "status" have also acquired new, figurative meanings in everyday speech.[3] IT terms are especially actively used in the speech of young people. Because they are constantly interacting with the internet, social networks, and digital devices. As a result, English terms are harmonized with Uzbek sentence structure, forming a new speech model. For example: "Send link," "Share post," "Write comment." This process is interpreted in linguistics as the expansion of coded-mixed speech.

In addition, the penetration of IT terms into written language is also observed in official documents, educational materials, and mass media. In textbooks, manuals, and online courses, many terms are used without translation. This indicates the lack of a unified terminological standard. One source uses "database," another uses "database." [4] The issue of translation is also one of the important problems. When translating some terms completely, their original meaning is lost or becomes unclear. For example, while scientifically correctly translating "cloud computing" as "cloud computing," it is practically not used in practical speech. Therefore, many prefer the original English form. Although this process has a positive impact on the development of the Uzbek language, it also raises some concerns. Excessive and disorderly use of terms can negatively impact the normative system of the language. Therefore, the scientific organization of terminology, the creation of dictionaries and the development of a unified standard is one of the urgent tasks. Thus, IT terms form a new lexical layer in the Uzbek language. They adapt phonetically, morphologically, and semantically, becoming an integral part of the language system.

Conclusion and practical recommendations. The introduction of IT terms into the Uzbek language is a natural and inevitable process. This process enriches the language and expands the possibilities of expressing modern concepts. However, the issues of translation and standardization require a scientific approach.

As practical recommendations:

- Development of short and convenient Uzbek alternatives to IT terms;
- Creation of terminological dictionaries;
- Implementation of a unified terminological approach in the education system;

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