

PENETRATION OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY TERMS INTO UZBEK VOCABULARY

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Annotatsiya. Maqolada IT terminlarning o'zbek tiliga kirib kelishi, ularning fonetik, morfologik va semantik moslashuvi hamda ijtimoiy omillar ta'sirida keng qo'llanishi tahlil qilinadi. Kod-aralash nutq va terminlarni standartlashtirish masalalari yoritiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: IT terminlar, leksik o'zlashma, fonetik moslashuv, kod-aralash nutq, raqamli diskurs.

Аннотация. В статье анализируется проникновение IT-терминов в узбекский язык, их фонетическая, морфологическая и семантическая адаптация под влиянием социальных факторов. Освещаются вопросы смешанной речи и стандартизации терминологии.

Ключевые слова: IT-термины, лексическое заимствование, фонетическая адаптация, смешанная речь, цифровой дискурс.

Abstract. This article examines the entry of IT terms into Uzbek, their phonetic, morphological, and semantic adaptation, and their spread under social influence. It addresses code-mixed speech and terminology standardization.

Key words: IT terminology, lexical borrowing, phonetic adaptation, code-mixed speech, digital discourse.

The rapid development of information technologies is having a strong impact on world languages. At a time when such concepts as computer, internet, software, mobile applications, and artificial intelligence have become an integral part of human life, language is also adapting to these changes. The Uzbek language is no exception. In recent years, many terms related to the IT sphere have entered the Uzbek dictionary and are actively used not only in the speech of specialists, but also in everyday communication. Purpose of study. This article aims to analyze how IT terms enter and integrate into Uzbek vocabulary, focusing on borrowing, adaptation, translation challenges, and the need for terminology standardization in the digital age.

Historically, the Uzbek language has adopted many words from Arabic, Persian, and Russian. Scientific and technological progress of each period introduced new concepts, and the language was enriched by their adoption. Today, since English is a leader in the field of science and technology, it is this language that is also the main source of IT terms. Such words as computer, file, internet, server, browser, online, offline, login, password, platform are used naturally in Uzbek speech. These terms enter the language not through simple translation, but as a direct borrowing. For example, the English word "file" is pronounced as "fayl" in Uzbek. "Online" is adapted as "online,"

"browser" as "browser," "computer" as "computer." This phonetic adaptation is carried out in accordance with the sound system of the Uzbek language. At the same time, these words freely accept Uzbek grammatical suffixes: fayllar, komputerdan, brouzerni are clear examples of this. This situation shows that borrowed words are fully integrated into the language system.[1] IT terms not only introduced new words, but also expanded the meaning of some existing ones. For example, if the word "program" was previously used in the sense of a plan or order, now it is mainly used in the sense of "software program." The word "network" means a concept related to the Internet. The word "platform" refers to a field of digital services. Consequently, the influence of the IT sphere is not limited to the lexical layer, but also changes semantic processes.[2]

The main reasons for such rapid assimilation are associated with socio-cultural factors. Firstly, IT subjects have been widely introduced into the education system. Such areas as programming, web design, and cybersecurity are taught based on English terminology. Students accept these terms without translation. Secondly, the internet and social networks deliver English terms to users every day. Thirdly, code-mixed speech is widespread among young people. For example, phrases like "Upload the file and drop the link" sound natural in everyday communication. This situation shows that the language is adapting to modern communicative needs. [3]

At the same time, the issue of standardization of terms is also relevant. Some experts suggest Uzbek alternatives instead of foreign words. For example, there are such options as "computing machine" instead of "computer," "world network" instead of "internet." However, such long and complex variants are rarely used in practical speech. People prefer short, convenient, and internationally recognized terms. This raises the question of a balance between language purism and communicative convenience.[4]

IT terms have significantly enriched the vocabulary of the Uzbek language. New phrases have appeared, for example, such expressions as internet speed, mobile application, email, digital platform, online service are widely used. The Uzbek language is gaining the ability to express modern technological concepts. Some experts believe that the proliferation of English words threatens the purity of the language. However, historical experience shows that the Uzbek language has always developed in connection with other languages. Each period brought its own terminology. Today, IT terms are also the result of such a natural process. They do not weaken the language; on the contrary, they expand the possibilities of expressing new concepts. In the future, such areas as artificial intelligence, blockchain, cybersecurity, cloud technologies will develop further, and new terms related to them will also enter the Uzbek language. Over time, these words also become natural and turn into a simple layer of vocabulary.

In conclusion, the introduction of IT terms into the Uzbek language is a requirement of the times and a natural linguistic process. This process is carried out through phonetic, morphological, and semantic adaptation. Education, the internet, youth culture, and digital services are accelerating this process. Importantly, these borrowings enrich the language and adapt it to the requirements of modern communication.

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