

Place of Extralinguistic and Linguistic Factors in Developing the Terms of Information and Communication Technology

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ABSTRACT

The article emphasizes that two factors play a major role in the changes taking place in the lexical layer of linguistics, including the terminological lexicon of information and communication technology. These are extralinguistic and linguistic factors. Using classification and comparison methods, these factors were analyzed on the example of information technology terms.

Keywords: Term, extralinguistic factor, linguistic factor, communication, globalization, national language.

INTRODUCTION

Since the beginning of the 20th century, many inventions and discoveries have been made in almost all areas of science and technology. By the middle of the century, there was a need to automate computational work that required a lot of labor and willpower from a person, to create such complex and expensive devices as calculating machines, and humanity has done this with honor. Today, computers have been used not only for simple calculations, but also for performing such universal tasks as transferring information, fully ensuring communicative relations between people, and managing society and production.

Language is such a gift that it serves people gratuitously. Its functions cannot be equated with anything. The secrets of its

emergence, development and improvement processes still remain elusive to us. Terminology, which is considered one of its rich layers, in particular, the ICT terminological system, is no exception. The emergence and development of language occurs in parallel with society. This includes political and social processes within society, words and phrases adopted from foreign languages, scientific and technical progress, and international relations between other peoples and states.

Also, demographic changes occurring in countries, the increase in the number of speakers of a particular language, the distribution of the population across territories, the social structure of society, cultural ties, writing traditions, and regulatory and legal documents published in the field of language are of particular importance in the improvement of languages.

In linguistics, it is emphasized that two factors play a major role in changes in the lexical layer, including the terminological lexicon. These are extralinguistic and linguistic factors.

All national languages, regardless of which system they belong to, are influenced by these two factors. In some of our literature, this is considered external and internal factors, and it applies to all levels of the language. For example, in the improvement of the terminology of the old Uzbek literary language, in its rise to a higher level, the role of external influence, that is, extralinguistic factors, along with the internal laws of the language, was significant. Every existing language communicates and develops with other languages.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

In this research the methods of comparative analysis, as well, the classification and description methods.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

It is impossible to explain either the extralinguistic factors or linguistic factors first happen in the development of the language. In some cases the former, in other cases the latter can happen first. They develop intertwinedly like two growing trees. We will

prove it with an example, with the introduction of the first generations of computers in our daily life, the term *dastur* (software –eng; программа –rus.) began to be used in the following meanings:

1. Sequence of instructions to algorithm of computers (order, classification or operations). The program shows the way, the order, the information, functions, as well the results in the computer. The operation system of the computer accepts the programm in the form of order of the operating machine. Developing the programm in the machine language is an uncomfortable and effort-demanding process, for this reason, the human creates the programm in one of the programm languages, then the computer itself transfers it into the machine language.
2. An objective form of presenting a set of information and commands intended for the operation of computers and other computing devices to obtain a certain result.

Later the terms began to appear, such as *dasturlash* (programming –eng, программирование –rus); *dasturiy ta'minot* (software –eng, программное обеспечение –rus); *dasturlash tili* (programming language –eng, язык программирования –rus). These terms appeared as a result of extralinguistic factors. In addition, the terms *dasturchi*, *komputerchi*, *prodvayderchi*, *kserokopiyachi* were formed with the help of the affix “-chi”.

In this regard, the changes, which are happening in the all spheres of the republic, and the improvement of international relations with a lot of foreign countries greatly influenced on the Uzbek language, its lexicon and terminology in a short period of time. Of course, in the globalization era, the enrichment and development of the lexicon and word stock of a particular language is not limited to only inner opportunities of the language. It is natural that our language is enriching with foreign words and terms as a result of extralinguistic factors, because these terms enter the language together with the concepts they denote. It means that the necessity factor should be taken into the consideration.

In the development of the terminology, the role of Russian-international terms together with the original Uzbek lexical units were of great importance. This case is seen especially in the terminological system of natural sciences.

In the formation and enrichment of the terminological systems of the Uzbek language, borrowed words have an important role. This process is being carried out by borrowing the terms from other languages or using calques of foreign terms.

In the globalisation era and XXI century, in which the internet entered our lives, the terminology of Uzbek language in independence period is experiencing complex developmental processes. Rapid development of current Uzbek terminology led to the enrichment and improvement of the vocabulary stock. The prestige of borrowed words, as well as, native words are at the same level. The importance of borrowings in the enrichment of the language can be seen in the example of internet terms. The research results showed that the terminology of the internet include 54% borrowings, in particular, 31% Russian and 23% English words.

In the terminology, the new words and terms, such as, “kursor” –cursor, “lazer” –laser, “kreker” –cracker, “audit” –audit, “liniya” –line, “chat” –chat, “broker” –broker, “login” –login, “sensor” –sensor, “forum” –forum, “fleshkarta” –flashcard, “faks” –fax, “operator” –operator, “onlayn rejim” –online regime, “onlayn muloqot” –online conversation appeared.

Let's analyze some terms:

Kross (to cross) – is a simple type of communication device that is derived from the English word “to cross”, and the connection is made using communication cords or connectors.

In addition, this term means in sports: running over obstacles or racing competitions (ski cross, motorcycle cross); in football: passing the ball from the sidelines to the penalty area; in boxing and kickboxing: a blow delivered with the right hand, in left-handed boxing with the left hand over the opponent's hand.

Similarly, in the current era of Internet development, the term “account” is considered a familiar and understandable term not only for industry representatives, but also for every Internet user, while the term “driver” continues to be absorbed into the public.

Every person encounters and uses the term “biometrics” in the process of obtaining a passport. The terms “site” and “flash drive” are also terms that have a fairly high and understandable scope of use among the people. The analysis of terms has shown that our life today cannot be imagined without information technology terms. Life concerns, especially social relations, are becoming more colorful, easy and convenient with the participation of ICT. Over time, units introduced from other languages may lose their novelty and become absorbed into the structure of this language, but this will take a lot of time. If the transfer of borrowings to another language, its methods and reasons are extralinguistic in nature, then their linguistic practice in another language is intralinguistic in nature. They are seen as laws that determine the development of the vocabulary of all languages. The influence of the relationship between language and society, language and consciousness, language and thinking on the structure of the dictionary, leading to certain changes in the structure of the dictionary, the stratification of lexical units in terms of modernity, historicity, expressive-stylistic aspects, and their organization into certain thematic and lexical-semantic groups are characteristic of all languages. Changes in the social system in society, the development of science and culture, and innovations in scientific and technical progress also find their expression in the lexical layer of a particular language. The lexical layer is considered a structural element that is prone to rapid change compared to other levels of the language. Words and expressions that express concepts about events and news occurring in life, science, are constantly being formed in the language. In order to express new objects and concepts using linguistic units, new words and expressions are created on the basis of existing language materials in order to meet the needs of society. As a result, the meanings of existing words in the language expand, change, words pass from one language to another as required by socio-historical conditions, and a new lexical layer begins to form. A new lexical layer in the language - neologisms - arises on the basis of external (extralinguistic) and internal (linguistic) factors. Linguistic factors - factors arising from the structural and systemic properties of the language. For

example, let's pay attention to the term "mouse", which is currently gaining popularity in ICT terminology. The main meaning of the term contains the meaning of "animal", "child of a mouse". In ICT, it means a small device that manages data, the meaning of "mouse" has completely disappeared. Only the fact that the device resembles a mouse in shape was the basis for giving it such a name. Similar shifts in meaning have occurred in lexical units such as space, memory, client, command, open, close, send, turn on, turn off. These are facts that prove that the internal possibilities of every language, including Uzbek, are limitless, and that linguistic units are elastic.

Non-linguistic factors (extralinguistic factors) are strong factors that influence the development of a language, as well as its integral part, the ICT terminological system, from the outside. The existing socio-political system, the mentality of the people, national values, scientific and technological progress, literature and art, culture, etc. have long served as factors influencing the language. If we list these factors, we see that the development of science and technology is in a leading position in enriching ICT terminology. On the other hand, there is also the issue of creating ICT terms using linguistic and extralinguistic methods, promoting them and introducing them into the language. This work is not within the power of a group of linguists or specialists in the field. It is carried out by the entire people, the general public. The media can take the lead in this regard.

During the period of independence, the maintenance of official business papers in the state language led to the formation of many new Uzbek neologisms. New Uzbek alternatives to words such as справка, характеристика, акт, инструкция, отчет, протокол, договор, which were used until now, they now replaced with: справка– ma'lumotnoma, характеристика– tavsifnoma, tavsifnoma; акт– dalolatnoma, инструкция– yo'riqnoma, raport – bildirish, bildirishnoma; протокол– bayonnoma, majlis bayonnomasi; резолюция – munosabat belgisi, контракт – shartnoma, etc. Currently, in our country, in connection with the emergence of market relations and the development of banking, along with new words - neologisms, adopted from Germanic and Romance languages through the

Russian language, a number of neologisms formed on the basis of the internal capabilities of our language have also become widely used. General Turkic words and words formed on the basis of the internal capabilities of the Uzbek language constitute their own layer of the language. Our language is also enriched by words imported from Uzbek dialects, and from related Turkic national languages, which also increases the capabilities of its own layer. Not only the Uzbek language, but also all languages around the world change, develop and enrich their lexical layer through both internal and external factors.

The intensification of scientific and technical relations established by scientists of the Republic of Uzbekistan with scientists from leading institutions of developed countries of the world, the establishment of joint research on current scientific issues, the study or advanced training of young talents at prestigious foreign universities and institutes contribute to the convergence and enrichment of the terminological system. The direct import of many terms from Western languages, especially English, into the current Uzbek terminology is noteworthy. It should be noted that the principle of expressing concepts related to foreign languages based on its own internal capabilities is leading in the system of Uzbek terminology. During this process, some of the foreign borrowings are replaced with their Uzbek counterparts or translated (calked). This method is distinguished by its extreme convenience and productivity in naming new concepts. Since there is no alternative to certain concepts in the Uzbek terminology system, the possibility of expressing them with one word is limited. Explaining or describing a foreign concept using several words contradicts the requirements of terminology. In such cases, Russian-international terms are readily adopted into the Uzbek language in the same form as they are in the donor language.

Based on changes in the development of society, the development trend of world science changes in each period. If in the 20th century most scientific research was carried out within the framework of one discipline, today in the 21st century this trend has changed, and there is a great need for scientific research at the intersection of several disciplines. Because some of the

problems that arise in human life today cannot be solved within the framework of only one science, it requires the cooperation of several sciences. Therefore, today, special attention is paid to the issue of interdisciplinary integration in world science. It is from this perspective that new scientific directions and disciplines are emerging in Uzbekistan at the intersection of several sciences. In particular, this integration is more clearly manifested in the cooperation of linguistics with other fields than in other sciences. This phenomenon can be explained by the socialization of language. Of the newly emerging disciplines, computer linguistics is directly related to our scientific work.

Therefore, the development of information technologies and language is of great importance in the development of society. This provides a great foundation for the development of the state and society, as well as for the development of information technologies and linguistics. In general, language and information technologies are one of the most ancient social phenomena of mankind. With the emergence of man, the need for communication arose in them. Language provides a person with the opportunity to exchange information (communicatively). Information technologies are now much more popular in social life than in other areas. A person turns to other areas only at a certain time, he speaks the language of this area only at that time, and this language becomes an everyday activity only for these employees. Accordingly, new words and expressions that have come into existence as a result of discoveries made and teachings created in these areas are used almost exclusively within this area and do not become as popular among the people as information terms. From this point of view, information serves as one of the main factors in the development of language compared to other areas. It seems that the integration of language and information technologies plays a very important role in the development of the state and society. In this regard, the issue of information linguistics, the development of its research area, and the training of scientific and pedagogical personnel in this field is of particular importance. Currently, a tendency towards the formation and development of a new direction in the Uzbek language – information linguistics – can be observed. This is

completely different from the current computer linguistics, corpus linguistics, and is characterized by the fact that it mainly includes ICT terms.

The rapid development of science, technology, and production, the processes of globalization and integration taking place in the developed countries of the world, the entry of languages into close contact with each other, have created the basis for the enrichment of their lexical fund. Indeed, it is simply impossible to imagine today's life without modern information and communication networks, in particular the Internet, and the system of terms used in this field. The Internet terms that have entered the Uzbek terminology are mainly loanwords, and it is justified to divide them into two groups: overlay, paket, peydjing, trakt, petebayt, ping, piksel, plugin, gigabayt, terabayt, exabayt, kross-brauzer etc., which were directly borrowed from English, and yakor, massiv, magistral, shlyuz, shrift, adaptatsiya etc., which were borrowed from Russian. Here, we note that it is possible to recommend using the lexemes langar instead of yakor, to'g'on instead of shlyuz, harf instead of shrift, and shoxyo'l instead of magistral. In the current state of Uzbek terminology, we witness the side-by-side use of original and loanwords. This process testifies to the contradiction between the norm in the previous terminology system and the new lexical unit, the "struggle for survival". Naturally, linguistic life, speech practice, and time will show which of the competing terms will take its rightful place in the terminology of the Uzbek language. In some situations, when a concept is expressed in two terms, namely native and borrowed (Russian-international), the preference is undoubtedly given to the Uzbek term - *tilshunoslik* (*lingvistika*), *nazoratchi* (*inspektor*), *qalam haqi* (*gonorar*), *nizom* (*ustav*), *giyohvandlik* (*narkomaniya*), *zahira* (*rezerv*), *tenglik* (*paritet*), *hokim* (*mer*), *jarroh* (*xirurg*), *sil* (*tuberkulez*), *dorishunos* (*farmatsevt*), *dorishunoslik* (*farmatsevtika*), *tasnif* (*klassifikatsiya*), *imlo* (*orfografiya*), *qatag'on* (*repressiya*), *sayyora* (*planeta*), *tirkama* (*pritsep*), *tovon* (*reparatsiya*) etc. A certain group of borrowed terms, subject to the laws of the Uzbek language, adapts to its phonetic and grammatical characteristics. Currently, the rapid development and innovation taking place in

the fields of science and technology are having a positive impact on various aspects of the activities of the population of the republic. New technical means are being mastered based on the latest successes and achievements of science and technology. The terminological lexicon, which denotes the names of these technical and technological means, is becoming a worthy contribution to the enrichment and expansion of the vocabulary of the Uzbek language day by day. Based on this, it should be noted that the Uzbek terminology of the period of Independence is at the starting point of its path to self-determination. It is developing, improving and expanding on the basis of the experience accumulated over the years as an important area of Uzbek linguistics.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it can be said that linguistic and non-linguistic factors participate together in the development of the national language, including the national literary language, one of which creates conditions for the other, both of which serve as a single mechanism. The relationship between language and society, language and consciousness, language and thought requires this. There is no pure language in the world that consists only of its own linguistic units. Linguistic units adopted from other languages are different from the lexical units that have existed in a particular language for a long time, both extralinguistic and intralinguistic.

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