

# Factors of mastering of terms of information and communication technologies and difficulties of application of terms in practice

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**Abstract:** ICT terms are a relatively new field for the Uzbek language, which has entered the Uzbek lexicon through Russian and directly through English. Therefore, most ICT terms have features specific to English lexicon. The article describes in detail the factors of language acquisition related to language, views within the language system, their causes and conditions of acquisition, lexical innovations, their causes, difficulties in the process of acquisition.

**Key words:** ICT terms, direct and indirect assimilation of ICT terms, lexicon, word acquisition, conditions of acquisition.

Language is flexible, has influencing factors. Vocabulary is the area of language that has the easiest change process and can respond most quickly to extra linguistic changes. In it, external interactions make the most changes. It is therefore almost easy to explain all the changes in it. L.P. Speaking about the conditions of mastering, Krysin said that reading, translating and interpreting foreign press, scientific and journalistic literature, participation in international conferences, symposiums, communication in the process of developing joint technical and scientific projects and other activities to master foreign language vocabulary and terminology creates a favorable environment. The reasons for mastering words in a foreign language have always been in the focus of linguists, and it is of a synchronous nature. The main factors are the integration of countries and nations, the spread of the material culture of one nation to another, mass bilingualism, the expansion of the use of foreign words in their communication, direct communication between people of different nationalities, the dominance of some languages over others (cultural, religious), scientific, economic, etc.), the occurrence of a particular cultural influence.

D.S. Lotte points out that there are several factors to this and divides them into two main categories: language-related and non-language-related factors. L.P. Chrisin, in turn, states that the causes of assimilations depend on internal and external factors. The external extra linguistic reasons for the transition of words from one language to another are the existence of more or less close political, economic, and cultural ties between peoples. It is known that the dictionary is the most open area for all types of external influences, which reflects all the changes in the social life of society. Yu.S. According to Sorokin, "the lexicon of a language changes not only gradually and continuously, but continuously. This happens when there are external and internal conditions associated with the process, that is, when there are significant and profound socio-cultural changes in the intensive period of social life.

ICT terms are a relatively new field for the Uzbek language, which has entered the Uzbek lexicon through Russian and directly through English. Therefore, most ICT terms have features specific to English lexicon. It has been decades since the first computers were created, and the last generation of computers has been around for a long time, during which time computer language has gone beyond the scope of professional use and into the everyday speech of language owners. Today, to be a socially active and demanding specialist in any field, ICT requires a high level of qualification, which requires knowledge of the basic concepts of the ICT system. In addition, the language bases of the vocabulary of new directions and specialties (manager, dealer, marketer, promoter), new types of sports activities (bowling, cricket, snowboarding) represent Anglo-American terminology, which provides the penetration of English into public speech. By studying the problems of the influence of the external socio-economic, political and other relations of society on the process of word acquisition in languages, L.P. Krysin suggests that the most

typical form of such influence is the acquisition of the concept of naming, as well as the names of objects, which belong to the field of electronic technology, which is one of the most important fields today.

In the field of ICT, the functional diversity of computer subsystems and the origin of lexical units that provide these devices and their functions depend on the English language and are used directly in Uzbek: display - "external computer device for displaying graphic and textual information" ; controller - "hardware designed to control the operation of a particular installed or peripheral device."

Moreover, the equivalent of the lexical units naming a new concept will not exist in the host language, and the host language will gradually begin to accept words by comparing them with existing names. In this case, the deletion of the pair is done by semantic and stylistic differentiation of synonymous pairs, for example, hard drive - hard drive. L.P. Chrisin argues that "the reasons for such word acquisition should be sought not only outside the language, i.e. the influence of external social relations on the acquisition process - but also in the intelligible interpretation of new terms in the language".

M.A. noted that there are linguistic and extra linguistic factors in the process of direct and indirect assimilation of ICT terms from English to other foreign languages. Breyter, U. Vaynrayx, D.S. Scientists like Lotte have pointed out.

Extralinguistic factors in the process of learning ICT terms are generally recognized as follows:

- change the role of the subject in a changing society (computer - computer);
- development of economic, political and social relations between the states;
- The process of globalization and computerization in the world;
- cultural influence of countries on each other, in particular, the influence of fashion on foreign culture;
- Conditions of acceptance of linguistic culture, new words of social strata;
- the expansion of the culture of other countries in certain social strata;
- increase in the number of people who study English and speak it (currently English is taught at all levels of education);
- The emergence of international words in the foreign language layer.

The language-related factors of word acquisition are usually in sync with the views within that language system, their causes and learning conditions, lexical innovations, their causes, and learning conditions. The needs of the language system only motivate the search for new nominations, and the fact that the search process is outside this system depends only on extralinguistic grounds. However, the nature of the process of selection and assimilation of lexical assimilation words is determined in all macrosystems of language. In particular, it is determined by the internal features of the Uzbek language and its microsystems, ie the specific features of the source language and the host language. In this regard, ICT terms learned from English are usually easier to adapt to the Uzbek lexical approximation, depending on the language system. This is due to the fact that the Uzbek language has words related to various fields of Russian.

Linguistic factors in the development of ICT terms include:

1. the tendency to eliminate polysemy and homonymy of the original word in the host language;
2. the need to elaborate on the concept;
3. express positive / negative connotative meanings in the host language;
4. the tendency to form words that are similar in the host language to be understandable;
5. nomination of a new thing, concept or event;
6. lack of appropriate understanding in the language of the recipient;
7. The stylistic effect of the word assimilation according to the principle of expressiveness.

D.S. Lotte also suggests a tendency to use a single desirable word instead of a descriptive phrase for lexical reasons: "sequence of frames in a presentation" - a slide show; "Network packet analyzers" - sniffers; "junk e-mail message" - spam, etc.

Yu.K. Another factor in Volokhov's mastery is the acquisition of a general term for the narrowly meaningful nouns that exist in the language. For example, a laptop - a laptop.

We can cite a number of factors as the main factors in the direct and indirect assimilation of English ICT terms into the Uzbek language.

First, the development of economic, political and social relations between the states after the independence of Uzbekistan has been identified as one of the main tasks of the country's policy. As a result,

Uzbekistan has gradually learned its relations with countries near and far in several areas, such as regional, socio-economic, humanitarian, strategic. As a result, as a result of the introduction of innovative investments of partner countries in these areas in Uzbekistan, more attention was paid to the field of information technology, and English ICT terms entered the lexical system of the Uzbek language.

Second, the process of globalization and computerization continues today in the world. In the 21st century of science and technology, new technologies are being created to meet human needs and convenience, and many areas are being robotized. In this process, ICT terms automatically enter the social life of all countries.

Third, most of the terms that refer to the names of computer devices that form the basis of ICT terminology are created in English. This is because the world's first electronic calculator was created at the University of Pennsylvania in the United States. Therefore, as a result of the use of computer technology in our country, the terms denoting the name of its devices have also entered our language and are widely used. In this process, and sometimes even today, such terms have been introduced from English into Uzbek precisely through the Russian language.

Fourth, English has been used in the world community as the world's main language of communication for the last 30 or 40 years. Any new subject in the field of information and communication technologies, created recently, is given an English name. These technologies are entering Uzbekistan as a result of various social, economic and cultural ties and are becoming more widely used. However, the nomination of such terms is not an alternative in the Uzbek language and is being introduced into our language in accordance with the laws of phonetic, graphic, semantic adaptation to the Uzbek language. In this process, we can consider the terms that come into our language as direct assimilation.

Fifth, as in many other languages, some ICT terms in Uzbek have neither an alternative nor a synonym. This process also leads to the direct introduction of English ICT terms into the Uzbek language. Sixth, over the past 10 years, the volume of research in the field of terminology in the Republic has increased significantly. In these studies, issues such as terminology, terminology, and terminology were studied, and in most cases the idea of treating the term as a term and assimilating the term independently and adapting it to the lexical system of the language was put forward. As a result, the number of assimilation terms is growing not only in the field of ICT, but also in other areas. Similar cases are factors in the adaptation of English ICT terms to the Uzbek lexical system.

At this point, we would like to focus on the sixth factor among the factors mentioned above. Here we would like to comment on the tendency to leave terms in any field as a term and to assimilate them directly into the language. True, as we have pointed out in the above chapters, we have recognized that a term is a lexical unit that belongs to a particular field and represents only the nomination of a concept belonging to that field. Sectoral terms include terms created to express a particular concept or process from other fields in addition to terms relevant only to that area. For example, deck is a term only in the field of shipbuilding. The term economics is applied not only to the field of economics, but also to other fields, including linguistics. For example, linguistic economics is linguistic economy. At this point, we would like to draw attention to one aspect, rather than introducing terms related to any field directly into the lexical system of a language, and propose a tendency to try to find alternatives to certain terms in that language. This, in turn, eliminates the difficulty of applying the terms in practice. The reason is that we believe that research on any terminology should aim to overcome the difficulties encountered in the process of using terms related to this field by representatives of other fields. In this regard, we also found it necessary to make suggestions and recommendations to overcome the difficulties in the practical application of ICT terms from English to Uzbek.

H. Dadaboev in his pamphlet "Modern Uzbek lexicography and terminology" makes the following comments on the terminology of the Uzbek sphere today:

- 1) "There are different approaches to how to accept and master the terms of science and technology, which are rapidly entering from foreign languages;
- 2) dialects and dialects of the Uzbek language with ready-made words in the vocabulary are used in the expression of a certain thing, concept, event, along with the native language;
- 3) the participation of word-forming affixes in the formation of terms in the Uzbek language is effectively used;

4) serious attention is paid to the formation of terms using the types of kalka;  
5) When none of the above methods are available, foreign language terms are included in the system of Uzbek terminology. We see the proof of the latter idea in the use of terms related to ICT and modern pedagogical technologies, computers, the Internet.

The scientist also raises the following issues for Uzbek terminologists:

- 1) the absence of a proportional variant of some terms of a general nature;
- 2) unsatisfactory regulation and harmonization of terms in different fields of science and technology;
- 3) to allow spelling confusion in the use of terms;
- 4) lack of management and control over the process of compiling and publishing various types of terminological dictionaries;
- 5) the lack of a methodological manual and a periodical bulletin, which ensures the accuracy of the terms used in different areas;
- 6) unsatisfactory theoretical research on terminological vocabulary, especially on scientific and technical terms of the Independence period;
- 7) the absence of a governing body specifically dealing with terminology, etc.

We also support these approaches of H. Dadaboev and emphasize that the above should be taken into account in the process of adaptation of English ICT terms to the lexical system of the Uzbek language. This is because terminology must have specific requirements for the practical application of terms in each field. According to Sh.N. Lawyer AS Pigolkin and linguist EMSmorgunova developed the following requirements for the use of terms in the text of the law:

- 1) in the texts of the law it is necessary to use terms that clearly reflect the legal concept it expresses: not to use vague and ambiguous terms;
- 2) the terms should be used in a sense known to all;
- 3) the terms used in the text of the law should be simple and understandable to all;
- 4) it is necessary not to use obsolete and inactive terms in the literary language;
- 5) the terms of bureaucratism should be abandoned;
- 6) it is expedient to use more well-known terms in the texts of the law;
- 7) when drafting laws, special attention should be paid to maintaining the unity and stability of legal terms;
- 8) be able to use legal terms methodologically correctly. (This implies the transfer of meaning to legal terms, their neutrality without expressing a positive or negative meaning);
- 9) abbreviations should be used as little as possible in draft laws;
- 10) special attention should be paid to the preservation of the unity of terms of co-origin (co-occurrence).
- 11) it is necessary to pay special attention to the fact that the terms are too short.

We can conclude from the above-mentioned ideas of Sh. Kuchimov that the sectoral terms should be simple and understandable not only for the representatives of this sphere, but also for the representatives of other spheres.

Given that in today's XXI century of science and technology, information and communication technologies have penetrated into every sphere of social life, the terminology of this field should be clear not only to experts in the field, but also to other professionals, to put it simply. Taking into account these aspects, we have created the following typology of difficulties related to the practical application of terms in the field of ICT, in particular, the terms of mastery:

- 1) lack of knowledge and skills in the field of ICT in ordinary people (not ICT specialists);
- 2) spelling errors on terms directly and indirectly learned from English;
- 3) errors in pronunciation of ICT terms;
- 4) the user of the term is ignorant of the basic meaning associated with the assimilation term;
- 5) the occurrence of cases of narrowing and expansion of meaning in the terms of assimilation over time and their absence in practice;
- 6) the existence of cases of positive or negative dyeing, assuming a methodologically portable meaning, rather than a neutral meaning of the terms of assimilation.

Thus, the linguistic and extralinguistic factors of the acquisition of English information and communication technology terms in the Uzbek language include the development of science and technology, the process of globalization, the absence of alternatives or synonyms of the English ICT term in the Uzbek language.

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