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International Terms In Modern Linguistics

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ABSTRACT

Based on etymology, lexical material from international borrowings and the rapid development of information technologies, make possible to study and analyze the importance of the terminological potential of the English language in the field of ICT and emphasizes the importance of studying modern trends in the emergence and implementation of new ICT terms in the scientific-technical field and the information space.

Keywords: ICT, blending, PC, compounding, automation.

Introduction

The modern world of high technology could not have come about without the invention of the computer. Computers are used throughout society for the storage and handling of data—from secret governmental files to banking transactions to private household accounts. Computers have opened up a new era in manufacturing through the techniques of automation, and they have enhanced modern communication, systems. They are essential tools in almost every field of research and applied technology, from the construction of models of the universe to the production of tomorrow's weather reports, and their use has in itself opened up new areas of conjecture. Database services and computer networks make available a great variety of information sources.

Computers come in a wide range of sizes. Supercomputers analyze massive, complexly interrelated sets of data. For example, they solve problems in aerodynamic design of supersonic aircraft, predict the weather, and come up with new designs for disease-specific drugs. Mainframe computers and their smaller cousins, minicomputers, are the workhorses of commerce and industry. These centralized machines maintain records, calculate payrolls, and analyze statistics, among many other jobs.

In accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures for the further development of the Uzbek language and improvement of language policy" dated October 20, 2020 No. PD-6084, which provides for: a complete transition to the Uzbek alphabet based on the Latin alphabet, the creation of a new generation of educational and terminological dictionaries, the compilation of a dictionary of borrowed words from foreign languages, the preparation of an explanatory dictionary of international terminology elements, the publication of ten branch linguistic and terminological dictionaries to enrich the vocabulary of the Uzbek language, the article shows, that the explanatory dictionaries of Uzbek linguistic terms should be supplemented with new international terms that had not previously been found in them. The inclusion of terms in new editions of dictionaries reflecting both universal phenomena inherent in world languages and the specific features of the Uzbek language is also justified. For this purpose, new nominations of linguistic terms were presented and an explanatory terminology list was developed. In addition, during the study, as problems related to linguistic terminology were identified, specific solutions have been proposed, which is confirmed by the publication of numerous articles by the author in leading national and international scientific journals, which serve as the theoretical basis of this work.

METHODOLOGY

Compounding - joining two or more existing words together to make one word. The term c o u c h   s u r f i n g (and related forms couch surf, couch surfer) meaning travelling on a budget, using a broad network of contacts in order to get overnight accommodation for free first appeared in 2004 with the launch of website www.CouchSurfing.org, the brainchild of American web consultant, Casey Fenton. Although the capitalized variants CouchSurfing and CouchSurfer are registered trademarks of the website, the lower case variants, either as open or closed compounds, are now regularly used. And also in education teachers use www.create.cahoot.it play interactive games with students [1]. The name of the site was originated from the aim of the online site. Teachers create quiz-questions beforehand every lesson in order to make the lesson more interesting [2].

Abbreviations: Acronyms or Initialisms Acronyms and initialisms are both abbreviations made from the first letters of a group of words, the former are said as a single word while the latter are spelt out. There is a tendency in the present world to use abbreviations as self-dependent words and replacement of expressions by another more simple and understandable combination of words and letters. Acronyms An acronym w y s i w y g (meaning 'what you see is what you get') in this case it's not spelt as it sounds [3].

Initialisms are widely spread among ICT terms. Starting from WWW World Wide refers to all the public websites or pages that users can access on their local computers and other devices through the Internet. These pages and documents are interconnected by means of hyperlinks that users click on for information. Some words aren't really acronyms, but are just shortened versions that are quicker and easier to say, such as 'hi-tech' for high technology. As for, w i-f i - wireless fidelity - sometimes it is written with a hyphen, sometimes not. It is an implementation of IEEE wireless communication standard 802.11. Technically, it's standard ensuring that equipment works on a wireless network. It's an analogy with 'h i-f i', for high fidelity, that used to be common for recording some years ago. It's an interesting usage because it shows the return of a word that everybody thought had gone completely out of date - 'wireless'. It's used now for all sorts of applications - TV remotes can be talked about as wireless, if you control your garage door, it's a wireless control, mobile phones are sometimes referred to as wireless and GPS, satellite things

in your car. Has a lot of associated terminology, of course, wi-fi is just one word of many that has come into usage in the last few years talking about the way in which we cope with the Internet. Have a look at F A Qs, you've seen them a thousand times on computer screens (they are computer text files containing a list of questions and answers, especially basic stuff on newsgroups where you want to find a quick reply) [4].

Conversion - using a word from one part of speech in another part of speech. Although S M S is an English abbreviation, the more common word in everyday use is text. This is a new word that has undergone a further change, by acquiring a new part of speech. So the noun t e x t has taken on a specific new meaning relating to mobile phones, and then has also become a verb. This is a very common phenomenon in language change when words acquire new functions, sometimes without even changing their spelling, that's why practically each described computer term undergo this way [5].

In the dictionary of linguistic terms by O.S. Akhmanova, as well as in electronic sources, mainly in English, one can see jargonisms that have entered the Russian language. As an example, here are some terms that contain elements of jargon.

Book-flood is the name of a program aimed at developing reading skills among English language learners as a second language, the essence of which is to read a very large number of books (literally "book flow"). Flood (flood) — in written communication on social networks, it is understood as an attack by mass sending thousands of messages aimed at accounts, content or computers. Hate speech (Russian: hate speech) — originally appeared as a political and youth term, later it was adopted in linguistics as a term for discursive analysis. Trolling — this term first appeared as an Internet jargon with the meaning "intrigue, provocation", and subsequently began to be considered in network communication as a term related to speech strategies [5].

In this way, we propose, in connection with the transition of the Uzbek language to the Latin script, to enrich the Uzbek terminology of linguistic terms with international units on a legal basis and gave examples of some terms.

Digraph (from Latin. di- "two" + graph "letter, letter") – writing two letters to indicate one sound. After the transition of the Uzbek language from Cyrillic to Latin, the

use of digraphs began. For example: instead of the Cyrillic "H", the Latin digraph CH is used, instead of "Sh" – SH.

Digram (from Greek. di- "two" + gramm - "letter, letter") is essentially the same as digraph, that is, writing two letters to denote one sound, but etymologically the term goes back entirely to the Greek language [6].

Trigraph (from Greek tri - "three" + gramm - "letter", "I write") – the designation of one phonemic sound using three letters. Examples: 1. tch [ʧ] – catch, 2. dge [ʤ] – bridge, 3. sch [ʃ] – schedule. Since native Uzbek speakers are actively learning English, and the processes of integration of English and Uzbek languages in international relations are intensifying, the study of these key terms is becoming particularly relevant [7].

Graffiti – [it. graffiti <graffiti – "scratched"] – in ancient times meant drawings and inscriptions made with paint or scratched on walls. In sociolinguistics, it is interpreted as street writing. The term is found in English textbooks for the 9th grade of secondary schools in the Republic of Uzbekistan [8].

A diacritic mark is an additional mark placed above a letter that changes its pronunciation or performs a phonetic function. For example: a dot ( ) in the letter "i" in Uzbek.

Autobiography – (Russian autobiography; from Greek auto – "himself", bio – "life", graph – "write, depict"; English autobiography). From the Greek language. It means "writing about yourself." This is a summary of the life, activities and creativity of a certain person. In Uzbekistan, along with the transition to the Latin script, literary works in English are also being actively studied. This term is not included in the dictionary of linguistic terminology by A. Khodzhiev, but is present in the dictionary of linguistic terms by T. V. Zherbilo. A literary genre has formed around this term – autobiographical works. In Uzbek, Russian, and English literature, many authors have worked in this genre: Chulpon, A. Kahkhar, L. N. Tolstoy, J. J. Rousseau, and others. The study of this term gives not only an idea of the linguistic concept, but also contributes to a deeper understanding of the fiction of these languages [9].

CV (Latin curriculum vitae – "life path") is literally close to the concept of "autobiography", but is an internationally recognized a document containing your full name, education, professional experience, scientific achievements, language skills, and recommendations. In Uzbekistan, a CV is in demand for employment in joint ventures, and it is also necessary for young people to enroll in prestigious foreign universities. Résumé – although the term is not a basic one in linguistics, it is widely used in linguodidactics and scientific articles. It is a short, one-page written document that is of great importance when applying for a job in the United States and Canada [10].

Essay (French essai – "summary", Rus. An essay is a summary on a free topic. In the world of linguodidactics, it is most often used as an exercise for the development of written speech. In Uzbekistan, the essay has become widespread, especially in the format of writing contests. communication - recently, with the development of information technology, many new terms have entered linguistics. The youth of Uzbekistan gets the opportunity of virtual communication and making friends in the Internet space thanks to modern software products. Thus, the complete transition of the Uzbek language to the Latin script creates conditions for the development of Uzbek as a full-fledged Internet language in the future, as well as for reflecting in the language the latest changes and additions taking place in world linguistics. When it comes to the phenomenon of borrowing linguistic terms, it is difficult to single out the priority of one foreign language. Since all borrowings strengthen the metalanguage of linguistics and contribute to further standardization and convergence of terminology between languages.

CONCLUSION

Throughout its history, the term has been considered by scientists from different points of view. Despite a large number of works on terminology, many problems concerning the term are still unsolved. No researcher has a monopoly on truth, so terminological work must continue. Terminology as a special field of knowledge is attracting more and more attention from researchers. This is explained by the international nature of modern scientific knowledge, caused by the processes of integration and, as a result, the desire to unify terms as a way to overcome language barriers in various spheres of socio-linguistic activity. Linguistic terminology reflects the conceptual apparatus of various national scientific traditions, linguistic trends and schools, as well as the linguistic theories of individual authors.Terminology as a special field of knowledge attracts all more attention from researchers. This is due to the international the nature of modern scientific knowledge, caused by the processes integration and, as a result, the desire for the unification of

terms as a way overcoming language barriers in various areas of socio-cultural activities.

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