

INFLUENCE OF WORDS FROM THE FIELD OF “IT” ON THE UZBEK LANGUAGE AND ITS LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS

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ANNOATION:

This article discusses the IT, one of the most relevant and rapidly evolving fields today, and its impact on linguistics. The article also gives the initial meanings of words in the field of IT and their stages of development.

KEY WORDS: development, vocabulary, word meaning, expand, narrow, the informational, the expressive, the directive, the phatic, the aesthetic

The twenty first century is a technological and technological improvements century. Without any shadow of a doubt, it can be mentioned that the technological tools have changed humans' life considerably. One can face up any kind of technological tool in a life, even sometimes without analyzing it. People watch TV, listen to a radio, work on computer, log on the internet, use various types of robots to the clothes or to wash the dishes, even to cook meal. All mentioned above need technology to have a good result. So, people try to develop new machines, equipment and ways of doing things that are based on modern knowledge about science and computers. Having these knowledge makes people having the new words and terminology which is based on the new sphere of life like, computer, internet, site, log in, log on, update, internet resource, virtual life etc. Moreover, having the new electrical appliances gives new sphere of life.

IT – means “information technologies” and myriad people prefer to use the phrase in short form. Information Technologies is a study or use of electronic processes and equipment for storing information and making it available. As technology is being increased, new vocabulary words have been coming to uzbek language. Moreover, some words and phrases have been taking extra meanings to the previous meaning of it. For example: the uzbek word “yuklab olmoq” in English “download” is used in IT sphere, however, it was used in another meaning like “carrying the luggage”, “narsalarni aravaga yuklamoq”. Furthermore many other new words and phrases have appeared in the language like, “avtomat”, “noutbuk”, “kabel”, “ulanish (this word also have lost its primary meaning, as connected to the internet. Actually “ulanish” means connecting one thing to another, but the word shows hidden meaning when it is used in IT field)”.

The main technical means of information technology are non-organizational means of communication - telephone, teletype, telefax and many other words and phrases. Although information technology has existed at different stages of human development, a distinctive feature of modern information society is that for the first time in the history of civilization, the energy expended on knowledge and production is converted into energy, raw materials and consumables. We can say without hesitation that this situation is globalization and the globalization is becoming wider. So, linguoculturology is a current sphere of many scientists. V. A. Maslova, who has created serious research in the field of linguoculturology, divides the development of this field into 3 stages:

- 1) the creation of the first research that led to the formation of science (the work of linguists such as V. von Humboldt, E. Benvenist, L. Weisgerber, A.A. Potebnya, E. Sepir);
- 2) separation of linguoculturology as a separate field;
- 3) developmental stage of linguoculturology

Language plays an important role in people's lives. It is a social phenomenon. One of the main objectives of language is to communicate with people and to understand them. In fact, we use language in many different ways, some of these are, the informational, the expressive, the directive, the phatic, the aesthetic. We use language and that language is a part of society.

Actually, any language fluctuates according to, the nature of the society, what kind of people, and their attitudes. People use language according to their situation. [1.222]

The expansion of the social functions of the language influenced the use of words in the socio-political, ideological, economic, cultural and other spheres, and as a result of the stylistic use of the word, the following changes occurred the transition of stylistically limited words to a neutral layer, the stylistic limitation of a neutral language, the transition of stylistically limited words to another field. Analysis of the language composition of the Uzbek language in the period of independence showed that the expansion of the language functions of the language is a key element in its vocabulary content. [3.5] It is important to note that changes have occurred in various spheres of society, as a result of which the expansion of the social function of the Uzbek language was influenced mainly by the lexical layer of the language, such semantic changes as meaning, transition, expansion / narrowing of the meaning of the word. The influence of the expansion of the social functions of the Uzbek language on the development of the word meaning was compiled by Z.M.Marufov in a 2 volume dictionary of the Uzbek language in English (1981) which contains more than 60,000 words and phrases. Comparing the meanings of a 5 volume Explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language (2006-2008) which contains more than 80,000 words and phrases edited by A.Madvaliyev the meaning of some words has expanded, and some have narrowed the meaning and have been observed in various social spheres.

As a result of the development of science and education in our republic, 54 (4.4%) biology, 49 (4%) history, 37 (3.02%) zoology, 33 (2.7%) linguistics, and 19 (1.55%) literature, 18 (1.5%) for chemistry, 9 for mathematics, 29 (2.4%) technical, 21 (1.7%) vocabulary, 9 (0.73%) philosophy, 8 (0.65%) physics, 6 (0.5%) astronomy, 6 (0.5%) of geography and 4. (0.32%) of anatomy 4 (0, 32%) of pedagogy, 4 (0.32%) physiological, 2 (0.16%) geological, 2 (0.16%) geometry and 2 (0.16%) medical biology, 2 (0.16%) and publications in perspective, 2 (0.16%) in psychology, 1 (0.08%) pedagogical psychology, 1 (0.08%) in pharmacology of an active role in the content of vocabulary. [3.5]

It can be analyzed that technical word changing and development increased for 2.4 % and this a considerable result for the linguistics of uzbek.

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