The structural characteristics of computer terms in the English and Uzbek languages

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ABSTRACT

The article is devoted to the study of the structural and formational characteristics of computer terms in English and Uzbek languages. The peculiarities of the word-formation process and the functioning of English and Uzbek language computer terms are analysed.

Key words: terms; terminology; IT; English; Uzbek; structural analysis; morphological word-formation; affixation; compounding; conversion; reversion; blending; abbreviation

INTRODUCTION

The emergence and evolution of specialized terms is directly related to the intensity of how a particular field of science and technology develops. It is clear that a highly developed field has a large number of special terms. According to Kocherhan , changes in a terminological system occur under the influence of linguistic and extralinguistic factors. Linguistic factors include changes in the vocabulary of the language related to the tendency to unify, the systematics of the linguistic means, as well as variations of nominations with different motivations and tasks of emotional and stylistic expressiveness. Extralinguistic

factors include changes in the world that are related to rapid development in various fields of science and technology and innovations in the cultural and social spheres and everyday life of mankind. In particular, Kizil notes that extralinguistic factors that influence the development of the computer term system include informatization, the computerization of English-speaking societies and the entire world community as a whole, the creation and dissemination of the internet sphere and cyberspace, as well as the processes of globalization, the expansion of English, the priority of the linguistic coding of concepts and the realities of computer-mediated realias by its means. Thus, language reflects the changes taking place in the surrounding world. Terms can only exist as a component of a term system. Shelov states that a term system is based on the classification of a system of concepts of a certain, already-formed sphere of knowledge. This term system is one of the youngest term systems, since its formation and development started at the end of the twentieth century, a period of rapid innovation in the field of information technology.

METHODS

For the study, the structural characteristics of computer terms were highlighted. At this stage, the following methods were used: the sampling method, word-formation analysis (to distinguish productive and unproductive ways of forming English-language computer terms), the comparative method, the method of classification, the descriptive method, quantitative analysis, and systematic and statistical methods (to identify the quantitative ratio of different ways of forming computer terms). Structural analysis of computer terms is impossible without taking into account their semantic features. Thus, the semantic and structural characteristics of terminological units are interrelated. Linguists do not agree unaminously on how best to determine the performance of a word building model. According to Kizil , a model is considered to be productive if dozens or hundreds of derivatives are derived from it. Linguists have proposed a distinction between high-performing, medium-performing, and low-performing models. In order to identify the productivity of the various ways of creating computer terms, a classificational, structural, word-formation and comparative analysis of the terminological units of the computer term system was performed. Word-formation is defined the means of nomination and

replenishment of the vocabulary of a language with new words to indicate the latest phenomena and concepts of human civilization and culture, which both cause the development of the language and the updating of its lexical semantic composition. The types of morphological word-formation of computer terms are as follows: morphological (affixation [suffixal, prefixal, and prefixal-suffixal], abbreviations, acronyms, etc.), syntactic (the formation of terminological compounds), and morphological-syntactic. Affixation is the formation of a new lexical unit by adding an affix (suffix, prefix, interfix, infix, etc.) to the stem.

RESULTS

The analysis of the sample shows that computer terms are also formed in a lexical-semantic way via the re-meaning (metaphor and metonymy) of existing words and phrases. This is known as secondary nomination or transposition (for example, bug, skyscraper, firewall, garbage, bus, button, cookies, driver, editor, field, file, flash, link, mirror, memory, page, player, root, etc.)

According to English language computer terms study, as the quantitative analysis of the sample shows, affixation (32.6%), lexical-semantic trans position (29.2%) and compounding (16.6%) are the most productive ways of forming computer terms. The least productive ways of creating computer terms are reversion (1%), blending (1.8%) and conversion (4%).

DISCUSSION

The end of the XX century is defined by scientific and technological development. As the consequence, the number of terms in different branches of knowledge increased relatively. As most of the inventions in the field of Information technologies are created in the US, they are typically denominated in English. Computer software terms are one of the most enthralling and least explored spheres from the linguistic view. As we know computer science is considered to be relatively young and it is developing rapidly. As we know a lot of phrases and terms had a different meanings in the past. The term software also expressed "woolen or cotton fabrics" in the late XIX century. However,

computer science has gained another coinage from the 1960s and nowadays it is used to express a set of computer programs and is associated with data and documentation. From the morphological view, terms can be simple, complex, compound terms, and abbreviations.

CONCLUSION

Computer terms differ from other specialized term systems in that they are transferring intensively from a narrow application to a common one. In addition, these terms are characterized by certain specific features, such as expressiveness, imagery, stylistic nuances and attitudinal meaning. A structural analysis of computer terms shows that affixation, lexical-semantic transposition and compounding are highly productive ways of word-formation. The least productive ways of word-formation were reversion, blending and conversion. An analysis of the structural-semantic features of computer terms makes it possible to provide them with the most adequate translation.

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