A LEXICO-SEMANTIC ANALYSIS OF COMPUTER TERMINOLOGY IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

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Annotation: *This article investigates the lexico-semantic features of computer terminology in English and Uzbek. It explores the structure and semantic types of terms, including basic, extended, and metaphorical meanings. The classification of computer terms based on lexical-semantic features is presented, along with an analysis of similarities and differences between the two languages. The study aims to provide insights into how modern technological vocabulary is integrated and adapted across different linguistic and cultural systems.*

Keywords: *computer terminology, English and Uzbek, lexico-semantic analysis, compound terms, metaphorical terms, language borrowing, translation, ICT vocabulary, acronyms, cultural adaptation*

In the modern digital age, computer terminology plays a significant role in everyday communication, education, and professional fields. With the rapid development of information technologies, new terms are constantly emerging, many of which originate in English and are borrowed into other languages, including Uzbek. The way these terms are formed, understood, and used varies depending on linguistic and cultural factors. This paper focuses on the lexico-semantic analysis of computer terminology in English and Uzbek, aiming to classify terms based on their structure and meaning, and to compare the semantic patterns across both languages. Understanding these features is crucial for translation studies, lexicography, and language teaching, particularly in fields where technological language evolves rapidly.

1. Structure and Semantic Types of Computer Terms

Computer terms can be classified into several semantic types based on their function and lexical structure:

- **Basic terms** refer to core concepts such as *computer*, *keyboard*, *monitor*, or *processor*.

- **Extended terms** include compound or derived forms like *cloud computing*, *cybersecurity*, and *virtual memory*.
- **Metaphorical terms** make use of imagery or figurative meaning, such as *mouse*, *bug*, *cookie*, and *firewall*.

In both English and Uzbek, these semantic types are present, though the degree of metaphorical extension and local adaptation may vary.:

2. Lexico-Semantic Classification of Computer Terms

Computer terminology in both English and Uzbek can be categorized into the following lexico-semantic types:

2.1. Simple Terms

These are one-word units representing basic concepts.
- *English:* file, data, code, chip
- *Uzbek:* fayl, ma'lumot, kod, chip

Most simple terms in Uzbek are borrowed directly from English with slight phonetic or orthographic changes.

2.2. Compound Terms

These are formed by combining two or more words.
- *English:* hard drive, software engineer, input device
- *Uzbek:* qattiq disk, dasturiy injener, kiritish qurilmasi

Uzbek compound terms often reflect the literal translation of English equivalents or adopt hybrid forms (e.g., *kiritish device* is sometimes used in informal speech).

2.3. Acronyms and Abbreviations

Common in computer language due to efficiency and convenience.
- *English:* CPU (Central Processing Unit), USB (Universal Serial Bus), HTML (Hypertext Markup Language)
- *Uzbek:* Though acronyms like CPU and USB are used, they are often left untranslated, especially in technical contexts. However, explanatory phrases are sometimes added, e.g., *CPU – markaziy protsessor bloki*.

2.4. Metaphorical Terms

These terms are based on metaphorical extensions from everyday life.
- *English:* mouse, bug, virus, cloud, cookie
- *Uzbek:* sichqoncha, xato, virus, bulut, cookie (some metaphorical terms are borrowed without translation)

Metaphorical terms can present translation difficulties due to cultural gaps. For example, *cookie* in a digital context has no literal equivalent in Uzbek and is often left untranslated or explained.

3. Semantic Similarities and Differences between English and Uzbek Terms

- **Similarities:**

  o Both languages use a high number of borrowed terms, especially for recent technologies.

  o Basic and compound terms often have similar semantic structures.

  o Acronyms in English are largely preserved in Uzbek, showing global standardization in technical language.

- **Differences:**

  o Uzbek tends to calque or adapt compound terms more frequently than English, using native equivalents where possible.

  o Metaphorical terms in English are often culture-specific and may not have direct equivalents in Uzbek, leading to either descriptive translations or loanwords.

  o Uzbek is still in the process of standardizing many digital terms, so variation in usage is common.

Conclusion: The analysis reveals that while English serves as the global source of computer terminology, Uzbek adapts these terms through borrowing, calquing, and partial translation. The lexico-semantic structure of these terms reflects not only linguistic but also cultural dynamics. Understanding these features is essential for translators, educators, and lexicographers involved in the field of information technology. As computer terminology continues to evolve, both languages must adapt in ways that preserve clarity and accessibility for their respective speech communities.

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