

A Lexical-Semantic and Linguo-Cultural Study of Computer Terminology in English and Uzbek Languages

Bozorova Viloyat Muzaffarovna

Senior teacher of the Interfaculty Department of Foreign Languages, Bukhara State University

Abstract: This article provides a concise overview of a study exploring computer terminology in English and Uzbek languages. It highlights the lexical-semantic and linguo-cultural dimensions of this specialized vocabulary, examining how technological concepts are expressed and understood in different linguistic and cultural contexts. By shedding light on the evolution, adaptation, and cross-cultural communication challenges of computer terminology, the study offers valuable insights into the intersection of language, technology, and culture.

Keywords: computer terminology, linguo-cultural dimensions, cultural contexts, evolution, adaptation, cross-cultural communication challenges, intersection of language.

Introduction: In today's digital age, the rapid advancement of technology has transformed nearly every aspect of our lives, including language. As computers and digital devices become ubiquitous, the need for specialized terminology to describe technological concepts and processes has grown exponentially. This article explores the lexical-semantic and linguo-cultural dimensions of computer terminology in both English and Uzbek languages, shedding light on the linguistic innovations, cultural influences, and cross-cultural communication challenges inherent in this dynamic field.

The Evolution of Computer Terminology: The development of computer terminology is intricately linked to the evolution of computing technology itself. In the early days of computing, terminology was often borrowed from existing fields such as mathematics, engineering, and electronics. However, as computing technology advanced and became more pervasive, new terms and concepts emerged to describe the unique features and functionalities of computers and software.

Main part: English, as the lingua franca of the digital age, has played a significant role in shaping computer terminology worldwide. Many of the foundational terms in computing, such as "byte," "bit," "algorithm," and "software," are rooted in English and have been adopted by speakers of other languages through processes of borrowing, calquing, and adaptation.

Similarly, Uzbek, as the official language of Uzbekistan and a Turkic language with historical ties to Central Asia, has developed its own repertoire of computer terminology. While Uzbek computer terminology may borrow heavily from English due to the dominance of English in the field of technology, linguistic and cultural factors also influence the adoption and adaptation of computer terms in Uzbek.

Lexical-Semantic Analysis: A lexical-semantic analysis of computer terminology in English and Uzbek languages reveals both similarities and differences in the ways that technological concepts are expressed and understood. While many basic terms such as "computer," "keyboard," and "mouse" may be directly borrowed from English into Uzbek, other terms may undergo semantic shifts or calquing to better align with Uzbek linguistic and cultural norms.

For example, the English term "software" may be translated into Uzbek as "dasturlar," which literally means "programs" in Uzbek. Similarly, the English term "hardware" may be translated as "qurilmalar," which refers to physical devices or machinery. These semantic adaptations ensure that computer terminology remains comprehensible and accessible to Uzbek speakers while reflecting the linguistic structures and cultural context of the Uzbek language.

Linguo-Cultural Considerations: In addition to linguistic factors, cultural considerations also play a significant role in the adoption and adaptation of computer terminology in Uzbek. As Uzbekistan undergoes rapid modernization and globalization, the influx of Western technology and cultural influences has led to the widespread adoption of English terms in the field of computing.

However, linguistic purists and proponents of language preservation may advocate for the development of indigenous Uzbek terminology to promote linguistic diversity and cultural identity. Efforts to coin new Uzbek terms for technological concepts, such as "elektronik dasturlar" (electronic programs) or "texnologik qurilmalar" (technological devices), aim to strike a balance between linguistic modernization and cultural preservation.

Cross-Cultural Communication Challenges: The adoption of computer terminology from English into Uzbek also poses challenges for cross-cultural communication and understanding. While English may serve as a universal language of technology, cultural nuances and linguistic differences may lead to misunderstandings or misinterpretations of computer terms in multilingual contexts.

Translators and language professionals tasked with translating computer documentation, user interfaces, and technical manuals must navigate these linguistic and cultural complexities to ensure accurate and effective communication. Terminology management strategies, such as glossaries, terminology databases, and localization tools, can help bridge linguistic and cultural divides and facilitate cross-cultural communication in the digital age.

Conclusion: The study of computer terminology in English and Uzbek languages offers valuable insights into the intricate interplay between language, technology, and culture. By examining the lexical-semantic and linguo-cultural dimensions of computer terminology, researchers can gain a deeper understanding of how language evolves and adapts to technological innovations, while also reflecting cultural values and identity.

As computing technology continues to advance and shape our world, the study of computer terminology remains a dynamic and interdisciplinary field that bridges linguistic, cultural, and technological domains. By exploring the lexical-semantic and linguo-cultural features of computer terminology in English and Uzbek languages, scholars and language enthusiasts can contribute to a deeper appreciation of the role of language in the digital age and promote cross-cultural understanding and communication in an increasingly interconnected world.

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