



SOME COMMENTS ON SEMANTIC AND METAPHORICAL FEATURES OF COMPUTER AND INTERNET TERMS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Article history:	Abstract:
<p>Received: 14th December 2023 Accepted: 10th January 2024 Published: 18th February 2024</p>	<p>As society and new communication technology advance, many unique ideas become widely recognized and become ingrained in ordinary discourse. For instance, it is acceptable to refer to computer technology concepts like item, antiviral, hyperlink, cyberspace, intranet, extranet, and other well-known phrases that are often used in daily speech. In this article, we discuss semantic and metaphorical features of computer and internet terms in English and Uzbek languages.</p>

Keywords: Terms, terminology, computer technology, computer terms, semantic, metaphorical features

INTRODUCTION

It is known that each national language has its own terminological systems. Terms make up a large part of terminological dictionaries, and some of them find their expression in explanatory dictionaries, encyclopedias, reference books. Terminology can be interpreted as a science that studies the collection, definition, formation and presentation of lexical units related to a special field, terms in one or several languages. According to Felber (1974), the term "terminology" has three different concepts: 1. Terminology is an interdisciplinary science that studies terms, signs, etc., which express a special concept. 2. Terminology - a set of terms representing a system of concepts related to a special field; 3. Terminology - the promotion of special field concepts expressed by terms Felber (1974). Leychik (1974) defines that terminology is a special aspect of linguistics that deals with the study of certain laws related to the place of terms at the grammatical level and their use in language. This presents an opportunity for linguists to study various semantic features: on the one hand, considering that the term is a part of the universal language system; on the other hand, issues like assuming that it is a unique element of special terminological systems, i.e., the transition from the structure of the universal lexicon to terminological systems and the occurrence of the opposite phenomena.

Leychik (1995) states that "...a term is a lexical unit of a certain language intended for special purposes, and means a general - concrete or abstract concept of the theory of a certain special field of knowledge or activity" (Leychik, 1995). This term aligns with our research's emphasis. This is due to the fact that the definition captures the unique qualities of the term, which include its appearance as a part of a particular term system and its status as a natural language element. A term is a subordinate phrase formed on the basis of a specific word or noun, which expresses a professional concept and is designed to meet the specific needs of communication in a specific (scientific, technical, production, management) profession.

The term is considered as a multifunctional unit, since it can perform several functions at the same time. The analyzed lexical subsystem is a formed layer of specialized words and phrases, which determines the uniqueness of its structural and semantic organization.

A term is a terminological system that completely correlates to a certain notion and is defined by a set of rules. A term is a lexical unit that is semantically restricted to a certain area and denotes a notion associated with it. Depending on its structure, a term might be any word or a combination of words.

Terms from one terminological system enhance another terminological system. Linguistic variables undoubtedly have a role in the enrichment of terms included in the lexical layer. Language evolves over a very long time through a very complicated process. All literary languages have distinct growth processes and varying periods of origin and existence. This in turn has a direct bearing on how the literary language is developing now and how its field lexicon will shape it in the future. As a result, terminology is a scientific field that examines the processes involved in the creation and evolution of terms that has developed within the framework of linguistics. Ultimately, terms are only words with a certain purpose and a sign in the terminological hierarchy.

In our opinion, a term is a symbol used to name a special concept, which in turn is the object and subject of reality. Therefore, the meaning of a word-term corresponds to a specific concept in terms of size, and determining the meaning of a term means defining a specific concept through its signs.

Computer and Internet terminology is considered one of the most rapidly developing areas of scientific knowledge, its terminology is constantly evolving and is being enriched with new terms at a high speed. Because, firstly, terminology is "a set of special words related to science, art, author or social object", and secondly, it is also a means of communication within a special language.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Today, computer technology has become an integral part of human life. Innovations in computers and computer technology are introducing many new words into the language. For example: microprocessor, operating system, pixel, object, etc. Most of these words are appearing on the basis of the English language. For instance, *server computer* is especially dedicated computer that stores the main information base in a computer network. *Super computers* are computers that require very high speed and are designed to solve large-scale problems. They work several hundred times faster than ordinary personal computers and perform special operations. *Personal computers* (PC) are computers that are used by one person and meet various requirements. Personal computers include the computers we use in our daily work, at home, at work, for example, Pentium-type computers. *Portable computers* are portable personal computers designed to be carried on the road. We can include computers such as Lap Top, Note Book, Palm Top, Electronic secretaries (PDA), and organizer in portable computers. *Computer notebooks* perform all the functions of desktop PCs. They are made in the form of a small book-sized chest. *Pocket computers* (Palm Top, which means "in the palm") have a weight of 300 grams. They are personal computers with a microprocessor, RAM and non-volatile memory, usually a monochrome liquid crystal display, a compact keyboard, has port sections for connecting to a fixed PC for information exchange purposes. *Electronic notebooks* belong to the "lightest class" of compact computers (this class also includes calculators, electronic translators, etc.);

According to Ahmed (2000), "some of the common words in the computer field originate from Middle English and are therefore based on Latin". For example, computer is derived from the Latin word *computare*. Pitch and Drasco (1985) claim that, the main part of computer terms is already known to everyone, because they are re-expressions of existing common language meanings - terminology. For this process, we can use English terms such as mouse, desktop, mega, mailbox, domain, virtual, windows. As a result of the modernization of our language, we adopted words such as mouse, disk and internet ethics as terms.

In ICT fields the common terms such as telecommunications, radio communication, information security, television, mobile communication, hyperlink, hypertext, server, tag, animation, microprocessor, matrix, pixel, protocol, and cell are widely used, and it is possible to translate the expressed words into Uzbek language. For example, the word "web page" expressed in the literature today is called an Internet page or a web page, and the later word "web browser" is called a web browser or a web browser, or an internet browser, or the word animation can be translated as "living picture".

Many terminological concepts are being used as common language words: for example, the term "download" was known only to computer experts a few years ago, but today it has commonly used among users. Such popularization of the term "download" was probably not anticipated at the time of its introduction: its use by the general public came about as a result of the explosion of the Internet. But in other cases, if a word is coined, it's not hard to see that it's intended to be widely used by non-specialists.

In the Internet Terminology System, there is the term *taxonomy*, which is used to express the organized interaction of protocols used on the Internet; taxonomy is used in the sense of classifying site content. Also, one of the common examples of tag taxonomy used to classify and categorize posts on a blog site, meaning; classification of site content (Saidkodiurova, 2023).

The lexical-semantic features of these terms were determined in the research: data (*ma'lumotlar*), personal data (*shaxsiy ma'lumotlar*), open information (*ochiq ma'lumotlar*, *maxfiy bo'lmagan*), limited access information (*foydalanish cheklangan axborotlar*); computer (*computer*): portable computer (*portative komputer*), electronic tools (*elektron vositalar*), dual-homed gateway (*dual kirish*); secure sockets layer, SSL (*havfsiz ulanishlar protokoli*); algorithm (*algorithm*), daemon (*domen*), etc. The names of objects (*tablet PC*, *webcam*, *keyboard*), names of processes (*loading*, *surge*, *relay date processing*, *installation*, *transmission*), signs or properties (*extensibility*, *continuity*, *specification*), and sizes or their units (*megabyte*, *gigabyte*, *bit*, *megabit*) are the classes into which ICT terms can be separated based on logical semantic structure.

Our observations have shown that ICT terms developed today have their own characteristics in both languages due to the lexical-semantic method. Imagination as a psycholinguistic factor plays an important role in creating field terms by means of the lexical-semantic method.

Interestingly, some terms were used as terms of other specialties before appearing in the computer field. For example, surfing (spending time on the Internet) - channel surfing (spending time in front of the TV); bandwidth (in computing, it means data transmission speed) - in telecommunications, it is the spectrum of the communication channel; virus (as a disease-causing microorganism from a medical point of view). Their metaphorical features are also important for the full acceptance of computer terms by users and their ease of use. Advanced fields such as computing and the Internet have been proven by research to have popular metaphors. "Why is metaphor so common in computing?" Lakoff and Johnson (2008) answer this question: "The essence of metaphor is to understand and

realize one kind of thing with another term or word" (Lakoff and Johnson, 2008). Undoubtedly, one of the important reasons for the popularization of metaphors in this direction is that they are theoretically simple and understandable. Many computer metaphors cluster around central themes, a phenomenon noted for other fields as well.

In particular, we can observe this situation in the formation of terms due to the metaphorical transfer of the noun: *worm* (qurt), *black list* (qora ro'yxat), *logic bomb* (mantiqiy bomba), *virus* (virus) etc. For instance, blacklist addresses other identifiers of objects that should be automatically ignored or blocked. *Worm* is used metaphorically as follows: 1. An autonomous program that can spread through data processing systems or computer networks. 2. Worms are designed to reduce available resources such as hardware and data processing time. Metaphor and metonymy are characterized by moving within a word group in the formation of a term, mainly by referring to the noun word group: *analytic attack* (tahliliy hujum), *onion skin* (sharpa), *artificial brain* (sun'iy miya), *electronic brain* (electron miya), *robot brain* (robot miyasi) and etc.

CONCLUSION

As computer technologies play such a significant part in our society, any discoveries made in this area will undoubtedly have a significant influence on the evolution of language. The addition of new phrases on a daily basis is normal. The transmission of computer and Internet terms requires specialized terminology. Research is needed on the linguistic characteristics of these phrases, translation issues, and their acquisition of new meanings in other languages. Lexicographers and terminographers view the same thing as a crucial task. Even though the majority of the vocabulary in both English and Uzbek is composed of computer terminology, it is still difficult to uncover new facets of their structural, semantic and metaphorical characteristics.

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