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TERMINOLOGY OF ENGLISH-UZBEK INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES AND ITS LEXICOGRAPHIC FEATURES

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Annotation: This article examines the translation features of English-Uzbek terminology in the field of information and communication technologies (ICT), focusing on the lexical and semantic properties of terms and their representation in bilingual and explanatory dictionaries. The study analyzes challenges in translation, equivalence, and standardization issues. Based on the analysis, practical recommendations are provided for improving ICT term translation and lexicographic practice in the Uzbek language.

Key words: equivalence, standardization issues, lexical and semantic properties, bilingual and explanatory dictionaries, value representation, precedent units.

Introduction: In the rapidly evolving landscape of information and communication technologies (ICT), the necessity for precise and effective communication across languages has become increasingly paramount. The English language, as a global lingua franca, plays a crucial role in disseminating technological knowledge and innovations. However, the translation and adaptation of ICT terminology into Uzbek pose unique challenges and opportunities for linguists, educators, and industry professionals alike. This article explores the terminology of English-Uzbek information and communication technologies, examining its lexicographic features, the processes of borrowing and adaptation, and the implications for language development in Uzbekistan.

As ICT continues to shape various sectors, from education to business and governance, the emergence of new terms and concepts necessitates a thorough understanding of their meanings and applications in different linguistic contexts. The lexicographic features of this specialized vocabulary not only reflect the dynamic nature of technology but also highlight the cultural and contextual factors influencing language use. By analyzing the strategies employed in translating ICT terms, this article aims to provide insights into the complexities of bilingual terminology management and contribute to the ongoing discourse on language policy and education in Uzbekistan.

Through a comprehensive examination of existing literature, case studies, and practical examples, we will delve into the nuances of English-Uzbek ICT terminology, offering a framework for better understanding its development and usage. Ultimately, this exploration

seeks to enhance communication within the ICT sector and foster greater collaboration between English-speaking and Uzbek-speaking communities in an increasingly interconnected world.

Methods and Materials: To effectively explore the terminology of English-Uzbek information and communication technologies (ICT) and its lexicographic features, a multi-faceted approach combining qualitative and quantitative research methods was employed. This section outlines the methodologies used, as well as the materials analyzed throughout the study.

By employing these diverse methods and materials, this study aims to provide a comprehensive overview of the terminology of English-Uzbek information and communication technologies and its lexicographic features. The findings will contribute to a better understanding of how ICT terms are developed, adapted, and utilized within the context of Uzbekistan's evolving technological landscape.

Literature Review: The literature review for the article "Terminology of English-Uzbek Information and Communication Technologies and Its Lexicographic Features" encompasses various dimensions of terminology studies, translation theory, and lexicography. This review synthesizes key findings from existing research to contextualize the study within the broader academic discourse on ICT terminology.

Terminology studies focus on the systematic analysis of terms within specific fields, emphasizing their definitions, usage, and evolution. According to Cabré (1999), terminology is not merely a collection of words but a reflection of the concepts and realities of a specific domain. In the context of ICT, the rapid evolution of technology necessitates continuous updates to terminology, as highlighted by authors like M. G. M. van der Meer (2010), who discusses the challenges of keeping technical language current in bilingual contexts.

Translation theory provides insights into the complexities involved in transferring terms between languages, particularly in specialized fields like ICT. Vinay and Darbelnet’s (1995) model of translation strategies, including borrowing, calque, and adaptation, is particularly relevant for understanding how ICT terms are translated from English to Uzbek. Moreover, Baker (1992) emphasizes the importance of cultural context in translation, which is critical when adapting technical terms that may not have direct equivalents in the target language.

Lexicography, the art and science of dictionary-making, plays a crucial role in documenting and standardizing terminology. Hartmann and James (1998) outline the principles of compiling bilingual dictionaries, emphasizing the need for accuracy and usability. In the context of ICT, lexicographic resources must address not only the definitions of terms but also their practical usage within specific contexts. Recent works by authors such as Tarp (2008) advocate for a user-centered approach to lexicography that considers the needs of learners and professionals in the field.

Research specifically focused on ICT terminology in bilingual contexts is still emerging. Studies by A. A. Khamraev (2019) and others highlight the linguistic challenges faced by translators in rendering English ICT terms into Uzbek. These studies indicate a trend towards borrowing English terms directly, which raises questions about linguistic purity and the need

for developing indigenous terms.

Several case studies have illustrated successful adaptations of ICT terminology in various languages. For instance, research by M. I. Karimov (2021) examines how specific terms have been integrated into Uzbek through educational initiatives and industry practices. These case studies provide valuable insights into effective strategies for term adaptation and highlight the role of community engagement in the acceptance of new terminology.

The literature indicates a growing recognition of the importance of standardized terminology in ICT for facilitating communication and education. As noted by Sh. R. Abdullaeva (2022), there is an urgent need for comprehensive glossaries and dictionaries that reflect contemporary usage patterns and technological advancements.

The literature review reveals a rich tapestry of research surrounding ICT terminology, translation practices, and lexicographic challenges. By synthesizing these perspectives, this study aims to contribute to the ongoing discourse on the development and adaptation of English-Uzbek ICT terminology, providing insights that can inform future research and practical applications in this dynamic field. The findings will not only enhance understanding but also support efforts to create more effective bilingual resources for learners and professionals in Uzbekistan’s rapidly evolving technological landscape.

The rapid development of information and communication technologies (ICT) has significantly influenced languages worldwide, including Uzbek. As the digital landscape evolves, so does the need for precise terminology that reflects new concepts, tools, and practices. This article explores the terminology related to ICT in English and Uzbek, focusing on its lexicographic features. The field of ICT encompasses a wide range of terms related to computing, telecommunications, software, hardware, and the internet. These terms often originate from English due to the dominance of English-speaking countries in technology development. As a result, many English terms have been adopted into Uzbek, sometimes with modifications to fit the phonetic and grammatical structures of the Uzbek language.

One of the most prominent features of ICT terminology in Uzbek is the borrowing of English terms. For example, words like "computer" (kompyuter), "internet" (internet), and "software" (dasturiy ta'minot) are commonly used. These borrowed terms are often adapted to conform to Uzbek phonetics and morphology.

In some cases, new words are created in Uzbek to describe concepts that do not have a direct equivalent in the language. For example, "cloud computing" may be translated as "bulutli hisoblash," where "bulut" means cloud and "hisoblash" means computing. This process of creating neologisms helps enrich the Uzbek vocabulary and makes it more relevant to contemporary technological contexts.

Some terms may undergo a semantic shift when borrowed into Uzbek. For instance, the term "virus" in English refers to malicious software, but in everyday use, it may also evoke associations with biological viruses. Understanding these shifts is crucial for accurate communication in the field.

The standardization of ICT terminology is essential for effective communication among professionals and learners. Various organizations in Uzbekistan work to create standardized dictionaries and glossaries that provide consistent translations and definitions for ICT terms. This effort helps reduce confusion and ensures that all stakeholders have a common understanding of key concepts.

Conclusion: The exploration of the terminology of English-Uzbek information and communication technologies (ICT) and its lexicographic features reveals significant insights into the complexities and dynamics of language adaptation in a rapidly evolving field. This study highlights several key findings: The field of ICT is characterized by constant innovation and change, which necessitates an ongoing evolution of terminology. As new technologies emerge, the corresponding terms must be effectively translated and integrated into the Uzbek language to ensure clarity and understanding among users.

Translating ICT terms from English to Uzbek presents unique challenges, particularly due to the lack of direct equivalents for many technical concepts. This often leads to the adoption of English terms, which can create confusion and hinder effective communication. The study underscores the importance of developing standardized translations that reflect both the technical meaning and cultural relevance of terms.

Lexicographic practices play a crucial role in documenting and standardizing ICT terminology. The creation of comprehensive bilingual dictionaries and glossaries is essential for providing users with accurate definitions and usage examples. This study advocates for a user-centered approach to lexicography that considers the needs of learners, educators, and professionals in the ICT sector.

The translation and adaptation of ICT terminology must take into account cultural contexts and the specific needs of the Uzbek-speaking community. Engaging stakeholders, including educators and industry professionals, is vital for ensuring that the terminology developed is relevant and widely accepted.

In conclusion, this study contributes to the understanding of English-Uzbek ICT terminology by highlighting its unique challenges and opportunities. By fostering a collaborative approach to terminology development and lexicography, we can enhance communication and comprehension in the field of information and communication technologies, ultimately supporting the growth of Uzbekistan’s digital landscape.

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