



## SOME ISSUES RELATED TO UNIVERSAL AND DIFFERENTIAL FEATURES OF INTERNET STYLISTICS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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### ABOUT ARTICLE

**Key words:** Analysis, creation, extralinguistic, terminology, content, phenomenon, translation, semantic.

**Abstract:** This article focuses on common and different aspects of Internet stylistics in Uzbek and English. Also, the article shows the scientific work done in this regard. and mostly reliable examples are given.

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### INTRODUCTION

It is appropriate to study the structure of Internet terms in English and Uzbek languages, to classify the following types as a result of studying the specific features of their formation:

- Simple internet terms;
- Advanced internet terms.

Simple internet terms can have both original and artificial content. Compound Internet terms include compound words, phrases, and word pairs. Analyzing the characteristics of Internet terms according to their structure, it has been shown that abbreviations have a special place and importance in the terminological system. It is important to pay attention to this issue, since the desire for brevity and less space leads to an increase in the speed of information delivery on the Internet.

The analysis of the structures of Internet terms in English and Uzbek languages showed that most of the terms that are the object of research in Uzbek language were acquired from English, and a certain part from Russian language. The same reason requires special attention to the issue of word acquisition in the analysis of the structural features of the Internet terminology in Uzbek language. Because it is observed that some terms in the Uzbek language have been learned in full, and some in the half-penny method. In addition, the acquisition of prefixes, which are actively used in the creation of Internet terminology in English and Russian languages, is also observed.

Two main sources play an important role in the enrichment and development of the vocabulary of the language. These are the creation of new words based on the language's own internal laws and possibilities, as well as the acquisition of words from other languages. X. Dadaboev thought that the development of Uzbek terminology at the expense of its own resources is also realized in these two

ways, he spoke about the importance of the existence of words in the language, the use of ready-made words to express new objects and new concepts, as well as the importance of creating new terms with the participation of the Uzbek literary language. Both situations are realized due to a certain need, necessity, and it is a complex process, in which various linguistic and non-linguistic (extralinguistic) factors apply. Therefore, every aspect of new word formation is one of the complex features of the language system.

When it comes to word formation, the idea of taking into account the lexical layer of the word-forming base belongs to E. Begmatov's works. This was for the first time in Uzbek linguistics. In this regard, he briefly touched upon the words made on the basis of Arabic borrowings. According to him, Uzbek words are made by Uzbek adverbs from Arabic lexical bases (taqsimlagich, asoslamog, niqoblamoq); Tajik word-forming morphemes (amaldor, arizaboz, serixlos); they are even made by adding some Arabic morphemes (majusiy, aqliy).

The system of word formation in a language does not rely only on the linguistic units belonging to the language itself. In the process of word formation, the role of foreign language elements is not insignificant.

Borrowed refers to terms borrowed from other languages in full or in some respects (only the form, only the content, only the structure). Word acquisition is one of the important sources of Internet terminology formation. Word acquisition is a complex process, which is determined by the fact that the sound structure and grammatical structure of the target language and the target language differ from each other in many cases. In addition, the word or term being assimilated is not always assimilated with its meaning in the target language. Therefore, the words and terms being learned from other languages are adapted to its phonetic and grammatical system, and sometimes some meaning changes occur in the process of learning.

S.V. Grinev distinguishes the following types of word acquisition:

1. Material or direct, "original" appropriation. In this case, the material (audio or graphic) form and content of the word is mastered (interface, site, domain, provider, Wi-Fi, gateway interface, etc.).
2. Acquisition of the words through the method of loan translation, in which only the content and semantic structure of the word is acquired (client-employee, guest-host, etc.).

Three types of word acquisition loan translation are distinguished:

- A) word maker loan translation. In this case, the model of word formation in the foreign language is mastered, this model is filled with material of its own layer;
- B) semantic loan translation. In this case, the lexemes specific to their layer are filled with new meanings as a result of the influence of the foreign language, and are expanded.
- C) phraseological loan translation. In essence, in this type of translation, foreign language phrases are translated piece by piece. At the same time, mixed assimilation or hybrid forms of words that have been assimilated are also distinguished. In such a situation, one part of the lexeme is assimilated, the other is translated or replaced by elements existing in the national language. Its types are divided into semi-calculated and semi-absorbed.

Terms that have come from other languages can be considered as borrowed terms only when they have certain linguistic features. Such features include the following: a) expression of a word in a foreign language with graphic and phonetic means in the language being acquired; b) integration of the acquired word with the grammatical forms and categories of the language being acquired; c) semantic independence of acquisition; d) constant use of the borrowed term in a certain terminological system.

Active exchange of information, the global nature of the phenomenon of informatization of society, cooperation of scientists, experts in the field of information technologies, linguists-terminologists and translators strengthen the processes of internationalization. As a result, many foreign language terms are transferred to other languages, then become international terms and have their own place in national terminology.

When there is a need to form a national terminology in certain fields of knowledge, when there is an acute need to define a new phenomenon, it is impossible not to attract borrowed terms. Most of the adopted terms on the Internet are orthographically stable, only in some cases the graphic appearance of the adopted term is observed.

S.V. Grinev indicates the following reasons for learning from a foreign language: 1) lack of a suitable word for a new concept in the language being learned (the main reason for learning); 2) the tendency to use one word instead of a descriptive phrase; 3) striving to eliminate homonymy and polysemy in the language being learned; 4) the need to detail the relevant meaning; 5) impossibility of derivation from basic terms.

Linguistic reasons such as 1) the need to name the mastery, 2) the need to differentiate concepts that are close in terms of content, 3) the desire to specialize concepts, 4) the tendency to strive for the compatibility of the defining word with the integrity of the defined concept are also important.

It is also a necessary factor that in the language being acquired there are systems of terms that serve one or another thematic field, professional environment and are somewhat similar in terms of the source of acquisition of these terms. The terminology of the Internet arose out of the terminology of electronic computing and became relatively independent only over the next two decades. Although the Uzbek terminology of electronic computing includes anglicisms, their number is not as large as in the Uzbek Internet terminology. The existence of a national term system in which the lexicon of electronic computing has already been formed and is successfully used in the Uzbek language facilitates the process of introducing and assimilating new terms into the substrate of the Uzbek language.

As one of the linguistic reasons for the acquisition of the term, it is appropriate to recognize the need to nominate new concepts that are not reflected in the lexical system of the Uzbek language for Uzbekistan. Here we are talking about the phenomenon of lacunarism, that is, about filling the gap that is a "white spot" in the Uzbek language, in which case the adoption of English terms for the Uzbek Internet terminology is fully justified. The assimilation of terms such as Software and Hardware into the Uzbek terminology of informatics and computer technology through semantic mapping can be explained by the need to fill the gap. However, it should also be noted that the process of using appropriated terms is not always related to filling a specific lacuna.

## CONCLUSION

The analysis of Internet terms in English and Uzbek languages shows the active use of abbreviations among them, most of them are borrowed. Therefore, abbreviations are also a unique unit of written speech and are made from some elements of complex terms. The compound term and the unit derived from it (abbreviation) are lexically-semantically related.

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