Semantic Changes in Information Communication Terms

Adiba Turahojaeva Khalilullaevna   Associate Professor of Kokand DPI

Abdusattorova Farangiz   Sophomore student , Kokand DPI

This article deals with linguistic changes in terms of ICT and their initial classroom teaching.

Introduction

The development of the language of this period was greatly influenced by the formation of the national state system, the formation of a market economy, direct contact with the peoples of the world, the creation of an environment of free communication in the cultural and spiritual spheres of society. Since the lexicon within the language levels is inextricably linked with the level of development of social life, these changes are primarily reflected in the vocabulary of the language.Therefore, "by studying the vocabulary of a language, it is possible to get a clear idea of the way of life, long past, present life and even the level of development of the people who speak this language."

Thousands of new words and concepts that appeared in our language during independence belong to different spheres of society. Of course, in the first years of independence, the main focus was on economic reform, and initially there was a separate terminology in the lexical structure of the Uzbek language, which expresses economic concepts.Today, as a result of the rapid development of the world of information and communication, the Uzbek language, along with many other languages of the world, is enriched with terms and concepts that describe the concepts in this area.

Main part

In linguistics, especially terminological research, it is emphasized that terms are formed mainly on the basis of two different internal and external sources. The first is to create a term on the basis of a lexeme in the language, and the second is to learn a word from another language.There are three types of term formation on the basis of internal source - affixation, semantic and syntactic. The formation of the term in the semantic method has also been studied in the world and in Uzbek linguistics as a phenomenon of transterminization.

The structure of information technology terms also includes terms derived from other languages and semantically formed terms. Transtermination is the activation of common lexemes into terms related to the field of information and communication.

"One of the words that has acquired a new meaning in the lexicon of the independence period is the program," admits the linguist Y.Odilov and reveals changes in the spiritual structure of this lexeme by comparing data from two- and five-volume annotated dictionaries.This emphasizes that in recent years the lexeme has once again gained meaning as an information-communication term, in addition to expanding the scope of existing meanings in the language as an objective effect of nonlinear factors. Apparently, transtermination also took place here.

Program *A sequence of instructions (commands or classifications and operators) that a program gives an algorithm to a computer .*

As a result of the development of the meaning of the words button and basket in the modern Uzbek language, their meaning has increased. They have evolved from a single word to a multi-meaning word. As a result, the common lexeme has become a field term.

Button1 *Clothing, sheath, etc. a circle-shaped handle, usually nailed to the edge of.*

2*Connecting button.*

The button is – a circular or rectangular connector placed in a certain order on the surface of devices such as a computer, telephone remote control, and each of them .

It should be noted that the button here is based on a metaphorical semantic shift, implying a formal similarity between these objects, and this example also formed a transtermin.

Basket *Willow , mulberry, willow twigs, wheat stalks, wire, plastic, etc. household utensils, utensils made from woven .*

Recycle Bin *is - a directory used to temporarily store deleted data .*

In *the basket* lexeme, too, a new meaning arose on the basis of the formal similarity of objects, i.e., a metaphor-based name shift. Also, lexemes belonging to the general lexicon of the Uzbek language, such as page, window, nest, also have a certain terminological meaning when taken as a term related to information technology.

The following four meanings are given in the annotated dictionary of the mirror lexeme.

Window1 *Typically a flat glass used to mount windows, doorways.*

2 cm.*The window.*

3 *A special glass with a glazed back, which reflects what is in front of it, which is usually seen by one; reflection*

4 *portable An object that reflects or illuminates an event; reflection*

The word window has acquired the following new meaning as a term.

A **window** *is a rectangular portion of the display screen that displays a program guide or document, a portion of the screen that works as if the program or user is working with a particular screen .*

The terminological meaning of this lexeme is derived from its second window meaning. These two object forms are similar and are based on metaphorical meaning shifts.

The explanatory dictionary also mentions four meanings of *the nest* lexeme.

Nest 1 *A place, home, where wild animals, birds, and insects are a dapted to live and reproduce.*

2 *q.x. Throw the seeds, the opening, the place for planting.*

3 *A place , place where evil people settle or meet, gather.*

4 *portable intrigue, panic, grief, etc. a place, a place where many exist or appear .*

The meaning of the term cell is explained in the field dictionary.

CellIn Table Guides - a rectangular cell designed to enter a data element (text, numeric value, formula) .

It is clear from the comments that in both cases, living within lexemes is common in terms of location. In this example, too, the terminological meaning was formed on the basis of the main meaning and a new meaning was formed on the basis of the function.

There was also a need for lexemes used in the national languages of a number of developed countries to express the concepts of new information technologies of the independence period. As a result, a number of new lexemes have emerged, such as *gadget, profile, provider, account, domain, online, set, virtual*.

As can be seen from the above examples, the Uzbek equivalent of most of the terms in the field of information and communication has been created. But in most cases, in the process of communication, we see that they are used in the form of a *basket (basket), window (window), page (page)*.

Conclusion

In order to strengthen the expressive potential of our language, to increase the respect of language owners for it, it is necessary to teach the meaning of such popular, widely used field terms from primary school.Indeed, in today's age of information and technology, electronic devices such as computers, laptops, tablets, smartphones, and related concepts are well understood and applied by even preschoolers in their speech.

So, updating the scope and content of works aimed at expanding students' vocabulary and speaking skills is a guarantee that they will keep pace with the times.

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