

SPECIFIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE FORMATION OF IT TERMINOLOGY

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Annotatsiya: axborot texnologiyalarining (IT) jadal rivojlanishi yangi atama va tushunchalarning uzluksiz paydo bo'lishiga olib keldi, dinamik va ixtisoslashgan so'z boyligini yaratdi. Ushbu maqola IT terminologiyasining shakllanishi bilan bog'liq o'ziga xos xususiyatlarni o'rganadi, neologizmni yaratish, boshqa tillardan qarz olish va texnologik taraqqiyotning tilga ta'siri kabi asosiy jihatlarni ta'kidlaydi. IT terminologiyasining shakllanishi texnologik taraqqiyot, fanlararo aloqalar va madaniy kontekstlarning ta'siri ostida bo'lgan dinamik tabiati bilan tavsiflanadi. Ushbu o'ziga xos xususiyatlarni tushunish global IT landshaftida samarali muloqot qilish va turli tillardagi mutaxassislar o'rtasida hamkorlikni rivojlantirish uchun juda muhimdir.

Kalit so'zlar: terminologiya, axborot texnologiyalari, termin yaratish, terminlarni muvofiqlashtirish, innovatsiya, globalizatsiya, ijtimoiy kontekst, lingvistika, semantika, texnik til, ta'lim tizimi.

Аннотация: бурное развитие информационных технологий (ИТ) привело к постоянному появлению новых терминов и понятий, созданию динамичной и специализированной лексики. В данной статье рассматриваются специфические особенности, связанные с формированием ИТ-терминологии, выделяя такие ключевые аспекты, как создание неологизмов, заимствования из других языков, а также воздействие технического прогресса на язык, характеризующееся динамичным характером влияния. Понимание этих особенностей имеет решающее значение для эффективного общения в глобальной ИТ-среде и развития сотрудничества между профессионалами, говорящими на разных языках.

Ключевые слова: терминология, информационные технологии, терминотворчество, координация терминов, инновации, глобализация, социальный контекст, лингвистика, семантика, технический язык, образовательная система.

Abstract: the rapid development of information technologies (IT) has led to the continuous emergence of new terms and concepts, creating a dynamic and specialized vocabulary. This article examines the specific features associated with the formation of IT terminology, highlighting key aspects such as the creation of neologisms, borrowing from other languages, and the impact of technological progress on language. is characterized by the dynamic nature under the influence. Understanding these idiosyncrasies is critical to communicating effectively in the global IT landscape and fostering collaboration between professionals in different languages.

Key words: terminology, information technologies, term creation, coordination of terms, innovation, globalization, social context, linguistics, semantics, technical language, educational system.

Terminology is a science that studies the features and laws of the formation, development and operation of terminology in various fields of knowledge. Terminology - "a set of terms in the field of relevant knowledge (one discipline or one direction) that reflects a set of relevant

concepts". In our opinion, based on this definition, it is appropriate to conclude that terminology is an ordered systematic formation. Today, different directions and aspects of terminology are distinguished: for example, S. Grinev general (studying common features and processes in a special vocabulary), semasiological (studying the semantics of terms), historical (studying the history of terminologies. sorting them giving recommendations on), cognitive (studying the role of the term in scientific knowledge and thinking), V. Tatarinov methodological origin of terminological research, term theory, defines areas such as philological research, functional and stylistic research, diachronic research, regulation and standardization of terminology, terminology, terminological aspects of scientific and technical translation, professional linguodidactics, industrial terminological research. L.Alekseeva and S.Mishlanova distinguish between normocentric (integral, oriented to communication with logic), linguocentric (integral, oriented to communication with linguistics) and anthropocentric (cognitive, oriented to communication with people) terminology. Linguists apply the formation of computer and Internet terms in two directions:

1. Many new concepts are emerging to represent objects and events on computers and the Internet, resulting in a vocabulary of terminology used by industry professionals. More and more users of the World Wide Web create their own language by using unique vocabulary and word-formation tools for Internet communication. Of course, the aspect of communicative computer language differs from the lexical structure of the Internet and has its own characteristics. The development of computer and Internet technologies affects the emergence of new lexical units in the language. As M.M. Bakhtin said, "... people's activities in all areas are related to how they use language," and computer and Internet networks are no exception. Computer terms are of interest to terminographers for two reasons. First, most of the computer terms are very specialized (that is, they have not penetrated into our everyday life), and therefore they are not reflected in general language dictionaries, but in specially created terminological dictionaries. Today, computing technology is the most important and fastest-growing field of our society, and in order to facilitate its effective development, it is necessary to have some terminological "order" in the field. Second, the computer words that have become part of our everyday life are first applied by terminographers and later by lexicographers. Computer terminology is not as highly structured etymologically as medicine or chemistry. As the terminographer Ahmad pointed out, "Some of the common words in the field of computers originate from Middle English and are therefore based on Latin" . For example, computer is derived from the Latin word *computare*. The linguist also classifies words such as algorithm, data, and program in the same way. Such examples as the hierarchical sequence traditionally used in many scientific fields are also appropriate for computing terms: printer (printer) → laser printer (laser printer) → color laser printer (color laser printer). The creation of new words (neologisms) is a hallmark of IT terminology. As technology evolves, new concepts, tools, and processes emerge, necessitating the invention of new terms. For example, terms like "cloud computing," "big data," and "machine learning" were coined to describe novel technological paradigms. IT terminology often borrows from other languages and fields. English, being a dominant language in technology, has absorbed numerous terms from other languages. Additionally, technical jargon from fields like engineering, mathematics, and telecommunications frequently finds its way into IT vocabulary. The use of acronyms and abbreviations is prevalent in IT terminology due to the complexity and length of many technical terms. Examples include "HTML" (HyperText Markup Language), "HTTP" (HyperText Transfer Protocol), and "API" (Application Programming Interface). This practice not only simplifies communication but also aids in memorability. As

technology progresses, existing words often undergo semantic shifts, acquiring new meanings or nuances. For instance, the term "virus" originally referred to biological entities but has been adopted in IT to describe malicious software that replicates itself. IT terminology is inherently interdisciplinary, drawing from various fields such as computer science, engineering, mathematics, and even social sciences. This blending creates a rich vocabulary that reflects the multifaceted nature of technology. Efforts to standardize terminology are crucial for ensuring clear communication across diverse stakeholders in the IT sector. Organizations such as IEEE (Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers) and ISO (International Organization for Standardization) work to establish standardized terms and definitions. The cultural context in which technology is developed and used significantly influences IT terminology. Different regions may adopt unique terms or variations based on local languages, practices, and technologies. This diversity highlights the importance of cultural awareness in global IT communication. IT terminology often includes highly specialized vocabulary that may be incomprehensible to those outside the field. Understanding this technical vocabulary is essential for professionals within the industry to communicate effectively and collaborate on complex projects. The rapid pace of innovation in technology drives the continuous evolution of terminology. New technologies prompt the need for new terms, while existing terms may be redefined as innovations emerge. As technologies converge and evolve, existing terms may adapt to encompass broader concepts or new functionalities. For example, "software" has expanded from referring solely to programs running on a computer to include mobile apps and cloud-based solutions. In a fast-paced industry like IT, efficient communication is paramount. The use of concise terms, acronyms, and jargon allows professionals to convey complex ideas quickly and effectively. The globalization of technology has led to the widespread adoption of English as the lingua franca in IT. This phenomenon has resulted in the proliferation of English-based terminology worldwide, influencing local languages and terminologies.

The formation of IT terminology is characterized by a blend of neologisms, borrowing, acronyms, semantic shifts, and an interdisciplinary approach influenced by cultural contexts and standardization efforts. As technology continues to evolve, so too will its language, reflecting ongoing innovation and adaptation within the field. Understanding these specific characteristics is essential for anyone involved in IT, whether they are practitioners, educators, or learners striving to navigate this complex landscape effectively.

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