

CONTRASTIVE ANALYSES OF ENGLISH AND UZBEK IT TERMINOLOGY

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ABSTRACT

This paper presents a contrastive analysis of IT terminology in English and Uzbek. The study aims to identify the similarities and differences between the two languages in terms of their IT vocabulary. The research methodology involved corpus analysis of IT texts in both languages. The findings reveal that both English and Uzbek languages have adopted and integrated foreign IT terms into their vocabulary. However, there are also notable differences in terms of the frequency of use, semantic range, and linguistic features of IT terms. The results of this study can be useful for language learners, translators, and IT professionals working in cross-cultural contexts.

INTRODUCTION

Information technology (IT) is a rapidly evolving field that has a significant impact on global communication and economic development. As IT has become more integrated into our daily lives, it has also become increasingly important to study the language and terminology used in this field. English is widely used as the language of IT, but it is not the only language that has contributed to the development of IT terminology. Uzbek, as the official language of Uzbekistan, has also developed its own IT vocabulary.

This paper aims to compare and contrast IT terminology in English and Uzbek, in order to provide insights into their similarities and differences.

METHODOLOGY:

The research methodology employed in this study is corpus analysis. A corpus is a collection of written or spoken texts that are representative of a particular language or domain. For this study, two corpora were compiled: one in English and one in Uzbek. The English corpus was created from a collection of IT texts from various sources, including online articles, technical manuals, and academic papers. The Uzbek corpus was compiled from IT texts in Uzbek, including official documents, user manuals, and websites. The two corpora were then analyzed using corpus linguistic tools and techniques, such as concordance analysis and frequency counts.

RESULTS

The analysis of the English and Uzbek corpora revealed several similarities and differences in the IT terminology used in the two languages. Firstly, both languages have adopted and integrated foreign IT terms into their vocabulary, such as "software," "database," and "network." This is not surprising given that IT is a global field with many foreign borrowings. However, there are also notable differences in the frequency of use, semantic range, and linguistic features of IT terms.

In terms of frequency of use, English IT terms are generally more frequent in the corpus than Uzbek IT terms. This is likely due to the fact that English is the lingua franca of IT and is used widely in international contexts. For example, the English term "server" appears much more frequently in the corpus than the Uzbek equivalent "server." Similarly, the English term "database" is more frequent than the Uzbek term "ma'lumotlar bazasi."

Another difference is the semantic range of certain IT terms. In some cases, the English term has a broader semantic range than its Uzbek equivalent. For example, the English term "data" can refer to any type of information, while the Uzbek equivalent "ma'lumotlar" is more specific and refers to factual information. This suggests that English IT terms may be more flexible and adaptable than their Uzbek equivalents.

Finally, there are also linguistic differences between the two languages in terms of the structure and morphology of IT terms. For example, English IT terms often consist of multiple words that are compounded together, such as "cloud computing" and "machine learning."

In contrast, Uzbek IT terms tend to be more morphologically complex and are often formed by adding prefixes or suffixes to existing words. For example, the Uzbek term

"yuklash" (upload) is formed by adding the suffix "-lash" to the verb stem "yuk."

DISCUSSION

The findings of this study have important implications for language learners, translators, and IT professionals working in cross-cultural contexts.

Firstly, language learners who are interested in IT should be aware of the similarities and differences between English and Uzbek IT terminology. This can help them to better understand and communicate about IT concepts in both languages.

Secondly, translators who work with IT texts should be familiar with the vocabulary and linguistic features of both English and Uzbek IT terminology, in order to accurately and effectively translate between the two languages.

Finally, IT professionals who work in cross-cultural contexts should be aware of the linguistic and cultural differences between English and Uzbek IT terminology, in

order to effectively communicate and collaborate with colleagues and clients from different linguistic backgrounds.

CONCLUSION

This study has provided a contrastive analysis of IT terminology in English and Uzbek, revealing both similarities and differences between the two languages. The results suggest that both languages have adopted and integrated foreign IT terms into their vocabulary, but there are also notable differences in terms of the frequency of use, semantic range, and linguistic features of IT terms. This study can be useful for language learners, translators, and IT professionals working in cross-cultural contexts, as it provides insights into the similarities and differences between English and Uzbek IT terminology. Future research could further explore the cultural and social factors that influence the development and use of IT terminology in different languages.

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