



ACQUISITION LAYER OF COMPUTER LEXICON

Arapov G.N

Termiz State University PhD lecturer

e-mail: gayratarapov@gmail.com

Article history:

Received: 4th January 2024

Accepted: 1st March 2024

Abstract:

This article deals with the methods of forming computer lexicon in English, Uzbek languages, the features of creating words and phrases related to this field in the languages that are being used, based on morphological, syntactic and other sources.

Keywords: Computers, Internet, World Wide Web, the lexical semantic group, semantic structure of lexical units, technical terminology.

Today, computer technology is becoming one of the fastest growing fields in the world. Computers are gradually entering people's lives. That is, it is difficult to imagine an active entrepreneur without a global internet network, and an intellectual worker without a computer at work. Computer technologies are gaining great importance in people's way of life, in small and large enterprises, companies, educational institutions, and state institutions[2].

In the IT environment, the innovation process is growing at a very high rate. This is especially true for the Internet global network. Currently, the Internet is not only a global computer network with an enormous amount of information, but it is also becoming a fundamentally new communication environment for countless people[3]. The Internet is discovering a new way of human communication that can be called the horizontal method. Before its appearance, communication and information dissemination was mainly vertical.

Computer information technology is just one common and common type: *modem, fax, fiber optic connections, display terminals, scanners, and CD-ROM* (computer readable discs) as a data storage medium are also very important[4].

The World Wide Web contains unlimited information and data. The increase in the number of public and commercial structures among the users of Internet information, which use them in their activities, leads to the increase of providers and the wider popularization of the Internet as a source and tool of mass information[5].

Thanks to the interactivity of the global computer system, a unique set of opportunities is formed for the exchange of ideas and information, as well as for satisfying individual needs and interests.

The formation of the computer lexicon in the Uzbek language was caused by various factors. Also, when translating them, in most cases, the Russian language served as a source[6]. Therefore, when translating some terms, there are controversial

situations among scientists about keeping their Russian form or expressing it with a new term in Uzbek[14]. However, in many cases, in order to avoid various misunderstandings, it is recommended to keep the Russian form of the term[7].

The definition of each lexical semantic group is carried out in the following sequence:

- separation of language units related to this lexical semantic group based on the generality of the integral scheme;
- identifying the semantic structure of lexical units and extracting the differential schema that divides the lexical semantic group into meaningful micro-groups based on their comparison;
- distinguishing more specific, unique semantic symbols that allow organizing the set of concepts of each specific branch of knowledge.

In recent years, in our country, words and terms related to information technologies have been assimilated in the form of neologisms, as in other fields[8]. We would like to mention these and others as confirmation of our opinion: *paynet, e-pay, Internet cafe, game club, fast food, hot dog, hamburger, turkish kebab, doner kebab, photo shop, supermarket, mobile phone, night club, fitness club, electronic board, printer, scanner, computer games, notebook, DVD player, fashion show, coach, referee, play maker, racer*, etc.

In technical terminology, the verb as a grammatical category of action does not appear in the form of a verb, which cannot represent a logical subject, but in the form of an abstract noun, which retains the meaning of action, but can associate it with the meaning of abstract subjectivity[9].

For example: load - *yuklamoq*, alternate - *almashtirmoq* and others, obviously, perform technical processes, but not these verbs, but only existing nouns such as *loading* - *yuklash* (axborotni chaqirib olish), alternating - *almashtirish* appear as terms of these processes[10].



Computer malfunctions are reflected in the following terms: *noise, connections break, an error message, black hole* - those moments on the internet when we initiate some action and in return receive nothing[13].

Borrowings with an international component: **convergence** - *har xil elektron texnologiyalarni ularning tez rivojlanishi va o'zaro ishlashi natijasida yaqinlashish jarayoni*; **frame** - *grafik va nashriy ishlanmalarda – matn yoki tasvir joylashtiriladigan to'g'ri burchakli maydoncha*; **multimedia** - *multimedia - inglizchadan olingan: multi – ko'p va media – tashuvchi*[11].

Abbreviations are the most representative group of English-American borrowed terms. *VME, VME, CADDIF - CADDIF format. Data exchange format between CAD systems. CAE - Computer-Aided Engineering - Computerization of engineering work. An independent field of computer-aided design that solves problems related to modeling, schematic engineering, and product testing*[12].

The confirmation of the mobility of lexical units, their transition from the category of words in general use to term words can be seen in the presence of consubstantial lexical units in the language, which are found both in ordinary and professional language.

THE USED LITERATURE:

1. Kenneth S. Laudon "Interactive computing" London.: The McGraw - Yill Companies, Inc. 1996, p 23 (muallif tarjimai).
2. Arapov, G. 2023. PROBLEMS OF COMPUTER USE IN CREATING DICTIONARIES. *Ilm-fan va ta'lim*. 1, 15 (dek. 2023).
3. Arapov, G. N. (2023). Interpretation of the light industry lexicon in modern linguistics. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 2(123), 2023.
4. Gayrat, A. (2021). Linguocultural study of light industry lexicon.
5. Namozovich, A. G. (2023). Expression of Ethnocultural Realia in the Lexicon of Light Industry in English, Uzbek and Russian. *Web of Semantic: Universal Journal on Innovative Education*, 2(3), 102-105.
6. Arapov, G. (2023). METHODS OF LINGUACULTURAL ANALYSIS OF LIGHT INDUSTRY LEXICON. *Interpretation and Researches*, 1(20).
7. Gayrat, A. (2022). GRAMMATICAL FEATURES OF THE LEXICON OF LIGHT INDUSTRY. *European International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research and Management Studies*, 2(12), 173-176.
8. Achildieva, N. (2022). Основные Понятия О Демографии И Демографической Лексике. *Science and innovation*, 1(B8), 2380-2382.
9. Bakhtiyorovna, A. N. Lecturer, Russian And World Literature Department Termez State University. Achildieva Nigora Bakhtiyorovna///Description Of Time And Place In Katherine Mansfield's Stories "Miss Brill", "Taking The Veil", 44, 44.
10. Ачилдиев, Н. (2023). Омонимия демографической лексики в русском языке: многозначность и контекстуальные особенности. *Традиции и инновации в исследовании и преподавании языков*, 1(1), 103-113.
11. Ачилдиева, Н. (2023). АНТОНИМИЯ В ДЕМОГРАФИЧЕСКОЙ ЛЕКСИКЕ РУССКОГО И УЗБЕКСКОГО ЯЗЫКОВ. *UNIVERSAL JOURNAL OF ACADEMIC AND MULTIDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH*, 1(7), 95-100.
12. Ачилдиева Нигора. (2023). МНОГОЗНАЧНОСТЬ ДЕМОГРАФИЧЕСКОЙ ЛЕКСИКИ В РУССКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ: КОНТЕКСТУАЛЬНЫЕ АСПЕКТЫ И СЕМАНТИЧЕСКИЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ. *Innovations in Technology and Science Education*, 2(15), 741-746.
13. Ачилдиева, Н. Б. (2023). ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ ДЕМОГРАФИЧЕСКОЙ ЛЕКСИКИ В МИРОВОМ ЯЗЫКОЗНАНИИ. *Innovative Development in Educational Activities*, 2(12), 43-47.
14. Ачилдиева, Н. Б. (2023). ИСТОРИЯ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ ДЕМОГРАФИИ. *Экономика и социум*, (3-1 (106)), 269-272.