INVESTIGATION OF INTERNET JARGONS IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH

Nurqulova Gavhar
Karshi State University
Graduate Department
Master's student in Linguistics (English)

Abstract

This article examines the characteristics of slang formation in the Internet environment. Currently, the formation of Internet jargon is considered one of the most visible achievements of evolutionary processes. Learning Uzbek and English internet slang is one of the urgent problems.

Keywords

term, linguistic phenomenon, terminology, jargon, slang, internet, technology, language, information, network, communication, electronic, computer.

O'ZBEK VA INGLIZ TILLARIDA INTERNET JARGONLARINI O'RGANISH

Nurqulova Gavhar
Qarshi Davlat universiteti
Magistratura bo'limi
Lingvistika (ingliz tili) yo'nalishi magistranti

Annotatsiya

Ushbu maqolada internet muhitida jargonlarning yasalish xususiyatlari tadqiq qilingan. Hozirda internet jargoni shakllanishi evolutsion jarayonlarning eng ko'zga ko'ringan yutuqlaridan biri deb hisoblanmoqda. O'zbek tili va ingliz tili internet jargonlarini o'rganish dolzarb muaommolardan biri hisoblanadi.

Kalit so'zlar

termin, lisoniy hodisa, terminologiya, jargon, sleng, internet, texnologiya, til, ma'lumot, tarmoq, aloqa, elektron, kompyuter.

ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ ИНТЕРНЕТ-ЖАРГОНОВ НА УЗБЕКСКОМ И АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ.

Нуркулова Гавхар

Каршинский государственный
университет аспирантура
Магистр лингвистики (английский язык)

Абстракт:

В данной статье рассматриваются особенности формирования сленга в интернет-среде. В настоящее время формирование интернет-жаргона считается одним из наиболее заметных достижений эволюционных процессов. Изучение узбекского и английского интернет-сленга является одной из актуальных проблем.

Ключевые слова

термин, лингвистическое явление, терминология, жаргонизм, сленг, интернет, технология, язык, информация, сеть, коммуникация, электроника, компьютер.

To date, the characteristics of electronic communication, in our opinion, have not been studied deeply enough, which is primarily due to the recent development of the field of communication mediated by the Internet. From the perspective of a more psycholinguistic or sociolinguistic approach, certain types of electronic communication are studied: chats, forums, network conferences. Theoretical developments are available in a series of dissertations or individual articles, often only in electronic form. It is an undisputed fact that the Internet today is the greatest source of information known to mankind. But its capabilities, that is, the efficiency, speed and availability of communication between users over long and short distances, increase the possibility of using the Internet even more.

Human linguistic ethnographic aspects were found to have a number of commonalities when comparing general English and Uzbek internet data.

Let's first understand what slang is. The jargon used to communicate over computer networks, primarily the largest of them, is the Internet. Currently, it is impossible to formulate a clear definition of this concept, because online jargon is constantly changing, because of its trends. One of the most famous examples of online slang is "LOL", which means "laughter, fun". Often these words or phrases are used to abbreviate whole words and sentences: so you can use the abbreviation TL;DR to indicate that you don't want to read a long text. Network jargon became popular with the development of social networks and gaming platforms; some use slang for fun and some use it in life. According to research, the main reason for using online slang is to make communication and writing easier: it saves time and increases reading speed.

Jargon is considered an integral part of language and is considered one of the most controversial problems of lexicology. Jargon can be associated with a special phenomenon in linguistics that is constantly developing and changing. L.S. Barkhudarov notes that it is a difficult matter to distinguish between professionalism and jargonisms, "...of course, it is very difficult to draw a clear line between the contents of the vocabulary, these differences are so insignificant in some cases that some the difference itself seems unnecessary. However, the absence of an absolute criterion for determining whether a word belongs to a certain group does not mean denying the existing differences.

From the point of view of stylistics, while looking at jargon, slang or sociolect as a problem that violates the purity of speech, we must not forget that it is "an organic and to some extent necessary part of the system." From the point of view of use in speech activity, slang and professional slangs are distinguished by their use in a much narrower range than dialectisms. Jargons and professionalisms, as a rule, are understandable only to certain narrow groups of the population.

Currently, the formation of Internet jargon is considered one of the most visible achievements of evolutionary processes. Internet users are engaged in "language experience" in the global network, which in turn leads to the formation of jargon as a special lexicon designed to serve professionals in the field of information technology. Computer and Internet slang is formed as a socio-linguistic phenomenon and is used for communication between experts and Internet users of different levels. The peculiarity of English and Uzbek languages is that word formation takes place mostly in the field of professionalisms and jargonisms. In Uzbek language, slangs are formed with the help of word-forming tools.

Jargon is a relatively open social or professional group speech that differs from the literary language in the composition of words and phrases. Jargon is a vocabulary related to a profession or activity. Computer jargon consists of a unique vocabulary of people (professional programmers and some users) who have become a profession, a hobby, a way of life (sometimes the meaning of life) by working with computer technology. The main function of slang is to express belonging to a relatively independent social group using certain words, forms and expressions. Sometimes the slang term is also used to express distorted, mispronounced speech. It is a conventional language that can only be understood in a certain environment, in which there are many artificial and sometimes conventional words and phrases.

However, now there is a principle of jargon that goes beyond professional or social groups, on the one hand, the growing gap between literary and slang speech, on the other hand, it is to some extent associated with the democratization and «vulgarization» of public life. Jargon (or social dialect, dialect) is «a type of national language used in oral communication of a relatively stable social group that unites people in accordance with their profession, position in society, interests and age».

The linguistic essence of slang is also a metaphor for the meanings of words in order to create a play on words or a play on words, expressive, emotionally colored linguistic means of expression.

In jargonism, unlike professionalism, the evaluative component takes precedence over the informational component. Nevertheless, the classification criteria of the mentioned professional units are still controversial.

Of course, you are unlikely to come across this sentence while reading a blog entry , but when surfing the Internet, you cannot hide from such strange words, phrases and abbreviations. Social networks, comment sections and online forums are the very places where the English language is used... a new formation, so to speak. And all because communication via the Internet can be very different from personal communication and even email correspondence. Online English is closer to the style of everyday, personal communication ; it uses slang very widely. Today we communicate a lot via the Internet, and therefore we should not be surprised at the emergence of a separate Internet dialect. This dialect is even simpler than the language of our everyday communication, and it uses many abbreviations (abbreviations of words and phrases). And before diving into the world of Internet English, we would like to warn you about one of its small but noticeable features: Internet slang is full of curses and insults, and some words are deliberately misspelled or used for other purposes. Many of the words that are used so frequently and widely in online communication would not be used in a face-to-face conversation. So remember: Internet English is for the Internet only! The English language is constantly changing , albeit slowly. On the Internet, the process proceeds much faster - the language there changes daily, when more and more new expressions, images or videos become "viral" (in other words, when they quickly gain enormous popularity). Every day you have a chance to see a new word or picture that you have never seen before. To keep up with your English progress even in these circumstances, try learning the language by watching videos on FluentU . FluentU takes everyday videos (like movie trailers and clips) and turns them into personalized language lessons. When saying goodbye to someone, you

will most likely say something like bye. This word is an abbreviation for the popular goodbye, created to save time.

On the Internet, this principle blooms and smells! A considerable part of Internet slang is acronyms and abbreviations of all stripes. Here are some of the most popular and frequently used abbreviations:

lol – laughing out loud (laughing – I can't)

brb - be right back (I'll be back soon)

btw - by the way (by the way)

lmk - let me know (let me know)

g2g - got to go (I need to go)

If you can understand how this or that abbreviation stands for, then just search on Google using a query like "what does [abbreviation] stand for?", and do not forget to replace [abbreviation] with that same incomprehensible set of letters.

In this case, the identification of the imagery and evaluation component is related to the feelings of the particular subject. In our opinion, research in this area should be aimed at revealing the essence of special lexical tools, ie jargon, which are convenient for computer and Internet users. From what has been said, it is clear that the problems of distinguishing terms, professionalism and jargon are becoming clear in the field of network technology. In computer language, jargon performs specific functions — they are associated with increasing expressiveness, conveying emotions, and appreciation. Computer and Internet jargon emphasizes the emotional or axiological aspects of the content of professional speech, its lexical structure, thematic structure reflects these aspects of professional activity. languages are words used mainly by computer language owners, which, on the one hand, constitute computer and internet jargon and, on the other hand, are a source of filling common jargon for both languages, although they reflect the realities of the unprofessional field.

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