

CREATING A COMPUTER STYLE FOR THE UZBEK LANGUAGE

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Annotation. This article examines the features of creating a computer style of the Uzbek language, which is influenced by technology and digital communication. We analyze the lexical, grammatical, and stylistic changes that occur in the language due to the active use of internet platforms, social networks, and messaging apps. Special attention is given to the influence of English on the Uzbek computer style, as well as the adaptation of Uzbek lexemes to the new conditions of communication. The study identifies key trends and challenges related to the development of the Uzbek language in the digital era.

Keywords: uzbek lexemes, communication, Uzbek language, digital era, information technology, internet culture, globalization

Introduction

With the development of information technology and the popularization of the Internet, there has been a significant change in language norms and communication styles. The Uzbek language, like many other languages, is not immune to these changes. The emergence of a new computer-based style, which includes specific lexical and grammatical constructions, requires detailed study.

The main aspects of the computer style of the Uzbek language are as follows:

1. Lexical changes: Introduction of new terms and borrowings from English related to IT technologies and Internet culture, such as "computer", "Internet", "application". The use of abbreviations and acronyms is also observed.

With the advancement of technology and the internet, the Uzbek language has undergone significant changes, particularly in terms of vocabulary. The introduction of new terms and loanwords from English has been a major aspect of these changes. In this section, we will explore how vocabulary is borrowed and provide examples of new terms and acronyms.

Words related to information technology and internet culture are often borrowed from English. This happens for several reasons:

- Lack of equivalents: The Uzbek language may not have similar words for new concepts, making borrowing necessary.
- Globalization: With the increasing influence of English in the world, many terms become universal and are used in various languages. Examples of borrowed terms:
 - Computer (kompyuter) is a word that came to the Uzbek language from the English "computer". It is used to refer to a device designed to process data.
 - Internet (internet) - this word is also borrowed from the English "internet" and refers to a global network.
 - Application (application) - borrowed from the English "application", it is used to refer to software designed to perform specific tasks on a computer or mobile device.
 - Server (server) - a word borrowed from the English "server", it is used to refer to a computer or mobile device that is designed to handle requests from other computers or mobile devices. In digital communication, abbreviations and acronyms are often used to simplify and speed up communication.

Examples of abbreviations and acronyms include:

- WWW (World Wide Web) — used to refer to the World Wide Web. In Uzbek, the letters "BBB" are often simply pronounced.
- SMS (Short Message Service) — a short message service. In Uzbek, it is also used as "SMS".
- LOL (Laughing Out Loud) — an acronym meaning "laughing out loud". In Uzbek, it can be used in casual conversations.
- BRB (Be Right Back) — "I'll be back soon".

This abbreviation is commonly used in messaging apps and chat rooms. While borrowings and new terms enrich the language, they can also cause certain problems:

- Language Identity: Excessive use of foreign words can threaten the language identity of the Uzbek language and lead to the loss of traditional lexical units.

- Ambiguity: Borrowed terms may have different meanings in different contexts, which can sometimes cause confusion.

- Adaptation: Not all borrowings are easily adapted to the phonetic and grammatical norms of the Uzbek language, which can make them difficult to use.

Lexical changes in the Uzbek language, related to the introduction of new terms and borrowings from English, are an important aspect of its development in the context of digitalization. These changes reflect global trends and require careful analysis to preserve the language's richness and identity.

1. Grammatical features: Changes in syntax, such as the simplification of constructions and the use of colloquial forms. In some cases, there is a blending of literary and colloquial styles.

The syntax of the Uzbek language, like that of any other language, is subject to change, especially in the context of globalization and the influence of technology. These changes manifest themselves in the simplification of constructions, the use of colloquial forms, and the blending of literary and spoken styles. Let's explore each of these features in more detail.

Syntactic simplification is a trend observed in various languages, including Uzbek. It is influenced by several factors:

- The impact of technology: With the increasing use of messaging apps and social media, people have started communicating more informally, leading to a simplification of sentence structure. For example, complex sentences with multiple subordinate clauses are being replaced by simpler or compound sentences.

Example:

- Literary style: "When I came home, I saw that she was already cooking dinner."
- Spoken style: "I came home and she was cooking dinner."
- Communication speed: In a fast-paced environment, users tend to reduce the time spent writing messages, leading to the use of simpler structures.

Spoken forms are actively penetrating the written language, especially among young people. This is because spoken language is often perceived as more natural and accessible.

- Abbreviations: In spoken language, abbreviated forms of words and expressions are often used. For example, "ok" may be used instead of "good," and "let's" may be used instead of "we."

- Incomplete sentences: In informal correspondence, incomplete sentences are often used, where the context is implied. For example: – "Are you there yet?" instead of "Have you arrived yet?"

3. Mixing literary and spoken styles

Mixing of styles is another notable trend in the modern Uzbek language.

Literary language and colloquial forms are beginning to overlap, which may lead to the following:

- The use of colloquial expressions in literary speech: Literary works may contain colloquial phrases and expressions, which makes the text more lively and relatable to the reader.

- Lexical diversity: Literary language may incorporate words and expressions that were previously considered exclusively colloquial. This adds to the richness of the language and makes it more flexible.

4. Examples of changes

- Changes in word order: In some cases, there is a shift away from the traditional word order in a sentence (SOV - subject-object-verb). For example: – Literary style: "Men kitobni ўqiyman." (I am reading a book.) – Spoken style: "Kitobni ўqiyman." (I am reading a book.)

- Integration of borrowed words: Borrowed words from English or other languages can be used in spoken language without adapting them to the grammatical rules of the Uzbek language.

Grammatical changes in the Uzbek language, including the simplification of syntactic structures, the use of colloquial forms, and the blending of styles, reflect the dynamic development of the language in today's society. These changes make the language more accessible to a wider audience, but also pose challenges related to preserving linguistic identity and cultural traditions.

Conclusion

The creation of a computer-based style of the Uzbek language is a complex and multifaceted process that requires careful analysis. It is important to consider both the positive and negative aspects of this phenomenon. Further research is needed to understand how these changes affect the preservation and development of the Uzbek language in the future.

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