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THE FORMATION OF MOBILE COMMUNICATION TERMINOLOGY IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

Annotation. This article explores the formation of mobile communication terminology in English and Uzbek, examining the influences, adaptations, and unique characteristics of each language's lexicon.
Key words: mobile communication, internet, globalization, technological innovation, borrowing terms, neologisms, acronyms, abbreviations, translation, calque.

Introduction

The rapid advancement of mobile communication technology has led to the emergence of a vast array of terminology that reflects the innovations and practices within this field. As mobile communication continues to evolve, so too does the language used to describe it.

The evolution of mobile communication terminology can be traced back to the late 20th century when mobile phones began to gain popularity. The introduction of terms such as "cellular," "network," and "signal" marked the beginning of a new lexicon that would expand rapidly with technological advancements. In English, the terminology has been influenced by various factors, including technological innovation, globalization, and the internet. Our society today is characterized by the extensive use of English as the most frequently taught second language, as well as broadly used in international scientific and commercial communication (Crystal, 1997).

Discussion

In Uzbekistan, the development of mobile communication terminology has been shaped by similar factors, but with additional influences from the country's linguistic and cultural context. The transition from a predominantly state-controlled telecommunications system to a more open market has necessitated the adaptation and creation of new terms in Uzbek.

English has a long history of borrowing terms from other languages, particularly in the field of technology. Many mobile communication terms have been borrowed from other languages, especially from Japanese and Korean, which are known for their technological advancements. For example, terms like "smartphone" and "app" have become ubiquitous in English, reflecting the global nature of mobile technology.

The rapid pace of technological change has also led to the creation of neologisms - new words or expressions that arise to describe emerging concepts. Terms such as "5G," "IoT" (Internet of Things), and "cloud computing" are examples of neologisms that have become integral to the mobile communication lexicon. These terms often reflect the technological capabilities and functionalities of new devices and services. (Hodge, R., & Kress, G. 1988).

Acronyms and abbreviations play a significant role in mobile communication terminology. Terms like "SMS" (Short Message Service), "MMS" (Multimedia Messaging Service), and "VoIP" (Voice over Internet Protocol) are widely recognized and used in both professional and casual contexts. The use of acronyms allows for efficient communication, particularly in a fast-paced technological environment. (Kachru, B. B. 1992)

In Uzbek, the formation of mobile communication terminology often involves translation or calque - where a foreign term is translated directly into the target language. For instance, the term "mobile phone" is translated as "mobil telefon," which retains the original meaning while adapting to the phonetic and grammatical structure of Uzbek.

Similar to English, the Uzbek language has also seen the emergence of neologisms in response to technological advancements. New terms are often created to describe concepts that did not previously exist in the language. For example, "internet" is commonly used in its original form, but local

adaptations such as "internet tarmog'i" (internet network) have also been developed. (Makhmudov, A. 2015).

The historical influence of Russian on the Uzbek language has also played a role in the formation of mobile communication terminology. Many technical terms in Uzbek are derived from Russian, reflecting the linguistic legacy of the Soviet era. This influence is evident in terms like "kompyuter" (computer) and "telefon" (telephone), which are borrowed directly from Russian. (Yuldashev, A. 2018).

Results

Both English and Uzbek exhibit similarities in the formation of mobile communication terminology, particularly in the use of neologisms and the adaptation of foreign terms. The global nature of technology has led to a convergence of terminology, with many English terms being adopted into Uzbek.

However, there are notable differences in how each language approaches terminology formation. English tends to favor acronyms and abbreviations, while Uzbek often relies on direct translations and local adaptations. Additionally, the influence of Russian on Uzbek terminology creates a distinct linguistic landscape that is not present in English.

Conclusion

The formation of mobile communication terminology in English and Uzbek reflects the dynamic nature of language in response to technological advancements. While both languages share similarities in their approach to terminology formation, they also exhibit unique characteristics shaped by their cultural and historical contexts. As mobile communication technology continues to evolve, so too will the terminology used to describe it, highlighting the importance of ongoing linguistic adaptation and innovation.

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