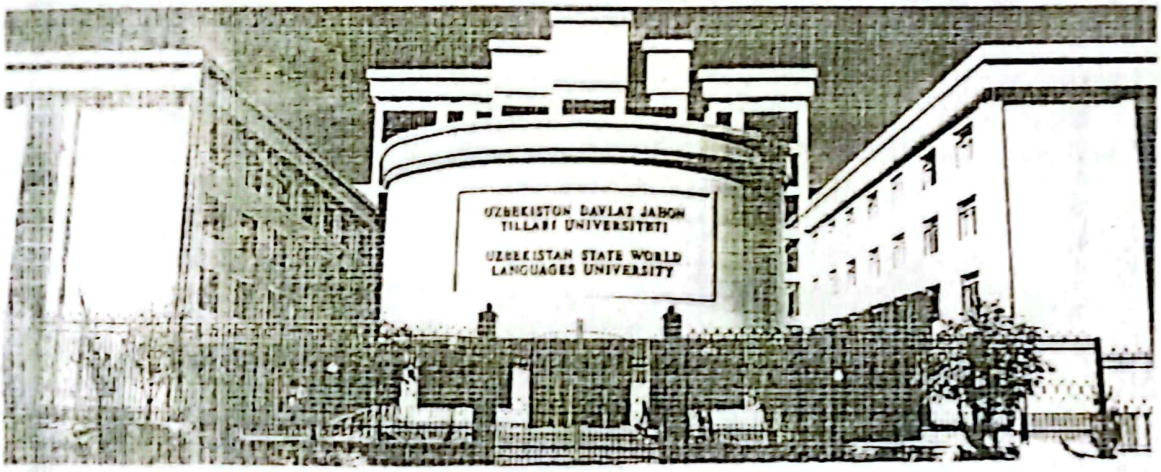
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"ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF COMPARATIVE LINGUISTICS AND LITERATURE AND MODERN TECHNOLOGIES IN TEACHING"





Tashkent 2024

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THE RELEVANCE OF WORD FORMATION MEANS IN INTERNET LEXICON

Saliyeva Surayyo
Teacher of UzSWLU, English philology

Abstract. *New words are created every day and their number in English is growing fast, especially in informational technologies. The article deals with the impact of internet-related affixes on the formation of computer neologisms. The emergence of new word-building elements and their basic particularities are analyzed. Main changes and misunderstandings in the new lexical meanings of computer neologisms in correspondence with the former, already existing concepts are looked into.*

Key words. *Word formation, language, represent, Internet, computer, social media, significant*

Scientific and technical revolution as one of the major phenomena of the present makes essential changes to the linguistic model of the world. In particular, the rapid development of new computer technologies and methods for processing information, inevitably influences the formation of new words and lexical meanings In recent years, for example, computer technologies have added a significant number of new terms to the language. Such terms as "WI-FI", "webinar", "malware", "microbrowser" and "blogosphere" are just a few examples of modern day neologisms that have been integrated into the modern English language. [1,25]

The XX century is reputed to be the most neogeneous one. The influx of new words has never been as rapid as in the past 25 years. It is evident by now that science transforms man's environment at a pace which is nor merely rapid, but swiftly accelerating." Throughout all the ages the elderly have lectured their juniors on the happiness of the old days and the decadence of present manners, but nowadays change is so rapid that anyone out of the first flush of youth tends to feel slightly out of date". [2,54]

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Define language as a system of conventional vocal sign by means of which human being communicate. Either it is spoken orwritten, it is used by people to communicate each other. Language is also an identity and symbol of a nation.

There are many different languages in the world.

Language always innovates during the time.

Changes in a language are actually changes in the grammars of the speakers of the language, and are perpetuated when new generations of children learn the language by acquiring the new grammar. An examination of the change that have occurred in English during the past 1500 years shows that the sound system and morphological system have changed, the syntactic rules have changed, and the semantic system has changed.

English vocabulary has a remarkable change, flexibility and adaptability thanks to the periods of contact with foreign languages and its readines to coin new words out of old elements. [3,84]

New words come into English from every aspect of life where they represent and describe the changes and developments that take place from day to day. We have knowledge that social media is one of the example of technology product that has contributed on language change today. Social media has been attracted millions of users around the world. Some of the most popular social media are wellknown around the world are Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, Path. These social media have attracted millions users, and they have Contributed to new words in English.

Most productive area for neologisms here presented in Concise Oxford Dictionary in 2011, became the Internet. These include words such as: badware, follower, friend, facepalm, twiterrati etc. A similar result can be easily explained by the popularity of the Internet and its continuous dynamics. Daily Online there are hundreds of new websites and social networks. [4,75]

The most popular of them, contribute to the emergence and consolidation of neologisms new values for the well-known words. Thus, in particular, because of the social network Facebook, as a second value for the word friend, the dictionary

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gives the following definition: somebody who is in the list of friends or contacts on a social network. A social network Twitter, contributed lexicalization words: follower is "who is keeping an eye on the updates of friends or organizations in social networks; twittersphere is a message made in the social network Twitter, available for public discussion; twitterati is a regular user of the social network.

According to the conducted experiment 85 % of respondents know what "selfie" is. 10 % answered they had heard this word but could not explain its meaning, only 5 % heard this word for the first time. From words of questioned people about 60 % have made "selfie" at least once and exposed it in the Internet, about 20 % regularly renew their "selfie". [5,75]

The most widespread answers given to the 3rd question were the following: "it is fashionable", "the way of expression", "it allows to demonstrate my creativity and eccentricity", "it helps to cheer", "it increases the number of viewings and comments". Moreover, many girls use "selfie" instead of mirror to appreciate their make-up or hairdressing .

In Cambridge Online Dictionary there are another neologisms-derivatives formed by analogy to "selfie", for example "backside", "footsie", "gelfie", "yogi" and others . Unlike "selfie", these words are less known to another Internet users from foregin countrys. However, 20 % of respondents could classify them to the same theme group as "selfie". In addition to selfie derivatives another photography styles posted in social networks are also becoming popular. [6,24]

For example "cat bearding", "CPT" ("celebrity party tongue"), "dog shaming" . Compare: noob novice. Neologisms is definitely needed in any language, but they must indicate the development of society.

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