# SPECIFIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE FORMATION OF IT TERMINOLOGY

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***Annotatsiya:*** *IT (axborot texnologiyalari) terminologiyasini shakllantirish jarayoni va uning o'ziga xos xususiyatlarini chuqur o'rganadi. IT sohasi tez sur'atlar bilan rivojlanayotganligi bois, yangi terminlar va tushunchalar muntazam ravishda paydo bo'ladi, bu esa terminologik asosni yaratishda muhim ahamiyatga ega hisoblanadi.IT terminologiyasining shakllanishi, uning struktural va semantik jihatlari, shuningdek, lokal va global miqyosda terminlarni muvofiqlashtirish masalalari tahlil etiladi.*

***Kalit so'zlar:*** *terminologiya,semantika,lingvistika,axborot texnologiyalari,innovatsiya,globalizatsiya,ijtimoiy kontekst,termin yaratish,texnik til,ta'lim tizimi,terminlarni muvofiqlashtirish.*

***Аннотация:*** *Углубленное исследование процесса формирования терминологии ИТ (информационных технологий) и ее особенностей. В связи с бурным развитием сферы ИТ регулярно появляются новые термины и понятия, что важно для создания терминологической базы, ее структурных и смысловых аспектов, а также вопросов согласования терминов на уровне. анализируется локальный и глобальный уровень.*

***Ключевые слова****: терминология, семантика, лингвистика, информационные технологии, инновации, глобализация, социальный контекст, терминотворчество, технический язык, система образования, координация терминов.*

***Abstract:*** *In-depth study of the process of formation of IT (information technology) terminology and its specific features. Due to the rapid development of the IT field, new terms and concepts appear regularly, which is important for the creation of a terminological framework. The formation of IT terminology, its structural and semantic aspects, as well as issues of coordination of terms at the local and global level. is analyzed.*

***Key words:*** *terminology, semantics, linguistics, information technology, innovation, globalization, social context, term creation, technical language, educational system, coordination of terms.*

Today, in a number of developed countries, there is an opportunity to use modern pedagogical technologies that guarantee the effectiveness of the educational process. In the past, there were also IT technologies. Knowledge is written on parchment, papyrus paper. Information transmission is increased Prophet pigeon post, in the 19th century, humanity mastered radio and telegraph. It is done with information carriers and libraries and archives. IT is an abbreviation of the words "Information Technology" taken from the English language, and in Uzbek it is called "Akhborot tekhnologiya". Even so, we pronounce and use the word as IT. Information Technology is a computing technique that performs tasks such as creating, collecting, distributing, storing, processing, and protecting information. Currently, the function of computer technology is performed by the computer, so when the word IT is used, computer technology is mainly understood. What is information technology? A 1958 Harvard Business Review article defined information technology as having three main components: computing, decision support, and business software. This period is officially defined as the starting point of AT; In fact, this article probably coined the term. For decades, many corporations have had so-called "IT departments" to manage the computer technology related to their business. Whatever these divisions worked on became the de facto definition of Information Technology as it developed at the time. Today, IT departments have responsibilities in areas such as:

- computer technical support
- business computer network and database management
- business software distribution
- information security

The authors of the first editions, which focus on the specific features of the term, its form and content, as well as the issues of ordering terminology, are D.Lotte, E.Dresen, A.Lesakhin, S.Chaplikin, G.Vinokur, A.Reformatsky. Their fundamental works were of a general nature and were devoted to the theory of the term, the place of the language in the lexical system, as well as the requirements for the term as a verbalized unit of scientific knowledge. He wrote the article "Termin" in 1922, but it was published only in 1994. The scientist considered this term from a philosophical point of view and showed the great role of terms in the process of knowledge. According to the author, "science and philosophy are two arms of a single-language organism" and this term is the peak of thought capable of summarizing scientific knowledge, "ripe word", "mature word" .The author explained the difference between the term and "everyday word". We can say that

this article laid the foundation for understanding the complex nature of the terminological unit. The formation of local terminology is connected with the name of D. Lotte. It was he who justified the need to study terminology, and was also the founder of the classification (static) approach to studying terminology. Informatics, a science that deals with the computer world and its working process, without taking into account the richness and possibilities of the language, brings the words appearing all over the world into the Uzbek language as it is. For example: if we take the word discreteness as an example. This word is an "Uzbekization" of the English word discreteness, but not a translation. This word is translated into Uzbek language as usluksizlik. If we take a technical look and consider that it is necessary to leave this word as an alternative, we can see the error. Because Uzbek plural suffix -s was added to this word. In addition, the word [trænz'leɪtə] should have been introduced in the form of a translator. There is no doubt that the Russian language played a role in introducing this word into the Uzbek language. The Russian-speaking people adopted this word in the English language in the form of "translator". The word procedure is one of the problematic processes. When this word procedure is translated from English, it is translated as a process. If we accept this word into our language, we will have to accept it in the style of procedure or [prə'si:ʤə] using transliteration. When giving the meaning of the word Grapf, transliteration was used correctly and it was adopted into the Uzbek language in the form of "graph". But it is worth noting that this word is not considered to be translated. Today, we can often find the terms web page and web browser in the literature. In most of them, these words are not quoted or highlighted. As a result, the letter "w" in the word, characteristic of the English language, is entering the Uzbek alphabet.

In world linguistics, work on the regulation of ICT terms was carried out both within the framework of terms of one language and within the framework of terms of two languages, although field terms are regulated to a certain extent, the linguistic, lexicographic, semantic and translational features of ICT terms in national linguistics have not been determined, the criteria for the regulation of field terms not developed. Therefore, in order to determine the thematic groups of ICT terms, justify their lexical-semantic features, define the derivational and structural models of terms, research the processes of decline and stabilization of international terms in national languages, improve translation methods, regulate synonymy, antonymy and variant situations in terms and retain acceptable ones. making suggestions, improving lexicographic annotations, and solving issues such as compiling translation dictionaries, while ensuring the development of ICT sectors, foreign economic activity will lead to the creation of a certain level of relief for its participants. Currently, lexical units related to the field of ICT terminology make up the fast, changing and active layer of the lexicon of the Uzbek language. ICT terms cannot be imagined without computer and computer class. Let's get

to know them. Server computer (Server computer) is a specially dedicated computer that stores the main information base in a computer network. Super computers are computers that require very high speed and are designed to solve large-scale problems. They work several hundred times faster than ordinary personal computers and perform special operations. Personal computers (PC) are computers that are used by one person and meet various requirements. Personal computers include computers that are used in our daily work, at home, at work, such as Pentium type computers. Portable computers are portable personal computers designed to be carried on the go. We can include computers such as Lap Top, Note Book, Palm Top, Electronic secretaries (PDA), organizer in portable computers. Computer notebooks (Computer notebooks) perform all the tasks of desktop PCs. They are made in the form of a small book-sized chest. Pocket computer (Palm Top, which means "in the palm") has a weight of 300 grams. They are full-featured personal computers, equipped with a microprocessor, RAM and non-volatile memory, usually a monochrome liquid crystal display, a compact keyboard, and a fixed PC for communication purposes. has port sections. Electronic notebooks (organizers) belong to the "lightest class" of compact computers (this class also includes calculators, electronic translators, etc.); their weight does not exceed 200 grams.

Technological innovations and innovations in the field of IT happen very quickly. New programs, devices and methods appear every day. This creates the need to create new terms and concepts. High-speed development should ensure adaptation to modern problems and situations when creating terms. IT terminology is often global in nature. Programs and technologies are available in many languages, which requires the translation and adaptation of terms. In this process, localization, that is, adaptation to local conditions, is very important. Each language and culture affects the process of creating and accepting specific terms. IT terminology is not only related to information technology, but also related to economics, psychology, other sciences and fields. For example, although the term "cloud computing" appears in the field of IT, it is also reflected in the economic and social context. Therefore, terminology requires an interdisciplinary approach. Experience is also an important factor in the formation of terminology. During the development of new technologies and their practical application, experts participate in the creation of new terms based on their needs and experience. This process is often reflected in gamma (beta) versions, which means that new terms may appear as programs are tested. Another characteristic of IT terminology is its openness to change. Collaboration between multiple organizations and professionals is needed to ensure constant updating and compliance. Standardized definitions play an important role in harmonizing terms and giving them clear meanings. IT terms and terms are constantly updated and expanded. This, in turn, requires the creation of new dictionaries and the

updating of old terms. Updated dictionaries provide better understanding to professionals and users using modern technology.

The process of formation of IT terminology is characterized by its rapid development, globalization and localization, interdisciplinary approach, user experience, regular updates and updated vocabularies. Proper understanding and evaluation of this process is important for successful IT operations. Today, terminology is of great importance not only in the development of technologies, but also in the social and economic context.

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