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USING OF UZBEK WORDS IN CREATING TERMS ON THE FIELD OF INFORMATION-COMMUNICATION

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Abstract:	Keywords
This article discusses the rapid penetration of information and communication technologies in our lives, which is reflected in the richness of the Uzbek language. As you know, the vocabulary of a language is constantly changing. It was noted that with the development of the information and communication industry, the terminological layer of the industry is also enriched, and the study of these terms is one of the requirements of modern linguistics.	Information-communication, lexical layer, terminology, homonymous situation, words and affixes, way of development, scientific researches.

Introduction

Every branch of science or vocation first of all deals with the terms which formed by means of richness of language and potential.

This potential may be both usage of richness of language and grammar methods (affixation, composition, syntactic connection). We are going to express our opinion about formation of terms on the sphere of information-communication.

Attention to the branch of information-communication was increased in after during the years of independence. Concentrated work is being done on this field in our Republic. Experience of advanced states as the USA, Germany, and Great Britain is being learnt and used by our specialists. It helps fruitfully to face the world. It is proved that this branch has great future. Naturally, clear, short and suitable terms are demanded to be created.

Information-communication is a paired word. The first part of it is information, the second part is communication. These separate terms are joined to one meaning: relation of talker and listener in spreading information.

The process of communication expresses relation of "informer ↔ listener" and "listener ↔ informer". This in the term "information expresses weak relation – contact that is to say one-sided "telling ↔ listening". The term communication expresses stronger relation-contact, or two-way "telling ↔ listening" process.

Our scientific research work as a nowadays means of communication in two kinds of condition in other words "teller ↔ listener" and "listener ↔ teller" activity, deals with the period if information-communication, mobile-phone communication and Internet terms radio communication and telecommunication was not taken as an object of study.

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Because one-sided teller ↔ listener activity is used in these types of communication.

Mobile phone communication and internet newly become an integral part of our life. They are not only discoveries in science and engineering in our country but also in other countries of the world. Thus, this idea is novelty in engineering it is clear that, every new invention in technology join the foreign language terminology with its original name. The problem of creating equivalent word of this foreign terminology in native language arises for the population and scientists of a country.

The problem of choosing epically correct terminology is the most complicated and responsible point of this period.

It is sun that, the possibility of expressing this new invention in the lexicology of a foreign country, will be difficult, because there is no word with this meaning. It is a new idea for this language. But this novelty should be called with a name and used by the people of this country.

The equivalent word is not found easily in foreign language. The equivalent doesn't mean the exact idea of this invention. But the chosen term can give meaning and function of a new invention and this becomes one of the words of this or that language. Sometimes we can see nonequivalent chosen term. It spoils this or that text's meaning "**yaproq**" is chosen instead of "**лепесток**". "**Yaproq**" is used with a tree, or bush, but "**лепесток**" is used with a flower. To express the word **"замирание"** we can use the equivalent "**so`nish**", "**tinchish**", "**qotish**" instead of word **"tinish".** In two latter examples we mean to choose synonyms of a given word. But, sometimes, there is a case, that we call two or more meanings of a word with one equivalent.

Ex: The words "**контакт**" and "**подключение**" is expressed by the word "**ulanish**", the word "**оператив**", "**скоростной**", "**быстрый**" are translated with only one word **"tez", "tezkor", "быстрые замирания" – "tez tinishlar", "оперативная связь" – "tezkor aloqa";** the meaning baza is not changed in word combination "**база данных**" – as "**ma'lumotlar bazasi".** But "**базовая станция**" is translated as "**asos stansiya**", "**базовая сеть**" is translated as **"asos tarmoq"[1]**. In the first example we used dominant translation, in the second we used contextual translation.

When word by word can't be found, equivalent foreign be found, foreign term should be used (prof. A.Hojiev worked on this problem)[2].

Ex: electron, optoelectronic, locator, operator, specter, analyze, possessor other newly added word a language monitor, vokeder, site, tranking, billing and the other when there is no equivalent word to express this or that idea or instrument a two word or a three word expressions are used in translation. When using two or three word expressions the meaning of this or that idea becomes more superficial. Compare these examples. Two-word terms: air resistance, wave resistance, conductor of wave, ability to conduct, glass fiber, fiber glass, underside connecting, much radiant, type of area, calling signal, digital recording, dividing condition, unusual information , air conductor.

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5t: system of digital transmission, information-communication service, automatic information technology, to approve resemblance, non-transmission channel, **karrali uzatish tezligi**, sound signaling line, aerial cable line, single-wire line, multi-wire line. Original words may be in the structure of three-word, two-word or multi-word terms. It is possible. The original meaning is kept in this way. We can learn them in the above mentioned examples. The development of this branch, cooperation with other advanced countries of the world, cooperation with other communication system aids to enrich this field of communication with new terms, word combinations. They are becoming vocabulary of our native language.

Ex: urgent information, digital economy, information owner, integrated information world, information society, security of information, security electronic agreement, internet and the others.

Using Literature:

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