THE LINGUISTIC FEATURES OF MOBILE COMMUNICATION TERMINOLOGY IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

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Introduction

The rapid advancement of mobile communication technology has significantly influenced language, leading to the emergence of new terminologies and linguistic features. This paper explores the linguistic characteristics of mobile communication terminology in English and Uzbek, two languages that reflect distinct cultural and technological contexts. By examining the similarities and differences in terminology, this study aims to highlight how mobile communication shapes language and communication practices in both linguistic communities.

Linguistic Features of Mobile Communication Terminology

1. Lexical Innovations

Both English and Uzbek have witnessed the introduction of new lexical items due to the proliferation of mobile communication. In English, terms such as "smartphone," "app," and "texting" have become commonplace. These terms often reflect the technological features and functionalities of mobile devices. Similarly, in Uzbek, terms like "smartfon," "ilova" (application), and "xabar yozish"" (to write a message) have emerged, often borrowed directly from English or adapted to fit the phonetic and morphological rules of Uzbek.

2. Borrowing and Code-Switching

The phenomenon of borrowing is prevalent in both languages, particularly in Uzbek, where many English terms related to technology are adopted with minimal modification. This borrowing reflects the global influence of English as a dominant language in technology. Code-switching, where speakers alternate between languages within a conversation, is also common among bilingual speakers in Uzbekistan, particularly among the youth who are more exposed to English through media and technology.

3. Acronyms and Abbreviations

Acronyms and abbreviations are a significant feature of mobile communication terminology in both languages. In English, terms like "LOL" (laugh out loud), "BRB" (be right back), and "DM" (direct message) are widely used in digital communication. In Uzbek, similar practices can be observed, with abbreviations such as "Xo'p" (OK) and "Yana" (again) being used in informal texting. These linguistic features facilitate quick and efficient communication, reflecting the fast-paced nature of mobile interactions.

4. Semantic Shifts

The meanings of existing words often shift in the context of mobile communication. In English, the word "friend" has expanded to include online connections made through social media platforms. In Uzbek, traditional terms may also acquire new meanings related to digital interactions, illustrating how mobile communication influences social relationships and language use.

Cultural Context and Implications

The linguistic features of mobile communication terminology in English and Uzbek are not only reflections of technological advancements but also indicators of cultural attitudes towards technology. In English-speaking countries, the rapid adoption of new terms often signifies a culture of innovation and adaptability. In contrast, the integration of mobile communication terminology in Uzbek reflects a blend of traditional values and modern influences, showcasing the dynamic nature of language in response to globalization.

Conclusion

The study of mobile communication terminology in English and Uzbek reveals significant linguistic features that highlight the impact of technology on language. Through lexical innovations, borrowing, acronyms, and semantic shifts, both languages adapt to the changing landscape of communication. Understanding these linguistic features provides insights into the broader cultural implications of mobile communication and its role in shaping contemporary language practices.

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