Abbreviated computer terms in English and Karakalpak languages

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Abstract: This study examines the active role of abbreviations in computer terminology in English and Karakalpak languages. The widespread use of abbreviated terms is driven by the need for efficiency in digital communication, reducing information volume while maintaining clarity. Computer-related abbreviations are classified into three main types: borrowed abbreviations, calqued abbreviations, and autochthonous abbreviations. The research highlights differences in abbreviation formation, including initialisms, acronyms, and reversible abbreviations, which are more prevalent in English due to its historical connection with IT development. Adaptation of these terms into Karakalpak follows phonetic and grammatical adjustments while preserving international recognition. The findings demonstrate that abbreviation is a key nominative feature of computer terminology, reflecting linguistic economy and the evolving nature of digital discourse.

Keywords: Computer terminology, abbreviation, nominative function, lexical borrowing, acronyms, initialisms, IT lexicon, English language, Karakalpak language, linguistic adaptation.

Introduction: The rise of the internet and digital communication has led to the widespread use of abbreviated internet terms, also known as internet slang or acronyms. These terms serve to enhance online interactions by making communication faster and more efficient. This article explores the origins, significance, and categories of internet abbreviations, highlighting their role in social media, gaming, business, and everyday online conversations. While these terms provide convenience, they can also create misunderstandings, particularly among individuals unfamiliar with digital jargon. Understanding commonly used abbreviations is crucial for effective online communication in the modern digital era.

While abbreviations improve communication efficiency, they can also pose challenges. Misinterpretations may arise when users are unfamiliar with specific acronyms, leading to confusion. Additionally, excessive reliance on abbreviations in formal communication may reduce clarity and professionalism.

From the analysis of materials collected from English and Karakalpak languages, it can be seen that abbreviated terms are very active among computer terms. If the abbreviated use of computer terms in the form of phrases creates convenience for users, then they also occupy less space in the electronic code and create an opportunity to reduce the amount of information and place it in a larger volume. We see that computer terms in the abbreviated form became active in a short period of time compared to other fields and acquired an active position like ordinary words. Abbreviations such as internet - internet, wi-fi - vay-fay in English and Karakalpak are among them.

It is known that lexical units designed to perform a nominative function consisting of two or more components in a language are abbreviated, and in most cases, they are carried out on the basis of nouns. In English linguistics, the last type of hierarchical stages of word formation is abbreviations and acronyms, and in this terminological lexicon, it can be seen that the use of abbreviations and acronyms is much more widespread than in the Karakalpak language. Therefore, D. S. Lotte, who directly dealt with issues of scientific and technical terminology, also speaks about the reduction of terms in this lexical layer, emphasizing the accuracy, brevity of the term and one of the requirements for it .

The large number of abbreviated terms among computer terms in the English and Karakalpak languages, on the one hand, is associated with the development of society, science, and technology, and on the other hand, one of the nominative derivational features of computer terms in the studied languages is considered to be the use of them in the form of abbreviated words as active term elements. Because the abbreviated terms formed on the basis of word combinations and the combinations that form them are intended to express this information. At the same time, the emergence and widespread use of such words is explained by saving linguistic tools when conveying concepts related to computers.

Abbreviations, which constitute an important part of computer terminology in the English and Karakalpak languages, are abbreviations formed on the basis of the initial part of the components of phrases, which are divided into several groups: a) abbreviations, which are carried out by omitting part of the word; b) abbreviations based on the initial letters of the components of the phrase; c) abbreviations of a mixed type.

It was established that the largest number of abbreviations of computer terms in the English and Karakalpak languages are composed of capital letters of compound terms. Initial abbreviations in English (from the Latin word "initio" - first) are formed from the first letters of compound nouns, and each component of the abbreviated word is pronounced as a separate letter. Abbreviated computer terms, which have been adopted into the Karakalpak language and are widespread, are pronounced in the same form. For example, in English many terms such as AI - artificial intelligence, RAM - Random Access Memory, CPU - Central Processing Unit, URL - Uniform Resource Locator, SSD - Solid-State Drive, GPS - General Positioning System; HTTP - Hyper Text Transfer Protocol are international initials for the Karakalpak language.

Here are some examples of initial abbreviations related to different type of computer terms:

General Computing Abbreviations

1. CPU (Central Processing Unit) – The brain of a computer that performs computations and executes instructions.

2. ROM (Read-Only Memory) – Non-volatile memory that contains essential system instructions.

3. GPU (Graphics Processing Unit) – A processor specialized for rendering graphics and images.

4. HDD (Hard Disk Drive) – A traditional storage device used for storing files and data.

5. SSD (Solid-State Drive) – A faster and more durable storage device compared to HDDs.

6. OS (Operating System) – The software that manages hardware and software resources.

7. BIOS (Basic Input/Output System) – Firmware used to initialize hardware during boot-up.

8. USB (Universal Serial Bus) – A standard for connecting peripherals such as keyboards and flash drives.

Networking and Internet Abbreviations

1. IP (Internet Protocol) – The unique address that identifies a device on a network.

2. LAN (Local Area Network) – A network that connects computers within a limited area.

3. WAN (Wide Area Network) – A larger network that spans multiple locations.

4. VPN (Virtual Private Network) – A secure connection that encrypts internet traffic.

5. DNS (Domain Name System) – A system that translates domain names into IP addresses.

6. HTTPS (HyperText Transfer Protocol Secure) – A secure version of HTTP with encryption.

7. FTP (File Transfer Protocol) – A protocol for transferring files between computers.

8. TCP/IP (Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol) – A set of rules governing internet communication.

Software and Programming Abbreviations

1. API (Application Programming Interface) – A set of rules for software interactions.

2. GUI (Graphical User Interface) – A visual interface for interacting with a computer.

3. CLI (Command-Line Interface) – A text-based interface for executing commands.

4. IDE (Integrated Development Environment) – Software that provides tools for coding and development.

5. SQL (Structured Query Language) – A language used for managing databases.

6. HTML (HyperText Markup Language) – A language for creating web pages.

7. CSS (Cascading Style Sheets) – A language used to style web pages.

8. JSON (JavaScript Object Notation) – A lightweight data format used in web development.

Among computer terms, there are also reversible abbreviations. Reversible abbreviations are the youngest method of abbreviation, which first appeared

and began to be used within the framework of the English language. The form of such abbreviations is derived from the English word "to reverse," which means "go back, return," and is explained as a reflection of the process of forming a simple acronym .

In the structure of reversible abbreviations, a certain part of compound words is formed - sometimes in one syllable, sometimes only in capital letters, and sometimes in one abbreviation in a mixed way, forming a compound that is read as a new word. This newly formed word is close to the meaning conveyed by the compound words that formed its basis, reveals or generalizes its purpose, and at the same time leads to the formation of reversible abbreviation. For example, the word "Infotech" is an information technology, and the word "netizen" is derived from the words internet and citizen, which means a person, user of the internet.

Based on the sources of abbreviations collected on the materials of computer terminology in the English and Karakalpak languages, they can be divided into 3 types:

1. Borrowed abbreviations.

2. Words abbreviated by calquing.

. Autochthonously shortened.

It is no coincidence that the terms of this field are created in English, since the origin and development of the Internet is undoubtedly connected with the English language.

The fact that new abbreviated terms, which occupy a certain place in the active lexicon, consist of several components, is new even for speakers. For example, the word CD-ROM is also used in the Karakalpak language in this form, mainly this term in English has the form "Compact Disk Read-Only Memory," which means "compact disk only for memory (tek yad ushın ıqsham disk)." Or has the content "Compact disk for reading only (tek ǵana oqıw ushın ıqsham disk)." The term CD-RW is also an abbreviated form of the compound "Compact Disk ReWriteable," meaning "rewritable compact disk, a compact disc with the ability to rewrite (qayta jazılatuǵın ıqsham disk, qayta jazıw imkaniyatına iye ıqsham disk)".

Word acquisition is a complex process, determined by the fact that the sound composition and grammatical structure of the language being learned and the target language often differ from each other. Furthermore, a borrowed word or term is not always borrowed with its meaning in the borrowed language. Therefore, words and terms borrowed from other languages are adapted to their phonetic and grammatical systems, and sometimes certain semantic changes occur during the borrowing process.

Different aspects of IT terms and their classification reflect the complexity and multifaceted nature of the digital environment. The diversity of concepts allows one to describe the world of information technologies from different points of view, in particular, physical devices, software objects, processes, qualitative and abstract models. The interconnection of these concepts provides a single conceptual framework for specialists, researchers, and users, creating a foundation for the study and development of IT. Thus, the classification of terms not only helps to simplify the understanding of technologies, but also serves as a necessary tool for their understanding, creation, and use.

Abbreviated internet terms have become an integral part of digital communication, facilitating quick and effective interactions across various online platforms. Understanding these terms is essential for navigating modern internet culture, ensuring both clarity and engagement in online discussions. As digital communication continues to evolve, so will the language that shapes it.

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