

THE INFLUENCE OF COMPUTERS ON DIALECT DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract: In today's age of modern technologies, the English language dialect is developing rapidly. Various uses of new computer technologies have new stylistic forms, increasing the new expressive range of the language. This article highlights the fact that English is becoming the dominant language of the Internet, as well as the development of English dialects and the global impact of computers.

Key words: domains, globalization, entertainment genres, international communication, verbalize, political and economic changes, promotional materials, collaborative development, modified meaning.

English is used for more purposes. Everywhere he is at the forefront of technological and scientific development, new thinking in economics and management, new literature and entertainment genres. These create new vocabularies, grammatical forms, and ways of speaking and writing. Nowhere is the impact of the expansion of English into new domains more apparent than in Internet communication and the development of "authentic English." English language teaching and information technology skills are becoming increasingly indispensable given the realities of globalization and recent advances in educational technology. English and computer skills are becoming a prerequisite for a professional who is in real demand around the world, so being IT-friendly is seen as a huge advertising advantage. In the study of language and technology, we look at how technology affects language use, but we should not assume that using technology to mediate language will change everything. In general, English is the universal language on the Internet, but it does not have an official status and never will. Linguistically, English is not very suitable for international communication, and the widespread use of English tends to polarize the world into Internet users and Internet illiterates. The position of English can only change with major political and economic changes on a global scale, such as the increasing importance of the European Union or the coalition between Japan and China. Such powers may wish to and promote a language other than English, perhaps a structured language, for international communication. Alternatively or additionally, machine translation technology can enable people to use their own language in international communication. Broadly speaking, language includes speech and writing, regional and class dialects, professional genres (such as legal and scientific language), creative linguistic expression (such as literature), and a wide range of other modes of

expression. In the Internet literature, the terms also vary greatly when discussing different types of situations on the Internet, such as environment, interactive environment, and virtual space. Specific features of language diversity are divided into several types.

Most stylistic approaches recognize seven basic types for written language.

1. graphic features: the general appearance and organization of the written language
2. orthographic (or graphological) features: the writing system of a particular language
3. grammatical features: many possibilities of syntax and morphology
4. lexical features: vocabulary content. language
5. speech features: the structural organization of the text
6. phonetic features: general auditory features of the spoken language
7. phonological features: the sound system of a particular language

Spoken language currently has only a limited presence on the Internet through the use of sound clips, films, and videos; but as technology advances, the use of speech will undoubtedly increase, and it won't be long before we see the regular use of interactive voice dialogs, speech synthesis to verbalize what's on the screen, or make a voice. support for graphical presentation and automatic speech recognition to allow users to verbally interact with sites. Grammatical, lexical and speech features, of course, play a specific role in all spoken forms of the language, as well as in the written language. The term "Netspeak" is an alternative to "Netlish", "Weblish", "Internet language", "cyber speak", "electronic speech", "electronic language", "interactive written speech", "computer-mediated communication" (CMC) and other heavy expressions. Each term has a different meaning: "Netlish", for example, is derived from the word "English", and its usefulness decreases as the network becomes more multilingual. Netspeak is a type of language that reflects the characteristics of the Internet, which is mainly influenced by vocabulary, and in some written varieties, influenced by graphology.

Technology is always a good place to look for lexical changes. For example, the Internet has given rise to many neologisms. Many new words and phrases have become common, including those related to technology, such as mouse potato (a person who spends a lot of time in front of a computer), ringtone (the ever-popular sound of an incoming cell phone call) there are appropriate terms.) and a laptop (a small computer that we can keep on our lap). We use them every day and don't even think about them. For many Internet users, the word `google` is the name of a popular online search engine. This makes terms like "google me" part of the English language. "I'm going to google." "We're googling." And, of course, since then there have been various

associated words - "if we google, we are googlers!" And people who google a lot are "google". -thoughtful'. The word googlegänger (a person who has the same name as you and is found in a search for your name using the Google™ Internet search engine) was voted the "most creative" word by members of the American Dialect Society or google cooking (searching for a recipe by searching the contents of the fridge or kitchen cupboard) and googlewhacking (trying to find search queries that return a single result). In fact, Google is very worried about using it as a verb, because it is their trademark - they like to keep a capital letter in the definition, for example - if you use it, they say. initial "G". But they have a problem - no firm, no matter how big, can control language change! Like Hoover, Thermos, and Xerox before it, google is an example of what linguists call an eponym, where a name begins to function as a general description of a concept, meaning that brand names become common words.

Programmers have long needed a special vocabulary to talk about their lines of code, and some of it has now spilled over into everyday speech, especially to handle punctuation found in e-mail. For example, d o t c o m is a phrase that is now heard a lot and is widely used in all kinds of advertising and promotional materials in written form. In fact, written English shows changes well beyond the stage of literal use of .com. This extension is one of several domain names that indicate what organization the email address belongs to: .com (commercial) and .org or .co. Dotcom came to be used as a generic adjective (with or without a period and sometimes a hyphen), as in dotcom organizations.

SMS is one of the words we understand. consists of, we can understand the meaning of the combination of short message service. With others, we are happy to use abbreviations - take, for example, WAP, LAN, URL or RAM - without understanding the technical meaning of the words that make them up. faster and to say convenient versions, for example, "hi-tech" for high technology. W i-fi - As for wireless fidelity, it is sometimes written with a dash, and sometimes not. Technically, it is a standard that allows equipment to work on a wireless network. This is similar to "h i-fi" for high definition, which was common for recording years ago. This is an interesting use because it shows the return of the word that everyone thinks of - "wireless". It's used for all sorts of applications now - TV remotes can be said to be wireless, if you operate a garage door it's a wireless control, mobile phones are sometimes called wireless and GPS, satellite things in your car. With a lot of associated terminology, of course, Wi-Fi is just one of many words that have been used to describe how we deal with the Internet over the past few years. Check out F A Q's, you've seen them a thousand times on computer screens. This is not a universal word.

We can see the combination of these two factors in an expression like a drop down menu. The menu took on a new life outside of the restaurant as a list of options for operations that the computer could perform. It is combined with "dropdown" to

describe a specific type of menu that appears as a vertical list when you click on a word. All parts of this phrase are familiar components of the language, but because a new invention required a name, a new combination was created. Often these new combinations are shortened. Affixation - adding suffixes or prefixes to existing words. Prefixes New technical terms are often a very pleasant combination of ancient and modern. Prefixes from Latin or Greek, such as multi- or nano-, are added to new words. The word byte was a really new word coined in the 1960s, but since then it has been combined with Greek prefixes such as giga- and kilo- or tera-.

The use of a single-letter prefix with a hyphen is common, but not counting prefixes such as e- and i- have given rise to many of the commonly used set expressions.

1. As an abbreviation of e-books, the term e-books takes its inspiration from the use of the electronic prefix in e-mail, e-commerce, e-learning, etc. It differs from these examples, however, in that the electronic prefix refers primarily to electronic ("using electricity and electrical parts"), as opposed to defining the idea expressed in the Macmillan Online Dictionary as "on or using the Internet". The electronic prefix and its association with electronic data appeared in the word e-mail in the early eighties and quickly came to be used effectively in a number of expressions related to emerging technologies. And of course, it wasn't long before people started complaining about its overuse. A few years later, one of the major internet magazines said "that's the word, that's the prefix to go!" Everyone is using it a lot.' Well, he didn't leave - he's here to stay. Electronic speech is the future.

2. The term iPod is a trademark of an MP3 player developed and marketed by Apple Computers. The use of the letter I originated with one of the company's other products, the iMac, a brand of personal computer that comes with everything you need to connect to the Internet (here I mean the Internet). However, the use of the prefix i had such a positive effect on brand recognition that the company adopted it more widely (for example, iTunes) and associated it with other concepts such as "individual" and "independence". The social and cultural impact of the company's "i-products" is so widespread that the generation of young people born in the late 1980s is sometimes called the iGeneration, so why not visit www.i-russia.ru. The prefixes net-, cyber- have forged their relationship with spoken English with the changing face of online environments.

3. When the Internet began, "net" became the new prefix. We had words like "net news" and "net speak" and all sorts of things like that. And then it also became a suffix: hyper net, news net, etc. Later, the familiar word changed and mixtures began to appear. Thus, we had a "netizen", that is, a citizen of the Internet, a person who spends his whole life there. And these people are called "nets" or "nets" or even "nets".

4. The term cyberslacking and its alternative form, cyberloafing, emerged in the late 1990s amid a proliferation of words created from the effective use of the prefix cyber- to describe things related to computers or the Internet, e.g. cybercafe, cyberspace, cybercrime. The verbs slack and loaf mean "to spend time away from work." In August 2003, the term cyberslacker and its alternative form cyberloafer were recognized by the editors of the Oxford English Dictionary to describe employees who engage in the practice. Adverbs Sometimes words add a new number to create a new meaning, such as t e c h i e (also technology), technology, especially computers, or a person who is an expert or enthusiast of n e w b i e , someone who is new and someone with little experience in doing a job, especially using computers. Borrowed Words R o b o t originated in the 1920s, originally from the Czech word robota, meaning "forced labor." Now, robo- has a wider presence in English as a prefix denoting that something (or someone) is automated or machine-like. A few modern examples are robomail (email from automated sources to which the user subscribes), robocall (automated phone call that plays a recorded message), and robotweet (an automated message from a Twitter user, such as an automated someone adjusted response for when in language). The term wiki and the concept behind it was coined by Ward Cunningham, a computer programmer from Oregon, USA. He got it from the Hawaiian word wiki wiki, which means "quick" (wikis are "quick" because text editing and reading can be done using the same standard web browser). Wiki-wiki is the first Hawaiian word Cunningham learned when he arrived at the Honolulu airport, where he was directed to board the wiki-wiki shuttle bus between the terminals. March 25, 1995 By the end of the 1990s, people recognized the collective potential of wikis in the collaborative development of online information repositories, and in January 2001, Wikipedia was launched.

In addition to referring to an online database, a wiki is also used to refer to the software that created it. Wiki has already had a very productive life as a catchy prefix in Internet parlance, such as wikitext, wikisite, and wikipage. Wikis are increasingly used in a wide range of business and educational contexts. Jargon Goes Mainstream Some words are specific to work (al desko - sitting at a desk) or to a particular field of science or technology (restart). People unfamiliar with specialized terms may think others are speaking a foreign language. But the terms can be accepted by the general public with their original or slightly modified meaning. In everyday conversation, terms borrowed from mainstream computer technology are newly used by people who want their speech to be modern. In today's world of instant communication with distant places and people, and the diminishing influence of television and movies on culture everywhere, the Internet has much to offer in life. In the past few years, the Internet has become an important tool for communication. People access the Internet for an infinite number of reasons - to chat with colleagues, check daily documents, study homework, send e-mail messages, even play games. With the advent of these

communication interfaces, it's no surprise that the language we use online has changed over time.

The various uses of new technology lead to new stylistic forms and increase the expressive range of language, especially at the informal end of the spectrum. The language used online is the language of real people, which is very diverse. English has become the dominant language of the Internet. In conclusion, the formation of new words cannot be stopped in the process of globalization. Transition is inevitable not only between language and technology, but also between cultures.

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