# The Conceptual Worldview Of It Terms: Linguacultural Aspects In English And Uzbek

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## Abstract

This research explores the intersection of cognitive linguistics and computer science by examining how Information Technology (IT) terminology shapes and reflects the conceptual worldview in English and Uzbek. As English remains the primary source for global technological discourse, the Uzbek language faces the dual challenge of preserving linguistic identity while adopting complex digital concepts. This study employs lexico-semantic and linguacultural analysis to reveal the metaphorical nature of IT vocabulary and the socio-cultural adaptation of these terms in the Uzbek linguistic environment. The findings suggest that the digital worldview is not merely a technical construct but a cultural phenomenon where functional English metaphors undergo unique semantic transformations when integrated into the Uzbek lexicon.

**Keywords:** Worldview, Terminology, Linguacultural, Lexico-semantic, Metaphor, Information-Technology, Adaptation, Cognitive, Transformation, Linguistics, Comparative, Uzbek, English, Discourse, Neologism.

The dawn of the third millennium has been characterized by an unprecedented technological revolution, placing the digital landscape at the center of human interaction. In this context, language serves as more than a tool for communication; it acts as a mirror to the "conceptual worldview"—the collective mental representation of reality shared by a speech community. The terminology of Information Technology (IT) has become one of the most dynamic layers of the modern lexicon, acting as a bridge between abstract human thought and concrete machine operations.

This article investigates the linguacultural and lexico-semantic dimensions of computer terminology within the English and Uzbek languages. English, as the *lingua franca* of the Silicon Valley era, provides the foundational metaphors and structural templates for most digital concepts. Conversely, the Uzbek language offers a rich field for studying how a developing technical vocabulary navigates the tension between internationalism and national linguistic tradition. By analyzing these two systems, we can uncover how different cultures perceive, internalize, and label the virtual reality that now surrounds us. The focus lies not only on the technical definitions but on the cultural "auras" that these terms carry as they migrate from one linguistic ecosystem to another.

The evolution of IT terminology is a fascinating process of semantic shift and neologism. In English, the majority of computer terms were born through the "re-semanticization" of everyday vocabulary. Familiar objects and actions were mapped onto the digital realm to make new technology more intuitive for the user. For instance, terms like *window*, *mouse*, *folder*, and *menu* are domestic metaphors that transformed the abstract data structures of early computing into a virtual "desktop" environment. This lexico-semantic strategy relies on the user's existing physical experience to build a digital worldview.

When these terms enter the Uzbek linguistic space, they undergo a complex process of adaptation. This process is generally categorized into three semantic streams.

First, there is direct **borrowing**, where the English phonetic form is preserved (e.g., *fayl*, *sayt*, *interfeys*). While efficient, this method creates a "linguistic gap" between the term and its cultural transparency for native speakers. Second, **calquing** (loan translation) is employed to bridge this gap, such as translating *hard drive* as *qattiq disk* or *search engine* as *qidiruv tizimi*.

Third, and perhaps most interestingly, is the **semantic extension** within the native Uzbek vocabulary. Here, existing words are given new specialized meanings to reflect the digital worldview. For example, the word *tarmoq* (traditionally meaning "network" or "branch" in irrigation or social structures) has been seamlessly integrated to represent the global internet and local networks. This demonstrates that the Uzbek lexico-semantic system is not a passive recipient of English terms but an active participant in re-shaping the digital conceptual space to fit its internal logic and cultural framework.

Beyond the mere structure of words lies the "spirit" of the language. Linguacultural analysis reveals that English IT terminology is deeply rooted in Western pragmatism and a "user-centric" philosophy. The language prioritizes functionality and speed. In contrast, the integration of these terms into the Uzbek language often reflects a sociolinguistic transition. As Uzbekistan pushes toward a "Digital Uzbekistan" strategy, the language acts as a vehicle for modernization.

The linguacultural aspect is most evident in how "slang" or informal IT terms are treated. While professional literature adheres to formal translations, the youth and IT professionals in Uzbekistan often use hybrid forms—linguistic "mash-ups" that blend English stems with Uzbek suffixes. This reflects a dual identity: a global professional belonging to the international tech community and a local citizen rooted in Uzbek cultural values. This synthesis

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creates a unique "Digital Uzbek" worldview, where the global and the local are in constant, creative dialogue. The investigation into the conceptual worldview of Information Technology (IT) terms in English and Uzbek reveals that terminology is far more than a technical nomenclature; it is a profound reflection of how human cognition maps a virtual reality. Through lexico-semantic and linguacultural analysis, this study has demonstrated that the "digital picture of the world" is constructed differently across linguistic boundaries, even when describing the same technological phenomena. In the **English linguistic tradition**, IT terminology is characterized by a high degree of anthropomorphism and domestic metaphorization. By repurposing everyday words like *cloud, menu, virus,* and *windows*, English-speaking creators of technology bridged the gap between abstract machine logic and human experience. This pragmatic approach has set the global standard for how digital concepts are framed and understood. In the **Uzbek linguistic context**, the adaptation of this terminology signifies a deeper cultural and sociolinguistic transition. The study identifies that while direct borrowing (e.g., *fayl, dastur*) remains a dominant force for technical precision, the Uzbek language actively employs calquing and semantic extension to domesticate these concepts. The transformation of native terms like *tarmoq* (network) and *xotira* (memory) into specialized IT descriptors proves that the Uzbek language possesses the internal flexibility to conceptualize the digital era without losing its unique semantic "DNA." Ultimately, the linguacultural aspect of this research highlights a dual identity within the modern Uzbek speaker: a participant in a globalized, English-driven digital discourse, and a preserver of a national linguistic worldview. The findings suggest that as Uzbekistan continues its path toward digital

sovereignty, the language will continue to evolve through a hybrid model—blending internationalisms with localized conceptual metaphors. This research underscores that for a technology to be truly integrated into a society, it must first be "translated" not just in words, but in cultural concepts. The dialogue between the English and Uzbek IT lexicons is a testament to the ongoing synthesis of global innovation and national identity, ensuring that the digital world remains accessible, intuitive, and linguistically diverse.

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