
PROBLEMS OF TRANSLATION OF INTERNET TERMS IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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Modern society can be defined as an information society, as today the Internet plays a huge role in our lives. Today, without hesitation, we type requests in a search engine and immediately get the necessary information. But the Internet is not only a powerful and convenient source of information, but also the most popular means of communication, that is, communication. Communication via the Internet will spread to almost all spheres of social life.

The relevance of this work is due to the fact that the Internet as a special communicative environment and as a previously non-existent sphere of language implementation has brought with it new ways of communication, stereotypes of speech behavior, new forms of language existence, which are a huge reservoir for study.

Most non-professional users do not have a sufficient level of English, which is also the language of computers and the Internet. But, one way or another, they still have to use new terminology, so they need to understand Internet slang in order to be competent in this area and not get lost in the huge amount of information presented in Internet texts.

Communicating on the Internet, we often encounter the language of web communication or communication. It is based on the spoken language, the language of consonances, pictograms and abbreviations. Basically, this language is used in various forums, chats, for correspondence by email, etc. Today, in fact, a new form of linguistic interaction has emerged – written colloquial speech.

The appearance of network slang had a specific goal, namely, to save time by reducing the amount of text that had to be typed on the keyboard in order to have time to say as much as possible. For this reason, the main means of creating Internet slang were abbreviations of various colors, pictograms and abbreviations of the most frequently used words – this system subsequently migrated to SMS messages. True, there were also such types of network language, the purpose of which was not simply to save time, but to encrypt meaning. These include such an Internet dialect as leet (from the English word “elite”) – in which the Latin alphabet was replaced by various variations taken from the American Standard Code for Information Interchange.

- LOL (laughing out loud, laugh out loud),
- IMHO (in my humble opinion),
- JK (just kidding),
- OMG (Oh my god) and pr, but others are more complex.

If you want to express your dislike for the interlocutor and quickly end the conversation, you can say.

KTHXBAI (OK, thanx, bye) or, conversely, to emphasize your good attitude towards him, you can use

LYLAB (Love you like a brother) or
 LYLAS (Love you like a sister).

When communicating online, users not only use slang, but often deliberately distort the spelling of words or build incorrect grammatical constructions, thereby causing the wrath of English teachers, who believe that because of this, the Internet contributes to the spread of illiteracy. Internet users may not make any difference between the words no and know, than and then, to and too, spell words incorrectly (laptop instead of laptop, all right instead of all right) or speak constructions that do not exist in grammar (could of instead of could have). Unfortunately, teachers are actually right about something – some teenagers who use this slang are completely unaware of the existence of the correct options.

Having studied the history of chat and forum messages, we can safely say that there is a tendency to reduce many grammatical and phonetic forms.

For example, out of the entire system of English tenses, only the tenses of the Simple group are mainly used, even if this is grammatically incorrect:

I met him today – я встретил его сегодня
 (I have met him today)

The absence of a subject in an English sentence means the imperative mood, but despite this, the subject is often omitted:

Want to practice my english – хочу практиковать свой английский
 (I want to practice my English)

The English-speaking Internet community in communication simplifies the spelling of words, for example, instead of “I love you”, they write “I luv u”, and instead of “are you” they write “ru” or “r u”.

In interactive communication, function words that do not have their own lexical meaning, such as auxiliary verbs (interrogative and negative sentences) and articles, are often omitted. In addition, direct word order is often preserved in interrogative sentences instead of the reverse.

Share your happiness with me? – вы разделяете радость со мной?
 (Do you share happiness with me?)

So, as we have already said, the language of the Internet includes the spoken language, the language of consonances, pictograms and abbreviations.

The language of abbreviations is less understandable due to its convention. If you are not part of a certain community, then this language is usually incomprehensible.

But some abbreviations are known to all English speakers, so they need to be taught: ASAP – as soon as possible (as soon as possible). This expression passed into abbreviations long before the spread of the Internet.

Other expressions owe their origin to computer networks:

- lol = laughing out loud – Laughter! Funny! Laugh!
- bbl = be back later – I'll be back soon.

Studying the language of communication on the Internet, you can see that various parts of speech can be an abbreviation: nouns, adverbs, prepositions, interrogative words, etc. Moreover, in this case, not only letters of the English alphabet (lowercase and uppercase) are used, but also numerals and symbols.

For example:

- AFAIK – As Far As I Know (as far as I know)
- B4 – before (before),

But still, the inhabitants of chat rooms are almost completely deprived of auxiliary means: the timbre of speech, accentuation of part of the statement, emotional coloring, timbre of the voice, its strength, diction, gestures and facial expressions.

Such a global shortage could not but be compensated in a certain way, so chatting is still not complete without “corporality”. First of all, the “emotional deficit” was compensated in a certain way by introducing into the virtual discourse partially typified, emotional reactions – “emoticons” (from the English “smile” – “smile”), which became extremely widespread.

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