

THE USAGE OF ANDROID OPERATING SYSTEM MOBILE APPLICATION TERMS IN THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

Bobir Makhammadov

The Researcher of Navoi state pedagogical institute

Annotation

In the this article it is illustrated "Russian language rendering of Android operating system mobile applications terms". Furthermore, the spelling, pronunciation, and structure of terms adapted to the Russian language and used in purely Russian mobile applications were studied.

Key words: Calque, pronunciation, transliteration, transcription, spelling, заимствование, modern Russian language.

It is known that words borrowed from other languages in Russian are called "заимствование". The lexicon of the modern Russian language is divided into two large groups: the original Russian lexicon and borrowed, that is, assimilated words. Early Russian lexicon is understood as the lexicon used in Indo-European languages, pan-Slavic languages, East Slavic and Russian. It is the lexicons consisting of the above that form the national basis of the Russian language. Words that come from other languages are called borrowed words. The assimilation of lexicons of other words in the Russian language took place throughout the period, and in the process of development, the Russian language was enriched with the Turkic languages, especially with the Ottoman Empire, with French, German and English languages as a means of communication with the Netherlands.

The famous philologist scientist I. Ogienko said that he learned that the first part of the history of the Russian language goes back to ancient times to the Turkish, Greek and Latin languages. Next, the second part of the history of the Russian language provides information on its connection to the modern era, that is, to German, French, English, Polish and other languages. [1; 136]

Candidate of Pedagogical Sciences, Associate Professor S. Sireskina's article on acquired words states that acquisition of words takes place in 3 different ways: 1) mixed; 2) transcription; 3) transliteration.



As we have seen above, we have some information about the acquisition of terms from other languages in different ways. In addition, we should also pay attention to the spelling and pronunciation of words that have entered the Russian language from English, because the pronunciation of words that have been adopted from English will remain the same in Russian, but their writing in the text may appear in different forms.

Y.K. Groth is forced to leave open many questions about the orthography of the words taken in his main problems of Russian orthography. For Groth, a surprising aspect of spelling was the doubling of consonants in foreign words, and these consonants have no equivalent in Russian. In particular, the combinations [jo], [ja], [je] are used in the Russian spelling in the style of "e".

In the second half of the 20th century, the study of the spelling of the received words entered the next stage. Frequently asked questions about the spelling of derived words have different views, the solution of which is given in the spelling rules in the texts that are clearly given. For example, L. Maksimov's article on the use of letters "e" and "ё" after vowels in borrowed words is a vivid example of this. Alternatively, articles such as the use of the letter "e" after consonants by N.Eskovoy and Y.Shubova, and the use of double consonants by M.Glovinsky and L.Kalakulskoy can be a solution to the above problem. [2;23]

In all the articles and scientific works on the spelling of words acquired on the basis of derived word and calque, a single problem is put forward. It is stated that some vowels do not have any replacement sounds in the Russian spelling rules, and the spelling and pronunciation in the derived words are different from each other.

As a result of the development of information technologies and the creation of software products, new words began to enter the Russian language, as in other languages. In particular, the term google is one of the same words. Interestingly, when it comes to the spelling and pronunciation of this term, the pronunciation and spelling are different in English.

Transcription of words in English does not represent their spelling, but is a tool for correct pronunciation. "Cambridge dictionary" gives the reading as "Google" [gu:gl], although this word consists of 6 letters, but in pronunciation it is represented by 4 sounds, so that two identical letters represent one long sound. In



Russian spelling, this term is included in explanatory dictionaries in the style of "google".

"Yandex taxi" ("yandex taxi") - the first word "yandex" of this term has 6 letters and 7 sounds, "ya" at the beginning and end of the word means two sounds, although it is one letter. In the word "taxi" there are as many sounds as there are letters in the spelling, and no sound changes or drops occur.

Regarding the spelling and pronunciation of the term "Payme", it is a compound word derived from pay and me. Pronounced [peimi:] in Cambridge dictionary online. Russian spelling and pronunciation are the same as in English.

In the section of the structure and spelling of AOTMI terms adapted to the Russian language on the basis of calque of this research work, we got detailed information about the calque process and the opinion of scientists about the process. The topic under study in the research paper is mobile application terms. An important aspect is the analysis of hacked terms found in the mobile applications "Yandex.taxi", "Payme", "Google chrome", "Telegram", that is, their structure and spelling.

We can find the concept related to the structure of terms in the study guide of T. Volinets. In particular, the formation of terms in the morphological method itself is divided into several types, among which the structure of terms originates.

They are:

1. Suffixed;
2. Prefixed;
3. Postfixal;
4. Combined;
5. Complex;
6. Univerbation [3; 10]

After linguists came to a conclusion, the Calque process began to be divided into types. In his article, E.Forian analyzed Y.Obara based on his views, dividing the calking into main types and groups:

- 1) lexical calque;
- 2) phraseological calque;
- 3) grammatical calque.

One of the terms in the user interface translated on the basis of the Telegram mobile application is **“Защищенный контент”** - a combination of two components



translated on the basis of the semi-calque. In this case, the term "контент" is borrowed from abroad, and the basis of the term "защищенный" is purely Russian. "Добавить аккаунт" - "add account" is a half-word term, it is a combination of two components, and one term retains the feature of subordination to the other term, and they are written separately.

Among the compound terms found in the cascade menu of the "Telegram" mobile application, such compounds as "new group" - "создать группу", "new channel" - "создать канал", "people nearby" - "люди рядом" are two-component compounds. Among them there is also a multi-component combination, for example, "new secret chat – создать секретный чат" is a three-component combination, and we can witness that it belongs to the type of phraseology.

Pure Russian words have gone through the following stages - they are made up of Indo-European, pan-Slavic, East Slavic and original Russian words, and are considered relatives because they are close to these languages.

To find out whether the terms are purely Russian, from the online Russian etymological dictionary of linguists G.A. Krylov, A.V. Semyonov, L.V. Uspensky, Max Fasmer, N.M. Shansky, compiled on the website <https://lexicography.online>, at the same time, Russian online annotated dictionaries of such linguists as V.I. Dal, T.F. Efremov, S.I. Ojegov, D.N. Ushakov on this website are widely used.

It should be added that since the programs are created in English and most of the terms are translated from English, and pure Russian is rare, the terms were studied separately based on the selection of purely Russian terms in each menu, rather than analyzing them according to the menu in mobile applications.

The first purely Russian term in the Telegram mobile application is "ночной", which is actually a made-up word in this form, "ночь" is the base of the word, -ой is an adjectival suffix. As a result of the addition of a word-forming suffix, a phenomenon of sound drop occurs in the word structure. This term in the form of "ночь" has different meanings, and if this word comes in the sense of a part of the day, that is, the time after sunset, it is a purely Russian word, but if this term comes in the sense of "one night", it is considered borrowed from another language. So, in both senses, pure Russian may have been borrowed from another language, so it is necessary to be careful when using this case in a sentence.



"Секретный" - although this term is used as part of a three-component compound, when analyzed separately, this term is a simple word, although the basis is considered a word borrowed from the French language, but as a result of the addition of a Russian suffix, we can see that it has been assimilated into the Russian language. "Недавно" - the basis of this term is "давно" and belongs to the Pan-Slavic language. A simple artificial word formed by adding a prefix. In the dictionaries, it is given that ravish belongs to the word group and comes in the meanings "some time ago", "in the near future".

When pronouncing Russian lexemes exactly and on the basis of calque, as well as purely Russian lexemes, combinatorial changes of sounds in speech (accommodation, assimilation, epenthesis, etc.) were also observed to match words. Such events are considered natural in Russian. There are many cases of pronouncing the letter "o" in the style of "a" and the letter "g" in the style of "v".

In this article it is showed that the Russian language is a richer language than the English language, because when the English terms used in mobile applications are translated into Russian, the use of purely Russian lexemes in programs in an alternative way is considered a great achievement for the Russian language.

Finding pure Russian lexemes (исконное русское слова) was not difficult at all. Old sources of the Russian language have also been digitized and placed on a single platform. Using these sources, it was analyzed whether the terms are purely Russian or borrowed from abroad. It is worth noting that linguists expressed different opinions, some of them reported 80-90 percent of pure Russian words, while others reported 70 percent, which caused some confusion during the research.

When analyzing the structure and use of pure Russian terms, the terms were selected and analyzed based on the pure Russian lexemes and the rules for acquiring the Russian language given by the opinion of a number of linguists.

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