

Linguistic Peculiarities of Internet Terminology

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Abstract - This article analyzes the linguistic features of Internet terms. Internet terminology is becoming more and more popular as it is now used. The Internet is one of the fastest growing fields of scientific knowledge, its terminology is constantly evolving and is enriched with new terms at great speed. The Internet is a complex sociotechnical system that works continuously and is constantly changing. According to a systematic approach, it should be considered within a wider system to adequately describe such a complex object and extend the functionality of the paradigm operator or research paradigm to attract additional information from other disciplines. It should be noted that each subject must retain its internal structure and basic postulates.

Keywords - Information Technology, Internet, Networking, Analytics, Informatics, Vocabulary, Terminology, Semantics.

With the ever-growing number of new technologies in the world and the rapid growth of the informatization process, there is an urgent need for large-scale data interchange between specialists in various languages. The Internet is becoming increasingly popular in all areas of our lives, especially in modern cities, as an integral and indispensable tool. As the Internet is one of the fastest growing industries, its terminology is constantly evolving and our language is rapidly enriched with new terms and concepts. There is a need to streamline terms of such features of the Internet and to study their linguistic features.

Internet terms are not only one of the areas of Uzbek linguistics that have yet to be explored, but also one that is not yet fully understood in world linguistics. Studying it is also useful in terms of complementing theoretical considerations and adding clarity to a number of spheres in linguistics such as lexicology, lexicography, terminology, semasiology, word formation, morphology, and syntax.

D. Kadyrbekova argues that the term “ICTs” is a common concept, consisting of one or more words and a special concept. By its structure, a single-core term is a

simple one, with two or more cores being a complex term. Created and used by the term industry experts, the new term refers to the concept and is termed neoterism, neoterminism¹.

Russian scientist A.G. Khodakova: "The Internet terminology should be understood as the most important, informative, codified part of the underlying language, nuclear, information and computing techniques"².

Improving the impact of hearing and sight on the Internet is a promising field of term creativity. The creation of special environments that can affect the senses of the human body, the use of special devices, methods and language to compensate for such effects have led to the creation of new units: *multimedia gaming; social environments; audio-video conferencing; podcasting*;

¹ Qadirkbekova D. Inglizcha-o'zbekcha axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalari terminologiyasi va uning leksikografik xususiyatlari. Filol.fan.nom...dissert. – Toshkent, 2017.....

² Xodakova A.G. Sistemnaya semantika termina (na materiale angloязычных terminov interneta). Avtoref... kan. filol.nauk. – Tula, 2010. –P.13.

internet-phonings; creative keyboarding; smiley; Web camera.

Internet terminology is characterized by simple, complex, joint terms, which are composed of different structured types of terms.

The lexical length of the terms can be set as average and maximum. The following criterion can be up to seven lexical units in English terminology of the Internet: Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers, Internet Information Server Standard Log File Format, What You See Is What You Get — editing software.

Features of Internet terms include:

a) The task of naming. Internet terms, definitions, settings, everything related to the Internet are used to name processes: *cable local-area network; card with magnetic strip;*

b) illustrative task: a multi-component nominative vocabulary that is used to name the concept and allows for a more precise description of its meaning, but does not meet the requirements of the abbreviation, e.g. *Carrier Sense Multiple Access with Collision Detection (CSMA/CD); character based information system; classification of information and its bearers as secret; Code Division Multiple Access and others.*

clearing	cloaking	hacking	bionics
brandmauer	account	agent	interface
internationally	billing	forum	applet
backdoor	billing	bitrate	internet
consulting	inactivity	collision	content
cracker	botnet	demon	flash
design	Bastion	Minefree	megapixel
cloaking	chipset	clearing	

There has been an effective and ineffective way of making internet terms.

The contents of the Internet term usually contain the following requirements:

Non-conflict of the term semantics. D.S. Lotte described the term as being consistent with the concept it

c) The definitive task serves to clarify the content of a subject, such as: *dual-homed gateway; e-development; e-signature certificate user; full-text database* and others.

In addition to mandatory features, the term regarding the field of internet has a number of other definitions. The main types of terms vary according to these descriptions. As already mentioned, terms can be treated as designated units in four ways: characteristic of their form and structure; their significance and content; historical features; in terms of features that are specific to their use.

Although most modern English and Uzbek terms are used interchangeably with many terms related to the Internet, most are represented by two or more compound terms and abbreviations. Abbreviated internet terms, in turn, provide a compact and easy-to-use internet term, achieving uniformity and unification of terms in oral and written speech. In particular, although the terms used individually may be used in English, the opposite may be the case in Uzbek:

represents ³. The absence of contradictions between the lexical meaning of the term as a word and its meaning in this terminology. This is explained by the complexity of the semantic structure of the term, in which the exact meaning of the term is added to the terminological meaning that is usually equivalent to the meaning of a special concept.

³ Lotte D. Основы построения научно-технической терминологии: вопросы теории и методики. – Москва. 1961.

Lexical and terminological meanings can enter into different proportions, with full proportionality, partial disproportion, and so on. Observable (for example, **Address** - in Internet computing networks - is a sequence of bits that identify recipients or senders of transmitted data, and the term **Agent**-agent is used as part of a system that processes client-server data and exchanges it between client and server. .

2) The meaning of the term (if this lexical form has other meanings in other areas of knowledge, it does not affect the meanings in this field of knowledge - for example, the term "algorithm" is used in geometry, mathematics, and has specific meanings in each of the disciplines. means the content and sequence of actions that clearly indicate the solution of a problem through the process of computing the final result: *posting* (posting something on the Internet, using the procedure), *analog* (continuous physical quantities or data, as well as processes and functional devices that use this information), in English internet terminology - *Anchor*; *Animation*; *antivirus software*; *backbone*; *billing*; *biometric*; *indexing*, etc.

3) Complete meaning (the expression of the minimum number of symbols needed to clarify the concept defined by it in the term). For example, information leakage, i.e. uncontrolled dissemination of protected information. This is the result of disclosure, unauthorized access to information and the receipt of intelligence by intelligence. However, this is not reflected in the form of the term, and as a result, the lexical meaning of the term is much broader than the concept attached to it. There is another ambiguous term here - a combination of biothermal methods, which also do not correspond to the concept attached to it.

Often, formal differences lead to semantic differentiation, such as *information law principles* and *information law* gives different meanings, which can also create difficulties for expert communication.

4) The optimal feature of the term is its motivation, semantic transparency, which allows you to form an understanding of the term that is used by the term. The most complete expression of motivation is the systematicity of the term, that is, the relation of the term referred to in the structure of the term to other concepts, and the possibility of reflecting its role in this conceptual system. When it comes to the term motivation, it is important to take into account their common features. All terms appear in the process of motivation.

5) Systematic and motivational is not only the expression of the term in the system by the term⁴ or the homogeneity of the term elements in the construction of the same word complexes to show the homogeneous relationship between simple concepts that are part of complex concepts⁵. In our view, it is necessary to distinguish between the three levels of reflection of the specifics of scientific and technical concepts as defined in the terminology.

First of all, it is possible to distinguish terms that are associated with well-known notions of semantic structure, on the basis of which the scientific and technical concepts known by the terms emerged. External similarity associations are often used: *information products*; *internal web-node*; *key*; *key distribution*; *link* and etc. The meaning of such terms allows the formation of an imaginary image of an object, which facilitates the development of the concepts known by it.

Pragmatic (functional) requirements: a) implementation; common use, use; b) internationality; c) modernity; d) tone⁶.

Among the pragmatic requirements, based on the peculiarities of the use of Internet terms, can be distinguished:

– The introduction of the term is characterized by the general acceptance of the term by experts, the scientific community or its widespread use. The level of use of a term in written speech is determined by calculating its occurrence in texts and is characterized by the degree of duplication, for example *network*, *station*, *local area network* (LAN), *regional network* (MAN), *global network* (WAN).

– Increasing internationalization of scientific research, increasing international scientific and technical information needs, increasing the need for expert communication is reflected in the growing popularity of

⁴ Chupilina E. I. Mesto termina v leksiko-semanticheskoy sisteme yazyka // Voprosy terminologii i lingvisticheskoy statistiki. Voronej, 1972.

⁵ Danilenko V.P. Russkaya terminologiya. Opyt lingvisticheskogo opisaniya. – M., 1977.

⁶ Look back at: Danilenko V.P. Yazyk dlya spetsial'nykh tseley. – M., 1996. Kandelaki T.L. Osnovnye gruppировki terminologicheskix edinits uporyadochennykh terminologiy // Voprosy yazykoznaniiya. - 1987. - №6. - S. 84-89. Kandelaki T.L. Semantika i motivirovannost' terminov. – M.: Nauka, 1977. - 167 s.; Blinova, O. I. Termin i ego motivirovannost' // Terminologiya i kul'tura rechi. M. : Nauka. 1981.S. 28–37.; Filatova, A. S. Tematicheskie grupy russkogo yazyka v motivatsionno>soopostavitel'> nom aspekte : avtoref. dis. ... kand. filol. nauk. –Tomsk. 2004.

internationalization, that is, the similarity or similarity of terms used in several (at least three) national languages: *local networks* (LANs) Local Area Network); *regional networks* (MAN Metrorolitan Area Network); *global networks* (WAN Wide Area Network) and so on.

– The requirement of the modernity of the term is through the compression of obsolete terms and their replacement with modern terms (for example, *Intel*, *Rentium*, *card with magnetic strip-cartographical database*).

– The terminology of the term. In order to make the terms easier to pronounce, they should sound nice orthoepically: *Real roller*, *Quck roller*, *Cosmo roller*, *Media roller* and so on. In addition, the term should not cause undesirable associations outside of a narrow range of consumption, which is evident from the comparison of the following pairs of terms: *computer-prone*; *cryptology*; *cryptosystem*; *firewall*.

– The listed requirements, along with other descriptions, are widely used in both the regulation of terminology and the main types of terms.

The development of the Internet sector shows that the proportion of natural processes and conscious processes is different at different stages of its terminology. Identifying the main concepts and terms of the Internet, as well as researching the terminology of the terminology, allows us to conclude that the Internet terminology is a system of terminology, whose core has been formed quite rapidly, but is still developing.

Internet terminology shows that the spread of the Internet is minimal at the formation of information networks and the basic concepts of the industry and the terms used to refer to them, whereas earlier terms were used only by a narrow circle of specialists. This allows them to identify subject groups.

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