DEVELOPMENT AND FUNCTIONS OF INTERNET TERMINOLOGY: ABBREVIATION AND NOMINATION

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INTERNET TERMINOLOGIYASINING RIVOJLANISHI VA VAZIFALARI: QISQARTMALAR VA NOMINATSIYA

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РАЗВИТИЕ И ФУНКЦИИ ИНТЕРНЕТ-ТЕРМИНОЛОГИИ: АББРЕВИАТУРА И НОМИНАЦИЯ

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Abstract. The foundation for the ongoing enrichment of linguistic vocabulary is laid by the quick advancement of technology, production, globalization, and integrating in the world. It should be underlined that the research of Internet words between Uzbek as well as English, the production of dictionaries to a certain extent, editing, all benefit from the appropriate use of the enormous expertise amassed in the field of linguistics. The language used on the Internet has its own nuances. The assumption that the phenomena of metaphorical use of phrases is valid and is brought about by the study of terminology. These following are the list of Internet term specifics: 1) open Internet concepts; 2) lack of association between species and variants; 3) emotional components which complicate it; 4) genetic bonds and active role with common vocabulary; 5) adopting of appropriations; 6) rapid vocabulary enrichment. The way that Internet terms are perceived is changing, which has an immediate influence on the number of names which are related to some of those terms.
Keywords: terminology; term; phenomena; metaphor; nomination; semantics; system; network; Internet; abbreviation.

Annotatsiya. Til lug'at boyligining doimiy ravishda boyib borishi poydevori texnologiyalarning jadal rivojlanishi, ishlab chiqarish, globallashuv va jahonga integrasiyalashuv bilan bog'liqdir. Shuni alohida ta'kidlash joizki, o'zbek va ingliz tillari o'rtasidagi Internet terminlarini o'rganish, lug'atlar yaratish va ma'lum darajada tahrir qilish tilshunoslik sohasida to'plangan katta tajribadan to'g'ri foydalanishda yordam beradi. Internetda foydalaniladigan til o'ziga xos xususiyatlarga ega. So'z birikmalarining metaforik qo'llanilishi hodisasi to'g'ri degan taxmin terminologiyani yanada chuqur o'rganishni talab etadi. Quyida Internet

terminlarining oʻziga xos xususiyatlari roʻyxati keltirilgan: 1) ochiq
Internet tushunchalari; 2) turlar va variantlar orasidagi munosabatlarning
mavjud emasligi; 3) hissiy komponentlar bilan murakkablashganligi; 4)
genetik aloqalar va umumisteʼmoldagi terminlar bilan faolligi; 5)
ajratmalarni qabul qilish; 6) soʻz boyligini tez boyitish. Internet atamalarini
qabul qilish usuli oʻzgarib bormoqda, bu esa ushbu atamalarning baʼzilari
bilan bogʻliq boʻlgan nomlar soniga bevosita taʼsir qiladi.

Kalit soʻzlar: terminologiya; termin; fenomen; metafora; nominatsiya;
semantika; tizim; tarmoq; Internet; abbreviatura.

Аннотация. Основа постоянного обогащения языкового словарного
запаса закладывается быстрым развитием технологий, производства,
глобализацией и интеграцией в мир. Следует подчеркнуть, что
исследование интернет терминов между узбекским и английским
языками, создание словарей и, в определенной степени,
редактирование — все это выигрывает от надлежащего
использования огромного опыта, накопленного в области
лингвистики. Язык, используемый в Интернете, имеет свои нюансы.
Предположение о том, что феномен метафорического употребления
фраз действителен и он вытекает из изучения терминологии. Далее
прилагается список специфики интернет-терминов: 1) открытые
интернет-понятия; 2) отсутствие связи между видами и вариантами;
3) усложнение эмоциональных компонентов; 4) генетические связи
и активная роль с общей лексикой; 5) принятие ассигнований; 6)
быстрое обогащение словарного запаса. То, как воспринимаются
интернет-термины, меняется, что непосредственно влияет на
количество имен, связанных с некоторыми из этих терминов.

Ключевые слова: терминология; термин; феномен; метафора;
номинация; семантика; система; сеть; Интернет; аббревиатура.

In the world, as an integral and essential means of social
services, the Internet is becoming more and more widespread and
influential in all spheres of life the Internet is one of the fast-growing
spheres of scientific knowledge, its terminology is constantly evolving
and is quickly updated with new terms. In such countries as Russia,
the USA, Italy, Great Britain, Germany, Japan, and Malaysia, it is
especially important to improve the terminology and terminology of
the Internet, to monitor the formation process, formation and study of
functional features of new concepts included in the Internet.

The use of Internet terminology is becoming more and more
popular nowadays.

The Internet is a complex social and technical system which is
constantly evolving and changing. According to the system approach,
in order to describe such a complex object appropriately, it is
necessary to consider it within a wider system and expand the
functionality of the paradigm operator or research paradigm, attracting
additional information from other disciplines (1, 17–19).

It should be noted that in this case, each science should preserve
its internal structure and basic postulates.

D. Kadyrbekova notes that information and communication
terms mean a general concept, consist of one or more words and mean
a special concept. The term consisting of one core, depending on its
structure, is a complex term consisting of two or more cores. As long
as this term is created and used by experts in the field, the new term

"created" means concept, is called neologism and is called neo-term (5, 45–49).

According to the Russian scientist A.G. Khodakova: "... internet terminology should be understood as the most important, informational, codified part of the core language, computer science and computer technologies" (10, 13).

Improving perception through hearing and vision while communicating online is a promising area for creativity. The formation of a special environment in which human senses can be affected, the use of special devices, methods and language means to compensate for such effects has led to the formation of new units: *multimedia gaming – multimedia oʻyinlari; social environments – ijtimoiy muhit; audio-video conferencing – audio-video konferensiya; podcasting – podkasting; internet-phoning – internet telefon; creative keyboarding – ijodiy klaviatura; smiley – tabassum; Web camera – veb-kamera.*

Internet terminology is characterized by the fact that it consists of simple, complex, compound terms consisting of terms of different structural types.

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

The Internet is one of the fastest-growing fields of scientific knowledge, its terminology is constantly evolving and is quickly updated with new terms.

The specifics of Internet terms include:

a) nomination function: Internet terms are used to denote concepts, devices, and all processes related to the Internet that belong to this domain: cable local-area network – kabelli mahalliy tarmoq; card with a magnetic strip – magnit yoʻlli karta;

b) descriptive function: a multi-component nominative phrase is used for a concept name and allows to describe its essence more precisely, but does not meet the requirement of brevity, for example Carrier Sense Multiple Access with Collision Detection (CSMA/CD) – koʻpchilik tomonidan erkin foydalanish; character-based information system – axborotning nishonli tizimi; classification of information and its bearers as secret – maʼlumotlar va ularni tashuvchilarni maxfiylashtirish; Code Division Multiple Access – kodli ajratishli koʻpchilik tomonidan erkin foydalanish and etc.

c) definitive task: serves to define the content of scientific concepts, for example:dual-homed gateway – ikki uyli shluz; e-development – AKT yordamida taraqqiyot; e-signature certificate user – imzo kaliti sertifikati foydalanuvchisi; full-text database – toʻla matnli maʼlumotlar bazasi and etc.

In addition to the compulsory functions, there are a number of other definitions of this term on the Internet. The main types of terms differ depending on the nature of these descriptions.As mentioned above, terms can be considered as defined units in four ways: features

specific to their form and structure; their importance and content; historical features; and in terms of specific usage.

Though many terms related to Internet activity are used separately in modern English and Uzbek, most of them are characterized by two or more multi-component (component) compound terms and abbreviations. Shortened Internet terms, in turn, provide brief and convenient use of Internet terms, achieving uniformity in the translation of oral and written speech and the formation of a unified expression of terms. In particular, although the terms themselves sound in English, in Uzbek, they may be different:

kliring *clearing*	*kloaking* *cloaking*	*haker* *hacker*	*bionika* *bionics*
brandmauer *brand Mayer*	*akkaunt* *account*	*agent* *agent*	*interfeys* *interface*
interneziya *internet access*	*billing* *billing*	*forum* *forum*	*applet* *applet*
bekdor *backdoor*	*megapiksel* *megapixel*	*bitreyt* *bitrate*	*internetika* *Internetics*
konsalting *consulting*	*haktivizm* *hacktivism*	*kolliziya* *collision*	
kreker *cracker*	*botnet demon* *demon botnet*	*flesh* *flash*	
dizayn *design*	*Bastion* *Bastion*	*meynfreym* *mainframe*	
chipset *chipset*	*kontent* *content*	*kloaking* *cloaking*	

It was noted that there are both productive and unproductive methods for creating terms for the Internet.

The content of the term Internet usually has the following requirements:

1) Inconsistency of the term semantics. D.S. Lotte referred to the term as conforming to the concept he described (7, 78). There is no inconsistency between the lexical meaning of the term as a word and the meaning it has in the given 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 content, which is usually equated with the content of a particular concept. Lexical and terminological meanings can enter into each other in various proportions, including total disproportion, partial disproportion, etc. can be observed (for example, ***Address*** *– manzil this Internet term* refers to a sequence of bits in computing networks that identifies the recipients or senders of transmitted data, ***Agent*** *– the term **agent** is used as part of the system that prepares information in the client-server model and exchanges it between the client and server parts).*

2) A single meaning of the term, if this lexical form has a different meaning in other fields of knowledge, it does not affect the

meaning in this field of knowledge. *For example, the term "algorithm" is used in geometry and mathematics and has a precise meaning in each of these disciplines. In Internet terminology, the meaning and sequence of actions that clearly indicate a solution to a problem through a computational process that transmits the original data to the final result mean placement* (posting) of something on the Internet, the order of use*, analogue continuously variable physical quantities or data displayed in a continuous form and a description of the processes and functional devices that use these data;in English internet terminology – Animation – animatsiya; antivirus software – virusga qarshi dastur; backbone – asosiy; billing – to'lovlarni taqdim qilish; indexing – indekslash* and etc.

3) Full meaning (a reflection of the minimum number of characters required to define a concept defined by it in the meaning of a term). For example*, information leakage – axborotning sizishi,* uncontrolled release of confidential information. This happens as a result of information disclosure, unauthorized access to it and receipt of information by special services. However, it does not affect the form of the term, and as a result, the lexical meaning of the term is much wider than the term attached to it. There is one more unclear term as well – *biotermik uslublar – biothermal methods*; it is also irrelevant to the concept attached to it.

Often a formal difference leads to semantic differentiation, for example information law principles – axborot huquqi tamoyillari, information law – axborot huquqi has different meanings, which also causes difficulties in communication between the professionals.

4)   An acceptable feature of the term is its motivation and semantic transparency, which makes it possible to form an idea of the concept called the term. The complete expression of motivation is the structure of the term, i.e., the relationship of the concept called in the structure of the term with other concepts and the ability to reflect the place of this concept in the system. Speaking about the motivation of terms, first of all, it is necessary to take into account their general features. All terms arise in the process of motivation.

5)   The structure and motivation are sometimes understood only as a reflection (12,58) of the role of a concept in a system by a term or as a homogeneous element of a term in the construction of a kind of verbal complex to show a homogeneous relationship between simple concepts that are part of complex concepts (3,97). In our opinion, in the form of a term, three levels of reflection of specific features of the scientific and technical concepts it defines should be distinguished.

First of all, it is possible to distinguish the terms that form associations with the semantic structure of all known concepts, on the basis of which scientific and technical concepts called terms emerged. Most often, associations by external similarity are used: information products – axborot mahsulotlari; internal web-node – ichki veb-bog'lama; key – kalit; key distribution – kalit taqsimoti; link – bog'lash and etc.The meaning of such terms facilitates the formation

of an imaginary form of an object, which contributes to the assimilation of the concepts referred to.

Pragmatic (functional) requirements: a) introduction; universal recognition, use; b) internationality; c) modernity; d) melodiousness.

Among the pragmatic requirements, based on the specifics of the use of Internet terms, we can point out the following:

introduction: the term is characterized by its recognition by all experts, the scientific community or its wide use. The extent to which a term is used in written speech is determined by calculating its occurrence in texts and is characterized by the degree of repeatability, for example, *tarmoq, stansiya, lokal tarmoq, (LAN), mintaqaviy tarmoq (MAN), global tarmoq (WAN), markazlashtirilgan, iqtisodlashtirilgan.*

−increased internationalization of scientific research, increased exchange of scientific and technical information, and increased need for international communication of experts is reflected in growing internationalism*, i.e. similarity or similarity of terms and commonality of terms used in several (at least three) national languages: lokal tarmoqlar (LAN Local Area Network); mintaqaviy tarmoqlar (MAN Metropolitan Area Network); global tarmoqlar (WAN Wide Area Network)* and etc.

−the requirement of modernity of a term is realized by displacement of out-of-date terms, replacing them with modern terms (for example, Intel, Pentium,card with magnetic strip, cartographical database).

*−*melodiousness of the term. Terms must sound orthoepicallyto be easily pronounced. *Real player, Quick player, Cosmo player, Media player* and etc.*In addition, the term should not cause unpleasant associations beyond a narrow range of use, this can be clearly seen when comparing the following pairs of terms: computer-prone − kompyuteromaniya; cryptology − kriptologiya; cryptosystem − kriptotizim; firewall − brandmauer.*

These requirements are widely used, among other things, both in the arrangement of terms and in the identification of basic types of terms.

The development of the Internet domain testifies to the fact that at different stages of its formation, the correlation of natural and deliberately managed processes was different.Identification of the periods of development of basic concepts and terms of the Internet, as well as the study of conditions for the formation of the terminological system, allows us to conclude that the terminology of the Internet is a new terminological system, its core is formed much faster, but the system itself continues to evolve.

The formation of information terminology in the formation of Internet terminology shows that the spread of the Internet was minimal at the time of the formation of information networks, and the basic concepts of the industry and the terms that denote them were previously used only in a narrow circle of specialists. This allows them to define their thematic groups.

As a result of analysis of materials collected in English and

Uzbek, it was found that the most abbreviated terms are the most active among the terms of the Internet. Since the first requirement among the advantages and privileges of the global network is the intensity, there could not be otherwise. The reduced use of international terms in the form of phrases is convenient for users, the fact that it takes up less space in the electronic code also allows to compress information, place it in a larger volume. It has been noticed that terms on the Internet in abbreviated form have become more active in a shorter period of time than in other areas, taking an active position like common words.These include abbreviations in English and Uzbek, such as *internet – internet, wi-fi – vay-fay.*

"There are other linguistic phenomena that tend to shorten in linguistics. These include linguistic universals such as syncope, apocopa, afferisis, ellipses. Since the theoretical issues of the acronym are not sufficiently covered by linguistics, it is sometimes considered an acronym for units that are not its object" (6, 74–89). In other words, the Internet terms that are abbreviated in English are sometimes translated into Uzbek in the form of a calque, sometimes acquired, and it is not noticeable that they are abbreviations. It is known that in the language, lexical units consisting of two or more components specific for performing a nominative function are shortened, and in most cases, they are carried out within a nominative group. In English linguistics, abbreviations and acronyms are recognized as the last type in the hierarchical stages of word formation, and the use of abbreviations and acronyms in the terminology of this language is more common than in Uzbek.

Although the approach to abbreviations and acronyms as a method of word formation is widespread in English linguistics, Uzbek linguistics has a different approach to this issue. In particular, academician A. Hodzhiev writes: "Abbreviations (acronyms) are a shortened form of phrase.When the components of an abbreviation turn into a word, they (abbreviations) become a phrase again. Consequently, a word (lexeme) is not formed by abbreviation. Until the word is formed, this method cannot be called word-formative" (11, 17).

The abundance of abbreviations between English and Uzbek terms of the Internet is explained, on the one hand, by the development of society, science and technology, and on the other hand, by their use in the form of abbreviations as active elements of terms, which is one of the derivatives of the nominative terms on the Internet. This is due to the fact that acronyms arising from word combinations are also intended to express the same information in compound words. At the same time, the emergence and wide popularity of such words are determined by the tendency to save language resources when expressing specific concepts related to the Internet.

Abbreviations, which are an important part of the Internet terminology of the English and Uzbek languages, are abbreviations formed mainly on the basis of the main parts of the components of word combinations, which are divided into several groups:a) abbreviations made by skipping a part of a word; b) abbreviations

based on capital letters of phrase components; c) mixed type abbreviations.It is found that the largest number of abbreviations of Internet terms in English and Uzbek consist of capital letters of compound terms.

In English linguistics, in addition to the general type of abbreviations, two other types are mentioned: **acronyms and initialisms**. Acronyms, which are a type of abbreviation, are a set of capital letters in abbreviations that are pronounced as independent lexemes (2,82).

In English (initial), abbreviations (from Latin "initio" — first word) are formed from the first letters of compound nouns, and each component of the abbreviation is pronounced as a separate letter. It is recognized that the abbreviations formed in the initial round are usually especially often used in specific scientific and technical terms. Each letter of the initial abbreviations of Internet terms, consisting of a set of capital letters of the languages being compared, is pronounced separately. This points to the fact that they are presented as an initial abbreviation rather than an acronym. Since English has a name for each letter, it is common to pronounce the names of the letters in the pronunciation of the original Internet terms. In the same way, the abbreviated Internet terms, well-known and popular in the Uzbek language, are pronounced. For example, the number of terms in the English language, such as *GPS - General Positioning System; HTTP - Hyper Text Transfer Protocol; HDML - Handheld Devices Markup Language; HDSL - High-bit-rate Digital Subscriber Line* are considered to be international initials for the Uzbek language.

Among Internet terms, there are also reverse abbreviations. Reverse abbreviations are the latest type of abbreviation method, which first appeared and started to be used in English. The name of this type of abbreviation comes from the English word "to reverse", which means "back, return", which is interpreted as a reflection of the process of creating a simple acronym in terms of its formation (4, 23–25). Reversible abbreviations are a mixture of certain parts of a compound word - sometimes a syllable, sometimes just capital letters and certain abbreviations - and form a compound word that can be read as **a new word**. This newly formed word is close to the value of the compound words on which it is based, reveals or generalizes its purpose, and at the same time, the formation of reversible abbreviations achieves conformity of form to another previously known word, sample.For example, the word "netizen" comes from the words "Internet" and "citizen" and means "person on the Internet". The abbreviation wordrobe is derived from the words "ward" and "robe|.

Based on the collected materials of Internet Terminology, the abbreviations in English and Uzbek, can be divided into 3 types by sources:

1. Assimilated abbreviations.
2. Abbreviations. (calque)
3.Autoxton abbreviations (8,12).

Since the origin and development of the Internet are directly related to English, it is not by chance that terms in this domain are created in English. It has already been noted that the use of new terms as general abbreviations and initial abbreviations to describe a newly created product or software in order to achieve language savings has become a common occurrence in English. As a result of the worldwide distribution of this product or service, the abbreviation means that it has begun to be used in the exact language.The fact that the new abbreviations, which occupy a significant place among the active vocabulary, actually consist of several components will be news even for native speakers.For example, the word CD-ROM is used in Uzbek in the same way, actually this term in English means "Compact Disk Read-Only Memory" and means "memory only for CD". Or the term CD-RW, which means "CD only for reading", is also a shortened form of compact form in the form of a "rewritable CD"(record up to 1000 cycles on a single disc). The terms CD-ROM and CD-RW are assimilated abbreviations. Or CMIP, an acronym used in the field of the Internet and the transmission of information in comparable languages, comes from Common Management Information Protocol, which means "ISO standard that defines network management procedures". CMIP protocol is a complex type of service in the field of the Internet, i.e. Internet service defines network management functions and provides six different services: structure management – external form and interaction of network components; data protection management; data security control;network accounting; activity quality management; catalog service.

There are a few abbreviations in English and Uzbek. Such abbreviations are made by separate translations of parts of terms in the form of a phrase in English and their rejoining based on grammatical rules of the learned language.

For example, the abbreviation Ad comes from the compound term "Ada language", which means "high-level programming language". Translated into Uzbek as *"Ada tili"*, the term is based on Pascal and has a serious addition and modular structure. It has a high degree of independence from operating systems, which allows you to perform parallel operations and create complex information systems.The language supports the parallel processing of data in real-time. The Ada language was named after August Ada Lovelace (1815-1852), the world's first programmer to be involved in developing software for the first mechanical computer, the analytical engine. In general, when assimilating Internet terms used in English as abbreviations into Uzbek, it is observed that they are used as abbreviations in the English pronunciation, and the comment provides a translation of the combination of terms. For example, ***CSNET** – (Computer Science NETWORK) (kompyuter ilmiy tarmog'i), **NSFNET** – (National Science Fondation NETWORK) (milliy fan fondi tarmog'i).*

According to Mirzoyeva, autochthonic abbreviations are abbreviations formed on the basis of other language materials, which have a completely foreign phonetic structure for the learned language,

that is absolutely not proportional to the lexico-syntactic units of the inbound language. Such abbreviations are accepted as complete words for the language being studied, not as abbreviations from another language. Only specialized linguistic research shows that these are abbreviations. Such words are close to the level of international vocabulary. Such assimilations are shortened for both languages. For example, the names of various international organizations and blocks such as NATO, UNESCO, OSCE, FIFA, FIDE, UEFA, laser, maser, napalm, radar and other scientific and technical terms are among the autochthonous terms. Autochthonous terms are also common in Internet terminology. For example, the abbreviation VIP in English is a word used to denote concepts in Internet tariffs, and in Uzbek it is actively used both in its own sense and in the figurative sense/ In fact, it comes from the combination of "very important person" – "extremely important person". The term DOS is an abbreviation of the term "disk operating system", meaning "disk operatsion tizimi".

The initial abbreviations in English and Uzbek, can be divided into the following lexical and semantic groups:

1. Names of networks: *Internet (International Network – xalqaro kompyuter tarmog'i) – xalqaro axborot tarmog'i; WWW – World Wide Web – xalqaro axborot tarmog'i;* **ARPANet** *(Advanced Research Projects Agency Network) tajriba tarmog'i;* **MILNET** *– Military NET (harbiy tarmoq);* **BITNET** *– Because it's Time Network (bugungi kun tarmog'i);* **CSNET** *(Computer Science Network – kompyuter va fan tarmog'i);* **NSFNET** *– AQShning milliy ilmiy fondi tarmog'i,* **USENET** *– yangiliklar va elektron pochtaning xalqaro tarmog'i;* **UUNET** *– savdo-sotiq bilan bog'liq bo'lmagan tarmoq;* **SprintNet tarmog'i; Sovam Teleport tarmog'i; BITMAP tarmog'i** and etc.

2. Names of Internet systems: **OSI** *– (Open System Interconnection – ochiq xalqaro bog'lanish tizimi); SECAM – Systeme Sequentiel Couleurs a Memoire – xotirali ranglar ketma-ketligi tizimi, SECAM standarti; S-VHS – Super Video Home System – uy videosining yaxshilangan tizimi, C-VHS standarti* and etc.

3. Names of Internet organizations: 128 of the collected materials coincide with these names, the percentage makes 12.8%: **ARPA** *(Advanced Research Projects Agency) tashkiloti;* **DARPA** *(Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency) tashkiloti;* **EARN** *– Europan Academic Research Network bilan bevosita ulangan bo'lib, juda ko'p milliy tadqiqot muassasalarini birlashtiradi* and etc.

4. Names of Internet Associations: **EUNET** *– Europe Union Network (Yevropa kompyuter tarmog'i uyushmasi).* **FIDONET** *– shaxsiy kompyuterlar bilan MS va PS DOS boshqaruvi (Network Information Centry) Stenford universitetidagi SRI (Stanford Research Institute).*

5. Names of Internet centers: *SRI – NIC deb yuritiluvchi markaz; BCC – Blind Carbon Copy – ko'r ko'chirma nusxa. E-mail sarlavhasidagi ko'chirma nusxa yuboriladigan manzil* and etc.

6. Names of types of Internet services: **MSI Mail** *– savdo-sotiq uchun mo'ljallangan; IST ham Internet bilan bog'langan bo'lib, o'z*

*mijozlariga pochta, faksimil va teleks xizmatini ko'rsatadi. **SMTP** (Simple Mail Transfer Protocol – elektron pochta uzatishning oddiy qaydnomasi); **URL** – (Uniform Resoure Locator) internetga murojaat qilishning eng oddiy va qulay usuli bo'lib, u manzilni ifodalaydi* and etc.

7. Domain names: ***DNS** (Domen Name Systems); BDC – Backup Domain Controller – domenning zahiraviy nazoratchisi* and etc.

8. International E-mail Names: **UUCPNET** – Unix-to Unix Copy – xalqaro elektron pochta and etc.

9. Names of Internet programs: *UUCP – uzatish uchun qaydnoma, kommunikatsiya maqsadlari uchun fayllar to'plami, kommunikatsion dasturlar uchun esa buyruqlar to'plamidir; **Router** (yo'naltiruvchi) – internetda ma'lumotlar oqimini qulay va yaqin yo'l bilan manzilga yetkazishni rejalashtiruvchi va amalga oshiruvchi dasturlar majmui; RAD – Rapid Application Development – dasturlarni sodda va tushunarli qadamlar yordamida ishlab chiqish texnologiyasi* and etc.

10. Names of Internet protocols: *BACP – Bandwidth Allocation Control Protocol – o'tkazish qobiliyatini ajratishning boshqarish bayonnomasi; BGP – Border Gateway Protocol – BGP bayonnomasi chegara tarmoqlararo bayonnoma; BOOTP – BOOTstrap Protocol – BOOTP bayonnomasi; PPP – Point-to-Point Protocol – PPP bayonnomasi; PPTP – Point-to-Point Tunneling Protocol – nuqta-nuqta tunnellash bayonnomasi, PPTP bayonnomasi* and etc.

11. Internet abbreviations for pairs: *BIP – Bit Interleave Parity – bitlar navbatlanishi juftligi – hujjatlar uslubiyati semantikasi va spetsifikatsiyasini belgilovchi til* and etc.

12. Names of Internet servers: *IIS – Initial Graphics Exchange Specification – Internet Information Server – internetning axborot serveri; SIMS – Sun Internet Mail Server – internetning pochta serveri; SSI – Server-Side Includes – server tomonidan qo'shimcha* etc.

13. Device names: *OSA – Open Systems Architecture – ochiq tizimlar me'moriy tuzilmasi; PROM – Programmable Read-Only Memory – dasturlanadigan doimiy xotiralash qurilmasi* and etc.

14. Abbreviated links and element names: *SGSN – Serving GPRS Support Node – GPRS ta'minot bog'lamasi; GPRS tizimi elementi – GSM kadrlarini TCP/IP paketlariga aylantiruvchi paketli uzib-ulagich* and etc.

A small number of lexico-semantic abbreviations, such as Internet modules, graphics, transmission, ratio, line, dialing, groups, database, quality of services, and confidentiality, found within the framework of Internet terminology in comparable languages were found.

There are two types of Internet term abbreviations in terms of usage and content: 1. Lexical abbreviations. 2. Graphical abbreviations.

The abbreviations used in the above analysis are lexical abbreviations. Graphic abbreviations are also called "conventional abbreviations", which are abbreviations used in their own name – in

the text of documents, letters, and decisions, in order to save space and time to avoid duplication, in practice, they are read in full and abbreviations only in writing.For example, in the letters: St. – Street — koʻcha, Mr. – Mister — janob, Mrs. — Missis — xonim, Dr. — Doctor — doktor. In scientific books and dictionaries: n. — ot, v. — feʼl, adj. — sifat, adv. — ravish and etc. Unlike regular lexical abbreviations, temporary abbreviations can be formed from almost any part of a word. In particular, the temporal form of these graphical abbreviations is used to prevent a word from being repeated more than once in the text since its meaning is known depending on the context.

We can see the following temporal graphical abbreviations in Internet terminals in comparable languages:

I/O Input/Output – oʻzbek tiliga kiritish/chiqarish deb tarjima qilinadi; S/PDIF – Sony/Philips Digital InterFace (connector) – Sony/ Philips raqamli interfeysi. Sony va FIlips firmalari tomonidan ishlab chiqilgan raqamli optik audio interfeys; CSMA/CD – Carrier Sense Multiple Access with Collision Detection – umumiy foydalanishdagi modellarni va amaliy dasturlarning standartlarini ishlab chiqish bilan shugʻullanadigan tashkilot; CSMA/CA – Carrier Sense Multiple Access with Collision Avoidance – tashuvchisini eshitib turadigan va toʻqnashuvlarga javob beradigan toʻplamiy erkin foydalanish, Q&A – Questions and Answers – savollar va javoblar; R&D – Research and Development – tadqiqotlar va ishlanmalar and etc. Recently the number and at the same time the importance of graphic abbreviations has been increasing significantly. Besides saving typographic lines, they are also widely used because they are used to create short, concise text.

Internet abbreviations in English are written in accordance with certain rules of punctuation. For example, in the abbreviated form of a compound term, a dash is not put between the letters in the word, but there is a hyphen. When the units are shortened, they are added without leaving a space between the number denoting the number and the abbreviation denoting the unit.Internet terms can be shortened if there are numbers: *PCI-64 - Peripheral Component Interconnect, 64-bit – 64-razryadli PCI shinasi, PCI-64 shina. Kompyuterga, qoʻshimcha qurilmalar ulash uchun 64-xonali tizimli shina. Odatda, serverlarda foydalaniladi. ROT-13 -ROTate 13 – 13 ga burilish; RS-232 – Recommended Specification 232 – tavsiya qilingan 232 spetsifikatsiyasi. Ketma-ket kommunikatsiya interfeys spetsifikatsiyasi* and etc. There are abbreviations in the low registry on the Internet: *id, dir, src, alt* and etc.

One of the most important concepts of the Internet is "domain". The Domain is the address of the server on which the site is located. The exact ipadres of a computer on the Internet must be proportional to the domain. Because of domains, it is possible to add multiple sites to one IP address of the server. Two domains, three or more domains, can point to exactly one email address. Domain levels are determined by the number of addresses separated by a point, i.e. .uz - the domain of the 1st level, site. uz –2nd level domain, name.site. uz - the domain of the 3rd level, etc. There are common, international and national

domains on the Internet. The names of these domains can be considered international vocabulary. For example, common and international domains may refer to organizations or social domains: *gov – hukumat muassasalari (government agencies), mil – harbiy tizim (military system) , edu – o'quv-ilmiy markazlar (educational and scientific centers), com – tijorat (commerce), net – tarmoq (network), org – nodavlat korxonasi (non-governmental enterprise).*

The national domain represents the state *.uk – Buyuk Britaniya (United Kingdom), jp – Yaponiya (Japan), ru – Rossiya (Russia), uz – O'zbekiston (Uzbekistan), us – AQSH (USA), au – Avstraliya (Australia) , kr – Koreya (Korea), cn – Xitoy (China), br – Braziliya (Brazil), de – Germaniya (Germany), it – Italiya (Italy).*

In the context of the adoption of Internet terminology, all processes related to the formation of terms in this area are influenced by the English language, mainly its American version. The influence of Anglo-Americanism and Russian on the Uzbek language is obvious and much stronger.

One of the most influential Uzbek terminological systems is the language of computer science and informatics. This is due to the fact that English terminology is the world leader in this field of science and technology. Most Internet terminology is also borrowed from American English.

According to a structural analysis of English abbreviations, six types of abbreviations were identified, such as capital abbreviations, partial abbreviations, clipping, numerical and symbolic abbreviations, ellipse, and mixed. They accounted for 73.25% of the total number of abbreviations analyzed, while the abbreviation method also proved effective in creating IT terms.

If we consider the abbreviations used in the Uzbek system of Internet terminology, you will see that their number is really growing. Most abbreviations of the Uzbek Internet terms are foreign assimilations. There are abbreviations for Internet addresses, services, protocols, and channel names, and in Uzbek, abbreviations are based on the English alphabet.

All sphere terms have a nominative function, and in the nomination process, Internet-related terms serve to express abstract and specific concepts, animate and inanimate objects, enumerated and countless objects. The reason is that "the terms as specific language units are usually considered nouns or word combinations are based on them" (12, 33).

Regardless of when the terms were nominated, it has long been proven in science that the concept of a field appears before its nomination. No doubt, this situation is unique, especially for the Internet sector. The development of new types of electronic tools, software, and services in the field of computer technologies and the Internet over time calls for their nomination. The essence of the nomination is not to express a name with any language sign but to interpret a certain abstraction as the final result of a person's cognitive activity. Another function of the term is a defining function, i.e. the

word serves not only as an expression of a certain certain certain concept but also as a means of logical definition.

A number of linguists also claim that this term does not refer to a nominative function. For example, According to V. Leichik, S. Shelova, the term nominality is not an important feature that distinguishes it from other linguistic units because nominality is a linguistic feature. Consequently, the nominative function is characteristic not only of terms but of all nouns and noun phrases (9, 33).

Although name formation follows certain laws, the most important of these laws is that the name given to an object or event corresponds to the nature of that object, i.e., the concept of something and event is confirmed in the language, which is called nomination (1, 57).

From the point of view of terminology, the Internet terms created in the form of phrases have interrelated values. At the statement level, the structure of these types of terms allows to identify semantic relations that make up the meaning of arguments that perform certain semantic functions. The presence of already existing lexical meanings in new names and the ability to create new Internet terms depend on the internal capabilities of the language, determined by the development of various methods and models of word formation. Such Internet terms are created in an associative and semantic way.

The secondary category of Internet terms is a unique creative process aimed at creating new terms.

Part of the Internet dictionary in English and Uzbek, created by **direct categorization**, can be grouped as follows:

– Terms for Internet software: English term for *client–server* in Uzbek language got two different names as *kliyent-server or mijoz-xodim*, the term *guest- host* in English, typical for this model, is also translated into Uzbek as *mehmon-mezbon*. Terms related to client-server architecture such as *client-server – kliyent/server (mijoz/xodim) arxitekturasi; браузер; host – mezbon; server (xodim); maxsus interfeys: CGI (Common Gateway Interface – umumiy shlyuz interfeysi)* are frequently used.

– Terms referring to cases of connection to the Internet such as *DSL (digital) – дижитал; subscriber lines – abonentlarning raqamli liniyalari: modem; kabel; LAN (local area networks) – mahalliy kompyuter tarmog'i; simsiz Wi Fi yoki Wi Max usuli; simsiz ulanish nuqtasi; gibrid usul; Access point – kirish nuqtasi; Wi Fi korrektori; Wi Fi analizatori; dial-up – dial ap usulida* and etc.

For example, despite the fact that the term *dial-up*, meaning the way to connect to the Internet in English, is pronounced in Uzbek as *диал ап*, this term is used in the text field in the form of *dial-up*: *"Agar korporativ tarmoqning o'zi internetga **dial-up** usulida ulangan bo'lsa, mahalliy tarmoqdagi kompyuterlar 56 kb/s dan ham past tezlikda internetga chiqadilar"*.

"*If the corporate network is connected to the Internet through a* ***dial-up*** *connection, computers in the local network will access the Internet at speed below 56 Kb/s*".

secondary nominal terms denote ways and services of connection to the Internet. online service – onlayn xizmatlar; offline service – oflayn xizmatlar; FireWall – *olovli devor*; *Web TV – veb TV usuli*; modem – (*modem* termini *modulyatsiya* va *demodulyatsiya* iboralaridan olingan) and etc.

The growth of the Internet, in particular, has revolutionized the world of television by creating new software to transmit digital images of TV channels online. The ability to watch news, TV shows, movies and music clips, in general, video and audio clips on the Internet at any time has certainly created certain conditions. That is, the relationship between television and the Internet has also led to the emergence of several terms and their names: *IP TV-; Windows Media; MPEG-2; internet provayderiga uzatilishi; provayder tomonidan raqamli ko'rinish; Quality of Service, xizmat sifati uskunalari; paketlar oqimi; IGMP – IP - Group Membership Protocol – IP guruhga a'zolik protokoli* and etc.

Renaming Internet terms is a complex process, which is explained by the fact that certain Internet terms are the basis for naming new concepts. For example, the term *Net* formed the following terms: *Net+list – Netlist – ulanishlar jadvali; Net+mail – Netmail – tarmoqli pochta; Net+news – Netnews – tarmoq yangiliklari; Net+ware – Netware – tarmoqli dastur ta'minoti vositalari.* In the above examples, we can see that the Net component served as the first basis for creating a new word. At the same time, it is noted that this word is involved in the formation of a phrase that is not specific to the Uzbek language, but specific to the Internet. In this case, the *Net* component creates terms that express the concept of address direction for the user by adding a specific service, point, or punctuation mark at the end of the program. For example: *Visual Studio.NET платформасиBasic.NET, Visual C#.NET tillari*.

Such terms are introduced into the Uzbek language without any changes. If we pay attention to the text below, we can see that Internet programs and programming languages are copied exactly from English, that is, they have the status of international vocabulary: *Texnik tarkibiy qismda NET da ishlaydigan dasturlar Visual Studio.NET platformasida yaratildi. Unda dasturlar yaratish uchun turli tillar, masalan, Visual Basic.NET, Visual C#.NET kabi tillardan foydalanish mumkin. Veb-xizmatlar odatda JAVA tilida yoziladi.*

For example, the term related to this group, which has the meaning "*moviy tish" Bluetooth is pronounced in the Uzbek language "blyutuz"* is used in sector texts as *Bluetooth*: "*Har bir* ***Bluetooth*** *li qurilma maxsus mikrosxemaga ega bo'lib, u radisignalni uzatish va qabul qilib olishi mumkin*".

It was already noted that the category of Internet terms is carried out as a result of information and program activities in the language. In English and Uzbek combinations of terms such as *active hyperlink – faol giperishora; digital network – raqamli tarmoq; active web node*

– *faol veb-bogʻlamasi; active webpage – faol veb-sahifa; address mask – manzil niqobi; alpha testing – alfa-sinov; application-level gateway – amaliy pogʻona shlyuzi; domain name registration – domen nomini roʻyxatga kiritish; access differentiation rules – erkin foydalanishni cheklash qoidalari* are considered to be one of the most important ones. It should also be noted that on the basis of existing meanings, there are new meanings that represent the virtual world, space: *nickname – nik; offline – oflayn; online – onlayn; online broker – onlayn-broker; polymorphic virus – polimorfik virus; plug-in – plagin; polling – soʻroq* and etc.

Syntactically generated terms are an important nominal source in the Uzbek language, as in all languages: *interfaol sahifa; tasvir xaritalari va interfaol sahifa; veb (tarmoqdagi) server; veb-kontent (veb-sahifalardagi axborot); virtual (hayoliy) superkompyuter* and etc.

In terms of nomination, Internet terms created in the form of word combinations contain interrelated meanings: *IRC kliyent-server modeli; IM: Instant Messaging – bir zumda yetkaziladigan xabarlar xizmati; login serveri (IMga ulanish serveri); tarmoq protokollari; toʻrni koʻrish darchasi* and etc.

In English and Uzbek, multi-component terminological combinations, consisting of three or more components, are formed on the basis of certain models and rules but are considered integral name units. Here are some examples of multicomponent terms: *Data Grid Virtual File Driver tarmoq maʼlumotlarining virtual fayl drayveri, Internet Protocol Address – Internet protokoli manzili, Computer Aided Design – kompyuter dizayni, kompyuter konstruksiyalash* and etc.

The writing of multi-component Internet terms, which are integral nominal units, is also diverse. From the point of view of the Internet, with such content, you can use lowercase or capital letters when writing each component or write them down with a hyphen, dot or space. This situation, of course, is mainly observed in English: *High-Speed technology – yuqori tezlikli texnologiya. audiokodlash uslubi; Knowledge-Management-System – maʼlumotlar bazasini boshqarish tizimi, Dial-Up Networking – tarmoqdan masofada foydalanish* and etc. Multicomponent Internet terms used in Uzbek are written based on Uzbek spelling rules. However, terms and phrases used in the form of international vocabulary borrowed from English are used in the order and content of the English language, although they do not meet the rules of spelling of the Uzbek language.

We can find the following types of spelling of multi-component terminological compounds:

– all components are capitalized: *Desktop Publishing – stolga oʻrnatiladigan nashr etish tizimi;*

– all components are in lowercase letters: half duplex – *yarim dupleksli rejim; excessive cross-posting – makrohavola* (article sent at the same time to several newsgroups without changing its content), *help authoring tool – yordamchi mualliflik vositasi;*

– some components are written in capital letters, some in lowercase: *Back-end-Interface – ichki interfeys, Book-on-Demand – so'rov bo'yicha kitob, One-to-one-Marketing – "birga bir" marketing.*

In the category of Internet terms, terms belonging to the same system are also created: *mailing list – pochta ro'yxati; Mail reflector – pochta jo'natuvchi; BlackBerry –* (a popular "smart" phone: type of smartphone); *spam - spammer (spam jo'natuvchi); Movable Type (harakatchan matn terish); norm* and etc.

Expressing e-commerce: *electronic commerce, e-commerce – elektron tijorat , business - biznes (business- бизнес, Б2Б(B2B)); biznes – iste'molchi (biznes konsumer, business consumer, Б2С); biznes – ma'muriyat (biznes administreyshn, business – administratiom, B2A); iste'molchi – ma'muriyat (konsumer administrator, consumer administrator C2A); iste'molchi – consumer (konsumer, consumer C2C)* and *iste'molchi – biznes (konsumer-biznes, consumer business C2B).*

A new system called "e-government" is now available on the Internet, which is divided into three main development systems and has the following names: *hukumat – iste'molchi (Г2С) – government – consumer (G2C) ; hukumat – biznes (Г2Б) – government – business (G2B); hukumat – hukumat (Г2Г) – government – government(G2G).* The launch of this service led to the introduction of new concepts and service names in Internet terminology.

The emergence and popularity of e-commerce are also one of the advantages that the Internet has created. The creation of a new electronic business model has led to the activation of electronic payments, electronic wallets, electronic currency (crypt currency), electronic savings and cards. This, in turn, required the names of business- related financial operations, methods, and tools, and as a result, they were named in the following terms formed by the term *business – biznes:*

The term *business solutions – biznes yechim* means "*Internet texnologiyalarga (portallar, kataloglar, Internet ommaviy axborot tizimi, elektron do'konlar, auksionlar va boshqalarga) asoslangan to'la biznes faoliyatini ta'minlovchi tizim" ("a system that provides a full-fledged business activity based on Internet technologies (portals, catalogs, Internet media, electronic stores, auctions, etc.)".*

Business-to-customer (B2C) – iste'molchi uchun biznes – this term serves to describe the form of electronic business model. According to this model, agreements between the consumer of the product and the manufacturer are concluded in electronic form. The B2C sector includes electronic stores and organizations that trade directly with consumers and others through the Internet.

The term expressing the concept of an electronic computing device *counter – hisoblagich* began to be applied to "*veb-serveri tomonida yurgizilgan va ma'lum veb-sahifaga murojaatlar sonini hisoblovchi kichik dastur" ("a small program running by a web server and counting the number of visits to a particular web page").*

Dizayn – design (Eng. *design* – loyihalashtirmoq, chizmoq, loyiha, reja, rasm) – used to reveal the aesthetic properties of industrial products and applied to the design activity and the result of this activity.

For example, *avtomobil dizayni, milliy liboslar dizayni – moto design, national costume design*. When this word first appeared in English, it was used to denote "the first sketch of the future work of art, a plan or sketch of something created by human hands (handmade)".

This term, which refers to the art field, also means the aesthetic provision of messages, products, and services in the virtual world of the Internet. For example: *web design – veb-dizayn.*

Nowadays, the Internet offers many new means of communication, such as e-mail, live (online) chat, chats, and instant news notifications. As a result, new terms are being put forward. For example, one of the terms of *VoIP, SKYPE,* is the same both in English and Uzbek. "*Voice over Internet Protocol – internet orqali ovozni uzatish protokoli*", the VoIP term is used in abbreviated form. "***Skype** – shaxsiy kompyuterda ishlaydigan kliyent dasturi bo'lib, u **Skype** saytidan yuklab olinishi va kompyuterga o'rnatilishi kerak"* *("**Skype** is a customer program working on a personal computer, which must be downloaded from the Skype website and installed on the computer").*

In English and Uzbek languages, the terms related to e-mail software, such as mailer – *pochtalyon* or reader – *kitobxon (o'quvchi)* are used. There is also a mobile e-mail delivery system that uses software called *Bind Response* to check if a new message has arrived in the mailbox.

In English and Uzbek Internet terminology, the terms referring to its parts are more common than those referring to nominal completeness. In particular, in Uzbek**:** *veb-xizmatlar; veb-brauzer; veb-sahifalar (Web services; Web browser; Websites)* and etc.

The main trend of our time is the improvement and enhancement of knowledge on the Internet. As a result of the development of the Internet, people create language units, the main function of which is to name more and more complete concepts.

Thus, the nominative function of Internet terminology in English and Uzbek, i.e. naming, has a complex feature, which is expressed in the need to use lexical assimilations for the formation of corresponding nominal units at a certain stage of the formation of the terminological system.

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