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Dilfuza Saidkadirova

Uzbekistan World Languages University

PhD researcher

PHENOMENON OF RETERMINOLOGIZATION IN THE FORMATION OF INTERNET TERMS

Abstract: The article analyzes the formation features of borrowed terms in the structure of Internet terms. The analysis of the structure of Internet terms showed that most of the terms that are the object of research in the Uzbek language were borrowed from English, and some were borrowed from the Russian language. Therefore, in the analysis of the structural features of Internet terminology in the Uzbek language, the issue of word borrowing requires a special attention. As is observed some terms in the Uzbek language were borrowed on the basis of calqué and, some by means of semi-calqué. In addition, there is word forming prefixes that are productive in the formation of Internet terminology in English and Russian.

Key words: term, terminology, borrowing, reterminologization, event, network, root terms, technique, electronics.

Language: English

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Introduction

A comprehensive study of the vocabulary of the language is one of the most important and topical issue of linguistics, and there is no doubt that the study of the terminological layer of the vocabulary will not lose its relevance. As a result of the rapid development of science and technology, production, globalization and integration processes in the world, the intensive interaction of world languages create a basis for the continuous enrichment of the vocabulary of the language.

The Internet as an integral and necessary means of social services is becoming more and more widespread in all areas of our life. As the Internet is one of the fastest growing areas, its terminology is constantly improving, and as a result, the vocabulary of the language is rapidly increasing with this field, enriching it with updated terms and concepts.

The need to study terminology of Internet terminology is based on the importance of the global network in the social life of countries around the world, different peoples, and its practical significance. The theoretical basis of Internet terms, the principles of its specific formation is ground for studying the

scientific work carried out in the field of terminology and terminology theory in general, focusing on approaches to the definition and description of these concepts.

However, there is an axiom that most terminological units are formed on the basis of extralinguistic factors. According to V.P. Danilenko, “The opposite of any process that takes place in society is first reflected in terminology or manifests itself as a result of the transformational change of certain terms”[1].

The system of enriching and expanding the terminological content consists of borrowing from other languages and is accompanied by reterminologization. At the same time, various word-formation processes take place, which determine the formation and filling of these fields. It is also necessary to have a system of terms in the target language that serve a particular subject area, professional environment and somewhat identical in terms of the source of these terms. Internet terminology organized on the basis of electronic computing terminology and has been relatively independent only for the last twenty years. Two main

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sources play an important role in the enrichment and development of lexical structure of a language. There are the creation of new words based on the internal laws and capabilities of the language, as well as borrowing of words from other languages. Y.Dadaboev thinks that the development of Uzbek terminology took place at the expense of its own resources and it can be realized in these two ways, the existence of language, the use of ready-made words in the expression of new objects and new concepts and the creation of new terms with the participation of Uzbek literary language [2].

Both situations take place because of a certain need, necessity, and it is a complex process in which different linguistic and extralinguistic factors apply. Therefore, each aspect of new word formation is one of the complex features of the language system. As for word formation, the idea of taking into consideration which lexical layers the word-forming lexical base belongs to is the first in Uzbek linguistics.

In this regard Ernest Begmatov dwells upon the words based on Arabic borrowings. He writes that Uzbek words derived from Arabic lexical bases with Uzbek suffixes (*тақсимлагич, асосламоқ, ниқобламоқ*); Tajik word-forming morphemes (*амалдор, аризабоз, серихлос*); and even by adding some Arabic morphemes (*мажусий, ақлий*) [3].

The system of word formation in a language does not rely solely on the linguistic unit to which the language belongs. The role of lexical elements of another language in the process of word formation is considerable.

Borrowings (or loan words) refer to terms borrowed from other languages in whole or in part (only its form, only its content, only its structure). Borrowing words is one of the important sources of Internet terminology formation. Borrowing words is a complex process, which is determined by the fact that the phonetic structure and grammatical structure of the language from which the word is borrowed and the language into which the word is borrowed often differ from each other. Moreover, the word or term being borrowed is not always loaned by the meaning in the borrowed language. It means that words and terms borrowed from other languages are adapted to its phonetic and grammatical system, and sometimes some semantic changes occur in the learning process.

Active exchange of information, the global nature of phenomenon of informatization of society, the cooperation of scientists, experts in information technology, linguists who deal with terminology and translators strengthen the process of internationalization, as a result, many terms in a foreign language are transferred to other languages, then become terms and have a special place in national terminology as well. The need to formulate national terminology certain areas of knowledge is not possible without the involvement of borrowing terms when there is an acute need to define a new phenomenon.

Most of the borrowed Internet terms are orthographically stable, and only in some cases there is a change in the graphic of the borrowed term.

The ways of borrowing of basic Internet terms. At present, the number of basic terms used in English and Uzbek in sphere of Internet is more than a hundred.

These include terms originally in English and Uzbek (some common Turkic) or borrowed (whether they are artificial or compound in the language of their own, and have acquired their original status in English and Uzbek due to their indivisibility into morpheme). The following are some examples of basic Internet terms. In English: *anchor, antenna, domain, server, address, graph*. In Uzbek: *дастур, тўр, манзил, линия, саҳифа, чат, маслак*. There are two important aspects to the analysis of the original Internet terms in English and Uzbek:

1. Internet terms with the original form in English will be acquired by transliteration or transcription into Uzbek.

2. An alternative root term in Uzbek is chosen for the English term Internet.

It is common for English Internet terms to be written or pronounced in Uzbek with the spelling or pronunciation of words being the basis in some cases. The following are examples: : *бионик (bionics); биллинг (billing); бренд (brand); браузер (brauзер); бренд (brend); аккаунт (account); аналог (analog); анимацион (animation); архив (archive); атрибут (attribute); калькулятор (calculator); чипсет (chipset)*, etc.

Uzbek Internet terminology is being enriched by identifying the Uzbek version of the original English term in a certain part of the original Internet terms. At the same time, words belonging to a general lexicon or a specific field are rising to the position of a special lexeme in the field of Internet terminology. For example, for the term assurance, the Uzbek word for *кафолатлар* was chosen as an alternative term. These two terms are used in the Internet to mean "a measure of confidence in the architectural structure and means of system security." This concept is interpreted as a unit of measurement in relation to the smooth and thorough implementation of security policy.

The lexeme *client* in Uzbek was chosen for the term client and is used in the field of information and communication technology in the following senses: 1. The requesting user, computer or program. This request focuses on services, resources, and data, or processing on another program or computer. 2. The client is an element of the server architecture. A program that knows how to communicate with a server (send queries, receive responses) and a user (understand when the mouse button and keyboard are pressed). Typically, the client has a user-friendly interface. 3. A program is a computer running a client.

The term *click* is translated into Uzbek as *чептиши* which means clicking on an advertising

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banner or text message (clicking the mouse button). The term **character** refers to a symbol that serves in the conditional representation of any concept, event, and process. As a symbol, it can be a number, a letter, a punctuation mark or a hieroglyph of a natural language, a punctuation mark, a space symbol, a special symbol, an action symbol, in addition, control symbols are widely used.

For the term color, the Uzbek word for **rang** a special alternative lexeme was chosen. These internet terms have the following meanings: visual perception of light of a certain electromagnetic spectrum. In computer graphics, color is characterized by three characteristics: - sensitivity, quality, which is determined by the frequency of light; - saturation, the degree of expression of the color with a given sensitivity, usually expressed as a percentage (from 0 to 100); - clarity, level of radiant energy (intensity of light flux).

The term data is given in Uzbek by the lexeme **маълумотлар**. The term **Internet** means “formalized, that is, information provided in a form suitable for transmission, interpretation and processing”. In addition, the term data is used to mean information presented in the form of symbols (numbers) for documented information, transmission, storage and processing, which are circulating during processing in a global network. data - data such as text, speech, images, tables of any size, etc., encoded or already entered for inclusion in the Internet term.

As a result of the analysis of the structural features of Internet terms in English and Uzbek, it became clear that Internet terms that are considered to be artificial terms in English, made of a combination of prefixes and affixes, were adopted as primitive terms which were introduced into Uzbek.

For example, the term **consulting** is formed in English by adding suffix **-ing** to the verb **consult**. In the field of the Internet, the term **consulting**, which means “type of service related to the conduct of expertise and consulting activities”, has been adopted by the method of transcription into Uzbek and a basic term.

Although the term **cracker** is an artificial term formed by adding the suffix **-er** to the word **crack**, it has been adopted into the Uzbek language as a root term, i.e. **cracker**. The term **hacker** is a term coined on the Internet and is used in the global network to refer to **a hacker**, a computer programmer, or a program created by him, as opposed to **a hacker**, which is not an insult. While the term is a multi-faceted, common-sense lexicon that refers to dry crackers, in Internet terminology it refers to hackers and their programs that “break” computer security.

The term **default** is created by adding the prefix **de-** to the word **fault**. The lexeme **default** in Uzbek is defined as an alternative to the term **default**. If a programme user forgets to set a specific parameter (not specified when the programme asks him to enter

a parameter), a good programme itself assigns a certain value to this parameter, which is called the default value.

Although the term **cloaking** is a fictitious Internet term with the affix **-ing**, it came into the Uzbek language in the form of cloaking. This term refers to the way a web server displays one piece of content to a user and content to a search engine robot. Cloaking is done by tracking the IP addresses searched by search robots and giving them other information. Cloaking allows you to hide the trick, which in turn allows the page to rank higher in search results and give the user outdated content. The transparency of cloaking often leads to the blacklisting of the site, the search engine, and the complete cessation of its indexing.

The term **coder** is formed by adding the affix **-er** to the word code, which is a primitive term in the Uzbek language, i.e. in the form of **a coder**, denoting the concept of a device or programme that performs coding.

The term **collision** refers to the result of an attempt by a station (computer) in two operating modes to simultaneously transmit data from a single medium (cable), such as a local area network, to a signal, resulting in loss of signals and re-transmission. In the global network of information protection, the term **collision** is used in relation to the phenomenon of equal output of hash functions of different messages.

Although the term **animation** is a fictitious Internet term meaning “action imitation created by showing multiple images or frames,” it has been adopted into the Uzbek language in the form of **анимация** as a native internet term.

The term **authentication** in Uzbek has the following meanings: 1. The process of checking the identity of objects. 2. Verification of the authenticity of the identifier provided by the subject. 3. Procedure for verifying the accuracy of the recorded information entered by the user for free access to the system. The third meaning of this term refers to the field of the Internet. In English, the artificial term **authentification** (**authenticate** + **-tion**) has entered the Uzbek language as a root term.

We can add the following words to the international Internet terms that have been mastered in English: **overlay** – **оверлей**; **packet** – **накет**; **paging** – **пейджинг**; **patch** – **тракт**; **petabyte** – **петабайт**; **ping** – **пинг**; **pixel** – **пиксел**; **plugin** – **плагин**; **raster-расстр**; **гигабайт**; **гигабит**; **интерфейс**; **мегабайт**; **терабайт**; **эхабайт**; **зеттабайт**; **ёттабайт** and so on.

Derived Internet terms. A comparative study of Internet terms in English and Uzbek revealed that artificial terms in English entered the Uzbek language either in the form of a root word or in the form of an artificial word. In the second case, the assimilation of

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prefixes from English to Uzbek, the adoption of affixes in Russian.

The productivity of affixes in the field of word formation stems from the essence of the Uzbek language, that is, their agglutinative nature. It uses not only completely new lexemes in the language to express new concepts, but also lexemes formed by adding affixes that make up existing lexical units.

The affixes that make up lexemes are involved in the construction of artificial terms. If the construction formed by the term-forming element is a term with an independent meaning, the first component of the compounds formed by them is the term element. Therefore, the following are the first to refer to the constituent elements that give rise to artificial terms, namely prefixes and suffixes / affixes.

In English, word formation through affixation is carried out in two main forms: 1) through suffixes; 2) through prefixes. Because in the affixation method, "suffixes and prefixes, that is, word-forming forms, reflect the smallest (minimal) word-forming, building elements of the language." It can be seen that hundreds of artificial terms have been created on the basis of simple terms in English Internet terminology.

The recorded suffixes in English make up Internet terms denoting the name of an event, process, and action.

The suffix *-er* in English is a productive one corresponding to the affix *-чи* in Uzbek, which makes personal names. This suffix is added to words belonging to the English verb family and forms Internet terms that express the meaning of an object or person that provides the performance of a particular action: *-er: brandmauer; browser; buffer; cyber sickness* and so on.

The borrowed word or affix, regardless of which language it belongs to, is subject to the pronunciation norms of that language, to the general classification of the word-formation system, to its laws. In the transition of affixes from one language to another, word-formers pass, but form-builders, word-modifiers do not pass (they are usually assimilated by the word)

and affixes multiply in the language. This view is also specific to the Internet terms that are being introduced into the Uzbek language, that is, such Internet terms are subject to the norms of pronunciation of the Uzbek language, the general classification of the word formation system, its laws, regardless of which language they belong to.

As is known that most of the artificial Internet terms in the Uzbek language are in fact formed mainly in English and have been mastered by translating them into Uzbek. Naturally, in the process of adaptation, assimilations adopt affixes in the language of assimilation, for example, the affix *-lash*, which is added to the acquired terms, also creates Internet terms that represent the concept of action, process: *код + -лаш; автомат + -лаш + -тириш; фильтр + -лаш; гамма + -лаш; хеш + -лаш; концентрация + -лаш; микродастур + -лаштириш.*

Another peculiarity of the Uzbek Internet terms is that they are formed with the help of prefixes. For example, the following examples show internet names with *de-*, *re-* prefixes: *дешифрлаш, декодлаш, демодуляциялаш, ремультимплексорим, рендерер, ретрансляция - қайта қабул қилиш.*

As is known that terms are created on the basis of word-formation patterns (models) that exist within the literary language, as well as on the basis of derivational affixes. One of the peculiarities of terminology is that the affix, which is somewhat ineffective in literary language, can be active or, conversely, inefficient in terminology or any of its systems. In English and Uzbek, artificial internet terms are formed using prefixes and suffixes. Moreover, not only suffixes but also prefixes are to some extent productive in the formation of English internet terms.

From this point of view and from the evidence, it became clear that in English and Uzbek, a certain subset of Internet terms is made up of terms with affixes. The number of artificial Internet terms used in Internet terminology is less than the number of artificial ones.

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