RETERMINALIZATION PHENOMENON IN THE PROCESS OF FORMATION OF INTERNET TERMINOLOGY

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The article analyses features of Internet terms in formation of borrowings. Analysis of the structure of Internet terminology in Uzbek shows that majority of Internet terms are borrowed from English and some of them are borrowed from Russian. This is the main point of researching problems of borrowings, structural features of Internet terms in the Uzbek language. There are some-terms, semi terms which were borrowed by model words (tracing and semi tracing) in the Uzbek language. Moreover we can see that borrowed Internet terms from English and Russian are formed with the help of prefixes, which are quite often used in formation of terms.

**Key words:** term; terminology; borrowing; reterminalization; event; network; native word; technology; electronic.
INTRODUCTION
Comprehensive study of the composition of the language is one of the most important and relevant issues of linguistics, and there is no doubt that the study of the terminological layer of the dictionary remains relevant. The rapid development of science and technology, the development of production, the globalization and integration processes taking place in the world make it possible to enrich the vocabulary of the world.

Internet as an integral and indispensable tool for providing social services is increasingly becoming a broad and solid place in all areas of our lives. As the Internet is one of the fastest growing industries, its terminology is constantly improving, and as a result, the language content is rapidly becoming increasingly enriched with this field, enriched with updated terms and concepts.

MAIN PART
The need to study the Internet terminology is based on the importance and relevance of the global network in the social life of the world, various peoples. Before explaining the theoretical foundations of the terminology of the Internet, exploring the scientific work done in the field of terms and terminology in general, it is advisable to focus on approaches to describing and depicting these concepts. After all, there is an axiom that most of the terminological units are caused by extrathalingistic factors. V.P. Danilenko's confession: "The opposite of any process that occurs in society is first and foremost reflected in the terminology, or as a consequence of the transformation of certain terms" (1).

The system of replenishment and expansion of terminological contents consists of learning of other languages and is accompanied by reterminology. At the same time, various word-formation processes are carried out to determine the formation and completion of these fields.

It is also important that there is a system of terminology in the mastered language, which serves a particular subject area, professional environment, and some of the terms are similar in terms of the source. Internet terminology is based on the terminology of electronic computing techniques and has only become relatively independent over the past two decades. The Uzbek terminology of electronic computing, although included in English, has not been as large as in the Uzbek Internet terminology. Existing and successfully used national terminology system of electronic computing lexicon in the Uzbek language facilitates the process of assimilation of new terms in the Uzbek language substrate.

Two main sources play an important role in the enrichment and development of the vocabulary of the language. These are the creation of new words based on the language's own internal laws and capabilities, and the ability to learn from other languages. Dadaboev said that the development of Uzbek terminology at the expense of its own wealth also happened in two ways: the importance of the use of ready-made words in expressing new things and new concepts and the importance of creating new terminology with the possibility of compiling Uzbek literary language (2). Both situations are driven by a specific need and necessity, and it is a complex process that in-
volves a variety of linguistic and non-extrinsic factors. Therefore, every facet of word formation is one of the most complex features of the language system.

When it comes to word-formation, the idea to consider which vocabulary of the word-forming dictionary belongs to E.Begmatov in Uzbek linguistics. In this regard, he briefly dwells on words made on the basis of Arabic learning. He wrote that Uzbek words (таксимлагич, асосламоқ, накобламоқ) are derived from the Arabic vocabulary; Tajik word-making morphemes (амалдор, аризабоз, серихлос); even by the addition of some Arabic morphemes (мажусий, аклий) (3).

The system of word formation in a language does not rely solely on the linguistic units of the language itself. Other linguistic elements also play a role in word formation.

It is said that it is mastered in whole or in some ways (form-oriented, content-oriented, structure-oriented) in terms of other languages. Vocabulary is one of the most important sources of Internet terminology. Speech is a complex process that is often determined by the fact that the language and the grammatical structure of the language being mastered often differ. In addition, the word or term that is being mastered is not always the same as the language used. Consequently, words and terms taken from other languages are adapted to their phonetic and grammatical systems, and sometimes there are some meaningful changes in the process of assimilation.

The active exchange of information, the global nature of the public awareness event, the collaboration of scientists, information technology specialists, linguists-terminologists and translators will enhance internationalization processes. As a result, many foreign-language terms are translated into other languages, then translate into an international term and have a special place in national terminology.

The need to form national terminology in certain areas of knowledge is not possible without the use of terminology in the acute need of establishing a new phenomenon. Most of the mastered terms of the Internet are orthographically stable, but only occasionally there is a change in the graphic representation of the mastered terms.

Currently, there are more than one hundred English and Uzbek terminology used in the Internet. These include English and Uzbek (some common Turkic) or assimilative terms (regardless of whether they are compiled or combined in their own language, which have a deeper meaning in the English and Uzbek languages).

The following are examples of radical Internet terms: In English: anchor, antenna, domain, server, address, graph. In Uzbek: application, net, address, line, page, chat.

In analyzing the terms of the Internet in English and Uzbek, there are two important points:
1. The Internet terms in the English language are translated into Uzbek through transliteration or transcription.
2. For the English root Internet term, an alternative term in Uzbek is chosen.

It is common that the English-language terms of the Internet are written in Uzbek, and in some cases the writing or pronunciation of the words is the basis. Here are some examples:
The term *hack* means "a hacker attack aimed at delivering a political or socially oriented message to a web site or computer system." The term is derived by transliteration.

The term *hash* – hash: denotes "#", ASCII code 35 ", which means that each data item is connected to a particular key (number or word).

The term *hit* – hit – refers to the process of downloading a user's desired item (html document, graphic file, java applet, etc.).

The term *hub* refers to a device that has several connector-box-type devices that are usually used to connect computers to a local network, usually combined with an amplifier.

The term *chat* is used to communicate in real time using a computer network.

The term *cheat* refers to the special codes used to test games in computer games. These codes, which are usually easy to find on the Internet, such as the loss of a lead player, give you a chance to advance to the next level. The pronunciation of this term is also used in Uzbek.

The term *baud* means the unit of measurement of the rate of data transfer and is determined by the number of symbols transmitted per second. This understanding has been translated into Uzbek through transcription.

The term *bit* is used to refer to the smallest unit of information in information systems, while the concept is the smallest unit of information, and so on.

The Uzbek Internet terminology is enriched by identifying the root version of the English-language Internet terminology in a specific part of the Internet. At the same time, vocabulary or related vocabulary is becoming a special lexeme in the field of Internet terminology.

For example, the term *assurance* is used in Uzbek as an alternative term for assurance. These two terms are used in the Internet as a measure of confidence in the architectural structures and tools of system security. This notion is interpreted as a unit that measures the security and safety of a security policy.

Client lexeme in the Uzbek language is selected for the term Client and is used in the field of information and communication technologies in the following meanings: 1. This survey focuses on services, resources and data or other software or computer processing. 2. Client-server architectural element. An application that knows how to communicate with the server (sending requests, getting answers) and with the user (who understands when the mouse and keyboard key is pressed). As a rule, the client has a user-friendly interface. 3. Software is a computer in which the client executes. 4. An individual or legal entity. It shall pay all costs or rent to the telecommunications company for the provision of services or telecommunications facilities. The second meaning given here is to the Internet.

*Click* translated into Uzbek means click on an ad banner or a text message (click the mouse button).

*Character* – The term *symbol* is a sign that serves to explain a concept, event, process. Symbols can be numbers, letters, punctuation marks or hieroglyphics of a natural language, punctuation, spaces, special symbols, and actions, and governing
symbols are widely used.

The color word for the color term in Uzbek is chosen as a special alternative lexeme. These Internet terms mean the following: Visual sensation of certain electromagnetic spectrum light. In computer graphics color is characterized by three symbols: – sensitivity, the quality determined by the frequency of light; – The degree of saturation, color sensitivity expressed in percentages (usually 0 to 100); – Brightness, radiation energy (light intensity).

The term Data is represented by the data lexeme in Uzbek. The term Internet means "information that is provided in an appropriate form for transmission, interpretation and processing." In addition, the term data is used to refer to the information provided in the form of symbols (numbers) for documented information, data transfer, storage and processing that is being circulated in the global network. data – data such as text, speech, images, tables of any size, etc., encoded or already entered to include in the Internet.

As a result of the analysis of the content of the Internet terms in English and Uzbek, it was found that the English term was a derivative term, with the prefixes and affixes being used in the Uzbek language as the terminology.

For example, the term "consulting" is formed by adding the English word "advise" to the advisory verb. In the Internet, the term consulting services, meaning "services related to the expertise and consulting services", is a term used in the Uzbek language.

Although the term cracker is a derivative term created by the addition of –er to the word crack, the Uzbek language has been used as the root term, that is, crackers. The term hacker is a commonly accepted name on the Internet, and it is used to refer to a hacker, a computer software expert or a software program created by him, in contrast to the hacker, which is not an insult to the global network. While the term literally means cracked crackers as a common lexicon, it refers to hackers and their software, which silenced computer protection in Internet terminology, silently and secretly.

The default term is generated by adding the prefix to the fault-error word. The default lexeme in Uzbek is defined as an alternative to the default term. If the program user has forgotten to set a specific parameter (the default is not specified when the program asks him to enter a parameter), a good program will assign a value to this parameter, which is called the default value.

The term clearing created by the addition of an affix means "a system of settlements based on the mutual requirements and obligations." The term is also used in the Uzbek language as a noun. Clearing operations are carried out through the communication network. The EDI network service plays an important role in these operations.

Although the term Cloaking is a derivative Internet term used in English, it has come to the Uzbek language in the form of cloaking, which is a term. This term refers to a web server's way of rendering content to a user, other content to a search robot. Cloaking is done by tracking the IP addresses the robots are looking for and providing them with other information. Cloaking allows you to hide the deception, allowing it to rank high in page search results and provide user with outdated content. Cloaking
often leads to a blacklist of the site's search engine and a complete cessation of its indexing.

The term **Coder** is formed by adding a –r affix to the word *code*, which is derived from the Uzbek language as a key term – coder, which denotes a coding device or software.

The term **Collision** means the result of an attempt by a two-station workstation (PC) to simultaneously transfer data from a single environment (cable), such as a local network, to the loss and repetition of signals. In the global network, the term collision is used to refer to the occurrence of different messages' hash functions.

Although the term animation is a derivative Internet term that means "imitation of motion by displaying multiple images or frames", the Uzbek language is embodied in the form of animation as the Internet term.

The term authentication in Uzbek has the following meanings: 1. The process of checking the identity of the entities. 2. The identity provided by the subject's identity is to verify that it belongs. 3. Procedure for verifying the authenticity of user information entered by the user for system access. The third meaning of the term refers to the Internet. In English, the counterfeit term authentication (authenticate + –tion) came into Uzbek as a noun.

The following are examples of the Russian-language Internet terms: anchor – якор; array – массив; backbone –магистраль; gateway –шлюз; font –шрифт etc., their percentage is 31%.

The following terms may be included in the terms of the international Internet language that are derived from English: overlay –оверлей; packet –пакет; paging –пейджинг; patch –тракт; petabyte –петабайт; ping – пинг; pixel – пиксель; plugin – плагин; raster – растр; gigabyte – гигабайт; interface – интерфейс; megabytes – мегабайт; terabytes – терабайт; zettabyte – зеттабайт; yottabytes – ёттабайт, etc., their percentage is 23%.

Words of the web. A cross-examination of the English and Uzbek terms of the Internet has revealed that fake English terms come into the Uzbek language, in word form. The use of prefixes from English to Uzbek is followed by adoption of Russian affixes.

Effectiveness of Affixes in Speech is based on the very essence of the Uzbek language, their agglutinative nature. In this case, lexemes are used not only in the language, but also in the formation of affixes to existing vocabulary units.

The affixes that make up the lexemes are involved in the creation of counterfeit terms. If a counterfeit created by the term element is considered to be an independent term, the first component of the compound formed by them is the term element. Therefore, the following are the elements that make up the foreground, namely prefixes and suffixes / affixes.

In English, affixation is made in two basic ways: 1) through suffixes; 2) through prefixes. Because of the affixation method, "suffixes and prefixes, that is, the word-formation formants, represent the smallest (minimal) word-building elements of the language" (4). In English Internet terminology you can see that hundreds of forged
terms are made on simple terms. The counterfeit Internet terms in English are based on the following suffixes:

- **-ation**: abbreviation; acceleration; accommodation; allocation, animation; representation; reorganization; repagination; configuration; concatenation; continuation etc.;
- **-tion**: caption; conjunction; repetition; instruction etc.;
- **-ity**: viability; vignity; verity; validity; tunability; untility; security; stability; sensitivity; legibility; mortality; functionality etc.;
- **-ing**: encoding; enciphering; filtering; fingering; fixed routing; gamming; billing etc.

The English suffixes form Internet terms that describe the phenomena, processes, actions.

English is a productive suffix that corresponds to the "Uzbek" suffix in the Uzbek language and produces a person's nouns. This suffix is added to the words in the English verb category and forms Internet terms that denote the subject or the person who is performing the action: – er: brandmauer; browser; buffer; cyber sickness etc.

The word or affix that is being mastered is subject to the pronunciation standard of the language, the general classification of the word-formation system and its regularities. In the translation of affixes from one language to another, word-makers pass, but form-builders do not pass word-changers (they are usually mastered by word) and multiply affixes in the language (5). This view is also typical of Internet terminology that is used in Uzbek, that is, regardless of the language in which these terms are used, they are subject to the pronunciation of the Uzbek language, the general classification of word formation, and its laws.

In the morphological analysis of the mastered Internet terms, it became clear that in Uzbek terminology along with the prefixes, suffixes are also active. These prefixes and suffixes add value to the core and create a new term with the root. It is important to note that the concept of assimilated suffixes and other specific suffixes differ from each other as they are not homogeneous. Any prefixes and suffixes that have been used in the introduction of Uzbek terms to the Uzbek language are inherently different to an other language, but only if the prefix and suffix of another language exists at a given time and is considered a morphological element. For example, the following examples show a complete assimilation of the suffixes into Uzbek: distributive – distribut + –iv, portable – portable + –iv, cybernetic – cybernetic + –iv, radioactive – radio + –act + –iv, multiplicative – multiplicative + –iv, additive – addit + –iv, audiovisual primitives – primit + –iv, corporate – corporat + –iv.

In order to confirm that they used the terms of a suffix of Internet in Uzbek, it is necessary to reach a certain conclusion based on their morphological distribution within that language.

Allocated suffixes are also extinct. But there are also various retreats that have their own reasons. If two words in the same root are used, and one of them (ie, a derivative word) is given by the word-formation affixes of the new word, then only the root itself. For example, in the terms of metal, metalist, metallurgist, metallurgy, only
the words are metal. As a result of these four identical core terms such as method, methodology, methodological methodology, morphemes such as –ika, –ist, –logy, along with the word method are also used.

It is well-known that the vast majority of counterfeit Internet terms in the Uzbek language have been formed mainly in English and have been translated into Uzbek. In the process of adaptation, the learners receive word-language affixes, for example, the suffix –conconnected to the terminology also generates Internet terms that represent the action, process: code + –lash; automatic + switch + insert; filter + –lash; gamma + –lash; hash + –lash; concentration + –lash; + microcomputer + customization.

Another distinctive feature of the Uzbek terminology is the fact that they are formed by the use of self-development prefixes. For example, in the following examples, the names of the Internet generated by the prefixes are: decoding, decoding, demodulation, remultiplexorim, renderer, retransmission.

It is well known that the terms are also created based on the models of word-formation within literary language, as well as derivative affixes. One of the distinctive features of the terminology is that the affix, which is less productive in the literary language, may be active or, conversely, ineffective in terminology or its system. In English and Uzbek, counterfeit Internet shortcuts are formed using prefixes and suffixes. In addition, English is not only suffixes, but also prefixes in the formation of Internet terms.

From this point of view and the evidence, it has been found that the English and Uzbek languages constitute a small subset of the Internet terms used with affixes. The number of basic Internet terminology that is used in Internet terminology is less than the number of counterfeit Internet terms.

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