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DEVELOPMENT AND FUNCTIONS OF THE INTERNET TERMINOLOGY: ABBREVIATION AND NOMINATION

ABSTRACT

The rapid development of science and technology, production, globalization and integration processes in the world, the intensive interaction of world languages create the basis for the continuous enrichment of the vocabulary of languages. It should be emphasized that the effective use of the extensive experience gained in the world linguistics, in the study of the Internet terms in Uzbek and English, the creation of dictionaries and, to some extent, the editing gives good results. The system of the Internet terminology has its own specifics. The study of terminology brings to the idea that the phenomenon of figurative use of terms is valid. Specifics of the Internet Terminology can include the following: 1) open Internet concepts; 2) absence or uncertainty of affiliation between species and varieties; 3) complicated by emotional components; 4) genetic connection and active interaction with common vocabulary; 5) adoption of appropriations; 6) rapid enrichment of the vocabulary. The main trend of our time is the improvement and complication of knowledge in the field of the Internet. With the development of the Internet, people create linguistic units the main function of which is to name increasingly comprehensive concepts. The approach to understanding Internet terms will change, and this will immediately affect the size of the meanings of names associated with the Internet terms.

Key words: terminology, term, word, nomination, semantics, system, network, Internet, abbreviation, language, unit.

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ИНТЕРНЕТ ТЕРМИНОЛОГИЯСИНИНГ РИВОЖЛАНИШИ ВА ВАЗИФАСИ: АББРЕВИАЦИЯ И НОМИНАЦИЯ

АННОТАЦИЯ

Фан ва техника, ишлаб чиқариш ривожланишининг жадал суръатлар билан бориши, жаҳон мамлакатларида рўй бераётган глобализация ва интеграция жараёнлари дунё тилларининг ўзаро интенсив таъсирда эканлиги тиллар луғат бойлигининг тинимсиз бойишига змин яратади. Инглиз ва ўзбек тилларидаги интернет терминлари орасида қисқартма терминларнинг кўп учраши, бир томондан, жамият, фан ва техниканинг ривожланиши билан боғлиқ бўлса, иккинчи томондан, тадқиқ қилинаётган тиллардаги интернет терминларининг номинатив деривацион хусусиятларидан бири ҳисобланмиш актив термин элементлар сифатида уларнинг қисқартма сўзлар кўринишида кўллаш анъанавий тус олганлиги билан изоҳланади. Чунки сўз бирикмалари негизида юзага келадиган қисқартма терминлар ҳам уларни ҳосил қилган бирикмалардаги айнан ўша маълумотни ифодалашга мўлжалланган бўлади. Шу билан бирга, бундай сўзларнинг пайдо бўлиши ва кенг оммаланиши интернет билан боғлиқ махсус тушунчаларни ифодалашда лисоний воситаларни тежашга бўлган мойиллик билан белгиланади.

Шуни алоҳида қайд этиш керакки, ўзбек ва инглиз тилларидаги интернет терминларини тадқиқ қилиш, луғатлар тузиш ва муайян даражада тартибга солишда жаҳон тилшунослигида тўпланган бой тажрибалардан ҳам самарали фойдаланиш яхши натижа беради. Интернет терминологик тизими ўзига хос хусусиятларга эга. Терминологияни ўрганиш, терминларнинг образлиликка асосланиш

ҳодисаси қонуний эканлиги ҳақидаги фикрга олиб келади. Интернет терминологияси хусусиятларига: 1) интернет тушунчаларининг очиқлиги; 2) тур ва хилга оид муносабатларнинг мавжуд эмаслиги ёки ноаниқлиги; 3) эмотив компонентлар билан мураккаблаштирилганлиги; 4) умумистеъмол лексикаси билан генетик боғлиқлиги ва фаол таъсирлашуви; 5) ўзлашмалар қабул қилиш; 6) тезкорлик билан луғат захирасини бойиб бориши кабиларни киритиш мумкин. Замонамизнинг асосий тенденцияси интернет соҳасидаги билимнинг тақомиллашуви ва мураккаблашувидан иборат. Интернет тармоғининг ривожланиши нагжа-сида инсоният томонидан шундай тил бирлик-лари ҳосил қилинмоқдаки, уларнинг асосий функцияси тобора кенг қамровли тушунчалар-ни номлашдан иборат бўлади.

Интернет терминларини англашда ёнда-шув ўзгаради ва бу, ўша заҳотиёқ интернет терминларига оид номланишларнинг маъно-лари ҳажмига таъсир қилади.

Калит сўзлар: терминология, термин, сўз, номинация, семантика, тизим, тармоқ, интер-нет, аббревиация, тил, бирлик.

INTRODUCTION

Internet in the world, as an integral and essential means of social services, is becoming more and more widespread and influential in all spheres of life. The Internet is one of the most fast-growing spheres of scientific knowledge, its terminology is constantly evolving and is quickly updated with new terms. In such countries as Russia, USA, Italy, Great Britain, Germany, Japan, 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 the 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 [Budanov G.V., 1997; 18-23].

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 "created" term, is called neologism and is called neo-term [Kadirbekova D., 2017; 42].

According to Russian scientist A.G. Khodakova: "The Internet terminology should be understood as the most important, informational, codified part of the core language, computer science and computer technologies" [A.G. Khodakova, 2010; 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* – *мультимедиа ўйинлари*; *social environments* – *ижтимоий муҳит*; *audio – video conferencing* – *аудио-ввидео конференция*; *podcasting* – *подкастинг*; *internet – phoning* – *интернет – звонок*; *creative keyboarding* – *ижодий клавиатура*; *smiley* – *табассум*; *Web camera* – *Веб камера*.

The Internet terminology is characterized by the fact that it consists of simple, complex, compound terms tempered 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: *The Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers, Internet Information Server Standard Log File Format, What You See Is What You Get, editing software*.

MAIN PART

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 the Internet terms include:

a) nomination function: The Internet terms are used to denote concepts, devices, all processes related to the Internet that belong to this domain: *cable local area network* – *кабелли маҳаллий тармоқ*; *card with magnetic strip* – *магнит йўлли карта*;

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)* – *қўп томонидан эркин фойдаланиш*; *character based information system* – *ахборотнинг нишонли тизими*; *classification of information and its bearers as secret* – *маълумотлар ва уларни ташиувчиларни махфийлаштириш*; *Code Division Multiple Access* – *кодли ажратиш*ли қўп томонидан эркин фойдаланиш and etc.

c) definitive task: serves to define the content of scientific concepts, for example: *dual – homed gateway* – *Икки уйли шлуз*; *e-development* – *АКТ ёрдамида тараққиёт*; *e-signature certificate user* – *имзо калити сертификати фойдаланувчиси*; *full-text database* – *тўла матнли маълумотлар базаси* and etc.

In addition to the compulsory functions, there are a number of other definitions of this term in 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, abbreviations. Shortened the Internet terms, in turn, provide a brief and convenient use of the Internet terms, achieving uniformity in the translation of oral and written speech, the formation of a unified expression of terms. In particular, although the terms themselves sound in English and in Uzbek they may be different:

<i>clearing</i> клиринг	<i>cloaking</i> клоакинг	<i>hacker</i> хакер	<i>bionics</i> бионика
<i>brand Mayer</i> брандмауер	<i>account</i> аккаунт	<i>agent</i> агент	<i>interface</i> интерфейс
<i>internet access</i> интернезия	<i>billing</i> биллинг	<i>forum</i> форум	<i>applet</i> апплет
<i>backdoor</i> бэждор	<i>megapixel</i> мегапиксе	<i>bitrate</i> битрейт	<i>Internetics</i> Интернетика
<i>consulting</i> консалтинг	<i>hacktivism</i> хактивизм	<i>collision</i> коллизия	
<i>cracker</i> крекер	<i>demon botnet</i> ботнет демон	<i>flashy</i> флэши	
<i>design</i> дизайн	<i>Bastion</i> Бастсион	<i>mainframe</i> мейнфрейм	
<i>chipset</i> чипсет	<i>content</i> контент		

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

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

Inconsistency of the term semantics. D.S. Lotte referred to the term as conforming to the concept he described [D. Lotte, 1961; 23-24].

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. For example: *Address* – манзил 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, mathematics and has a precise meaning in each of these disciplines. In the 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 means: *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* – анимация; *antivirus software* – вирусга қарши дастур; *backbone* – asosiy; *billing* – тўловларни тақдим қилиш; *indexing* – индекслаш 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* – ахборотнинг сизилиши, 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 lexical meaning of the term is much wider than the term attached to it. There is one more unclear term as well – *biothermal methods* – биотермик услублар – *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* – ахборот ҳуқуқи тамойиллари, *information law* – ахборот ҳуқуқи has different meanings, which also causes difficulties in communication between the professionals.

4) An acceptable feature of the term is its motivation, semantic transparency, which makes it possible to form an idea of the concept called the term. The most 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 [Chupilina E.I., 1972; 14-18] 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 type of verbal complex to show a homogeneous relationship between simple concepts that are part of complex concepts [Danilenko V.P., 1977; 30-35]. 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* – *ахборот маҳсулотлари*; *internal web-node* – *ички веб-боғлама*; *key* – *калит*; *key distribution* – *калит тақсимоми*; *link* – *боғлаш* 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 [Danilenko V.p., 1996; 84-89].

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, тармоқ, станция, локал тармоқ, (LAN), минтақвий тармоқ (MAN), глобал тармоқ (WAN), марказлаштирилган, иқтисодлаштирилган.***

– increased internationalization of scientific research, increased exchange of scientific and technical information; 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: *локал тармоқлар (LAN Local Area Network)*; *минтақавий тармоқлар (MAN Metropolitan Area Network)*; *глобал тармоқлар (WAN Wide Area Network)* and etc.

– the requirement of modernity of a term is implemented 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 orthoepically to 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* – *компьютеромания*; *cryptology* – *криптология*; *cryptosystem* – *криптотизим*; *firewall* – *брандмауер*.

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 is 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 of Internet 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, 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 out 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, it 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 forms 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* – *интернет*, *wi-fi* – *вай-фай*.

"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" [Nishonov P., 2009; 14].

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 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 shortened forms of a 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" [Hojiev A., 1996; 23-25].

The abundance of abbreviations within 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 is 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 observed that the largest number of abbreviations of Internet terms in English and Uzbek consists 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.

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 sound are usually 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, 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 the 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 [Kurilo N.A., 2005; 37-39]. 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 achieve 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 wardrobe is derived from the words "ward and robe".

Based on the collected materials of the 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 [Mirzoeva M.M., 2006; 7].

Since the origin and development of the Internet is 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 new 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, 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 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 few abbreviations in English and Uzbek. Such abbreviations are made by separate translation 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 «Ада тили», 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 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 translation of the combination of terms. For example, *CSNET* – (*Computer Science NETWORK*) (*компьютер илмий тармоғи*), *NSFNET* – (*National Science Fondation NETWORK*) – (*миллий фан фонди тармоғи*).

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 [Mirzoeva M.M., 2006; 12]. 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 the 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 from the term "disk operating system", meaning "диск операцион тизими".

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

1. Names of networks: *Интернет (International Network – халқаро компьютер тармоғи) – халқаро ахборот тармоғи; WWW – World Wide Web – халқаро ахборот тармоғи; ARPANet (Advanced Research Projects Agency Network) тажриба тармоғи; MILNET – Military NET (ҳарбий тармоқ); BITNET – Because it's Time Network (бугунги кун тармоғи); CSNET (Computer Science Network – Компьютер ва фан тармоғи); NSFNET – АҚШнинг миллий илмий фонди тармоғи, USENET – янгиликлар ва электрон почтанинг халқаро тармоғи; UUNET – савдо-сотиқ билан боғлиқ бўлмаган тармоқ; SprintNet тармоғи; Sovam Teleport тармоғи; BITMAP тармоғи* and etc.

2. Names of Internet systems: *OSI – (Open System Interconnection – очиқ халқаро боғланиш тизими); SECAM – Systeme Sequentiel Couleurs a Memoire – Хотирали ранглар кетма-кетлиги тизими, SECAM стандарти; S-VHS – Super Video Home System – Уй видеосининг яхшиланган тизими, C-VHS стандарти* 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) ташиқоти; DARPA (Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency) ташиқоти; EARN – European Akademic Research Network билан бевосита уланган бўлиб, жуда кўп миллий тадқиқот муассасаларини бирлаштиради* and etc.

4. Names of Internet Associations: *EUNET – Europe Union Network (Европа компьютер тармоғи уюшмаси). FIDONET – шахсий компьютерлар билан MS ва PS DOS бошқаруви (Network Information Centry) Стенфорд университетидаги SRI (Stanford Research Institute).*

5. Names of Internet centers: *SRI – NIC деб юритилувчи марказ; BCC – Blind Carbon Copy – Кўр кўчирма нусха. э-майл сарлавҳасидаги кўчирма нусха юбориладиган манзил* and etc.

6. Names of types of Internet services: *MSI Mail – савдо-сотиқ учун мўлжалланган; ICT ҳам Интернет билан боғланган бўлиб, ўз миждозларига почта, факсимил ва телекс хизматини кўрсатади. SMTP (Simple Mail Transfer Protocol – электрон почта узатишнинг оддий қайдномаси); URL – (Uniform Resoure Locator) Интернетга мурожаат қилишнинг энг оддий ва қулай усули бўлиб, у манзилни ифодалайди* and etc.

7. Domain names: *DNS (Domen Name Systems); BDC – Backup Domain*

Controller – Доменнинг захиравий назоратчиси and etc.

8. International E-mail Names: **UUCPNET** – Unix-to Unix Copy – халқаро электрон почта and etc.

9. Names of Internet programs: **UUCP** – узатиши учун қайднома, коммуникация мақсадлари учун файллар тўплами, коммуникацион дастурлар учун эса буйруқлар тўпламидир; **Router** (Йўналтирувчи) – интернетда маълумотлар оқимини қулай ва яқин йўл билан манзилга етказишни режалаштирувчи ва амалга оширувчи дастурлар мажмуи; **RAD** – *Rapid Application Development* – Дастурларни содда ва тушунарли қадамлар ёрдамида ишлаб чиқиш технологияси and etc.

10. Names of Internet protocols: **BACP** – *Bandwidth Allocation Control Protocol* – Ўтказиш қобилиятини ажратишининг бошқариш баённомаси; **BGP** – *Border Gateway Protocol* – BGP баённомаси чегара тармоқлараро баённома; **BOOTP** – *BOOTstrap Protocol* – BOOTP баённомаси; **PPP** – *Point-to-Point Protocol* – PPP баённомаси; **PPTP** – *Point-to-Point Tunneling Protocol* – Нуқта-нуқта туннеллаш баённомаси, PPTP баённомаси and etc.

11. Internet abbreviations for pairs: **BIP** – *Bit Interleave Parity* – Битлар навбатланиши жуптлиги – Хужжатлар услубияти семантикаси ва спецификациясини белгиловчи тил and etc.

12. Names of Internet servers: **IIS** – *Initial Graphics Exchange Specification* – *Internet Information Server* – Интернетнинг ахборот сервери; **SIMS** – *Sun Internet Mail Server* – Интернетнинг почта сервери; **SSI** – *Server-Side Includes* – Сервер томонидан қўшимчаётс.

13. Device names: **OSA** – *Open Systems Architecture* – Очiq тизимлар меъморий тузилмаси; **PROM** – *Programmable Read-Only Memory* – Дастурланадиган доимий хотиралаш қурилмаси and etc.

14. Abbreviated links and element names: **SGSN** – *Serving GPRS Support Node* – GPRS таъминот боғламаси; **GPRS** тизими элементи – GSM кадрларини TCP/IP пакетларига айлантирувчи пакетли узиб-улагич and etc.

A small number of lexico-semantic abbreviations, such as Internet modules, graphics, transmission, ratio, line, dialing, groups, database, quality of services, 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, 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 — кўча, Mr. – Mister — жаноб, Mrs. — Missis — хоним, Dr. — Doctor — доктор. In scientific books and dictionaries: n. — от, v. — феъл, adj. — сифат, adv. — равиш 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 the Internet terminals in comparable languages:

I/O – *Input/Output* – ўзбек тилига *киритиш/чиқариш деб таржима қилинади*; *S/PDIF* – *Sony/Philips Digital InterFace (connector)* – *Sony/Philips рақамли интерфейси*. *Sony* ва *Филипс* фирмалари томонидан ишлаб чиқилган рақамли оптик аудио интерфейс; *CSMA/CD* – *Carrier Sense Multiple Access with Collision Detection* – Умумий фойдаланишдаги моделларни ва амалий дастурларнинг стандартларини ишлаб чиқиш билан шуғулланадиган ташиқлот; *CSMA/CA* – *Carrier Sense Multiple Access with Collision Avoidance* – Ташувчисини эшитиб турадиган ва тўқнашувларга жавоб берадиган тўпламий эркин фойдаланиш, *Q&A* – *Questions and Answers* – Саволлар ва жавоблар; *R&D* – *Research and Development* – Тадқиқотлар ва ишланмалар 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. The Internet terms can be shortened if there are numbers: *PCI-64* – *Peripheral Component Interconnect, 64-bit* – *64-разрядли PCI шинаси, PCI-64 шина*. *Компьютерга, қўшимча қурилмалар улаш учун 64-хонали тизимли шина*. *Одатда, серверларда фойдаланилади*. *ROT-13* – *ROTe 13 – 13 габурилиши*; *RS-232* – *Recommended Specification 232* – *Тавсияқилинган 232 спецификацияси*. *Кетма-кеткоммуникация интерфейс спецификацияси* 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". 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* – domain of the 1st level, *site.uz* – 2nd level domain, *name.site.uz* – domain of the 3rd level, etc. There are common, international and national domains in the Internet. The names of these domains can be considered as international vocabulary. For example, common and international domains may refer to organizations or social domains: *gov* – *ҳукумат муассасалари (government agencies)*, *mil* – *ҳарбий тизим (military system)*, *edu* – *ўқув-илмий марказлар (educational and scientific centers)*, *com* – *тижорат (commerce)*, *net* – *тармоқ (network)*, *org* – *нодавлат корхонаси (non-governmental enterprise)*.

The national domain represents the state: *uk* – *Буюк Британия (United Kingdom)*, *jp* – *Япония (Japan)*, *ru* – *Россия (Russia)*, *uz* – *Ўзбекистон (Uzbekistan)*,

us – АКШ (*USA*), *au* – Австралия (*Australia*), *kr* – Корея (*Korea*), *cn* – Хитой (*China*), *br* – Бразилия (*Brazil*), *de* – Германия (*Germany*), *it* – Италия (*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 of the 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 the Internet terminology, we 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, 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 "the terms as specific language units are usually considered nouns or word combinations are based on them" [T.L. Kandelaki, 1977; 15].

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, 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 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 [Paluanova X.D., 2016; 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 [Hasanova D.O., 2011; 11].

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 the 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 the Uzbek language got two different names such as *клиент – сервер* or *мижоз – ходим*, the term *guest – host* in English, typical for this model, is also translated into Uzbek as *меҳмон-меzbон*. Terms related to client-server architecture such as *client-server – клиент/сервер (мижоз/ходим) архитектураси*; *браузер*; *host – меzbон*; *Сервер (ходим)*; *маҳсус интерфейс: CGI(Common Gateway Interface – умумий шлюз интерфейс)* are frequently used.

– Terms referring to cases of connection to the Internet such as *DSL (digital) – дижитал*; *subscriber lines – абонентларнинг рақамли линиялари: модем; кабел*; *LAN (local area networks) – маҳаллий компьютер тармоғи*; *симсиз Wi Fi ёки Wi Max усули*; *симсиз уланиш нуқтаси*; *гибрид усул*; *Access point – кириш нуқтаси*; *Wi Fi корректори*; *Wi Fi анализатори*; *dial-up – диал ап усулида* 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*: «Агар корпоратив тармоқнинг ўзи интернетга **dial-up** усулида уланган бўлса, маҳаллий тармоқдаги компьютерлар 56 кб/с дан ҳам паст тезликда интернетга чиқадилар».

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

To secondary nominal terms, which denote ways and services of connection to the Internet. *online service – онлайн хизматлар*; *offline service – оффлайн хизматлар*; *FireWall – оловли девор*; *Web TV – Веб ТВ усули*; *модем – (модем термини модуляция ва демодуляция ибораларидан олинган)* 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*; *интернет провайдерига узатилиши*; *провайдер томонидан рақамли кўриниши*; *Quality*

of Service, хизмат сифати ускуналари; пакетлар оқими; IGMP – IP - Group Membership Protocol – IP гуруҳга аъзолик протоколи and etc.

Renaming the 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 – улашишлар жадвали; Net+mail – Netmail – тармоқли почта; Net+news – Netnews – тармоқянгиликлари; Net+ware – Netware – тармоқли дастур таъминоти воситалари*. 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, punctuation mark at the end of the program. For example: *Visual Studio.NET* платформаси *Basic.NET*, *Visual C#.NET* тиллари.

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, have the status of international vocabulary: *Техник таркибий қисмда NET да ишлайдиган дастурлар Visual Studio.NET платформасида яратилади. Унда дастурлар яратиш учун турли тиллар, масалан, Visual Basic.NET, Visual C#.NET каби тиллардан фойдаланиш мумкин. Веб хизматлар одамда JAVA тилида ёзилади.*

For example, the term, related to this group, which has the meaning “*мовий тили*” *Bluetooth is pronounced in the Uzbek language “блютуз” is used in sector texts as Bluetooth: «Хар бир Bluetooth ли қурилма махсус микросхемага эга бўлиб, у радиосигнални узатиш ва қабул қилиб олиши мумкин».*

It was already noted that the category of the Internet terms is carried out as a result of information, program activities in the language. In English and Uzbek combinations of terms such as *active hyperlink – фаол гипершиорат; digital network – рақамли тармоқ; active web node – фаол веб боғламаси; active webpage – фаол веб-саҳифа; address mask – манзил ниқоби; alpha testing – алфа-синов; application-level gateway – амалий поғона шлузи; domain name registration – домен номини рўйхатга киритиш; access differentiation rules – эркин фойдаланишни чеклаш қоидалари* 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 – ник; offline – оффлайн; online – онлайн; online broker – онлайн-брокер; polymorphic virus – полиморфик вирус; plug-in – плагин; polling – сўроқ* and etc.

Syntactically generated terms are an important nominal source in the Uzbek language, as in all languages: *интерфаол саҳифа; тасвир хариталари ва интерфаол саҳифа; веб (тармоқдаги) сервер; веб контент (веб саҳифалардаги ахборот); виртуал (ҳаёлий) суперкомпьютер* and etc.

In terms of nomination, the Internet terms created in the form of word combinations contain interrelated meanings: *IRC клиент-сервер модели; IM: Instant*

Messaging – бир зумда етказиладиган хабарлар хизмати; логин сервери (IMга уланиш сервери); тармоқ протоколлари; тўрни кўриш дарчаси 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 the rules, but are considered integral name units. Here are some examples of multicomponent terms: *Data Grid Virtual File Driver* – тармоқ маълумотларининг виртуал файл драйвери, *Internet Protocol Address* – Интернет протоколи адреси, *Computer Aided Design* – компьютер дизайни, компьютер конструкциялаш 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* – юқори тезликли технология. аудиокодлаш услуги; *Knowledge-Management-System* – маълумотлар базасини бошқариш тизими, *Dial-Up Networking* – тармоқдан масофада фойдаланиш 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* – столга ўрнатиладиган нашр этиш тизими;

– all components are in lower case letters: *half duplex* – ярим дуплексли режим; *excessive cross-posting* – макроҳавола (article sent at the same time to several news groups without changing its content), *help authoring tool* – ёрдамчи муаллифлик воситаси;

– some components are written in capital letters, some in lowercase: *Back-end-Interface* – ички интерфейс, *Book-on-Demand* – сўров бўйича китоб, *One-to-one-Marketing* – «бирга бир» маркетинг.

In the category of Internet terms, terms belonging to the same system are also created: *mailing list* – почта рўйхати; *Mail reflector* – почта жўнатувчи; *BlackBerry* – (a popular “smart” phone: type of smartphone); *спам* – спаммер (спам жўнатувчи); *Movable Type* (ҳаракатчан матн териш); *порт* and etc.

Expressing e-commerce: *electronic commerce, e-commerce* – электрон тижорат, *business* – бизнес (*business* – бизнес, B2B(B2B)); *бизнес* – истеъмолчи (бизнес конsumer, *business consumer*, B2C); *бизнес* – маъмурият (бизнес админстрейшн, *business-administration*, B2A); *истеъмолчи-маъмурият* (конsumer администратор, *consumer administrator C2A*); *истеъмолчи* – *consumer* (конsumer, *consumer C2C*) and *истеъмолчи-бизнес* (конsumer бизнес, *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:

ҳукумат – истеъмолчи (Г2С) – *government – consumer (G2C)*; ҳукумат – бизнес (Г2Б) – *government – business (G2B)*; ҳукумат – ҳукумат (Г2Г) – *government – government (G2G)*. The launch of this service led to the introduction of new concepts and service names in the Internet terminology.

The emergence and popularity of e-commerce is 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 (cryptocurrency), electronic savings and cards. This, in turn, required the names of business related financial operations, methods, tools, and as a result, they were named in the following terms formed by the term *business – бизнес*:

The term *business solutions – бизнес ечим* means "*Internet технологияларга (порталлар, каталоглар, Internet оммавий ахборот тизими, электрон дўконлар, аукционлар ва бошқаларга) асосланган тўла бизнес фаолиятини таъминловчи тизим*" (*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) – истеъмолчи учун бизнес – 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. B2C sector includes electronic stores, organizations that trade directly with consumers and others through the Internet.

The term expressing the concept of an electronic computing device *counter – сўтчик* began to be applied to «*веб-сервери томонида юргизилган ва маълум веб-саҳифага мурожаатлар сонини ҳисобловчи кичик дастур*» ("*a small program running by a web server and counting the number of visits to a particular web page*").

Дизайн – design (Eng. *design* — лойиҳалаштирмак, чизмок, лойиҳа, режа, расм) – used to reveal the aesthetic properties of industrial products and applied to the design activity and the result of this activity.

For example, *автомобиль дизайни, миллий либослар дизайни – 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, services in the virtual world of the Internet. For example: *web design – веб-дизайн*.

In conclusion we may say that the Internet offers many new means of communication, such as e-mail, live (online) chat, chats, instant news notification. As a result, new terms are being put forward. For example, one of the terms of VoIP the SKYPE is the same both in English and Uzbek. «*Voice over Internet Protocol – интернет орқали овозни узатиш протоколи*», the VoIP term is used in abbreviated form. «*Skype – шахсий компьютерда ишлайдиган клиент дастури бўлиб, у Skype сайтидан юклаб олинishi ва компьютерга ўрнатилиши керак*» ("*Skype is a customer program working on a personal computer, which must be downloaded from the Skype website and installed on the computer*").

In the English and Uzbek languages, the terms related to e-mail software such as mailer – *почтальон* or reader – *китобхон* (*ўқувчи*) are used. There is also a mobile e-mail delivery system that uses software called *Bind Responce* 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: *Веб хизматлар*; *Веб браузер*; *Веб саҳифалар* (*Web services*; *Web browser*; *Websites*) and etc.

The main trend of our time is the improvement and enhancement of knowledge in 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 the 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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