

NOMINAL TERMINOLOGICAL COMBINATIONS OF INTERNET TERMINOLOGY

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Abstract: *In recent decades have developed views on the structure of compound terms. Previously, the term was understood as a one-word or two-word formation. But recently, in the theoretical literature, terms include also verbose terms. Although they are practically not listed in terminological dictionaries, terminologists know that such multi-element terminological combinations prevail in many sublanguages of science and technology.*

Key words: *combination, terminological, terms-phrases, meanings, terminological combination.*

As V. S. Vinogradov notes "when terms are formed from combinations of two or more words "the syntactic method of nomination are very productive in all term systems [8. p516].

I. A. Belikova having studied the models of term formation in English comes to the conclusion that the productivity of this method of forming new terminological vocabulary is a characteristic feature of the sublanguage of computer technology [1.p147].

Terminological combinations are created in a syntactic way or are borrowed entirely from the English language. A feature of the syntactic method of term formation is that terminological combinations can include borrowed words, abbreviations, as well as terms formed in a semantic way. Hence, the syntactic method acts as a combined method of term formation.

By a terminological combination (TC) or a term- phrase we following with the I. A. Belikova and understand separately formed, semantically integral combinations formed by combining two or more components.

It is quite difficult to draw a line between a term-phrase and a free combination of terms. The first is to be included a phenomenon of vocabulary in a terminological dictionary a complex or composite term. The second is the syntactic unification of individual terms with a phenomenon of speech that remains outside the dictionary. In solving this problem, it is necessary to proceed from the definition of the term - "only that phrase is a term that denotes a separate, unified scientific concept" [4. p190]. "Behind with each compound term there is a stable, standard reproducible structure of a complex compound concept" [2.p104]. "A terminological combination

becomes full-fledged that is, it differs from commonly used and other special lexical units, only when it is included in a certain system of scientific concepts" [9.p516].

The meanings of the terms-phrases as well as the meanings of free phrases are equal to the sum of the values of their constituent parts. Terms-phrases do not have many signs of phraseological units: a sign of the immutability of the word order, a sign of the impossibility of literal translation into other languages [2.p104].

In our sample, terminological combinations are represented in the amount of 569 terms, which is 45% of the terms. The studied terminological combination are composite terms with a single, integral meaning arising from the merging of the meanings of lexical components.

TC are formed in English according to the derivatological models (i.e., models of word combinations) operating in the commonly used language. In the understanding of V. M. Sergevnin, "the derivatological model of a term is a structural scheme of a terminological phrase reflecting the set and generalized meaning of its constituent parts, the sequence of their connection and relationship with each other and filled with appropriate lexical material depending on the needs of communication" [5.p81-93].

Depending on the number of components, two-, three-, four- and more component TC can be distinguished [See. Table]. By the term component, we mean only significant words and do not take into account prepositions, conjunctions and articles. There are most two and three-component TC in the term system "Windows and MSWord" of the English language.

Table. Terminological combinations by number of components

Number of components	Examples	Number of terms
2	motherboard, context menu, format	492
3	Cascading, style, sheet, footnote	72
4	public domain software support, page break preview	4
5	read-only memory compact disc	1

The composition of the terms-phrases may include:

- a) words belonging to the system of terminology of this discipline;
- b) words belonging to the number of general technical terminology;
- c) words that are terms of a related discipline;
- d) words included in the system of terms of a distant discipline;
- e) words taken from the general language.

The words of the latter two types change their meaning becoming terms of a discipline [3.p76].

Depending on the part of speech of the core word can be distinguished nominal, verbal, adjectival TC.

The development of computer technology provides material for distinguishing generic and specific concepts, as it enriches the content of terms with additional features. "Sequential addition of qualifier words to the original one-word term is used by the language to concretize the original concept and to form its specific correlates": disc - compact disc - recordable compact disc, device - external memory device. "Explanatory members of terminological phrases express permanent and essential features of the terminated object" [2.p104].

"Coming into connection with the main term the definitions that additionally characterize it form phrases (compound terms) that serve as names of concepts that are in the relationship of species and genus" [6.p260-267]. For example, the following types of memory can be distinguished: main memory 'RAM', volatile memory, flash drive 'permanent storage device', auxiliary memory.

The main types of nominal terminological combinations are combinations of a noun and adjective combinations of two nouns with a preposition and without a preposition. The composition of nominal terminological combinations may include borrowed terms, abbreviations, truncations.

The most frequent model of the formation of nominal terminological combinations of the term system "Windows and MSWord" is the combination of two nouns with the preposition "of". The noun in the postposition acts as a definition function and is most often used in the singular without the article. According to this model, 142 nominal terminological combination were formed. TC components enter into semantic relations of different types: affiliation ('page markup'), purpose ('spreadsheet', 'configuration file'), qualitative characteristic ('switch'), object relations ('line break').

In terminological nominative combinations [N Prep N], the omission of the article before the dependent noun is considered in terms of the loss of the subjectivity of the dependent noun. The second nominal term of the phrase corresponds in its lexical and grammatical meaning to the adjective.

The noun in the definition function can also be plural 'folder tree', 'task manager' - a total of 44 terminological combinations. We encounter six terms with grammatical variants: the second component is in the singular or plural form ('menu bar', 'word processor'). As a rule, a variant of the term with the second component in the plural is used less often: Often 'status bar'; commonly 'taskbar'; often 'title bar'; often 'drive'.

Borrowed words actively participate in the formation of terminological combinations according to this model, which can act as a definition 'standard toolbar', 'system reset button', 'reset button', 'hardware'; or defined words [ing N, N]: 'current control system', 'application software'.

Abbreviations can be used in the definition function. Such a method of forming a TC with the participation of an abbreviation is a combined method. Combinations of an abbreviation and an unabridged term are combined abbreviations. Combinations of this type - L. B. Tkachev calls "hybrid formations". According to the model [N, ing Abr], 10 terminological combinations were formed, denoting devices for reading and writing discs: 'CD drive', 'CD recorder', 'CD drive', etc.

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