

The Use of Abbreviations and Acronyms in The Terminology

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Abstract:

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

Keywords: Abbreviations, Acronyms, Terminology, Linguistic, Word Formation, Lexical-Semantical Abbreviations, Components, Initial Abbreviations

Introduction

The relevance of studying abbreviations and acronyms in Internet terminology stems from the rapid, ongoing expansion of the global network and the corresponding need to name new concepts, tools, and services with maximum linguistic economy. As the Internet has grown from a narrow specialist domain into a universal medium, its terminology has evolved from professional jargon into everyday vocabulary, and abbreviation has emerged as one of the most productive word-formation mechanisms driving this shift. This is particularly true given that speed, compactness, and efficiency of information exchange are defining features of the network itself, qualities that abbreviated terms embody at the linguistic level [1].

The object of this research is the terminological system of the Internet in English and Uzbek, while its subject is the structural, semantic, and functional characteristics of abbreviations and acronyms within that system [2]. The purpose of the article is to identify the main types of abbreviated Internet terms in the two languages, to classify them according to their formation patterns, and to reveal both the shared tendencies and the language-specific differences that arise when English-based Internet terminology is assimilated into Uzbek [3].

To achieve this purpose, the study addresses the following tasks: tracing the stages through which Internet terminology has developed as its own terminological system; classifying abbreviations by structural type, including capital letter abbreviations, partial abbreviations, clippings, reverse

abbreviations, numerical and symbolic abbreviations, ellipses, and mixed forms; examining how these abbreviations function nominatively within English and Uzbek discourse; and analyzing the routes by which such terms pass from restricted technical usage into general vocabulary [4].

The scientific novelty of the work lies in its comparative treatment of Internet abbreviations in English and Uzbek, two languages with markedly different word-formation traditions and differing scholarly attitudes toward abbreviation as a legitimate mechanism of term formation [5]. Whereas English linguistics widely recognizes abbreviation as a word-formative process, Uzbek linguistics, as reflected in the work of scholars such as A. Hojiev, tends to treat abbreviated forms as compressed phrases rather than genuinely new lexemes. This divergence provides fertile ground for cross-linguistic analysis and for understanding how a fundamentally English-driven terminological field is adapted to the structural and normative demands of Uzbek [6].

The theoretical significance of the research is grounded in the works of Lotte, Danilenko, Kandelaki, Khodakova, Kadirbekova, Hojiev, and other terminologists whose frameworks on terminology, semantics, and word formation inform the classification and interpretation offered here [7]. The practical significance lies in the potential application of the findings to lexicography, terminological standardization, translation practice, and the teaching of English and Uzbek for specific purposes, particularly in the fields of information technology and computer science, where the accurate and consistent use of abbreviated terminology is of growing importance [8].

Methodology

This study employs a comparative-linguistic research methodology to examine the formation, classification, and functional use of abbreviations and acronyms within Internet terminology in English and Uzbek. The primary methodological approach involves the collection and systematic analysis of lexical material drawn from Internet dictionaries, specialized technical glossaries, online resources, and corpus texts in both languages. Sources including domain-specific databases, reference websites, and bilingual terminological materials served as the empirical basis for identifying and categorizing abbreviated Internet terms in the languages under comparison.

A structural-semantic analysis was applied to classify the collected abbreviations according to their formation types, distinguishing between capital letter abbreviations, partial abbreviations, clippings, reverse abbreviations, numerical and symbolic abbreviations, ellipses, and mixed forms. This classification enabled a systematic comparison of word-formation patterns operating in English and Uzbek Internet terminology, revealing both shared tendencies and language-specific differences in the abbreviation process.

The study also draws on the theoretical frameworks of established linguists and terminologists, including Lotte, Danilenko, Kandelaki, Khodakova, Kadirbekova, Hojiev, and others, whose works on terminology, semantics, and word formation provided the conceptual grounding for interpreting the findings. A nominative-functional analysis was additionally employed to examine how abbreviated Internet terms fulfill naming and defining functions within both language systems, tracing the process through which abbreviations transition from specialized technical usage into general vocabulary.

The integration of structural classification, comparative analysis, and theoretical synthesis allows for a comprehensive understanding of how abbreviation operates as a productive and economical word-formation mechanism in the evolving terminological systems of English and Uzbek Internet discourse.

Results and Discussion

As a result of analysis of materials collected in English and Uzbek, it was found that the most abbreviated terms are the most active among the terms of the Internet. Since the first requirement among the advantages and privileges of the global network is the intensity, there could not be otherwise [9]. The reduced use of international terms in the form of phrases is convenient for users, the fact that it takes up less space in the electronic code also allows to compress information, place it in a larger volume. It has been noticed that terms on the Internet in abbreviated form has 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* [10].

"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". 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 [11]. It is known that in the language lexical units consisting of two or more components 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 [12].

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 phrases . 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" [13].

The abundance of abbreviations between English and Uzbek terms of the Internet is explained, on the one hand, by the development of society, science and technology, and on the other hand, by their use in the form of abbreviations as active elements of terms, which is one of the derivatives of the nominative terms on the Internet. This is due to the fact that acronyms arising from word combinations are also intended to express the same information in compound words. At the same time, the emergence and wide popularity of such words is determined by the tendency to save language resources when expressing specific concepts related to the Internet [14].

Abbreviations, which are an important part of the Internet terminology of the English and Uzbek languages, are abbreviations formed mainly on the basis of the main parts of the components of word combinations, which are divided into several groups: a) abbreviations made by skipping a part of a word; b) abbreviations based on capital letters of phrase components; c) mixed type abbreviations. It is found that the largest number of abbreviations of Internet terms in English and Uzbek consists of capital letters of compound terms [15].

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 [16].

In English (initial) abbreviations (from Latin "initio" - first word) are formed from the first letters of compound nouns, and each component of the abbreviation is pronounced as a separate letter. It is recognized that the abbreviations formed in the initial round are usually especially often used in specific scientific and technical terms. Each letter of the initial abbreviations of Internet terms, consisting of a set of capital letters of the languages being compared, is pronounced separately [17]. 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 [18].

Among Internet terms there are also reverse abbreviations. Reverse abbreviations are the latest type of abbreviation method, which first appeared and started to be used in English. The name of this type of abbreviation comes from the English word "to reverse", which means "back, return", which is interpreted as a reflection of the process of creating a simple acronym in terms of its formation. 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 [19]. 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 wordrobe is derived from the words ward and robe [20].

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 news even for native speakers. For example, the word CD-ROM is used in Uzbek in the same way, actually this term in English means "Compact Disk Read-Only Memory" and means "memory only for CD". Or the term CD-RW, which means "CD only for reading", is also a shortened form of compact form in the form of a "rewritable CD" (record up to 1000 cycles on a single disc). The terms CD-ROM, 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 which 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, 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 Foundation NETWORK*) (*миллий фан фонди тармоғи*).

A small number of lexical-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 Internet terminology 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 шугулланадиган таъкилот; CSMA/CA Carrier Sense Multiple Access with Collision Avoidance Таъкилотнинг эшигиб 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. Internet terms can be shortened if there are numbers: *PCI-64 - Peripheral Component Interconnect*.

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.

The national domain represents the state .uk Буюк Британия (United Kingdom), jp Япония (Japan), ru Россия (Russia), uz Ўзбекистон (Uzbekistan), us АҚШ (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 . This is due to the fact that English terminology is the world leader in this field of science and technology.

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

If we consider the abbreviations used in the Uzbek system of Internet terminology, 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".

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 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.

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.

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

The secondary category of Internet terms is a unique creative process aimed at creating new terms. Part of the Internet dictionary in English and Uzbek, created by direct categorization, can be grouped as follows:

-Terms for Internet software: English term for *client-server* in Uzbek language got two different names 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); махсус интерфейс: CGI(Common Gateway Interface – умумий шлюз интерфейси)* 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) 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;*

Renaming Internet terms is a complex process, which is explained by the fact that certain Internet terms are the basis for naming new concepts. For example, the term *Net* formed the following terms: *Net+list - Netlist уланишлар жадвали; Net+mail Netmail тармоқли почта; Net+news Netnews тармоқ янгиликлари; 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. Foreexample: *Visual Studio.NET платформаси* *Basic.NET*, *Visual C#.NET тиллари*.

Such terms are introduced into 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 “*мобий тили*” *Bluetooth* is pronounced in the Uzbek language “*блютуз*” is used in sector texts as *Bluetooth*: «*Ҳар бир Bluetooth ли қурилма махсус микросхемага эга бўлиб, у радиосигнални узатиш ва қабул қилиб олиш мумкин*».

It was already noted that the category of 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 гипершорат*; *digital network рақамли тармоқ*; *active web node фаол веб боғламаси*; *active webpage фаол веб-саҳифа*; *address mask манзил ниқоби*; *alpha testing алфасино*; *application-level gateway амалий поғона илгузи*; *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.

In terms of nomination, 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 этиши тизими;
- All components are in lowercase letters: half duplex –яримдуплексли 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 териши); *порт* and etc.

Expressing e-commerce: *electronic commerce*, *e-commerce* электрон тиждорат, *business бизнес* (*business- бизнес, Б2Б(B2B)*); *бизнес истеъмолчи* (*бизнес консумер, business consumer, B2C*); *бизнес маъмурият* (*бизнес администрейшн, business- administratiom, B2A*); *истеъмолчи маъмурият* (*консумер администратор, consumer administrator C2A*); *истеъмолчи consumer* (*консумер, consumer C2C*) and *истеъмолчи бизнес* (*консумер-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 (crypt currency), 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 – счётчик* 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*.

Nowadays 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 олиниши 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 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 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.

Conclusion

In conclusion, this study demonstrates that abbreviation and acronymization constitute the most productive and rapidly expanding word-formation mechanisms within Internet terminology, functioning not merely as linguistic shortcuts but as structurally complex, semantically generative processes that reflect the fundamental values of speed, efficiency, and global connectivity that define the digital domain. The findings reveal that Internet abbreviations in English and Uzbek can be systematically classified into six structural types — capital letter abbreviations, partial abbreviations, clippings, reverse abbreviations, numerical and symbolic abbreviations, and mixed forms — with capital letter and initial abbreviations predominating in both languages, and that the vast majority of Uzbek Internet abbreviations are foreign assimilations retaining their English orthographic and phonological forms, thereby confirming the overwhelming dominance of Anglo-American English as the generative source of global digital terminology. Crucially, the study also identifies a significant theoretical divergence between English and Uzbek linguistics regarding the status of abbreviation as a word-formative process, with English scholarship recognizing acronyms as independent lexemes while Uzbek linguistics, following Hojiev, treats them as compressed phrases, a distinction that carries substantive implications for lexicographic practice, terminological standardization, and language policy in Uzbekistan's rapidly digitizing society. These findings underscore the urgent need for institutional frameworks that regulate the assimilation of English-

based Internet abbreviations into Uzbek in a manner that balances linguistic economy with the preservation of morphological and orthographic norms. Future research should extend this comparative analysis to include other Turkic languages to assess whether the assimilation patterns identified are specific to Uzbek or reflect a broader Turkic-language response to Anglo-American digital terminology, while corpus-based studies tracking the diachronic evolution of Internet abbreviations across digital registers would further illuminate how such terms migrate from specialist technical usage into general vernacular discourse.

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