



ROLE OF METAPHOR AND METONOMY IN THE FORMATION OF COMPUTER AND INTERNET TERMINOLOGY

Saidkodyrova Dilfuza Saidkadyrovna
USWLU,
PhD in philological science

ABSTRACT

The article discusses the features of the secondary nomination processes in terminology of fields. Analyzed the phenomenon of in the field of computer Internet technologies. Metaphor acts as one of the main tools in expressing the meanings of the computer and the Internet, after all, in the studies of the vocabulary of the Internet, this semantic phenomenon is considered as a fundamental cognitive operation that allows figurative schemes to move from one conceptual field to another. In the process of creating metaphors, connotation plays a key role, which gives meaning and is characteristic of the environment of native English speakers. Differences in the linguistic landscape and mentality of the compared languages may be associated with the inconsistency of the English connotation with the Uzbek linguistic culture. Thus, the metaphorization of Internet terms can only refer to one language.

KEY WORDS: nomination, secondary nomination, semantic derivation, metaphors, metonymy, terminology, de-terminology, re-terminology

DISCUSSION

One of the most important sources of terminology formation is metaphor [1]. Since metaphorization plays an important role in fixing new scientific results, today the metaphor is widely used in the creation of professionally labeled units. When the available means of scientific language do not allow the researcher to express the new that he discovered, he resorts to metaphor. The expressiveness of a term is created in different ways. The most obvious way is to use a term that is already based on a metaphor. Such terms are called metaphorical.

In modern science, a metaphor is interpreted on the basis of cognitive or cognitive-semantic approaches and is interpreted as both a mental and a linguistic mechanism, consisting in the interaction or comparison of two entities, phenomena based on similarities, analogies between them, that is, finding their common features. Analogies based on a cognitive metaphor «enable us to see an object or idea as if in the light of another object or idea, which allows us to apply knowledge and experience gained in one area to solve a problem in another area [2]». From these positions, the metaphor is included in the wide process of cognition, comprehension and conceptualization of the surrounding reality [3].

The semantic development of a word depends on the language's need to assimilate reality

through metaphor and to know it through scientific concepts - two functions consisting of the participation of a concept. There are two directions in it: firstly, it is the exchange of lexical denotations underlying the metaphor. Secondly, the content of the signifiers is constantly deepening in connection with its integral connection with the system of semantic meanings [4]. The scientist continues to argue that the term is formed as a result of the development of subsequent meanings based on the meaning of the word itself.

Most linguists argue that metaphor plays a key role in the formation of a term using the semantic method. Because new terms are formed on the basis of a certain property of words in live communication, i.e. lexical (formal) similarity, similarity in color.

As for the metaphorization of terms, Y.N. Karaulov states: "Metaphor is used to denote special concepts of information technology, that is, computers, programming, media [5]."

Russian linguist M. Volodina notes commenting on the terminological nomination: "The role of language in science is even more obvious on the example of metaphor. Terminological nomination is the highest manifestation of the content-coding feature of a metaphor, since in the formation of a term, along with the communicative function of language, the function of cognitive cognition is manifested [6]."



On terminological metaphors it is worth citing the opinion of Y.V. Rozhdestvensky: "Comparative typological and historical study of terminology leads to the idea of the legitimacy of the phenomenon of the figurative basis of terms. The general point of tropes is not to preserve the meanings of everyday words used in everyday life. Consequently, the conditional probability is such that pleonasm (redundant elements) is obvious from the point of view of the historical process; there is an oxymoron phenomenon in the term book songs; if the term classicism is formed by means of metonymy; there is also a metaphor in terms of coefficient and sine. Paths "break" the etymological meaning of words that serve as the basis for the formation of terms that share a polysemantic "chain". This direction in terminology and terminology, that is, imagery and expressiveness, remain unexplored aspects. The emergence of terminology is based on the general figurativeness of language tropes (including various forms of metaphors and metonymy, for example, black hole, black box, conditional probability, historical process). But when creating terms, the function of tropes tends to be somewhat limited [7]."

Italian linguist Michaela Rossi, studying special linguistic metaphors, claims that "... special linguistic metaphors are based on various and complex processes and are constantly undergoing semantic changes [8]." The scientist identifies five functions of terminological metaphors: nominative, heuristic, hermeneutic, didactic.

The metaphor calls for the acceptance of the meaning of linguistic units in discursive activity in its systemic, contextual, intertextual richness and in any associative relationship. Changes in the semantics of terms, the phenomenon of acquiring a transitional meaning often occurs metaphorically. For example, transliteration of literary words and other field terms is a real linguistic reality in which the principle of metaphor plays an important role [9].

Studying the metaphors of the computer language, V.M. Leichik classifies them into three groups:

1. Metaphors based on the similarity of physical signs (mirror, client).
2. Metaphors based on the similarity of the functions of objects or representing similarities in different fields of activity (basket).
3. Conceptual, intelligent metaphors (spy mode, root) [10].

The main types of metaphorization processes observed in English and Uzbek computer and Internet terms are classified as follows:

a) The following terms are good examples of metaphorization based on external similarity or formal similarity: *finger ring* – *бармоқ ҳалқаси*; *flag* – *байроқ*; *gateway page* – *дарвоза (кўп сонли муурожаатлардан ташкил топган веб-*

саҳифа); *green computer* – *яшил компьютер*; *hatch* – *туйнук*; *background* – *тағлиқ* etc.

b) metaphorization based on the similarity of functions: *Head-Mounted Device (HMD)* – *Қалпоқ қурилмаси*; *address mask* – *манзил ниқоби*; *address modification* – *манзиллар турланиши*; *counter* – *санагич*; *electronic army* – *электрон армия*; *electronic glove* – *электрон қўлқоп*; *electronic purse* – *электрон ҳамён* etc.

c) metaphorization based on similarity of behavior: *Alias* – *адашлар*; *artificial intelligence* – *сунъий тафаккур*; *data fragment* – *маълумотлар бўлағи*; *deadlock* – *боши берк ҳолат*; *default* – *сукут*; *disclosure* – *бузиб очиш*.

If we look at the stages of the formation of computer and Internet terms, we can observe the emergence of new metaphorical terms using the following methods:

Terms associated with the names of various objects: *address* – *манзил*. A metaphorical term is formed by adding a common word mask to the Internet term: address mask. This term refers to the concept of a process used to separate bits when addressing a subnet and an Internet address. Or, from the combination of the words bit and mask, the term metaphorical Internet of bits + mask is created.

Metaphorical terms related to human thinking include artificial intelligence or artificial language - and so on. In this case, intelligence is a process of active perception of objective reality in the imagination, understanding and discussion, the ability to think; The term artificial intelligence is formed on the basis of similarities with human activity.

If we look at the period of the emergence, formation and development of computer and Internet terms, firstly, terminological metaphors serve as a source of people's everyday life, and secondly, metaphors always arise from the experience of experts, who in turn we observe that style, experience associated with the worldview expressed in the language.

Most linguists argue that metaphor plays a key role in the formation of a term using the semantic method. This is due to the fact that new terms are created taking into account a certain feature of words in live communication, that is, similarity in a certain way, for example, similarity in color: *hot swap* – *қайноқ алмаштириш*; *indexing* – *капитли номлаш*; *cookies* – *аввалги уз*; *cyclic ring* – *даврий ҳалқа*; *dummy* – *ёлғон символ*; *Fisher-fisher*, *Интернет қаллоблик* etc.

The use of terms used in practice in a new metaphorical sense makes it possible to express an unfamiliar concept through a familiar concept. This transparency in terms helps you quickly understand them. For example: *main memory* – *тезкор хотира*; *mirror* – *кўзеу*; *network wearing* –



тармоқ чоқи; shopping cart program– электрон аравача; smart network – ақлли тармоқ etc.

Metaphorical terms not only name new phenomena, but also help to cognize new phenomena through a semantic-motivational sign as a method of cognitive activity. In particular, the term “metaphors”, denoting a negative phenomenon in the global network, is one of them. For example, the term intruder means “a person or organization interested in unauthorized access to an information system and its resources.” Or killer packets - The term killer packets means “a method of shutting down a system by sending it Internet packets or IP packets that exploit network software bugs, or by crashing the system.” In particular, the term wiretapping is used to mean “unauthorized interception of information waves.” Disguise - the term disguise means “a method of protecting objects based on performing actions that make an object inaccessible (invisible) to criminals or make it difficult to use.”

Among the terms of the Internet there are also terms that arose as a result of metonymic migration, that is, they consist of a substance formed on the basis of the internal interconnection of created objects. For example, the Uzbek equivalent of the English term “Cambridge Ring” is shaped like the Cambridge Ring, which originally arose as a result of a change in the meaning of the term “Cambridge Ring Network”. Or visit - The term visit refers to a meaning in website usage reports that indicates that a user has visited a website and visited one or more other sites or turned on a browser [11].

D. Kadyrbekova: “... the phenomenon of metaphor and metonymy plays an important role in the lexical and semantic construction of information communication terms. However, the phenomenon of metonymy is less applicable to metaphor. Thus, we see that in accordance with the principle of precision in terminology, metaphor is the main phenomenon. Metaphor and metonymy are non-linguistic phenomena in the construction of a term, which represent migrations within the same group of words and are mainly characterized by the fact that they belong to a noun phrase [12]”. And he gives the following examples: analytical attack; *analytic attack – таҳлилий ҳужум; onion skin – шарпа; artificial brain – сунъий мия; electronic brain – электрон мия; robot brain – робот мияси* etc.

Unlike metaphor, the phenomena of metonymy in the formation of Internet terms in English are based on a real connection, i.e. they are formed as a result of the interaction of denotations. For example, the terminology of the Internet is characterized by the following metonymic transfer models:

1) Model “User category - domain name”.

Pate is a domain name intended for use by individuals; *name* - **domain name intended for use by individuals**; *firm* - **domain name representing**

business; store - **domain name representing vendors and merchants**.

In conclusion, the terminological metaphor is a comprehensive source that enriches the terminology of the Internet, is based on the cognitive mechanisms of analogy, distinguishes common and similar aspects between various objects and processes, reflects the cultural and historical context of the period, and distinguishes between familiar and new areas of knowledge. provides interaction.

REFERENCES

1. Литилина Л. А. Когнитивные аспекты семантики метафорических инноваций: автореферат диссертации . кандидата филологических наук. – Москва, 1998. –С.5. 24 с.
2. Минский М. Остроумие и логика когнитивного и бессознательного // Новое в зарубежной лингвистике. 1988. – Вып. XXIII. –С. 291–292.
3. Бунина Г. А. Роль метафоры в структурировании и функционировании лексики ограниченного употребления: автореферат диссертации ... кандидата филологических наук . – Саратов, 2003. – 25 с.
4. Скляревская, Г.Н. Метафора в системе языка. – СПб.: Наука, 1993. – 151 с.28.
5. Караулов Ю. Н. Предисловие // Филиппович Ю. Н. Метафоры информационных технологий: рабочие материалы исследования. М.: МГУИТ, 2002. 288 с
6. Володина М. Н. Национальное и интернациональное в процессе терминологической номинации. М.: Изд-во МГУ, 1993. –С. 7.
7. Ахмедов О.С. Инглиз ва ўзбек тилларида солиқ-божхона терминларининг лингвистик таҳлили ва таржима муаммолари: Филол. фан. док. ... дис. автореф. – Т, 2016. – Б.120.
8. Лейчик В.М. Метафоризация как способ образования научных и технических терминов (на материале лексики языка компьютерного дела// Терминология и знание: материал 2-Международного симпозиума. –М, 2010. – С.296-298.
9. Кадирбекова Д. Инглизча-ўзбекча ахборот-коммуникация технологиялари терминологияси ва унинг лексикографик хусусиятлари. Филол.фан.ном...диссер. –Тошкент, 2017.
10. <http://www.sgu.ru/journal/izvestiya/pj/2011-1/18-22>
11. www.terminologie.int.it