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АНГЛИС, КЫРГЫЗ ЖАНА ОРУС ТИЛДЕРИНДЕГИ ИНТЕРНЕТ ТЕРМИНДЕРИНИН ЛЕКСИКАЛЫК ЖАНА СТРУКТУРАЛЫК ӨЗГӨЧӨЛҮКТӨРҮ

Аннотация. Бул макала интернет терминдерин англис тилинен орус жана кыргыз тилдерине кандай жолдор менен которулгандыгын салыштырууга жана тилди лексикалык кабыл алынган терминдер менен байытуу аркылуу терминдердин жана терминологиялык системалардын түзүлүшүн изилдөөгө арналган. Макаланын темасы интернет терминдеринин лексикалык жана структуралык өзгөчөлүктөрүнүн кыргыз тилине которулушу салыштырылып изилденбегендиги жагынан актуалдуу. Интернет бүгүнкү күндө эң эбегейсиз маалымат булагы болуп саналат жана адамдарга карым-катнаш түзүүдө жазуу жана оозеки түрдө баарлашууга мүмкүндүк берген байланыш каражаты болуп саналат. Бүткүл дүйнөлүк желе эң ири издөө системасы гана эмес, ошондой эле байланыш каражаты катары барган сайын көбүрөөк колдонулууда. Заманбап дүйнөдө Интернет бизге дүйнөнүн каалаган жеринен каалаган маалыматты алууга, ошондой эле дүйнөнүн каалаган жеринде болуп жаткан окуяларга таасир этүүгө мүмкүнчүлүк берет.

Негизги сөздөр: Интернет, термин, башка тилден кирген сөздөр, структура, классификация, терминдердин котормосу, лексика, маалымат, билдирүү.

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ЛЕКСИЧЕСКИЕ И СТРУКТУРНЫЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ ИНТЕРНЕТ-ТЕРМИНОВ НА АНГЛИЙСКОМ, КЫРГЫЗСКОМ И РУССКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ

Аннотация. Данная статья посвящается изучению интернет-терминов путем сопоставления их перевод на русский и кыргызский язык с английского, формированию терминов и терминологических систем путем обогащения языка лексическими заимствованными терминами. Тема статьи актуально в плане что, лексические и структурные особенности интернет терминов не исследовано в сопоставлении с кыргызским языком. Интернет сегодня является самым колоссальным источником информации и является средством связи, которое позволяет людям общаться в режиме прямого диалога, в письменном и в устном виде. Мировая сеть представляет собой не только огромную поисковую систему, но и всё чаще используется как средство общения. В современном мире Интернет даёт возможность, благодаря которой мы сможем получить любую информацию из любой точки мира, а также повлиять на события, происходящие в любой точке мира.

Ключевые слова: Интернет, термин, заимствование, структура, классификация, перевод терминов, лексика, информация, сообщение.

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LEXICAL AND STRUCTURAL PECULIARITIES OF INTERNET TERMS IN ENGLISH, KYRGYZ AND RUSSIAN LANGUAGES

Annotation. This article is devoted to the study of Internet terms by comparing their translation into Russian and Kyrgyz from English, the formation of terms and terminological systems

by enriching the language with lexical borrowed terms. The topic of the article is relevant in terms of the fact that lexical and structural features of Internet terms have not been studied in comparison with the Kyrgyz language. The Internet today is the most colossal source of information and is a means of communication that allows people to communicate in direct dialogue, in written and oral form. The World Wide Web is not only a huge search system, but it is also increasingly used as a means of communication. In the contemporary world, the Internet provides an opportunity through which we can get any information from anywhere in the world, as well as influence the events taking place anywhere in the world.

Keywords: Internet, term, borrowing, structure, classification, translation of terms, vocabulary, information, message.

Every day the Internet is becoming more and more part of everyday life, it is becoming more accessible. It is difficult to imagine a modern person who does not use the Internet. This happens because the network has long ceased to be the most complete and operational source of information, but also, due to its accessibility, provides ample opportunities for communication. At the moment, the Internet is used by -3.5 billion people in the world. Such a large figure allows us to say with confidence that the Internet is the largest means of mass communication. At any moment we can contact the computer from another point of the globe, and the connection will happen in a matter of moments. This is much more convenient than traditional methods of communication at a distance. The Internet unites all the world's information resources into a single system, makes it convenient to communicate globally, not limited by geographical boundaries and crossing national borders. We are increasingly writing emails instead of traditional emails, we are increasingly entering Internet messengers instead of texting. In turn, the process of Internet development imposes its own adjustments on the features of communication. Internet communication is already its own, separate type of communication, having its own norms and requirements.

"At first there was nothing, then there was a word, then writing appeared, then printing was invented, and now comes the culminating way of communication - the Network" [6, p. 48]. In fact, the Internet is a "window" into the world. It unites millions of computers, portable gadgets around the world into one single network. The Internet is a colossal repository of knowledge, a means of sharing personal experience and also a free mass media where everyone can express their opinion. The Internet provides users with all kinds of information and communication services.

1) Information services represent the services of access to information:1. access to the information resources of the network, that is, you can get the necessary information available on the network servers, for example, documents, files, information from various databases, etc.; 2. posting your own information on the network. There are many servers that provide the opportunity to place information on them for free. If the information is posted for publication purposes, then any Internet users can access this information and view it at any time.

2) Communication services-information exchange and communication services:

1. information exchange in a delayed mode. This is how, for example, email works. The sender sends the letter to the recipient's mailbox, which will view this letter at a convenient time for him.

2.Real-time exchange. For example, online conversations. People type their cues from the keyboard and send them to the conversational server, and these cues are seen by all participants of the conversation at the same time.

In this article, we consider the translation features of terms of the Internet. The rapid development of the Internet has opened access to it to almost anyone, allowed people from anywhere

in the world to contact another point right now. The features of Internet communication will allow users to put on a mask that facilitates the communication process, remove psychological barriers, and release and give freedom to the creative personalities. Such cyber–forms of communication as various forums, chats, blogs, messengers, etc. provide huge opportunities for self-expression. Their momentary nature also facilitates communication, removing the burden of responsibility for the long-term consequences.

The world created by the Internet, the lifestyle of Internet users requires new or transformation of traditional means of communication:

1. Slang, developed and actively used by the Internet community, passes into common vocabulary,
2. The epistolary genre is revived due to electronic correspondence, while it has its own specificity
3.The communication process approaches the game, which is facilitated by the gaming conditions of the cyber space, this is manifested in the desire of the authors to use colloquial speech even on the most serious sites.

The literature devoted to the translation of terminology, including the terminology of technical texts, is diverse and extensive. As a rule, most researchers recognize that the translation of terminology is of paramount importance when translating texts of this type. Thus, according to some researchers, the translation of a technical text cannot fulfill its purpose without an adequate translation of terms [13, p. 40]. In view of this, it seems appropriate to identify some of the most common and adequate translation strategies used in the translation of modern terminology in the field of information technology from English into Russian. At the same time, it should also be noted once again that many terms in this area are of an international nature and often may not require translation.

The theoretical foundations in this field were laid, among others, by B.N. Bazylev, who highlighted the general principles of translation of foreign technical terminology. According to B.N. Bazylev, one should resort to calculating and copying the form of a foreign term only if absolutely necessary - for example, when a foreign term: 1) correctly reflects the signs of the designated concept, considered surrounded by other concepts belonging to a certain series; 2) has imagery that is not alien to the borrowing language. He encourages translators to use their creative abilities for independent, original construction of terms using elements already available in the language [2, p. 63].

Returning to the idea of adequate translation of a technical text put forward by M.P.Brandes, which is impossible without adequate translation of terms, it seems important to mention the three conditions for adequate translation of terms highlighted by the researcher, which, in our opinion, are relevant to this day, in relation to the translation of modern IT terminology:

1) correct (adequate) translation of individual terms of the same text, which is often complicated with different volumes of the meaning of terms in the original language and the translation language;
2) checking each translated term from the point of view of the term systems appearing in the original language and in the translation language, its comparison with the term system. By remark M.P.Brandes, this condition is a bit utopian and may not be fully implemented due to, for example, the presence in the original language and the target language different terminological system for one area of knowledge, lack of existing terminological system in one or both languages, etc.;
3) accounting determined by the specifics of the transmission of thought in any language of the differences of terms [7, p. 98].

Despite the fact that information technologies originate in the middle of the XX century, they received the greatest development and application much later — and by now they permeate almost every aspect of our daily life. From rare machines available only to scientists, computers have turned into familiar, everyday objects, the possibilities of which have been increasing every year. Over time,

a new field of knowledge has its own specific terminology, which is developing as dynamically as its subject area, constantly being updated and replenished with new terms. It should be noted that in this article we will be guided by the classical definitions of the concepts "term" and "terminology" given by V.I. Dal: "A word or phrase of a special language created (accepted, borrowed, etc.) for the exact expression of special concepts and designations of special subjects" and "A set of terms of this field of knowledge", respectively [13, p. 24]. Due to extra linguistic factors — the emergence and spread of information technologies in English-speaking countries, the Russian-language terminology in this area is strongly influenced by the English language — English-language terms are transferred to the Russian language through borrowing in transliterated, transcribed, calking and other forms. Nevertheless, the vast majority of terms in the IT field are either verbose (multicomponent) terms in their formal structure, or word combinations (e.g., data management — управление данными, batch job submission — отправка пакетных заданий), which creates certain difficulties for the translator when translating this terminology.

The relevance of this article is due to both the widespread and constant replenishment of IT terminology, and the associated problem of correct and adequate translation of terms from English, the main source of terms in this area, into Russian. Difficulties in translation arise due to the presence of several equivalents of one term in the translation language or their complete absence, the obsolescence of terminological dictionaries too quickly, the transfer of English-language terms in a not adapted form, etc. At the same time, a modern translator (especially a scientific and technical one) needs to have the ability to choose or create the most adequate translation of the term himself. In this regard, the identification of certain patterns will allow, it seems, to optimize the process of translating English-language terminology of the IT sphere into Russian.

A slightly different approach is chosen by Golovin B.N. In his opinion, when choosing a translation strategy, a translator should first of all focus on the translation language and the presence or absence of an equivalent of the translated term in it. In the first case, the coexistence of several equivalents of one term in the language can significantly complicate the task of the translator, since due to the insufficiently high quality of dictionaries and the variety of equivalents, it is difficult to choose the single most appropriate equivalent. For the same situations when there are no equivalents for the term, With Golovin B.N. offers the translator four strategies: 1) borrowing a term by transliteration or transcription with the provision of its brief interpretation; 2) semantic calking (if the term came into the language by semantic transfer); 3) structural calking, or literal translation; 4) descriptive translation (e.g. batch processing - пакетный режим обработки данных) [11, p. 77]. More modern research in this area has shown that Russian-language IT terms, which are borrowings from the English language, are transferred to the Russian language mainly through transliteration. The next most popular mechanisms are calcification and transcription [11, p. 76]. Also, the modulation is widely used by translators, in which the original word or phrase is replaced by another for logical reasons and the selection of a contextual synonym is carried out (e.g., digital ad – цифровая реклама, translated as онлайн реклама, since digital indicates exactly the placement of advertising in digital form on the Internet, i.e. online). It is often necessary to resort to grammatical substitutions (for example, when translating the term integration script, the noun integration is replaced by the adjective интеграционный) [11, p. 75].

Below we have given several analyses of the translation of Internet terms into Russian and Kyrgyz languages:

radio button – которгуч баскыч

The English - language term consists of two components and is formed according to the N + N model. When translated into Kyrgyz, it remains two-parts and retains the structure of N + N. [15, p. 220]

remind me later – мага кийинчерээк эстетиниңиз

The English - language term consists of three components and is formed according to the V+PN+ADV. When translated into Kyrgyz, it remains three part and retains the structure PN+ADV+V. [20, p. 223]

search box – издөө кутусу

The English - language term consists of two components and is formed according to the V+N. When translated into Kyrgyz, it remains two parts and retains the structure V+N [15, p. 229]

transfer rate – ташуу ылдамдыгы

The English - language term consists of two components and is formed according to the V+N. When translated into Kyrgyz, it remains two parts and retains the structure V+N

try again – кайра аракет кылуу

The English - language term consists of two components and is formed according to the V+ADV. When translated into Kyrgyz, it remains three parts and retains the structure ADV+N+V

view files – файлдарды көрүү

The English - language term consists of two components and is formed according to the V+N. When translated into Kyrgyz, it remains two parts and retains the structure N+V [15, p. 253]

voice mail – үн почтасы

The English - language term consists of two components and is formed according to the N+N. When translated into Kyrgyz, it remains two parts and retains the structure N+N+PART POSS3sing

management server — управляющий сервер

The English - language term consists of two components and is formed according to the N + N model. When referring to similar terms in the dictionary (e.g., management system - система управления; управляющая система [15, p. 243]), there is a choice between two options for translating the term into Russian: according to the model N + N (noun + noun in the indirect case) or A + N.

SAN management — управление сетью хранения данных

The English-language term is a two-part combination formed according to the Nabbr + N model. The acronym SAN stands for Storage Area Network, and the task of translating it is complicated by the presence in Russian of five equivalents: внутрисистемная сеть; малая локальная сеть; сеть запоминающего устройства; сеть хранения; сеть хранения данных [8, p. 41]. Taking into account the specifics and background knowledge, the equivalent сеть хранения данных seems to be the most adequate from the point of view of translation. Thus, when translated, the term takes the form of a four-part terminological combination formed according to the N + N + N + N model. It is worth noting that, if necessary, the translator can also save the abbreviation (управления SAN).

metadata mapping — отображение метаданных

The English - language term is two - part and is formed according to the N + N model. When translated into Russian, it remains two-part and retains the structure of N + N, however, nouns change positions in such a way that it becomes possible to combine a noun with a noun in the indirect case.

Of the six equivalents of the term *mapping:* 1. отображение; соответствие; 2. преобразование; 3. управление памятью; 4. нанесение на карту, топографическая съемка; 5. процесс пометки буквами сетевых дисков в локальных сетях; 6. установление соответствия [15, p. 249]. It was chosen as the most adequate option 1. The term metadata has one equivalent - метаданные [15, p. 312], formed using calculus and morphemic translation.

ETL processes — процессы ETL; процессы извлечения, преобразования и загрузки данных

The English - language term consists of two components and is formed according to the Nabr + N model. The acronym ETL is formed from the initial letters of the phrase Extraction, Transformation and Loading, which is translated into Russian by a variant correspondence извлечение, преобразование и загрузка данных.

Information Workers — специалисты, работающие с информацией

The English-language term is a two-part term formed according to the N + N model. The initial letters are capitalized, which, however, is not mandatory. When translating into Russian, this term must be explicated, which can be done in different ways (e.g., information workers, etc.). The translation decision in favor of the option specialists working with information was made due to the synonymy of the concepts of information worker and knowledge worker [11, p. 76] and the definition of knowledge worker as a specialist working with information [13, p. 81; 14, p. 11-15]. As a result, the terminological combination takes the form of a four - part c model N + A + prep + N.

end-to-end security — сквозная защита

The English-language term is a two-part terminological combination created according to the A + N model. In Russian, this term corresponds to three equivalents: 1. защита тракта; 2. комплексное обеспечение безопасности; 3. сквозная защита [5, 4]. Taking into account the context, i.e. the fact that we are talking about the characteristics of the application, we choose option 3. Thus, when translated into Russian, the term remains two-part and retains the structure of the original.

network-based threats — сетевые угрозы

The English-language term is a two-part term formed according to the A + N model. Russian translation of the model remains the same, and the term network-based is generalized due to redundancy in the Russian language (in this particular case) lexical unit -based. Thus, the Russian-language term is also two-part with the A + N model.

The English-language term is a two-part term formed according to the A + N model. In translating this terminological combination into Russian, the greatest difficulty, from our point of view, is the term firewall, which has numerous equivalents and broad semantics: so, it can be translated as межсетевой экран; брандмауэр; защитная система; заслон [4, p. 207]. However, taking into account the context — the fact that this term is used to describe a system for protecting devices and applications from network threats and cannot describe a security system itself, but only its separate characteristic — it was decided to specify the meaning to a narrower антивирусная защита. To translate the term hypervisor, a variant correspondence гипервизор translated by transliteration method [4, p. 205].

Thus, the Russian-language term consists of five components and is formed according to the model A + N + prep + N + N.

dedicated hardware — специализированные аппаратные средства

The English-language term is a two-part term formed according to the A + N model. When translated into Russian, the term takes the form of a three-part, formed according to the A + A + N model.

wireless direct printing — прямая беспроводная печать

The English-language term is a three-part term formed according to the A + A + N model. When translated into Russian, it retains the structure and model of education.

The translation of this term is facilitated by the presence of equivalents for all components and their correspondence to the source text. The difficulty can only be caused by the correct sequence of

adjectives — when translated into Russian, they change positions, which is checked with the help of analog texts.

The main conclusions that can be drawn on the basis of the practical part of this article are as follows:

1. The method of translating a technical term, including the term of the IT sphere, is largely determined by the specifics of the context — very different texts can relate to the topic of "information technology", which requires the translator to be extremely attentive and consult not only dictionaries and glossaries, but also analog texts, as well as developed skills of creative and logical thinking.
2. Taking into account that the dominant structure of the IT term in English is two—part, and in Russian it is three—part, it can be concluded that in most cases the translator needs to resort to transformations: from more minor ones, such as changing positions and case, to replacing one part of speech with another, explication, etc.
3. Based on the research conducted, in most cases IT terms are transferred from English to Russian using dictionary variant correspondences - however, it seems necessary to emphasize here that dictionaries often contain several variant correspondences intended for nomination or description of different objects and phenomena. Accordingly, to choose the most representative translator requires logical thinking skills, creativity, information retrieval and, ideally, knowledge in the field of modern information technology.
4. Also based on the conducted research, a typical English-language term of the IT sphere is a two-part terminological combination formed according to the A+ model N; a typical Russian-language term of the IT sphere is a three-part terminological combination (at the same time, due to the greater prevalence of unique, non-repetitive translated combinations in Russian, the most productive model is A + N).

Despite the fact that the process of technical translation in general and translation in the field of information technology in particular cannot be reduced to one specific strategy and requires a careful, individual approach to each text and context from the translator, this article hopes to serve as a contribution to the scientific literature on the translation of terminology.

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