COMPONENTS AND THEMATIC GROUPS OF INTERNET TERMS

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Abstract
This scientific article presents the thematic groups of Internet terms and their main contents. The article also emphasizes the use and meaning of these terms. Reliable sources are relied upon to provide information.

Keywords. Special concept, web pages, thematic, classification, lexicon, global, community, hypertext, address, network.

The Internet is one of the greatest discoveries of the 20th century. Thanks to this discovery, it became possible to connect hundreds of millions of computers spread all over the world and operating in different fields and directions to a single information environment.

In the analysis of Internet terminology, V.M. It is possible to refer to the scientific work of Leuchik on the problems of terminology. It is especially important that the author distinguishes two main types of combining the means of defining general and special concepts, which are carried out in the lexicon of languages for special purposes - terminology and term systems.

The classification of thematic groups of Internet terms is primarily related to the concepts of the components and resources of the Internet. Therefore, it is appropriate to first touch on the concepts related to the Internet.

The Internet has the following capabilities:

• find information;

• email service;

• file transfer (ftp);

• communication (chat, forum, video conference): gmail, mailagent, skype;

• dissemination of information (web pages, web blogs, community networks, newsletters, news);

• electronic libraries;

• distance learning;

• telemedicine;

• electronic commerce;

• electronic office;

Classification of thematic groups of Internet terms requires first definition of the concept.

According to the traditionally formed concept, thematic groups are associations of lexical units used in communication on a specific topic. The basis of the integration of the thematic group is the connections of real world objects, which are the denotations of the word signs that make up this group. Thematic groups record not only the relations of words, but also the extralinguistic relations of nominated objects

and events. Word associations that reflect these connections serve as the basis for combining words. Words belonging to thematic groups are united by the same type of situation or the same topic. Thus, the criterion for distinguishing thematic groups is that the relationship between its elements is based on extra-linguistic factors. "For example, in contrast to the lexical-semantic field consisting of an ordered plurality of word signs, a thematic group is a set of material or ideal denotations determined by word signs - this means that the relations between its members may be different or not at all."

The meaning of the term is associated with the professional concept, but this happens only when the terms are used in a specific professional activity environment. But many terms are born in a special environment, are used only from the beginning, and then become widely used from a narrow circle of use (this is a natural phenomenon for the Internet term system), which is not reflected in the nature of the terminological concept, in the case of this term, in turn, it is one of its professional signs. loses part of it. For example, the meaning of the word e-mail (e-mail) is given in general dictionaries, as it is given in special dictionaries, and the concept defined by this term has become commonplace for modern people, that is, it is no longer considered a scientific, technical or professional word. It is advisable to classify Internet terms according to thematic signs as follows:

• Names of hyperbolas.
• Names of accounts.
• Names of computer viruses.
• Internet service types names.
• Address names and domain names.
• Internet service types names.
• Names of Internet protocols.
• Network connection names.
• Names of computer devices.
• Software and hardware names.

The distribution of more than 3080 terms collected in the course of our research by thematic groups is as follows:

Of these thematic groups, the largest amount of Internet terms is collected under the names of computer devices and includes 480 terms.

In second place in terms of quantity is the group related to software and hardware (448): alpha software - alpha software, anti-spam software - anti-spam software, anti-virus software - anti-virus software, beta software - beta software , blocking software, communications software, public domain software, client-server (client-server or client-employee); guest-host (guest-host); common gateway interface (Common Gateway Interface or CGI for short); special interface: CGI (Common Gateway Interface), etc.

The thematic group "Types of Internet services" covers 285 Internet terms: Telnet, FTP, E-mail, Whois, fax, electronic translator, gateways, Copher, WAIS, HTML, Web technology, Web pages, Web site, URL , HTTP, CGI, "world wide web", design, artist, Web-master, writer, content-master, analyst, server

administrator, WWW - electronic page service; email service; teleconferencing (Usenet); file transfer (FTP); domain name service (DNS); telnet service; IRC - service or chat conference; data retrieval service; WORLD-WIDE-WEB, etc.

One of the most popular and moderately developed services on the Internet is the World Wide Web (WWW). It was originally conceived for the exchange of research information. WWW is a global hypertext system with set of tags (commands) that can be stored anywhere in the world or anywhere else in the text on a computer. The essence of the hypertext idea is to use the relational approach to creating a hypertext model for information resources on the network and to do it in the most simple way.

These concepts include a number of terms related to Internet terms:

For example, among the main concepts of the WWW service is HTML format; "Hypertext" link; HTTP "hypertext" transfer protocol; Web documents; Web sites and sites; Active components of web pages, etc. enters. Websites are anonymizer site, backup site, backup site, chat site, copycat site, copycat site, portal site, personal Web site, diary site, download includes terms such as site - download site, font site - font site, game site - game site, hot site - hot site, HTML validation site - verification site.

The quantitative result of these groups of the Internet lexicon allows us to think about the importance of their individual cognitive features, to draw conclusions about their role in the formation of a complex and multifaceted concept such as the Internet.

In the global network of the Internet, there are a lot of words related to the scientific and technical field. For example, EHM architecture names, computer programs, protocols, standards names, terms describing e-commerce, e-mail, network security, etc. All this lexicon is united by one concept - Internet orientation. These words are not only thematically but also logically related within the boundaries of this group. Relationships between groups are built in the form of a hierarchy. There are coverage relations between the hierarchical links, for example, a group of language lexicon related to the field of computer knowledge, which first appears in the form of thematic frames (frames). Each frame, in turn, combines a certain number of words, and they can be grouped in a smaller frame. For example, the topic "Electronic commerce" includes the topic "Electronic payments", or "Electronic exchange", "Electronic services sector", which in turn combines other terms. Such frames are constantly filled with new lexicon and change depending on the processes taking place in this field. The study of thematic groups of Internet terms made it possible to distinguish them as the most important aspects. These are: anonymity; limited non-verbal means of communication; globality; change of social status; interactivity; virtuality; hypertextuality.

Conclusion. Thus, within the terminological approach, Internet terminology is a developing term system, the core of which was formed in a relatively short period of time, but the system itself is still developing. The development of the Internet sphere indicates that the ratio of natural processes and consciously controlled processes was different in different periods of the formation of its terminology.

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