

ABSTRACT

Subject final qualifying work: "Features of Hispanic and Russian names of internet sites".

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Background research: relevance of research topic of this work is in the direction of modern linguistics to the understanding of linguistic network phenomena, typological features of Internet communication, establishing of terminology and new model of linguistic comprehension.

Objectives:

- To consider the Internet as an object of linguistic analysis;
- To analyze the main characteristics of the Internet language;
- Bring out the features of Hispanic and Russian web-sites names.

Theoretical and practical significance of the study: are in the ability to use submissions and conclusions in the practice of teaching at the University, particularly in reading courses and special courses on lexicology, stylistics, sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics and by writing student research paper on similar topics.

Results: This topic is allied to the Internet.

Internet is a global environment which reflects various aspects of linguistic nature. The World Wide Web includes all currently existing styles of speech - scientific, official business, artistic, journalistic, and even conversational.

Just as the Internet itself, linguistic research in the field of Internet language are developing rapidly. If in the early 21st century linguistic studies Internet takes more Western scholars, then the recent research on this topic began to engage more domestic linguistic scholars. Internet is a part of a new linguistic environment,

more flexible and agile than the traditional written language, and more stable than conversational.

Recently there is a large amount of publications aimed at the study of the functioning of the network language.

Today there is a new trend in modern linguistics - Internet linguistics. In this direction, we study basic phonetic, semantic, grammatical, word-formation features of natural language in a virtual Internet communication. This virtual network has a communicative sense.

Internet communication language and terminological system of the Internet are also considered as part of this linguistic stream.

Website is a place in the worldwide Internet network, which has its own unique address, a personal host and consists of individual web pages that act as a single entity. Today the site is the hallmark of the firm, company, personal portfolio, which is very prestigious. Website is a representation of a person in the Internet, which can have people all over the world, using the Internet.

Main types of sites:

- Site-card;
- Forum;
- Online shop;
- Promotional website;
- Corporate website;
- Informational website.

Sites in their functions can be: external, dynamic, closed, open, half-open, local and statistical.

For websites writing are used digital combination, which are difficult for understanding of non-professional people. To facilitate understanding of these addresses, experts have come up with the domain name system.

Domain name is special address of the computer which has been transformed into a special form for easy reading, for example, mail.com.ru.

We analyzed 300 Hispanic and 300 Russian sites on various subject matters.

This analysis revealed the classification of sites. All sites were divided into several groups with different attributes.

Sites were studied from different points of linguistics. It helped us to learn groups' classifications in terms of linguistic science. Also we found out on what grounds they can be shared:

- Websites on a geographical basis;
- Thematic websites;
- Sites in other languages;
- Website forming method;
- Sites with abbreviations;
- Sites with dissyllable names, etc.

After analyzing the names of Hispanic and Russian sites, we derived the relative classification of Hispanic and Russian sites titles, as a result - sites shown in the example does not differ. This can be explained by the fact that Internet language uses one style of writing sites.

As a result we came to conclusion that Internet is attractive for linguists not only with many new linguistic phenomena, but also with its communicative abilities. In this regard, linguists in all countries should pay more attention to the study of Internet language, and development of Internet linguistics as a new discipline.

Recommendation: In this final qualifying work we only made a modest attempt to analyze the names of Hispanic and Russian-language Internet sites, as well as identify their features.

Further research perspective is seen in the study: ability to use the submissions and conclusions in the practice of university teaching, particularly in reading courses and special courses on lexicology, stylistics, sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics and by writing student research papers on similar topics.