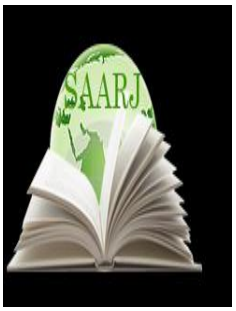

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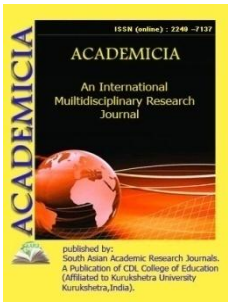

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LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS OF COMPUTER TERMINOLOGY

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ABSTRACT

To date, the Internet term system needs to be streamlined, which can be implemented through the use of various models of representation of conceptual structures. The development of the principles of defining Internet terms, as well as a complete complex parametric description of the term system and a complete detailed representation of the conceptual structure is the perspective of this study. The terminology studied in this dissertation, due to both the increasing spontaneity and rapidity of formation, and the increasing importance of the field itself, its globality and incorporation into a common language, requires close attention of terminologists and appeals to normative work using effective methods.

KEYWORDS: *Terminology, Internet, Term Systems Terminological Semantics*

INTRODUCTION

The need for a deep and comprehensive study of computer terms in various languages is confirmed by modern works on the terminology of computer technology in English [Kondratyukova, 1984], Russian [Komleva, 2006], French [Telyatnikova, 2001], Spanish [Lobanova, 2009]. Computer terminology is the subject of dissertation research, which examines terms borrowed from the English language [Shumailova, 2003; Glazyrina, 2006], methods of formation of computer terms and their structural and semantic features [Antonova, 2004; Koshkarova, 2004; Belikova, 2004; Knyazev, 2006], extralinguistic conditionality of computer vocabulary [Akulinina, 2003].

The systematic nature of terminology is due to the performance of its units of the main function of designating special concepts of a certain field of knowledge, which in turn is determined by the presence or absence in their internal form of categorical, concept-forming features, the motivation of the form and semantics of the term, as well as the complexity of scientific concepts

verbalized by terms. In this regard, such poorly studied phenomena as: 1) the content structure of terms, in particular the semantics of unambiguous and polysemantic terms; 2) the causality of the inclusion in the external form of terms of elements that reflect the essential, characteristic or only distinctive features of the concept.

There are three main aspects of the study of terminological semantics: derivational, due to the component composition of the structure of terms and the attachment of individual term elements to certain categories of concepts; functional-field, exposing the semantics of terms of specific areas of knowledge using fixed means of professional speech and through their correlation in the general field space; and lexical, based on intersystem, intersectoral and inter-scientific connections and relations [Morozova, 2004:78-79]. The latter is most often stated in semantic studies of terms, but a comprehensive study of the three aspects is almost not presented.

Thus, the relevance of the research is due to the urgent need for a comprehensive study of terminological semantics in the derivational, functional-field and lexical aspects and the ordering of terminology in the field of the Internet, which penetrates into all spheres of modern life.

As a result of the conducted research, it is proved that the terminology of the Internet in the English language is an open multidimensional system of special nominations that is constantly updated and adjusted because of the intensive development of the practical application of the Internet and its active implementation in all spheres of activity.

The study showed that the dynamic nature of the term system caused by the constant migration of units affects the specific nature of Internet terms that correspond to the trends in the development of term systems (consistency of semantics, fullness and unambiguity, lack of synonyms, jargon, unusual forms, variants, motivation, internationality, euphony). However, it was noted that in specific cases, Internet terms deviate from the prescribed requirements for one reason or another, while performing the main function of designating a special concept of the Internet area.

The function of the designation of a special concept as the main essential characteristic determines the functional-semantic and. structural and grammatical originality, greater informativeness and motivation of the linguistic substratum of the term.

The study of the formal, semantic, historical and functional characteristics of Internet terminology gives an idea of the studied set of terms as a relatively normalized, mainly international macroterminology, consisting of various subsystems formed as a result of the separation of a new field of knowledge from the subject area of computer technology with the simultaneous influence of a number of sciences. Extra linguistic factors allow us to distinguish six stages in the formation of a special area of the Internet, each of which corresponds to a certain stage in the formation of concepts and their designated terms with a predominance of spontaneity or consciousness at different stages. Apparently, the Internet term system is one of the few in the field of special communication, the composition of which is almost completely native in origin, although today, in connection with the development of the Internet in non-English-speaking countries, borrowings appear in the English terminology of the Internet (5% of the new terms recorded in the period from September 2009 to January 2010), but more often they have native doublets.

Considering the terminology of the Internet from the point of view of logical and linguistic coherence allows us to conclude that it contains branched derivational nests, in particular in the form of derivational paradigms, the derived elements of which are both the result of term formation within the English language system, and the result of filling terminological gaps with the help of professionalism. Regular and productive terminological paradigms and term-forming models reflect the system connections at the level of an individual term.

The core area of the main terms of the Internet stands out clearly, as well as other groups of terms (complex, derived, involved, basic, general scientific\general technical and terms of broad semantics).

Terminology as a whole is quite ordered, which is facilitated by various factors considered in our work, including the system relations of terminological vocabulary (synonymy, antonym, hyponymy, etc.). Interaction with related term systems ("Graphics and typography", "Marketing and advertising", "Computer " Telecommunications"), the demand for phenomena and objects, technologies "and reflected in the terminology of the Internet, by different circles of modern society, explains the trends towards simplification, "comprehensibility" of special units, which has the corollary of the functioning of a large number of synonymous categories, which to some extent are not always justified, since it is impossible to clearly trace the degree of similarity\differences. However, in the systematic representation of the meanings of synonyms, which is facilitated by the structural parallelism of definitions, additional linguistic consistency, the description of specific features of differences and similarities in the reflection of paradigmatic relations, the type of definition, strengthen the system connections of terms in the term system. The analyzed definitive material from the point of view of reflection of semantic correlations of synonymy, antonym, hyponymy, "part-whole", semantic derivation and associative correlation precisely proves the presence of deep system relations in the terminology of the Internet, reflecting logical and conceptual connections. At the same time, the accuracy of the reflection of the conceptual relatedness depends on the number of system connections between the terms fixed at the semantic level in the terminological definition.

The multidimensional nature of the Internet term system can be traced in the thematic organization (six large thematic groups: web technologies, e-commerce, Internet infrastructure, distributed data processing and distribution systems, information security on the Internet, the language of chat, discussion groups, communities, e-mail), while the integrity and interconnection of individual subgroups is manifested in the ability to identify more general and large thematic blocks (networks, the World Wide Web and Internet services) and in the presence of connecting overlapping subgroups, what is presented in the holistic model of the conceptual system of the Internet. The hierarchical structure of the Internet term system is illustrated in the form of a frame consisting of subframes and numerous slots arranged vertically and horizontally. The structure of the concept of "Internet" is presented in the form of a set of 10 main cognitive features, widely represented in the blocks of terminological vocabulary. The multilevel and structural complexity of Internet terminology revealed in the course of our research is reflected in the "spherical structure", that is, in the structure of the Internet. a general representation of the consistency of a certain language set in three-dimensional space in the form of several horizontal sections (functional, technical, and problem-sociological).

Consideration of the structural relations of Internet terminology at four levels (terminology in general, term-semantic group, individual term, and individual meaning of the term) it contributed to a comprehensive description of the terminological consistency. The most promising and at the same time difficult in the description of terminological consistency is the study of the semantic consistency of the term and the modeling of the semantic space of terminology, since it is at the semantic level that it is possible to identify the fundamental connections and relationships that manifest themselves at higher levels.

The component approach to the study of the content structure of the term and its formation, in particular the component analysis of the meaning of the term, allows you to identify deep semantic connections in the term system, describe the subject-semantic differences of terms, determine the specifics of each component of the content of the term and at the same time its similarity to the commonly used word, as well as to investigate the interdependence and mutual influence of these components (for example, in the process of terminologization or when there are regular relations between the sememes of a multi-valued term).

One of the aspects of describing the semantic consistency of a term is the study of terminological polysemy, which in this perspective appears as a regular, regular, systematic and cognitively conditioned phenomenon in terminology. A significant majority (more than 80%) of polysemantic terms of the Internet and computer technologies are formed semantically from polysemantic common words belonging to the zone of poorly developed polysemicity, which allows us to conclude that the polysemy of the term is conditioned by the polysemy of its common source. Modeled homonyms in Internet terminology are also able to develop polysemy, but it is somewhat more difficult to trace the dependence of this development on a commonly used source, since it is necessary to take into account the epidigmatic relations in the semanteme of the term and the connections of the OU homonyms of terms in the general vocabulary. This line of research is, in our opinion, quite promising, along with the consideration of the process of determinologization as a factor affecting the semantic development of terms.

To date, the Internet term system needs to be streamlined, which can be implemented through the use of various models of representation of conceptual structures. The development of the principles of defining Internet terms, as well as a complete complex parametric description of the term system and a complete detailed representation of the conceptual structure is the perspective of this study. The terminology studied in this dissertation, due to both the increasing spontaneity and rapidity of formation, and the increasing importance of the field itself, its globality and incorporation into a common language, requires close attention of terminologists and appeals to normative work using effective methods.

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