COMPUTER TERMINOLOGY IN LINGUISTICS

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Informatization of society radically changes education in people's lives, creating an endless information space throughout the world. Consequently, one of the main factors in the acceleration of scientific and technological progress is the widespread use of new information technologies. At present, terminologies turn out to be important factors of scientific and technological progress, therefore, the laws of the formation and functioning of terminologies and their systemic organization are in the focus of the theory of language.

The problem of defining a term, despite a fairly long tradition of research, is one of the topical issues in modern linguistics. A large number of fundamental works are devoted to the study of the essential characteristics of the term, however, a universal and comprehensive definition of the term has not yet been developed. So, S.F. Bulycheva notes that "there is still no definitively formed harmonious theory of term formation and term use." V.M. Leichik (1981) asserts that "at the present time there are still no sufficiently well-established views on the term".

Within the framework of the modern theory of variance, K. Y. Averbukh (2004) defines a term as an element of terminology (terminological system), which is a set of all variants of a non-linguistic sign or a stably reproducible syntagma expressing a special concept of a certain area of knowledge.

It should be noted, according to Grineva and Kazarin, the terminology of any field of knowledge constitutes the semantic core of languages for special purposes. The semantic core of the informatics sublanguage is computer terminology, which is a terminology system. Essentially, any terminology is a system consisting of subsystems and microsystems.

The question of the peculiarities of the functioning of the terms also remains controversial. Modern terminology is going through a new stage. Complex –

variological and cognitive approaches to the interpretation of the essence of the term are becoming more and more popular. Cognitive terminology helps to solve theoretical and applied issues of improving and enriching special vocabulary.

Computer studies of terminological systems in recent years show how effective is the modeling of those mental processes that initially set the structuring of linguistic elements in the corresponding system and explain the "behavior" of terminological units in speech, as well as the adequacy of the choice of a term from a number of similar units in accordance with the communicative task messages.

Computer terms function in a computer language, which is a specialized sign system used to encode, accumulate and transfer computer knowledge. Computer terminology deals with the problem of computer understanding of natural language. Human language and thinking are inextricably linked. Therefore, solving the algorithms of the language, a person thereby tries to decipher the algorithms of the mind. The language is viewed as a complex algorithmic system. It has its own algorithms of functioning and laws of development.

Among other terminologies, computer terminology occupies a special place linguistically. Its distinctive feature can be considered a significant amount of borrowed vocabulary. Most computer terms are borrowed from Latin, English, French and German.

Some researchers argue that the development of computer terminology is more dependent on extralinguistic factors. Extralinguistics is a field of linguistics that studies the totality of ethnic, social, geographical and other factors that are inextricably linked with the development and functioning of the language.

In computer terminology, there are two main types of terms: lexeme terms and phraseme terms. Phrase terms (abstract data type, initial program loader) can be legitimately interpreted as the most productive units of the nomination, since they provide unambiguity and consistency, most adequately meet the requirements of the nomination, most fully convey a number of differential signs of an integral complicated concept, reflect in their structure generic, partitive and other paradigmatic relationships. The concept of terms – lexemes (disk, display) is used to denote a

language unit, since this unit is a lexical invariant, that is, a collection of all forms and meanings.

There are also verbose terms, sometimes more than 5 words long. Truncation of single-word terms is a characteristic phenomenon in the formal structure of terms. There are many types of abbreviations: alphabetic, sound, syllabic. Calculations show that there are much more terms – names of objects in percentage terms than terms – names of features.

The above list of classifications of terms allows us to conclude that such a multifaceted phenomenon as a term is included in a variety of classifications – according to logical, linguistic, scientific and other principles. Thus, computer terminology and terminography, along with the developing science of informatics, are constantly changing.

Therefore, it can be noted that, among other terminologies, computer terminology occupies a special place in linguistic terms. Its distinctive feature can be considered a significant amount of borrowed vocabulary. Most computer terms are borrowed from Latin, English, French and German.

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