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THE DERIVATIONAL PROBLEMS OF COMPUTER TERMINOLOGY

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ABOUT ARTICLE

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Abstract: This article discusses the concept of derivation, concept of term, derivation problems of computer terms, lexical meanings of term and concept, lexical system" and "term system". In terminology, more and more attention is being paid to the concepts of "lexical system" and "term system" and the linguistic phenomena reflected by these concepts.

INTRODUCTION

The problems of terminological derivation, the general theory of term formation as a system, which reflect the main directions of the research of science, are not included in this list. This is a sign that these issues are still considered to be of little interest in linguistics. As a result of such an approach, instead of a general theory (concept) of functional term formation, which is defined by us as an active and dynamic multilevel system, sometimes it is loose, logically and conceptually not connected to a single cognitive paradigm, scattered studies are cited. However, these studies are devoted to the analysis of individual terminological blocks and elements in the direction of traditional word formation, in the most general material.

The concept of derivation was introduced to define word-formation practices and was originally equivalent to the term word-formation. But after distinguishing between lexical and syntactic derivation, the concept of derivation began to be applied to the processes of forming language forms outside the word boundary. The expansion of the concept of derivation has led to the study of derivational processes at the text level, which is studied by derivatology. The number of professions related to human activity exceeds forty thousand. In each of them, the issue related to the term and

terminology is transverse. The more specialized the field (for example, medicine, chemistry, physics), the more important the issue of terminology is. Despite the fact that there are more than two thousand languages in the world, perfect scientific terminology is characteristic of only 60 languages and it includes about 300 fields. It is also important to note that the terminology of English, French, German, Russian, and Italian languages is developed. In other languages, the terminology develops under the influence of one or another of the above languages.

Let's show how the nature of the concept changes when the term is used in its terminological sense outside the framework of the term system. For this, we compare the definitions of commonly used terms such as computer, printer, modem, monitor in general and special dictionaries.

Thus, we believe that the term defines (verbalizes) a special concept in the system of concepts in a certain field of knowledge.

In relation to the problem under consideration, there remains the issue of the relationship between the term and the lexical meaning of the concept. It is possible to form the following general idea about the problem by summing up different points of view regarding the relationship between the concept of the term and its lexical meaning.

The term has a lexical meaning, but it does not consist only of the concept defined by this term. The lexical meaning can refer only to the subject, and the main signs of the scientific concept are always wider than the meaning.

We look at the issue from the point of view that the lexical meaning of the term is not the same as the concept, but reflects an important component of the content of the term along with the concept. As A.V. Lemov rightly notes, "lexical meaning consists of content with a certain structure (denotative, significant component, etc.), therefore it is not considered the same as a concept, but is considered an independent component of a marked and onomasiological situation."

Meaning (sememe) and concept (concept - this is a type of concept that reflects the important features of the object, from the point of view of modern cognitive perceptions of the ratio, the following ratio of the meaning and understanding of the term seems to be based. The similarity between the concept and the concept is that both of them are phenomena of a cognitive nature, both of them are the result of the reflection and study of a specific field of activity by the human mind. The meaning of the term (sememe or semantheme) also has a cognitive character - it consists of semes, which in speech show individual cognitive signs that make up the meaning of the concept. The difference between the meaning of the

term and the concept is that they belong to different areas: meaning - an element of the semantic space of terminology (that is, an element of the part of the conceptual field expressed using language signs, a part of the set of meanings conveyed by the terms of this terminology, and the concept is an element of the conceptual field of the special field of knowledge.

The meaning of the term is embodied as a communicative-relevant part of the concept known to most specialists, which is manifested in the form of a homonym of the term as a sign in communication acts. Unlike the general language system, where the meaning of the word is attached to the language sign, and the concept is not connected to a specific language sign as an element of the concept field, in the term system, the connection between the concept and the term is stronger and clearer. However, as we mentioned above, the system of real terms is not isomorphic to the system of concepts, so the concept can be represented by several terminological units. If we are talking about a new, recently appeared concept, it may not be defined by a word in the terminology, because a term corresponding to this concept has not been formed; a concept can be defined based on alternative sign systems, for example, using graphic symbols (for example, terms that are the names of graphic symbols on a keyboard). Of course, the content of the term is closer to the concept than the word in general use, because it reflects the most important features of the object, but the concept is always more complicated than the meaning, especially if the word is about a complex and multifaceted concept like "Internet". If being conducted. Because its cognitive signs represent not only individual semes of one sememe, but also the entire collection of semes and semanthemes belonging to several groups.

Currently, the computer is considered to be a complex socio-technical system that does not have geographical boundaries. In this system, information is available in the form of large amounts of web data, multimedia, three-dimensional images, and more.

Over the next 10 years, there have been many articles devoted to the specific aspects of the network language, the methods of the formation of similarity in the network and the presentation of the virtual person, and the passage of computer general speech processes.

Recently, the renewed interest in sublinguistic languages is explained by two reasons: the need to automate management processes and form basic languages, as well as the general linguistic interest in social sublingual languages is considered "small linguistic subsystems" in linguistics.

Computer terminology is included in the terminology of science and technology. On the other hand, compared to the general literary language, the language of science and technology is a broader concept, as it consists of terminology that deviates from the usual, non-professional sphere of communication.

Computer terminology is understood by us as the most important, informational, codified part of the language of core, informatics and computer technology. We believe that computer terminology has historically emerged and developed as a semantic type of the sublinguistic language of informatics and computer technology, and it was initially based on its terminology.

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