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ИНТЕГРИРУЮЩИЕ ФАКТОРЫ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ КОМПЬЮТЕРНОЙ ТЕРМИНОЛОГИИ

Аннотация: *в статье рассматривается компьютерная терминология, как терминология, относящаяся к числу интегрирующих факторов, которые позволяют создавать единое информационное пространство. Поскольку именно терминология обеспечивает информационное взаимопонимание на национальном и межнациональном уровнях, необходимо учитывать, что для передачи профессиональной информации нужна и нейтральная в стилистическом отношении лексика, имеющая свою функциональную специфику в рамках языка для профессионального общения.*

Ключевые слова: *терминология, интернационализация, компьютерные термины, эволюция языка.*

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INTEGRATING FACTORS OF COMPUTER TERMINOLOGY FORMATION

Abstract: *the following article examines computer terminology as the terminology related to integrate factors which allow to create a unified infosphere. Since it is terminology that provides mutual informational understanding on national and international levels, it is important to consider that neutral, in stylistic way, vocabulary possessing its own functional specificity withing the language for professional communication is required for professional information interchange.*

Every day there is an increasing computerization of everything that surrounds us. And as a computer technology is being developed, the terminological stock of this area is also replenished. Linguists are actively exploring the terminological units of the sublanguage of this area. Nowadays in linguistics a number of interesting processes of its development take place. And today the main interest of linguists is not how the language is arranged, but they switch to studying how the language functions, what processes of mastering foreign terms are taken by the language.

The modern science of linguistics pays great attention to the theoretical foundations of the terminology formation and development. Since the first personal computer appeared, the terminology of information and computer technologies has ceased to be part of only a special language due to the fact that today the computer is a technical innovation with which we constantly interact at the everyday level in any field of our activity. New types of computer hardware, software products and applications are constantly being developed. The information sphere in our country is associated with the import of technology.

This explains the emergence of a large number of new terms borrowed from the English language. Subsequently, on the border of the special and common languages, there are immediate processes of interchanges between terms and common words, expressed in the manifestations of the terminology of the natural language and the determination of the special one.

At the moment, the area of distribution and the use of computer terminology is actively increasing, and it can be noted that these terms have a huge impact on changing style norms and the creative abilities of the modern generation of people, more and more penetrating and penetrating the sphere of the national language. Language as a system and as a means of communication has come under intense influence. Since the language of the professional sphere is usually located on the periphery of the national linguistic layer, i.e. its use is limited, the study of the reasons for such its activity is very interesting and useful.

The formation of computer terms and the formation of this subject area takes place in one direction – communication between a person and a PC in the natural language, so we can safely state that the spheres of the national language and professional computer terms will often overlap. Quite often, the strategy and tactics of communicative behavior are associated with the professional activity of a speaker. As it has already been noted many times, each field of activity is characterized by its own terminology, which is important in achieving the communicative goal. A special place in this regard among various sublanguages is occupied by the sublanguage of computer technologies. A distinctive feature of the computer sublanguage is stylistic heterogeneity. It includes literary vocabulary, represented by terminology, and non-literary: computer professionalism and jargon. The vocabulary of each category performs its function and has its own area of use. In terms of the function performed, computer terminology is not different from other terminology systems. The main purpose of its units is the nomination of concepts in the computer field. The peculiarity of computer terminology is that it has a broader social base, and it is constantly changing. So in modern Russian language there is a process of entering a neutral, commonly used dictionary of elements of vernacular, jargon and narrowly professional words. In this regard, the extremely active interest in the terminology of this area on the part of linguists is understandable.

At present an intensive process of mastering computer terminology by the ordinary consciousness is noticeable, and the frequency of its use in speech is unusually high, which leads to a significant expansion of the terminological content of non-professional communication. A huge amount of research is devoted to both general theoretical problems of this terminology and its specific features. Of particular interest is the degree of mastery by an individual of this vocabulary, i.e. how well the individual speaks and operates with the vocabulary of the computer sublanguage.

An important and basic indicator of good language skills is the adequate use of linguistic means, therefore, when evaluating various speech characteristics and personal characteristics of individuals of speech communication, one should make sure that the subjects are sufficiently well oriented in the system of linguistic signs.

In general terminology is one of the integrating factors that allows you to create the integrated information (economic, scientific and technical, etc.) space, since it is the terminology that provides informational understanding on the national and international levels. However, it should be taken into account that for transferring the professional information is absolutely necessary to use stylistically neutral vocabulary, which has its own functional specificity within the language for professional communication. So the emergence of electronic computing technologies and their widespread and dynamic development led to the emergence of a new sector in the linguistic picture of the world. In addition to the terms denoting directly computer technology, there are terms denoting the activities performed with the use of computers and its results.

For many lexical units it is not easy to determine whether they belong to the category of terms or they belong to non-literary special vocabulary (jargon, professionalism), since these words function as terms (they appear in printed publications, documentation, different manuals), and at the same time they can have a clear stylistic coloration. The role of context, in this case, is extremely important, as a significant number of terms are common English words used in a special meaning. The context helps to reveal the following:

a) whether the word is used in its usual meaning or in a special one;

b) in which its meanings the ambiguous term is used in this particular case.

For example, units of garbage «unnecessary information', deadly embrace «a deadlock in the work of the program'. The means of terminological nomination in computer science are heterogeneous. Usually, two types of terms are distinguished: word terms (token terms), for example, *code, disk, display*, and phrase terms (phrasemes), for example, *abstract data type, initial program loader*, etc.

For the nomination of concepts in the field of computer technology, English is primary in relation to other languages. Each new modification of information technology is accompanied by updating the computer terminology system, creating new and transforming existing terminological units. Thanks to the processes of interlanguage and intercultural interaction, lexical units from various languages of the world penetrate into other languages, the largest percentage of which are scientific and technical

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