Semantic Nature of it Terms

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Abstract: The article synthesizes key concepts regarding the formation and development of the terminology system in the field of information technology. This article serves as a comprehensive resource for specialists, students, and individuals engaged in the information technology sector, providing insights into enhancing their understanding of the terminology system in the field of information technology.

Keywords: The terminology system articulates the formation, expressing the emergence of words and concepts, illustrating the evolution and development of the terminology system in the field of information technology in recent years.

The end of the 20th century is characterized by the rapid scientific and technical progress that led to the "information revolution". The rapid development of science and technology is always accompanied by a sharp increase in the number of new terms as a result of the emergence of new fields of knowledge "terminological explosions". The field of information and communication technologies is one of the most advanced fields in terms of innovation. Most of the inventions in this field appear in the USA, so they get their designation in English. However, the global nature of computerization has led to the internationalization of computer vocabulary. Many computers are used not only in professional life, but also in everyday life. Consequently, many computer terms have moved from special language to ordinary language. As a result, computer jargon is formed. Mastering computer vocabulary occurs simultaneously with the use of information and communication innovations. The simultaneous integration of reality and nominalization leads to rapid awareness, recall, and response to subsequent language. Thus, terminological and general lexis constantly interact, and as a result, the process of terminology and determinization takes place. According to Shelov (Shelov, 2004, p. 123), the terms are characterized by the following features: 1. The concept expressed by a lexical fragment (word or phrase) defines this fragment; 2. The "term" of the object (the quality of being a term) is determined by all the elements necessary to define its concept within the framework of the entire system of definitions (explanations). 3. As much information is required in the definition (explanation) to define the concept defined by a specific clause, the "term" of this clause According to I.Enikieyeva (I.Enikieyeva, 2006), the peculiarity of computer terms is that as a result of the deep penetration of computer technology into all areas of society, they gradually lose their high technical character and become a part of ordinary language. This is not true for other technical terminology systems. The computer terminology system consists of terms that can be divided into the following groups: 1. Terms associated with common words. Such terms are formed when commonly used words have IT-specific meanings. In this case, the term is a general word (for example, card, chat, break, driver, standard, button, edit, copy, delete, page, account, alias, program, cookies, assembler, backdoor, cable, click, bus, error). 2. General terms that operate not only in the computer term system, but also in other fields of science and technology (for example, in the context of a computer, the term driver is a program that controls the input and output of information, but also in other fields). science and technology has dozens of meanings). 3. Special terms unique to computers. For example, cyber security, cybernetics, hardware, software, cyber profiles, technomedia, electronic cabinet, electronic money, wyebfare,

cybercrook, cybernerd, e-surfer, shareware, subnet, e-wallet, hyperlink, hypertext, cyberspace, microblog, cybercommuter . In such cases, the meaning of the word and the meaning of the term coincide, because the word serves to express only one special concept, that is, the semantics of the term and the word are adequate to the meaning of the term.

According to Baliuta (Baliuta & I.Enikieieva, 2001), all terms are divided into the following according to their morphological structure: 1. Simple (for example, a file is a piece of data with a name; a disk is a circular plate with a magnetic layer for storing information; a program is a computer program; a card is a game, registration or credit (depending on the context); a button is a button on the system unit; a cable - a connecting cable; a conversation between computer users via the Internet or other computer networks); 2. Complex (for example, hotlist is a list of addresses that should be saved for the future; keyword is a key word; bottleneck is an important element that limits system performance; desktop; workstation; firewall; chipset; database; bookmark; clipboard); 3. Terms, phrases (for example, burst speed - the highest speed at which a device can operate; fire button - a button to start a program; address map - the reflection of logical and physical addresses; code inspection - a software systematic and periodic analysis of the code to find errors that were not found in the early stages of software development; garbage collection - the operation of deleting unnecessary data; data type - data type in programming; full screen - full screen mode; general security error - a security error common to all Windows programs; link editor - a system program that compiles from object modules, project libraries, and interpreter absolute or portable loading module libraries. Currently, there is no unanimous agreement among linguists about the appropriateness of terms in any part of speech. Some linguists believe that terms can only be nouns. Because they are nominative (Akhmanova, 2007). According to another group of scientists, a term expresses a certain concept, has a clear definition, can refer to any main part of speech, and performs the functions of systematization of signs, scientific communication, epistemological and heuristic functions, and the accuracy of derived terms , is distinguished by its brevity and convenience. Four main categories of terms were identified depending on their connection with a certain part of speech: 1. Terms denoting things are nouns. 2. Terms denoting processes and events - verbs. 3. Terms denoting qualities - adjectives. 4. Terms denoting magnitudes - adverbs. There are different approaches to the semantic analysis of terminological units. In this study, the nominative criterion was used to study the semantic features of computer terms. This implies the separation of semantic groups, in which a set of paradigmatically related lexical units is understood, which is united by the commonality of content and reflects the conceptual, subjective and functional similarity of defined phenomena.

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