Implementing Basic Computer Terms in the Framework of Cognitive Lexicology

Lobar Usmanova Abdusaliyevna
ESL teacher, Department Second Foreign Languages, Uzbekistan State University of World Languages
lobarkhon.usmanova@mail.ru

Abstract: With the development of cognitive terminology, the cognitive mechanism for nominating terms has become the focus of terminology research. Thus, the methods of forming computer terms in the developing informatics has become the most relevant research topic. This article is devoted to the semantic interpretation of basic computer terms within the framework of cognitive terminology based on a systematic approach to the phenomenon of metaphorization.

Keywords: metaphor, semantic terminology, computer terms, interpretation, terminology, cognitive terminology, terminologiya, kognitiv terminologiya.

Introduction. According to G. O. Vinokur, terms are not special words, but only words in a special function. The special function in which the word acts as a term is the function of the name, while the everyday term is the name of the thing, and the scientific-theoretical term is certainly the name of the concept [4]. Science generates terms, terms, in turn, contribute to the existence and development of science, since without clear terminology science can neither exist nor develop. Each area of science and technology has its own system of specific concepts and their names. The collection of these names, functioning is called terminology. In contrast to the words of the common language, terms are deliberately introduced into scientific circulation. Terms are designations for special concepts. Their specificity lies in the fact that, first of all, they do not lose their integrity, no matter what means their content is conveyed. There are different ways of term formation are morphological, semantic, syntactic term formation and the use of foreign words, currently borrowed mainly from the English language.

Literature review and methodology. A semantic method of term formation or semantic derivation is understood as a wide range of semantic transformations, primarily different types of hyphenation (metonymic, metaphorical, and functional), changes in the semantic volume of words, semantic tracing papers, and so on. Semantic derivation refers to the so-called secondary nomination, that is, to the use of nominative means already available in the language in a new naming function for them [5]. It should be noted that the productivity of this or that method of forming terms is due to the specifics of the computer terminological system. Terminology is a scientific discipline that originated within the framework of lexicology. Its subject is terms and terminological systems, and terminology is understood as the adoption by a word of a common language of a special meaning, that is, the transition of a word-not a term into a word-term. Metaphor as a method of term formation in accordance with the analogy between objects ascribes new concepts and meanings to linguistic signs. A distinctive feature of metaphorization in the language of science, according to E.A. Lapin, is that it “acts as the primary name of the designated object for the reason that it has no other name” [6].

Discussion. The process of metaphorization begins in the production of terms with the selection of a common word to denote a scientific concept [5]. In contrast to the traditional Aristotelian approach to metaphor as a curtailed comparison, the linguo-cognitive approach of J. Lakoff, M. Johnson and others is being developed here, according to which the metaphor is considered as a formation that includes a source area, a target area and mechanisms that display a source on
target [7]. It should be emphasized that similarity is at the heart of metaphor. As N. D. Arutyunov, the concept of similarity measure is essential for the definition of metaphor. Metaphor occurs when there is more difference between the compared objects than in common [1]. According to the Chinese linguist Wang Wenbin, similarities can be external and objective, or internal and subjective, and the similarities of a metaphor are divided into two types: the first type is a metaphor based on similarities that exist in the nature of things (similarity-based metaphors); the second type is based on similarity-creating metaphors, usually based on psychological association. In human cognitive activity, the second type is more important. B. Indurkhia adhered to a similar point of view: he believed that the similarities between the source rea and the target area in metaphors of the first type are easier to notice than in metaphors the second type, in order to understand the similarities in which a special interpretation is required. The metaphor is involved in the creation of the names of objects and processes in computer technology and technology at all levels of the computer language, as well as the entire set of linguistic phenomena that are associated with the introduction and use of modern means of electronic communication. In the vocabulary of a computer language, it is easy to find all types of metaphor, that is, the transfer of a name rom one subject to another based on the similarity of their features [7]. With the help of metaphorical transfer, computer terms of the Russian language are formed, first of all, on the basis of the external analogy of objects. In accordance with this interpretation, on the basis of the similarity of objects according to one characteristics, a conclusion is drawn about their similarity and according to other characteristics. It can be a simple metaphor based on the similarity of physical features: in computer language, for example, the terms mouse, window, directory tree, desktop, and so on. The simplest kind of similarity is the physical similarity. The term computer mouse (colloquial.Mouse) one of the pointing input device providing a user interface With a computer.

Result. A computer mouse is not a small animal that lives in buildings and fields. It is a small device that moves on a flat surface in front of the computer and moves the pointer (cursor) on the computer screen. The well-known computer term window is considered both figurative and deeply meaningful, because it is “the part of the screen in which programs and processes can run. Several windows can be open at the same time. Windows can be closed, moved, resized, minimized into buttons on the taskbar, or expanded to full screen.” From this description it is easy to see that the outwardly simple image of a window in a computer language also contains serious signs of a scientific concept [7]. In computer terminology, many terminological phrases are formed with the word window, for example: active window, program window, edit window, dialog window, list window, text window, warning message window, etc. based on the similarity of external characteristics, for example: the dialog box cannot be resized or collapsed, it can only be closed. If the text box is not displayed, enter screen text at the command line.

Conclusion. The phrase directory tree—a computer term. The word tree literally means a plant with a hard trunk and branches branching from it, forming a crown, and as a computer term, tree means anon-linear relationship between branching nodes. In this metaphorical model, the object denoted by the word tree in its direct meaning, located in the source area, is concrete and material. In human cognitive activity, the second type is more complex and important, which requires a special semantic interpretation.

References:

4. Vinokur G.O. On some phenomena of word formation in Russian technical terminology //

