

SOME FEATURES OF NETWORK TECHNOLOGY TERMS AND THE COMPILATION OF THE ENGLISH-RUSSIAN-BELARUSIAN DICTIONARY

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НЕКОТОРЫЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ ТЕРМИНОВ СЕТЕВЫХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ И СОСТАВЛЕНИЕ АНГЛО-РУССКО-БЕЛОРУССКОГО СЛОВАРЯ

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Аннотация. Статья посвящена упорядочению современной активно употребляемой терминологии сетевых технологий. Рассматривается и анализируется структура и семантика технической терминологии, что даёт возможность для дальнейшего составления учебного англо-русско-белорусского словаря терминов сетевых технологий. Одним из основных этапов разработки переводного словаря терминов сетевых технологий является структурный и семантический анализ выбранного материала для формирования корпуса словаря в соответствии с выбранной структурой.

Ключевые слова: терминология, термин, сетевые технологии, репрезентация, англо-русско-белорусский словарь.

Abstract. The article is devoted to streamlining modern actively used terminology of network technologies. The structure and semantics of technical terminology are considered and analyzed, which gives the opportunity for further compilation of the educational English-Russian-Belarusian dictionary of network technology terms. One of the main stages in the development of a translation dictionary of network technology terms is the structural and semantic analysis of the selected material to form the body of the dictionary in accordance with the selected structure.

Key words: terminology, term, network technology, representation, anglo-russian-belarusian dictionary.

Modern technical terminology of networking technologies (hereinafter NT) presents artificially created lexical layer, each unit is limited in use and can develop and modify. However, the rapid growth and development of NT leads to continuous improvement and respectively to the emergence of new and new terms, fixation and systematization which clearly lags. Recently, actively studied as the process of terminal and consolidation of the term in a certain terminosystem, as well as the main mechanisms of the nomination, carried out targeted activities to achieve the equivalence of transferring terminological vocabulary and to establish corrective sources of terminological concepts on national and international levels. In addition, one of the most urgent issues of modern Belarusian language terminology is to create new dictionaries, where a separate

place in lexicography is assigned to the terminological vocabulary, who contribute to not only improve the effectiveness of special literature in intercultural communication, but also culture oral speech in the process of scientific communication.

The relevance of the study is due to insufficient study of the terms NT and the lack of modern English-Russian-Belarusian terminological dictionaries of this technical branch. A dictionary is a handy way of summarizing and recording various changes in technical terminology. And in the learning process, the dictionary is the main tool and tool for learning. One of the main stages in the development of the English-Russian-Belarusian educational dictionary of NT terms is the structural and semantic analysis of the selected material in order to form the body of the dictionary in accordance with the chosen structure.

Modern Russian-language textbooks, teaching aids and reference books on NT served as a source for identifying ST terminology. We found more than 300 active terminological units of NT by the method of continuous sampling.

The factual material is analyzed using definitive and comparative analyzes of terms in Russian and Belarusian. The terminology of NT as a modern technical branch of knowledge represents an open system which is constantly replenished at the expense of the designations presented by new concepts and adaptations. A significant number of NT terms reflect close links with common language (package, bus, node, bridge, echo, body, etc.). The relationship between terms and common vocabulary is related to the different attitudes towards terminology by engineers and linguists. Well-known terminologist D. C. Lotte draws attention to the difference between a term and a common word (or phrase, as there are single-component and multi-component terms that are essentially properties of the term). DS Lotte notes that “a term, as opposed to a common word, should express a limited, firmly established concept regardless of context and be unambiguous within a given and related disciplines.” [Lorre, 1961, с.4].

In the system of NT units, we have singled out a group of actively used terms formed in a semantic way, which is characterized by the appearance of a special meaning in the lexical unit and the transition from common vocabulary to the NT language. Yes, the word, in addition to the registered meaning, adds a new special, and it becomes a terminological unit of NT. We illustrate more clearly in the following table how common words are represented in terms that are part of the terminological phrase:

Representation of commonly used words in terms

word (commonly used) / term NT English-Russian-Belarusian version	The meaning of the word	Definition of the terminological unit NT
Network Сеть Сетка	‘приспособление для ловли рыб и птиц, состоящее из перекрещивающихся нитей, закрепленных на равных промежутках узлами’ [ТССРЯ, 2014, с.621]	1) ‘граф, содержащий циклы’; 2) ‘совокупность вычислительных центров, объединенных каналами связи’ [Межгосударственный стандарт ГОСТ 33707 – 2016, с.95].
Node Узел Вузел	‘место, где связаны концы чего-н. (веревки, канатов, ниток), или завитое в петлю и стянутое место на веревке, канате, нитке. Место связи, скрещения линий, дорог, путей и т. п.’ [ТССРЯ, 2014, с.703-704]	‘устройство, соединённое с другими устройствами как часть компьютерной сети’ [Межгосударственный стандарт ГОСТ 33707 – 2016, с.108].
Heap Куча	‘большое количество чего-н., наваленное в одном	1) ‘специализированная структура данных типа дерево, которая

Куча	месте горкой' [ТССРЯ, 2014, с.263]	удовлетворяет свойству: ключ(A) ≥ ключ(B)'; 2) 'блок памяти, применяемый виртуальной машиной для хранения объектов' [Межгосударственный стандарт ГОСТ 33707 – 2016, с.72].
Burst Пакет Пакет	'сверток, связка каких н. вещей' [ТССРЯ, 2014, с.435]	1) 'программный модуль, представляющий собой логически связанную совокупность описаний понятий: общих для программы объектов, типов, подпрограмм и др'; 2) 'в передаче данных последовательность данных, считаемых единым блоком в соответствии с определенными критериями или показателями' [Межгосударственный стандарт ГОСТ 33707 – 2016, с.18].
Gateway Шлюз Шлюз	'сооружение на реке или канале для пропуска судов при разном уровне воды на пути их следования, состоящее из одной или нескольких камер с водонепроницаемыми перегородками' [ТССРЯ, 2014, с.771].	'часть сетевого оборудования или программного обеспечения, используемого в телекоммуникациях для передачи данных из одной дискретной сети в другую' [Межгосударственный стандарт ГОСТ 33707 – 2016, с.67].
Bus Шина Шына	'железная или резиновая оболочка, обруч, к-рым обтянут обод колеса' [ТССРЯ, 2014, с.768].	'путь (канал) передачи данных'[Межгосударственный стандарт ГОСТ 33707 – 2016, с.18] .

Apparently, there is a semantic reinterpretation of commonly used words, which become terms and are part of the terminology of NT. The nominative nature of the term means that nouns (protocol, system, communication) or phrases (datagram protocol, network operating system, protocol without prior connection, infrared communication), built on their basis, are most often considered as language units.

The analysis of NT provides objective grounds for the allocation of extended structural models, which are denoted in the form of structural formulas, where: N is a noun, A is an adjective, V is a verb, P-1 is a present participle, Abbr. - abbreviation, prep. - preposition.

Structural model	Number of components	The English-Russian-Belarusian term NT
N	1	token / ключ / ключ
Abbr.+ N	1	IP address / IP-адрес / IP-адрас
A+N	2	Network Services / сетевая служба / сеткавая служба
N+N	2	network convergence / конвергенция сетей / канвергенция сетак
P-I+N	2	matching amplifier / согласующий усилитель
A+Abbr.	2	network OS / сетевая ОС / сеткавая ОС
A+A+N	3	analog information signal / аналоговый информационный сигнал / аналагавы інфармацыйны сігнал
A+N+N	3	ring shift register / кольцевой регистр сдвига
N+ prep.+ A+N	3	random access memory / память с произвольным доступом
A+A+A+N	4	discrete analog electrical signal / дискретный аналоговый

		электрический сигнал
N+N +A+N	4	increasing the bit depth of stored words / наращивание разрядности хранимых слов
A+N+ prep.+ A+N	4	end-to-end digital network / цифровая сеть с комплексным обслуживанием / лічбавая сетка з комплексным абслугоўваннем
A+A+A+A+N	5	sinusoidal monofrequency analog electrical signal / синусоидный моночастотный аналоговый электрический сигнал
A+N+N+ prep.+ A+N	5	absolute conversion error at the end point / абсолютная погрешность преобразования в конечной точке

Note that the terms-phrases are most common as actively used units of NT. The predominance of multicomponent terms can be considered as a typological structural indicator of the method of nomination of lexical-semantic groups of NT. This is due to the great semantic load that terms carry: in addition to basic information about the terminological object, phrases include additional information about its purpose, characteristics, etc. Note that the actively used modern terms NT are characterized by an increase in component composition to three-, four-, five-component. Such terminological compounds are formed on the basis of two-component terms. In this case, the first two elements are subject to the following basic component, while narrowing, refining and determining its meaning by adding adjectives, nouns, adjectives and abbreviations of various types.

The structural features of NT terminology we consider using the classification proposed by B.M. Golovin, who argues that such a classification should be based on morphological and syntactic structure. There are two main types: terms-words and terms-phrases [Головин, 1987, с.70].

The classification of word terms is based on morpheme structure: simple, derived and complex, and the classification of word terms is based on their structure: simple phrases (phrases consisting of two components) and complex phrases (three or more components). For NT terms the most relevant is the last classification on the basis of which they are analyzed. Among the various types of linguistic units that express the concepts of NT, a significant part are terms-phrases. They have a direct correlation with the known objects of reality, in which the nominative and terminological functions are clearly expressed. Many linguists emphasize that most terminological phrases are stable lexicalized phrases that are syntactically articulated, illustrating examples of CT terms: access control, loop body, I / O terminal, ribbon, address offset, address symbol, coding system traces, operator panel, perforation point, implication rule, etc.

NT-phrases, having different levels of semantic separation, are divided into articulate and non-articulate, as is the case with other branches of science and technology.

Articulated terms are characterized by the formal separation of components. For example, the terms electronic equipment, active elements, information signal consist of two independent components of the attributive type, each of which may or may not be used as a term or as part of another term. Therefore, articulated terms, in turn, depending on the use-non-use of components as NT terms are divided into free (telecommunications protocol, performance profile, marker transfer procedure) and non-free phrases (store measures, service life, sensitivity threshold). Free differs from non-free ones in that each component acts as a term and each component can enter into a two-way relationship. Provisions on the functioning and increasing number of multi-component terms are a feature of the development of modern NT terminology. This provision is a quantitative development of the terminological unit according to existing syntactic models in the language to clarify and concretize modern concepts. Analysis of the terms NT reveals one pattern: the more complex science and technology, the more complex and linguistic means that denote new concepts of NT, as the reflection of complex phenomena of reality requires linguistic expression in complex lexical structures, ie, that is based this process is an extralinguistic factor. Thus, the streamlining of modern active terminology requires a systematic study of the structure and semantics of this

technical industry, which will allow for the inclusion of the English-Russian-Belarusian dictionary of network technology terms.

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