PROPER NAMES IN TERMINOLOGY OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES

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ИМЕНА СОБСТВЕННЫЕ В ТЕРМИНОЛОГИИ ИНФОРМАЦИОННЫХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ

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Аннотация. В статье рассматривается функционирование имен собственных в учебных и научных текстах с целью выявления развития индустрии информационных технологий и формирования терминологической компетенции обучающихся. Одноименные термины заслуживают особого внимания в сфере информационных технологий и играют важную роль в изучении технической терминологии.

Ключевые слова: терминология информационных технологий, имена собственные, одноименный термин.

Abstract. The functioning of proper names in educational and scientific texts in order to identify the development of the information technology industry and the formation of terminological competence of students are discussed in the article. Eponymous terms deserve special attention in the field of information technology and play an important role in the study of technical terminology.

Key words: terminology of information technologies, proper names, term of the same name, eponymous terms.

Terminology, as an integral part of science and technology, as a tool for shaping scientific theory, laws, principles and regulations, represents science and technology, as it is the term itself reflects the results of scientific research and the theoretical understanding of these results. Like other branches of technical knowledge, information technology has its own nomination of its concepts. All existing sources of terminology formation and various nomination methods are used to create terms. Thus, one of the sources for terminological nominations in the field of information technology is proper names. Among the terms-phrases a certain group is represented by those which include proper names as components, or which owe their origin to proper names. In this case, "among this type of terms, there are mostly terms with a person's own name, usually a surname, rarely a name" [Буракова, 2016, p. 27-28].

The object of our research is the terminological names of information technologies, which include proper names and surnames, and the aim of the article is to identify the features of the functioning of proper names in educational and scientific literature. The material for the study was the texts of educational, scientific and reference literature on information technology [**Гаврилов, 2016; Гагарина, 2018; Гохберг, 2018;** Затонский, 2017].

Proper nouns are an integral part of the lexical system of a language, which has a number of specific properties, its own laws of development and functioning. The names reflect the life experiences of native speakers and information about many extralinguistic national and international realities. Thus, in technical terminology, proper names are a source for the formation of eponymous terms, the basis for the formation of which is the full or partial transfer of the surname to objects and phenomena of material reality that convey a direct connection with the bearer of the name.

Depending on the encyclopedic value, there are two types of names: 1. There are terms-eponyms that contain the names of people who have directly made a scientific discovery, described a phenomenon, started and led a new scientific field, and others. On the one hand, surnames perform a memorial function, and on the other hand, fully possess an encyclopedic meaning that correctly orients (ampere, wat, volt, henry, hertz, joule, kelvin, pendant, maxwell, newton, ohm, pascal, tesla, farad, etc.).

2. There are eponymous terms, which include names and surnames given to objects or phenomena in honor of a person. They also perform a memorial function, but are de facto devoid of the encyclopedic meaning that correctly orients (Nyquist test, Ebers-Mole model, Pelly-Wiener test, Kotelnikov basis, Duhamel integral, Rayleigh formula, Euler's formula, Euler's transform, Lapland's transformation Lenz's law, etc.). Such proper names are very suitable for homogeneous objects and different nomenclature names.

At the heart of eponymous terms there are different "age" proper names. These can be the names of our contemporaries or the names of scientists who lived in the past. Thus, we can talk about the function of the "monument" of eponymous terms. It carries information about the past, becomes a monument to his time. Eponymous terms are a common and numerous phenomenon in the educational and scientific literature on information technology, but unfortunately, not all modern students remember and associate eponymous terms with the faces of scientists. In this regard, we propose to create educational reference supplements to the educational and scientific literature in the specialty in the Belarusian language (professional vocabulary), which will be illustrated by the data in the following table " eponymous terms in information technology" (Table 1).

Table 1. Terms-eponyms in information technology

The eponymous term	Examples of the use of eponymous terms in Russian-language educational and scientific texts	Proper name
машина *Тьюринга* – *Turing* machine	В этом смысле универсальная машина *Тьюринга* может рассматриваться как математическая модель ЭВМ, построенной по традиционной архитектуре. М.Т. является одним из возможных уточнений понятия известным в дискретной математике. Языки, порождаемые в результате работы М.Т., называются рекурсивно-перечисленними (In this sense, the universal Turing machine can be considered as a mathematical model of a computer built on traditional architecture. M.T. is one of the possible clarifications of the concept known in discrete mathematics. The	Turing (Auring) Alan Mattison (June 23, 1912, London - June 7, 1954, Wimslow, near Manchester), Eng. mathematician, logician, cryptographer, art. London Royal Society (1951). He graduated from Cambridge University (1934). In 1936, he reformed Gödel's theorem on incompleteness, replacing formal arithmetic. K. Gödel's language on a simple hypothetical device which is a Turing machine. The machine proposed by Turing allowed him to formalize the concept of algorithm which has been used in theory now. [Словарь по межкультурной коммуникации, 2010].

	languages generated as a result of MT's work are called recursively listed).	
модель *Крипке* – *Kripke* model	Одна из моделей логической семантики, используемая в искусственном интеллекте. В основе модели *Крипке* лежит представление о множестве возможных миров, каждый из которых задается формальной системой. Переход из одного возможного мира в другой в рамках М.К. осуществляется с помощью специального отношения, свойства которого могут варьироваться. (One of the models of logical semantics used in artificial intelligence. Kripke's model is based on the idea of a set of possible worlds, each of which is given by a formal system. The transition from one possible world to another within the framework of M.K. is carried out using a special relation, the properties of which can vary).	Kripke (Kripke) Saul Aaron (b. 11/13/1940, Bay Shore, New York), Amer. philosopher and logician. Graduated from Harvard University (1962). Presenter at Harvard and Rockefeller Universities (1963–76), since 1977 prof. Princeton University. K. developed the semantic analysis of modal logic is based on the Leibnitz idea of possible worlds. Rejecting the idea of objective non-commonality inherent in things themselves, K. spoke out against traditions, identification of certain true statements with a priori, describing the first as true in all possible worlds, K. assumed that there may be necessary truths stated in an empirical path way, and random truths, known a priori. He formulated the concept of the names of his own as "hard de-signs" denoting one and the same object in all possible worlds in which this object exists («Именование и необходи-мость» – «Naming and necessity», 1980) [Словарь по межкультурной коммуникации, 2010].
Тезис *Черча* – *Church* thesis	Утверждение о том, что "лямбда"-исчисление эквивалентно интуитивному пониманию алгоритма тезис *Черча* аналогичен другим тезисам (например, тезису Тьюринга о том, что машина Тьюринга эквивалентна интуитивному пониманию алгоритмического процесса), позволяющим формализовать понятие алгоритма (The statement that "lambda" calculus is equivalent to an intuitive understanding of an algorithm, Church's thesis is similar to other theses (for example, Turing's thesis that a Turing machine is equivalent to an intuitive understanding of an algorithmic process), which allow formalizing the concept of an algorithm).	Church (Churh) Alonzo (14.6.1903, Washington - 11.8.1995, Hudson, Ohio), Amer. ma¬te-matik and logician, member. National US AN (1978). Graduated from Princeton University (1927). In 1928 - 29 he listened to lectures at Göttingen, in 1929 - at the Amsterdam University. From 1929 he worked at Princeton University (from 1939 professor of mathematics, from 1961 professor of philosophy). Since 1967 prof. California State University in Los Andes Forest. He made a great contribution to the development of mathematics, logics and theory of automaton. Developed (1932–33) a system of axes for the general theory of logic. In 1936, he researched classes of computational functions. In the same year, the so-called. Church's thesis, which is widely used in the theory of algorithms and in the theory of algorithms Czech problems [Словарь по межкультурной коммуникации, 2010].
Конструкт *Келли* -	Униполярный или биполярный	David Christopher Kelly (14 May 1944,

Kelly construct	признак, пара альтернатив, параметр, шкала или пара противоположных отношений личности к объекту или какой-либо его стороне. Конструкт *Келли* используется в моде репертуарных решеток, разработанных Келли и его последователями для выявления тех субъективных представлений, которыми люди руководствуются в своей профессиональной и обыденной деятельности. Эти подходы к выявлению субъективных знаний используются в инженерии при приобретении знаний у профессионалов для заполнения баз знаний экспертных систем. (A unipolar or bipolar sign, a pair of alternatives, a parameter, a scale or a pair of opposite attitudes of a person to an object or any of its aspects. The Kelly construct is used in the fashion of repertoire grids developed by Kelly and his followers to reveal the subjective representations that guide people in their professional and everyday activities. These approaches to identifying subjective knowledge are used in knowledge engineering when acquiring knowledge from professionals to populate the knowledge bases of expert systems).	Rhonda, Rhonda Cynon Taw – 17 July 2003, Oxfordshire, South East England) was a Welsh scientist and bioweapons authority who worked for the British Ministry of Defense, as well as an armaments inspector in the Special United Nations Commission in Iraq [Словарь по межкультурной коммуникации, 2010].
Шкала *Осгуда* – *Osgood* scale	Шкала, использующая пары слов-антонимов (острый - тупой, хороший - плохой и т. п.), стоящие на концах шкалы. Средняя позиция шкалы является нейтральной. Кроме того, имеется еще несколько промежуточных делений, как правило, не обозначаемых никакими словами. Шкала *Осгуда* используется в психологических экспериментах, связанных с выявлением особенностей индивидуального психосемантического пространства испытуемых. (A scale that uses pairs of antonyms (sharp - dumb, good - bad, etc.) at the ends of the scale. The middle position of the scale is neutral. In addition, there are several more intermediate divisions, as a rule, not indicated by any words. The Osgood	William Fogg Osgood (born William Fogg Osgood; 1864 -1943) was an American mathematician. Major works in complex analysis and gyroscope theory. He is best known for the example of a flat curve without self-intersections and a positive area, sometimes called the Osgood curve [Словарь по межкультурной коммуникации, 2010].

	scale is used in psychological experiments related to the identification of the characteristics of the individual psychosemantic space of the subjects).	

Eponymous terms are unique concepts which individuality is reflected by proper names. There is a usual mention about Kirchhoff's first law, Kirchhoff's second law, but without his own name (Kirchhoff) the terms "first law", "second law" would not be clear. Eponymous terms are used in the educational and scientific literature on information technology to denote various scientific and technical concepts, have a purposeful nature of appearance, stability and reproducibility in scientific speech; the formation of eponymous terms is based on the full or partial transfer of the name / surname to objects and phenomena of material reality that have a direct connection with the bearer of the name; completely transferred names are used as names of units of measurement. Nominal combinations with partially transferred surnames are used to denote laws, various devices, and technical objects. Completely transferred names are written with a lowercase letter, and nominative combinations with partially transferred surnames are written with a capital letter. Thus, it should be noted that the transferred proper names undoubtedly have an impact on the knowledge of the world in the light of history and are the most important source of knowledge about the great scientists, researchers and inventors who have made significant contributions to science. In eponyms, a person manifests himself as a linguistic person who reflects the relationship between language and culture, and is a fixed national-cultural prototype, behind which stand certain historical and cultural associations.

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