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## **THE PARTICULARITIES OF ENGLISH TERMS INTEGRATION IN THE SUBLANGUAGE OF THE INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES**

**Abstract:** The article considers the ways of borrowing of English terms in the area of information technologies. The importance of studying of the ways of formation of professional sublanguage in the system of specialists training is emphasized. During the research conducted a corpus of 100 borrowed terms in the sphere of information technologies is analyzed. Thus, the following groups of borrowed terms are revealed: direct borrowed terms, transformed borrowed terms, semantic borrowed terms, calquing, terms having no terminological equivalents. It is noted that verbs are more often transformed while borrowing; calquing prevails in cases of multicomponent word collocations. The cases, when the total meaning of multicomponent English term coincides with or differs from the meaning of the Russian term, are differentiated. It is emphasized that a hybrid term is the efficient way of English terms borrowing. Borrowed terms are quite characteristic of scientific and technical materials, as they allow reacting flexibly to the appearance of new concepts, technologies, updating professional sublanguage.

**Keywords:** sublanguage, term, borrowed word, information technologies.

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## **ОСОБЕННОСТИ ИНТЕГРАЦИИ АНГЛОЯЗЫЧНЫХ ТЕРМИНОВ В ПОДЪЯЗЫКЕ ИНФОРМАЦИОННЫХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ**

**Аннотация:** Статья посвящена рассмотрению способов заимствования англоязычной терминологии в области информационных технологий. Подчеркивается значимость изучения путей формирования профессионального подъязыка в системе подготовки специалиста. В ходе исследования проанализирован массив из 100 заимствованных терминов сферы информационных технологий. Были выявлены следующие группы заимствованных терминов: прямые заимствования, трансформируемые заимствования, семантические заимствования, кальки, термины, не имеющие общепринятых терминологических эквивалентов. Отмечается, что трансформации чаще подвергаются глаголы; калькирование преобладает при передаче на русский язык многокомпонентных словосочетаний. Разграничиваются случаи, когда общее значение многокомпонентного иноязычного термина совпадает или не совпадает со значением русского термина. Подчеркивается, что плодотворным способом заимствования англоязычных терминов выступает образование, так называемых, гибридных терминов. Заимствования весьма характерны для научно-технических материалов, поскольку позволяют гибко реагировать на появление новых понятий, технологий, обновляя профессиональный подъязык.

**Ключевые слова:** подъязык, термин, заимствование, информационные технологии.

Teaching a professional language is an integral part of the training of specialists. As it is known, professional language is a special kind of

literary language serving the sphere of professional communication [3]. Most researchers tend to think that the professional sublanguage is a specialized cliché type of communication of a certain society, characterized by the unity of professional and corporate activities and the corresponding system of special concepts (V.I. Karasik, V.P. Korovushkin, etc.).

In this paper we are to consider the ways of forming military-technical terminology, which, along with military terms, slang, special nomenclature and abbreviations, forms the basis of the military sublanguage [6]. In particular, we will be interested how the English Information Technology (IT) terminology is borrowed into the Russian language.

The term is a lexical unit of a certain professional sublanguage, denoting the concept of a theory of a particular field of knowledge or activity [4].

According to their source, terms can be divided into borrowed, international and hybrid [4].

One of the ways to enhance the terminology of a particular field of science is a borrowed word. As a rule, borrowed words denote new concepts that are constantly emerging in science and technology. As many researchers point out, a borrowed word represents deep penetration, assimilation of elements of phonetics, morphology, syntax, vocabulary, and semantics of the source language into the language-receptor system. Borrowed words should be distinguished from the words translated, the result of borrowing is the emergence of new vocabulary units [1].

We have analyzed 100 borrowed English terms in the IT sphere, namely, in the Local Area Network.

The corpus of terms was divided into several groups, based on the methods of translating English terms into Russian [6].

A part of the terms under consideration are direct borrowed words that preserve the sound features of the host language:

*Cable* – кабель, *timeout* – таймаут, *host* – хост.

As we see from the above examples, borrowed words are heterogeneous in their composition: the Russian term is used as an equivalent to an English-language term, which conveys: the sound of the original transcription: *socket* – сокет, *cord* – корд, *interface* – интерфейс, *authentication* – аутентификация, reflecting the literal spelling of a borrowed term (transliteration): *patch-cord* – патч-корд, *duplex* – дуплекс, *multicast* – мультикастовый.

A separate group of borrowed terms consists of the so-called transformable borrowed words: *peer-to-peer* – *пиринговый*, *identifier* – *идентификатор*, *logical* – *логический* (*placement of network devices*), *reverse* – *реверсивный* (*protocol*).

It should be emphasized that the transformations are often subject to verbs, adjectives, less often – nouns.

Another way of borrowing foreign terms is to use as an equivalent, a Russian term, the form of which is not related to the form of the original term.

Following L.L. Nelyubin, one should distinguish between the cases of transferring the meaning of the original term (semantic borrowed term):

*switch* – *коммутатор*, *hub* – *концентратор*, *gateway* – *шлюз*, *router* – *маршрутизатор*, and literal translation of the original term (calquing): *transmission control* – *управление передачей*, *end devices* – *оконечные устройства*, *three-way handshaking* – *тройное рукопожатие*.

It should be noted that multicomponent phrases are often subject to scaling. Thus, a multi-component English-language term can be transmitted by a Russian term, the components of which coincide in form and meaning with the corresponding components of the original term: *Unshielded Twisted Pair (UTP)* – *неэкранированная витая пара*, *Spanning Tree Protocol (STP)* – *протокол остовного дерева*, *Network Address Translation* – *сетевая трансляция адресов*.

At the same time, in the studied sublanguage there are cases when the general meaning of a multi-component foreign language term coincides with the meaning of a similar Russian term, but its individual components differ from the components of the Russian equivalent: *Wireless Local Area Network (WLAN)* – *беспроводная локальная сеть*, *Network Interface Card (NIC)* – *интерфейсные адаптеры*, *Interrupt Request Query (IRQ)* – *запрос прерывания*.

The presented examples allow us to agree with the opinion of L.N. Miroshnichenko that the borrowing process, carried out on the basis of partial or complete analogy, is often accompanied by a narrowing, preservation, or expansion of the conceptual scope of the borrowed concept [5].

A separate group consists of terms that do not have generally accepted terminological equivalents: *Plug and Play (PnP)* – *автоматическое определение нового устройства ранее не*

подключенного к компьютеру; *autonegotiation* – автоматическое определение типа сети.

A productive way of borrowing English terms is the formation of so-called hybrid terms, which are a combination of different ways of borrowing: *full duplex* – полный дуплекс, *datagram* – дейтаграмма, *send buffer* – выходной буфер.

To sum up, we would like to emphasize the idea that a large number of the Russian terms in the IT sphere are English borrowed words, since, in the production of equipment and software, international terminology is often used in English.

The analysis of borrowed terms has shown that transferring the meaning of the original term, tracing multicomponent terms, direct borrowed words, as well as transformable and hybrid borrowed terms are the most frequent ways of borrowing English terms into Russian the Russian language.

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