

## **Abstract**

**Subject matter:** Features of computer terminology in Spanish and Italian

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**Topicality of the research:** One of the most significant phenomena of recent decades has been the rapid spread of computer equipment and technologies on a global scale. At the same time, the rapid development of special languages and special terminology serving this subject area began. Computer terminology is part of a more General concept, namely, part of the special vocabulary of a computer language. This is one of the newest subject areas of special knowledge, along with Cybernetics, robotics, bionics, etc. This terminology is in many ways even ahead of the special vocabulary of the listed industries, this is noticeable in the rate of its spread among various social groups of all ages.

The increasing role of science in the life of modern society brings the problem of the study of terms and terminology to one of the most important problems of General linguistics. Currently, the study of terminology is a scientific discipline that has its own subject and its own research methods.

One of the most important and urgent problems of modern linguistic science is the problem of determining the place of terminology in the lexical system of the language. The solution of this question is important for a more complete disclosure of the specifics of terms and term systems and for a more objective identification and evaluation of the features that the object under study possesses.

The system of computer terms is an open and productive system, which once again emphasizes the relevance of its research. The system is constantly updated with new terms, and existing terms are undergoing semantic, graphical, and grammatical changes..

**Objectives of the research** are to identify, analyze and compare the main features of computer terminology in Spanish and Italian.

**Tasks of the research:**

To define the concept of computer terminology and outline the boundaries of its system;

\* to consider the features of computer terminology from its formation to the present time;

\* to analyze the features of term formation in the field of computer terminology;

\* to present a methodology for studying computer terms;

\* to identify and analyze the system of computer terms in Spanish;

\* to identify and analyze the system of computer terms of the Italian language;

\* to conduct a comparative analysis of computer term systems in Spanish and Italian.

**Theoretical and practical significance:** The theoretical significance of this work is a comprehensive study of the computer vocabulary of the Spanish and Italian languages and the study of trends in the development of computer vocabulary in these languages.

The practical value of the work is that its results are applicable to the development of special courses on the study of language substandard, comparative word formation. The sections of the paper devoted to Spanish and Italian computer vocabulary can be used in teaching foreign language to students of the corresponding specialties in non-linguistic universities.

**Results of the research:** The computer term system in Italian and Spanish has passed an ambiguous path from its formation to its present existence.

Computer science in Italy and Spain began to form in the 70s of the XX century. During this time, dictionaries of computer terms were issued, computer specialists were trained, and commissions were created to organize scientific and technical terminology. However, the analysis of computer terms suggests that

computer terminology in Italian and Spanish is not fully formed and continues to develop. This is confirmed by the constant influx of new terms into this field.

The specificity of the term system is determined by the structural and semantic characteristics of the studied terms. Like any other terminology, computer terminology has a nominative orientation: noun terms and nominative terminological combinations make up the predominant part of terms over other categories, which is explained by a large number of physical and abstract objects that require the expression of categories of objectivity in the process of their naming.

The formation of terms using word-formation and syntactic calculus is a reflection of language policy aimed at preserving the purity of Italian and Spanish, as many linguists are concerned about the increasing flow of borrowings from English.

In addition, terms tend to be unambiguous, since they have a transparent morphemic composition that motivates their meaning and reflects the connection with the original term. Consequently, the use of Greek-Latin term elements in the formation of terms of the computer term system in the Italian and Spanish languages ensures the integration of the terminological systems of these languages, determines the international nature of computer science.

Most of the computer terminology consists of English terms, so-called anglicisms. This is due to the very process of creating computer technologies and the bureaucratic support for them. Almost all auxiliary and reference literature on this field is written in English and it is often easier to import a term than to translate it.

With the advent of "localized interfaces", some English terms were replaced with their own (Spanish and Italian). At present, therefore, in Italian and Spanish computer terminology, there is a use of both proper terms and anglicisms.

The more frequent use of anglicisms is due to several factors: they are considered more modern, and they are used where their counterpart would require

additional interpretation. This is why particularly common anglicisms have already adapted sufficiently in Italian and Spanish to develop derivational forms.

Comparing computer terms in Italian and Spanish, we come to the conclusion that a significant part of the terms (up to 70%) is formed by calculus. In English, they correspond to terminologized lexical units, and the formation of names of new concepts in Italian and Spanish is the result of a literal translation of the term. As a result of the coincidence of direct nominative values, similar figurative values of English, Italian and Spanish terms develop in each pair, i.e. the calculus process occurs.

Despite the fact that a significant number of English words and expressions are borrowed into the General lexical and semantic system of the Italian and Spanish languages, especially into the spoken language, the terminology remains a conservative system. Most of the computer terms in the term system are created on the basis of word-formation elements and models of the Spanish and Italian languages.

According to the results of our research, only a small part of the terms of the computer term system of the Spanish language are borrowings from the English language, while the Italian language is more susceptible to borrowing. This pattern can be traced in the dictionaries of computer terms in Italian and Spanish.

Borrowed English terms are subject to certain adaptations in the recipient languages.

The analysis of computer terms showed that the adaptation of anglicisms in Spanish and Italian occurs in three directions: 1). unadapted anglicisms that do not undergo any changes in the recipient language and are used in their borrowed form, that is, completely retain the English form; 2). adapted anglicisms (lexical divergents) that have been adapted according to the norms and rules of the recipient language; 3). hybrid borrowings that are combinations of lexical units of both languages.

When adapted, the term may undergo phonetic, spelling, and morphological changes

Analyze productive patterns of formation of terms and terminological word-combinations showed that computer terms are formed using the three methods of education: the morphological, which is a standalone build of derivatives and compound words; semantic, consisting in terminological redefining common words, and being quite productive way of formation of terms and syntax when terms are formed from combinations of two or more words. This latter method is considered the most productive way of forming terms in General and computer terms in particular.

Each method has its own means, which include the processes of suffixation, prefixation, semantic calculus, meaning transfer, etc.

Structural analysis of computer terms showed that two-component and three-component terminology combinations predominate among terminology combinations.

As shown by a comparative analysis of the terminology systems of the Spanish and Italian languages, despite the apparent similarity, each term system has its own characteristics, dictated by the rules and regulations of each language.

Based on the analysis of actual material, a dictionary of computer terms in Italian and Spanish has been compiled.

Recommendations: This work can be recommended to translators, linguists, specialists in the field of Spanish and Italian

**Recommendations:** This work can be recommended to translators, linguists, specialists in the field of Spanish and Italian languages working in the field of education, intercultural communication, as well as digital professionals in various programs.

