International Journal of Trend in Scientific Research and Development (IJTSRD)
Special Issue on Multidisciplinary Approaches and Applications Studies in Research and Innovation
Available Online: www.ijtsrd.com e-ISSN: 2456 – 6470

Communicative Features of Cybersecurity Terminology

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ABSTRACT

In this article English terms of the sphere of computer security. The subject of the research is the study of all types of logical-linguistic connections between terms, the disclosure of the core and periphery of the system, deep types of semantic relations, the degree of dynamism of the system. The material of the research was texts on computer security, from which a corpus of terms was compiled using the method of continuous sampling.

KEYWORDS: *computer security sphere, logical-linguistic connections, terminological research, terminological systems, non-official word, communicative features, computer - assisted fraud, computer security, computer crime.*

INTRODUCTION

In the second half of the 20th century, the country saw a rapid development of terminological research, which ended in the 1980s with the formation of the science of terms - terminology - as an independent complex discipline. Terminology "is a modern scientific discipline, the subject of which is terms and terminological systems" [3].

One of the central issues of theoretical terminology is the problem of determining the status of a term. There are two points of view on the nature of a term in science. Some scientists consider the term in isolation as an ideal sign that is unambiguous, accurate, systematic, independent of context, and emotionally neutral. The term reflects the "social and communicative parameter of cognition, its communicative and dialogic dimension", which is associated, first of all, with professional communication of a person, with the transfer and exchange of scientific and professional information" [2].

Research methods.

Many authors note that the problem of the relationship between a term and a word of common language is the most discussed in research on terminology. A. A. Reformat sky addressed this problem in his research. He wrote: "The field of terminology is, on the one hand, closed, and on the other, it is in continuous interaction with everyday speech. Any everyday non-official word can become a term by being included in a special dictionary based on the feature of an exact match with a certain socially organized thing. On the other hand, any term can return to everyday speech by losing its exact match with the named thing" [1].

For example, the emergence of computer technologies and their widespread distribution and dynamic development led to the emergence of a new "sector" in the linguistic picture of the world. In addition to terms denoting computer technology directly, terms appear denoting activities performed using computers and their results. The widespread distribution and popularity of computer technology and activities became the reason for the emergence of its illegal production and illegal operations with it.

Thus, terms and terminological phrases appeared in the linguistic picture of the world, denoting such real fragments of life as: illegal copying of programs - piracy; pirated computer software; "white" assembly; fraud using computers: computer - assisted fraud; computer security; computer crime.

Computer equipment, mobile and Internet technologies are used in various spheres of human activity, the flow of documents on paper and electronic media increases, new types of technical devices (smartphone, communicator, netbook, etc.) and types of communication (portals, blogs, chats, forums, etc.) appear. It can be noted that the issue of computer security has become even more relevant. Each new modification of information technology is accompanied by an update of the computer terminology system, the creation of new and transformation of existing terminological units. Due to the processes of interlingual and intercultural interaction, lexical units from various languages of the world penetrate into the English language, the largest percentage of which are scientific and technical Anglicisms, in particular computer terms. Based on the position that in the comparative study of languages "it is impossible to operate with single isolated facts, tearing them out of the system", we consider the terminology under study as a system of linguistic units or a terminology system.

Analysis.

In this paper, an attempt is made to structure the terminology of computer security in connection with the intensive development of computer and information technologies and their active use in the processes of obtaining and transferring knowledge. The purpose of the study is a linguistic description of the terminology of computer security, including an examination of its structural, semantic and functional features.

In accordance with the goal, the following tasks were put forward:

1. to compile a sample of computer security terms for its further study;
2. explore the linguistic features of computer security, namely: consider the main methods of term formation, formal-structural, semantic and functional features of the terminology being studied.

The term computer security includes the following components: confidentiality; integrity; authentication; availability. To understand the essence of computer security, it is necessary to define all of its above components:

- Confidentiality, also known as secrecy, means that unauthorized users will not have access to your

information. The consequences that can be caused by privacy gaps can range from minor to devastating.

- Integrity means that your information is protected from unauthorized changes, which does not apply to authorized users. The threat to the integrity of databases and resources is usually hacking.
- Authentication is an access control service that verifies the user's registration information. In other words, it means that the user is really who he claims to be.
- Availability means that resources are available to authorized users.

Modeling of the computer security terminology system is understood as a corpus of terminological units that provide the nomination of concepts in the computer knowledge sphere, interconnected by logical, semantic and other relations. The terminology of computer security as a system of names develops due to the conscious activity of man, therefore the inseparable connection of computer terminology and the science that feeds it (informatics) is natural. It is obvious that the tendency of development of linguistic means that provide communication in special spheres of communication will continue in the future, since terms persistently accompany progress in science and technology, as well as in other spheres of human social activity. In this regard, the extremely active interest in units of special communication is understandable, both on the part of specialists in these fields, and on the part of terminologists, linguists, logicians who choose them as an object of analysis.

Discussions.

A huge number of studies of linguistic communication tools in specialized fields of knowledge and activity are devoted to both general theoretical problems of terminology and the features of specific terminological systems. However, existing terminological systems are not described to the same extent. The terminological system of computer security is one of such insufficiently studied terminological systems. Each specialized professional sphere is formed by a hierarchy of increasingly complex types of activity, reflected in the complex structure of specific scientific knowledge. In cognitive linguistics, an operational mental unit, correlated with all types of knowledge about any phenomenon, is defined as a concept. Since knowledge is an "element of activity, and the formation and development of knowledge occurs in professional activity, the concept is correlated with professional knowledge of different levels of theoretical generalization. The concept has various forms of representation - mental and verbal. The areas of verbal representation of a concept as special knowledge are diverse: scientific texts, terminologies and terminology systems, as well as a wide range of terminological variants functioning in popular science, journalistic (mass media), and fiction texts.

The main features of a computer term are the internationality of its external form, subject focus, and stylistic neutrality in the terminological field, a tendency towards systematicity, polyfunctionality, and polysemy. Particular attention is paid to multicomponent terms. They represent a chain of words. The main element in it is the last word, and the defining element is the penultimate word, phrase, or compound term. A complex term is formed by adding clarifying elements. If used frequently enough, such a term is replaced by an abbreviation, which can subsequently be part of another complex term. For example: DNS Spoofing - assigning a domain name to another system by either distorting the cache data of the name service of the system of interest to the hacker, or specifying a "real" domain to the domain name server, PC Security - computer security. Much attention is paid to the systematicity of newly created terms. In many areas, special rules for the formation of terms for concepts or objects of a certain class have been developed.

Phrase terms are created by adding concretizing features to a term denoting a generic concept in order to obtain specific concepts directly related to the original one. Such terms are actually condensed definitions that bring a given concept under a more general one and at the same time indicate its specific feature. Thus, unique terminological nests are formed, covering numerous varieties of the designated phenomenon. For example, the English term hacker is used as the basis for a number of terms specifying the type of hacker: - white-collar hacker; - black - collar hacker; - gray - collar hacker; Part of the terminology of computer security is made up of terms from related sciences. It includes terms from such fields as linguistics (alphabet, text, cipher, encoding/decoding), mathematics (equation, formula, calculation, system), law (breach of confidentiality, hacking, fraud, crime), military affairs (security, threat, attack, defense, destruction).

Conclusion

Research has shown that the same lexical and semantic processes and phenomena occur in the sublanguage of computer security as in the general literary language, in particular, polysemy (freak - 1) fanatic; 2) prank; 3) sudden restoration of the radio receiver; synonymy (hacker, cracker-hacker, spying, espionage - espionage, computer abuse, computer misuse - computer abuse), homonymy (argument - 1) argument, argument; 2) independent variable), antonymy (white-collar crime - blue-collar crime, data decryption- data encryption). In a dynamically developing terminology system, such as the terminology system "Computer Security", the process of forming a system of concepts is not yet complete, since the process of creating and describing various processes and phenomena occurring in the industry is not complete. This terminology is a set of terminological fields that are united around terms denoting the basic concepts of a given branch of knowledge.

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