

Strategies And Methods of Teaching And Learning Information Technology Terminology

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Annotation: The unprecedented growth of technology and development has made it necessary for contemporary society and its non-expert members to keep up and make use of it. The following article looks into the methods of teaching terminology related to IT.

Keywords: Pedagogical One on Principle, Science Development, Pervades the Media and The Internet.

Introduction

It is connected with the pedagogical one on the principle of "theory-practice" and meets the needs of the practice.

In the domestic theory of pedagogy in the field of science and professional education, several methods have developed studying and systematization of terminology, which can be conditionally designated as historical, logical, general scientific, and applied.

Technology and science development have significantly affected the way contemporary society perceives the world. From a linguistic point of view, however, the steady growth of scientific research has resulted in a continuous need for the non-expert community to understand the academic discourse predominantly in English — which pervades the media and the Internet. Students who are close to entering university, as well as vocational schools, constitute a group that is particularly exposed to the wealth of technical vocabulary since they are required to manage a great part of it proficiently within a relatively short time.

Unfortunately, while general-vocabulary teaching has been a main topic of research across all levels of education, terminology (i.e., specialized-vocabulary) instruction has traditionally focused on undergraduate and postgraduate courses, with relatively scarce attention to secondary education.

The logical-linguistic method is based on the laws of logic and terminology, which are important for the development and formation of the no-terminological system. Liu boy of science, as a philosophical training tool for the following access to a specific (special) scientific knowledge that has the right to on its own characteristics and some deviations from the generalized norm.

Logic dictates the rules and principles of the definition of concepts. One of the most important rules is the rule of the inverse ratio of volume and the content of the concept – the wider the volume concepts, the smaller it is content and vice versa. Practically no pedagogical research on the concept of a terminological system has been carried out. Tries to analyze the definitions of concepts from this point of view.

Materials And Methods

There are comments that define this is true if an equality relationship is established between the defined and the defining, that the definitions they can be constructed by describing, setting the context.

Characteristics, examples, comparisons can be used as definitions.

More often, such definitions are given to foreign language terminus for which there is no analog in the Russian terminology system. The definition must not " contain circle " must be clear and clear (free from ambiguity, the possibilities of double interpretation). But there are no specific proposals on how to fulfill all these conditions.

From the point of view of linguistics, the requirements for the term are also very strict:

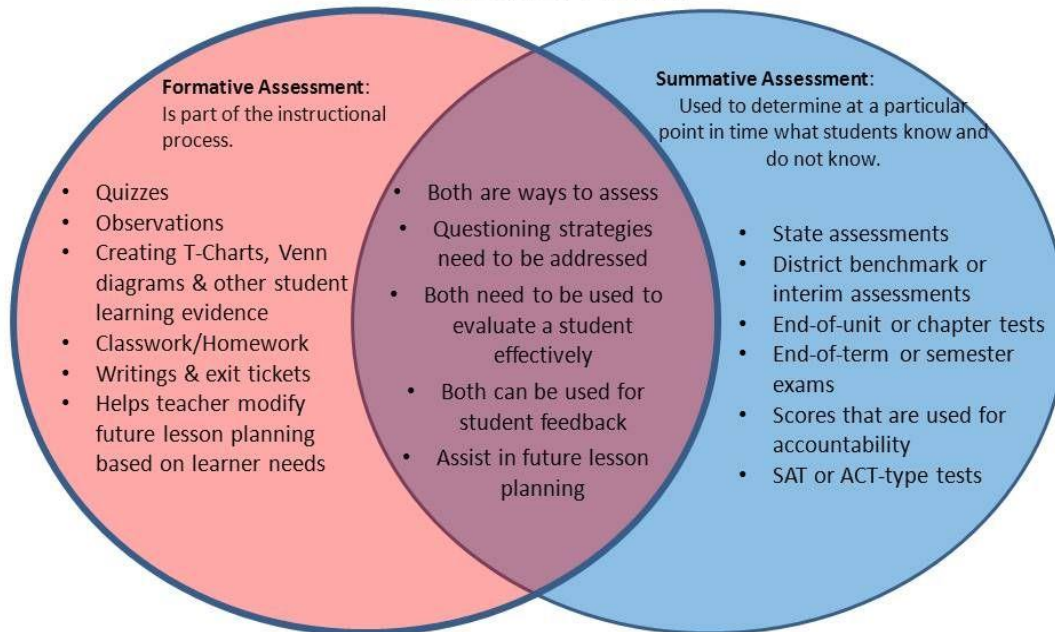
concreteness, normativity, stylistic neutrality, accuracy, oneness. But it is The terminology linguistics."

Terminology" that points to general problems of ordering the terminology of the humanities and socio-humanities. Among them are the following - the study of semantic fields of related sciences and a common

vocabulary, the problem of borrowing and translation foreign language terms, polysemy, and synonymy. However, terminology does not provide solutions to these problems.

They are the subject of research in specific scientific fields. And contemporary publications emphasize the existence of these problems, for example, in law, psychology, and other humanities.

Formative vs. Summative Assessment



These problems are also inherent in pedagogy and vocational education.

2:13 6.2 KB / s e 32 Terminology is a general set of words and phrases, expressing specifically - professional concepts and used in various fields of science and spheres of functioning of the Russian language. The terminology is characterized by a number of features that represent their linguistic essence: 1) The main substantive function of terminology is the function of communicative service of the professional and labor needs of native speakers. 2) Terminology consists of a set of simple (one-word) and compound (terminological phrases) terms, as well as relations connecting these elements, 3) Genetically simple terms can be either common words, or borrowings, or original units formed from morphemes according to well-known word-formation models. 4) Simple (or one-word) terms differ from common words in their semantic organization. 5) Word formation of terms obeys, in general, the same laws and is regulated by the same models as word formation as a whole. The morphological properties of terms are subject to the rules of the grammatical structure that are uniform for the entire language. 6) Semantic relations connecting terms are logical in nature (genus - species, part-whole, association) but individual in the sense that relations are always connected by specific terms of specific terminology. The aforementioned signs of terminology allow us to speak of a systemic nature, that is, to consider terminology as a system of linguistic units (terminological systems). Summarizing the views of modern terminologists on the nature and essence of terminological systems, this should be recognized that the terminological system (term system) is a symbolic model of a certain theory of a special area of knowledge or activity, the elements of which are lexical units (words and phrases) of a certain language used for special purposes, and the structure as a whole is adequate to the structure of the system of concepts of this theory. A terminological system is such a system of signs, the content, and connections of which are closed within the limits of one branch of knowledge. They form one terminological field. According to the general regularity of sign systems operating in natural languages, within one semantic 2:15 0.6 KB / s. Main trends in the formation of the terminology system it. The terminological area of information technology (hereinafter referred to as IT) was the result of various linguistic studies relatively recently, and the terms IT, despite their relevance, are among the studied problems of modern

linguistics. There are many definitions of this term, obviously, because of the universality of this phenomenon. RI Komarova writes about this universality the following: "There are no units more diverse and indefinite than a term, in which there are several approaches to the definition: some researchers can give it a sufficient logical definition; others are trying to describe the disclosure of the content of the term, to ascribe characteristic features to it; still others, as negative ones; the fourth is looking for conflicting terminological procedures in order to arrive at a rigorous definition of this concept; the fifth try to give at least a "working" definition." Terms exist not only in a language but also as part of specific terminology. Terminology is a collection of terms in a given branch of production, activity, knowledge, forming a special sector of the dictionary, most accessible for conscious regulation and order". Here is another definition of the term "term" proposed by K.A.Myakshin, who at the end included in it the most constructive ideas about local and foreign languages: "A term is a generally accepted word of frequency (a set of words), characterized by the unity of the sound image and the corresponding concept in the system of concepts of this area of knowledge and activity, and differs from other nominative units in its systemic character, semantic integrity, contextual independence.

Based on the foregoing, we can conclude that the term system used to describe computers of the first generation is characterized by special terms and terms denoting the work, operations, and structure of the machine, as well as concepts logical transformations. For example • ENIAC (Electronic Numerical Integrator and Calculator) - (electronic digital integrator and calculator); • capacitor - capacitor; • logical truth calculator - logical computer; • EDSAC (Electronic Delay Storage Automatic Calculator) - EDSAC (electronic automatic calculator with memory on delay lines); • EDVAC (Electronic Discrete Variable Automatic Computer) - (electronic discrete variable computer); • UNIVAC (Universal Automatic Computer) - Univac (universal automatic computer); • floating-point - floating-point number; • RAM (Random - access memory) random access memory; • vacuum tube - electronic lamp; • punched card - punched card; • punched tape - punched tape; • delay - delay; • delay line memory on delay lines; • a tray is a removable unit (recent examples show that the term "IT system" in English has also been supplemented with words from the literary language, which, thanks to metaphorical translation, has acquired a new terminological meaning). The transition to second-generation computers began with intensive development of programming automation tools, creation of utility programs that simplify the work on the machine and increase the efficiency of its use.

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