

PROCEDURES OF TEACHING THE ETYMOLOGY OF COMPUTER SCIENCE TERMINOLOGY

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Computer science is the study of the theoretical foundations of information and computation and their implementation and application in computer systems. Computer science has many sub-fields; some emphasize the computation of specific results (such as computer graphics), while others relate to properties of computational problems (such as computational complexity theory). Still others focus on the challenges in implementing computations. For example, programming language theory postulates approaches to describing computations, while computer programming applies specific programming languages to solve specific computational problems. A further sub-field, human-computer interaction focuses on the challenges in making computers and computations useful, usable and universally accessible to people.

During the 1940s, as newer and more powerful computing machines were developed, the term *computer* came to refer to the machines rather than their human predecessors. As it became clear that the computers could be used for more than just mathematical calculations, the field of computer science broadened to study computation in general. Computer science began to be established as a distinct academic discipline in the 1960s, with the creation of the first computer science departments and degree programs. Since practical computers became available, many applications of computing have become distinct areas of study in their own right.

Many initially believed it impossible that computer themselves could actually be a scientific field of study, though it was in the late fifties that it gradually became accepted among the greater academic population.

English computer science terminology is very popular nowadays. Computer science terms appear every day and even every hour in all spheres of our life and in all languages. It is a great problem for a translator or interpreter because not all the new words can be found in existing dictionaries.

The era of modern computing began with a flurry of development before and during World War II, as electronic circuits, relays, capacitors and vacuum tubes replaced mechanical equivalents and digital calculations replaced analog calculations are often directly attributable to a specific individual, publication, period or event.

Computer science, formal science as well as engineering science has become a basic science of social development. It features and methods for modeling, abstraction and construction. However, this is not the only reason for its outstanding position in the canon of science. It is its tendency of affecting other fields of science, which makes computer science so unique and important for general education.

The etymology of computer terminology deals with the study of the history of words and especially, the period when they entered the language, from what source and how their form and meaning have changed over the time.

As a language, English is derived from the Anglo-Saxon, a West Germanic variety, although its current vocabulary includes words from many languages. However, language change has eroded many grammatical elements, such as the noun case system, which is greatly simplified in Modern English; and certain elements of vocabulary, many of which are borrowed from French. Though more than half of the words in English either come from the French language or have a French cognate, most of the common words are still of Germanic origin. When the Normans conquered England in 1066 (the Norman Conquest) [5, p.93], they brought their Norman language with them. During the Anglo-Norman period which united insular and continental territories, the ruling class spoke Anglo-Norman, while the peasants spoke the English of the time. Anglo-Norman was the conduit for the introduction of French into England. This led to many paired words of French origin. English words of more than two syllables are likely to come from French, often with modified terminations. For example, the French words for „syllable” , „modified”, „terminations” and „example”, are „syllabe”, „modifié”, “terminaisons” and “exemple”. In many cases, the English form of the word is more conservative than the French form. Therefore the computer terms having a French origin are the following:

- *Access* (v) – dating from the 14th century, from old French *accessus*.
- *Apply* (v) - dating from the 14th century, from old French *applier*.
- *Band* (n) - dating from the 15th century, from old French *bende*.
- *Button* (n) - dating from the 14th century, from old French *boton*.
- *Execute* (v) - dating from the 14th century, from old French *executer*.
- *Image* (n) - dating from the 13th century, from old French *image*.

There are many others with the same etymology. English has proven accommodating to words from many languages.. Scientific terminology relies heavily on words of Latin and Greek origin. Here are some examples:

- *Macro* (n) – from Greek *macros* large;

- *Paragraph* (n) – dating from the 16th century, from Medieval Latin *paragraphus*;
- *Scan* (v) – dating from the 16th century, from Late Latin *scandere*;
- *Search* (v) – the 14th century, from old French *cherchier*, from Late Latin *circare*;
- *Text* (n) – the 14th century, from Medieval Latin *textus*;
- *Transfer* (n) – the 14th century, from Latin *transferre*;
- *Transmission* (n) – the 17th century, from Latin *transmission*.

If speaking about the translation of computer terms, it is worth mentioning that while translating them one can find different methods of doing that so, we can use direct translating procedures or indirect.

New words are coined in the language to give names to new objects or phenomena which become known to the people. This process is going on a considerable scale as shown by the necessity of publishing dictionaries of new words. With the English vocabulary constantly expanding, no dictionary can catch up with the new arrivals and give a more or less complete list of the new words. Moreover, there are numerous short-lived lexical units created ad hoc by the English-speaking people in the process of oral or written communication. Such words may never get in common use and will not be registered by the dictionaries, but they are well understood by the communicants since they are coined following the familiar structural and semantic model.

One of the most essential characteristics of the computer language is its dynamism. It is a domain that is in permanent transformation and this feature creates significant difficulties for a translation dealing with computer terminology. That's why, specialized dictionaries of computer terms provide an invaluable service to translators, and language learners.

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