

**M. Udodenko**  
*Research supervisor: O.S. Komar,*  
*Candidate of Philological Sciences, Associate Professor*  
*Pavlo Tychyna Uman State*  
*Pedagogical University*  
*Language tutor: O.S. Komar*

## **ENGLISH FOR TECHNOLOGY: TERMINOLOGY OF THE IT SPHERE**

We cannot imagine modern world without two things – the English language and computer technologies. Due to development of the technologies and international co-operation the need of qualified specialists with a high level of English increases. The language of the IT sphere may be called a new branch in linguistics. Huge amount of terms – it is not a professional language anymore, it is the reality of modern civilization. As we know, our future is in technologies, therefore, it is not surprising that there are not only phraseological dictionaries, the dictionaries of synonyms, antonyms and slang dictionaries, but also we can find the explanatory dictionaries of the IT-sphere. Most of these dictionaries are only available online, where they are not rare. However, it is not easy to find just a single website or link where all the terms are presented in a plain language. Another important moment is in the fact that each sphere of IT has its own set of terms and professionalisms, depending whether it is web-development (front-end or back-end), web-design, software development, QA or mobile application development [1,p.43]. This problem was researched by such scholars as S. Kuznetsov, E. Bokarev, R. Culbertson, C. Brown, G. Cobb, O. Jespersen, J. Peano and others. Terminology of the IT sphere is extremely rich and widely spoken, beside the basic terms such as *fault, error, bug, code, testing, matrix, interface*, etc., there should be mentioned the following:

### ► **ACCESSIBILITY**

*Basically, this is the ability of a website to be used by people with disabilities, including visually impaired visitors using screen readers, hearing impaired visitors using no sound, color blind people, or those with other disabilities [4].*

### ► **BACKLINKS**

*These are links from other sites back to your own [3].*

### ► **BACKEND**

*Backend refers to your website's database and functionality. Note: the 'backend' should not be confused with a back office, or the part of a website where you can log in and manage your content[4]*

## ► **BROWSER**

*Browser refers to the program a website visitor is using to view the web site. Examples include Safari, Firefox, Google Chrome, Opera, and Internet Explorer[2].*

## ► **FRONT END**

*The 'public face' of your website. This front end is what your users interact with when they visit your site[3].*

## ► **CACHE/CACHING**

*Cached files are those that are saved or copied (downloaded) by a web browser so that the next time that user visits the site, the page loads faster[4].*

## ► **DATABASE**

*The database stores the information collected and used by a website. For example, a WordPress website uses a database to store configuration information, user details as well as the content that you create[4].*

## ► **CLIENT**

*A software application that allows users to access and interact with content on the Internet[2].*

## ► **DIRECTORIES**

*A type of search engine where listings are gathered through human efforts, rather than by automated crawling of the web[3].*

## ► **DOMAIN**

*The domain is the name by which a website is identified. The domain is associated with an IP address[4].*

## ► **HTML**

*Stands for Hypertext Markup Language. It's the primary language used to write web pages[3].*

## ► **HTTP**

*Stands for HyperText Transfer Protocol. HTTP is a set of rules for transferring hypertext requests between a web browser and a web server [2].*

## ► **HYPERLINK**

*A hyperlink is a link from one web page to another, either on the same site or another one. Generally these are text or images, and are highlighted in some way (text is often underlined or put in a different color or font weight) [4].*

## ► **PLUG-IN**

*A plug-in is a bit of third party code that extends the capabilities of a website [3].*

## ► **A WIDGET**

*(Also **graphical control element or control**) is an element of interaction in a graphical user interface (GUI), such as a button or a scroll bar [4].*

The research of the programming language that consists not only of the commands, codes, but also of various English terms, is a long process that will not stop in the nearest future. The need for studying technical vocabulary of English is caused by the challenges the society is facing. Terms, professional jargon, slang – this is what the world of computer technologies is full of. So, the effective realization of experience and development in the modern society predetermines the investigation of various spheres of the usage of the English language.

### **LITERATURE**

1. Robert Culbertson, Chris Brown, Gary Cobb. Rapid testing. London: Pearson Education, 2002. – 394 p.

2. Amy E. Hissom-Daugherty Glossary of Website Design and SEO Vocabulary Terms [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа : <http://www.amyhissom.com/glossary.html>

3. Connet. – IT terminology [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: <http://www.consp.com/it-information-technology-terminology-dictionary>.

4. Cameron Chapman. Web Design Industry Jargon and Web Terms: Glossary and Resources [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: <https://www.smashingmagazine.com/2009/05/web-design-industry-jargon-glossary-and-resources>.