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THE USE OF THE LEXICO-SEMANTIC GROUP “CYBERSPACE” IN ORDER TO ESTABLISH THE PECULIARITIES OF LEGAL TERMS

The end of the twentieth century became for the whole world a period of intensification of dynamic processes of development, scientific research and discoveries, as well as intensification of integration processes in all spheres of life. This process has called “globalization”, which is already familiar today. Information, information flows, information networks, information banks, information technologies and information analytics are entering a new level. One of the greatest achievements of the last century is the emergence of a global information network on the Internet and cyberspace.

Cyberspace is, a technical term, used for electronic media of computer networks, thanks to which online communication takes place when two or more computers are connected. In the modern information world, this term has a very broad meaning, since it is associated with crimes committed using a computer as a tool. Despite this, the term "cyberspace" appeared only in 1982, apparently coined by William Gibson in his science fiction story "Burning Chrome". According to the Oxford English Dictionary (OED), cyberspace is treated as a virtual reality space; conditional environment, in which electronic communication takes place (through the Internet). The word "cyberspace" was formed as a result of the abbreviation of the word cybernetics, thereby connected with information and computer equipment. This word is considered to be extremely productive by linguists, since over a decade more than one hundred computer terms were formed, for example: cyberspace, cyberspeech, cybertrading, cyberworld, cyberculture, cyberbanking, cybercommerce, etc. [1, c. 55].

According to the international standard, cyberspace is a medium of existence, resulting from the interaction of people, software and services on the Internet, using technological devices and networks which they are connected, and which do not exist in the same physical form. Some states still define their concept. For example, the cyberspace of the United States is an area characterized by the ability to use electronic and electromagnetic means for storing, modifying, and exchanging data in network systems and related physical infrastructure. In the UK, cyberspace is all forms of digital network activity, including content and actions performed through digital networks. In addition, in Germany, cyberspace is explained as an information infrastructure that is accessible through the Internet beyond all territorial boundaries. According to official documents of the European Union, cyberspace is a virtual space in which electronic data of global personal computers circulate. [2, c. 62].

In general, in Ukraine there is no single concept of cyberspace. S. Gnatyuk, analyzing this concept and proposed the following general definition: cyberspace is a virtual space, which is the result of user interaction, software and hardware, network technologies (including the Internet) to support and manage transformation processes,

information (electronic information resources) for ensuring the information needs of society [3, c. 119].

Among the problems of the translation English terms into Ukrainian, the translation of legal terminology requires an early solution. Difficulties in the translation of terms denoting the legal concepts of the national terminological system of law and jurisprudence in a foreign language are mainly associated with interlingual terminological intervention. The general context and features of the use of terms, primarily computer, determine the features of their functioning as a legal term. Teaching English for law students is associated with the processing of legal terminology, among which a special place is occupied by terms related to computer activity and cybernetics. Since the terms of this lexico-semantic group have fallen into the Ukrainian language in English, the study of the peculiarities of their functioning in primary sources is one of the main tasks in mastering the English language in jurisprudence by students. First of all, it concerns the problem of cybercrime, the study of terminology, in which we offer an integrated approach related to contextual analysis, in particular, work on complete texts of thematically integrated issues of cybercrime.

To identify computer vocabulary the usage terminological connections and instructions. For example. While rapid technological development has provided large areas of new opportunities and potential sources of efficiency for organizations of all sizes, these new technologies also brought with them unprecedented threats. Cyber security, defined as the protection of systems, networks and data in cyberspace, is a critical issue for all enterprises. Students, when making a translation of a fragment, should take into account the general style of the text. [4, c. 158].

Another stage in the work on legal texts is the synthesis and general description of the terminology they have. This stage includes the definition of criteria for distinguishing legal terms, the definition of the functional and stylistic type of language, taking into account the compatibility of the term and its structure. For example, in this text fragment: Unauthorized access or hacking occurs when someone accesses your computer or device without permission. Hackers can access your cyberspace through weak protection, phishing, or malware. After hacking email, banking or social media accounts, they can change passwords that prevent access to accounts. Scammers often send messages, send you to send people to fake websites, or ask them to send money. To define terminological phrases, it is necessary to clarify their meaning, based on context and extra-linguistic knowledge. [4, c. 159]. In addition, this stage should allow us to expand the basic trends in the functioning of legal terminology in the field of cybercrime, in particular the use of the term "cyberspace". In our opinion, the mechanism of justifying and clarifying the term requires the use of supporting materials. For interpretation it is necessary to use explanatory dictionaries.

Thus, the study of legal terminology related to the lexical-semantic group "cyberspace" should be comprehensive, and the main teaching methods should be search and language. Specific methods that we propose to use, based on the work with the text and provide for reading, listening and analysis. The main objectives of the

search symbol is the choice of dates, their grouping and definition. The last step is to translate and compare English terms with Ukrainian ones and predict legally defined terminology to combat cybercrime.

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