

UNDERSTANDING THE FORMATION OF COMPUTER JARGONS AND FORMATION FROM TERMS TO SLANGS

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***Abstract:** The article deals with the phenomenon of the formation of jargon and slang expressions in the field of computer technology on the example of English and Russian languages. The main attention is paid to the peculiarities of formation and functioning English loanwords in our everyday life and in ICT.*

***Key words:** computer technology, formation of jargon, slang expressions, loanwords, English, Russian.*

In the second half of the 20th century and the beginning of the 21st, global connections and the expansion of language conflicts have become a characteristic feature of the struggle against humanity. More and more spreading the spread of communication such as cell phones, computers and the World Wide Web. The development of computer and technological technologies affects many language processes and, above all, the lexical system. A number of special plastic terms appeared, techniques and protocols applicable to this field of activity. The spread of technology has made knowledge of this terminology relevant for a wide range of non-professional users. However, along with professional vocabulary, which is characteristic of a rather narrow circle of computer specialists, there are words that can be distinguished into a separate group language - a sublanguage of users who are not professionals, but who successfully master and use computer technology. This article will consider the processes that take place in written and oral communication in the field of information and communication technologies. The material of the study was terminological texts, various dictionaries of terms, jargon and computer slang of Internet users, observations of the features of communication in specialized forums.

The study of these materials showed that the lexical units used in the field of information and communication technologies are rather heterogeneous. The features of their use depend on the scope, qualifications of specialists, belonging to certain professional or non-professional groups, the degree of computer technology proficiency, etc. Like any field of activity, ICT has a certain terminological system, which includes a number of thematic layers of vocabulary. As you know, the terms are specializing, restrictive designations characteristic of a certain sphere of objects, phenomena, their properties and relationships.

Unlike the words of general vocabulary, which are often polysemantic and carry an emotional coloring, the terms within the scope of application are unambiguous and devoid of expression²⁵. Within the concept of the term, professionalisms can be distinguished - words that are used a narrow circle of specialists in a certain context, these are a kind of “terms for their own”²⁶. They are not yet actually slang words, but they already carry a certain expressiveness. Professional jargon is a set of simplified words for concepts or terms that are used by people in a certain circle of occupations. It exists, among other things, among information technology specialists. In this, jargonisms are close to slangisms, which, however, have additional functions. A distinctive feature of slang is its secondary formation compared to jargon, since it draws its material, primarily from social group and socio-professional jargon. In Russian and Uzbek languages, the word "hacker" has rather a negative connotation, although the original meaning of the English term does not carry a negative connotation.

Jargon File, an English-language dictionary of computer jargon, gives the following definition of the word **hacker**: *“A person who takes pleasure in learning the details and details of programming and how to improve the capabilities of a computer system, as opposed to a user who is not interested in such details ... The term hacker also means belonging to a worldwide network community. The implication is that a*

²⁵ Лопатин В. В., Лопатина Л. Е. Русский толковый словарь: около 35 000 слов. Изд. 4-е. М.: Русский язык, 1997.

²⁶ Кожина, М.Н. Стилистика русского языка. М.: Просвещение, 1993.

*person who is called a hacker follows a certain hacker ethic. It is believed that other users or colleagues should call a person a hacker. Hackers are considered in some way the elite of the computer communities (by highly intelligent professionals)*²⁷

Actually, the whole culture of network communication was created by the first hackers and another group of users, which is commonly called "**geeks**". Initially, this is "a person who has chosen mastery instead of social implementation, a conformal concentration instead of conformism"²⁸. A geek is one who continuously improves his skills, especially technical ones, follows his imagination and does not follow official rules. Geeks usually show interest in everything new and unusual in the field technologies. Most geeks are ardent fans of computers and everything related to them, and they treat hackers with respect, but not all of them are hackers.

Usenet users sometimes used tripling of elements to form slang expressions, for example, the names of humorous group headings often had such an element. The first and formative example is the site name *alt.swedish.chef.bork.bork.bork* ([link to the Muppet Show](#)), which inspired the names of other sites: *comp.unix.internals.system.calls.brk.brk.brk*, *sci.physics.edward.teller.boom.boom.boom*, *alt.wesley.crusher.die.die.die*. These examples reflect the humor of hackers

They also often used a pun "to turn a common phrase or word into something more interesting"²⁹. As supporters of non-commercial software, the creators of the dictionary regularly referred to the name of well-known software companies and their applications: *Microsoft - Microsloth*, *Internet Explorer - Internet Exploiter*, *Microsoft Outlook - Microsoft Outhouse*, and also *Lotus Notes - Lotus Bloats*, *VB.Net - VB Nyet*. Affixation was widely used: *ferrous - ferrosity* by analogy with *generous - generosity*, often to form new words suffixes borrowed from Latin and French were used, for example -itude to form nouns *win - winnitude*, *loss - lossitude*,

²⁷ Raymond, Eric. "Jargon File: The New Hacker's Dictionary, ver. 4.3.3". URL: <http://catb.org/esr/jargon/>

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craft – craftitude, suffix –full for generalization, as in the example: “As soo as I have more than headfull ideas, I start writing it all down.”

In addition, the hackers believed that any noun could become a verb, and vice versa, that is, the conversion was also one of ways to replenish vocabulary units. For example, the transition from a noun to a verb: *"I'll mouse it up", "I'm grepping the files"*, and to form nouns from verbs: *hack - hachification, disgust - disgustitude, win - winnage*. But one of the most widely used methods has been the anthropomorphic metaphor. The conceptual metaphor of a computer is a person allows you to describe the operation and functioning of hardware and software, using vocabulary that characterizes the actions and life processes of a person. The activity of a computer is personified: it has a brain (brain - CPU), memory (memory), language (language), it can be infected with a virus and cured (to infect, to recover, a virus, an antivirus-test), he can die (to die), conflict (to fight), understand commands (to understand instructions), manage (to handle)³⁰.

Often in the process of jargon and slang formation, paronymy is used, which gives an expressive coloring to words, for example: *AutoCad - computer-aided design system - автозад, Basic - programming language - барсук, E-mail – electronic mail - емеля, мыло, Fedora Core - free branch GNU / Linux distribution Red Hot - Федориногоре, Half Life - computer game -Халва, Халява, Халфа, Shareware - shareware software -шаровары.*

CONCLUSION

Thus, word formation in computer jargon and slang has practically unlimited potential and the dynamics of its development is very high, since its scope is intensively developing with the improvement of computer and network technologies. Along with this, it should be noted that some words are quickly disappearing from use, which is typical for this area of slang and jargon as a whole.

³⁰ Молчанова Г.Г. Некоторые механизмы вариативной интерпретации действительности (эволюция метафоры – метафора эволюции?) // Вестник Московского университета. Серия «Лингвистика и межкультурная коммуникация», 2002. №2.

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