MODERN WORD FORMATION MODELS IN COMPUTER TERMINOLOGY

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ABSTRACT:

A computer, today, is a device accessible even to a novice user. The ease of use, the graphical user interface, however, did not make the computer a simpler machine from the inside.

Keywords: computer, computer slang, computer jargon, general literary language.

INTRODUCTION:

This topic is relevant in connection with the computerization of our society, which is proceeding at a very fast pace. More and more people use the computer in their professional activities, in school, at home and for entertainment.

The language of Internet users with simplified grammatical structures, abbreviations, so-called smilies, etc.

The main difference between computer slang and common jargon is its written form. Moreover, the written form of its existence dominates.

This brings a certain level of stability into his life and allows him to record with sufficient confidence the facts and phenomena associated with him. There are also attempts to codify a computer sublanguage by its carriers in the form of numerous dictionaries (the quality of these dictionaries from a linguistic point of view requires a separate discussion). Thus, there is (albeit in an insufficiently qualified version) standardization of the sublanguage under consideration, that is, a process that was previously noted in the literary language in the course of its formation on the basis of the national language.

The presence of a written form and codification determine the performance of a large number of linguistic functions by computer jargon, comparable to those of a literary language. [1]
Another important feature of computer slang, which distinguishes it from jargons and other social dialects, is the tendency towards polyfunctionality of its lexical units.

So, each newly emerging unit should serve as a proper "slang" function, narrowly understood as informal communication of carriers of this jargon, but on the other hand, it also serves their professional needs, that is, acts as professionalism. In addition, in many cases it claims, in the perspective of its use, to become an element of the lexical system of the general literary language. Currently, some of these units are perceived as neologisms, not jargon, since the literary language has no synonyms to denote the corresponding realities, having only their descriptive characteristics. [2]
Analysis of computer slang vocabulary has shown that the main way to replenish the dictionary in it is borrowing from the English language.

First of all, these are technicisms, which are in every possible way transformed in the Russian language. Word formation is carried out with the help of affixation, reduction and universalization. There are also

processes of word-formation Russification, transitions from the jargons of other professional groups, metaphorization and metonymization. Quite often, new words are formed due to partial homonymy with some common words. Abbreviation and language play are widespread on the Internet. [3]

Most often, finding themselves in a new borrowing linguistic environment, words undergo phonetic changes. As a rule, foreign words adapt to the requirements of a new phonetic environment, to new pronunciation norms. Only a few loan words in computer jargon have fully retained their pronunciation. These are words like:

• Bug (bug) - an error in the program;
• News (news) - message by e-mail;
• Loaf (button) - key;

Much more often in computer jargon, English words are borrowed using transliteration, i.e. transfer of the alphabetic image of the borrowed word. In this case, the English reading rules are usually ignored, and the word is reproduced in Russian letters based on the Latin alphabet or letters similar to English in outline. For example:

• Jamper - jumper;
• Shareware - harem pants.
• They have - UNIX - the name of the operating system;
• Error - Egor;
• User - user - user;
• Gamer - gamer - lover of computer games;
The transliterated words and stems can be changed, generating a comic effect based on phonetic similarity with the corresponding Russian words, for example:
• Durdos - (DR DOS) - the name of the operating system;
• Caster - (server) - file server (computer network node);
• Interpretator - Interpreter
• Pentium - Pentium

Researcher Smirnov F.O. suggests that the reason for the active playing with English expressions may be the desire of computer scientists to present the obviously complex realities of the computer world using simple and everyday vocabulary. This idea is suggested by the fact that many designations deliberately do not go beyond the reduced-everyday layer of vocabulary. For example, rope (cable), noodles (wires), vents (Windows), stick (joystick). This allows programmers, on the one hand, to flaunt their own competence, on the other - to talk about complex realities in simple language. [4]

Thus, the methods by which the lexical composition of computer jargon is replenished are extremely diverse and include almost all known word formation models.

It can be concluded that the processes occurring in the Russian language at the turn of the century, implement the flexibility and vitality of the modern language system. [5]

The life of the language is carried out in society. It creates conditions for certain changes and stimulates linguistic processes that lead to the satisfaction of their needs. Changes in the language are possible due to the possibilities of an internal nature inherent in it, which are revealed under the influence of an external, social "push". Consequently, the internal laws of the development of language can be "silent" for the time being, waiting for an external stimulus that will set in motion the entire system or its individual links.

In the current era of globalization, the protection of legal freedoms and the legitimate interests of women is very important. It is also becoming an urgent problem. [6]

In connection with the massive entry into the Russian language of words associated with the computer and the Internet, scientists note that the functions they perform are becoming wider and almost equated with the functions of the literary language. Thus, professional and highly

specialized slang outgrows its limits. The reason for this is that the computer has ceased to be a technique intended for scientists, and has moved into more active use by ordinary users.

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