

THE ROLE OF COMPUTER JARGON IN THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE SYSTEM

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ABSTRACT

The article discusses the influence of Internet slang on the modern Russian language, as well as the types and methods of forming slang on the Internet. Various opinions of scientists regarding this issue are considered, and what role do Internet slangs play, pollute or enrich the modern Russian language.

KEYWORDS: *Internet slang, slang, borrowings, metamorphisms, abbreviations*

INTRODUCTION

The 21st century is the century of technology and progress. Today we cannot imagine our life without phones, computers and other gadgets, as well as without the Internet information platform. In this network, we communicate, get a lot of new knowledge and information, exchange data, look for people, earn money, and much more. Therefore, it is not surprising that the Internet has left its mark on our language, creating its own Internet slang. At present, the Internet has become an integral part of life not only for young people, but for the entire population of the planet. It is impossible to meet a passer-by on the street who will say that he does not use this information platform or does not communicate through it. Many human psychology researchers have begun experimenting with volunteers who must spend a certain amount of time without social networks. As a result of such studies, the degree of depe

The Internet has become one of the most significant democratic achievements of the end of this century. The Internet in the XXI century has become an integral part of communication. [1]

The Internet is a global information environment, a huge amount of data of a different nature and intended for different purposes. Real-time communication, as a rule, is understood as such a process of information exchange, in which students have the opportunity to receive response messages with minimal delay. In general, the ultimate goal of any means of communication is the closest possible imitation of a normal conversation. It is an indisputable fact that the Internet today is the most colossal source of information known to humanity. But its capabilities, such as efficiency, speed and availability of communication between users at long and short distances, allow using the Internet not only as a tool for learning, but also as a tool for communication. Communication via the Internet can take place in various directions: communication of friends, communication of employees, communication for dating, etc. In all countries of the world, such an issue as the Internet addiction of society is now being considered. This is a very dangerous

psychological disease, especially exacerbated in adolescents. So, on the one hand, communication via the Internet is very dangerous. But on the other hand, the fast current time of events does not allow us to lag behind it: now with the help of the Internet we can communicate with the whole world, “go shopping”, visit art galleries, play various games. This means that the Internet is not so dangerous, it just takes time to leave the virtual world. [2]

One of the common ways, inherent in all jargon, standing next to a certain terminology, is the transformation of a term, as a rule, large in volume or difficult to pronounce.

This may include:

- Abbreviation (computer - computer, hard drive - screw, mac - poppy);
- univerbation (motherboard - mother (mother, motherboard, mother, uterus), inkjet printer - inkjet, keyboard - keyboard).

The “fathers” of these words can also be professional terms of English origin, which already have an equivalent in Russian: hard drive, hard disk, hard, heavy drive - hard drive (hard drive, hard drive), connect or join - to connect and to join (join), upgrade - to upgrade (improve), programmer - programmer (programmer), user - user (user), click or click - to click). The grammatical assimilation of some borrowings by the Russian language is accompanied by their derivational Russification. [3]

Some words come from the jargon of other professional groups, for example, motorists: kettle - a novice user, engine - the core, the "engine" of the program. The second meaning of the term engine is also semantically equivalent to the English analogue of engine - engine). Sometimes the computer itself is called a machine.

Another way - metaphorization - is widely used in almost all jargon systems. With its help, such words were organized as: pancake, blank, matrix - CD, herring - plastic packaging from recordable discs (usually for 10-100 discs), by analogy with the Soviet tin can for herring; rat, animal, pasyuk (Ukrainian) - mouse manipulator; resuscitator - a specialist or a set of special programs to “call out of a coma” a computer whose software is seriously damaged and which is not able to function normally. There are also verbal metaphors: demolish, kill - delete information from the disk; cut - write information to an optical disc (in this case, the cutter is a recording device). There are a number of synonyms associated with the process of disrupting the normal operation of a computer when it does not respond to any commands other than the reset button (an aphorism for seven troubles, one reset). In this case, they say about the computer that it hung, hung, got up, fell. The word "fell" also refers to the OS (Operating System) or other important software (Software), in the event of a failure of the normal operation of the program, as a result of which it is necessary to reinstall it, or in the event of a communication channel failure. Although the word "freeze" (there was a freeze, in case of a freeze) can now be excluded from jargon - it is officially used as a term.

The method of metonymy is found in the formation of jargon in the word "hardware" - in the meaning of "computer, physical components of the computer", "buttons" - in the meaning of "keyboard". But there are examples of phraseological units, the motivation of the meaning of which is more understandable to the dedicated: “blue screen of death” (Blue Screen of Death, the text of the Windows critical error message on a blue background), “three-finger combination”

(Ctrl-alt-delete - call the dispatcher tasks, in older systems, before Windows 98, - reboot the system), "tread on the loaves" (work on the keyboard, button - buttons). [4]

In computer slang there are words that do not have a semantic motivation. They are in relation to partial homonymy with some popular words: lazar - a laser printer; wax - VAX operating system; pentyukh - Pentium microprocessor; kwak, kwak - Quake game.

Along with the computer collapse, foreign terms, abbreviations, most often untranslatable, got into people's speech.

A feature (from English Feature) is some feature, a function of something. For example, there are mice with and without a scroll wheel. So the wheel is a feature. There are wireless mice. This is also a feature. This word is most often used to describe the features of programs, although real Internet users see features in all areas of human activity. Flash or Flash (Flash): a) technology for transferring images, animations, interactive pictures; b) Flash memory. Such memory stores data when the power is off, consuming little power. Commonly used in digital cameras, mobile computers and digital music players. Daylap (Dial-Up) - connection with a provider via a regular telephone line using a modem. Baud (Bod) - a unit of measurement of the speed of information transfer. indene of people on phones and other gadgets is revealed, which is shocking. [5]

One of the important tasks of linguistics is to find out how people use language in the process of communication. The use of language depends mainly on the situation of communication, on the specific conditions in which it takes place. Another important parameter of the situation is the nature of the relationship between the partners. Parameters such as the time and place of communication are also of great importance.

In the last decade, communication on the Internet has been especially popular among people of all ages, and especially young people. In our age of global computer technology, this type of communication has become extremely diverse and has both certain advantages and disadvantages. Internet communication as a type of communication was formed not so long ago, but, despite this, it has characteristic features that distinguish it from other types of communication. First of all, this is the language that partners use during communication.

In the modern language situation, one cannot fail to note the strengthening role of Internet slang. Experts objectively talk about the unique semantic possibilities of the modern lexicon of Russian literature, which can include Internet slang.

The emergence of information technology, and especially the emergence of the Internet, has led to certain changes in the language serving this area. Moreover, these language changes are so large-scale and global that some linguists are already talking about the emergence of a network or electronic language, especially in relation to the English-speaking community. Therefore, at the moment, a comprehensive study of the linguistic aspects of electronic communication is necessary. Global networks have become part of the lives of millions of people who have received free, intuitive, and most importantly independent access to the ocean of knowledge accumulated around the world, who have gained the opportunity to communicate with people living in different countries on different continents.

Gradually, some untranslatable words experienced some kind of transformation: e-mail became "soap", and Pentium - "petty", Windows is now called Winda, vents (Windows is translated

from English as “windows”, hence the name “windows”). Simultaneously with the jargon of programmers, a specific slang of people who are fond of technology, including computing, began to form.

Thus, we can note that when a new word is introduced, the concept remains unchanged, but the part of speech may change.

The phenomenon lies in the fact that the content of the concept is not lost from this.

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