

Reasons And Ways of Computer Slang and Jargon Formations

Shamieva Nargiza Abdusattarovna
MKLT-2. 2-year MA, UzSWLU

Abstract: This article is analyzed that computer jargon is considered as an independent (but not isolated) lexical sub-language subsystem, as a special social dialect. The lexico-semantic relations within the jargon and the ways of its word production are analyzed, taking into account active general language processes. The vocabulary of the so-called "professional" part of computer jargon is supplemented, its thematic groups are distinguished and the features of their connotations are analyzed.

Key words: social dialect, jargon, computer slang, lexical sub- language

The first reason for such a rapid emergence of new words in computer slang is, of course, the rapid, “jumping” development of computer technologies themselves.

If you look at the numerous magazines that cover the latest computer technology market, we will see that more or less significant developments appear almost every week. In addition, in the conditions of such a technological revolution, each new phenomenon in this area should receive its verbal designation, its name. Moreover, since almost all of them (with rare exceptions) appear in America, they naturally receive it in English. When, after some time, these developments become known in other countries, then for the vast majority of them, of course, there is no equivalent in the Russian or Uzbek languages. Therefore, Russian or Uzbek specialists have to use original terms. There is a so-called filling of cultural gaps with the help of English terms. Thus, English names fill the Russian and Uzbek languages more and more. The absence in the Russian or Uzbek languages of a sufficiently standardized terminology in this area, a significant number of branded and advertising terms, has led to a tendency to the emergence of such a large number of computer slang¹.

Many of the existing professional terms are quite cumbersome and inconvenient in everyday use. There is a strong tendency to shorten, simplify words. For example, one of the most frequently used terms is 'motherboard', it has such a correspondence in Russian as “материнская плата” and in Uzbek as “anakart”. In slang of Russian language, this word corresponds to “мамка” or “матрешка”. Alternatively, another example: 'CD-ROM Drive' is translated into Russian as “накопитель на лазерных дисках” and in Uzbek as “lazer disk drayveri”, in Russian slang it has the equivalents of “сидюк”, “сидюшник”. The following sentence contains words illustrating the trend towards reduction: “Компы бывают двух видов - бимы и маки” (Персональные компьютеры бывают двух видов - IBM-совместимые и Macintosh). People working with computer technology in our country are quite young, mostly under forty years old. In this regard, again, there is a desire to dilute these terms with humor, to add their own emotional coloring, an element of ease. Suffice it to recall the “floppover” (disk drive) or “trampled” (compressed by the archiver program). Recently, there has also been a craze for young people in computer games. This again served as a powerful source of new words. Various words have appeared for certain concepts, these include “аркада”, “бродилка”, “босс” (in the meaning of the most important enemy in the game), “думер” (person playing 'DOOM' game), “квакать”(playing the game “Quake”)

It should also be noted that most non-professional users do not have a sufficient level of English. However, one way or another, they still have to use the new English terminology, and often there is a misreading of the English word and the words that arise in this way sometimes firmly settle in their vocabulary. Therefore, for example, from a misreading of the message “NO CARRIER”, an expression appeared in slang: “НО КАРЬЕР”, both mean no connection when communicating via modem.²

There are several different ways to form jargon:

¹ Косцинский К., Существует ли проблема жаргона?; «Вопросы литературы», 1968, №5

² Земская Е. А. Словообразование как деятельность. - М.: Наука, 1992.

1) A very common way (inherent in all jargons that stand next to a certain terminology) is the transformation of some term, usually large in volume or difficult to pronounce.

a) abbreviation (for example: компьютер – комп, винчестер – винт, макинтош – мак).

b) univerbation - merging a combination of words into one word (for example: материнская плата – мать, стратегическая игра – стратегия, ролевая игра – ролевик, струйный принтер – струйник).

2) As in the professional language of computer scientists, there are many English borrowings in the jargon. Often these are borrowings from English computer jargon.

For example: word “геймер” - from English jargon gamer (professional player in computer games);

3) The “fathers” of jargon can also be professional terms of English origin, which already have an equivalent in Russian: хард драйв, хард диск, тяжелый драйв – hard drive (жесткий диск, винчестер), коннектиться – to connect (присоединяться), апгрейдить – to upgrade (усовершенствовать), programmer – программист (программист), user – юзер (пользователь), to click – кликать или щёлкать. The grammatical assimilation of some borrowings by the Russian language is accompanied by their derivational Russification. Zip (программа архивации) - зиповать, зазипованный, зиповский; user (в переводе – пользователь) – юзер, юзерский.

Interestingly, there is also the opposite phenomenon. A jargon synonymous with the term appears, formed from a word that has long been entrenched in the Russian language: vents - a contemptuous name for the Windows operating system.

4) Borrowings, however, are by no means the only source of replenishment of the lexicon of a given lexical system. Some words come from the jargon of other professional groups, such as motorists: чайник (начинающий пользователь), движок (ядро, “двигатель” программы; это слово еще и семантически эквивалентно английскому аналогу engine - двигатель). Sometimes the processor of a computer is called a motor, and the computer itself is called a machine.³

The word “глюк” and the word-formation series from it - widely used in youth jargon, here receives the meaning of "unforeseen errors in the program or incorrect operation of the equipment." For example: “У меня принтер глючит”, “Windows 98 – довольно глюченный продукт”.

5) A very productive method of metaphorization, which is widely used in all jargon systems. With it, words such as:

блин – компакт-диск (old one),

крыса – мышь,

реаниматор (resuscitator) – a specialist or a set of special programs to “call out of a coma” a computer whose software is seriously damaged and it is not able to function normally (специалист или набор специальных программ по “вызову из комы” компьютера, программное обеспечение которого серьезно повреждено, и он не в состоянии нормально функционировать);

numerous verbal metaphors:

тормозить – крайне медленная работа программы или компьютера,

сносить, резать или убивать - удалять информацию с диска⁴.

An interesting number of synonyms are associated with the process of disrupting the normal operation of the computer, when it does not respond to any commands other than the reset button. They say about such a computer, then it hung, hung, got up, fell, collapsed. Although the word “зависание” (there was a freeze, in case of a freeze) can now be excluded from jargon, it is officially used as a term. This is not the only example of the presence of synonyms in the jargon vocabulary.

Jargon exists not only in oral speech, not only in numerous electronic documents, letters and virtual conferences, they can also be found in print, they often come across in reputable computer publications.

Conclusion

Computer jargon is an actively developing dynamic system (due to the unusually rapid progress of computer technology). This is one of the ways of penetration into the Russian or Uzbek languages of Anglicisms (sometimes completely unjustified). Many words from computer jargon are moving into official

³ Лихолитов П.В. Компьютерный жаргон.

⁴ Словарь компьютерного жаргона (<http://mirslovarei.com>)

terminology. Jargon exists not only in oral speech, not only in numerous electronic documents, letters and virtual conferences, they can also be found in print, they often come across in reputable computer publications. A significant component of the vocabulary, which is distinguished by colloquial, rudely colloquial coloring, expressiveness, characteristic of youth slang, indicates that there are many young people among computer scientists.

Literature:

- 1) Косцинский К., Существует ли проблема жаргона?; «Вопросы литературы», 1968, №5
- 2) Земская Е. А. Словообразование как деятельность. - М.: Наука, 1992.
- 3) Лихолитов П.В. Компьютерный жаргон.
- 4) Словарь компьютерного жаргона (<http://mirslouvrei.com>)