



Content of Computer Lexis of the Russian Language in Context of Using in Speech

Sirazetdinova Liliya Alimjonovna

Senior teacher of the department of the Russian language and literature, Andijan state university

Abstract: *The article analyzes the content of computer lexis in context of semantics, used in oral speech. The sources of enriching are considered, the main stages of the development of computer vocabulary are described. The processes of transition of common words into terms, as well as the transition of words from slang to the category of professional or ordinary, are especially highlighted.*

Keywords: *computer lexis, terminologyzation, jargonisms, slang words, professionalisms.*

Computer vocabulary is heterogeneous in its composition. It presents a variety of semantic groups:

- ✓ the device and functioning of the computer (processor, RAM, driver);
- ✓ Internet (web page, network protocol, server, domain);
- ✓ work with a computer (copying, saving, reloading, connecting);
- ✓ signs and properties, values (bit, byte, megabyte, pixel).

In addition, this vocabulary is divided into 2 large groups in terms of stylistic affiliation:

- 1) literary, to which the terminology refers;
- 2) non-literary - computer professionalism and jargon. The vocabulary of each group has its own sphere of use and performs various functions.

The introduction of computer technology and the computerization of all spheres of our life have led to a rapid replenishment of the lexical composition of the modern Russian language, it is the development of computer technology that has become the main source of those changes in the Russian language at the lexical level that have occurred over the past decades. A. I. Pichkur, studying the speech of Internet users, writes: "The main task of researchers in the communicative sphere of the Internet was to identify the essence of computer communication: you can talk about it as a professional language, but it is possible to define it as professional jargon, "code speech".

At the beginning of its appearance, terms in the field of computer vocabulary were used only by professionals, mainly programmers. But gradually this vocabulary entered everyday life, into the speech of ordinary Internet users who want to join the emerging digital society.

The basis of computer vocabulary is made up of special words that are used by everyone who deals with a computer, and its periphery is lexical groups, units that are relevant to users of the Internet, computer games, multimedia, etc.

However, often the words that were used as terms become commonly used.

It so happened historically that the basis of computer vocabulary is English, because the first computers appeared in the USA, and the software supported only English. Thus, the vast majority of computer vocabulary words are of English origin.



There are three stages in the process of computer vocabulary formation.

The first stage is, first of all, active borrowing from a foreign language, while some of the words are not adapted, that is, their pronunciation remains unchanged, as in the donor language, and the other is adapted to the morphological system of the Russian language, thus acquiring the categories of gender, case, numbers (internet, chat, hacker).

The second stage is associated with the development of its own Russian terminology, which leads to the appearance of parallel names for the same phenomena, processes, some of which are borrowings from the English language, and others are Russian names, for example, a printer and a printing device. As a result, systemic relations arise in the lexical composition of the language, in particular, synonymy, for example: distance, online (learning); network, virtual (communication); polysemy, antonymy.

Undoubtedly, in percentage terms, words that originate from the Russian language make up a very small number compared to words of English origin. Here are some of them: *память, ссылка, вставка, зависание*.

Foreign words, falling on new ground, are exposed to the influence of the recipient language and are involved in active word-formation processes. Internet users are representatives of different age categories, but the most active part of it is the younger generation, and it was in this environment that Internet slang was born, which is an emotionally colored vocabulary, jargon formed from special words, or rather the terms of the English language. The decrease in the stylistic component is a characteristic feature of the third stage in the development of computer vocabulary. A large number of words at that moment appeared as a result of truncation: *винт* or *винч* - hard drive; *Интернет* - Internet, *комп* - computer; *прога* - program; *сабж* - subj., short for English subject topic of conversation, usually on a forum; what is indicated in the subject field of the message.

Computer vocabulary is replenished not only because of borrowings. Some words appear as a result of the transition from other jargons, for example: *чайник* - an inexperienced user, a person who does not have sufficient computer skills. The term originated in motorist jargon, where it refers to an inexperienced driver. The jargon «*макрушник*» (a programmer using the macro assembler programming language) is from criminal slang, in which the word «*макрушник*» means "murderer". In urban folklore, a car is called a «*тачка*», and in computer jargon, this word has acquired the meaning of "computer".

Some computer words were formed as a result of terminology - the process of transition of commonly used words into terms: *корзина, мышь, паутина, окно*.

For example: *Ирка* "a program for public interactive communication on the network", motivated by English. IRC (Internet Relay Chat), *Аська* - "a program for private interactive communication on the network", motivated by English. ICQ (I seek you), *скачивать, сливать* (corresponds to English download) "transfer information from the network to computer." In addition, many periodicals, especially those devoted to the description of computer games, contain a large number of slang words, from here they move into serious scientific journals.

In conclusion, I would like to note that computer vocabulary is a dynamically developing phenomenon of the modern Russian language. The flow of new words in this area is growing, which is natural in the transition to a digital society. Thus, the recognition of the fact of the penetration of computer vocabulary into the Russian literary language requires its comprehensive and thorough study.



References

1. Ivanov L.Yu. The impact of new information technologies on the Russian language: system-linguistic and cultural-speech problems. Dictionary and culture of Russian speech. To the 100th anniversary of the birth of S.I. Ozhegov. M. 2001.- 216 p.
2. Krysin L.P. Explanatory dictionary of foreign words. 2nd ed. - M.: Rus. lang., 2000. - 856 p.
3. Pichkur A. I. Computer jargon "Usertalk" as a linguistic phenomenon. Language and culture (studies in Germanic philology): Sat. scientific Art. - Samara: Publishing House of Samara University, 1999.-255 p.
4. Sheigal E. I. Computer jargon as a linguistic and cultural phenomenon. Linguistic personality: cultural concepts: Sat. scientific tr. -Volgograd, Arkhangelsk: Ed. Change, 1996. - 460 p.