mately, the development of this direction, perhaps, will follow the path of constant clarification of the structure of a foreign language word of lexical borrowing, which today is no longer reduced to a simple list of borrowings presented in the language. At the same time, a different understanding of morphology and word formation in relation to borrowings inevitably leads to a discussion, for example, about which units a foreign language lexical borrowed unit is formed from and whether it contains, in particular, simple, derived or complex words. Questions about whether affix morphemes are included in the basis of the borrowed vocabulary are also discussed. Currently, there are also discussions in foreign linguistics that prefixes and suffixes should also be represented in dictionaries, as other independent foreign-language lexemes are represented in them. The answers to these and other similar questions are important, because the definition of various morphological processes depends on the analysis of which elements they carry out - morphemes or whole borrowed words, real statements or syntactic constructions of varying complexity used in the corresponding linguocultural situation.

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УДК 811

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Structural and semantic features of modern computer terminology (on the material of the English language)

Компьютерный сленг – это лингвистическое явление, которое стало объектом для изучения многих исследователей, в связи со своим обширным употреблением не только специалистами программного обеспечения, но и многочисленными пользователями компьютеров. Специфический язык киберкоммуникации характеризуется рядом особенностей, выделяемых согласно различным критериям. Тем не менее такая форма общения посредством сети Интернет постоянно пополняется новыми лексическими единицами и являются до конца неясными для большинства пользователей глобальной сети.

Computer slang is a linguistic phenomenon that has become an object of study for many researchers, due to its extensive use not only by software specialists, but also by numerous computer users. The specific language of cyber communication is characterized by a number of features, distinguished according to various criteria. Nevertheless, this form of communication via the Internet is constantly replenished with new lexical units and are completely unclear for most users of the global network.

The indisputable fact is that the Internet today is the most colossal source of information that mankind has known. But its capabilities, such as speed and accessibility of communication between users at long and short distances, allow you to use the Internet not only as a tool for learning, but also as a tool for communication. Computer linguistics took shape as a special scientific direction in the 1960s. Since the adjective computational in Russian can also be translated as "computational", the term "computational linguistics" is also encountered in the literature, but in domestic science it acquires a narrower meaning, approaching the concept of "quantitative linguistics".

Recently, many new means and communication channels have appeared in our lives. It is logical that with a change in the way texts are transmitted, the language component has also changed [1, p. 60].

Slang developed by Internet users is moving into common vocabulary. It is possible that we are talking about the formation of a new style – the style of Internet communication - which is not only a specific feature of the Internet community, but also seriously affects the speech behavior of the whole society as a whole [2, p. 50].

When communicating on the Internet, we often encounter network English in the field of communication. "Weblish" was invented by earlier Internet users as a new convenient way to communicate with each other. Expressions are abbreviated, and words are transcribed (only spoken letters remain). At the moment, "Weblish" is especially popular in Britain and America in various forums, chats, for correspondence by email, etc.

The main structural features of multicomponent slang terms and phrases in English-language computer terminology are:

1. Terminological phrases consisting of nouns: image recognition – распознавание изображений; data base management system – система управления базами данных; soft ware bugs – ошибки ПО, баги; computer graphics – компьютерная графика; web content – содержимое глобальной гипертекстовой системы WWW, содержимое «всемирной паутины»;

2. Terminological phrases consisting of adjectives and nouns: artificial intelligence – искусственный интеллект; neural network – нейронная сеть; biological

computation – биологические вычисления; mobile wireless network – мобильная беспроводная сеть.

3. Terminological phrases consisting of participles and nouns: touch screen – optimized interface – сенсорный интерфейс; memory-mapped file – отображаемый в память файл; distributed back bone network – сеть с распределенной магистралью; shared network directory – совместно используемый сетевой каталог.

4. Terminological phrases consisting of participles, adjectives, and nouns: embedded personal computer – встроенный персональный компьютер; distributed adapt iverouting – распределенная адаптивная трассировка;

5. Terminological phrases consisting of adverbs, participles, and nouns: dynamical controlled trees – динамически управляемые деревья; tight lycoupled applications – тесно связанные приложения; privately owned network – частная сеть; centrally shared data base – централизованная база данных коллективного пользования.

6. Terminological word-combinations consisting of verb-based nouns: shared folders accessing – доступ к совместно используемым папкам; cluster sampling – групповая выборка; run-time monitoring – мониторинг исполнения задач ОС; high level processing – высокоуровневая обработка.

7. Terminological phrases with numerals: 5G technology – технологии пятого поколения; 3D computer graphics – трехмерная компьютерная графика; 2D rendering technique – двухмерная техника изображения; 4-bit color – цветопередача с разрешением 4 бита на пиксел, 6 – digit readout – 6-разрядная цифровая индикация.

8. Terminological phrases that include abbreviations: TC Protocol – протокол управления передачей; VAX computer – миникомпьютер; VAX, I/Devices – устройства ввода/вывода.

9. Terminological phrases connected by a hyphen: per-digit information transmission rate – скорость передачи информации, отнесенная к одной цифре; per-pixel shading – попиксельное создание теней; high-speed digital flow – высокоскоростной цифровой поток.

10. Terminological phrases with a preposition: peer-to – peer file sharing application – приложение для однорангового совместного доступа к файлам; point-to-point data transmission – передача данных позиционирования; point-of-use access – адресный доступ; pixel-by-pixel processing – поэлементная обработка изображений.

Interactive communication often omits service words that do not have their own lexical meaning, such as auxiliary verbs (interrogative and negative sentences) and articles. In addition, often the direct word order is preserved in interrogative sentences instead of the reverse.

The Internet language includes spoken language, the language of consonances, pictograms and abbreviations [3, p. 155].

• The language of consonances is simple, the names of some numbers and letters are consonant with the words, and they are written faster: "to" – 2, "for" – 4, "..ate .." – 8, "than .." – 10.

• It should be noted that the abbreviation can be various parts of speech: nouns, adverbs, prepositions, interrogative words, etc. Moreover, in this case, not only the letters of the English alphabet (lowercase and uppercase) are used, but also numerals and symbols.

Abbreviations. In electronic communication, a beginner may not understand abbreviations and words. That understand this, let's talk about the most commonly used network terms and jargon: INET = инет (Интернет), AKA (also known as) = ака (известный, также, как), PLS = плз, плиз (пожалуйста), ICQ = аська, ицка (программа-пейджер), PROG = прога (программа), RL = реал (реальная жизнь, не виртуал), LOL (laughing out loud) = лол («громкий смех»), SPAM = спам (непрошеная рекламная почта). A special group includes intentional English-language bullying words using numbers and letters in sound – U (you), SUM1 (someone) [4].

These are just a few examples of computer newspeak, a certain part of them have already acquired official status, the rest are used at the slang level. But the formation of such words continues both in foreign and in Russian [5, p. 221].

There are some acronyms in computer terminology: 2F4U – Too fast for you, AFAIK – As far as I know; AFK – Away from Keyboard; BTT – Back to Topic; CYS – Check your Setting; EOBO – End of Business Day, EOD – End of Discussion; EOM – End of Message; NRN – No Reply Necessary;OT – Off Topic; OTOH – On the other hand; SFLR – Sorry for late Reply.

The computer language is a new object for the study of linguists, therefore the existing approaches to its study are ambiguous. In order to highlight certain features and peculiarities of the language of users of the global network, it is necessary to study it in the context of such specific tools for communication on the site as forums, chats, conferences.

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