# Formation and Development of Computer and Internet Jargons

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Abstract:     The research paper investigates the linguistic particularities of computer and Internet jargon and the progression of their establishment. Terminology of every language is established by the formation of terms based on the lexical fund of the chosen language, changes in the lexical denotative meaning of a word, borrowing of phrases from other languages, formation of combinations on the basis of the rules of the given language, is formed by borrowing a term available in other languages, which is characteristic of professionalisms, and, steadily increasing its stylistic rank, becomes first professionalisms and then 'jargonisms'. In this case, the most appropriate variant of transformation of the term into jargon is chosen.

## 1 INTRODUCTION

Recently, there has been much research in linguistics on computer and Internet terminology. The development of the computer and the Internet system is related to the assimilation of knowledge based on obtaining information related to fundamental changes taking place in society. The expression of any ongoing process in a community is primarily reflected in vocabulary or becomes manifest through transformations of particular expressions.

If any terms are considered from a linguistic point of view, the existing technical terms of each language form one of the terminological systems of this language. In particular, computer and Internet terms are part of the scientific and technical terminological system in English and Uzbek languages and are considered as the newest developing field terms. Linguists recognize that the development of social computer and Internet terms is going in two directions:

First of all, the emergence of many new concepts for expressing subjects and events in the computer and Internet network is causing the creation of a terminological lexicon used by industry experts.

Second, the number of users of the World Wide Web is also increasing, creating their language by using their own lexicon and word-building tools to communicate on the Internet. Certainly, the sociative character of digital language varies from the lexical structure of the Internet and has its own characteristics.

## 2 LITERATURE REVIEW AND METHODOLOGY

The advancement of computer and Internet technologies, as in other spheres related to humankind, affects the emergence of new vocabulary in the language. The advancement of computer and Internet technologies, as well as the advancement of

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other people-related spheres, influences the occurrence of new lexical items in the language. According to Bakhtin M.M., "... people's activities in all fields are related to the use of language", the computer and Internet fields are no exception to this, of course.

D. Saidkadirova: "The world computer network collects unlimited information and data. The Internet is a repository of diverse information. To use this information, it is enough to have access to the repository. It is this opportunity that attracts Internet users," he believes. In fact, in terms of its importance and influence on the development of world civilization and scientific and technical progress, our Internet age has become a symbol of the information society.

This article reflects the experience of a comprehensive systematic and phenomenological study of computer and Internet jargon, which is now widely recognized as an important tool and subject. One of the distinctive features of computer and Internet terminology is the emergence of computer jargon specific to their users. After all, special vocabulary is used only in the speech of representatives of the field and is understandable to them. The terminological lexicon is related to the general literary language, which gives it the means to name new concepts and defines the means of making practical terms. Professional slang, like general literary language, in turn, is enriched by using the terminological lexicon for non-specific purposes. The special lexicon has its limits of application to the professional activities of people, that is, to a certain field, and the special lexicon includes all lexical tools.

It is necessary to mention that professional vocabulary occupies a special place in the language stratum. On the one hand, it reflects the special terminology of the corresponding field, and on the other hand, it is actively used in everyday common language, because computers and the Internet have become two integral components of everyday life. It is known that the appearance of this "special language", in our opinion, is determined by the following circumstances:

- "Isolation of professional apparatus" and specialization.
- Strengthening the role of the subjective factor.
- The need to transfer new knowledge based on figurative and expressive phrases transforming scientific experience into everyday experience.

From jargons, professional simple language is distinguished by "less frequent use of units with a clearly manifested negative connotation".

The following types are distinguished among professionalisms:

1) Original professionalisms.
2) Communicative professionalisms.

The first category represents special mechanism of knowledge in the activity of subject-practical process, the second category is designed as practice oriented (for instance, to give stylistic colour for the purpose of speech economy, etc.).

Most idioms are created using metaphorical or metonymic transference. Therefore, unlike terms, they are "characterized by ambiguity and semantic ambiguity". Professionalisms of the first type can have a normative character and remain part of the term system.

It is worth noting that there are different interpretations of the relationship between the term and professionalism, that is, from analogy to comparison to contrast. In comparison, limitation in application and emotional colouring are the main criteria. Emotional colouring reaches the highest level in professional jargons. Such units are formed as a result of the weak connection with the terms and the re-synthesis of the meanings of the words related to the common colloquialism.

Professionalisms and professional jargons are distinguished in modern terminology. In jargons, unlike professionalisms, the evaluative component prevails over the informational component. However, the classification criteria of the mentioned professional units are still controversial. In this case, the determination of imageability and evaluation component is related to the emotions of a concrete subject.

Barkhudarov notes that determining the difference between professionalism and jargons is a complicated matter. "... of course, it is very difficult to draw a clear line between the content of the vocabulary, these differences are so insignificant in some cases that sometimes the difference itself seems unnecessary. However, the absence of an absolute criterion for determining whether a word belongs to a certain group does not mean denying existing differences".

In our opinion, professional jargon is a lexicon specific to a profession or an activity, and computer and Internet jargon has become a person (professional programmer and some people) who has become a person (professional programmer and some made up of the unique vocabulary of users). The core role of slang is to represent belonging to a fairly independent

social group with the help of specific words, forms as well as idioms. Sometimes the term "slang" is also used to refer to garbled, misspoken speech. It is a conventional language, understandable only in a certain environment, it contains many artificial and sometimes conventional words and expressions. "JARGON is the speech of a social group rich in words and phrases unique to this group and incomprehensible to other people (for example, actors' speech, sea speech)".

Jargon is generally accessible in interpersonal or occupational group communication, distinguishing it from literary language because of the generation of words and sentences. M. Mirtojiev states the following in this regard: "Jargon is the term used for one's class and the opposite class according to the stratification in the community. For example, terms such as aslzoda, oqsuyak, yalangoyoq, qoracha, khoja, janob, hazrat oliy can be shown"; "Argo is a term used by representatives of a certain field and kept secret for others. For example, in the argo of thieves, money is mud, the person who stole his things is a letter, etc.".

## 3 DISCUSSIONS AND RESULTS

D.N. Satimova gives the following opinion about jargon: "Jargon is a word whose use is limited to a profession or other narrow social group, has a lexical meaning from general to special, and refers to the tastes and requirements of the profession or class representatives in the speech of the group it serves only. Words and expressions are characteristic of oral speech, which means different concepts. G'. H. In Rahimov's scientific study "Sociolinguistic features of British and American slang", general slangs is contrasted with special slangs: "...in both cases, certain layers of colloquial lexicon and phraseology are understood".

Jargon is only the language of a social group with its own artificial and sometimes conditional words and expressions, and it is a type of social speech that differs from the national language by its own lexicon and phraseology. It is known that each language has its own special lexicon; one of its main features is the limited range of use. Special vocabulary is used only in the speech of representatives of the field and is understandable to them. For example, concepts related to the Internet and the computer field: жавон, кўз, сичқонча, қути, юзер, қароқчи, etc.

First of all, these words serve for the communication of people of the same profession, that is, programmers, and computer users for a certain purpose. In this case, they are used as synonyms of English occupational terms, differing in their emotional colouring.

"Computer slang" is the words used by people who have direct contact with computers, in everyday life, they replace the lexicon of the profession and have a colloquial, sometimes formal, rough colouring.

Secondly, computer slang is distinguished only by its "relevance" to the realities of the computer world. The studied slang names are unique to this world and thus they are distinguished from others.

Thirdly, vulgar words are not lacking in such a lexicon. When working with PC slang, it should be remembered that these words are used for communication between people of the same profession, i.e., programmers or computer users for some purposes. In this case, they are used synonymously with special terminology, according to emotional colouring. Slang names belong only to this world, so if they are separated from everything else, they often become incomprehensible to the uninitiated. Computer scientists have a feeling of being part of a limited society because they use such a special language.

According to Skrebnev, the single distinction between professionalisms and jargonizes is that professionalisms are informal phrases in a particular field while jargonizes are merely developed by and popular among the individuals who are part of a specific field, however, their relevance refers to everyday life, not to the professional sphere. It is evident from the previous definition that computer slang also emerges in the language of people who have no direct relation to the sphere of computer activity, i.e., it is the language of ordinary computer and Internet users, which they use because they know them or as a means of communication. Professionals in this field - computer specialists, system administrators, hackers, gamers, etc. create and use professional jargon that allows them to differentiate themselves from the surrounding world.

Professional jargon is formed as a result of grouping people into social groups based on their professional characteristics. One of the reasons for the emergence of professional jargon is "the separation and specialization of the conceptual professional apparatus, the strengthening of the role of the subjective factor; the need to create and transfer new knowledge; transfer of scientific experience to ordinary household experience".

Internet slang has the following characteristic sign:

on the one hand, it has signs of computer jargon.

On the other hand, it has the characteristics of network slang as a special type of written speech.

"In this, Internet slang can be seen as a specific sociolect with general slang (inter-slangs) signs, which can be used not only in Internet communication, but also in oral speech".

According to a number of scholars, all the different ways of creating Internet slang serve "to adapt English slang to its conditions and make it suitable for constant use". Some of them even believe that Anglicism plays a major role in the creation of Internet slang.

The developed content of its jargon distinguishes the computer lexical system, and its elements enter into relations of homonymy, antonymy and polysemy with each other, forming nests and chains of word formation. English slang has a complex structure, which is related to the primary function of slang formation. The development of the computer lexicon (slang) and its interaction with other lexical subsystems of the national language takes place. The formation of computer and Internet jargon is carried out using various methods. One of them is phonetic processing (CD-ROM - sidka, winchester - screw) in order to convert the English word into a word that is easy to pronounce.

E. Begmatov emphasizes that calking is a complex process of its own, and notes that three phenomena are mainly observed in this method:

- Participation in a foreign language.
- Participation of own element.
- Participation of a foreign language element.

The essence of the first phenomenon is that the target material is a foreign language phenomenon. The second phenomenon is sintering based on the potential of the other material's own layer. The third phenomenon is the rendering of foreign material with words of another language (that is, copying a Russian word with words that are actually Arabic or Persian in Uzbek). D. Kadirbekova believes: "According to the opinion that kalka is close to the phenomenon of word formation, it can be called a word formation phenomenon due to the formation of a new word expressing a new meaning in kalkalash.

Uzbek computer jargon is formed in different ways:

1. Phonetic processing of the English word in order to spell it and turn the initial word into a word convenient for pronunciation (CD-Rom - сидюшка, , vintchester - винт, adminstrator - админ, flash xotira - флешка, ROM (Random access memory)-Romka, programma - прога, клавиатура - клава, Demo -

демка, game over - гамовер , bug - баг, hard drive - хард диск драйв, device - дивайс, noob - нуб) , etc.

2. Search for a word similar to the English and Russian words in terms of pronunciation in Uzbek (Emelya in Russian, мыло from the word E-mail, while in Russian it is used in the form of совун, in Uzbek it is used in the form of ko'pik). File - филе, driver - драв, модем - мопед, telegram - телег, Sun Microsstems Computer Corparation -, etc.

3. Literal translation of the English word (from mother board), sichqon (from mouse), ko'prik (bridge), TsPU tosh (from CPU stone), kurt (worm), megaword – megaso'z, multisystem - multitizim, macrocommand-makrobuyruq, etc.

4. To come up with a word that represents an object in the Uzbek language, for example, @ - the version of this symbol in the Uzbek language has been preserved in the form of a kuchukcha.

Thus, the following linguistic tools are distinguished in computer and Internet jargon:

(1) expressive nouns corresponding to the units of the national language. In the Uzbek language, the terms denoting the names of software products, programs, commands and files are expressed by the following jargons: qurt, qumursqa, qo'ng'iz, hayvon, - computer virus; glyuk-error, a malfunction in the program; as'ka - ICQ program (for correspondence in the global network); дося - DOS disk operating system; айболит- is an antivirus program.

(2) slangs with a metaphorical meaning. In English and Uzbek languages, it was observed that the mobile meaning appears as a result of the appearance of the main meaning in the form of another object's quality, feature in computer and Internet jargon. In an indirect (or instrumental) nomination:

– names of human body parts: visual: eyeballs - website user; shoulder surfing - a situation where users look over their shoulder (behind) to get important information, etc. Muzzle in English is a metaphorical slang adopted in the Uzbek language in the manner of Bashara, which has several meanings: 1) program interface, home page of a website or portal; 2) the front panel of the computer system unit; 3) a front engine that provides a convenient interface to the lower-level rear. In English, frowny face slang is used as a synonym for Bashara slang, and this slang is also used for smileys. Also, in Uzbek, tumshuqbop is a protective screen of the monitor; ears - headphones; gut - modem connection through com-ports; jargon like green tooth - Bluetooth interface was found.

Similarities in the process of human activity or objects:

- visual: dork - a person who thinks that he knows computers perfectly, but in fact he has no idea about it;
- web dead - delete personal information from the Internet;
- internesia - status of users on the Internet;
- digital immigrant - this slang is used to refer to individuals who need to learn how to use the Internet;
- firefighter - a member of the network team who must stop the flame war, bat belt - adapted to Uzbek as Batman's belt, and this slang is also used as a hacker's belt, and the belt includes a mobile phone, a mini-computer, an organizer, etc. necessary equipment is worn;
- cyber rhea - comes in the Uzbek language in the form of cyber tautology, and this slang refers to unnecessary words and sentences observed in mail or correspondence. As a synonym of this jargon, jabber jargon is used in the Uzbek language in the style of Vaysaqi. Its second meaning is the continuous transmission of error information about the occurrence of an error in the network.

There are also jargons related to the process of online games. For example: cybercide slang is used in Uzbek as murder, killer and means to kill a character in an online game.

The diversity in the interpretation of common slang is due to the fact that slangs, slangs and slangs, when they are used in ordinary folk speech, lose their vivid social markedness and change their meanings. In this case, the expressive in inter-slangs are deprived of "overt direct mockery and hidden pejorative", and the boundaries between sociolects remain clear.

In slangs, the phenomenon of metaphorization gives meaning and the connotation that is characteristic of the environment of English speakers is in the main place. Of course, differences in Uzbek and English language landscape and mentality are the reason for this. In this way, the phenomenon of metaphorization in computer and Internet slang can only apply to one language. For example, in Uzbek, suitcase is an external storage device; leaflets - files; snake venom - a computer virus "poisons" programs in RAM and disk. There is a collection of types of computer viruses that differ in their distribution methods, "aggressiveness", overcoming the protection of anti-virus programs and their characteristics. Depending on the method of poisoning, computer viruses can be software or downloaders.

Metaphorical transfer of meaning passes to them as the name of computer and internet slang and acts as a nominative. Analogy, which finds its semantic expression through a corresponding artificial term unit, appears as the main operator of semantic term formation. They are formed as a result of semantic word formation processes. Since they are secondary means of expression, they also carry additional meanings, such as attitude towards the object they express, evaluation.

Cases related to colour: In computer systems, cases where colour can be described by several models, a single combination of the basic "red, green, blue" colours, called RGB, is used in most computers. The phenomenon of metaphorization of slang can be observed in them: "red pants"; "turquoise eye"; blue sky"; white collection - computers and modems made in America, Europe and elsewhere; yellow levy - computers and modems made in China, Singapore and elsewhere; red collection - computer parts collected in the CIS countries; blue screen synonym English Blue screen of death - this metaphorical jargon means a message about a serious error (usually an unhandled interruption in the operating system kernel) that requires a reboot in the Microsoft Windows system.

The term IBM (International Business Machines) is expressed in the Uzbek language through the metaphorical jargon of a blue, blue giant. Also, in the Uzbek language, black art and black magic slangs are borrowed from the English language, and black art means one of the types of programming; black magic means the operating code of an incomprehensible device; blue tooth (English Bluetooth) - communication technology.

## 4 CONCLUSION

The development of computer and the Internet system is related to the assimilation of knowledge based on obtaining information related to fundamental changes taking place in society. The computer and Internet lexicon includes a literary lexicon consisting of terminology and a non-literary lexicon consisting of computer jargon and jargon, and both types of lexicon have their own functions and areas of application. As the internet became more user-friendly and accessible, new jargon was developed to describe the various online activities and services available. The development of computer and internet jargon has been driven by the need to describe and understand

the increasingly complex technologies that shape our modern world.

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