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LINGUISTIC ESSENCE OF COMPUTER AND INTERNET JARGONS (on the example of the English and Uzbek languages)

ABSTRACT

This article reflects the experience of a comprehensive systematic and phenomenological study of computer and the Internet jargon, which is now widely recognized as an important tool and subject. One of the unique features of computer and the Internet terminology is the emergence of computer jargon specific to their users. After all, special vocabulary is only used in industry and is self-explanatory. This research is devoted to the study of the sources of computer and the Internet jargon in Uzbek and English.

In fact, the language of science and technology emerges and develops on the basis of the general literary language. The structure of the language of the science and technology obeys the rules of the language, the main types of language units are expressed in it. The relationship between the language of the science and technology and the general literary language has been analyzed by the author in the way of analyzing the jargons of the computer and the Internet systematically. That is to say, it has been undertaken in the examples of the literary language relations. The literary language and the language of the science and technology practically use the commonly-used words and scientific lexical units. The terminological lexical units are also connected with the general literary language, which means that it gives the chance of representing and naming newly appeared notions. Practical means of creating the terms are determined in the process as well. Meanwhile, professional jargons are also enriched by means of non-professionally-used terminological lexical units in its turn.

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КОМПЬЮТЕР ВА ИНТЕРНЕТ ЖАР-ГОНЛАРИНИНГ ЛИСОННИЙ МОҲИЯТИ (инглиз ва Ўзбек тиллари мисолида)

АНОТАЦИЯ

Мазкур макола ҳозирда кенг тарқалган ва мухим восита ва предмет сифатида тан олинаётган компьютер ва интернет жаргонларни ҳар томонлама тизимли ва феноменологик ўрганиш тажрибасини акс этиради. Компьютер ва интернет терминологиясининг ўзига хос хусусиётидан бири улардан фойдаланувчи учун хос бўлган компьютер жаргоннинг инглиз ва ўзбек тилларида пайдо бўлишидир.

Зеро, маъхус лексика факат соҳа вакиллари нутқида кўлланилади ва учарларнинг ўзига тушув-нарли бўлади. Маълумки, факат тили миллий умумадабий тил базасида пайдо бўлиб, ривож топган. Факат тилининг тузилиши тил тизимига бўйсунади, унда тил бирликнинг асосий турлари намоён бўлади. Факат тили ва умумадабий тил муносабатлари биз томондан компьютер ва интернет жаргонларни тизимли, яъни абдан тил муносабатлари орқали кўриб чиқилган. Абдан тил ва компьютер, интернет тили умумий фойдаланувдаги сўзлар ва умумилмий лексиканинг умумий қатламидан фойдаланади. Терминология лексика ҳам умумадабий тил билан боғлиқ, унга яғи тушунчалари номлаш учун воситалар беради ва амалий термин яаш воситаларини белгилайди. Профессионал жаргонлар ҳам умумадабий тил қаби, ўз навбатида, терминология лексикадан маъхус максадларда фойдаланиш орқали бойилади.

Мазкур тадқиқот ўзбек ва инглиз тиллари таркибидаги компьютер ва интернет жаргонларининг манбаларини ўрганишга багишланган. Компьютер ва интернет жаргонларининг линг-
RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

Linguists recognize that the formation of computer and the Internet terms goes in two directions:

First, many new concepts are emerging for expressing objects and phenomena on the computer and the Internet, resulting in a vocabulary of terminology used by industry experts.

Secondly, the number of users of the World Wide Web is also growing, they create their own language through the separate use of unique vocabulary and word-formation means for the Internet communication. Of course, the communicative aspect of a computer language differs from the lexical content of the Internet and has its own characteristics.

The development of computer and the Internet technologies affects the emergence of new lexical units in the language, such as the development of other areas related to other human activities. As M.M. Bakhtin said, “... the activities of people in all spheres are connected with the use of language” [Bakhtin M.M., 1997; 159] and the computer and the Internet sectors are no exception.

“The world computer network contains an infinite amount of information and data. The Internet is a diverse database. To use this information, it is enough to have access to the warehouse. This is an opportunity that attracts the Internet users” [Skrebnev Yu.M., 2000; 10]. Indeed, from the point of view of its importance and influence on the development of world civilization and scientific and technological progress, the Internet has become a symbol of our information society.

Terminology is viewed as a set of terms or concepts that are formed in the body of knowledge related to a particular field, and the terminological system is viewed as a concept that regulates terms and reflects the relationship between them.

D. Kadyrbekova notes that information and communication terms mean a general concept, consist of one or more words and sometimes mean a special concept. A term consisting of one nucleus, depending on its structure, is a complex term consisting of two or more nuclei. While this term is being created and used by those skilled in the art, the new term “created” means a concept called a neologism and called a neo-therm [Kadyrbekova D., 2017; 20].
COMPUTER TERMINOLOGY

Computer terminology is a part of special (computer) vocabulary. I.L. Komleva calls this the word combination “computer language”, which means “a special language formed in the field of technologies technologically related to the production of personal computers and software for them” [Komleva I.L., 2006; 16, 18].

Computer terminology is characterized by the fact that it consists of simple, complex, compound terms, consisting of terms of various structural types.

There are a number of other definitions of this term in the computer field. The main types of terms differ depending on how these descriptions appear. As mentioned above, terms can be viewed as specific units in four ways: a) form and structure; b) importance and content; c) historical features; d) specific features.

THE INTERNET TERMINOLOGY

The Internet terminology system also has its own characteristics. The study of terminology leads to the idea that the phenomenon of figurative use of terms is legitimate. Features of Internet terminology are:

1) openness of the Internet concepts;
2) absence or uncertainty of relationships between species and varieties;
3) complicated by emotional components;
4) genetic connection and active interaction with general vocabulary;
5) acceptance of appropriations;
6) you can quickly build up your vocabulary [Saidkadirova D.S., 2017; 13].

The Internet is the only global network of interconnected computers. The Internet has two main functions: 1) information function; 2) communication function.

The researchers identify the possibilities of the Internet:
• search for information; • email; • file transfer (ftp);
• communication (chat, forum, video conferencing): gmail, mailagent, skype;
• information dissemination (web pages, weblogs, social networks, newsletters, news);
• electronic libraries; • distance learning; • telemedicine; • e-commerce;

“The terminology of the Internet should be understood as the most important, informational, codified part of the kernel language, informatics and computer technologies”, – says A.G. Khodakova [Khodakova A.G., 2010; 13].

D.S. Saidkadirova includes in the description of the Internet terms:

a) naming function: the Internet terms are used to denote concepts, devices, all Internet-related processes of a given area: wired LAN – кабелли маҳаллий тармоқ; magnetic stripe card – магнит йўлли карта;
b) descriptive function: a multicomponent noun phrase used to name a concept and allowing a more precise description of its essence, but does not meet the requirements of brevity, for example: Carrier Sense Multiple Access with Collision Detection (CSMA/CD) – қўп томонидан эркин фойдаланиш; character based information system –
ахборотниг нишонли тизими; classification of information and its bearers as secret – маълумотлар ва уларни ташувчиларни махфийлаштириш; Code Division Multiple Access – кодли ажратишли кўп томонидан эркин фойдаланиш etc.;

c) final function: serves to define the content of scientific concepts, for example: dual-homed gateway – Икки уйли шлюз; e-development – АКТ ёрдамида тараққиёт; e-signature certificate user – имзо калити сертификати фойдаланувчиси; full-text database – тўла матнли маълумотлар базаси etc. [Saidqodirova D.S., 2017; 28, 30].

The development of computer and the Internet spheres indicates that the ratio of natural and consciously controlled processes varied in different periods of the formation of its terminology.

**Professional jargon as an integral part of terminology**

In this article, the question of the relationship between the language of science and technology and the language of general literature is of great importance. It is known that the language of science and technology arose and developed on the basis of the national universal language. The structure of the language of science and technology is subordinated to the language system in which the main types of linguistic units are manifested. The relationship between the language of science and technology and the universal language we have considered computer and the Internet jargon as a systematic relationship with the literary language. Literary language, computer and the Internet languages use common words and a common layer of common vocabulary. Terminological vocabulary is also associated with a universal language, which gives it the ability to name new concepts and determines the ways of constructing practical terms. Professional jargon, like common literary language, in turn, is enriched with terminological vocabulary for non-specific purposes.

Professional purposeful vocabulary plays an important role in the system of the literary language. A special language is a language that is based on this principle and always tends towards the principle of traditional internationalization. E.Golovanova interprets the special language as a functional type of the national language, noting that “the language of professional communication, although it is not an artificially separated system within a natural language, is autonomous” [Golovanova E.I., 2011; 10].

“For professional languages, the most important are epistemological, information-logical or intellectual-communicative functions” [Golovanova E.I., 2004; 118], but they are less important for other functional types.

When S.E. Erkinov speaks about a special language, he describes it as “not an autonomous linguistic system with a separate lexical and grammatical structure, but a specific layer of a common language. The peculiarity of this or that language is that it consists of linguistic units that clearly name references to a specific area, profession” [Erkinov S.E., 2020;11].

A specific vocabulary has its limits of application to the professional activity of people, that is, to a specific area, and includes all lexical means for a specific vocabulary.

Certain professional jargons differ from those less close to the terminology of professionalism. They are not normative in nature and often serve as evaluative units
in a professional team [Golovanova E.I., 2011; 62].

There are different interpretations of the relationship between the term and professionalism, that is, from analogy to comparison, to opposition. For comparison (if there is a parallel term), limitation of use and emotional coloring are the main criteria. In professional jargons, emotional coloring reaches its peak. Such units are formed as a result of a weak connection with terms and often repeated changes in the meanings of common words.

Among professionalism: 1) an original professionalism and 2) a communicative professionalism – are different.

The first type reflects specific mechanisms of cognition in the course of subject-based practical activity; the second one is created for various practical purposes (for example, with the aim of saving speech, for methodological coloring, etc.). Most of professionalisms are created through metaphorical or metonymic translation. Therefore, unlike terms, they are characterized by ambiguity and even semantic ambiguity. The first type of professionalism can be normative and remain part of the terminological system [Golovanova E.I., 2011; 66].

L.M. Alekseeva is a staunch supporter of such views. She believes that it is enough to divide the vocabulary into terms and terminoids for special purposes. At the same time, the second group includes all other units, such as nomenclature, professionalism, jargon, and, in her opinion, have not yet reached the threshold of terminology [Alekseeva L.M., 1998; 15].

In modern terminology, a distinction is made between professionalism and professional jargon [Elistratov A.A., 2010; 124]. In jargon, unlike professionalism, the evaluative component prevails over the informational one. However, the criteria for classifying designated occupational units is still controversial. In this case, the identification of the component of images and assessment is associated with the feelings of a particular subject [Golovanova E.I., 2008; 25].

Some jargons are common and can sometimes be confused with “normative” terms. Perhaps that is why there are special dictionaries of such vocabulary that are most often found on the Internet.

Difficulties in distinguishing between terms, professionalisms and jargons are evident in the field of networking. A separate category is formed by assimilated units, i.e., lexemes formed on the basis of morphologically assimilated verbs, foreign or assimilated words. Scale to scale; units such as “shrink or enlarge”, “scale” and “scale” [Golovanova E.I., 2008; 9] refer to such units. These units are neither figurative, nor emotionally expressive, nor evaluative, therefore they should be considered as terms. However, we call these lexemes professionalisms because their use is limited.

In addition to the lexical-semantic variation, there is a more functional-stylistic variation, which is associated with the presence of similar denotative lexical units, designated in terms of belonging to different styles. This type of variation is closely related to the phenomenon of functional and methodological migration of vocabulary [Erkinov S.E., 2020; 105], including the transfer of linguistic units from one terminological field to another, and the variants themselves are used in different
social dialects and/or literary languages. A social dialect (sheva) or sociolect is a set of linguistic features characteristic of a social group. [Belikov V.I., Krysin L.P., 2001; 30] This is a group of people interested in networking. Examples of sociolects are slangs. Argon, unlike a slang, is a somewhat mysterious language, it was created so that the speech of this social group would not be understood by others. Jargons and slangs are words that are close to each other in meaning. The term slang is typical of Western linguistic traditions. Jargons can be professional or social, and sometimes reflect both of these traits together [Belikov V.I., Krysin L.P., 2001; 33]. Functional and stylistic variation “simple speech – slang”, or “general – simple speech – slang”, “special – slang”; “Special talk” and so on as shown in the comparisons [Alexandrov O.A., Bogoslovskaya, Z.M., Shchitova O.G., etc., 2015; 132].

The vagueness of newly emerging term systems in language is characterized by the inability of many people to control the creation of terms. This is due to the widespread informatization and the transition of many users from the recipient of information to the category of the transmitter [Vedenskaya L.A., Pavlova L.G., Kashaeva E.Yu., 2010; 139]. The jargons of a professional language, the lack of stability in the form and meaning of terms, and the blurring of boundaries between terms and professionalisms are the result of this process. This situation is also typical for the Uzbek language.

Z.I. Komarova defines a special vocabulary as “a set of lexical means, different from national and common units used in certain areas of human activity” [Komarova, Z.I., 1991; 6].

A.I. Glazyrina approaches this phenomenon in two ways:
1) The role of lexical means in special communication in terms of the depth of information (conceptual content);
2) The normality of a special word – based on abnormality [Glazyrina A.I., 2013; 80].

“Professional linguistic units are part of a separate system, in which a language belongs to a specific area of human activity, and their specific conceptual content is determined by their place in the system” [Drame A., 2006; 77].

Russian scholar V.V. Chepelyuk more fully recognizes the features of “special vocabulary”:
1) It is part of the national language, a means of combining integrating national means and at the same time supplements and enriches the common national language;
2) These are not closed, but open systems that are constantly changing and interacting with other field languages;
3) They are determined not by their interaction with a certain social group, but by the communicative content, communicative intention, purpose, communicative situation;
4) They differ not only in their specific lexical content (terms), but also in the presence of specific features at all levels of the linguistic subsystem;
5) They are numerous, the more types of human activity, the more they can be;
6) These are non-autonomous language systems [Chepelyuk V.V., 1992; 8].
It is known that each national language plays an important role in professional activities.

This is due to the fact that it is standardized, fulfills a specific function and gives its meaning in each area. Professional communication is a type of communication characterized by situational goals, general knowledge and perception of communicators, as well as by the presence of stereotyped communication situations. Professional communication, like other forms of communication, is included in the context of professional activity. Thus, the specificity of professional communication is determined by the content of professional activity. As we know, professional speech activity plays an important role in human life. At the same time, it is determined by the need to transfer professional knowledge and experience to representatives of a particular area of material production through written and oral speech, as well as to discuss professional issues.

**Jargon as a professional language**

JARGON: a crypto-language is sometimes used by a certain social group (usually in oral communication) to separate from this linguistic community, consisting of elements of one or more natural languages, which are more or less randomly selected, changed and can be used together in the language used for the purpose. Unlike slang, this term has a pejorative meaning. Bourgeois jargon. Military jargon. Thieves' jargon. Office jargon. Marine jargon. Sports jargon. Elevator jargon. Mixed jargon. It's the same as Creole.

This concept of linguistic communication appeared at the beginning of the twentieth century and replaced the terms of conditional dialect, conditional language, secret dialect, secret language, bicycle language, music and others used in the nineteenth century.

JARGON (French Argon.) Words and phrases used by group members to distinguish themselves from others in their speech.

“Jargon is a much broader concept, a semi-open lexico-phraseological system used by one or another social group to distinguish it from the rest of society. Jargons are usually emotionally evaluative expressive constructions, among which there are many negative, degrading nominations, therefore the term itself is usually perceived as negatively evaluative. Jargon differs from rational slang in that it is almost always an expressive word, but slang is not always. There is almost always a semantic parallel in slang in the literary language, although this may not be in slang” [Khodakova A.G., 2010; 13].

JARGON (FR. Jargon - a word belonging to a certain group). Words and phrases characteristic of any social or professional group, which only they understand and differ from the literary language [Chepelyuk V.V., 1992; 74].

T.G. Nikitina defines slang as follows: slang is “a type of social speech characterized by a special use of lexical and phraseological means that differ from the common language (often expressively rethought)” [Nikitina T. G., 2003; 4].

Yu.M. Skrebnev refers a slang to the words of professional and social groups that are informal in the neutral sphere of the literary language and exchange humor.
of words. In his opinion, the creators of the jargon call formal and even neutral words excellent and even sublime. The use of jargon requires some defiance of linguistic behavior [Skrebnev Yu.M., 2000; 67].

Jargon is a relatively open social or professional group speech that differs from the literary language in the composition of words and phrases [Skrebnev Yu.M., 2000; 21].

Jargon is a vocabulary related to a profession or activity. Computer jargon consists of a unique vocabulary of people (professional programmers and some users) who have become a profession, a hobby, a way of life (sometimes the meaning of life) by working with computer technology.

The main function of a slang is to express belonging to a relatively independent social group using certain words, forms and expressions. Sometimes the slang term is also used to express distorted, mispronounced speech. It is a conventional language that can only be understood in a certain environment, in which there are many artificial and sometimes conventional words and phrases.

However, now there is a principle of jargon that goes beyond professional or social groups, on the one hand, the growing gap between literary and slang speech, on the other hand, it is to some extent associated with the democratization and “vulgarization” of public life.

Jargon (or social dialect, dialect) is “a type of national language used in oral communication of a relatively stable social group that unites people in accordance with their profession, position in society, interests and age” [Skrebnev Yu.M., 2000; 40].

The linguistic essence of slang is also a metaphor for the meanings of words in order to create a play of words or expressive, emotionally colored linguistic means of expression.

According to the Explanatory Dictionary of the Russian Language it is “group speech, different from the usual language, including artificial, and sometimes conventional, with many social or other common interests with many words and phrases” [Ozhegov S., Shvedova N.Yu., 1992; 24].

Jargon is both a language (part of the national language) and speech. Then we learn jargon as a kind of national language.

Jargon, slang is in the speech of people united in a social group by common interests, hobbies, and social status [Ozhegov S., Shvedova N.Yu., 1992; 27].

V.P. Korovushkin clarified the topical issues of professional jargon, highlighting the following: historically formed and far from genetic homogeneity, relatively stable and open, complex, systemic organization; includes specific lexical and socially-methodologically defined words within the national language or its national variant; events can be used in special professional speech communication; the presence of differences in characters and processes, ethical and specific methodological aspects and other lexical forms, etc. [Korovushkin V.P., 2007; 116].

Professional jargon is found primarily in the association of speakers in relation to the structure of social groups, primarily based on professional characters.
The definition of professional jargon as an object of linguistics and its systematic study led to the formation of definitions of the concept of jargon, the description of this concept, the development of solutions to related problems. The figurative “inner form” of professional jargon is a mediator between the new meaning and reality, which contributes to the “fixation” of knowledge about the world through the use of certain images [Abdullayeva Sh.N., 2018; 84].

Considering the concept of a slang in modern linguistics, it is worth noting that all definitions assert that a slang manifests itself in the speech of a certain social group united by common age interests.

A slang is a set of features of colloquial speech that arise between people who have common interests and spend time together in the same professional and home environment; it is a vast area of language tools that are inflexible, mobile and can change quickly from other language tools. A jargon is a source that enriches the vocabulary of the modern language.

In modern English and Uzbek, jargons are widely used in terms of many concepts related to computer and the Internet activities.

Of course, this poses great challenges for linguists. Many scientists have already done research on computer and the Internet jargon, and the process continues unabated.

The need to study the phenomenon of jargon in the field of computers and the Internet is based on the significance of this phenomenon and its practical significance. This is evidenced by most of the scientific work done in this area of knowledge. The problems of industry jargon are considered in the scientific works of famous linguists.

It is an axiom that most jargons on the computer and on the Internet are based on extralinguistic factors.

This, in turn, ensures the conciseness and ease of use of jargons, as well as uniformity and consistency in interpretation and translation. In particular, singular adjectives used in English can be used in Russian, but not in Uzbek.

Today, the formation of the Internet and computer jargons is considered one of the most notable achievements of evolutionary processes. The Internet users participate in a language experience on the global web, which in turn leads to the formation of slangs as a special vocabulary for information technology professionals. Computer and the Internet jargon has evolved as a socio-linguistic phenomenon and is used for communication between professionals, different levels of computer and the Internet users.

Computer jargon is a form of jargon used in professional communication (for example, IT professionals) and other computer users. As we have already said, the development of information technology today has affected many areas of life, which can be seen in general computerization. These concepts have entered professional discourse in the context of computerization. Most of jargons come from the English language. Undoubtedly, translation plays an important role in all areas of linguistics, and translation from a computer language is no exception.

From the above definition, it follows that computer resonance also occurs in
the speech of people who are not directly related to the field of computer activity, i.e. it is the language of ordinary computer and the Internet users who use it as a means of communication. Specialists in this field – computer scientists, system administrators, hackers, gamers, and others – are created and use professional jargons to distinguish them from the outside world.

The emergence of computer and the Internet jargons is characterized by the originality of the speech of specialists in this field and the discovery of jargons. Of course, the invention of jargons can be seen in a sense as a salvation of speech.

The appearance of jargons is characterized by their division into thematic groups.

Thematic areas in which a jargon is common to both languages are distinguished by a broader reflection of reality in English, an abundance of lexical units and structural perfection. The lexical structure of an Uzbek slang has signs of the influence of the English language: it has assimilation, semantic and structural syllables, half-syllables. English computer jargons have a more thematically developed organization than Uzbek, in which more thematic groups stand out.

Thematic groups common to both languages reflect the areas of professional activity that are most discussed and appreciated among computer professionals, regardless of nationality and place of residence. These are the following topics: human-computer interaction, participants in this communication, hardware and software, the Internet.

Differences in the thematic division of English and Uzbek slangs reflect the sociocultural differences between the two countries. The disadvantages of computerization – cybercrime, computer addiction – are more pronounced in American society (it was in this society that English computer jargons were formed), which was associated with the advanced development of computer technologies.

Both Uzbek and English computer jargons contain words that reflect the realities of the non-professional sphere, but they are mainly used by the owners of the computer language. Both sociolects are a means of filling youth jargons and general slangs in their languages. On the other hand, the presence of other slang units and computer jargons based on non-literary models in the language under consideration indicates the influence of several non-literary linguistic systems on this language – colloquial speech, interjargon, slang. Thus, computer jargon serves as a concrete example of the interaction of non-standard linguistic structures and the mixing of lexical units.

Russian linguist I. Komleva identifies the following thematic areas in the formation of computer terminology:

- general information about computers (history of creation, development, models and their application);
- hardware (monitor, system unit, keyboard and mouse for a desktop computer, devices for laptops and smartphones);
- software (operating system with a standard set of software applications);
- programming (extensive information processing capabilities associated
with the creation and use of various algorithmic programs);
- computer system functions (arithmetic operations and computer exercises);
- computer technologies (information and communication technologies, multimedia technologies, etc.) [Komleva I.L., 2006; 16].

It should be noted that the vocabulary of this thematic group is widely represented in English jargons.

**Operating systems.** The competition of operating systems in the computer market has led to the emergence of English jargons such as *Windoze*, *weenix* created by competitors of a particular system. The vocabulary of computer games has a narrower social base, because the owners of the jargon who do not play computer games know it poorly. Everyone knows only the slang names of the types of computer games: *Dungeon-and-Dragons-like*, where – like suffix is an example of the use of non-literal word-formation elements, which is also a productive way of creating computer jargons. The jargon of this series has the character of the evaluator (*confuser*) or more expressive (*fuzzbal*), figurative (*beige toaster*) of this basic professional concept. Also, the website is a legacy, non-renewable site, dead-end *windows*, *spam*, various types of ads stuck on the internet, *gun*, etc.

Operating systems competition in the computer market – *Windoze*, *Windows (OS Windows)*, *weenix*; led to the emergence of jargons such as unyux (OT UNIX), which were made by competitors of a particular system. At present, some operating systems are practically not used, and therefore their slang names have lost their relevance and are becoming more and more obsolete. Examples include slang names such as OS MS DOS (*Domestos; Masado*), OS / 2 (*half-OS; half-axis*).

At the intersection of the third and fourth thematic groups are various jargon names for computers, which include both hardware and software.

This series of jargons evaluates (*confuser*; *бандура*) or offers a more expressive (*fuzzy*, *компуха*), figurative (*beige toaster*; *кемирувчи кўз*), rougher (cat) definition of this basic professional concept. In particular, this applies to the lexical resources of other language systems, which develop a different meaning in addition to the existing meaning in the word.

Some English units store additional semantics that inform about the distinctive qualities of a computer named in its proper sense. That is, *toaster-toy*, *bitty box* – эскирган, кичик компьютер, *home-box* – хонаки компьютер, *big iron*, *dinosaur* – эскирган камта компьютер, *green machine* – ҳарбий мақсадлар учун компьютер, *web toaster* – компьютер-сервер units are in part synonymous with terms such as computer, RS. These jargonisms, organized according to different characteristics, are hyponyms, and the slang units that unite them, such as car and box, are hyperonyms. The lexical units of the latter exactly correspond to the meaning of a computer term. In Uzbek, the concept of a computer is divided into parts and its subsequent definition in slang is not observed.

It should be noted that the names of other professionals in this group of English jargons are not professional jargons. In general, in the process of analyzing the thematic structure of computer technology jargons, it is noteworthy that it contains
non-specific concepts: the following English words can be cited as an example: *beta* something, check something, *epsilon* is very small. Computer jargon topics in English go beyond professional concepts.

In English, there is a mutual lexical exchange between different professions and group jargons, as well as between them. A computer jargon borrowed many elements from other non-literary sociologists and is itself a source of new words for other linguistic systems: *down* disconnection, *crash* (v.) disconnect (about any mechanism and equipment).

The name of the operations and individual actions: flow-sending a letter by e-mail; make-up in English – to do something (*make* – бажармоқ).

The quality of the equipment, its functionality and modernity are assessed, which can be seen in the following examples: *bent* = bent iron, *glitch* – poorly working iron, *baroque* – clumsy (about software), *steam iron* – outdated but reliable equipment, *tired iron*; *scrap metal*, *timber* – obsolete equipment.

The assessment evaluates the quality of the equipment, its functionality and modernity: a steam iron (outdated but reliable equipment) in English. This group, in addition to evaluative jargon, includes expressive units that are the result of a word game reflecting the desire of the owners of the jargon to give brightness and novelty to simple names: toaster in English, tree-killer in Uzbek peripheral technique, killer tree.

The group of analyzed slang vocabulary consists of words that describe the process of working on the Internet: cobsite – an outdated, not updated site, *spam* – the names of types of advertising embedded in the Internet, *throw* – disconnecting from the network, etc.

For example: Aska (ICQ) is a program for private interactive communication on the network, since there is no suitable term, such jargon performs a nominative function, which is traditionally characteristic of terminology. Since the Internet is a relatively new phenomenon, this group consists of recently emerging lexicons, including slang neologisms, which follow the “new definition for new definition” model. In some cases, they will be not only new, but also unique names for events not defined in the terminology. For example, *ICQ* (*I'm looking for you*), *IRC* (*Internet Relay Chat*), firewall. Due to the lack of a suitable term, such jargon fulfills the traditionally inherent nominative function of terminology, analogous to the fourth group of units.

In addition to the thematic groups discussed above, a set of words in English is highlighted in combination with the thematic criterion “Computer crimes”. The substantive aspect of this group of jargons is associated with the problem of unauthorized access and the spread of viruses. The units of the various grammatical categories included in it consist of a widely ramified system in which the following elements are stratified:

a) attackers of alien systems, the dark side, hacker, criminal, samurai, lawbreaker;

b) software for systemic hacking of sniffers, exploits, attacks, icebreakers. The differences between the programs are in their purpose and in the way they implement someone else's network area or system;
c) methods of social engineering, group attack and system damage such as unauthorized access, kernel crash, stack smashing, gaining root;  
d) computer viruses Trojan horse, worm.

Elements in this group have different evaluative connotations that can range from positive samurai connotations to negative dark hacker and hated scripted childish connotations.

Viruses that enter a computer through a network can damage not only important data, but also the system itself. Network viruses use the capabilities and protocols of global and local networks to spread. Many network viruses, in addition to the ability to remotely access computers over the network, can run their own program code there or, in some cases, “motivate” the user to run a virus file.

The creation and naming of viruses by specialists in this field is mainly caused by the phenomenon of jargon. The following viruses have been used to determine the place of jargon in the names of these viruses in English and Uzbek. First of all, the virus is used in English in several senses: 1. *Virus* – a virus, poison, contagious; 2. *Steam* – a virus, tick, beetle, insect, technical defect.

A computer worm/virus that causes viruses to damage files and adversely affect the performance of our computer is called *Nimda* in English.

One of the most dangerous and well-known worms targeting computers running Microsoft Windows operating systems is called Conficker.

*Storm Worm*, a black Trojan horse that harms Microsoft Windows operating systems, is translated into English as Storm Worm.

The Chernobyl – Chernobyl computer virus, created in June 1998 by Taiwanese student Chen Ying Ssao, is expressed in the jargon of atomic radiation. This virus, also known as CIH, only works on computers running Windows 95/98 / ME.

The first macro-mail virus that infected about 20 percent of all computers in the world was named *Melissa*. There are several jargon variants used in the Uzbek language: *chalk, lemon balm, marromel*.

The Nimda worm, which was released after the September 11, 2001 attacks, is associated with Nimda slang associated with the Al Qaeda virus. It is used in Uzbek as *мел, мелиса, марромел*.

The computer worm that creates IP addresses and sends itself to those addresses is called *SQL Slammer*.

The specific type of computer virus/worm that first attacks computers running on the Microsoft IIS web server, discovered on July 15, 2001, is called *Code Ped*.

Industry experts have infected nearly a million computers running Microsoft Windows operating systems, and the record-breaking computer worm (although it was later defeated by the Mydoom virus) is represented in the former *F*.

Experts say the Mydoom virus is an email worm that infects computers running the Microsoft Windows operating system.

A computer virus that infects more than three million Windows computers (spread through the *LOVE-LETTER-FOR-YOU.TXT.VBS* application), expressed in the *ILOVEYOU* slang (I love you)
Computer viruses in the Uzbek language: курт, мараз, гижжа etc. are represented by jargons.

One of the most rapidly spreading threats is the Storm Trojan – довул Троян; бо́рон Троян.

The programs are also created within the aforementioned viruses. Sobig.F is the Trojan horse that paralyzed Air Canada, infecting over a million computers, and is so named for its ability to slow down computer networks around the world. Skulls.A is a mobile Trojan that replaces all icons on a malicious smartphone with the Jolly Roger icon and disables all functions except for making and receiving calls.

Common viruses include computer viruses that alter the contents of files and sectors on a disk: Code Red is a worm named after the drink that has infected a third of Microsoft IIS web servers since its release and is represented in Uzbek as кизил код, кизил иштон, кизилча jargon. The Cryptolocker virus is called a шкаф, жавон in Uzbek. Stuxnet is one of the most popular cyber warfare viruses. Stuxnet, created as part of a joint Israeli-American effort, has been used to target Iran's uranium enrichment systems. Conficker, also known as Worm Downup, Downandup, Kido, was first discovered in 2008 and is designed to disable antivirus programs on infected computers and block automatic updates that could eliminate the threat. Flood is a network (computer) attack that involves many incorrectly formatted requests to get a response about a rejection in a computer system.

Spyware, expressed in jargon, malware can be an example to jargon.

Also network worms (viruses):
P2P worms are worms that spread through – neep-mo-neep file-sharing networks;
- ARM worms;
- worms spread through ARM channels;
- mail worms;
- worms are distributed in e-mail format;
- IM worms are represented by slang.

Since the Internet is a relatively new phenomenon, this group consists of newly created vocabulary, slang neologisms and “new words for a new phenomenon”. In some cases, these are not only new, but also unique names of events that are not defined in terminology. For comparison, the Irka – Ирка slang, translated from Russian into Uzbek, is “a program for massive interactive communication on the network”, a derivative of the English IRC (Internet Relay Chat). In the absence of a suitable term, such jargon fulfills the nominative function traditionally inherent in terminology.

Computers in this group often have negative ratings. These lexical units reflect the processes that cause the program to crash, the names of people who are involved in hacking third-party programs, and programs that cause problems in other programs. Accordingly, this group is divided into:

a) Hackers who break into third-party systems are criminal хакер – hackers, samurai are people who hack the program legally, and neo-hackers are inexperienced hackers who use ready-made programs for their activities.
b) programs for hacking the system: фомка, ломик, фрикинг – crowbar, crowbar, phreaking (the difference between programs in why they were created and in someone else's network area or way of accessing the system);

g) computer viruses: trojans, worms, pests, worms etc.

Following the jargon used by computer users, this control allows us to assume that the most commonly used group is a group of words associated with the process of working on a computer.

The jargon of this series evaluates (confuser; бандура) or more expressive (fuzzbal, kompuxter), figurative (fuzzbal, компухтер) of this basic professional concept. In particular, this applies to the lexical resources of other language systems, which develop a different meaning in addition to the existing meaning in the word.

Some English units store additional semantics that inform about the distinctive qualities of a computer named in its proper sense. That is, a toaster-toy, an obsolete little computer beattie box, a home box, a large iron, an obsolete big computer dinosaur, a military computer green car, a computer-server web toaster units are in part synonymous with terms such as computer, RS. These jargonisms, organized according to different characteristics, are hyponyms, and the slang units that unite them, such as car and box, are hyperonyms. The lexical units of the latter exactly correspond to the meaning of a computer term.

**CONCLUSION**

It should be noted that the names of other professionals in this group of English jargons are not professional jargons. In general, in the process of analyzing the thematic structure of the computer technology jargons, it contains non-specific concepts. In English, there is a mutual lexical exchange between different professions and group jargons, as well as between them. A computer jargon borrows many elements from other non-literary sociologists and is itself a source of new words for other linguistic systems: shutdown, not working, failure (v.) Shutdown (for any mechanism and equipment).

The name of the operations and individual actions: flow-sending a letter by e-mail; done in English; break; turn off collection means doing archiving (compression).

Messages sent by the system in response to user requests: visual. invalid device – if the device name is displayed incorrectly; game over – the game is over; o'zb.til. hang – the system has crashed.

As new technologies of computer piracy emerge, the owners of computer languages use transliterated and transcribed English terms in the speech on the subject, and in written speech they enter them into the text without changing the graphics. Specifically, the following examples of word usage in teleconference texts were noted: freak, connection to telephone lines, vares (from Warez), cracks. Such word forms are incorrect and, apparently, have not yet been mastered by the Uzbek language system.

Thus, the comparative study of computer and the Internet jargons in English and Uzbek, which is an integral part of the vocabulary of information technology, from the point of view of systemic and structural linguistics is one of the urgent problems.
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