PROFESSIONAL JARGON AS AN INTEGRAL PART OF TERMINOLOGY (ON THE EXAMPLE OF COMPUTER AND INTERNET JARGON)

Dilfuza Muminovna Teshabaeva
Doctor of Philology,
Professor,
Uzbek State University of World Languages

Nasrulloeva Nasiba Sadullaevna
Researcher at the Uzbek State University of
World Languages

ANNOTATION
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 unique features of computer and 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. The terminological lexical units are also closely connected with 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.
KEY WORDS: *computer and Internet jargons, slangs, terms, scientific and technical terminology, approach, concept*

INTRODUCTION

In terminology, the issue of the ratio of the language of science and technology and the language of general literature as a special professional language is of great importance. It is known that the language of science and technology appeared and developed on the basis of the national universal language. This situation is manifested not only by the structure of the language of science and technology, its subordination to the language system, but also by the manifestation in it of the basic types of linguistic units. Therefore, the relationship between the language of science and technology and the universal language is considered by us as a systematic and systematic, i.e., literary language relationship of computer and internet jargon.

There are two situations in the professional communication of computer and Internet users: common words in literary language (uses a common layer of general scientific vocabulary); use of non-literary language (dialect, rude words, slang, jargon, etc.). As noted above, terminological lexicon is related to the universal language, which gives it the means to name new concepts and defines the means of constructing practical terms. Professional jargon, like general literary language, is in turn enriched by the use of terminological vocabulary for non-specific

purposes. Professional goal-oriented vocabulary plays an important role in the literary language system. A special language is a language that is always prone to the principle of traditional internationalism, which is considered national on this basis, and E.I. 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 the natural language, is autonomous.[1]"

The following types of professionalism are distinguished: 1) original professionalism; 2) communicative professionalism. The first type reflects the specific mechanisms of cognition during the subject-practical activity, the second type is created for practical purposes (for example, for the purpose of speech-saving, to give methodical coloring, etc.). Professional jargon. Modern terminology distinguishes between professionalism

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1 Голованова, Е. И. Категория профессионального деятеля в динамическом пространстве языка (лингвокогнитивный анализ) [Текст] : дис. ... докт. фил. наук / Е. И. Голованова. – Челябинск, 2004. – 367 с.

and professional jargonism. In jargonism, unlike professionalism, the evaluative component takes precedence over the informational component. Nevertheless, the classification criteria of the mentioned professional units are still controversial. In this case, the identification of the imagery and evaluation component is related to the feelings of the particular subject. In our opinion, research in this area should be aimed at revealing the essence of special lexical tools, ie jargon, which are convenient for computer and Internet users.

From what has been said, it is clear that the problems of distinguishing terms, professionalism and jargon are becoming clear in the field of network technology. In computer language, jargon performs specific functions — they are associated with increasing expressiveness, conveying emotions, and appreciation. Computer and Internet jargon emphasizes the emotional or axiological aspects of the content of professional speech, its lexical structure, thematic structure reflects these aspects of professional activity. languages are words used mainly by computer language owners, which, on the one hand, constitute computer and internet jargon and, on the other hand, are a source of filling common jargon for both languages, although they reflect the realities of the unprofessional field.

L.M. Alekseeva is a staunch supporter of such views. He 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 his opinion, have not yet reached the threshold of terminology [Alekseeva L.M., 1998; 15].

Difficulties in distinguishing between terms, professionalism and jargon are evident in the field of networking. A separate category is formed by assimilated units, ie, 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 professionalism 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 slang, slang, and slang. Argon, unlike slang, is a somewhat mysterious language, it was created so that the speech of this social group would not be understood by others. Jargon and slang 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. k. 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 [Vvedenskaya L.A., Pavlova L.G., Kashaeva E.Yu., 2010; 139]. The jargon of professional language, the lack of stability in the form and meaning of terms, and the blurring of boundaries between terms and professionalism are the result of this process. This situation is also typical for the Uzbek language.

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 slang refers 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 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 on words or a play on words, expressive, emotionally colored linguistic means of expression.

S. Ozhegov and A. According to the Explanatory Dictionary of the Russian Language Shvedova, this 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 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 slang in modern linguistics, it is worth noting that all definitions assert that slang manifests itself in the speech of a certain social group united by common age interests.

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. Jargon is a source that enriches the vocabulary of the modern language.

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 function (arithmetic operations and computer exercises);
- computer technologies (information and communication technologies, multimedia technologies, etc.) [Komleva I.L., 2006; 16].

CONCLUSION

Language belongs to a social phenomenon and reflects the specific characteristics of the speakers, ie culture, social status, worldview, ethnic values. In linguistics, slang is an integral part of language and is considered one of the most controversial issues in lexicology. Jargon, slang can be associated with a particular phenomenon that is constantly evolving and changing in linguistics. Computer and Internet vocabulary includes literary vocabulary consisting of terminology and non-literary vocabulary consisting of computer professionalism and jargonism, and both categories of vocabulary perform their functions and have their own field of application. Only as a result of the analysis of the nature of the nomination can professionalism be distinguished from the term: professionalism usually uses a sign that does not make sense on the basis of a nomination, while a term nomination is based on a sign of meaning. Computer and Internet jargon provide stylistically low stylistic, expressive features to speech, perform

the function of emotional evaluation, require the need to create words individually.

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