

УДК 81

ОПРЕДЕЛЕНИЕ, СПОСОБЫ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И ФУНКЦИИ ИТ-СЛЕНГА**Лашина Екатерина Николаевна,**

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Аннотация

В современном мире ИТ-сленг получил широкое распространение и применяется в различных сферах деятельности человека. В статье рассматривается образование сленга, а также его функции.

Ключевые слова: сленг, компьютер, Интернет, ИТ-сфера, игровой сленг, терминология.

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ABSTRACT

In the modern world, IT slang has become widespread and is used in various fields of human activity. The article deals with the formation of slang, as well as its functions.

Keywords: slang, computer, Internet, IT field, gaming slang, terminology.

The entire vocabulary of a language is divided into literary and non-literary. Literary words include book words, standard spoken words and neutral words. All this is a vocabulary used either in literature or in oral speech in a formal atmosphere and is a language norm. There is also non-literary vocabulary, which differs in colloquial and informal atmosphere and is a deviation from the language norm. In the modern language, the most common kind of non-literary vocabulary is slang. Slang is an important component of interpersonal communication, representing a significant part of its actively used vocabulary, and expresses all the diversity of interests of society, which can belong to different professional or different social groups.

Currently, there are quite a large number of definitions of slang, which often contradict each other. The fact is that there are still disputes about the origin of the word "slang". Some linguists believe that the English slang comes from sling ("метать", "швырять"). In this case, they recall the archaic phrase "to sling one's jaw" – "говорить речи буйные и оскорбительные" [1, p. 107]. Others say that "slang" goes back to slanguage, with the initial letter "s" added to language as a result of the disappearance of the word thieves. This means that initially it was about the thieves' language. The scope of the concept "slang" itself is indicated by its descriptive definitions that appeared later, such as "obscene colloquial speech" or "slang is the poetry of an ordinary person", etc. [2]. Although these definitions do not carry scientific meaning, but they make it clear that slang is considered the language of the common people. Consider some of the scientific definitions of slang.

In Russian linguistics, V.A. Khomyakov's definition is most often given: "slang is a relatively stable for a certain period, widely used, stylistically marked (reduced) lexical layer, a component of expressive vernacular included in the literary language, very heterogeneous in its origins, the degree of approximation to the literary standard, possessing pejorative expression" [2].

In Anglistics, R. Spears spoke in the most detail about the definition of the term "slang". He notes that the term "slang" was originally used to refer to British criminal jargon as a synonym for the word "кэнт" (cant) [1, p. 109]. Now "slang" includes various types of nonliterary vocabulary: jargon, colloquialisms, dialects and even vulgarisms, i. e. words and phrases that go beyond the literary language

These definitions allow us to talk about the versatility of slang:

1. Slang is an emotionally colored vocabulary that can give an utterance expressiveness, imagery, convey a certain mood of the speaker;
2. Depending on the field of use, slang can be divided into well-known and commonly used [2];
3. Slang is characterized by a more or less pronounced familiarity of the vast majority of words [2];
4. Slang reacts to any changes in the life of the country and society, so it is a linguistic sign of the generation. This means that elements of slang disappear from use over time.

In the last two decades, there has been a swift leap in the development of information technologies. This could not but affect the changes in the language, the appearance of new words and expressions: new technological developments, the transition of communication to the Internet – all this contributed to the foundation of computer slang.

It is noteworthy that computer slang cannot be classified as either professionalism, jargon, or vulgarisms. The fact is that IT slang has features of each of the above groups. Firstly, these words serve to communicate people of the same profession – programmers, system administrators, etc., as well as people who are users of information technologies. Secondly, computer slang is

characterized by “obsession” with the realities of the computer world [3]. The slang expressions used refer only to the world of computers, and are often incomprehensible to ignorant people: not every person will understand the expression “трехпальцевый салют”, which means the keyboard shortcut Ctrl + Alt + Del. And, thirdly, vulgar words are not uncommon among this vocabulary, for example, “блястер” (the name of the sound card Sound Blaster) [3]. These three observations make it possible to distinguish three main groups in computer slang:

1. IT-slang (slang of people who work in IT), for example: “айдишник» – id, identifier; “баг” – an error in the program; “выкатить” – make available to the user; “костыль” – a fragment of the program that is needed to correct the imperfection of previously written code; “жаба” is the Java programming language; “мать” is the motherboard [4, p. 221].

2. Internet slang (network jargon) is slang for communicating on the Internet through social networks. The new style of communication on the Internet implies that a virtual person should be able to speak quickly and still be original, so users, in order to save time and space in the message, began to shorten words and select vocabulary that could convey emotions to the interlocutor. As a result, this led to the rooting of these words in our speech: “лол” – funny (in response to something that causes laughter); “буллинг” – disliking someone, mocking someone; TL (DR) – unwillingness to read a voluminous text; “синий экран смерти” is an error message in Windows on a blue background.

3. Gaming slang is used by people playing computer games: “нуб” – a beginner who has no experience (carries a negative meaning); “про” – a professional (acceptance); “агрить” – to cause aggression, provoke [4, p. 221].

As already mentioned, the scope of computer slang covers people who work professionally with computers, and just users, i. e. it is quite wide. Therefore, it is possible to distinguish a number of functions performed by slang, depending on who uses it:

1. First of all, computer slang is a means of self-expression of communication participants who are brought together by a common cause, one specialty. The use of slang allows specialists and users of different levels to communicate freely [3]. Quite often, the speech of specialists is completely obscure to people far from computers.

2. The most important function of computer slang is the expression of emotions, evaluative attitude, for example, the disparaging “бутявка” – boot floppy disk (from the English Boot – “загрузка”) [3]. The use of emotionally colored slang words allows you to liven a boring professional conversation.

3. The language saving function is very important, since in computer slang there are many words that are equivalents of cumbersome terms, for example, “прополнить” (from English Poll – “опрос”) – conduct a survey of network users; “чат” (from English Chat – “беседа”) – a special program on the Internet that allows you to engage in conversation in real-time mode [3].

Note that most of the computer slang words that are used in the Russian language will be obscure to people who do not interact with the computer in any way. The cause of it is that the country in which information technologies began to develop, and with them computer slang appeared, was the United States. It is for this reason that all terminology in the IT field is in English. Hence the question arose: how to transfer this entire vocabulary into the Russian language, because not for every term you can choose a translation or synonym.

There are several ways to form computer slang:

1. One of the main ways is the direct transliteration of the English word. This method is called calque, and it is necessary to distinguish between partial and literal calque.

Literal calque is a way in which a word or expression is borrowed along with its spelling, pronunciation and meaning [5, p. 155]:

- “гаджет” (from the English gadget);
- “девайс” (from the English device);

- “геймер” (from the English gamer).

Partial calque (semi-calque) is a method in which English borrowing adapts to the rules of phonetics, spelling and grammar of the Russian language [5, p.155]:

- “юзать” (from the English to use – “использовать, употреблять”);
- “кликать” (from the English to click – “щелкать”);
- “засейвить” (from the English to save – “сохранить”);

• “апгрейдить” (from the English to upgrade – “обновить, модернизировать, усовершенствовать”);

- “дебажить” (from the English to debug – “отлаживать”).

2. The following method is phonetic mimicry: the coincidence of English computer terms and Russian words, the meaning of which is completely different from the meaning of English computer terms [5, p. 155]:

• “кряк” (from the English crack – “программа для взлома программного обеспечения”);

- “дрова” (from English drivers – “драйверы”);

• “капча” (from CAPTCHA, English Completely Automated Public Turing test to tell Computer and Humans Apart – “полностью автоматизированный публичный тест Тьюринга для различия компьютеров и людей”);

- “Егор” (from English error – “ошибка”).

3. Another way of forming computer slang is a direct translation of the English term into Russian [5, p. 155]:

- “окна”, “форточки” (from the English “Windows” – the name of the operating system);

• “синий экран смерти” (from the English Blue Screen of Death – a message about a critical Windows error on a blue background);

- “вирус” (from the English virus).

4. The last way are the acronyms:

- “афк” (from AFK English Away From Keyboard – “отошел от клавиатуры”);

• “имхо” (from IMHO English In My Humble Opinion – “по моему скромному мнению”);

- “ПвП” (from PvP English Player versus Player – “игрок против игрока”).

The research was conducted among first-year students of the Institute of Energy and Automation, a part of the Higher School of Technology and Energy, to find out what percentage of students use computer slang. A total of 31 people took part in the survey (Figure 1).

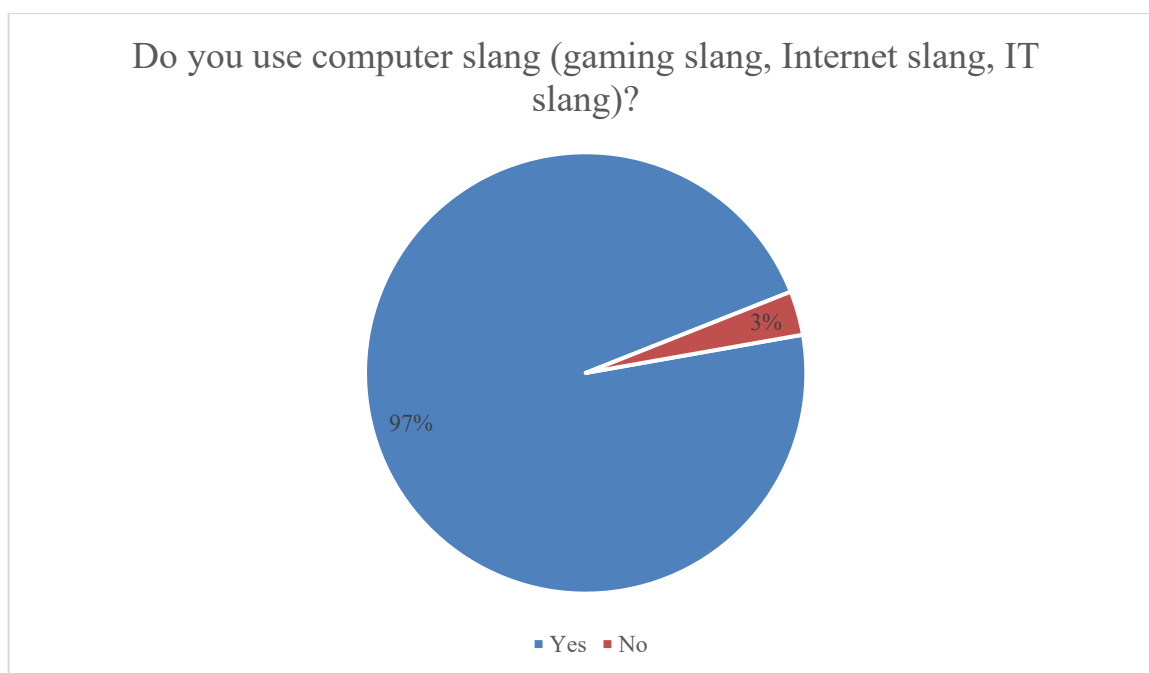


Figure 1. The percentage of students who use computer slang

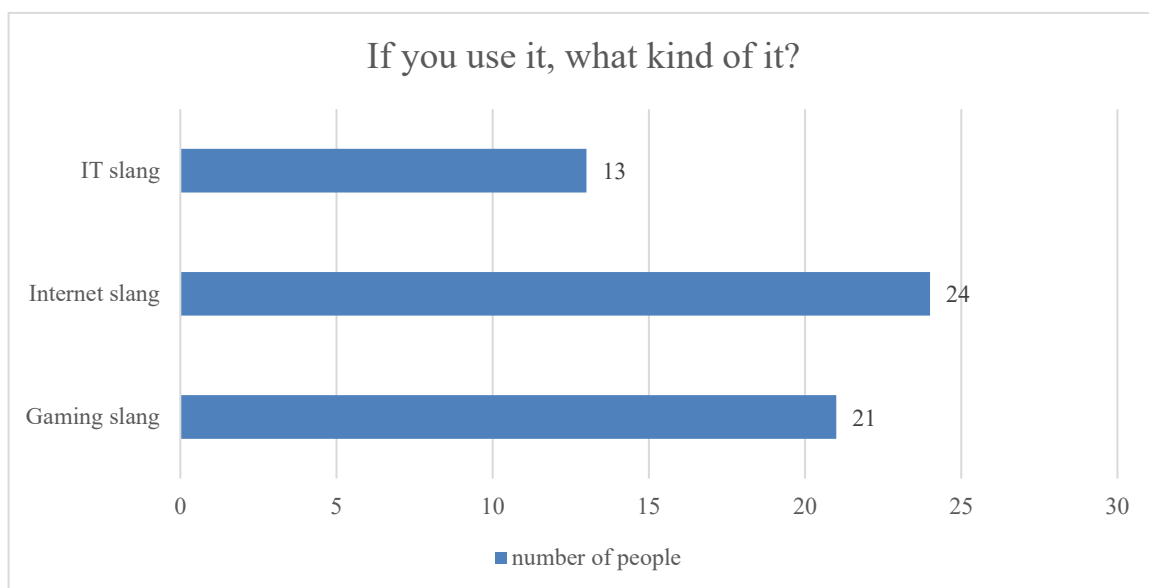


Figure 2. Distribution of usage of the three main groups in computer slang

According to the research results, it is noticeable that the overwhelming part of respondents use Internet slang, as well as gaming slang, and slightly less than half of the respondents use IT slang (Figure 2).

The development of the modern information society, the active use of computer technology and the Internet explains the use of computer slang and its spread in people's speech. The formation of a special computer slang comes at the expense of borrowed vocabulary and new derived words, which contributes to a higher speed of communication and convenience in work.

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