

## Event of Jargonization in the Internet Environment

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### ABSTRACT

*This article explores the phenomenon of jargon in the internet environment. Currently, there is a growing focus on the study of Internet jargon, and this is the first step in Uzbek linguistics, and one of the most pressing issues is the comparison of Uzbek Internet jargon with English one. One of the actual problems is the investigation of the Internet and computer jargons, analysis of computer and Internet jargons within the Uzbek and English languages in comparative way, which is considered to be perspective in Uzbek linguistics.*

**KEYWORDS:** *term, linguistic phenomenon, terminology, jargon, slang, internet, computer, technology, language, professional.*

### INTRODUCTION

Jargon is an integral part of language and is considered one of the most controversial issues in lexicology. Jargon can be associated with a particular phenomenon that is constantly evolving and changing in linguistics.

L. S. Barkhudarov points out that it is difficult to distinguish between professionalism and jargon [2]. However, the absence of an absolute criterion for determining whether a word belongs to a particular group does not mean denying existing differences.

From a stylistic point of view, while looking at slang, slang, or sociology as a problem that undermines the purity of speech, we must not forget that it is “an organic and, to a certain extent, a necessary part of the system” [3]. From the point of view of use in speech activity, slang and professional slang are distinguished by their use in a much narrower range than dialectics. Jargons professionalism is, as a rule, understood only by certain narrow groups of the population.

Jargon is a vocabulary for specific profession or activity. Computer jargon consists of a unique vocabulary of individuals (professional programmers and some users) who have same profession, hobby, lifestyle or working with computer technology.

### MATERIAL AND METHOD

The main function of jargon is to express belonging to a relatively independent social group through the use of specific words, forms, and expressions. Sometimes the slang term is also used to express distorted, misleading speech. It is a conditional language that can only be understood in a particular environment, in which there are many artificial and sometimes conditional words and phrases.

However, the principle of jargon now extends beyond professional or social groups, on the one hand, the widening gap between literary and slang speech, on the other hand, it is to some extent associated with the democratization and "vulgarization" of social life.

Jargon (or social dialect) is “a type of national language used in the oral communication of a relatively stable social group that unites individuals according to their profession, position in society, interests, and age” [12].

The linguistic essence of jargon is also the metaphorization of word meanings in order to create word play or word play, expressive, emotionally colored linguistic means of expression.

Let us consider the definitions given to slang in modern scientific linguistics. Jargon is a type of social speech that differs from the vernacular in its distinctive vocabulary and phraseology.

L.P.Krisin distinguishes three types of jargon, namely professional, group and youth. Professional languages are lexical systems specific to an occupation, profession, occupation, or industry in addition to the existing language form. "Professional jargons differ from other subsystems of the national language by one feature in their social and communicative position: the carriers of these jargons also know another subsystem - special language, literary language, dialect. In a professional environment, they use professional jargon for free professional communication, for formal communication - a special language, for non-professional communication outside the professional environment - they use literary language, and rarely local dialect or plain language »

Nowadays, the formation of internet and computer jargon is considered to be one of the most visible achievements of evolutionary processes. Internet users are engaged in a "language experience" in the global network, which in turn leads to the formation of slang as a special vocabulary designed to serve professionals in the field of information technology. Computer and internet jargon is formed as a socio-linguistic phenomenon and is used to communicate between professionals, different levels of computer and internet users.

Internet jargon is a type of jargon used in professional communication (e.g., ICT professionals) and by other computer users. These concepts have entered the professional discourse on the internet. Most of these jargons are derived from English. Undoubtedly, translation plays an important role in all areas of linguistics, and, of course, translation from computer language is no exception.

Internet jargons also appear in the speech of people who are not directly related to the Internet, i.e. it is the language of ordinary users of computers and the Internet that they use because they are known or as a means of communication. Experts in this field - computer scientists, system administrators, hackers, gamers, etc. created by and used professional jargon to distinguish them from the outside world.

## RESULT AND DISSCUSSION

The choice of professional jargon stems from the very vocabulary of that profession. The basis of the true lexical base of such language combinations is the names of professional vocabulary, which partially repeat and partially complement the relevant professional terminology. The distribution of social (group, corporate) jargons is based on the wishes of the professional group for social isolation.

Based on the semiotic nature of jargons, A.S. Gerda suggests classifying them according to the division of the communicative space into communicative spheres, and distinguishes three groups into three [11]:

1. Groups of highly qualified specialists - representatives of various disciplines, fields of knowledge and fields of practice (doctors, chemists, biologists, specialists in the field of engineering, professional athletes, computer users, etc.);
2. General interests, hobbies ↯ hobbies (fans of various sports, car enthusiasts, rockers, card players, role-players, various jazz, dance performers and fans);
3. Socially closed groups that are generally opposed to the existing public order. On the one hand, criminal groups, and on the other, different age groups and systems.

The Internet is a computer network that cannot exist without the use of all the resources of computer technology, and it is because of it.

The Internet was able to form its own individuality as part of a single information structure, as a result of which terminologists dealing with the language of informatics and computer technology began to talk about the emergence of Internet terminology within this language [1].

The Internet is a global network. It is also known as the World Wide Web. The Internet is an abbreviated form of the English term 'interconnected network', meaning global computer network [11].

As is well known, the term is distinguished by its relevance to a particular field. Its scope is not limited to a wide, narrow circle.

"Terms are special words that are limited to their specific purpose; it is a word that seeks to be unambiguous as a clear expression of concepts and as a name for things" [7].

N.V. Gyach, advancing the theory of the terminological field, came to the following conclusion: "... if it is known which terminological group the members belong to, then they can live out of context. Unlike common language words, terms acquire a single meaning not through contextual terms, but through belonging to that terminology. Because of this, term words, unlike non-term words, do not depend on context"[4].

In modern English and Uzbek, jargon is widely used in the use of terms denoting many concepts related to Internet activity.

The need to study the phenomenon of jargon in the field of computer and internet is based on the significance of the phenomenon and its practical significance. This is evidenced by most of the scientific work done in this area of knowledge. Problems of sartorial jargon have been considered in the scientific works of well-known linguists.

It is an axiom that the majority of jargon on the computer and on the internet is based on extra linguistic factors.

This, in turn, ensures that the jargons are concise and easy to use, and that in oral and written translation they are uniformly expressed and achieve uniformity. In particular, individual slang jargons are considered to be jargon in English, but may be the opposite in Uzbek.

The non-literary lexicon of the Internet language is used to create colloquial speech. Internet lexicon differs from internet terminology in that it is more volatile, while other areas in the lexical system include the transition of some special units from jargonizes to terms in the internet language.

Internet jargon gives stylistically low stylistic, expressive features to speech, performs the function of emotional evaluation, and requires the need to create words individually.

The computer lexical system differs according to the advanced structure of the jargon, and its elements enter into homonymy, antonym and polysemy relations with each other, forming word-formation nets and chains.

The development of computer lexicon and its interactions with other lexical subdivisions of the national language takes place.

## CONCLUSION

Several types of jargon are used in the Internet environment:

1. Terms. To understand jargon, it is necessary to know the concepts used in the field of computer and internet, and secondly, to know English computer and internet because many concepts and terms are assimilated.
2. The ability of smiles to communicate in the network has defined the distinguishing feature of Internet jargon from many other jargons, that is, along with the oral channel of communication; there is also a specific written communication channel. Its uniqueness is that "network communication" allows not only correspondence, but also real-time dialogues, which brings it closer to verbal communication. Smileys (visual smile - means "smile"). These are very popular special pictogram characters, which are created using parentheses, colon, dashes, and other symbols, and are conditionally used to represent the speech of a satellite speaker, e.g., :?); :? (,;?); :? / [9]. Smiles usually bring an element of play into communication, serving to express emotions rather than meaningful information.
3. Abbreviations. Internet communication has also created new language exchanges that are only used in writing. The emergence of language formulas and graphic symbols for communication in the network is explained by the desire to imitate written speech orally and to accelerate the process of entering the message. Accordingly, the number of words and abbreviations made using abbreviations and clippings is very large and the frequency of use is very high (*комп, инет, винт*). There are unwritten rules about abbreviations and abbreviations. Their migration is written in English because they are borrowed from American slang, such as IMHO (In My Humble Opinion, "in my humble opinion", or can be interpreted more broadly: "I think"), pls (please), FAQ (Frequently Asked Questions).

Jargon is used to increase expressiveness in speech, to convey emotions and values. It can be assumed that the lexical composition of Internet jargon, its thematic structure, refers to the emotionally or traditionally desirable aspects of professional activity.

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