Синчук Віталій Євгенійович

Київський національний університет

технологій та дизайну (м. Київ)

Науковий керівник – ст. викладач Роєнко Л. В.

THE MAIN ASPECTS OF VOCABULARY FORMATION IN IT SPHERE

The formation of computer vocabulary is in constant development. According to the scope of use, computer vocabulary can be divided into several groups: common vocabulary, vocabulary of Internet users, professional vocabulary of programmers, vocabulary of computer program users, computer games vocabulary etc.

The aim of the given article is to summarize the current trends in the formation of computer vocabulary, analyze the basic ways of its formation, detect the ways of creating computer terminology Information revolution (development and implementation of the latest information technologies) plays a key role in changing the computer vocabulary.

Vocabulary processes are quite active in branching out computer vocabulary, as evidenced by the large number of common root words. The most active at the present stage of computer vocabulary development is the use of the suffix method of word formation. Some words that are part of a computer vocabulary made up of telescopic word formation. There are several types of language compression regarding computer vocabulary: truncation of the base, contraction of the base, abbreviation, acronym. English computer terms are characterized by the different word-formation structure, namely: existing abbreviations, compound words, derivation. The development of the virtual economy, attracting as many people as possible to use the international computer network has led to the emergence of qualitatively new (digital) media that operate exclusively through the Internet.

The main source of new vocabulary in modern English is science, in particular computer technology, the rapid development of which and the active penetration into all spheres of human life of personal computers have made English specific and special words and expressions have appeared. This process makes the issue of research on the development and systematization of new vocabulary in the computer field extremely relevant. The peculiarities of replenishment of the lexical composition of modern English have repeatedly been the subject of study in specific studies of I.V. Andrusyak, G. I. Emirsuinova, S. M. Yenikeyeva. Two of Barnhart's dictionaries are the most recent works in English neography. They recorded about 10,000 new words and meanings. A significant achievement of English lexicography is the publication of a four-volume supplement to the Great Oxford Dictionary, edited by R. Burchfield, containing over 60,000 vocabulary articles and more than half a million illustrated examples. Speaking about Ukrainian developments we should mention the dictionary of neologisms by Y. A. Zatsny.

The lexical design of texts, computer communication of users or computer specialists directly or on computer networks are characterized primarily by a saturation of broadcasting terms, including:

1) narrow computer terminology, used only by specialists (Ex.: modem);

2) words borrowed into computer terminology from other fields that have acquired a different meaning in computer discourse (domain - in mathematics - area or space, in physics - domain, in computer discourse - this is the final part of the Internet address);

3) literary words that have acquired terminological meaning in computer communication (flame - flame, bright light, passion, in computer discourse - a dispute that gradually transitions from subject matter to personality) [3].

Among the prefixes, the most commonly used prefixes are Latin prefixes, such as inter- (interactive), mini- (minidriver), super- (superuser), micro- (microfile), etc. In addition, prefixes are non- (non-mouse), hyper- (hyperlink), re- (reformat), un-

(undo). Among the most productive prefixes are: anti-, co-, de-, post-, pre-, sub-, in-: antiviral - an antivirus program on your computer; minidisc - a small disk for computers, players; superscalar is a microprocessor of a computer that executes more than one instruction at a time. It seems interesting to have purely computer prefixes, such as e- (e-book), cyber- (cyberhood) [1, c.76].

The most common suffixes used in the English language vocabulary are -er, -or (browser), -ware (shareware, which requires a license fee).

A number of lexical units have not only become entrenched in information technology, but also have become as real centers of word formation. This is especially true of the word electronic, which, in addition to general values, is increasingly used in the sense of "made through a computer network" - electronic cash, electronic commerce. The semantic neologism of the web (originally the World Wide Web) has become one of the most commonly used synonyms for the term "internet" and the center of many innovations, such as: webber, web-browser, web-head, web-page, web-site, webliography, web-surfer.

Word-making is a way of word-formation that combines two or more bases. There are several types of word formation: pure base addition; splicing; mixed word construction with affixation elements. Quite often, complex words carry metaphorical elements, etc.: barfmail is a sudden influx of mail. Some of the words included in the computer vocabulary are formed by telescopic word formation, in which only parts of the basics of a few words appear in a word, such as edutainment = education + entertainment. Word-forming methods that are gaining in popularity recently include compression, which helps to avoid redundant information when using complex concepts. This means of new word formation is of particular relevance in the field of terminology.

The development of the virtual economy, attracting as many people as possible to use the international computer network has led to the emergence of qualitatively new (digital) media (respectively - New media / Digital media) that function only

through the Internet. This process necessitates the appearance in the language such emerging realities as electronic journals (e-zine, cyberzine), the process of their distribution in the "virtual" space (cybercast, Webcast). Interestingly, these neologisms were created through telescopy - the merging of mature computer morphemes (e-, cyber, Web-) with elements that have been isolated from the vocabulary of magazine and broadcasting.

To sum up, it is necessary to say that common morphological ways of word formation in English computer vocabulary are affixation, word formation, conversion, reversion, contamination, reduction. Shortening as a form of word formation is gaining in popularity, reflecting the intensity of information technology development. For the same reason, the relevance of further study of the process of neoplasms in the computer lexical space is steadily increasing. Particular attention should be paid to studying non-professional computer vocabulary.

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