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Лингвистический анализ компьютерного языка

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Аннотация. В статье рассматриваются основные научные направления изучения компьютерного языка, особенности его лингвистического статуса, а также анализируются определения данной языковой подсистемы.

Ключевые слова: профессиональный язык, компьютерный язык, компьютерный подъязык, компьютерная терминология.

Linguistic Analysis of the Computer Language

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Annotation. The article deals with the main scientific approaches to the study of the computer language, the peculiarities of its linguistic status. The definitions of the computer language are considered.

Key words: professional language, computer language, computer sublanguage, computer terminology.

Currently, the linguistic and methodological aspects of languages for special purposes (LSP) draw attention of a lot of researchers. This fact can be explained by a number of reasons: firstly, the dominance of the anthropocentric approach to the study of linguistic phenomena, the focus of which is a man, surrounding objects as well as

his/her activity, secondly, the necessity of innovation of teaching methods of foreign languages for professional communication.

The research is devoted to the linguistic analysis of the computer language, the scientific interest to which is constantly growing, because at this stage of active development of information technologies the computer lexemes and phraseology penetrate to all spheres of human activity.

A large number of scientists have studied various aspects of the computer sublanguage: Karmyzova O.A., Glazyrina A.I., Komleva I.L., Eremkina N.K., Turko U.I., Trofimova G.N., etc. The analysis of the articles has allowed to identify the following main directions of the computer language research:

- the origin and development peculiarities of the computer vocabulary;
- the computer language status in relation to the national language, analysis of their interaction features;
- interaction between the computer language and other lexical subsystems;
- stylistic differentiation of the computer language;
- the ratio of the computer terminology, professionalisms, and jargonisms in the computer vocabulary;
- the English language influence on the computer terminology forming in other languages;
- the computer vocabulary internationalization trends;
- the structural and semantic features of the computer sublanguage in different languages;
- syntagmatic, paradigmatic and hierarchical relations in computer language;
- the peculiarities of word-building of the computer language vocabulary;
- field approach to the computer terminology;
- the inner structure and features of development of the computer terminology;
- linguistic and extralinguistic factors of meaning formation of computer terms;
- creation of the computer terminology dictionary;

- the common and distinctive features between a computer term and a word of the national language;
- the influence of the features of the grammatical structure of the language on the new formations of the computer language;
- the motivational reasons for the nomination of computer terms;
- the peculiarities of the formation and functioning of phraseological units of the computer sublanguage.

It should be noted that researchers pay special attention to the problem of determining the status of the language subsystem that operates in the sphere of the computer science, as well as its relation to the national language. The fact that there is a wide range of different definitions of the language phenomenon under study confirms its complex and multilevel nature.

Komleva I.L. argues that the computer language is a border area between natural and artificial languages and defines it as a special language, which is formed in the subject sphere, technologically related to the computer and programs [4].

Karmyzova O.A. uses the term «computer sublanguage», by which the author understands a professional sociolect that includes the computer terminology, computer professionalisms and jargon. The author notes that the terminology system of the computer sublanguage has a field structure: the core includes the special vocabulary, the periphery – the internet user language, names of computer games, information security terms (the lexical groups that name the computer technology spheres) [3, p. 4].

Turko U.I. in her work also discusses the three-part structure of the linguistic phenomenon under research, but to refer to "a specific language that is used by people, exposed to the world of the computer technology" she uses the term «professional sociolect» [6, p. 5].

Yeremina N.K. states that the computer sublanguage is "a special form of language existence that is linked with the literary language (standard) and with a number of social dialects". This sublanguage is considered as an organized lexical-

phraseological system, the units of which are connected by various relations (thematic, semantic, grammatical, etc.) [2, p. 22].

Glazirina A.I. notes that the computer language is a means of written and oral communication of groups of people who are united by one professional sphere of activity (both specialists and non-specialists) [1, p. 79].

Trofimova G.N. refers the computer terminology, programming languages, professional jargon as well as graphic components (emoticons, pictograms) to the computer language or cyber-language [5].

Thus, the analysis of publications devoted to the research of the computer language allows to identify the distinctive characteristics of this language phenomenon. So, the computer language:

- is a part of the national language,
- actively interacts with national vocabulary,
- enriches the national language;
- is a dynamic, open, constantly changing system;
- continuously interacts with other professional languages;
- is stylistically heterogeneous;
- is characterized by the fact that units can change their stylistic reference over time;
- is characterized by the randomness of new names;
- unlike other professional languages, it is not characterized by a limited sphere of use, and can penetrate into all human activity spheres;
- does not always relate to a particular social group, but to the communicative intention;
- in many computer terms there are areas of intersection of special and non-special concepts;
- includes general scientific and technical terminology, as well as terms from related branches of knowledge.

In conclusion, it should be noted, that the computer language is a complex linguistic phenomenon that requires the comprehensive approach to its study.

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