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FEATURES OF THE DEVELOPMENT AND FUNCTIONING OF COMPUTER NON-OLOGIES IN MODERN ENGLISH LANGUAGE

With the development of technical progress and the advent of the Internet, There are a huge number of new language units, neologisms, in particular in the IT field.

Scientists still do not have a solid interpretation of the term "neologism", because its definition is rather arbitrary. Treating the term "neologism", scientists emphasize the very novelty of the word. In other words, the computer neologism is a word or phrase that appeared in the lexical composition of the speech at a certain stage of its development to refer to a new concept in the computer industry and its novelty should be understood by the speakers.

A. Metcalf distinguishes five main factors that allow neologism to enter the active vocabulary of the language: the frequency of use; "unobtrusive"; a wide range of situations and a significant number of people who use new words; the ability to produce new word forms and create new meanings; "Use" of the concept.

There are two kinds of neologisms: lexical neologisms, absolutely new words both in the meaning and in the sound; semantic neologisms - new meanings in already existing words.

After computer neologisms have been investigated, we have identified several lexical-semantic groups:

1. lexical units that represent the types and components of the computer structure (port, system unit, hardware, disk controller);

2. lexical units denoting computer software (antivirus, software, Microsoft Excel);

3. lexical units denoting actions related to work on the computer (programming, handshaking, disabled, delete, hung, grovel);

4. lexical units that are related to the Internet (Internet, dot com, spam, search).

The transition of a new word into the category of an independent lexical unit occurs through one of the homonymous meanings. For example: "cookie" (n.) - "home cookie"> "a small piece of data, automatically created by the server on the user's machine".

Some neologisms are formed by metaphorizing, for example: "mouse" (n.) - "Computer mouse" (transfer of value by similarity); "To mousetrap" - to put the mousetrap "to program the website in such a way that the visitor cannot easily get out of it. For example: "If your browser is behaving strangely, you are" mousetrapped".

An important source of replenishment of the vocabulary of the neologisms of the Internet communication sphere are social networks (Facebook) and microblog(Twitter). Due to them appeared such neologisms as: "to connect" – means that users who subscribe to updates on personal pages of famous people, acquires a native content: in this note, it expresses the desire to receive news from the idol. For example: "Connect your any account with Facebook to start sharing with your Facebook Friends!". "To follow" is used in the Twitter similar to the verb "connect". In a neutral context, the verb means, "to follow / follow someone"; for example: "Well-known investor Marc Andreessen has produced a list of his favourite people to follow on Twitter". "To share" is used in the social media of Facebook, which means not only to share something, but also to populate a news; for example: «Before you can start sharing photos and videos from Instagram to Facebook, you need to link your Instagram account to Facebook one». «Tweet (n., v.) » – in Twitter gets a new meaning. It is used to refer to the actual communication process, in which Twitter is used as a channel for the transmission of information. For example: "I posted a new tweet to Twitter about what I had for breakfast. Here are some ideas of funny things to tweet when you're out of ideas".

Using in everyday communication computer terms gives the impression that the one who use them is an enlightened, witty and clever companion. For example: "She is multitasking" means "She deals with two things at a time"; "Let's go offline" for a few minutes means "Let's talk privately"; "He is living in hypertext" means "He has something to hide". "Eyou later" says when they say goodbye. This phrase is created using the word-making element "E" from "electronic" (as in e-mail) because of word games instead of the traditional See you later.

So, in general, in the computer sphere, neologisms are used more often by expanding the meaning of existing words than the appearance of purely new ones. In the case of the appearance of neologisms, we observe the transition of one and the same word from the commonly used vocabulary to terminology, that is, the termination, but its return to the common language in a new meaning - determination, all of these indicate the dynamism of neologisms.