

Metaphorization of Computer Jargon as a Method of Education

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Abstract - However, the scope of use of computer language, including jargon, is wide enough and will continue to expand even further. Therefore it is important what this language will be like. In domestic linguistics, jargons were regarded as undesirable and even negative, as they usually include obscenely colored vocabulary. Computer jargon, being a means of self-expression of people of different levels of culture, education, age, is also a collection of vocabulary of various expressive stylistic coloring. The ways of forming slang vocabulary were very diverse. One of such methods is metaphorization - transfer of the name of one object to another on the basis of similarity.

Keywords - Computer, Slang, Jargon, Professionalism, Metaphorization, Vocabulary, Trope, Nomination.

Language is rightly referred to as a social phenomenon, it reflects the characteristics of its carriers, their culture, social status, particular world outlook, ethnic values and much more. Slang is an integral part of the language. It belongs to the most controversial aspect of lexicology. It can be attributed to a separate phenomenon in linguistics, which is in constant development and change.

From the point of view of stylistics, jargon, slang or sociolect is not a harmful parasitic growth on the body of a language that vulgarizes the speaker's speech, but an organic and to some extent necessary part of this system. From the viewpoint of use in speech, jargon and professional slang are characterized by a much narrower sphere of use than for general slang and dialectisms. Slang and professionalism, as a rule, are understandable only to certain narrow groups of the population. Both of these groups can be attributed to a little-known slang, which, by the way, is often referred to as argot. It is quite another problem - common slang [1].

This paper is devoted to the study of the metaphor of computer jargon. Computer jargon is a complex subject of study, since it is continuously modified.

As a matter of fact, the meaning of the words in the language can be derived in different ways. In particular, the change in the word's semantics occurs mainly on the basis of semantic transformation, such as metaphora, metonymy, cinema, functionality. According to linguists' unanimity, metaphor plays a key role in formulating terminology by semantic method. This is because new terms are used to derive a characteristic of the words of the universal or the living language, based on the similarity of the shape and the color of the one. The language metaphorization phenomenon is one of the ways in which specific terms are used.

As it is known, a metaphor is a transfer of meaning, the use of an old, famous word in a new meaning. The metaphor is convenient for the language of science, that the use of the old term in the new (metaphorical) meaning allows us to express the unknown through the known, through what we have already mastered our language experience.

Metaphorization is an integral part of cognitive science, it is a way to comprehend the new meanings of the linguistic picture of the world. In the most complex system of language functioning, the terms not only fix and mark ideas, but also bring harmony, clarity and elegance of thought into the realization of these ideas. Terminology is increasingly becoming the object of aesthetics, while remaining a powerful weapon of thought.

Comparison of computer jargon in the comparative languages has shown that in this terminology, metaphor is widely used as a means of nomination. In particular, Yu. Karaulov emphasizes the metaphysics of terms: "metaphor is used to describe specific concepts of information technology - computers, programming, media carriers" [2].

A distinctive feature of computer vocabulary is its metaphor, figurativeness, and it is also inherent in the term of this group. This is not surprising, since the term metaphor will gain momentum in the coming years. The desire to bring science closer to life, to give it a more "humane look", to explain the unknown through familiar, understandable, pushes to such a choice of words.

"The philosophy of language is more apparent in the case of metaphors. Terminological nomination is characterized by the coding of content metaphor at the highest level as the function of terminology, along with the communicative function of the language, is a function of cognitive recognition" [3].

O.I. Glazunova says today that metaphorical images serve as the basis for news in various fields. Specifically, "metaphor for computer terminology suggests the approach of computing as an approach to computing, as well as computing as a human perception process" [4].

The computer – region is exciting, mysterious, complex, inevitably causes figurative associations, which are expressed in the name. For its creators and users, this is a clever creature that has memory, language, it can become infected with a virus (computer viruses are numerous and insidious, as in real life – i.e. such names in Georgian: *virusebi*, *Wiebi*, *troianeLebi*). On the other hand, a computer is a specialist's workplace, his desk. On this table (i.e., on a computer) there should be folders, pages, documents, even a wastebasket.

The comparative-typological and historical study of terminology leads to the idea that the terminology of terms is legitimate. The general purpose of the grass is to avoid the meaning of everyday words used in everyday life. Therefore, conditional probability, in the terminology of the

historical process, there is a clear (plus) elements; The term oxygen is followed by the occurrence of oximor; the term "classicism" was derived from metonymy; as well as metaphor for the coefficient and sinus terms. Tropes distinguish the etymological meaning of the words that are the basis of the terms' making, separating the polysemantic 'chain'. This direction of terminology and terms, namely, exposition and expressiveness are still unknown aspects [5].

Provided that the computerization of all spheres of life continues, and English will remain the most popular in Russian society, English terms, and especially computer, will continue to penetrate into Russian and Georgian languages. To trace the borrowing of English computer terminology, you need to: 1. Identify the most popular English terms that come into use. 2. Identify ways to adapt these words in the language. 3. Find out which segments of the population use this vocabulary. 4. To trace the process of jargonizing borrowed vocabulary [6] (Zemskaja 2000: 57)

Metaphorical nominations occupy a special place in computer slang. Metaphorical transfer becomes one of the most productive ways to form jargon or jargonized formations in computer slang, which corresponds to the general development trends of extra-literary strata ("slang values are mostly metaphorical"), moreover, this type of meaning is initially focused on creating conceptual models, being one of the main ways of forming a language picture of the world of computer slang carriers [7].

Metaphorization covers almost all thematic groups:

- Nomination of the main parts and components of the computer holder computer - *sidir*, plug and play - computer hardware, after it has been supplied (connected), *nip* is a computer chip;
- cyber patrol software is a commercial blocking software that restricts access to sites, with content that should be limited, for example, sites with sexual content, *spider* - software that visits sites and indexes their pages, *slimware* - software.
- work on a computer and communicate with it using the Internet data cholesterol - describes the state of the data or traffic, which slows down their ability to use, bleeding edge
- work with new equipment that is not debugged, or software, as a result of which the user may experience difficulties;
- Malfunctions in the work of computer hardware; bug - defect, error, malfunction (in hardware, computer program), *kludgy* – slapped, made hastily, containing errors (about the program), etc.

Possession of computer jargon implies knowledge of the relevant vocabulary and peculiarities of its use, which “depends not only on the level of competence in computer technology, but also on how much a person feels involved in this professional community, in the subculture [8].

Thus, professional jargon is a set of simplified words to refer to concepts that are used by professionals in a particular field. And, as we could see, professional jargon serves, as a rule, for simplicity, not only verbal, but also

written communication. The harshness of the field of computer technology is characterized by a wide coverage of reality and structuredness of lexical units. The semantic characteristic of a metaphor is also based on a comparison of the semantic features of direct and nominative-derived values. Metaphorical expressions serve as vivid evidence of both the unity of common thought, concept and image, and the qualitative identity of the image.

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