



Examining Simplification and Abbreviation of Phrases as Computer Slang in English

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Abstract

Computer slang is unique in that it originated primarily in written communication between remote users via the Internet. Only later did these words find their way into everyday speech. In contrast, in many other slang-using groups (such as subcultures), the opposite is true—words from everyday speech find their way into written communication. Consequently, the active use of punctuation marks and other writing elements, in addition to the peculiarities of word formation, set computer slang apart. The economy function became prevalent when computer slang was first written down. Users utilized computer slang to speed up and simplify input, and the words were typically shorter and frequently abbreviated than equivalent terms in other languages. Therefore, the primary method by which computer slang creates new words is universalization, or the reduction of a phrase to a single word through the use of abbreviations for linguistic economy. The most common practice is to take one word from the phrase and use it in place of the entire combination. Some examples of this are "personal" and "personal messages," and "strategic game" and "strategy."

Keywords: Computer Slang; English Language; Word Formation.

1. Introduction

According to some experts, borrowed words lack expressiveness. This is not accepted by those who utilize them. The emotional intensity of borrowed words differs from that of native words, which is one of the reasons people use them. For instance, the term "soulmate" refers to a person who is fated and literally "bound by souls" in computer games and short stories (Popova & Ratsiburskaya, 2005). Slang makes it very convenient to communicate quickly. Because users typically converse with multiple people at once in chat rooms and social media, writing speed is crucial. Computer slang facilitates enjoyable and accessible communication. Additionally, communication is faster in genuine colloquial speech. Teenagers say "norm" or "namana" in place of "normal," "come on" or "go," "thank you" or "sps," "why" or "poch," "maybe" or "mb," "homework" or "dz," and so on. Neologisms are typically used sparingly in speech to achieve greater expressiveness because of the effect of surprise rather than as a replacement for every word. They explain this by stating that communication becomes awkward when people use slang excessively (Nasibullova & Murzabekov, 2020).

The prevalence of truncations, abbreviations, and abbreviations has also been attributed to the written use of slang. For instance, "computer" from "computer," "keyboard" from "klava," "Internet" from "Internet," "personal" from "personal messages," "confa" from "conference," and "prog" from "program" are all shortened versions of these terms. The characteristics of computer systems that imposed file name size restrictions, forcing users to use short names and letter abbreviations, once encouraged the tendency toward abbreviations. People outside the group may find it difficult to understand abbreviations, especially those used specifically for business purposes. These include, for instance, abbreviations like ICQ, which means "I'm looking for you" in English because the messenger's name is consonant with the word. - ICQ, ZIP (encryption type, consonant with the English "zip" - zip), mp3 (MPEG audio recording streaming format Layer3), exeshnik, mp3, and EXE (execution file type) (Nurtdinova, 2021). The retention of a foreign-language pronunciation pattern characterizes these words.

2. Literature Review

The process of word formation is widely recognized as a phenomenon that closely resembles human existence. Bizhkenova (2017) claims that the word formation process is a method for creating new words out of preexisting ones.

Harley (2006) asserts that the word formation process is a method for creating new words by following certain guidelines. Furthermore, according to Plag (2003), the process of creating new words from existing ones is known as the word formation process. According to Bauer (2006), the process of word formation will be fruitful if it is suitable for use in the creation of new materials. If the word formation process is not suitable for use in the creation of new materials, it will be referred to as non-productive. Thus, it follows that if the word formation process can be used to create new words, it will be fruitful. Every year, new words are added. As per Monitor (2017), a new word is generated every 98 minutes, which implies that 14.7 words are created every day. It is also mentioned that, as of January 1, 2017, the approximate number of words in English is 1,041,257.5. Harley (2006) asserts that new words are constructed by modifying preexisting words. She went on to say that some of the more productive processes used to create new words are affixation, blending, and compounding. Furthermore, according to Harley (2006), the new words are derived through morphological processes. They did discover a method for differentiating between noun and verb stems, though. Furthermore, according to Xhina (2013), the processes of derivation and compounding are shared by the word formation processes in Albanian and English.

Additionally, Mustafa et al. (2015) reported that Malaysian Facebook users frequently use emoticons, blending, and abbreviations in their word formation processes when interacting on the platform. Next, according to Wei and Wenyu (2014), "Compounding, followed by blending, affixation, old words with new meaning, acronyms, conversion, and clipping, is the most frequently occurring word-formation process of net speak neologisms." Nevertheless, it remains unclear which word formation process is the most productive based on the aforementioned studies. In their study, Wei and Wenyu (2014) searched the OED for words that contained suffixes. Furthermore, Mustafa et al. (2015) verified the prefixed forms and compounds using OED as well.

3. Methodology

It demonstrates that one tool available for researching word formation processes is the OED. It is evident from the numerous studies listed above that none of them looked into the process of word formation in English new words listed in online dictionaries. In order to close this gap, this study will look into how new English words are formed using the OED online dictionary (Ratih & Ismayoeng Gusdian, 2018). Throughout the research process, the following general scientific and specialized research methods were employed: System analysis approach; comparative approach; structural-system research approach.

4. Results

A large number of words in computer slang are created using the other language's word-formation models and rules. For instance, this is the suffix method. A common example of its expression is when the suffix -k- is appended. Words that indicate instruments and programs are formed as follows: illustrating, constricting, tidying, and identifying terms for computer game genres: firing up, brodilka. Words with a distinct colloquial flavor, such as sidyuk (CD-ROM), pisyuk - (derived from the English PC - personal computer), and cutter (device or program for burning discs), are created with the aid of the suffixes -yuk- and -ak-. Additionally, the suffixes -ov - (mochilovo, which refers to computer game combat scenes) and -yash - (udalyashki, which refers to removal programs) define the colloquial shade. There is active usage of the suffixes -sh- and -nickname-: ipishnik, exeshnik, IT specialist (Yarullin et al., 2019).

It is common to use the suffix -uh: "vitukha, setevukha." The endings -o and -ok- are frequently combined to create a colloquial shade. For instance, the translation of the English word engine, which means "mechanism" (i.e., the application portion of the program that carries out a specific task), is "dvizhok," "dvigatel." Many words experience active suffix formation because they are frequently used in everyday speech. For instance, the word "avatar" in the profile photo becomes "avatar -ava-avik-avchik-avushka," among other variations. One way to transliterate the Google search service is to use the prefixes "poguglit-zaguglit-guglit" to create the verb "google," which means to search in Google or generally through search engines. Computer slang frequently employs the prefix-free word formation technique to cut costs; examples include "antivirus – antivir" and similar terms.

In terms of addition techniques, computer slang frequently employs techniques like adding the fundamentals. For instance, this is how terms like "infocygan" (a combination of "information" and "gypsy," a derogatory term for an online scammer who uses network marketing to sell mostly pointless courses), "copy paste" or "copy paste" (tracing paper from "copy-paste", cope-paste, content, mostly text, that is repeatedly reprinted, often without mentioning authorship, and is popular), and "metaverse" (derived from "meta" + "universe," a three-dimensional virtual reality space where you

can conduct transactions, manage a created character, etc.) are used in computer slang (Melkonyan, 2012). Ironic words can arise when translating a foreign language phrase, word, or parts thereof directly. The Microsoft operating system goes by this name, which is essentially translated as "micro-equipment," but its component parts can also be translated as "micro"—small and soft—which, ironically, translates as "small-soft." Another illustration of this is the term "ognelis," which is a translation of the Firefox browser's name, which is partially translated as "fire" and "fox," and features a fox with a fiery tail in the logo. Another illustration is the Bluetooth radio communication technology known as "blue tooth," which is derived from the words "blue" and "tooth."

Interference is typically present when the fundamentals are added (the "addition of the basics + interference" model). Take the word "bydlokoder," which is derived from the words "cattle" and "code" with the prefix -o-. It is a derogatory term for a programmer who is incompetent and writes programs that don't function correctly. Suffixation is a sophisticated suffixal method of word formation that frequently occurs in conjunction with the addition of the fundamentals. These include terms like "imageborder" (from "image" + "board" + suffix -er, a person posting ads and other messages on special web forums), "netstalking" (from "Internet" + "stalker" + suffix -ing, search for inaccessible content on the Internet), and "shitposting" (from "sew" + "post" + suffix -ing, posting low-quality content or provocative comments) (Moskovich, 1969). The creation of proper names from names, such as "Asya" from the ICQ messenger (which is actually an acronym), "Klava" from the keyboard, "Dosya" from DDOS, "Zuhra" from Zuxel, etc., is a defining characteristic of other-language computer slang. Letter-by-letter transliteration is not always a part of transliteration. When a slang word is purposefully created with an ironic undertone, it is frequently transliterated using a direct phonetic method, in which similar sounds in one language are pronounced using the phonetic rules of another language. For instance, the word "game" sounds like [g'eim] when read by letter in accordance with the other language's rules. From this, the words "gamit" and "gamat," which refer to "playing a computer game," are formed (Ozhegov & Shvedova, 1989).

This is the case, for instance, with the name of the modem brand Zyxel, which is typically pronounced as "zuhel," even though the accurate transcription sounds like [zais'el']. "Linukh" is how the Linux operating system is named. In proper transcription, the word Go (which means "let's go," "let go") sounds like [go], but in colloquial usage, it is written and read as [go]. This is the origin of the word "paga"—an English page from the Internet. Thus, acronyms can also be transliterated, meaning they change over time. For instance, the Windows XP operating system's abbreviation is frequently ironically read as "xp" and changes into "oink" and "piggy." It's common practice to choose analogues with similar sounds when transliterating a word or acronym.

5. Discussion

A fascinating method of creating computer slang among the lexical and semantic approaches is synonymous translation, where an English word is translated into another language in its entirety and an appropriate analogue is chosen. For instance, the word "windows" literally refers to the Windows operating system. With verbs, the same model applies. The English verbs "download" and "upload," for instance, can be combined to form the pair "download" and "upload" in other languages. The second word of this pair eventually gained an analogue, "fill," through analogy with the argot "merge information," which refers to transferring data to an interested party. A fascinating method of creating computer slang among the lexical and semantic approaches is synonymous translation, where an English word is translated into another language in its entirety and an appropriate analogue is chosen. For instance, the word "windows" literally refers to the Windows operating system. With verbs, the same model applies. The English verbs "download" and "upload," for instance, can be combined to form the pair "download" and "upload" in other languages. The second word of this pair eventually gained an analogue, "fill," through analogy with the argot "merge information," which refers to transferring data to an interested party. Morphological transfer is one of the main ways borrowed words in English become slang. This kind of translation is crucial for the target language because it lets you expand vocabulary without introducing new words while staying true to your original tongue. Both intra-linguistic and interlanguage factors can have an impact on the intricate process of learning new words in another language.

6. Conclusion

The majority of computer slang terms originate in English and are translated into other languages through a process known as transliteration, which is the mechanical transfer of a writing system from one to another, typically grapheme to grapheme, so that a reader who is familiar with the system can correct spelling. The word is entirely borrowed, but its pronunciation, spelling, and meaning are all retained. It has been observed that while computer terms in

English have a neutral stylistic meaning, in other languages they take on a humorous and colloquial meaning. When coining new terms, native speakers of the other computer language exhibit the highest level of inventiveness. Affixation, or the addition of national suffixes or prefixes to a borrowed foreign base, is frequently combined with transcription and transliteration, the processes by which other computer language slang is formed on the basis of English. Hybrid derivation is the term for this process of slang formation. A large number of verbs in contemporary slang are created through hybrid derivation from English words.

Modern languages have an open verbal fund that expands and becomes richer with new lexical units. While other language slang anglicisms adhere to the fundamentals of their respective word formation, there are instances where the English language has an influence. From the perspective of word-formation processes, it is generally necessary to consider a number of factors that are crucial in the development of Anglicisms in other language slang. From the perspective of word-formation processes, anglicisms are productive lexemes, as demonstrated by intra-linguistic markers of their potency in word-formation, such as usage frequency and distribution across different communication domains.

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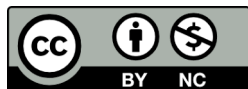
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