The Use of New Phraseological Units and Collocations in the Language

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ANNOTATION

This article reveals the role of the Internet and computer technologies on the way to the emergence of new subsystem - Internet phraseology, with its corresponding units - neo-phraseological units. The changes that the language undergoes under the influence of new phraseological units are noted and signs of such neoformations are highlighted. Also, an analysis of the considered works on research in three different system languages is presented, various examples of traditional and Internet phraseological units found on the network are given. In the process of studying the work of foreign and domestic researchers, questions were identified for further analysis.

KEYWORDS: Internet phraseology, neo-phraseological units, media linguistics, IT sphere, Internet meme, linguistic features, computer sphere, transformation.

Introduction

Language as the most perfect structural-semantic, functional formation and as a system of means of communication is constantly evolving to be an adequate means for everyday communication between people. At the same time, development manifests itself at all its levels and subsystems: phonological, morphological, lexical, syntactic, phraseological, etc.

Among these levels and subsystems, the phraseological subsystem of the language, the unit of which is the phraseological unit (PU), stands apart. According to the traditional interpretation, it consists of at least two language units, the sum of the meanings of which is not equal to the value of the entire phraseological unit, since the latter, on the basis of the principle of non-primary, and the secondary nomination, is completely based on the transfer of the meanings of the components that make up this phraseological unit. At the same time, as the course of development of the language system at the moment shows, it is advisable to classify phraseological units into two main types: 1) traditional (socio-literary) and 2) scientific and technical, related to the scientific and technical base of the media space, in particular the computer sublanguage, and internet communications.

The main part

A systematic study and analysis of phraseological units that have become part of the language of Internet communication along with traditional phraseological units - a socio-literary type, seems to be a very relevant and important task of modern linguistics, a relatively new direction, which is media linguistics.

Currently, in addition to existing and widely functioning other sections, media linguistics is already forming such new sections as media phraseology (with its own units - media phraseological units) and media phraseology, which deals with the theory and practice of compiling media phraseological dictionaries based on their respective original principles, methods and procedures.

This work is adjacent to the works directly related to the issues of media linguistics in that part of it, which can be called media phraseology, namely computer phraseology (in particular Internet phraseology) and media phraseography directly related to it and, accordingly, with computer phraseography.

Thus, our work will also directly relate to that irrefutable process in phraseology in general, and media phraseology in particular, the process of neophraseologisation [8], including specific computer phraseology in this regard, where a complex process is observed, on the one hand, the emergence of new phraseological units in the language, on the other hand, their distribution to one degree or another in its various functional styles, thereby enriching them (literary, colloquial, journalistic, scientific and technical, style of business papers, religious [10, 124]). Today, one can also include here a new, rapidly developing style - media style, namely the Internet style (the style of neotexts used in the computer sublanguage, among programmers and Internet users).

Studying and analyzing the features of phraseological neologisms, i.e. neo-phraseological units of the computer and Internet language, it should be noted that "the process of formation of these units is not yet fully completed. At the same time, the main task of the researcher at this stage is to trace the dynamics of these changes and, if possible, highlight the main features inherent in the phraseological units of the Internet language. Individual units that arose on the wave of creative activity of Internet users may never go beyond trend in certain social circles and will soon be forgotten. Others will have to refine the form, choose one of several currently existing values, and so on. However, it should be remembered that the current state of the phraseological system in the Russian-speaking part of the Internet has been developing for about 10 years, phraseological units have been polished through hundreds of thousands of uses by a multi-million audience, which allows us not only to consider them as largely established formations, but also to draw certain conclusions about the patterns of their existence" [11].

This paper studies neo-phraseologisms, namely, computer phraseological units and phraseological units of the Internet language, in comparison with traditional phraseological units, on the basis of three typologically different languages, English - a representative of languages with a predominantly analytical system, Russian - a language with a predominantly inflectional system and Uzbek, representing a type of language with a predominantly agglutinative system.

Computer and Internet phraseological units are scientific and technical fixed phrases, which are one of the varieties of traditional phraseological units, consist of at least two components and have their main categorical features (idiomaticity based on a secondary (portable) nomination, stability, and reproducibility). Such stable turnovers arise as the global network develops, in the Internet space and are used mainly in this area. For example, hardware bookmark – аппаратная закладка – аппаратли хатчўп; smart contract – смарт-контракт – ақлли контракт; internet of things – интернет вещей – буюмлар интернети; Cloud services – облачные услуги – булутли хизматлар; hybrid world – гибридный мир – гибрид дунё; zombie computer - зомби

компьютер - зомби компьютери [1]. Internet computer idioms refer to applications, commands, functions, operating system, image processing, computer network and network communication.

At present, the significance and vital importance of the Internet for people is invaluable, since the global network is currently an inseparable part of human life, and there is no such field of human activity (social, political, scientific, technical, spiritual, cultural, personal) that has not experienced a huge impact on the processes of "Internet globalization" and "Internet integration" and, accordingly, "Internet cooperation". In this regard, verbal communication (oral or written), in which the role of Internet telegrams, instagram chats and other channels of social communication is great and invaluable, is no exception, the language of the Internet is widely used here.

At the moment, the originality and specificity of computer and Internet communication, and the language of the Internet are being studied, and its theory is continuously developing in the works of such specialists in this field of knowledge as V.F. Khaidarova [11], S.G. Chemrkin, V.V. Katermina, N.A. Kuzmina, A.D. Soloviev [9, 76-81], M.I. Dobrova [3] and others.

It should also be noted that we share the point of view of V.F. Khaidarova, who notes that "the process of formation of phraseological neologisms of the Internet language has not yet been completed, therefore some of their grammatical, semantic and other characteristics observed in their structure at the present time may change over time" [11, 542-546].

The main task of the researcher is to mark such changes in the language and highlight the signs of computer and Internet phraseological units (for example, limited access for most native speakers of a particular language, limited need for an Internet service (not everyone uses it, the specificity of phraseological units for the scientific and technical style of the language, a small number of phraseological units, different systems of languages in which Internet phraseological units are used, etc.)

With all this, the remark of A.D. Solovieva, who notes that "this is why Internet phraseological units are moving closer to the so-called Internet memes - precedent phenomena of often polycode, creolized nature, which have received spontaneous wide distribution on the Internet at a certain time" [9, 76-81] is true. The basis for such a conclusion A.D. Solovyova indicates some factors. In our opinion, Internet memes can be considered "quasi-Internet phraseological units" (our term), which over time can either turn into phraseological units, or "phraseologisation of a meme or even memization of a phraseological unit" [3, 247] can occur, or they can become erased and come out of use.

When comparing traditional phraseological units of computer and Internet phraseological units, the question of their isomorphism and allomorphism is of no small importance. However, it should be noted that, despite the presence of a certain isomorphism between concepts, the latter are still diverse and heterogeneous in their ontology. So, V. F. Khaidarova, who is one of the pioneers of Internet phraseology, identifies "three groups of such phraseological neologisms: 1) neologisms included in the active fund of the Internet language from jargons, subcultures developing on the Internet; 2) neologisms that arose as a result of a metaphorical rethinking of the terminology of digital technologies; 3) neologisms that have become widespread on the Internet, but go back to literary, cinematic, etc. sources. The first group includes phraseological units that have arisen in "slang (выпей йаду; убей сибя ап стену), gamers' jargon (прокачать скилл; го, я создал!) and others" [11, 76]. D.A. Solovieva noted that this division requires a separate clarification.

Since today the global network has captured the minds of people from young to old, linguists began to pay attention to this phenomenon and study it comprehensively, and one of the integral parts of the Internet

language, as well as the traditional language, are phraseological units, therefore, scientists are trying to identify the essential features of phraseological units of the Internet language, therefore, every day there are new studies in the field of media discourse.

For example, E.G. Larina [4] in her Ph.D. thesis explored the linguistic and extralinguistic features that characterize talk shows as a genre of television discourse, a complex communicative and linguo-socio-cultural phenomenon. Researcher D.R. Terkulova devoted her work to the study of the pragmatic potential of the advertising text, identified and described its specifics, which made it possible to carry out a comprehensive analysis of the linguistic mechanism that determines its effectiveness in the implementation of the general pragmatic setting. Also I.G. Sidorova identified and described the communicative and pragmatic characteristics of the genres of personal Internet discourse, such as a personal website, personal blog, social network and Internet commentary. A.Yu. Komanova conducted a linguistic study of the processes of phraseologisation of color elements in the context of media discourse within the framework of the existing linguistic reality of the English-speaking culture. N.V. Kasyanova reveals the linguocultural features of a corporate blog that operates in the space of English-speaking and Russian-speaking linguocultures. A large number of works are devoted to the issues of communication on the Internet (E.I. Goroshko, N.A. Akhrenova, N.V. Chasovsky, T.N. Kolokoltseva, N.L. Morgun, Yu.D. Lopatina, A.I. Pomazov). So N.V. Chasovsky [2] believes that the creolized Internet meme reflects the reflection of the surrounding world and broadcasts individual, socio-group values. Structural and semantic-stylistic features of Internet texts were considered in the works of E.B. Ponomarenko, I.G. Kudryavtseva, E.P. Likhovidova, K.N. Vasilyeva, I.M. Belyakova. O.M. Lazareva [5] studied the functioning of English animalistic phraseology on the Internet and revealed its structural and semantic features. Researcher I.G. Kudryavtseva devoted her dissertation to a comparative description of the features of the formal structure and semantics of terminological phrases of the sublanguage of the scientific and technical field "Internet".

In foreign linguistics, a series of surveys on the study of phraseological units is also diverse, the attention of scientists prevails in the field of learning and teaching English idioms for speakers of other languages, as well as for people with disabilities, which apparently is relevant at this stage of the formation of the English language as international. A small number of studies were found on computer phraseological units (Armineh Ab, Mohamed Siddig Abdalla, Gary Osborne, Long Xingyu, Teng Xuan), perhaps this is due to the fact that work in the computer field is difficult. Of these, Jennifer McKenna [6] considered idioms with a literal interpretation in German advertising. Atanas Atanasov has researched programming idioms for component and topological assembly modeling and data exchange in high-performance computing and visualization environments, this work is related to computational linguistics. Adiel Ashrov conducted an empirical study of idioms of behavior in programming, as the analysis of literature in foreign linguistics shows, more attention is paid to the study of the features of computer phraseological units, here a more complex programming mechanism is studied.

Undoubtedly, it is important to study the nature of phraseological units of the Internet space from the point of view of Uzbek linguistics. The works of D.S. Saidkodirova [4] - a comparative analysis of the Internet terms of the English and Uzbek languages is carried out, O.A. Muratova, N.A. Gudz, Lukyanets, N.N. Daineka.

Based on the above, we can say that "the language of the Internet is very dynamic, it develops much faster than it usually happens with any written language. This allows the researcher to observe the processes of the emergence of new phraseological units, their going beyond jargon or terminology, mastering them in the literary language, changing meanings and stylistic properties in their development, while usually these

processes take decades and even centuries. In this regard, a phraseologist and phraseographer face a difficult task: to catch those aspects of a phraseological unit that will be fixed in the language, to fix the main thing, without dwelling for a long time on the temporary, passing properties of the described unit. To do this, it is necessary to understand the patterns of development of the phraseological system, which will turn out to be more obvious if you try to display in the dictionary entry the nuances associated with the dynamics of the development of a phraseological unit, and therefore indicate not only the meaning, origin and stylistic reference, but also such parameters as the degree and ways of implementing variance on different stages of the existence of a phraseological unit, features of the written form (oral for the Internet turns out to be secondary), features of its grammatical compatibility, a model, that is, to implement a synergistic approach in a dictionary entry" [9, 79].

Conclusion

The course of development of Internet phraseology, in particular, computer phraseology, shows that their composition is naturally replenished with new varieties, types and subtypes, in future more studies, to reveal computer and Internet phraseological units, revealing their structural-semantic, communicative-pragmatic, linguo-stylistic and linguo-culurological features in the languages under consideration can be conducted.

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