"THE PECULIARITIES OF COMPUTER TERMINOLOGY IN THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE"

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Annotation: The article examines the distinctive features of computer terminology in the modern Russian language. It analyzes the main sources of terminology development, particularly borrowings from the English language, as well as processes of adaptation, word formation, and semantic change. Special attention is paid to the role of computer-related vocabulary in professional and everyday communication and its influence on the evolution of contemporary language.

Keywords: computer terminology, Russian language, borrowings, Anglicisms, terminology, information technology.

Introduction. In the context of the rapid development of information technologies, computer terminology occupies a special position within the system of the modern Russian language. The active implementation of digital communication tools, software, and Internet technologies contributes to the intensive enrichment of the lexical system of the language with new terms and concepts. As a result, computer-related vocabulary has ceased to be exclusively professional and has firmly entered the everyday speech of language users.

A distinctive feature of computer terminology is its international character, which is обусловлено globalization processes and the dominant role of the English language in the field of information technologies. The majority of computer-related terms are borrowed from English and, in the course of their functioning, undergo phonetic, graphic, and morphological adaptation in accordance with the norms of the Russian language. This process is often accompanied by variability in usage and the emergence of colloquial forms of terminology[1].

The relevance of the present study is determined by the need for a comprehensive examination of the distinctive features of computer terminology in the Russian language, the identification of its principal mechanisms of formation and functioning, and the analysis of its impact on the contemporary linguistic system. The purpose of this article is to explore the specific characteristics of computer-related vocabulary, the processes of its borrowing and adaptation, and to define its role in the development of modern Russian.

Main Part. Computer terminology, as a distinct lexical layer, is formed under the influence of scientific and technological progress and the rapid development of digital technologies. In the Russian language, this terminological stratum is characterized by a high degree of dynamism, continuous renewal, and a close connection with the international scientific community.

The majority of computer-related terms initially emerge in the English-speaking environment and subsequently enter the Russian language in the form of borrowings[2]. One of

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[1] Ахманова О. С. Словарь лингвистических терминов. — М.: Советская энциклопедия, 1966.

[2] Лотте Д. С. Основы построения научно-технической терминологии. — М.: Издательство АН СССР, 1961.

the primary sources of the enrichment of computer terminology is the direct borrowing of lexical units from the English language. Terms such as *computer, file, browser, server,* and *interface* are widely used in both professional and everyday communication. In the process of assimilation, these borrowings undergo phonetic and graphic adaptation and become integrated into the word-formation system of the Russian language. For instance, derivative words are formed from borrowed stems, such as *сканировать (to scan), архивировать (to archive), программировать (to program),* and *загрузка (download/upload process)*[3].

Alongside direct borrowings, calques and partial calques are actively employed in the Russian language. Calquing makes it possible to convey the meaning of a foreign term by means of native linguistic resources, thereby facilitating its comprehension and consolidation within the language system. Examples include such expressions as *hard disk, cloud technologies, desktop,* and *operating system*. These lexical units are organically integrated into the structure of the Russian language and conform to its lexical and grammatical norms.

Particular attention should be given to the process of semantic transformation of common vocabulary items that acquire new meanings within the field of computer technology. Words such as *window, mouse, network,* and *folder* develop specialized terminological meanings in the context of information technologies. Such shifts demonstrate the expansion of the semantic potential of the language and its capacity to adapt to emerging realities.

An important characteristic of computer terminology is its active penetration into colloquial speech. Many terms extend beyond strictly professional usage and become part of everyday communication, especially among younger speakers. At the same time, there is a noticeable tendency toward simplification, as well as the use of slang and abbreviated forms such as *komp* (computer), *vinda* (Windows), *update,* and *bug*. This process reflects the dynamic evolution of the language; however, it also raises questions concerning language norms and speech culture[4].

Thus, computer terminology in the Russian language represents a complex and multifaceted phenomenon that combines elements of borrowing, word formation, semantic reinterpretation, and stylistic variation. Its study makes it possible to gain a deeper understanding of contemporary linguistic processes and the patterns governing the development of the lexical system of the Russian language in the context of digitalization.

In the twenty-first century, the language has undergone significant transformations under the influence of scientific and technological progress. The sphere of computer technologies and the Internet exerts a particularly strong impact on vocabulary, as these have become integral components of modern life. Computer technologies permeate virtually all areas of human activity—from education and medicine to economics, art, and beyond. Computers and digital devices are used not only in professional contexts but also in everyday communication, which inevitably leads to the active incorporation of computer terminology into the language.

This reality exerts a profound influence on the linguistic system, as language functions not only as a means of communication but also as a tool for conceptualizing and assimilating new phenomena. For this reason, the question of how computer terminology and computer-

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[3] Розенталь Д. Э., Теленкова М. А. Словарь-справочник лингвистических терминов. — М.: Айрис-пресс, 2011.

[4] Лотте Д. С. Основы построения научно-технической терминологии. — М.: Издательство АН СССР, 1961.

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mediated communication are reflected in the Russian language acquires particular relevance in contemporary linguistic research.

Scientific Novelty of the Study. The scientific novelty of this research lies in its comprehensive examination of computer terminology in the contemporary Russian language, taking into account its dynamic evolution in the context of societal digitalization. In this study, computer-related vocabulary is analyzed not only as a professional terminological layer but also as an active component of everyday speech practice, thereby expanding traditional views on the boundaries of the terminological system.

For the first time within the framework of this research, the principal mechanisms of adaptation of English-language computer terms in Russian have been systematically classified, including phonetic, graphic, morphological, and semantic adaptation. Particular emphasis is placed on word-formation processes and semantic reinterpretation, which have previously been addressed only fragmentarily in linguistic studies.

The novelty of the work also consists in identifying trends of stylistic transformation in computer terminology, manifested in the transition of terms from professional usage into colloquial speech, as well as in the formation of slang and abbreviated variants. This approach makes it possible to reassess the influence of computer vocabulary on speech culture and the development of modern Russian.

Contemporary pedagogical practice cannot ignore these linguistic shifts. Teenagers and university students активно use computer-related terminology in their speech, often without reflecting on its origin, meaning, or conformity with the norms of the Russian language. Therefore, studying the distinctive features of computer terminology in Russian language instruction becomes a relevant task from both scientific and pedagogical perspectives.

Computer terminology may be defined as a set of words and expressions associated with computer technologies, software, the Internet, and digital communication. It develops rapidly, reflecting transformations in the technological sphere and exerting a significant influence on the language system.

Conclusion. The conducted research has made it possible to identify the principal features of the formation and functioning of computer terminology in the modern Russian language. It has been established that this lexical layer develops under the direct influence of scientific and technological progress, as well as globalization processes, which determine its high degree of dynamism and continuous renewal. The analysis confirmed that borrowings from the English language constitute the primary source of enrichment of computer terminology. At the same time, these borrowings undergo active adaptation to the norms of the Russian language, including phonetic, morphological, and semantic modifications. Alongside direct borrowing, processes of calquing and semantic reinterpretation of general-language vocabulary play a significant role in the development of computer terminology.

The study also demonstrated that computer terminology is gradually moving beyond the boundaries of narrowly professional usage and is becoming an integral part of everyday speech. This process contributes to the expansion of the communicative potential of the language; however, it simultaneously raises important issues related to the preservation of linguistic norms and speech culture in the context of the active spread of colloquial and slang forms.

Thus, the distinctive character of computer terminology in the Russian language lies in the combination of international and national linguistic elements, the flexibility of word-formation models, and the language's capacity to adapt to the new realities of the digital society. The results obtained may be applied in further linguistic research, as well as in the

practice of teaching the Russian language and developing terminological culture in the field of information technologies.

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