

[1, с. 138]). Автор вважає: все, що є найціннішим у людському світі, підвладне саме духовним цінностям. Бо лише вони показують істину людини, яка знаходить пристановище у душі («А з людських речей заслуговують правно на поклоніння лиш ті, що глибиною душі і прозріваючим духом позначені» [1, с. 138]). Михайло Орест осмислює сутність самого поета як шлях до досягнення абсолютної гармонії в душі («Захватів царство знайти має в духовім поет» [1, с. 138]). Він говорить, що поезію – яка є вираженням слова «воля» – хотіли не раз загнудати та повести у рабство. Проте це є абсолютно нездійсненим («Знаю, до тих або інших стовпів прив'язати мистецтво Завжди бажання було, згубне для нього стократ» [1, с. 138]). Автор зазначає, використовуючи метафору, що від машини душа людини не стала кращою; машина не здатна проникати в глибину людського духу; проте слово здатне знайти свій шлях та пірнути до самого дна людської істинної сутності. Машина не вміє змінювати світ, хоча, на око, вона це робить («Швидко літає літак, а проте красоти, що живе в нас, Крила від того, бігме, ширші не стали» [1, с. 138]). Завершує свій моралізаторський твір Орест тим, що підкреслює: мистецтво існує за своїми законами і техніка на нього ключового впливу не має. Воно жило і буде жити. Тому, яке б століття не стояло надворі, усе одно митець залишається митцем, а мистецтво рухається за своїми небуденними законами («Мораль: Не існувати в мистецтві добі атомової бомби, Як катапульти доби давні не знали митці» [1, с. 138]).

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LEXICAL, SYNTACTIC AND STYLISTIC CHANGES IN MODERN ENGLISH. IMPACT OF COMPUTER TECHNOLOGIES

The formation of the lexical and semantic structure of modern English language occurs due to many factors at the linguistic level. The continuous development of science and technology generates new terminological systems

and subsystems, where terminology system in the field of computer technology is one of the leading language systems. Computer language is the most widespread means of special communication, therefore it has a dynamic character and develops according to certain laws. The role of computer neologisms is very important. This is a relatively new phenomenon, which acquires its popularity among linguists.

Computer discourse emerged simultaneously with the advent of computing machines in the United States in 1946 [2, p. 31]. With the development of computer technology, a specific language, on which computer professionals were communicating, also began to form in Ukraine. The expansion of personal computers and the creation of the Internet have attracted different population groups into the sphere of computer technology. They in turn have adopted and enriched computer vocabulary. Moreover, slang expressions are also widely used among comparatively young age individuals engaged in this field of professional activity.

The reason for the emergence of new words in computer slang is the rapid development of computer technology itself. By reading numerous magazines covering the inventions of the computer technology market, it becomes clear that almost every week there are more or less significant developments. And in the conditions of such technological revolution, every new phenomenon in this field should receive its verbal nomination.

Almost all of them are computer science neologisms, that appear in the US. Therefore, they are of completely English origins. There is a so-called filling of lexical lacunae with the help of computer terms.

Computerization is the source of lexical, syntactically stylistic and phonetic changes in modern English. Computer vocabulary has its own structure, stylistic features and phonetic properties. Neologism is a linguistic phenomenon that has a stylistic differentiation in the modern English dictionary, differs from slang, jargon and technical broadcasting and hacker culture as a widespread collection of subcultures in the electronic network [1, p. 117].

IT-specialists use language, which arose under the influence of computerization. Computer slang is a kind of special slang, which uses both a professional group of IT professionals and other computer users. Currently, the dictionary of computer slang has a relatively large number of words. The slang of the Internet and the computer are not permanent, because technologies are changing, new concepts are emerging that expand the boundaries of slang. Therefore, computer slang contains words with identical or similar meanings – synonyms [4, p. 88].

The language of computer science and information technology is widely used that have entered the language and are fixed in dictionaries as well as authorial, occasional abbreviations, created only for specific cases and only

recorded in one text. Frequent use of abbreviations in scientific and technical texts involving computer science and information technology is a consequence of the intention to cut the amount of language means used in the text. Among the abbreviations that are units of computer terminology, one can distinguish, for example, the **initialisms** *PC* – *personal computer*, *VR* – *virtual reality*; **acronyms**: *CLS* – *Clear Screen*, *TELEX* – *teletypewriter exchange*, *DIVOL* – *digital-to-voice translator*; **abbreviations**, which represent the first syllables of the words: *DEL* – *delete*, *INS* – *insert*, *avail* – *availability*, **abbreviations**, which are «compact» formations, for example, *cnsl* – *console*, *TPWR* – *typewriter*. The reduction of the word *electronic* to the letter «e» occurs in terms of *e-mail*, *e-cash*, *e-data*.

The term «abbreviation» is broader than the acronym or initialism. The abbreviation is a way of word-formation, the essence of which is to cut off a part of the stem, that either coincides with a word, or is a word combination combined with a common content. The abbreviation is usually classified into lexical and graphic. Lexical abbreviations include clipped or stump words and acronyms or initial words. Graphic abbreviations are fully pronounced and reduced only while writing. All word fragments can be reduced, regardless of the morphemic boundaries [5, p. 253].

Acronyms have become so popular that their number has justified the publication of specialized dictionaries, which included abbreviations that are the commonly used as well as in some specialized languages. They are of particular interest because they illustrate the work of lexical adaptive system of the language. Parts of words that make up terminological word-combinations are used for the formation of acronymic terms such as *ALGOL* – *Algorithmic Language*; *LISP* – *List Processing*; *FORTTRAN* – *Formula Translation*.

Initialisms are formed from the first letters of the words including into the name or phrase. They are used both in oral and written speech. It should be noted that a separate group of initialisms arose during the communication in the Internet (Internet initialisms) [3, p. 512]. The most common of them: *BTW* – *By The Way*; *BOT* – *Back On Topic*; *FYI* – *For Your Information*; *HTH* – *Hope This Helps*; *ICQ* – *I Seek You*; *KISS* – *Keep It Simple Stupid*; *LOL* – *Laughing Out Loud*; *NRN* – *No Reply Necessary*; *OBTW* – *Oh, By The Way*; *OTOH* – *On The Other Hand*; *PLS* – *Please*; *RBTL* – *Read Between The Lines*; *TIA* – *Thanks In Advance*.

The rapid evolution of new technologies contributed to the dynamic growth of the development of the professional language of this industry and the emergence of new vocabulary, among which terminological units occupy a significant place. The enrichment of the terminology system of this region is clearly manifested in the formation of new terms of acronyms and terms of abbreviations, which are significantly ahead of other types of terminology.

Reflecting the work of the lexical adaptive system of the language, the abbreviations are of the greatest interest in the study of structural types, both terminological and other lexical units of the professional language in the study area. They have a high frequency of use and the most compact form, which completely meets the requirements of the rapid development of computer technology. The peculiarity of computer terms is quick loss of highly specialized character of functioning and establishment in common knowledge.

Language as a means of communication has a distinctive social character, where public functions actively influence its structure and largely determine its development. In this regard, the communicative status and essence of the computer language is of theoretical and practical interest.

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НАЙМЕНУВАННЯ МІНЕРАЛІВ АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ Й УКРАЇНСЬКОЇ МОВ: СТРУКТУРА, СЕМАНТИКА, ЕТИМОЛОГІЯ

У роботі розглядаються найменування мінералів на матеріалі англійської та української мов. Наприклад, англ. *atokite*, *torbernite*, *stenonite*, укр. *атокіт*, *торберніт*, *стеноніт*.

Обсяг дослідження складає 100 лексичних одиниць (далі ЛО): 50 ЛО – в англійській мові й 50 ЛО – в українській.

Об'єктом дослідження виступають найменування мінералів англійської й української мов. Предмет дослідження становлять структура, семантика, етимологія найменувань мінералів англійської й української мов.