

WORD FORMATION OF COMPUTER TERMINOLOGICAL VOCABULARY IN THE PERSIAN LANGUAGE

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Аннотация. В современном мире интернет и компьютерная лексика играют ключевую роль в повседневной жизни людей, оказывая значительное влияние на общество в целом. Интернет перестал быть просто источником информации и стал неотъемлемой частью повседневной жизни. С развитием информационных технологий формируется специальная компьютерная лексика, которая отражает новые технологии, программное обеспечение и способы взаимодействия с компьютерами. Эта лексика влияет на язык, вводя новые термины, сокращения и специфические выражения, развивая языковые возможности и приспосабливаясь к новым реалиям

Ключевые слова: *информационные технологии, словообразование, персидский язык, компьютерная лексика, Академия персидского языка и литературы.*

Annotation. In the modern world, the Internet and computer vocabulary play a key role in people's daily lives, having a significant impact on society as a whole. The Internet has ceased to be just a source of information and has become an integral part of everyday life. With the development of information technology, a special computer vocabulary is being formed that reflects new technologies, software and ways of interacting with computers. This vocabulary influences the language, introducing new terms, abbreviations and specific expressions, developing language capabilities and adapting to new realities

Key words: *information technology, the word education, Persian language, computer vocabulary, Academy of Persian Language and Literature.*

Introduction: In the modern world, the Internet and computer vocabulary play a key role in people's daily lives, having a significant impact on society as a whole. The Internet has ceased to be just a source of information and has become an integral part of everyday life. The Internet provides access to a huge amount of information, putting it just a click away. It is changing the way we find information, learn, work, communicate and play. With the development of information technology, a special computer vocabulary is being formed that reflects new technologies, software and ways of interacting with computers. This vocabulary influences the language, introducing new terms, abbreviations and specific expressions, developing linguistic capabilities and adapting to new realities.

Computer technology and information systems have penetrated into all areas of our lives, and the Persian language is no exception. With the development of the computer field, it became necessary to create new words and terms to describe new concepts and technologies. Changes in the technological sphere and the development of computer technology in regions where Persian is the official or widely spoken language lead to the emergence of new computer vocabulary.

In the modern world, computer technology has become an integral part of our daily life. They have penetrated all areas of activity, including education, business, medicine and entertainment. Persian, one of the oldest and most widely spoken languages in the Middle East, has also begun to be influenced by the computer revolution. However, with the development of the computer field, the need arose to create new words and terms to describe new concepts and technologies. This aroused interest in studying the ways of word formation of computer vocabulary in the Persian language.

The relevance of studying computer vocabulary in linguistics is undeniable at the present time. With the development of information technology and the spread of computers and the Internet, computer vocabulary has become an integral part of modern communication and communication.

The study of computer vocabulary in linguistics allows us to understand how new words and expressions are formed and distributed in a language. Computational

vocabulary is often the result of linguistic innovation and technological advancement, and studying it helps linguists track the evolution of language.

In addition, computer vocabulary has its own specifics and features associated with the use of computer technologies. Studying such features helps linguists understand how language adapts to new means of communication and how changes in society affect this. Also, the study of computer vocabulary in linguistics allows linguists to explore the interaction of language and culture. Computer vocabulary often reflects specific cultural and social contexts, and studying it helps to understand these contexts and their influence on language.

Various terminological aspects are touched upon in the scientific works of such famous scientists as Yu.A. Rubinchik and L.S. Peisikov. Of particular interest is the study of ways of development and replenishment, as well as the ordering of the terms of individual industries. Attention to such a relevant aspect as the activities of the Iranian Academy of Language and Literature in the field of terminology is drawn by the recent work of Alireza Akbaripour, dedicated to the problems of terminological construction in Iran [1: 4-5].

The first and second Academies of Language and Literature of Iran were working on creating their own terminology with varying degrees of success. Then, after some time, the third Academy was also created. As for terms related to IT technologies, a specialized group of computer vocabulary and information technologies is engaged in the selection of equivalents for this industry (گروه واژه گزینی تخصصی رایانه و فناوری اطلاعات) (*goruh-e vāžegozini-ye taxassosi-ye rāyāne va fanāvāri-ye ettelāti*), created in 1999.

The first and second Academies of Language and Literature of Iran were working on creating their own terminology with varying degrees of success. Then, after some time, the third Academy was also created. As for terms related to IT technologies, a specialized group of computer vocabulary and information technologies created in 1999 is engaged in the selection of equivalents for this industry. At the beginning of their work, this group divided words related to computer and information technologies into three groups: basic (پایه *pāye*), used in computer training, general (عمومی *'omumi*) and specialized (تخصصی *taxassosi*), used in highly specialized literature.

Common words are also a group of computer words that have entered the language of the general public and are also used in public media. Specialized words are used only by specialists in the field, are not used in mainstream education, and do not find their way into common language.

For example, the group of general terms (عمومی) includes words such as,

قلم *qalam* “pen”, → “font”; اجازه *ejāze* “yes ”→ “authorization”, پشتیبان *poštibān* “patron”, “protector” → “back up copy”; گپ *gap* “chat”, “empty ” → “chat”; فرمان *farmān* “press” → “ command ”; شبکه *šabake* “@” (Net) → “ net ” (Network) and etc.

According to the Academy of Persian Language and Literature Research Center, based on the academy's word selection principles and rules, the priority is to find equivalence to basic and commonly used words.

In modern Persian, the following methods of word formation are distinguished [2:61]: 1) affixation, 2) semi-affixation, 3) transposition (affix-free word formation), 4) compounding, 5) lexicalization of word combinations. All of these above methods of word formation also participate in the formation of computer terminological vocabulary with varying degrees of productivity.

Modern Persian has a rich affix fund: it has about 80 word-forming affixes. L.S. Peysikov puts affixation, as a method of word formation, in first place among other ways of word formation.

However, O.M. Sotova claims that currently a relatively low percentage of terms are formed using the affix method [1:18].

Nevertheless, this method is one of the simplest, most natural and logical, since the etymology of the term formed in the above way is easily traced. We can also note that a sufficient amount of computer vocabulary is formed precisely by affixation.

During the study, we found out that the following suffixes take part in the formation of nouns:

Suffix -e. This includes words such as افزاره *afzāre* “device”; سامانه *sāmāne* “system” in the phrase سامانه عمل *sāmāne-ye amal* “operating system”; رانه *rāne* "disk drive", etc.

The suffix گر -*gar*, forming the names of the figure. This includes words such as جست و جوگر *jost-o-jugar* “search engine”; گر چاپ *cāpgar* “printer”, etc.

Suffix -ش -*eš*. This includes words such as ناوش *nāveš* “navigation”; ویرایش *virāyeš* “editing”; پردازش *pardāzeš* “operative processing”; etc.

As a conclusion, we can say that studying and organizing the terminology of the modern Persian language has not only practical, but also theoretical significance. Therefore, various problems of terminology have long been the object of scientific research by scientists. Interest in the study of terminological vocabulary and the problems of term formation is shown both by Iranian scientists themselves within Iran, and by Iranian scientists from other countries. A number of works are devoted to these issues, covering both various aspects of term formation and individual terminological systems.

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