

TENDENCIES TO INTERNATIONALIZATION AND NATIONALIZATION OF COMPUTER VOCABULARY IN THE BULGARIAN AND POLISH LANGUAGES

In modern Polish and Bulgarian languages there occurs the tendency to intellectualization which closely functions with democratization. The speech of computer experts is certainly full of English terminology. English is not only a means of communication but also a source of borrowing of new words.

The tendency to internationalization is closely connected with another tendency of nationalization that allows to preserve national specific of the language. These tendencies are not opposed to each other and interact in a complex way.

Neutral terms are used in official and unofficial communication, this communication can be done either orally or in writing. Recently professionalisms have begun to compete with neutral terms. Compared to the neutral terms professionalisms are stylistically marked, if we consider them in opposition to jargon, they are less marked than jargon. The process of "assimilation" of professionalisms usually indicates either that the given professionalism turns into a neutral term, or that the communication is among professionals and is carried out in a lower register, that is, professionalisms become slang words.

In the Bulgarian and Polish languages we see a tendency to internationalization of computer vocabulary, primarily in neutral terms. Further the vocabulary continues enriching, not only empty positions are filled, but the number of functional variants increases. Professionalisms are the next stage of development of neologisms because at this level a linguistic unit is adapted phonetically as well as grammatically in accordance with the rules of the language that accepts them.

Slang words are derived from neutral terminology and professionalisms. They have the highest degree of "assimilation" and a more evident tendency to nationalization. Neologisms are often the basis for the formation in the language of new derived words which indicates an active use of vocabulary and possibilities of both languages to "resist" and absorb foreign elements, as well as an active process of nationalization.

Keywords: the Bulgarian language, the Polish language, neologism, borrowing, computer vocabulary, jargon, internationalization, nationalization, language tendency.