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СХОДСТВО И РАЗЛИЧИЯ В ФОРМИРОВАНИИ РУССКИХ И АНГЛИЙСКИХ НЕОЛОГИЗМОВ В КОМПЬЮТЕРНОЙ ТЕРМИНОЛОГИИ
ENGLISH / RUSSIAN COMPUTER NEOLOGISMS IN COMPARISON

В работе сопоставляются наиболее распространённые способы образования неологизмов в английском и русском компьютерных языках.

In this paper we are studying and comparing neologism formation in the computer-related area in the English and Russian languages. Neologisms may be formed according to the regularities of word formation, which is true for the whole language, or may be taken from other languages. A neologism is a word, a term or a phrase, which has been recently created - often to apply to new concepts, to synthesize pre-existing concepts.

English neologisms.

In this section we list some of the most popular methods for new word formation in the computer-related area in English with appropriate examples.

- abbreviation

An abbreviation is a shortened form of a word or phrase, for example, CD – Compact Disk. An acronym is a special kind of abbreviation and pronounced as a word, for instance, programming language BASIC - Beginner's All-purpose Symbolic Instruction Code, CD-ROM - Compact Disc read-only memory.

- blending

For example, *modem* (modulator/demodulator), *bit* (binary digit), *pixel* (picture element), *codec* (coder/decoder), *e-mail* (electronic mail). Such words are also called portmanteau - a word or morpheme that fuses two or more words or word parts to give a combined or loaded meaning.

- coining

A coined word is a word which has been invented and defined by its inventor. New words are coined more often in the IT language than in general English. No dictionary can ever record more than a fraction of the new words coined. The term *kludge* was invented in 1962 to describe an ill-assorted collection of matched parts forming a poorly constructed entity. Kludges were most often seen in software programs that had been jammed together by inexperienced programmers. *Throughput* stands for a measurement of the amount of work performed by a computer system over a given period of time. *Craplet* - a poorly designed, aesthetically unpleasing, or just generally useless Java applet. Java programs are called 'applets'.

- old word – new meaning

Architecture, perhaps, is the most graphic example of a term transferred from general language in computer vocabulary. It describes a structure, a scheme of interconnections, and the way things fit together. *Configuration* has moved from general usage into computer terminology and usually refers to the arrangement of a computer system or network. *Interface* has been around since the 1880s, meaning "a surface forming a common boundary, as between bodies or regions." But the word did not really take off until the 1960s, when it began to be used in the computer industry to designate the point of interaction between a computer and another system, such as a printer.

- metaphors

In computer vocabulary metaphors are used to nominate, first, the computer itself and its software, and than a user or a programmer. *Shareware* is a copyrighted software that is available free of charge on a trial basis, usually with the condition that users pay a fee for continued use and support. *Spyware* is a software program that surreptitiously sends data to an individual or a company when the computer on which the program is installed is connected to the Internet. *Skinnable program* is a program that is capable of using different modules — called *skins* — that change the program's colors and interface design. *Logic bomb* is a computer virus set for a timed

release. When the virus "detonates", it deliberately disrupts, modifies, or erases data. *Dirty road* stands for poor connection to the Internet. *Bells and whistles* – fully loaded computer model. *Propeller head* – skillful programmer.

In English metaphors often come from economical and political areas. *Bot herder*-a hacker, who controls a number of computers executing fraudulent transactions. *E-mail bankruptcy*- all messages must be deleted because the mail box is full.

- <u>mythology, folklore, literature personage</u>

Metaphors taking origin in mythology, folklore are formed fairly rare in English. The most used are *nerd* (a top class programmer) and *troll* (a participant of an online discussion, who sends offensive, off subject messages).

Russian neologisms.

Below we analyze the methods of neologism formation peculiar to Russian computer language.

- <u>calques</u>

The striking feature of Russian neologisms is that neologism-calques from English are dominant. The explanation lies among such factors as thriving computer technology (in English-speaking countries), the process of globalization, communication of western economical and political ideas. For example: *оптическая мышь* (optical mouse)*, всемирная паутина* (World Wide Web)*, обои* (wall paper)*, закладка* (saving reference to the Internet page)*, междумордье* (interface).

- <u>metaphors</u>

зоопарк (computer infected with viruses)*, бродилка* (Internet browser)*, мыльница* (E-mail)*, волшебник* (top class programmer).

Metaphors taking origin in mythology, folklore, literature personages are very popular in neologism formation: *Баба-Яга* (video adapter EGA)*, Емеля* (E-mail)*, болванка* (чистый оптический диск)*, двустволка* (two-button computer mouse)*, доска* (key board)*, жать* (to archive files)*, кирпич* (processor).

Another quite popular variety of metaphors that resemble the sounding of the original English word: *мыло* (E-mail)*, босяк* (computer language BASIC)*, дума* (DOOM game).

In this paper neologism formation in the computer-related area in English and Russian languages was studied and compared. Analysis reveals that the majority of English neologisms are formed in analytical way by blending and coining words. There are also neologisms – terms transferred from general language into computer vocabulary, borrowed words, and metaphors. Economical, political and professional lexis provide the source for metaphors in English computer vocabulary. The most part of Russian neologisms are calques from English language. Metaphors are also very common in neologism formation, but unlike English, Russian metaphors are taking origin in mythology, folklore and literature personages.