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Lexico-semantic and structural peculiarities of translation of neologisms in the sphere of informational technologies from English into Russian

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Computerization of all spheres of human activity has caused the emergence of great number of new words and, consequently, the intensification of processes of semantic changes, which are necessary for adoption of these lexical units in the vocabulary of Russian language.

That is why now it is necessary to study the processes of appearance of new words in English and define the peculiarities of their translation into Russian. Unfortunately, now there is no unique definition of the term "neologism", but it is possible to say that in most cases neologisms are considered as words, meanings of words or word combinations that entered the language of the particular historic period to denote the new objective reality and that conform to all norms of contemporary literary language and may enter its active vocabulary and thus belong to the domain of the language. According to V. Yartseva [2], neologisms are the words, meanings of words or word combinations which emerged in any language at a stated period of time or those which were used once ("occasional words") in any text or speech act.

According to the fact that neologism is a new word by its content or form, V. Zabotkina [1] defines such types:

1) neologisms proper (the new form is combined with new content);

2) transformations, which combine the new form of word with content, which has been rendered with another form before;

3) semantic innovations or reconsideration (new meaning is represented with the form which already exists in language).

There exists one more important classification of neologisms, which is based on the way they are formed. According to this principle, V. Zabotkina [1] divides the neologisms into such groups:

- phonological;

- loanwords;

- semantic;

- syntactic, which are created by combining of signs which exist in the language (word-creations, word combinations).

These lexico-semantic and structural peculiarities should be taken into account when translating neologisms in the sphere of informational technologies. But as development of language is a rapid process and new words appear in the vocabulary almost every day not only perfect knowledge of the language and practical skills are the basic components of an adequate

translation when dealing with the interpretation of lexical innovations in IT-sphere, but also it is necessary to have deep understanding of the context. It is also crucially important to analyze the phenomena described in English and to render it with the terms which already exist in Russian language. If neologism is not yet in the vocabulary of language, it is important to be able to use the techniques of stylistic adaptation. Besides, deep analysis of the structure and semantic characteristics of each new word should be conducted.

In the course of this research 716 lexical innovations were analyzed among which the neologisms consisting of one word and word combinations were used. According to the research it is possible to say that in most cases (in 504 out of 716 neologisms) translators use explication, because it makes the text more comprehensible for an average PC-user and in such situation there is no need to find lexical equivalents or to create new ones. For example:

ambient findability – «способность найти кого-либо или что-либо не зависимо от его положения»;

chief hacking officer – «сотрудник компании, ответственный за информационную безопасность»;

forklift upgrade – «обновление компьютерной сети или другой электронной системы, требующее больших инвестиций»;

read-only user – «человек, пользующийся Интернетом исключительно для читания Веб-страниц, электронной почты и конференций».

Transcoding is used in translation of 117 neologisms, so we can say that this method is needed only for interpreting of key concepts in information technology that need adoption and adaptation in Russian language. For example:

adapter – «адаптер»;

codec – «кодек»;

driver – «драйвер»;

hacker – «хакер».

Lexical innovations which appear in such a way enter active vocabulary very quickly and are used among specialists. One more important way of rendering the meaning of neologism is to find lexical equivalents, the words with the help of which this concept was translated before. Sometimes this task is simplified when the same notions appear in English and Russian simultaneously. But this method is not very efficient for Russian language because its terminological system in the sphere of IT is not as developed as the English one. For example:

compound cable – «многожильный кабель»;

download – «загрузка»;

performance – «быстродействие»;

reboot – «перезагрузка».

As for tracing as a method of enriching Russian with new technical terms it should be mentioned as one of most effective ones. On one hand, translators are free to use it because specialists in IT-sphere first adopt new terms and find equivalents themselves. But on the other hand there is a problem of Anglicisms among new lexical units which are used in Russian, so translators attempt to reduce their number by choosing other translation tools. For example:

automated system – «автоматизированная система»;

boot disk – «загрузочный диск»;

computer complex – «вычислительный комплекс»;
twisted pair – «витая пара».

So, 72% of neologisms were translated with explication, 14% with transcoding, 9 % with lexical equivalents and 5% with tracing. This proves that there is a need to explain the meaning of new lexical units with the help of explication and at the same time to adopt more English words which denote objects and processes in the sphere of informational technologies.

Литература

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