M_{10}:SN=SN+SN((SV:Präfix+SVschwach)+Suffix-ung). Перший СК може бути кореневим, запозиченим або суфіксальним іменником:1) M_{10}:SN=SN+SN ((SV:Präfix+SVschwach)+Suffix-ung)- де перший СК, кореневий іменник: be//stimmen (-te,-t)- призначати, встановлювати → die Wert//bestimmung- визначення ціни; er//klären (-te,-t) – заявляти → die Bankrott//erklärung- заява про банкрутство; be//lasten (-te,-t)- заносити в дебет (рахунку); обкладати (напр. податками) → die Betriebs//belastung- експлуатаційне навантаження. Виявлено утворення 5 ПО складних іменників, що утворилися за даною СМ 2) M_{10}: SN=SN+SN((SV:Präfix+SVschwach)+Suffix -ung)- модель складних іменників з другим СК, віддієслівним суфіксальним іменником з суфіксом –ung та першим СК – запозиченим іменником: be//rechnen (-te,-t)- обчислювати, перераховувати (з однієї валюти на іншу) → die Zinsen//berechnung- розрахунок відсотків. Виявлено 1 ПО складного іменника, що утворився за даною СМ. 3)M_{10}:SN=SN+SN((SV:Präfix+ SVschwach)+ Suffix-ung)- модель складних іменників з другим СК, віддієслівним суфіксальним іменником з суфіксом –ung та першим СК – суфіксальним іменником: be//zahlen (-te,-t)- оплачувати, погашати (напр. заборгованість) → die Ziefer//bezahlung- оплата поставок; ver//wenden (-te,-t)- вживати; витрачати → die Dünger//verwendung- вживання добрива. Виявлено 4 ПО складного іменника, що утворилися за даною СМ. Дані субмоделі не є продуктивними, оскільки зафіксовано 10 ПО складних іменників.

В сучасній німецькій мові словоскладання є переважаючим типом словотворення. Саме цим способом словарний склад німецької мови збагатився і продовжує збагачуватися великою кількістю похідних лексичних одиниць, утворених від твірних основ, які визначають найбільш актуальні явища сучасного суспільного життя.

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THE DEDELOPMENT OF AN INTEGRATED PROGRAM FOR THE RESEARCH OF ENGLISH LEXICAL INNOVATIONS CAUSED BY INTERNET COMMUNICATION

The English language is constantly reacting on multiple changes in social life of its speakers. These changes are caused by the new realities of the XXIst century and global events. The informational revolution is one of the most powerful factors influencing the enrichment of modern English vocabulary as “internetization” of society results in the large number of lexical-phraseological innovations of recent time [Зацний 2007, с. 3-7].

The topicality of the research is proved by the fact that an important source of new words is technology, some of the recent introductions from the world of computing, and in particular the Internet. Some of these are old words acquiring new meanings; others are completely new words. The development of the English vocabulary over the last decades has been going under the conditions of the new stage of scientific and technological advance and reflects the process of the English language adaptation to the new needs of communication. Such adaptation is realized by using the resources generated by different varieties and subsystems of the multinational, multifunctional English language. The process of the Internet communication development as one of the dynamic domains of current social, economic, academic and innovative activities has resulted in the creation of specific vocabulary units with highly innovative potential as to English-language lexis.

In general, innovations connected with the Internet reflect the influence of computer networks and new technologies on different aspects of human life, reveal the advantages of internetization and some negative consequences.

The research object are English lexical innovations caused by the development of Internet communication.

The research subject are the semantic, derivative and distributional peculiarities of the named English lexical units as well as analyzing the ways of their rendering into Ukrainian.

The aim is to study lexical innovations both as vocabulary units in general and in the context of the Internet communication development, as well as analyze their word-formation models and translation algorithms.

The main research objective was to create the electronic dictioary of English lexical innovations caused by the development of Internet communication, accompanied by the hypertexual links, with the means of programming language Visual Basic.

Neologism, as it is defined by O. Selivanova [Селіванова 2006, с. 417], is a word or word combination used in language in a certain period for marking a new or already existing notion with a new meaning, and is apprehended by the speaker of the language. The scholar suggests using two terms “innovation” and “neologism” as parallel. Therefore, these terms can both be used for nomination of a new word or word combination [Селіванова 2006, с. 418].

Another Ukrainian linguist Yu. Zatsnyj [Зацний 2007, с. 3-5] also identifies the terms neologism and lexical innovation. The researcher considers that the notion of innovation is one of the most important things in the process of studying the enrichment of language vocabulary. That is why there appears the need in more precise definition of this term. Like many other scholars dealing with neology, Yu. Zatsnyj claims that the definition of neologisms (lexical innovations) as words or word combinations created for defining of the new (unknown before) object or for defining the new notion can not be considered as the complete one as it does not characterize all the variety of lexical innovations. The usage of other criteria (denotative, stylistic, lexicographic) does not cover all other neologisms either.

Though many of new speech units are created for new notions and new phenomena, we are to consider typical cases as well as such cases when one new thing or one new phenomenon has got more than one name. Moreover, there can be a series of names for reflecting one notion or for defining one thing. It is conditioned by the topicality of certain notion usage and its complex nature.

The interpretation of the term “neologism/lexical innovation” should be wide enough as we are to take into consideration the notion of “novelty” of speech unit for systems of certain national and territorial variant of the English language. Thus, we are to understand neologisms of the English language as words and word combinations which the speakers of standard language of certain national variant perceive as the new ones (new in form or in meaning).

The reasons for language changes can be briefly summarized as follows: firstly, it changes because the needs of its speakers change. New technologies, new products, and new experiences require new words to refer to them clearly and efficiently; secondly, because of existing varieties of language. There are no two people who have had exactly the same language experience. We all use a slightly different set of words and constructions, which depend on our job, education level, region of the country, and so on. We pick up new words and phrases from all the different people we talk with, and we combine them to make something new and unlike to any other person's particular way of speaking. At the same time, various groups in society use language as a way of marking their group identity – showing who is and is not a member of the group.

Informational revolution on the beginning of the XXIst century still is the most powerful factor conditioning the processes of modern English vocabulary enrichment. Apart from informational revolution, there are many other factors influencing the development of new vocabulary units. They are: the development of economy, politics, new methods of education, new discoveries in science, in particular, in biology and medicine, ecology, motor-car constructing, terrorism etc.

Global social and economic changes in the human lives are observed at the beginning of the new millennium. The scientific and technical progress has transformed into informational revolution [Nardi 1999]. The shift of the world society life "epicenter" form the real world into the conditional, virtual reality created with the help of computer technologies, takes place before modern generation's eyes [Махачашвілі 2008, с. 6].

In the linguistic aspect, new computer phenomena appearing with the unbelievable speed need immediate reflection in the modern English language. Due to this reason, in the recent years the English language vocabulary enrichment processes have reached its highest rates. It should also be noted that under the circumstances of the modern stage of the informational revolution, the sphere of English lexical innovations directly related to the scientific and technological progress, i.e. so called computer terms are developing particularly intensively [Махачашвілі 2008, с. 6].

The development of Internet communication influenced largely the English language and its lexical system in particular. The research has been carried out on the basis of Internet dictionaries of neologisms and specific scientific literature (printed books and articles). The research material taken from the mentioned sources are 185 words which are considered to be English lexical innovations caused by the development of Internet communication. The oldest word in the research is dated 1991 and the newest one – 2007. For example, *compunication* – any form of computer-based communication, including e-mail, fax or voice mail; *to e-file* – to send income statements wit hthe help of electronic means; *drailing* – composing and sending an embarrassing e-mail message while inebriated.

Nowadays, a huge number of people use dictionaries. They are useful not only for professional translators or for interpreters, lecturers, students, but also for people of other professions. Almost everybody in their everyday life faces situations when it is necessary to look up the meaning of some word, to translate something to be able to solve everyday problems.

The two essential objectives of any researcher of lexical units are data collecting and storage. The main practical objective of the research was to create a software product integrating electronic dictionary of the selected lexical units and the automated text processing tool which will be of considerable concern for the researcher at the final stage of the investigation when a lexicographic frame for the collected data is being developed, as well as at the stage of data collecting [Biscub 2007].

The main task of the developed program is to assist a linguist who is engaged in the research of lexical innovations. The user is going to browse some documents, articles, Internet advertisements etc., and search for the innovative lexical units in these sources, and

create dictionary entries for the selected units: suggest corresponding translations, definitions, add contexts of usage and some additional information as the part of speech, type of formation or the year of its appearance. The program was developed with the hepl of Visual Basic programming language DBMS MS Access.

The program contains three main forms for processing of lexical units, articles containing these lexical units and the form which exits the program. The advantage of the created program is in the fact that it contains not only the lexical unit and its translation into Ukrainian, but also the context of its usage in the English language. This software product can be useful for linguists dealing with text processing, especially for translators of Internet articles, documents or advertisements.

The main form of the program is illustrated on the Figure 1.1:

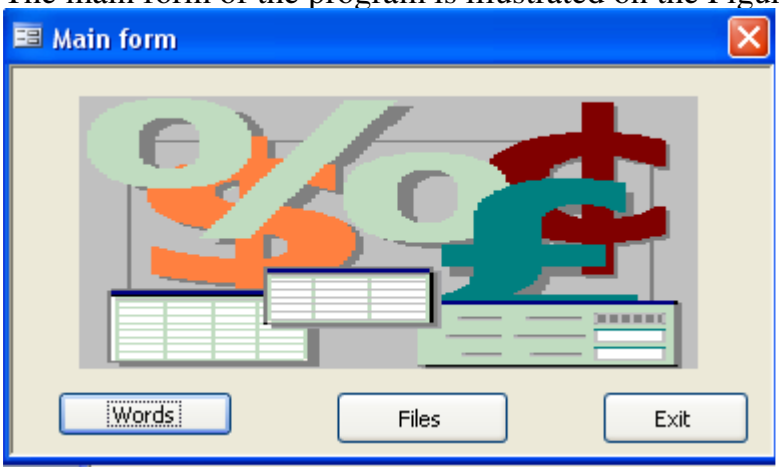


Figure 1.1 Program main window

With the help of this window the user can activate forms for the processing of lexical units database, articles files, and can exit the program.

The lexical unit's dictionary entry (Fig. 1.2) appears in the separate window and looks as follows:

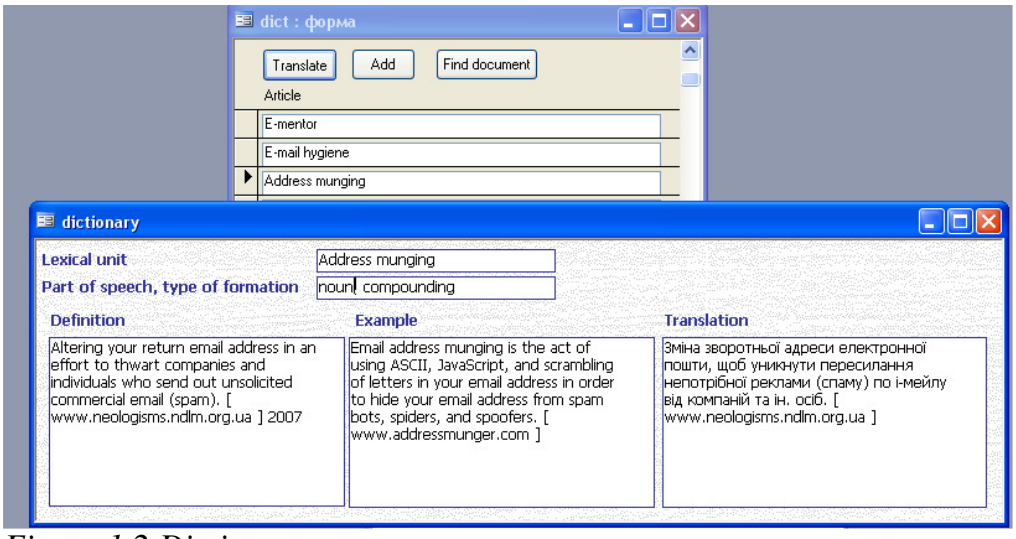


Figure 1.2 Dictionary entry

The process of adding of a new lexical unit activates the same form as used for the translation, but all the fields of the form are empty. The main form needs to be opened one more time after adding the new lexical unit, for this unit to appear in the form.

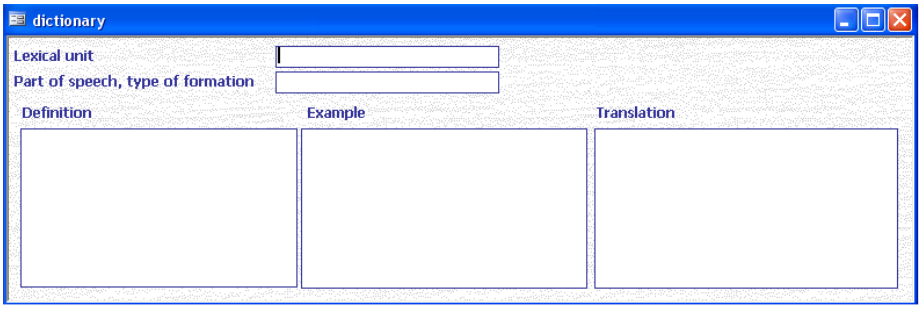


Figure 1.3 Form for adding of a new lexical unit

The practical value of the research lies in creating of the electronic dictionary of the named lexical innovations and introduction of ways of their possible translation into Ukrainian. The compiled dictionary is accomplished by hypertext links, presenting the contextual surrounding of the units in question.

The researched issues are rather sensitive and contradictory, and, therefore, open to further research. There are still many potential problems and actual issues connected with the notion of English lexical innovations caused by the development of Internet communication.

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ЛЕКСИЧЕСКИЕ ЗАИМСТВОВАНИЯ ИЗ ИНДИЙСКИХ И АФРИКАНСКИХ ЯЗЫКОВ В КАРИБСКОМ ВАРИАНТЕ СТАНДАРТНОГО АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА

В англофонных странах Карибского бассейна – на Ямайке, Барбадосе, островах Кайман, Сент-Кристофер-Невис, Ангилья, Антигуа, Теркс и Кайкос, Белиз, Гренада и т.д. сложился своеобразный тип коммуникативных сообществ. Отличительной характеристикой этих сообществ является то, что английский язык, будучи в них государственным, в своей стандартной форме используется не более, чем 10% населения [Cassidy 1959, с.163-171]. Остальные жители этих стран общаются посредством местного креольского языка в его различных формах – от консервативного креольского до его более «англизированных» форм [Семенец 1985, с.15].

По мнению креолистов в упомянутых странах существует посткреольский континуум, реализующийся в диглоссии значительной части местного населения. При этом большинство населения стран этого региона другими языками, как правило, не владеет. Несомненно, что английский язык обслуживает в англофонных странах Карибского бассейна не все общественные сферы: их значительную часть обслуживают только креольские языки [Семенец 1985,с. 15].