Бричева Мадина Марзакановна

канд. филол. наук, доцент

Сасина Светлана Александровна

канд. филол. наук, доцент

Схаляхо Елена Нальбиевна

канд. филол. наук, доцент

Женетль Нуриэт Хамедовна

старший преподаватель

ФГБОУ ВО «Адыгейский государственный университет»

г. Майкоп, Республика Адыгея

НЕОЛОГИЗМЫ-СОКРАЩЕНИЯ В АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ

Аннотация: в статье рассматриваются новые лексические единицы, образованные в английском языке путем сокращения. Неологизмы-сокращения включают инициальные аббревиатуры, акронимы и усечения. Аббревиация является одним из самых продуктивных способов пополнения словарного состава английского языка. В статье рассматриваются неологизмы-сокращения, отобранные из англоязычных онлайн-словарей. Наибольшую группу составляют инициальные аббревиатуры. Большинство усеченных единиц образовано путем усечения финальной части слов.

Ключевые слова: новые слова, неологизмы, сокращения, аббревиация, аббревиатуры, акронимы, усечения.

Новая лексика постоянно пополняет словарный состав любого современного языка. Электронные версии таких авторитетных англоязычных словарей, как Оксфордский и Кембриджский, выделяют новую лексику в отдельные разделы [5; 6]. Неологизмы, зафиксированные в данных лексикографических источниках и послужившие материалом для анализа в настоящей статье, являются весьма разнообразными, как по своей структуре, так и по семантике.

Сокращенные лексические единицы различных типов представляют значительную группу неологизмов, отобранных из этих словарей. Причинами появления сокращений, по мнению лингвистов, являются следующие: потребность в новых словах, экономия усилий, необходимость краткого и точного описания действительности в языке, небрежность в речи, приращение эмоциональной составляющей [1, с. 9]. Под сокращенными лексическими единицами мы понимаем усечения различного типа и аббревиатуры.

Аббревиация является на сегодняшний день одним из самых продуктивных способов пополнения словарного состава английского языка. Э.М. Дубенец отмечает, что в современном английском языке образуется значительное число инициальных сокращений от словосочетаний [4, с. 145]. Инициальные аббревиатуры с алфавитным чтением составляют значительную группу среди проанализированных единиц. Например:

AGV noun a robot used in factories, warehouses, hospitals, etc. to transport objects (the abbreviation for *autonomous guided vehicle*)

e.g. Almost all of our load-handling tasks are now performed by AGVs.

BEV noun a vehicle that uses an electric motor that receives electricity from a large battery (the abbreviation for *battery electric vehicle*)

e.g. More BEVs are coming onto the market later this year.

HEV noun a vehicle that has both a petrol engine and one or more electric motors, which are charged automatically as the vehicle is being driven (the abbreviation for *hybrid electric vehicle*)

e.g. The market for HEVs rose by 4.7%.

PHEV noun a vehicle that has both a petrol engine and one or more electric motors, which can be charged by connecting the vehicle to an electricity supply (the abbreviation for *plug-in hybrid electric vehicle*)

e.g. *If you charge them regularly, PHEVs can be a suitable alternative to a petrol or diesel car.*

BRT noun [uncountable] a public bus transport system that is faster and more reliable than an ordinary bus system, with features like bus lanes with the right to go

before other traffic, and bus stops with payment before boarding (the abbreviation for *bus rapid transit*)

e.g. BRT can accommodate more passengers by using larger vehicles and running more frequent services.

В примерах, приведенных выше, мы видим, что данные инициальные аббревиатуры образованы от соответствующих словосочетаний, и могут быть использованы наряду с полными формами. Все они относятся к тематической группе «транспортные средства». Другие тематические группы представлены единичными примерами. Рассмотрим следующие аббревиатуры.

BGM noun [uncountable] music that is played in a film, video game, etc. to create atmosphere (the abbreviation for *background music*)

e.g. *The weird BGM just distracts you from what is happening on screen.*

POCT noun (medical) the activity of giving a medical test to somebody at the place where they are being treated (the abbreviation for *point-of-care testing*)

e.g. *POCT allows clinicians to get lab results while they are with the patient.*

PSA noun (especially North American English) a message from a government or organization, on a poster, as a radio broadcast or as a video, to make people aware of an issue (the abbreviation for *public service announcement*)

e.g. *American aviation regulators published the PSA on their social media platforms.*

ASMR noun [uncountable] a pleasant feeling that some people experience at the top of the head and down the back of the neck in response to something, especially a gentle sound; the sound, etc. that produces this feeling (the abbreviation for *autonomous sensory meridian response*).

e.g. Many people find ASMR reduces stress.

ODI noun (in cricket) a match involving teams from two countries, played within a single day (the abbreviation for *one-day international*)

e.g. India defeated Australia in the first ODI of the season.

UPF noun [countable, uncountable] food that is produced industrially with few natural ingredients (the abbreviation for *ultra-processed food*)

e.g. Nutritionists recommended eating freshly prepared meals and avoiding UPFs.

AQI noun a measure of how polluted the air is (the abbreviation for *air quality index*)

e.g. The average 24-hour AQI was 370 on Wednesday.

KPI noun (business) a measure used to evaluate the success of an organization, an employee, etc. in meeting objectives (the abbreviation for *key performance indicator*)

e.g. Tracking goals and KPIs is important for any business.

В нашу повседневную жизнь прочно вошло понятие «Искусственный интеллект». Это нашло отражение и в словарях.

AI abbreviation artificial intelligence (= the study and development of computer systems that can copy intelligent human behaviour)

e.g. *There are a number of ways in which AI could be used in education to support both students and teachers.*

Следующие неологизмы-аббревиатуры включают компонент «artificial intelligence» *AI*:

AGI noun a type of artificial intelligence that some people believe will be developed in the future, with the ability to learn to solve any kind of problem as well as, or better than, a human being (the abbreviation for *artificial general intelligence*)

e.g. *He defines AGI as AI systems that can solve any cognitive or human task in ways that are not limited to how they are trained. In theory, AGI, he says, can help scientists develop cures for diseases, discover new forms of renewable energy, and help «solve some of humanity's greatest mysteries»* (businessinsider.com, 27 May 2023).

Некоторые из рассматриваемых неологизмов в своем сокращенном виде (в виде инициальных аббревиатур) используются только в письменной речи. Например:

BYOD noun written abbreviation for bring your own device: the practice of companies or schools saying that employees or students can bring their own computers, phones, etc. to work or school in order to do their work on them.

e.g. *BYOD is here to stay, but security remains an issue that needs to be urgently addressed.*

BYOAI noun the practice of companies saying that employees can use their own artificial intelligence tools when at work (the abbreviation for *bring your own artificial intelligence*)

e.g. *The potential benefits of BYOAI are substantial. Allowing individuals to select their own AI toolkit enables a more personalized approach to technology in the workplace, catering to the specific needs and styles of each employee, team, or department. This customization leads to greater autonomy (closely linked to job satisfaction), fosters innovation, and enhances productivity by enabling employees to work in more effective and enjoyable ways* (mindport.ca, July 2024).

RLHF noun a technique that improves the performance of an AI by getting human beings to provide information about how good the results it currently produces are (the abbreviation for *reinforcement learning from human feedback*)

e.g. *Reinforcement Learning From Human Feedback (RLHF) is an advanced approach to training AI systems that combines reinforcement learning with human feedback. It is a way to create a more robust learning process by incorporating the wisdom and experience of human trainers in the model training process* (unite.ai, 29 March 2023).

Определенную закономерность можно проследить в следующих примерах. Прежде, чем появилась аббревиатура *WFB* (working from boat), в словаре были зафиксированы *WFH* (work from home) и позднее *WFC* (working from cafés).

WFH to do your job in your own home, especially a job that is usually done in an office (the abbreviation for *work from home*) [2, с. 71].

WFC noun the activity of working remotely from a café rather than travelling to an office or working from home (the abbreviation for *working from cafés*) [3, с. 153].

WFB used to refer to a person doing their job while living on a boat rather than travelling to an office, etc. in order to do it (the abbreviation for *working from boat*)

e.g. *As the trend of working remotely continues, more and more people are evolving Working From Home (WFH) into Working From Boat (WFB). For some, WFB is*

done intermittently, alternating living and working onshore with occasional cruises on their boat (sailworldcruising.com, 18 Nov 2022).

RTO noun going back to the workplace after working from home during and after the Covid pandemic (the abbreviation for *return to office*)

The very existence of the RTO debate – with its emphasis on the physical location of employees – is really a failure to prioritize the needs of a business. There's no single RTO answer that works across the board. What does work, no matter the company or the department, is a focus on clients and shareholders

(forbes.com, 19 April 2023).

Среди проанализированных нами неологизмов-аббревиатур можно выделить акронимы. Под акронимами понимают сокращенные слова или фразы, которые произносятся как самостоятельные лексические единицы и, как правило, имеют омонимы в виде слов в данном языке. Основной задачей при составлении акронимов является читабельное чередование гласных и согласных букв, так как акроним не только должен сохранить свой первоначальный смысл, но и легко произноситься. Например:

BIPOC abbreviation (*North American English*) black, indigenous and people of colour (used in North America to refer to people who are not white)

e.g. They have gone some way to improving representation on boards from BIPOC communities.

OMAD noun a diet based on eating only one meal every day (the abbreviation for *one meal a day*)

e.g. OMAD is an extreme fasting diet. As the name suggests, it involves eating just one big meal a day, with fasting or very minimal eating in between. The key focus of this kind of diet is weight control and simplicity. But while fasting itself isn't new, the research on its health impacts is still in its infancy and there are very few studies on OMAD and the evidence supporting other more periodic types of fasting can't necessarily be extrapolated into extreme fasting (sciencefocus.com, 25 May 2023)

VILPA noun a way of keeping fit that involves short periods of very energetic exercise as part of your everyday life, such as climbing stairs or walking instead of taking a bus (the abbreviation for: *vigorous intermittent lifestyle physical activity*)

e.g. *Taking the stairs instead of the elevator, carrying groceries, vacuuming and washing floors, or playing with the kids are just some of the activities that could be considered VILPA. Just put a little more oomph into your activity to raise your heart rate for a minute or so and those chores turn into VILPA gold.*

(until.co.uk, 19 January 2024).

В числе примеров новой лексики нами были обнаружены словосочетания, в составе которых один из компонентов представляет собой инициальную аббревиатуру. Очевидно, что такие единицы, как BIN, TOAD, MITM появились достаточно недавно, однако именно словосочетания с ними рассматриваются как неологизмы.

BIN attack abbreviation for «*bank identification number attack*»: a type of fraud where the first six digits of a credit card are used to generate a large number of possible credit card numbers, with any valid numbers being used to pay for goods illegally

e.g. *Unlike card cracking, where a stolen list of valid credit cards is used, BIN attacks use automated bots and scripts to generate countless payment card numbers randomly, iterating through valid BINs and trying random account digits. These bots also attempt to bypass security controls, such as verification of payment card number checks* (fingerprint.com, 14 February 2024).

TOAD attack abbreviation for «*telephone-oriented attack delivery attack*»: a type of fraud where a criminal contact someone by phone, text or email and tricks them into giving information such as passwords, bank account details etc.

e.g. *Although the phrase «TOAD attack» may sound bizarre, it's a descriptor for a dangerous new attack type plaguing businesses. TOAD stands for telephone-oriented attack delivery, a form of multi-layered phishing attack that combines elements like text or instant message, voice, or email with social engineering to trick users into disclosing proprietary, personal, or financial data* (itpro.com, 13 May 2024).

MITM attack abbreviation for «*man-in-the-middle attack*»: a type of fraud where a criminal accesses communication between two other people without either of the other people knowing, then steals information such as bank account details.

e.g. *Another common source of MITM attacks is public wifi hotspots. Public wifi routers have fewer security protocols than home or workplace wifi routers. This makes it easier for nearby users to connect with the network. But it also makes it easier for hackers to compromise the router so they can eavesdrop on internet traffic and collect user data* (ibm.com, 11 June 2024).

Следует отметить, что нами выявлены примеры специфичного написания неологизмов-сокращений. Инициальные сокращения обычно пишутся заглавными буквами. В следующих примерах мы видим смешанное написание заглавных и прописных букв.

AIaaS noun a service that allows businesses to buy a variety of AI tools and capabilities from a single platform (the abbreviation for *artificial intelligence as a service*)

e.g. *AIaaS works like other cloud-based services, providing AI products and services via an «as a service» model. It can help you effectively collect and store as much data as you want. AIaaS is easy to implement, enabling businesses and individuals to experiment with various public cloud platforms, machine learning algorithms, and services* (geekflare.com, 19 July 2024).

FaaS noun the business of selling knowledge, software, data etc. to enable people to carry out fraudulent activities online (the abbreviation for *fraud as a service*).

e.g. *In a world where the shadows of the internet foster not just innovation but also illicit economies, the emergence of Fraud as a Service (FaaS) marks an unavoidable evolution in the cybercrime saga. Imagine a marketplace, not unlike those you're used to, but one that trades in deception, theft, and digital disruption* (fraudio.com, 10 April 2024).

MaaS noun a service that allows users to book and pay for all the different types of transport needed for a journey from a single platform such as an app (the abbreviation for *mobility as a service*)

e.g. *Simply put, MaaS is the concept of on-demand transportation, where a single digital platform offers riders the most efficient, seamless connection from point A to point B possible. By combining and coordinating various modes of transportation services, riders can effortlessly reach their destination at any time of the day or night.*

(ecolane.com, 17 January 2023).

Встречаются в анализируемых примерах и буквенно-цифровые аббревиатуры. Например:

D2C (also DTC) used to describe a business method in which a company makes a product, sells it directly to customers over the internet and delivers it to them, rather than selling through shops or using other companies to distribute the product (the abbreviation for *direct-to-consumer*)

V2H noun a system that allows electric vehicles to transfer the energy stored in their batteries back into the electrical system of a home (the abbreviation for *vehicle-to-home*)

e.g. *The idea is that electric vehicles, when not in use, often have surplus energy stored in their batteries. Rather than letting this energy go to waste, V2H systems enable the vehicle's stored energy to be fed back into the home's power grid, powering household appliances and systems. With V2H, EV owners can potentially save on their electricity bills and make more efficient use of their renewable energy resources, while also providing a backup power source for their homes* (electriccarguide.co.uk, 19 October 2023).

В качестве примера неологизма-сокращения смешанного типа можно привести следующий:

e/acc noun a movement that believes AI and other new technologies should be allowed to develop as quickly as possible without any restrictions (the abbreviation for *effective accelerationism*).

e.g. *E/acc, as it's known online, represents an obscure but growing movement that has made progress – specifically accelerated technological progress – its moral mission ... Many of e/acc's proponents are venture capitalists, founders, and engineers*

who would happen to benefit financially from technology's accelerated progress (ca.style.yahoo.com, 5 January 2024).

В результате анализа неологизмов-сокращений нами было выявлено незначительное число усечений. Новые слова-усечения образуются в результате усечения начальной или финальной частей. Например, путем усечения финальной части образованы следующие слова:

nav noun [uncountable] (*informal*) the process of planning a route for a vehicle or finding your way around a website, app, etc., or a system for doing this (short for *navigation*)

e.g. *Try navigating between pages using the nav links.*

rep noun (*informal*) (*especially North American English, informal*) the opinion that people have about what somebody/something is like, based on what has happened in the past (short for *reputation*).

e.g. *Fast food gets a bad rep, but is this fair?*

simp noun (*especially North American English, informal, offensive*) a person who you think is silly or stupid (short for *simpleton*).

crypto noun (plural *cryptos*) [uncountable, countable] cryptocurrency (= any system of electronic money, used for buying and selling online and without the need for a central bank)

e.g. *The buying and selling of cryptos is now big business.*

Следует отметить, что слово «bot» прочно вошло в обиход, и уже не воспринимается как сокращение, однако, если мы обратимся к словарям, то обнаружим, что это усечение начальной части слова «robot».

bot noun (*computing*) a computer program that runs automated tasks over the internet (shortening of *robot*)

e.g. *Developers can program bots to provide anything from automated subscriptions to content such as weather and traffic updates.*

phage noun (*also bacteriophage*) (*biology*) a virus that affects bacteria

e.g. *Phage therapy revisited: the population biology of a bacterial infection and its treatment with bacteriophage and antibiotics.*

В данном примере, как мы видим, новое слово образовалось путем усечения начальной части, но, в отличие от «bot», в одном и том же значении могут употребляются оба слова, и сокращенное, и полное.

Таким образом, неологизмы-сокращения весьма разнообразны и включают как инициальные сокращения и акронимы, так и усечения. Наибольшую группу составляют инициальные сокращения. Аббревиатуры-графические сокращения словосочетаний используются, как правило, в письменной речи для экономии места, в то время как в устной речи зачастую используются соответствующие полные формы. Усечения составляют самую маленькую группу и представлены единицами, образованными путем усечения финальных и начальных частей.

Список литературы

1. Абросимова Л.С. Рефлексия когнитивности в сокращенных единицах / Л.С. Абросимова // Лингвистика: традиции и современность: материалы 2-й Международной научной конференции. – Ростов н/Д.: ИПО ПИ ЮФУ, 2011. – С. 9–11.

2. Бричева М.М. Новые лексические единицы-аббревиатуры в английском языке / М.М. Бричева, Т.Т. Нещеретова, С.А. Сасина, А.П. Тихонова [и др.] // The Scientific Heritage. – 2020. – Vol. 3. №54. – С. 69–72. EDN OTMOUC

3. Бричева М.М. Новые лексические единицы в английском языке [Текст] / М.М. Бричева, С.А. Сасина, Е.Н. Схаляхо, Н.Х. Женетль // Современное состояние и перспективы развития современной науки: сборник статей Международной научно-практической конференции (21 ноября 2022 г.). – Петрозаводск: МЦНП «Новая наука», 2022. – С. 148–155. EDN UIBIHV

4. Дубенец Э.М. Лингвистические изменения в современном английском языке. Спецкурс / Э.М. Дубенец. – М.: Глосса-Пресс, 2003. – 192 с. EDN QQSZBX

5. New Words [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: https://dictionaryblog.cambridge.org/cate-gory/new-words (дата обращения: 28.10.2024).

6. New Words [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа: https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionar-ies.com/wordlist/new_words (дата обращения: 28.10.2024).