

# Studia Filologiczne

tom 7

### **Rada Naukowa**

prof. dr hab. Bronisław Kodźis (Katowice), doc. dr Daniel Vogel (Racibórz), doc.  
PhDr. Ivana Dobrotová (Olomouc), Ph.D., doc. Gabriela Olchová, Ph.D.  
(Banská Bystrica), prof. dr hab. Maria Peisert (Wrocław),  
doc. Marta Vojteková, Ph.D. (Prešov)

### **Rada Redakcyjna**

Mieczysław Balowski (redaktor naczelny),  
Monika Porwoł (sekretarz), Justyna Pietrzykowska (sekretarz),  
Rachael Sumner (redaktor językowy)

### **Recenzenci tomu**

Prof. UW. dr hab. Maria Peisert, Uniwersytet Wrocławski  
Doc. PhDr. Eva Mrhačová, CSc., Uniwersytet Ostrawski

### **Adres Redakcji**

Instytut Neofilologii Państwowej Wyższej Szkoły Zawodowej w Raciborzu,  
ul. Juliusza Słowackiego 55, 47–100 Racibórz, tel. +48 32 425 50 20, wew. 144,  
e-mail: studia\_filologiczne.pwsz.raciborz.pl.

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## Spis treści

### JĘZYKOZNAWSTWO

Debora KOSEL: Artifonimy czeskich wykonawców rocka progresyw nego . . .	7
Sebastian TABOŁ: Wokół choronimów »Česká republika«, »Čechy«, »Česko«, »Czechia« . . . . .	23
Monika PORWOŁ: Synonimia międzypragmatyczna leksemu »drabina« . . .	35
Януш ПАСТЬКЕВИЧ: Прагматично-коммуникативные категории понятия »агрессия«.....	53
Oksana LESZCZYŃSKA: Leksykografia w mundurze, czyli polsko- rosyjski słów nik par przekładowych z zakresu reagowania kryzysowego . . .	67
Sebastian TABOŁ: Obraz kulturowy zawarty w powieści Tomáša Zmeškala »List miłosny pismem klinowym«. . . . .	75
Maria MOSKWA: Językowy obraz alkoholizmu i alkoholu w wybranych utworach Tadeusza Konwickiego . . . . .	83
Paweł MARCINKIEWICZ: Raymond Roussel, John Ashbery, Andrzej Sosnowski, and Their Image-Complex-Based Cross-Lingui stic Triptych .	105
Rusudan MAKHACHASHVILI, Ivan SEMENIST, ICT thesaurus modelling recommendations (based on innovations of European and Oriental languages).....	117
Katarzyna RYBIŃSKA: Kobieta na tle okna w twórczości Katherine Mansfield . . . . .	129
Justyna PIETRZYKOWSKA: Motyw lekkości i ciężaru w twórczości Milana Kundery . . . . .	141
Libor MARTINEK: K tvorbě pro děti lyrického harmonizátora Henryka Jasiczka . . . . .	157
Mieczysław BALOWSKI: Bohemica w czasopiśmie »Łužica« (szkic do problemu) . . . . .	171
Patrycja NOSIADEK: Górnośląskie przywiązanie do tradycji religijnej w życiu śląskich Teksańczyków . . . . .	183

### RECENZJE I OMÓWIENIA

Mirosław LENART: Tożsamość i asymilacja w tekstach autobiograficznych emigrantów polskich w Stanach Zjednoczonych . . . . .	195
Mieczysław BALOWSKI: »To provide a guiding thread...«. . . . .	199

<b>Marie ČECHOVÁ: Docení terminologické bádání . . . . .</b>	<b>201</b>
<b>Marta MATKOWSKA -JERZYK: Nowy słownik nazwisk mieszkańców południowego Śląska . . . . .</b>	<b>205</b>
<b>Libor MARTINEK: Teorie literárního žánru a žánrová krajina . . . . .</b>	<b>207</b>
<b>Lukáš PRŮŠA, Henryk Jasiczek pohledem literárního historika Libora Martinka . . . . .</b>	<b>212</b>
<b>Sebastian TABOŁ, Jan Amos Komenský i Leszno . . . . .</b>	<b>216</b>

#### **KRONIKA**

<b>Monika PORWOŁ: Instytut Neofilologii Państwowej Wyższej Szkoły Zawodowej w Raciborzu w latach 2016–2018 . . . . .</b>	<b>223</b>
<b>Justyna PIETRZYKOWSKA: IX międzynarodowa konferencja naukowa z cyklu »Język i literatura czeska a...« pn. »Obcy czy inny w języku i w literaturze czeskiej« . . . . .</b>	<b>251</b>
<b>Marta VOJTEKOVÁ: Jazykovedná terminológia v slovanskom kontexte . . . . .</b>	<b>253</b>
<b>Justyna PIETRZYKOWSKA: Naukowe Koło Bohemistów przy Instytucie Neofilologii PWSZ w Raciborzu . . . . .</b>	<b>257</b>
<b>Jacek MOŁĘDA: Sprawozdanie z działalności Studenckiego Koła Naukowego »Acronymum« przy Instytucie Neofilologii w PWSZ w Raciborzu za rok akademicki 2016–2017 . . . . .</b>	<b>259</b>
<b>Katarzyna RYBIŃSKA: Sprawozdanie z działalności Studenckiego Koła Naukowego »Eminus« przy Instytucie Neofilologii w PWSZ w Raciborzu za rok akademicki 2016–2017 . . . . .</b>	<b>261</b>
<b>Daniel VOGEL: Angielski pisarz z polską duszą. Dni Josepha Conrada w Instytucie Polskim w Moskwie . . . . .</b>	<b>265</b>
<b>Paweł STRÓZIK, Daniel VOGEL: Tłumacz w postępowaniu przygotowawczym: studenci raciborskiej filologii na zajęciach warsztatowych w Komendzie Powiatowej Policji . . . . .</b>	<b>271</b>
<b>Rachael SUMNER: Guest Lectures in The English Department . . . . .</b>	<b>277</b>

Rusudan MAKHACHASHVILI

&

Ivan SEMENIST

## **ICT thesaurus modelling recommendations (based on innovations of European and Oriental languages)**

### **Abstract**

The ICT Thesaurus study is an attempt to define and categorize the key components of innovative cyber terminology of European (based on English) and Oriental languages, instrumental to electronic environment construction and constitution. Analyzed is the ICT thesaurus of macro-, micro- and mega-structures modelling and configuration based on three groundwork principles: 1) Intranet anthroposphere (the anthropic environment within World Wide Web); 2) Outernet anthroposphere (e-reality components, functions outside the realm of World Wide Web); 3) Technocentric anthroposphere (transoriented anthropic environment components with an anthropic-for-congenous substituted ontological parameter). All units, clusterized in the thesaurus, are supplied with a dominant or recessive substantive marker or a combination of markers, indicative of the unit allegiance to the corresponding ontological categories of cyber-environment.

### **Abstrakt**

Badanie słownika terminów bliskoznacznych ICT jest próbą zdefiniowania i skategoryzowania kluczowych komponentów innowacyjnej cyberprzestrzennej terminologii europejskiej (opartej na języku angielskim) oraz orientalnej, instrumentalnej dla budowy i tworzenia środowiska elektronicznego. Analizowany jest tu tezaurus ICT dot. modelowania i konfiguracji makro-, mikro- i megastruktur w oparciu o trzy podstawowe zasady: (1) antroposfera intranetowa (środowisko antropogeniczne w ramach sieci www); (2) antroposfera sieci zewnętrznych (komponenty e-rzeczywistości, funkcje poza obszarem sieci www); (3) antroposfera techocentryczna (środowisko transatropicznych komponentów zastąpionych parametrem ontologicznym). Wszystkie jednostki zgrupowane w słowniku terminów bliskoznacznych są opatrzone dominującym lub recesywnym znacznikiem materialnym lub kombinacją znaczników, wskazujących na przynależność jednostki do odpowiednich kategorii ontologicznych środowiska cybernetycznego.

**Keywords:** ICT thesaurus, innovative logosphere, (macro-)/(micro-) and mega-structures modelling, phenomenological marker

**Słowa kluczowe:** słownik terminów bliskoznacznych ICT, innowacyjna logosfera, modelowanie (makro)/(mikro-) i megastruktur, marker fenomenologiczny

## Introduction

### *Research issue*

At the turn of the XX century as an essential product of civilization, computer reality has been gradually separated into an independent existential whole, within which electronic and digital media, in particular, serve not only as a means of transmitting information or interaction, but fulfill their own world-building, sense-building and, consequently, logo-generative potential (Helenter 1989, Groot 2001). Computer Being – CB henceforth - is a complex, integrated, multidimensional sphere synthesis of reality, human experience and activity, mediated by contemporary digital and information technology (Heim, 1995) and is an object of study of a wide range of academic branches – philosophy, psychology, sociology, cultural studies, etc.

By virtue of objective historical and geopolitical context (cybernetization, globalization, informatization of society, Americanization of global culture – Hamilton, Tapskott, Tarasenko, Shannon, MacLuhan; Ryazantseva – at the turn of the millenium modern English, more so – the American and British varieties of it – is a priority communicative medium of primary speech coding, speech and meta-language (terminology) representation of ICT elements and structures mapping (Quinion, MacPhedris, Tweedie, Oke, Shapiro). Methodological perspectives of the modern view of English language activity and that of English-speaking communities in the area of advanced technologies, include a macro-factor of the vocabulary functional updates (Zatsniy, Yenikeeva), a cognitive structure, a segment of supranational worldview of English speakers, and a discursive communicative medium (Rekonvald) that gets extrapolated onto the computer mediated discourse and terminology of European and Oriental languages alike.

### *Research Focus*

The paper ***overall objective*** is the investigation of generic and functional meta-code structures and thesaurus development phenomenology in the ICT sphere.

The ***objective hypothesis*** of the study is that the typological characteristics of innovative ICT thesaurus as a macro-object of a phenomenological investigation determines the specificity of static configuration and dynamic interaction of formal and substantive constituents of its microstructure. Around 4000 of speech and linguistic units – innovations that relate to multisubstrat areas, objects and phenomena of computer being – in usage serve as research empirical database, selected by canvas sampling out of conventional lexicographic sources, specific registers of English, Italian, Spanish, French and Japanese lexicographic innovations of electronic format and periodicals of the timespan from 1997 to 2020. (Note that within the procedural network analysis, but beyond the quantitative calculation of the sample retained are projected and potential linguistic units that are updated based on structural and semantic models of unlimited productivity within the English innovative computer logosphere, functionally extrapolated on other languages).

## Methodology

The logocentric approach to integrative research directions, mechanisms, ways and means of the modern ICT, thesaurus, supplied in this paper provides a generalized in-depth understanding of the phenomenological nature of meta-language encoding processes, categorization, mental

mapping, meta-language reference and significative correlation, respectively. The logosphere is perceived as a synthetic linguophilosophical concept that means: (1) a multitude of speech units that are the phenomenologically exhaustive implementations of abstract (substant, conceptual) and empirical (factual, objective) elements of different areas of life (Bakhtin M., Yu. Lotman., E. Pauerannen); (2) integrable area of mind-speech continuum of a (linguistic) culture in general and specific (linguistic) cultures in particular (Barth, Gachev, Bardina, Losev).

*Phenomenological approach* (Oke, 2009) to the study of innovations in the ICT sphere allows to efficiently investigate manifestation of cyberspace integrated ontology, to closely study the dimensions of cyberberspace as an outlook both generic and critical, to expose the phenomenological origin and upstream direction of cyberspace dynamics as a comprehensive linguistic and communicative structure.

The imminent study results provide for the innovative computer logosphere definition and stock inventory in terms of its integrity as an analysis macro-body. Meaningful and formal boundaries, phenomenological and substantial features of innovative ICT logosphere microstructure constituent – innovative ICT termini (ICTs) – have been defined (Makhachahsvili 2016). Integrity premises of innovative ICT logosphere have been outlined.

The given grounds are determined by innovative ICT logosphere microstructural and macrostructural phenomenological pattern isomorphism. Our paper shortlists an inventory of innovative computer logosphere microstructure constituents – ICTs – static and dynamic qualities, featured through successive content levels. The ICTs static and dynamic qualities portfolio provides for the volume, boundaries and content of innovative computer logosphere micro- as well as macro-dynamics assessment.

### **ICT Thesaurus Modelling**

Parameterization principles of a concept of ‘logos’ in the paradigm of the humanities in general, linguophilosophy, and linguistics (in particular) allow to identify the features of logosphere as a complex object system pertaining the following parameters: (1) ubiquity (inclusiveness); (2) onthotsentrism; (3) integrativity; (4) automorphism; (5) normativity; (6) lingual substantiality; (7) phenomenology of thesaurus units; (8) information-capacity; (9) referential and semioticisomorphism of the referent and meaning.

Note that through the fragmented set of qualitative features, logosphere is tangent to the concepts of complex system simulators of linguistic-mental outlook, such as: (1) model of the world / world view (inclusive, integrative, self-identity); (2) language picture of the world (phenomenology of linguistic constituents – the ability to summarize and signify objects of reality); (3) noosphere (onthotsentrism, info-capacity).

For the listed set of features the integral notion of logosphere stands as a semantic synthesis of these concepts (see: Figure 1).

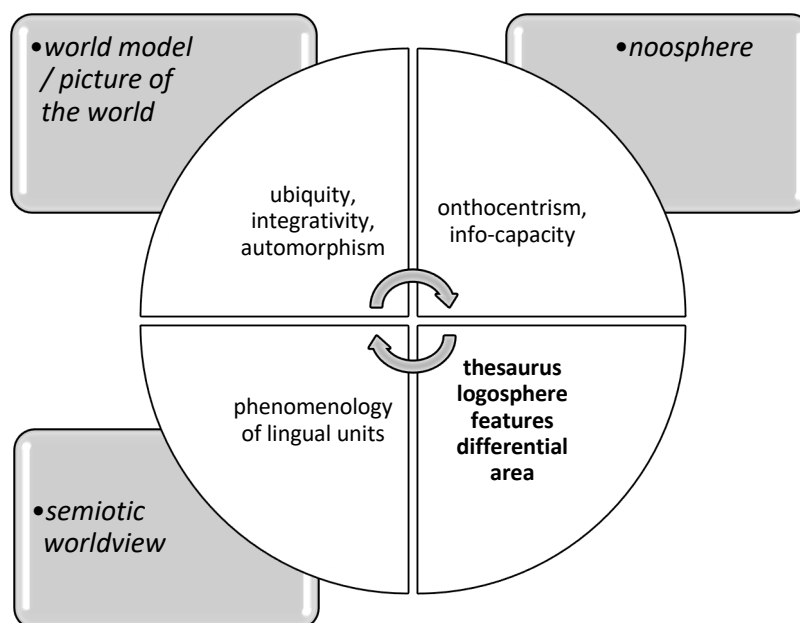


Figure 1. ICT thesaurus logosphere integral and differential features model.

Source: Own research.

It is appropriate to separate configuration and parameterization of a specified macrophenomenon of linguistic research - innovative ICT logosphere. Thus, the network innovation and relevant subsystems in ICT logosphere (multidimensional, complex, dynamic system) is the most comprehensive quantitative and qualitative terms of language representation of the linguistic actualization of being, determined by a number of qualifying conditions of its emergence, existence and development, including:

- (1) exhaustive synchronization process of the object, phenomenological and anthropological field of computer being and development processes of the ICT meta-language;
- (2) exhaustive output of parameterization isomorphism of ontological (substance phenomenological), anthropic and digitized structures of reality;
- (3) flexibility, adaptability and dynamic potential of the vocabulary of the modern languages (heavily influenced by the hegemony of English) in correlation with the ICT sphere (that is fulfilled, in particular through info-capacity, sign hybridization, the evolution of the basic ontological and functional features of neologisms in relevant areas).

According to the above perspective, the innovative ICT logosphere (ICL) is defined as:

- (a) a syncretic, consolidated within its semantic scope, plurality of verbal units that are the asymptotically (i.e. in unlimited approximation) exhaustive embodiments of substantive and factual elements of modern computers;
- (b) as a vertically integrated at the macro and micro levels plurality of ICT thesaurus, its typological specificity consists of relatively exhaustive phenomenological correlates of multi-substrat elements of computer being.

Through the span of the information revolution innovation subsystem of the English language takes precedence in innovative development of other world languages, which is directly correlated to the scope of the latest computer technology and computer being in general



becomes a rapid and integrated development that is supported by lingual and extralinguistic factors, including:

- (1) synchronization of the enrichment rate of the ICT thesaurus and the extent of occurrence and branching substance, object, phenomenological, anthropological field of computer being (Crystal, Marcioni), manifested significant compared to other existential fields in the study period (1997-2020 years), quantitative index volume of innovation replenishment (and usage potential) of English verbal instruments:  $\approx 11-20$  units in usage of computer being per month. That is tantamount to the average number of units in usage at 180 per 1 year ( $\approx 49-60\%$  of the total sampling of modern English units – according to conventional lexicographical sources and automated lexicographical registers WordSpy, WorldWideWords, The Merriam-Webster Online);
- (2) source of coding isomorphism of multi-substrat structures (ontological, epistemological, anthropological) of ICT;
- (3) typological flexibility, adaptability and dynamic potential of the vocabulary of the English language in correlation with ICT that is updated, in particular through info-capacity, semiotic hybridization of meta-terms, expressive potential to transform their particular typological traits. Such typological flexibility in particular is adopted by other European and Oriental languages of various groups.

Given the identification signs of logosphere as specific linguistic-onthological, phenomenological-linguistic and a linguistic-semiotic object, it is possible to distinguish the following typological characteristics of ICL:

- (a) the ability to conditionally complete phenomenological realization of substantive identity of the ICT being in significative traits of verbal units that constitute the relevant innovative logosphere.

The following typological characteristics of ICL are to be phenomenologized, particularly at the level of the external form of discrete ICL units. For example, paronymic unit elements of affixation paradigm based on formant dot- (or punto- – in Spanish) – one that pertains to the Internet: dot-biz – legal body that implements its activities through Internet, dot-con – offender that performs fraud (con) through Internet (in these units is dot- verbal manifestation graphical point – [.] – as semiotic marker recording Internet protocol address):

*We want the **dot con** artists to know that we're building a consumer protection coalition that spans the globe.*

(Sun-Sentinel, November 1, 2000)

*But that didn't happen, which is welcome news for today's surviving e-tailers — and downright encouraging for **dot-bams** stepping up their Web efforts.*

(InternetWeek, June 19, 2002)

*La Burbuja **puntocom** fue una burbuja especulativa entre 1998 y 2001, donde las empresas de internet (llamadas puntocom) vieron incrementado rápidamente su valor en las bolsas de valores.*

(Finanzas Para Todos, 2020).

A meta-term innovation 404 – to be offline for a long while (404 – a semiotic representation of protocol error on the results of an unsuccessful search Internet page):

*Don't bother asking him... he's **404**.*

(The Tech, June 2012)

On the internal form level of discrete ICL units, we can detect: sextuple-u – a metaphonymic conventional transcoding of an Internet protocol address: www (where: three-double-u - initial transcoding → 3x2-u =-u 6 – a metaphonymic correlate); 888 in Japanese (pronounced as ぱちぱちぱち, the sound of snapping or clapping) – an online communication formula.

Due to a combination of external and internal form configurations of discrete units ICL, the following are distinguished: for example, an innovation paradigm Web 2.0/Web.3.0/Web 4.0 - the newest visual and technological configuration of Internet space where the Web - Internet 2.0 (N.0) – an analogical representation of meaningful semiotic element "a new (improved) version" (operating system, software, software, etc.).

(b) to structural density volume, uniformity and conditional completeness of innovative codification of public multi-substrat configuration of ICT being.

Note that the set principle of integration of innovative ICT logosphere macrostructure and its relevant microstructure - is based on a systematic basis.

The typological characteristics of ICL principle leads to the integrativity of macrostructure of innovative ICT thesaurus, defined in phenomenological (referential, nominative, significative) correlation of its discrete elements:

(1) structural elements of being - space, time, substance, phenomenon, essence (for example: a phenomenological correlation category of substance – wikiality (Telescope seam Wiki (peadia) + (re) ality) – conditional subtype of computer being modeled exclusively by collective cognitive activities of its subjects);

*"Wikiality," from populist Online encyclopedia, Wikipedia, means reality as determined by majority vote (as when sci.e. ntists voted to stop treating Pluto as a planet).*

*(San Jose Mercury News, August 28, 2006)*

(2) structural elements of knowledge / cognition – information episteme, notion, concept (for example: a phenomenological correlation category episteme – information demise – the destruction of storage systems and data; data fast, data spill – communicative space data);

*Cleanse your system with **data fasts**. Every now and then, turn everything off. It will help you to evaluate its real value.*

*(The San Francisco Examiner, May 19, 2003)*

(3) structural elements of the human mind / consciousness – identification, identity, individuality, sociality (for example, opened a number of new units that are the subject of 'self' categories through various mechanisms of substantivizing and semantic reference to the category 'I' – meformer (telescopic fusion of me + (in) former) – a person who proclaims themselves in social networks, egosurfing (cf. in Japanese エゴサーチ- *egosearch*) – to search personal information Wide Web, self-tracker – tracking information about their identity in different loci of computer being.

The foundations of the microstructure of innovative ICT thesaurus logosphere are comprised of generally newly created units of meta-language, as confirmed by the sample empirical material of this study, that appear in the chronologically primary codifies and relatively exhaustive phenomenological correlates of total number of innovative elements, objects, events and the latest structures of computer being in varying degrees of abstraction.

## ICT Thesaurus Configuration

Research and configuration of cross-integration macro and microstructure of innovative ICT logosphere is based on the following initial presupposition:

I. A presumption of a conceptual core in terms of content logosphere of English realm in general. The conceptual core of English logosphere is a universal meaningful construct, concentration of content elements mediated by subjective and collective cognitive experience of native speakers.

II. A presumption of projection core of this concept in the meta-language logosphere substantial layer of sectoral innovation logosphere of modern life in general (respectively – a substantial layer of the innovative ICT thesaurus, in particular).

Accordingly, in the projection of the conceptual nucleus of the innovative ICT thesaurus logosphere are the concentrate content elements mediated by subjective and collective cognitive experience of English speakers in the area of operation and use of computer technology, which is a proportional and adequate ‘fingerprint’ concentrate of content elements mediated by subjective and collective cognitive experiences of language speakers.

III. Diffusion process of conceptual projection kernel on the innovative computer logosphere, which resulted in the structure of the internal form of units microstructure of innovative computer being logosphere dominated by substance item (Makhachashvili 2013).

Thus, the dynamics of innovative computer logosphere are ways, directions and appropriate language implementation mechanisms of qualitative changes in the content area of the projection of the conceptual nucleus of the referred innovative logosphere.

The structure of the content of the innovative ICT term is distributed in the following sabers and is consistent through-vertical ratio which satisfies the dialectical categories of ‘essence’ → ‘phenomenon’:

(1) ontological referents (ED) – a set of meaningful elements of exhaustive degree of substance and epistemic abstraction (phenomenologization attributes, parameters and properties of elements multi-substrat computer being) in the structure of the meaning of innovative computer term → (2) conceptual referents (CD) – a set of meaningful elements median level of abstraction mediated by anthropogenic (subjective and collective) cognitive experience of speakers in the area of operation and use of computer technology, the projection area of conceptual ICL nucleus → (3) lingual denotata (LD) – semantics of innovative ICT term.

The degree of abstraction of these sabers structure of the content of the innovative ICT term is correlated with the degree of abstraction of ICTs parametric features. Step (1) ‘ontological referents’ corresponds to the parametric feature ‘existential dimension’. Step (2) ‘conceptual referents’ – parametric feature ‘concept’ and the parametric feature ‘concept’. Stage (3) ‘lingual denotata’ – parametric sign of a ‘language unit’. For example, ICTs *born digital(Eng.) / nació digital(Sp.) / 生まれたデジタル(Jap.)*, where:

(1) Substance: COMPUTER BEING → (2) OBJECT OF COMPUTER BEING → (3) the object created exclusively via digital technology.

The accordance of the dialectical nature of consistent level structure of the content ICTs within dialectical opposition ‘entity / phenomenon’, where step (1) ‘ontological referents’

corresponds to the dialectical category ‘essence’, step (3) ‘lingual denotata’ – a dialectical category ‘phenomenon’, discrete elements of step (3) of the ICTs content (seme) and discrete elements step (1) of the content ICTs (substantemes) typology is correlated in isomorphic manner.

Distribution of these elements in substant level ontological referents of ICTs content within the structure of the innovative computer being logosphere demonstrates disproportionate quantitative indicators (Table 1):

ICTs substant unit	In-depth meaning structures of ICTs (%)	Surface meaning structures of ICTs (%)	Token ICTs
substance type: computer being	100	88	<i>bitlegging, darknet, blogiverse (Eng.), blogear (Sp.), bloggista (It), ブロガー (Jap.)</i>
substance quality: technogenesis	61	47	<i>digital divide, in silico, dotbam (Eng.), puntocom (Sp.), compumatica (It.)</i>
substance duration: space	54	37	<i>neogeography, Googleverse (Eng.),</i>
substance affiliation: cb object	41,1	38	<i>smartifact, dotbomb, Easter egg (Eng.), mot-clic (Fr.),</i>
substance quality: cybermorphism	39,3	38	<i>e-textile, hardlink, tradigital (Eng.), twittérature (Fr.), 888 (Jap.)</i>
substance affiliation: cb subject	23,4	32	<i>script kiddie, Webrarian</i>
substance fracture: space	12,4	9,2	<i>inline tweet, e-environment (Eng.), cyberboulangerie (Fr.), グーグルへ (Jap.)</i>
substance duration: time	8,1	7,4	<i>Age of Bits, Digital Age, Evernet (Eng.), Era digital (Sp.), サイバー時代 (Jap.)</i>

Table 1. Quantitative distribution of ICTs substant units.

Source: Own research.

The highest index of representativeness within the samples ICT thesaurus is found in the following discrete elements combination: |SUBSTANCE TYPE: COMPUTER BEING|, |SUBSTANTIVE QUALITY: TECHNOGENESIS|, |SUBSTANTIVE DURATION: SPACE|, |SUBSTANT AFFILIATION: COMPUTER BEING OBJECTS|.

The remaining fixed substant elements of the analyzed ICTs content exhibit sporadic representation within vertical layers of the content of the total sample ICTs. Note that the inner form substant elements of ICTs isomorphic or similar in terms of meaning to the elements of the conceptual core area (including substance hyper-element |COMPUTER BEING: SUBJECT|) is characterized by reverse proportional representativity of in-depth (OD) and surface (LD) layers of the ICTs content (23,4% and 32% respectively).

Dynamic interaction of structural level of the content within innovative ICT logosphere is characterized by the gradual expansion of the ontological referents (Table 2).

<b> SUBSTANT TYPE: COMPUTER BEING </b>	
<b> SUBSTANT AFFILIATION </b>	<b> SUBSTANT QUALITY: TECHNOGENESIS </b>
<b> CB OBJECT </b>	
<b> CB SUBJECT </b>	<b> SUBJECT </b>

Table 2 *Sample representative combinations of the substant elements pertaining to the merger zone of innovative ICT thesaurus*  
Source: Own research

The formation of specific subsystems of ICT thesaurus can be divided into two stages. During the initial stage ('initial') there is an anthropocentric conditionality and focus modes of lingual updating of ICT being. At the second (evolutionary) stage, the balance between the periphery (which until recently was the innovative logosphere per se) and ontological center of a linguoculture in the speaker experience is gradually shifted. As a result, there are diffusive processes in the area of conceptual core of ICT thesaurus. Representative configuration of conceptual referents, manifested by the presence in the structures of the ICTs content of a number of elements of the projection of the conceptual core of logosphere on the innovative ICT thesaurus takes the following form (Table 3):

<b> SUBSTANT TYPE: COMPUTER BEING </b>		
<b> SUBSTANT AFILIATION </b>		
<b> CB OBJECT </b>		<b> CB SUBJECT </b>
<b> SUBSTANT DURATION: TIME/SPACE </b>	<b> SUBJECT </b>	<b> AGENCY </b>
<b> SUBSTANT FRACTURE: TIME/SPACE </b>	<b>SINGULARITY</b>	

Table 3 *Sample representative combinations of the ICTs anthropic elements pertaining to the merger zone of innovative ICT thesaurus logosphere*  
Source: Own research

- [COMPUTER BEING SUBJECT] – 96% static representativeness in the structure of the ICTs content of anthropological reference correlation (for example – übernerd, cyberati, オタク – an advanced specialist t in the field of ICT and computer technology) content and its derivatives;
- [ANTHROPOMORPHISM]: for example: thumb culture – stage of social development, based on the use of manual operated digital tools, knee-mail – prayer letters. ‘Message’ is sent to the knees, サムネ – thumbnail [image]);
- [ANTHROPOGENY] (e.g. Socialbot);
- [AGENCY] (e.g. Three-finger-salute, Vulcan nerve pinch - energetic restart a computer system, demigod - a specialist in software debugging).

## Conclusions

The study results provide for the innovative ICT thesaurus logosphere definition, modelling and stock inventory in terms of its integrity as an analysis macro-body. The given grounds are determined by an innovative computer logosphere microstructural and macrostructural phenomenological pattern isomorphism. An inventory of innovative English computer logosphere microstructure constituents – ICT – static and dynamic qualities, featured through successive content levels, is shortlisted. The ICT static and dynamic qualities portfolio provides for the volume, boundaries, and content of an innovative computer logosphere micro- as well as macro-dynamics assessment for European and Oriental languages, heavily influenced by English hegemony in the sphere of digital technologies.

The most productive functional mechanisms of transformations for the diffusive nature of the projection of the conceptual nucleus of the innovative ICT thesaurus logosphere are:

(a) the leveling semantic element projection onto conceptual core (e.g. [AGENCY] => 0-[AGENCY]: *Easter egging*: (1) Regular meaning: participation in the game ‘to find Easter eggs Easter’ → purposes. obtain the desired result; (2) ICT meaning: performance unconscious, non-converting action to restore your computer system.

(b) The state adaptation or a status devaluation of an element projection onto conceptual core. For e.g.: [COMPUTER BEING SUBJECT] => | SUBSTANCE TYPE: COMPUTER BEING | digital nomad – a person who is served by only wireless technology, dot-snot – arrogant user of ICT and computer technology, Webrarian, cyberarian – cyber (libr) arian – literally. ‘Cyberlibrarian’ expert systems archive on the Internet): Silicon Valley has become obsessed with dot-com operations that focus on business models instead of technology.

(c) accommodation, incorporation or replacement of a semantic element projection onto conceptual core of the content substanteme of appropriate ICTs. For e.g.: [ANTHROPOGENY] => | SUBSTANT QUALITY: Phylogeny | = | SUBSTANT QUALITY: TECHNOGENESIS |: Generation D(igital), Generation N(et) – generation of ICT, screenager, digital native, デジタルネイティブ – a young person who is a subject of ICT sphere, [ANTHROPOMORPHISM] => | SUBSTANT QUALITY: CYBERMORPHISM |: word-of-mouth => ICTs word-of-post, word-of-blog - dissemination of information through a web-diary, couch potato => ICTs mouse potato - the subject of computer being whose physical activity which is minimal.

Quantitative and qualitative indicators of empirical parameterization of dynamic changes of macro and microstructure of the innovative ICT thesaurus logosphere allow to identify and model meaningful elements of the projection of the conceptual and meta-language nucleus ([COMPUTER BEING SUBJECT] and its substantial derivatives: [ANTHROPOMORPHISM] [HUMAN EVOLUTION] [AGENCY]) as a diffuse zone of conceptual nucleus projection of the innovative ICT thesaurus logosphere due to the relative instability of the status of these elements in the structures of the thesaurus meta-units content in European and Oriental languages.

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## **AUTHORS' BIOGRAMS:**

### **Rusudan MAKHACHASHVILI**

Doctor Habilitated, English and Spanish major, Head of Romance Languages and Typology Department Borys Grinchenko Kiyv University, Ukraine. Main interests: philosophy of language, neology of European languages, cognitive and communicative linguistics, digital linguistics and lexicography. Exemplary published works: *Linguophilosophic Parameters of English Innovations in Technosphere* (UK 2015), *Models and Digital Diagnostics Tools for the Innovative Polylingual Logosphere of Computer Being Dynamics* (Peter Lang, Berlin, 2020).

**e-mail:** r.makhachashvili@kubg.edu.ua

### **Ivan SEMENIST**

PhD, Orientalist, Head of Oriental Languages and Translation Department, Head of Ukrainian National Association of Teachers of Chinese, Borys Grinchenko Kiyv University, Ukraine. Main interests: oriental studies, oriental languages, cultural and linguistic-literary ties of Ukraine with the countries of the East, relations of Ukraine with the countries of the East. Exemplary published works: *Modern Chinese Society - New Perspectives: New research between China and Ukraine scientists* (Social Sciences Academic Press, China, 2017), *Japan's new role in the world: the discussion of early 1990's* (Ukraine, 2016).

**e-mail:** i.semenist@kubg.edu.ua

## **BIOGRAMY AUTORÓW:**

### **Rusudan MAKHACHASHVILI**

Doktor habilitowany, specjalistka z zakresie języka angielskiego i hiszpańskiego, kierownik Katedry Języków Romańskich Kijowskiego Uniwersytetu im. Borysa Hrinchenki (Ukraina). Główne zainteresowania: filozofia języka, neologia języków europejskich, językoznawstwo kognitywne i komunikacyjne, językoznawstwo cyfrowe i leksykografia. Przykładowe prace naukowe: *Lingwistyczne i filozoficzne parametry angielskich innowacji w technosferze* (Wielka Brytania, 2015), *Cyfrowe modele i narzędzia diagnostyczne dla innowacyjnej, poliglotycznej logosfery i istoty dynamiki komputerowej* (Peter Lang, Berlin, 2020).

**e-mail:** r.makhachashvili@kubg.edu.ua

### **Ivan SEMENIST**

Dr, orientolog, kierownik Katedry Języków Orientalnych i Tłumaczeń, kierownik Ukraińskiego Narodowego Stowarzyszenia Nauczycieli Języka Chińskiego Kijowskiego Uniwersytetu im. Borysa Hrinchenki (Ukraina). Główne zainteresowania: orientalistyka, języki orientalne, związki kulturowe i językowo-literackie Ukrainy z krajami Wschodu, stosunki Ukrainy z krajami Wschodu. Przykładowe prace naukowe: *Nowoczesne społeczeństwo chińskie – nowe perspektywy. Nowe badania prowadzone pomiędzy chińskimi i ukraińskimi naukowcami* (Akademickie Wydawnictwo Nauk Społecznych, Chiny, 2017), *Nowa rola Japonii na świecie: przegląd lat dziewięćdziesiątych* (Ukraina, 2016).

**e-mail:** i.semenist@kubg.edu.ua