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INTRODUCTION

How words become part of the Croatian language

Living languages are in constant demand of new words. Whenever a new object or an idea need to be given a name, a lexical gap arises in the language. There are several different ways in which the gap can be filled. Generally speaking, one can distinguish between the three frequent ones: lexical borrowing, word formation and multiplication of meaning.

This essay begins with a short general description of the methods and then follows the analysis of Internet terminology in Croatian with many examples.

LEXICAL BORROWING

Borrowing of foreign words is frequent. It is the simplest way to replace a language gap with an existing lexical unit of another language, especially when they are in contact. In Croatian this is the case especially with scientific disciplines such as computer science and specialised areas such as fashion, sport etc. The choice of the source language depends on social *behaviour* of the language, i. e. geographical, cultural, political and scientific contact between different linguistic areas. In the past Croatian used to borrow many words from German, Hungarian, Turkish and Italian due to strong political ties. Today, cultural and scientific contacts are the most important ones but in past decades English loan words prevailed.

Foreign words can enter Croatian in several ways: a) directly from the source language; b) indirectly, a word from the source language comes to Croatian from the third intermediary language (many words in Croatian derive from languages with which it has never been in contact, but also from Latin and Old Greek through English or German); and c) circularly, the source language

after some time borrows the same word from the language receiver (this is typical of languages that are in close contact for a long time, such as Croatian and Hungarian).

English is today the most prevalent language both as source and intermediary for many languages in the world due to strong political, cultural and scientific factors.

WORD FORMATION

In the process of word formation a new word is constructed out of existing elements in the language. In Croatian words can be created by combining linguistic elements in several different ways. The most frequent one is suffixal formation, in which a suffix is added to the end of the stem. In prefixal formation a prefix is put in front of stem (e.g. ne-, ni-, naj-, aero-, foto-, termo-, re-, super-, the last being loan prefixes). Two basic forms are sometimes just linked together, with or without a dash (-) and form a new word; also an -o- is inserted in-between (composition). Sometime two different methods are combined: either both a prefix and a suffix are added simultaneously (prefixal-suffixal formation), or an -o- is inserted between two basic forms and a suffix is added. Conversion is a complementary word-formation method, in which new parts of speech are created without any prefixes or suffixes being added.

For different parts of speech, different ways of word formation are characteristic of.

NOUN FORMATION

Here are typical ways of noun formation:

1) suffixal formation

Each semantic group of nouns has characteristic suffixes: nouns denoting persons: -aš, ač, ac, ica, inja, -ik, -ak, -ka, -uša, -lo; nouns denoting animals: -ac, -aš, -ov, -ica, -ka; plants: -ača, ika; things: -ac, ač, -ača, -lo, -ica; place: -ak, -ana, -ara, -nica, -ište; abstract nouns: -ost, --stvo, -oća, -ina, -ota; diminutives: -ić, -čić, -ak, -ičak, -ica, -čica, -ce, -ance, -ašce; augmentatives: -ina, -čina, -

etina, -urina: verbal nouns: -0, -ba, -anje, -enje, -e, -a, -aj, -ak, -ava, -ež, -idba, -nja, -njava, -ancija, -anija;

2) prefixal formation: most usual prefixes are: do-, među-, nad-, nadri-, nazovi-, ne-, nuz-, po-, pod-, polu-, pra-, pred-, protu-, su-;

3) prefixal-suffixal formation;

4) composition; and

5) complex suffixal formation.

ADJECTIVE FORMATION

The most frequent method of adjective construction is suffixal formation. There are different suffixes for descriptive and possessive adjectives. Descriptive adjectives can have general adjectival meaning in which case the suffixes are: -an, -en, -ovan, -evan, -ičan, -nat. There are several groups, each denoting a specific meaning: a) similarity: -ast, -cat; b) possibility (-jiv), c) inclination (-ljiv), d) characteristic (-av), e) abundance or opskrbljenost (-iv, -at, -it: milostiv, krilat, slojevit). Characteristic suffixes for possessive adjectives are -ov, -ev, -in, -ljev, -ski, -ki, -ovski, -enski, -inski, -ički, -ački (depending on the ending phoneme of stem); -ni, -ani, -eni, -ovni, -evni denoting in most cases possession; -ji and -inji usually derive from nouns depicting animals, and -nji, -šnji, -ašnji from adverbs; -aći is used for adjectives formed from verbs.

Other types of adjective formation are:

1) prefixal formation, used for adjectival diminutives, augmentatives and adjectives with negative characteristics: na-, ne-, o-, po-, pra-, pre-, pri-, pro-, su-;

2) prefixal-suffixal formation: bez- and -an or -0; and

3) complex suffixal formation: -an and -0.

ADVERB FORMATION

The three groups of adverb formation have the following prefixes and suffixes:

- 1) suffixal formation: -ice, -imice, -ke, -ki, -ačke, -as, -os, -us;
- 2) prefixal formation: o-, polu-, pre-, pro-, ne-, u-, prek(o)-; and
- 3) prefixal-suffixal formation: ne-, bez- and -ce, -ice.

VERB FORMATION

As it is the case with other parts of speech, suffixal formation is the most characteristic method of verb formation. What is specific for verb suffixal formation is that the suffix comes between stem and the infinitive suffix. Suffixal formation is based on verbs, nouns, adjectives and interjections, while less on pronouns, numbers and adverbs.

When verbs are formed from verbs, two things can happen: the verb can change in aspect: from finished to unfinished and the other way round; in the first case the suffixes used are -a-, -iva-, -ja-, -ava, -i-; the other case is less frequent and the usual suffix is -nu-. Suffixes -ka-, -uši-, -jaka- do not change aspect but do make a difference in meaning.

When verbs are formed from nouns, the suffixes are: -a-, -ova-, -ira, -i-. Suffix -ira- is of foreign origin and in standard Croatian language it is used only with foreign stems.

For adjectives as a base the used suffixes are -a-, -i-, -je- and -ova-, and for interjections -a-, -nu- and -i-.

Also, there are:

1) prefixal formation

This is the most frequent way of verb formation because it is possible to make verbs by prefixing most of them: do-, iz-, mimo-, na-, nad-, o-, ob-, od-, po-, pod-, pre-, pred-, pri-, pro, raz-, s-, su-, u-, uz-, za-; and

2) prefixal-suffixal formation.

MULTIPLICITY OF MEANING

This is a simple way of enriching the lexis: to the present meaning of an existing word a new meaning is added. One way of creating new meanings can result from transfer of a part of the existing meaning in order to emphasise one common characteristic, e.g. lion in Croatian denotes an animal but also a brave man. This is known as metaphor. Apart from similarity, the transfer of meaning can be brought about by association of objects in space or time. This is metonymy (e.g. instead of "I am reading Shakespeare's works", you say "I am reading Shakespeare").

ANGLICISMS

Forms in Croatian

Since Internet terminology in Croatian derives greatly from the English language, I will deal in more detail with anglicisms, English words that entered Croatian. Depending on the form they take in Croatian, one can classify them as follows:

I. their *foreign origin is evident*

1) foreign form, i. e. the same as that of the original word. In printed text they are usually put in the italics;

2) internationalisms, words which in several languages have similar form and basically overlap in meaning and typically come mainly from classical languages. Though, some also derive from living languages. It seems that English computer science and Internet terms are becoming internationalisms.

3) words denoting various specific characteristics of peoples, e.g. food and drink, plants and animals, foreign monetary units etc. These words rarely become part of the language to the degree that they stop being thought of as

foreign words, with the exception of food;

4) eponyms, a personal name which has become a term.

II. their foreign etymology is *obscure*

1) literal translation of component parts of an English word (e.g. skyscraper - neboder). Such words are also called calques.

2) semantic borrowing – only a meaning is borrowed and added to the range of meanings of an existing word in Croatian (e.g. mouse - miš got another meaning from the area of computer science).

Anglicisms and pseudoanglicisms

Filipović also distinguishes between anglicisms and pseudoanglicisms in the Croatian language. Anglicism is an English word borrowed from English, adapted in order to fit into Croatian. In more detail, it is "... every word taken from the English language which denotes an object, idea or notion as component parts of English civilisation; it does not have to necessarily be of the English origin, but it has to be adapted to the system of the English language and integrated in its vocabulary... all the words for which we can determine that: a) English is their source language, b) they are borrowed from English, c) they denote objects and notions of English origin or that have become a component part of life and culture of the United Kingdom and The United States."

On the other hand, pseudoanglicisms or secondary anglicisms are words consisting of English elements or words shortened into a new form. They are not borrowed from English because in such form it does not exist in the language. In Croatian, the language receiver, they can be formed in several ways:

a) by composition: anglicism + *man* (gol + man = golman)

b) by derivation: anglicism + English suffix (e.g. -er, -ist: teniser, vaterpolist),

c) by ellipsis: eliding the suffix *-ing* or one part of a compound (air-conditioning - erkondišn, boxing - boks, surfing - surf, floppy disk - floppy).

The first two methods are part of word formation, while the third one takes place due to word-shortening tendency in language. This often happens with words ending in a suffix of foreign origin and in an unusual consonantal group which does not integrate into the system of Croatian phoneme distribution.

ADAPTATION OF LOAN WORDS

In order to integrate into the system of the Croatian language, loan words need to get adapted to its rules. The process goes on at several levels:

1) phonological: adaptation is necessary due to different phonological systems of source and recipient languages; there is

a) phoneme adaptation - a foreign phoneme unknown to the Croatian phonological system is replaced with a corresponding Croatian phoneme

b) prosody adaptation - according to accent and length distribution in Croatian

2) morphological: adaptation is necessary in order to integrate into Croatian morphological system (e.g. adding suffix *-a* for feminine gender nouns - stewardess - stjuardes-a, replacement of suffix - boxer - boksač; verbs - all foreign(posuđ.) verbs get the infinitive suffix *-ti* and the *-a-* for adaptation (e.g. to box - boks-a-ti).

Phonological and morphological adaptations can be complete, partial and zero, with which I will later deal in more detail.

3) Semantic: a word can adopt only part of the original meaning, equal range of meanings or can acquire new meanings that do not exist in English.

There are different degrees to which loan words are adapted in Croatian. When they pass several adjustments, which they frequently do, there is a high

degree of their integration and their foreign origin is not recognisable any more, but some words even after several adjustments retain foreign characteristics, e.g. untypical declination endings.

An English word becomes adapted when borrowed by Croatian. The process of adaptation goes on at phonological and morphological levels. What is happening is substitution of English phonemes and morphemes with Croatian ones. After integration is established, changes can continue but from that moment on they happen within monolingual rules of the Croatian language. Filipović has accordingly established the notion of primary and secondary phases of adaptation.

HOW ANGLICISM IS FORMED

The form which anglicism takes is largely based on orthography and pronunciation. Also, parts of speech categories and their specific characteristics play an important role (e.g. gender and transitivity because they are shifting categories).

ORTHOGRAPHY

Orthography of anglicism can be formed:

- 1) on the basis of the original orthography, which is very important because the majority of words enter the language through written sources;
- 2) according to pronunciation of the English word, which means that English phonemes are written down using most similar Croatian letters. It is not substitution of English phonemes with Croatian that is taking place. E.g., English phonemes /i/, /I/ are written as *i*, /e/ and /é/ as *e* etc.;
- 3) on the basis of combination of pronunciation and orthography; and under the influence of an intermediary language.

TRANSPHONEMISATION

It is a process of substitution of English phonemes with Croatian. There are three types of phoneme substitution:

- 1) zero transphonemisation, in which phonemes of the original English word are substituted with Croatian phonemes of the same description
- 2) partial transphonemisation, meaning that phonemes which stand for the original one are partially of the same description
- 3) free transphonemisation, where substituted phonemes do not have even a partial equivalent in Croatian. It is not based on phonetic principles but on orthography or some extra-linguistic factors.

An anglicism can have two variants in relation to pronouncing variant: a) it can come close or completely overlap with the English orthography (coach - kouč, var coach), b) in orthography it can be identical with the English original and its pronunciation can be completely adapted (e.g. science fiction - science fiction /sajensfikšn/).

TRANSMORPHEMISATION

There are two types of morphemes: free and bound (i.e. suffixes). Free morphemes are being borrowed infinitely, while suffixes are rarely borrowed if they denote flexion. A foreign suffix is in time replaced with Croatian suffix of the same meaning.

There are three types of transmorphemisation:

- zero transmorphemisation, meaning that no changes take place when a free morpheme without a suffix is borrowed so there is no need for adaptation on the morphological level (they are transphonemized)
- partial transmorphemisation, a phase in the process of adaptation in which the loan word has a suffix which, though phonologically adapted, is not in accord with Croatian morphological system, i. e. free

morpheme + English suffix (e.g. farmer, triler, parking).

complete transmorphemisation, the phase in which morphological adaptation is finished: the foreign suffix is substituted with the Croatian one of the equivalent meaning (boxer - bokser - boksač, in this case two levels of substitution have taken place). Also, when a free morpheme is borrowed, complete transmorphemisation can take place if a Croatian suffix is added; it can be primary, meaning that the part of speech is unchanged (tourist, adj. - turistički, farm, n. - farma, box, vt, vi - boksati, vt, vi), and secondary when the part of speech is changed (e.g. bar, n. - barski, adj; folklore, n. - folkloran, adj.).

ADAPTATION OF MORPHOLOGICAL CATEGORIES OF ANGLICISMS

a) Adaptation of gender

Since Croatian and English to a large extent differ in gender categories, there are considerable changes when borrowing takes place. In English gender is natural and in Croatian grammatical. What happens is substitution of one type of gender with another. The change is transmorphemisation, since grammatical gender is marked by suffixes. Also, a special type of adaptation called contamination can take place. It defines gender on the basis of similarity with another existing word in the language receiver (e.g. jungle - džungla - analogija sa *šuma*).

b) Adaptation of verb aspect

English verbs do not have an infinitive suffix which would distinguish them from other parts of speech; also, there is no such category in English as verb aspect. There are two types of verbs in Croatian: those in which aspect is defined by a morphological element, and those which have only one morphological form and aspect is defined through context. Anglicisms that

have undergone the adaptation process are integrated in only one morphological form and thus belong to the group of verbs which define aspect only through context. In primary adaptation English verbs are integrated by the means of complete transmorphemisation and can denote: a) finished aspect (start, vi, vt - startati, vi), b) unfinished aspect (train, vt, vi - trenirati, vt, vi), c) both aspects (test, vt, vi - testirati, vt). In secondary adaptation: double-aspect verbs and those which in their basic form denote unfinished aspect can after their integration continue their development and denote finished aspect by the means of morphological elements, most frequently suffixes, more rarely infixes from Croatian (e.g. bluff, vt, vi - blefirati, vt, vi, after secondary adaptation izblefirati, odblefirati, blefnuti).

SEMANTICS OF ANGLICISMS

An English word can in Croatian retain the whole range of its meanings or only some of them. Also, in time, a new meaning can be added which doesn't exist in English.

1) Zero semantic extension

Anglicism has the same meaning as the English original. This group of words include anglicisms from specialised areas (e.g. food and drink, dances, sport etc.).

2) Semantic narrowing

In most cases the meaning of anglicisms is reduced. Words fill the gap with the needed meaning. The narrowing of meaning can take place in field and number. The number of meanings is frequently reduced since it is usually one meaning that is needed and borrowed. Field narrowing is rare. (e.g., pantry - smočnica, u

hr. smočnica na brodu; tanker - sva vozila za prijevoz nafte, u hr. brod za prijevoz nafte).

3) Semantic broadening

Broadening of meaning belongs to the secondary adaptation. It can take place if anglicism is fully integrated in the language and is used as any other Croatian word. In time, when by everyday usage intensity and precision of meaning is reduced and anglicism is distant from the meaning and usage in English, conditions for broadening of meaning are created. The change can happen both in the field (e.g. korner - udarac s ugla, prostor igrališta iza gola) and number (najlon - materijal, plastična vrećica).

VARIANTS OF BASIC FORMS OF ANGLICISM

There are two types of variants: phonological and morphological. Phonological variants are parallel forms of basic anglicism which are formed on the basis of orthography and pronunciation: e.g., Eng. lady, Cro basic form is ledi, variants are lejdi, leidi, lady; eng pager, Croatian basic form is pager / pejdžer/ (both the orthography and pronunciation are retained), variant is pejdžer. Morphological variants are due to word formation principles, e.g. penny, basic Croatian form is peni, orthographic var. is penny penac (morphological variant).

Words derived from primary anglicisms

ZERO DERIVATIONS

Derivations are words derived from the basic form of anglicism. Zero derivations are the result of conversion, i. e. anglicism which is a noun can be used as an adjective and the other way around.

SECONDARY-ADAPTATION DERIVATIONS

All other types of derivations are formed using suffixes, prefixes, composition and ellipsis. They can all have phonological and morphological variants mentioned above. The derivations are:

adjectives derived from nouns - adjectival suffixes are -an, -ov, and -ski (-

čki) are added (e.g. start, der startan)

verbs derived from adjectives (e.g. groggy - grogi, der grogirati)

nouns derived from nouns (e.g. farmer, der farmerka; weekend, vikend, der vikendica); also there are pseudoanglicisms, which are formed mostly with suffixes -er, -ist, and there are often parallel forms (e.g. waterpolo - vaterplolo, der vaterpolist; tennis - tenis, der tenisač and teniser)

ellipsis – derivations can also be formed by leaving out a suffix (-ing) or other part of anglicism (e.g. surfing - surfing, der surf; floppy disk - floppy disk, der floppy)

PHRASES, ABBREVIATIONS, ANGLICISMS IN PLURAL, HYBRIDS, ELLIPSIS

PHRASES AND FIXED EXPRESSIONS

In Croatian foreign phrases are usually translated, although they can also remain in their original form, particularly if used in specific situations, e.g. for characterisation of characters. Sometimes they can also be used when one wants to show his or her own knowledge of foreign languages.

ABBREVIATIONS

Their pronunciation is formed on the basis of pronunciation or

orthography of the English original. For the time being, it does not seem possible that anglicism will be pronounced as an array of individual letters in Croatian (BASIC /beɪsɪk/, Cro BASIC /beʒɪk/; NATO /'neɪtu/, Cro NATO /nato/). For other abbreviations, which are not felt as accepted and integrated words, there are variants; also, their pronunciation varies: according to the Croatian letter spelling and according to the English letter spelling (e.g. PC /pi:'si/, Cro PC /pisi/, var pisi, pece).

ANGLICISMS IN PLURAL

Some anglicisms are used in plural form only. Anglicisms which are derived from the plural form of the original can keep that form in singular meaning and form a plural by adding -i (e.g. cake /keɪk/, pl. cakes /keɪks/ - keks, sg., keksi, pl.); sometimes both forms are possible (e.g. ranger - pl.: rendžeri, rendžersi).

ENGLISH SUFFIXES IN ANGLICISMS

An English suffix can be retained, although it is often replaced by the Croatian suffix of the same semantic value. The suffix -ist is frequently retained and integrated in the morphological system of the Croatian language (e.g. hobbyist - hobist, jazzist - džezist). The suffix is also frequently present in secondary adaptation and pseudoanglicisms formation (e.g. camp - kamp, der kampist, kempist; tank - tenk, der tenkist). During adaptation, some English suffixes can be temporary. Such suffixes are often -er and -or (e.g. hamburger, sprinter, calculator - kalkulator, generator). Also, sometimes both suffixes can be found derived from the English model with suffix -er (computer - kompjutor, kompjuter). The suffix -er is also often used in pseudoanglicism formation (e.g. jazz - džez, der džez; tennis - tenis, teniser). In secondary adaptation suffix -er is substituted with -ač and -aš, Croatian suffixes of the same meaning;

sometimes both -ač and -aš are used (e.g. boxer - bokser I, boksač II; strike - štrajkati, der štrajkaš, var štrajkač).

ADAPTATION OF ENGLISH SUFFIXES NA PRELASKU U ANGLICIZAM

The suffix -er can be elided in anglicism as the result of ellipsis (stenografer - Cro stenograf). English suffixes are to a certain extent adapted in order to fit into the morphological system of Croatian. The most frequent change is the reduction of the final consonantal group by infixing of -a- or -e-. In some cases they remain unchanged and as such are a novelty in the Croatian language phoneme distribution (e.g. -sion: jam session - džem sešn, sešen; fission - fisija - suffix se kroatizira). One of the most frequent suffixes which is reduced by insertion of -a- is -ism (professionalism - profesionalizam). What is also possible is substitution of the English suffix with a Croatian one and both are derived from the same Latin korijen (L -tio, -tionis - E -tion, Cro -cija: E standardization - C standardizacija). The English suffix -ture is either adapted by free transphonemisation (e.g. venture - venčer) or kroatiziran according to the orthography of the English original (e.g. infrastructure - infrastruktura).

ELLIPSIS

This can take place in the source language. One element of the compound or phrase is elided and then this shortened form transferred to the receiver language. This kind of ellipsis is of no special significance to us and it is treated as any other original.

If ellipsis took place during the transfer, it means that the original form is a compound of two elements which loses one of its elements, but the meaning is kept in the remaining element (e.g. comic-strip - strip).

Sometimes the compound and ellipsis are simultaneously used (floppy

disk - floppy, floppy disk).

HYBRIDS

A hybrid is a compound consisting of words of different languages, one is anglicism and the other a Croatian word. The usual order is anglicism + Croatian word (kamp-kućica). The other, less frequent, group of hybrids are compounds derived from translation of one of their elements (Bessemer steel - besemer čelik).

DESCRIPTION OF RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND PRESENTATION OF ITS RESULTS

METHODOLOGY

In order to choose a representative sample of Internet terminology, I retrieved several online English glossaries and lexicons on the subject:

Glossary of Internet Terms / by Matisse Enzer.

<http://www.matisse.net/files/glossary.html>

Internet Terms Glossary

<http://helpwizard.austasia.net/glossary.htm>

Glossary of Internet Terms

<http://www0.delphi.com/navnet/glossary/>

Internet 101 - Glossary of Internet Terms

<http://library.thinkquest.org/11373/gloss.html>

Online Computer Dictionary for Internet Terms and Technical Support

<http://www.webopedia.com/>

BCIA – Internet Terminology

<http://www.bcia.bc.ca/terminology.html>

I decided to pick out more than two hundred terms which were present in the majority of the references. After retrieving Croatian magazines and books, I chose two hundred of the most useful and interesting examples.

I divided the corpus of materials dealing with Internet into two major categories:

according to the degree to which the terminology is in general use – I chose periodicals, monthly computer magazines which reflect the spoken language to a largest extent. The magazines which cover the Internet as a subject are Bug, PC Chip and VIDI. I also wanted to make a comparison with the language in books, where an author's tendency is towards creating best

Croatian equivalents. Some of these creations then sometimes become part of the living language, depending, among other factors, on its quality and the author's influence. Four different authors were chosen.

according to the language development and adjustment of words through time – in order to make a research in this field, the chosen period was from 1994 to 2000 and the retrieved years were 1994, 1996, 1998 and 2000.

As a total, the body consisted of all the published issues of magazines in the years 1994, 1996, 1998 and 2000. Magazines PC Chip and VIDI were first published in 1995. In the year 2000 VIDI started with publishing a separate additional periodical Inter.net on the subject and in VIDI articles on the Internet are no longer found. It has the same publisher and the same authors under its different name. Research was carried out by carefully reading all articles on the subject and scanning through others. However, not all the terms are used in every issue, yearly set of issues or book. For a more comprehensive and precise research, a much larger corpus of texts should be chosen and more rigorously examined.

The four books I chose deal with the subject of interest, each are published in the years defined and translated by different translators:

Vodič kroz Internet / Peter Kent. Zagreb: Znak, 1994. – translated by Dubravko Gacina, 162 pages

Pravac Internet i World Wide Web / Paul Hoffman. Zagreb: Znak, 1996. – translated by Andreja Prevarek, 202 pages

Otkrijte Internet / Bryan Pfaffenberger. Zagreb: Znak, 1998. – translated by Nenad Crnko, 455 pages

Informatički rječnik: englesko-hrvatski, hrvatsko-engleski / Miroslav Kis. Zagreb: Ljevak, 2000.

Informatički rječnik is very comprehensive and as such makes a good starting point. Some of the equivalents offered are not frequently used as part of the

Croatian Internet language, but make reasonable solutions. For 22813 English terms there are 33 000 Croatian equivalents, but also definitions and other useful information.

INTERNET TERMINOLOGY IN BOOKS VS MAGAZINES

The results expected in books were creative and “pure Croatian” solutions for Croatian equivalents and borrowing in the magazines.

The prevalent tendency is that in the books Croatian words are used and in magazines the foreign ones, e.g.:

PERIODICALS - BOOKS

bookmark – knjiška oznaka

chat – čavrljanje, razgovor

Favourits folder, Favourites mapa, Favouritsi – omiljena mjesta. odabrana mjesta

firewall – vatreni zid

flame – buktinja, plamen

snailmail – puževa pošta

I can not judge to what extent they are appropriate equivalents, but they lose their Internet-specific meaning if they are replaced with an existing Croatian word. For example, when zrcalo is used for mirror, it does not clearly imply that it is another location of a site that maintains exact copies of primary material. Either because of the confusion with a new meaning to an old Croatian word, or because the direct translation sounds silly, I think that many of the Croatian words used in books are hard to get used to. Some of them are evidently not equivalent, such as popis adresa for mailing list which refers to a group of people to whom certain messages are sent.

The majority of authors in magazines have the tendency to use English original word forms, or forms phonologically and morphologically adapted, but they seem neither to borrow new meanings for the existing Croatian words, nor to invent new forms very often. What one often finds, apart from original English forms, is forms such as browsati, chatati, downloadati, Favouritsi,

forwardati and forvordati, logirati and ulogirati se, njuzgrupa, smajlić etc.

Some English words are unnecessarily used in magazines when there already exists a rather good Croatian equivalent, e.g. for data transfer transfer podataka is used, while prijenos podataka is a good Croatian equivalent, eksterni/interni modem vs vanjski/unutarnji modem, password vs lozinka or zaporka.

One can also find such examples both in magazines and books, e.g. for service often servis is used, while usluga is the Croatian equivalent.

Of course, there are examples when the same word is used both in magazines and periodicals. These are mainly words denoting format standards, protocols or devices, e.g. GIF, HTML, FTP, modem, plug-in, protokol, etc.

bookmark – knjiška oznaka

chat – čavrljanje, razgovor

Favourits folder, Favourites mapa, Favouritsi – omiljena mjesta. odabrana mjesta

firewall – vatreni zid

flame – buktinja, plamen

snailmail – puževa pošta

client, klijent – klijent

transfer podataka – podatkovni prijenos, prijenos podataka

downloadati, skinuti – prenositi, učitavati, preuzimati

elektronska posta, elektronička pošta – elektronička pošta, elektronska pošta, računalna pošta

e-mail, e-pošta – e-mail, e-pošta

eksterni modem – vanjski modem

e-zine, elektronički časopis – elektronički časopis, elektronički magazin

forwardati, forvordati, proslijediti – proslijediti
FTP – FTP
GIF – GIF
hacker, haker – haker
header – zaglavlje, zaglavnik
homepage, homepage stranica, pocetna stranica, uvodna stranica –
pocetna stranica, naslovna stranica
host, domacin – glavno racunalo, domacin, glava
ikona – ikona, slicica
interni modem – unutarnji modem, interni modem
Internet, internet – Internet
telefonija – telefonija
IP adresa – IP adresa
IRC, IRC-anje – IRC, čavrljanje
link, veza – veza, hiperveza
login, korisnicko ime – pristupno ime, ulazna zaporka
mailbox, poštanski sandučić – poštanski pretinac, poštanski sandučić
MIDI – MIDI

modem – modem
mrežni administrator, administrator – mrežni upravitelj, administrator,
mrežni administartor
newsgrupa, njuzgrupa – news grupa, novinska grupa, tematska skupina
newsreader – newsčitač, newsreader
nick, nickname – nadimak
online kupovanje, on-line shopping – kupovanje on-line, on-line
kupovanje
password, lozinka, zaporka - lozinka, zaporka
plug-in – plug-in

port – priključak, vrata
protokol – protokol
provider, provajder – davatelj usluga, dobavljač, poslužitelj
real-time, u realnom vremenu, u stvarnom vremenu - u realnom vremenu,
u stvarnom vremenu
router – ruter, usmjernik
search engine, tražilica, pretraživač – pretraživač, program za
pretraživanje
servis, usluga - servis, usluga
sever, poslužitelj - sever, poslužitelj
signature – potpis
smiley, smajlic – smiješak, smješko
surf, surfati, putovati – kretati se po Internetu, krstariti po Internetu,
istraživati, pretraživati
threads – niti, slijed, niz
korisnički račun, account – korisnički račun
wizard – čarobnjak, wizard

ADAPTATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNET TERMINOLOGY

While English terms are used in the beginning, only when adopted to Croatian, as this is one of the easiest ways to fill the lexical gap, in time they become phonologically and morphologically adapted, or replaced by a Croatian word which can be new or old in which case a new meaning is added. But some remain unchanged, e.g. site, spam, surfer, webmaster.

However, especially in magazines, some authors occasionally use the

English form.

Some Internet terms that entered Croatian in 1994 or before have been adopted as such and fit well in the language and seem to have no tendency to change. This is particularly the case when the Croatian word is given a new meaning, i.e. semantic borrowing took place (e.g. address book – adresar, protocol - protokol). Also with names, standards, formats and devices (e.g. World Wide Web, TELNET, GOPHER, plug-in, etc.).

Some words have an appropriate meaning in Informatički rječnik but have rarely been used so far (e.g. online – na liniji, izravan, direktan).

Sometimes two forms with the same meaning are interchangeably and inconsistently used in the period and also by the same author in the same article (e.g. poslužitelj and server).

<i>English word</i>	<i>1994</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>2000</i>
address book	adresar	adresar	adresar	a d r e s a r , a d r e s n a knjiga
anonymous ftp	anonymous ftp	anonimni ftp	anonimni ftp	anonimni ftp
attachment	attachment	attachment	attachment	attachment, dodatak
bandwidth	bandwidth	bandwidth, propusnost	bandwidth	bandwidth, propusnost
browser	browser	browser	b r o w s e r , pretraživač, preglednik	b r o w s e r , pretraživač, preglednik
client	client, klijent	client, klijent	client, klijent	klijent
cyberspace		cyberspace	cyberspace	cyberspace, cyberprostor

daemon	demon	demon	demon	demon
domain	domain	domena	domena	domena
electronic mail	elektronska pošta	elektronska pošta , elektronička pošta	elektronska pošta , elektronička pošta	elektronska pošta , elektronička pošta
e-mail	e-mail, e-pošta	e-mail, e-pošta	e-mail	e-mail, e-pošta
e-zine		e-zine		e - z i n e , elektronički časopis
hacker	hacker, haker	hacker, haker	hacker, haker	hacker, haker
hypertext	hypertext, hipertekst	hipertekst	hipertekst	hipertekst
link	link	link, veza	link, veza	link, veza
mailbox	poštanski sandučić	mailbox , poštanski sandučić	poštanski sandučić , poštanski pretinac	poštanski sandučić , poštanski pretinac
modem	modem	modem	modem	modem
on-line	on-line	on-line	on-line	o n - l i n e , izravan , direktan, na liniji
password	password, lozinka , zaporka	password, lozinka , zaporka	password, lozinka , zaporka	l o z i n k a , zaporka

plug-in	plug-in	plug-in	plug-in	plug-in
protocol	protokol	protokol	protokol	protokol
real-time	u realnom vremenu	u realnom vremenu, u stvarnom vremenu	real-time, u realnom vremenu, u stvarnom vremenu	u stvarnom vremenu
server	s e r v e r , poslužitelj	s e r v e r , poslužitelj	s e r v e r , poslužitelj	s e r v e r , poslužitelj
site	site	site	site	site
spam	spam	spam	spam	spam
surfer	surfer	surfer	surfer	surfer
webmaster	webmaster	webmaster	webmaster	webmaster

HOW INTERNET TERMINOLOGY IS FORMED IN THE CROATIAN LANGUAGE

(BASED ON THE RESEARCH ON THE CORPUS OF 200 WORDS)

The language changes depending on many factors, some of which have been explained earlier. In the following text I will cite all the variants I found in the corpus, no matter how frequently or how recently, in order to see all the possible solutions to fill lexical gaps.

Words which already existed in English and Croatian, usually borrow only the new meaning.

BORROWING

FOREIGN FORM OF THE ENGLISH ORIGINAL

account
alias
anchor
anonymous FTP
applet
attachment
bandwidth
banner
bookmark
browser
buddy list
buffer overflow
bug
bullet
button
cache
chat
cookie
crack
cracker
cyber
cybersex
cybershop
cyberspace
dial-up networking
download (n.)
e-book
e-business
e-commerce

e-mail
e-shopping
exploit
e-zine
Favourites
finger
firewall
flame
flamer
flood
frame
FTP
full-duplex
gateway
ghosting
GIF
Gopher
hack
hacker
half-duplex
header
History
homepage
host
hot-list
HTML
hypertext
instant messaging
Internaut

Internet
IRC
ircer
JPEG
junk mail
link
login
mailbox
mailing list
MIDI
mirror
modem
MPEG
Net
newsreader
off-line
on the fly
on-line
on-line shopping
password
port
portal
posting
provider
proxy
real-time
router
sample
search engine

server
signature
site
smiley
snailmail
spam
spider
streaming
tag
telnet (n.)
terminal
threads
spammer
tray
upload (n.)
videotext
username
Unix
URL
Usenet
username
voice mail
voice modem
webmaster
whiteboard
World Wide Web

Concerning pronunciation, all the words are phonologically adapted (phoneme and prosody adaptation) to the Croatian system when pronounced, e.g. sample /

sempl/, and not /'saempl/.

Names of protocols, standards and services are used in the original English form, e.g. Gopher, Internet. However, they are occasionally not written with capital letters, e.g. gopher, internet.

Internet terminology acronyms are always used in their original form and sometimes written in small letters, e.g. ftp, jpeg, irc. Their pronunciation varies, but mainly they are pronounced as an array of individual letters in Croatian, e.g. FTP /eftepe/, var /eftipi/; GIF /gif/; HTML /hateemel/.

Phrases are not frequent but there are some, e.g. on the fly.

When there is a word in Croatian with similar range of meanings, it does not necessarily happen that a new meaning from English is borrowed. In that case the English form is used, e.g. anchor, frame, finger. But in time it can change – it can be adapted to Croatian morphologically or the existing Croatian word is added the new meaning, e.g. one of the forms for “to finger” is fingerirati, a suffix –ira- of foreign origin is added. The suffix is typical of foreign words derivation.

English words which are used as Croatian nouns in the English form are morphologically adapted when used as verbs, because they do not fit into the Croatian system without the Croatian morpheme. For example, surf is a noun, surfati is the verb; telnet is a noun, telnetirati a verb; upload is a noun, uploadati a verb (-a- is a suffix used for creating verbs from nouns, and –ira- for foreign verbs only; -ti is the infinitive suffix).

CROATIAN FORM IS BASED ON PRONUNCIATION AND
ORTHOGRAPHY OF THE ENGLISH ORIGINAL AND ADAPTED TO
THE CROATIAN SYSTEMS

aplet

bajt

dekoder
keš
konekcija
kustomizacija
kiberseks
e-biznis
flejmer
haker
hiperlink
hipertekst
protokol
provajder
sempl
servis
sajt
videotekst

MORPHOLOGICALLY ADAPTED FORMS (complete transmorphemisation – the suffix is replaced with Croatian of the same meaning, a Croatian suffix is added – primary and secondary – the part of speech has changed)

The English suffix is replaced with Croatian one of the same meaning

chatting – chatanje
external modem – eksterni modem
hacking – hakiranje
internal modem – interni modem
interoperability – interoperabilnost

linking - linkanje

mailing - mejlanje

A Croatian suffix is added, in which case the part of speech remains the same
(primary) or it is changed (secondary)

chat – chatati

connect – connectirati

digital – digitalan

download – dowloadati, downloadirati

Favourites – Favouritsi

finger - fingerirati

flame - flejmati

flood – floodati

ftp – ftpirati

hack – hacknuti

hacker – hackerica

HTML – HTML-ovac

interactiv – interaktivan

Internet domain – Internet domena

Internet telephony – Internet telefonija

IRC – ircerica, ircerski

kick – kickati

log in – logirati, ulogirati se

mailing list – mailing lista

newsgroup – njuzgrupa, newsgrupa

paste – pejstati

scroll – skrolati

smiley – smajlic

surf – surfati

telnet – telnetirati
upload – uploadati
virtual - virtualan

Some Internet terms belong to the group of anglicisms which retain the plural form of the original in singular meaning and form the plural by adding –i, e.g. Favourites – Favouritsi (in this particular case notice also the “e” dropping).

Many of the words are not Internet specific in their form, as they entered Croatian with another more general meaning before. However, I have listed several of these examples, too, e.g. Internet domena, interni modem.

The first subgroup consists mainly of nouns and adjectives. Verbal nouns ending in –ing have the English suffix substituted by the Croatian one with the same meaning: -anje, abstract nouns suffix –ity is replaced with the correspondent –nost morpheme. Descriptive adjective ending –al is replaced with –an in Croatian.

The second subgroup is characteristic of adding suffixes or prefixes. This can result in changing the part of speech or the character of the part of speech. For example, in hackerica and ircerica suffix –ica denoting a female person was added onto the male form of the words hacker and ircer, in ircerski a typical suffix –ski denoting possessive adjective as added onto a noun ircer). The most characteristic suffix is –ti for the infinitive verb form. Also, very common are –a-, which is used when they are formed from nouns and denotes nesvršeni form, and –ira-, which goes only with foreign verbs. Suffix –nu- is also used.

There are also prefixes and suffixes, e.g. log in – ulogirati se.

Nouns are added suffix –a in the end, and adjectives –an.

LITERAL TRANSLATION OF MORPHEMES

4.1 Phrases

advanced search – napredno pretraživanje

buddy list – popis prijatelja

code page – kodna stranica

cyberspace - kiberprostor

data transfer – prijenos podataka, transfer podataka

dialog frame – okvir za dijalog

dialup networking – telefonsko umrezavanje

e-book – e-knjiga

e-business – e-poslovanje

electronic mail – elektronska/elektronička pošta

e-mail – e-pošta

e-shopping – e-kupnja

e-publishing – e-izdavaštvo

external modem – vanjski modem

firewall – vatreni zid

hyperlink – hiperveza

instant messaging – trenutno komuniciranje

internal modem – unutarnji modem

Internet – međumrežje

Internet Service Provider – Internet davatelj usluga

IP address – IP adresa

log file – dnevnička datoteka

mailing list – poštanski popis

multitasking – višezadaćni

Net – Mreža, mreža

network administrator – mrežni upravitelj

newsgroup – novinska grupa

newsreader – novinski čitač
on-line – na liniji
permanent connection – trajna veza
real-time – u stvarnom vremenu
search engine – pretraživački stroj
smiley – smiješak, smješko
snailmail – puževa pošta
source code – izvorni kod
user account – korisnički račun
username – korisničko ime
videoconference – videokonferencija, videosastanak
voice mail – glasovna pošta
voice modem – glasovni modem

4.2 single words

4.3 partial literal translation

cybershop – cyberprodavaonica
cyberspace – cyberprostor
half-duplex – poluduplex
log file – log datoteka
network administrator – mrežni administrator
web address – web adresa

Many of the word parts are anglicisms that exist in Croatian already, whether a bound morpheme or free (hyper – hiper, hipertekst; or free such as conference – konferencija, videokonferencija).

Some of them have more variants and belong to both partial and complete group of translation (e.g. log file).

Some of them semantically suggest quite a distant meaning when directly translated, e.g. mailing list is used as a group of people who receive the same messages, usually on a specific topic, which is not fully clear in the Croatian term poštanska grupa.

In some cases it is hard to decide how a word is adopted into Croatian and whether to list it under partial or complete translation (e.g. web address – web adresa, because of the word web, whether one should put it under complete or partial).

SEMANTIC BORROWING

A change in meaning can be in number (e.g. sidro in html context denotes a hyperlink inserted in a document, kolačić is a message given to a Web browser by a Web server in order to identify users and possibly prepare customised Web pages for them, povijest is a list of visited web sites) and in field (e.g. adresar now also means a list of addresses in a mail application, lozinka in this area means password for logging in to a server or a mail account, dugme is a virtual button in a browser).

Semantic borrowing is often mixed with literal translation, especially if the English meaning was formed by adding a new meaning to an existing word which also exist in Croatian.

address book – adresar

anchor – sidro

argument – argument

attachment – dodatak

archive – arhiva, arhiv

bandwidth – propusnost

banner – reklama
body – tijelo
bookmark – knjiška oznaka, oznaka
browse – pregledavati, pretraživati
button – dugme, gumb, tipka
chat – čavrljanje, razgovor
cookie – kolač, kolačić
daemon – demon
download – skidati, preuzimati, prenositi
flame – buktinja, plamen
flood – poplaviti, preplaviti
forward – proslijediti
frame – okvir
ghosting – duhovi
header – zaglavlje
History – povijest
homepage – naslovnica
icon – ikona, sličica
interactiv – uzajaman
irc – čavrljanje
link – veza
log in – pristupiti, prijaviti se
mailbox – poštanski sandučić, poštanski pretinac
mirror – ogledalo, zrcalo
navigation – navigacija, krstarenje
on-line – izravan
password – lozinka, zaporka
paste – lijepiti

port – priključak, vrata
provider – poslužitelj, dobavljač
sample – uzorak
scroll – pomicati
server – poslužitelj
service – usluga
signature – potpis
source code – derornik
spider – pauk
streaming – strujanje
subscription – pretplata, prijava
surf – putovati, istraživati, pretraživati
surfer – lutač
tag – znak, oznaka
threads – niti, slijed, niz
unsubscribe – odjavljivanje
upload – učitavanje
virtual – prividan, nestvaran
whiteboard – oglasna ploča
worm - crv

CROATIAN WORD FORMATION

argument – primjenljivica
browser – preglednik
byte – slovnjak, bitnjak
newsgroup – tematska skupina
search engine – tražilica

Although I found only some examples of this category, there are many, especially in books and dictionaries. However, few of them are widely used. The majority are derived from verbs and nouns on the basis of suffixal formation, e.g. *preglednik* is derived from the verb *pregledati* and the suffix –*nik* was added.

PSEUDOANGLICISMS

There are not many examples of pseudoanglicisms. However, the tendency in the language towards shortening is present, particularly with eliding part of a compound. Some of them are occasionally used in the shortened form in English too, e.g. *Internet Provider* instead of *Internet Service Provider* and *administrator* instead of *network administrator*, but some of them are shortened only in Croatian, e.g. *log* meaning *log file* or *nick* meaning *nickname*. The last example is rather interesting because *nick* in English has a completely different meaning.

Internet Service Provider – *Internet provider*

log file – *log*

network administrator – *administrator*

user account – *account*

nickname – *nick*

World Wide Web - *web*

These are all the examples I found. All the variants are listed separately into their belonging category, but there are other variants which I haven't found in the chosen corpus.

INTRODUCTION OF FOREIGN WORDS IN CROATIAN TEXTS

Authors in their texts use various methods to introduce an unknown word of foreign origin: definition, brackets, quotation marks and italics.

Definition consists of several Croatian words and replaces the English term. This method seems to have a tendency to be used in books and especially in dictionaries. For example, *krstariti po Internetu* is used instead of *surf*; in the dictionary the usual note is: *javna poruka na USENET mreži* for *posting* etc. Also, the English term can be added in the brackets following. Here is an example from *Bug* when the English word is given and the Croatian definition is given in the brackets: *History (popis postojećih stranica)*. Also, addition of a specifying Croatian word is often used in order to make it more clear, e.g. *homepage stranica*, *newsreader program*, *program crv*.

Apart from definition phrase, brackets are more frequently used when a new term is introduced in Croatian and the English equivalent is put into the brackets. Usually it is given only when mentioned for the first time, e.g. *sidro* (anchor), *duhovi* (ghosting). Occasionally, when the English form is to be used in the text, it is the other way round., e.g. *attachment (dodatak)*, *signature (potpis)*. *Bug* and *PC Chip* seem to have the tendency to use the first method, and *VIDI* the other.

Double quotation marks can be used in the same function as brackets, separated by a comma or a dash, e.g. *buddy list*, “*popis prijatelja*” or *wizard – carobnjak*. Some authors use them without the English version, usually only to indicate a literal translation from English, e.g. “*digitalni adresari*”. Double quotation marks are occasionally used in other functions, so it can be sometimes confusing. Sometimes single quotation marks are used to mark the difference. In general, inconsistency is rather frequent in the magazines, meaning that the same author in the same article uses different terms with the same meaning, and also mixes different methods (e.g. sometimes in quotation marks, sometimes

without them).

Italics are used only for foreign forms, e.g. *attachiran*, *cybercafe*, *hacker*.
And again, rather inconsistently.

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anch or	anc hor	sid ro	anc hor										sid ro	
an on ym ou s FTP	an on ym ou s ftp					an oni mn i ftp					an on ym ou s ftp	an oni mn i ftp	an oni mn i ftp	an oni mn i FTP
ant i- sp am				ant i- spa m			ant i- spa m							
ap ple t		ap ple t, apl et	ap ple t, apl et	ap ple t						apl et				mi ni ja tur na apli kac ija, mi ni ja tur ni pro gra m
Ar chi e	Arc hie		Arc hie								Arc hie	Arc hie		Arc hie
arc hiv e		arh iv					arh iva					arh iva	arh iva	arh iva
arg um ent		arg um ent												arg um ent , pri mje nlji vic a
att ac hm ent		att ach me nt, att ach ira n	att ach me nt		att ach me nt		att ach me nt				att ach me nt, do dat ak			do dat ak

backdoor			backdoor	backdoor			strážnjava vrata						strážnjava vrata, strážnji prolaz
bandwidth	bandwidth	bandwidth	bandwidth			bandwidth	propusnost	propusnost		bandwidth			mjera za kapacitet mreže
banner				banner		reklama				banner			
body			tijelo									tijelo	
bookmark			bookmark					bookmark	bookmark		knjiška oznaka		knjiška oznaka oznaka
browser		browsati, pregledavati,	browsati	browsati	browsati							pretraživati	pretraživati pregledavati, pretraživati
browser	browser	browser	browser, pretraživlač	browser, pretraživlač	browser	browser, pretraživlač, pretražite lj	browser	browser	browser	browser, preglednik			preglednik, program za pregledavanje

<i>bu dd y list</i>				bu dd y list, po pis prij atel ja		bu dd y list								
<i>buf fer ov erl ofl ow</i>			buf fer ove rlof low											pre tek me đu spr em nik a, pre ljev me đu me mo rije
<i>bu g</i>			bu g		bu g									po gre ška , kva r
<i>bul let</i>			bul let											ozn aka , ma rka cija
<i>but ton</i>		du gm e	du gm e		but ton					gu mb , gu mb ić			gu mb	du gm e, tip ka
<i>byt e</i>		baj t					baj t	baj t		baj t				okt et, baj t, slo vnj ak, bit nja k
<i>ca ch e</i>		cac he	cac he	cac he	keš	cac he		cac he						cac he

chat		chat	chat chatan je	chat, chati		chat chatter	chat chatan je		chat	chat, chati		chat, čavrlja nje	čavrlja nje	razgo vor
client	client, klijent	klijent	klijent	klijent	client	klijent	klijent	client			klijent	klijent	klijent	klijent
code page		ko dn a str ani ca												ko dn a str ani ca
coder		ko der												ko der
confe rence		ko nfe ren cija				ko nfe ren cija	co nfe ren ce							ko nfe ren cija , do go vor ; sas tan ak, vije ćanje
connect		co nn ecti rati										sp ojit i	po vez ati	uklj učit i, uk op čati , sp ojit i
con nect ion	ko nek cija , vez a			vez a				vez a				sp oj		vez a, po vez nic a
co okie				co okie		kol ači ć				co okie				kol ač, kol ači ć

crack				crack									
cracker			cracker		cracker				cracker			cracker	razbijač, provalnik, lopov
customisation		kas to mizacija, prilagodljivost											prilagodavanje, adaptiranje, podešavanje
cyber						cyber	cyber		cyber				
cybersex							cybersex		cybersex				prividni seks, imaginarni seks, kiberseks
cybershop			cyber-prodavao nica									cybershop	

cyber space		cyberspace	cyber-prostor	cyberspace			cyberspace, cyber-prostor					cyberspace	prividni prostor, nesvartni prostor, imaginarni prostor, kibernetor
data transfer		transfer podataka								podatkovni prijenos			prijenos podataka
demon	demon	demon											demon
decoder		dekođer											dekođer
dialog frame			okvir za dijalog							okvir za dijalog		okvir za dijalog	
dial-up			dial up	dial-up	dial up		dial-up						
dial-up networking		telefonsko mrežavanje			dial-up networking		dial-up vezana Internet						

digital library		digitalna knjižnica								digitalna knjižnica				
domain	domena	domena	domena			domena	domena	domena		domena	domain			domena, področje
download		downloadi, skinit	download (n.), skinit	download (n.) downloadi	skinit		downloadi, downloadi			download (n.)	prijenos (n.)	učiti	prezeti	prenositi (datoteke, programi sl.)
e-book				e-knjiga, e-book						e-book				
e-business							e-biznis, e-business		e-business	e-poslovanje				
e-commerce				e-commerce			e-commerce							
electronic book			elektronska knjiga							elektronska knjiga				elektronska knjiga

<i>elektronička pošta</i>	<i>elektronska pošta</i>	<i>elektronska pošta</i>	<i>elektronska pošta</i>			<i>elektronička pošta</i>	<i>elektronička pošta</i>	<i>elektronska pošta</i>		<i>elektronička pošta</i>	<i>elektronska pošta</i>	<i>elektronička pošta, pošta</i>		<i>elektronička pošta, računala pošta</i>
<i>e-mail</i>	<i>e-mail, e-pošta</i>	<i>e-mail, e-mail pismo</i>	<i>e-mail</i>	<i>e-mail</i>	<i>e-mail</i>	<i>e-mail</i>	<i>e-mail</i>	<i>e-mail</i>	<i>e-mail, e-pošta</i>	<i>e-mail</i>		<i>e-mail, pošta</i>	<i>e-mail</i>	<i>e-pošta, elektronička pošta</i>
<i>e-mail address</i>		<i>e-mail address</i>	<i>e-mail address</i>		<i>e-mail address</i>	<i>e-mail address</i>								<i>adresa e-pošte,</i>
<i>e-publishing</i>				<i>e-izdavaštvo</i>								<i>e-izdavaštvo</i>		
<i>e-shopping</i>									<i>e-shopping, mrežni shopping</i>	<i>e-kupnja, e-shopping</i>				
<i>exploit</i>			<i>exploit</i>	<i>exploit</i>			<i>exploit</i>							

<i>external modem</i>	<i>eksterni modem</i>	<i>eksterni modem</i>							<i>vanjski modem</i>			<i>vanjski modem</i>	<i>vanjski modem</i>
<i>e-zine</i>		<i>e-zine</i>		<i>e-zine</i>				<i>e-zine, elektronički časopis</i>					<i>elektronički časopis, elektronički magazin</i>
<i>Favorites</i>			<i>Favorites</i>	<i>Favorites, Favoritesi</i>								<i>omiljena mjesta</i>	<i>omiljena mjesta, odabrana mjesta</i>
<i>file transfer</i>				<i>prijenos datoteka, transfer datoteka</i>		<i>prijenos datoteka, transfer datoteka</i>			<i>prijenos datoteka</i>	<i>prijenos datoteka</i>	<i>prijenos datoteka</i>		<i>prijenos datoteka, datotečni prijenos</i>
<i>finger</i>			<i>finger</i>								<i>finger</i>		<i>finger</i>
<i>finger</i>		<i>fingerirati</i>											
<i>firewall</i>			<i>firewall</i>	<i>firewall</i>			<i>firewall</i>		<i>firewall</i>				<i>vatreni zid</i>

<i>flame</i>		<i>flame</i>		<i>flame</i> <i>flejmatisse</i>							<i>flame</i>		<i>bu</i> <i>kti</i> <i>nja,</i> <i>plame</i> <i>n</i>
<i>flamer</i>		<i>flejmer</i>											<i>hu</i> <i>ška</i> <i>č,</i> <i>pot</i> <i>palj</i> <i>iva</i> <i>č,</i> <i>trn</i> <i>u</i> <i>mr</i> <i>eži</i>
<i>flood</i>			<i>flood</i> <i>ati</i>	<i>flood</i> <i>ati</i>									<i>po</i> <i>pl</i> <i>viti,</i> <i>pre</i> <i>pl</i> <i>viti,</i> <i>na</i> <i>pl</i> <i>viti</i>
<i>forward</i>			<i>for</i> <i>war</i> <i>dat</i> <i>i,</i> <i>for</i> <i>vor</i> <i>dir</i> <i>ati,</i> <i>pro</i> <i>slij</i> <i>eđi</i> <i>vati</i>							<i>pro</i> <i>slij</i> <i>eđi</i> <i>vati</i>		<i>pro</i> <i>slij</i> <i>eđi</i> <i>ti</i>	
<i>frame</i>		<i>frame</i>	<i>okvir</i>	<i>frame</i>				<i>frame</i>		<i>frame</i>			<i>okvir</i>
<i>FTP</i>	<i>FTP</i> <i>FTP</i> <i>FTP-</i> <i>iranj</i> <i>e</i>	<i>FTP</i>	<i>FTP</i>	<i>FTP</i>	<i>FTP</i>	<i>FTP</i>		<i>FTP</i>	<i>FTP</i>		<i>FTP</i>	<i>FTP</i>	<i>FTP</i>
<i>full duplex</i>		<i>full duplex</i>					<i>full duplex</i>			<i>full duplex</i>			<i>full duplex</i>
<i>gateway</i>		<i>gateway</i>	<i>gateway</i>					<i>gateway</i>	<i>gateway</i>				<i>gateway</i>

<i>ghosting</i>			du ho vi											
<i>GIF</i>		GIF			GIF		GIF					GIF	GIF	GIF
<i>Gopher</i>	Go pher	Go pher									Go pher	Go pher		Go pher
<i>hack</i>		hac k, hac kir anj e		hac k, hac kn uti, hac kin g	hac k									
<i>hacker</i>	hac ker, hak er		hac ker, hak er	hac ker	hac ker, hac ker ica	hak er	hak er			hac ker, hak er	hak er			hak er
<i>half-duplex</i>		hal f- du ple x									hal f- du ple x			pol ud upl ex
<i>header</i>	hea der			hea der	hea der							zag lavl je		zag lavl je, gor nje zag lavl je, zag lav nik
<i>History</i>				His tor y									po vije sni po pis	po vije st

home page	home page, osnovna strana, početna strana, ulazni dokument	home page, naslovnica, početna strana, uvodna strana						home page		home page			početna strana	početna strana, naslovna strana
host	host	host, domaćin	host	host		host		host			glavni računalni	domaćin		glavni računalni, glavni
hot list	hot list													hot list
HTML	HTML		HTML, HTML		HTML				HTML	HTML		HTML	HTML	HTML
			- ova c											
hyperlink		hiperv eza	hiperlink		hiperlink									hiperv eza
hypertext	hypertext, hipertekst	hipertekst									hypertext	hipertekst	hipertekst	hipertekst

<i>icon</i>		ikona								ikona			ikona	sličica
<i>instant messaging</i>				instant messaging, trenutno komuniciranje						instant messaging				
<i>interactive</i>		interaktivan												uzajam an, interaktivan
<i>internal modem</i>		interni modem											interni modem, unutrašnji modem	unutarjni modem, interni modem
<i>Internet</i>		Internet					Internet							internet
<i>Internet</i>	Internet, Internet	Internet	Internet		Internet, internet	Internet		Internet, internet	Internet	Internet		Internet		Internet, mreže
<i>Internet domain</i>		Internet domain	Internet domain									Internet domain		

Intern et Se rvi ce Pr ovi der		Int ern et pro vid er, Int ern et dav atel j usl ug a, do bav ljač usl ug a pri stu pa Int ern etu							Int ern et pro vid er	Int ern et pro vid er, dav atel j usl ug a				dav atel j usl ug a na Int ern etu , op skr blji vač usl ug am a na Int ern etu ; tele fon ska cen tral a, dav atel j me đu mr ežn ih usl ug as
Int ern et tel ep ho ny						Int ern et tele fon ija			Int ern et tele fon ija	Int ern et tele fon ija, int ern ets ka tele fon ija			Int ern et tele fon ija	tele fon ija

<i>int ero per abi lity</i>				int ero per abil nost										
<i>IP ad dres s</i>	IP adr esa	IP adr esa	IP adr esa	IP adr esa			IP adr esa					IP adr esa	IP adr esa	
<i>IR C, irc er</i>	IRC	IRC IRC -er, IRC -ati se	IRC IRC - anj e	irc ers ki irc er, irc eri ca	IRC		IRC		IRC			IRC , čav rlja nje	IRC , čav rlja nje	IRC
<i>IR C ch an nel</i>		IRC kan al	IRC kan al	kan al na IRC -u			kan al na IRC -u			IRC kan al		IRC kan al	IRC kan al	
<i>JP EG</i>		JP EG	JP EG		JP EG		JP EG					JP EG	JP EG	
<i>jun k ma il</i>			jun k mai l											
<i>kic k</i>				kic kati										
<i>lin k</i>	link	link , vez a	link link anj e	link	link		link	link		link		vez a	vez a	vez a, hip erv eza
<i>log file</i>			log dat ote ka				log							dn evn ik rad a, dn evn ičk a dat ote ka, log dat ote ka

<i>mirror site</i>		mirror				mirror	mirror					zrcalo, ogledalo		zrcalno računalo
<i>modem</i>	modem	modem	modem			modem	modem	modem		modem	modem	modem		modem, modulator-demodulator
<i>MP EG</i>	MP EG	MP EG												MP EG
<i>multipoint</i>		multipoint												
<i>multitasking</i>		multitasking												više zadaćni
<i>multithreading</i>		multithreading		višeni tan										višeslijedni
<i>navigation</i>		navigacija, krs tar enje												navigacija
<i>Net</i>			Mr eža			Mr eža, mreža	Mr eža, Net	Mr eža, mreža	Mr eža, mreža	mreža		Mr eža, mreža		Mr eža

net work ad mi nis tra tor			mr ežn i ad mi nis tra tor				ad mi nis tra tor				ad mi nis tra tor		mr ežn i upr avit elj, mr ežn i ad mi nis tra tor, upr avit elj mr eže , ad mi nis tra tor mr eže	
ne ws gr ou p		ne ws gru pa	ne ws gru pa	ne ws gru pa, nju zgr upa	ne ws gru pa		ne ws gru pa			ne ws gru pa	ne ws gru pa	no vin ska gru pa	no vin ska gru pa	te ma tsk a sku pin a, te ma tsk a gru pa, no vin ska gru pa, int ere sna sku pin a
ne ws rea der		ne wsr ead er	ne wsr ead er	ne wsr ead er							ne ws- čita č			ne wsr ead er

<i>nic k na me</i>			<i>nic k</i>	<i>nic k</i>			<i>nic k</i>			<i>nic kna me, na di ma k</i>				<i>na di ma k</i>
<i>off - lin e</i>		<i>off- line</i>	<i>off- line</i>				<i>off- line</i>							
<i>on the fly</i>		<i>on the fly</i>	<i>on the fly</i>	<i>on the fly</i>										
<i>on- lin e sh op pin g</i>				<i>on- line ku po van je</i>			<i>on- line sh op pin g</i>					<i>ku po van je on- line</i>	<i>on- line ku po van je</i>	
<i>on- lin e, onl ine</i>	<i>on- line</i>	<i>on- line , onl ine</i>	<i>on- line</i>	<i>on- line</i>	<i>on- line</i>	<i>onl ine</i>	<i>on- line</i>	<i>on- line</i>	<i>on- line</i>	<i>on- line</i>		<i>on- line</i>	<i>on- line</i>	<i>na linij i, izra van , dir ekt an; po vez an</i>
<i>pa ss wo rd</i>	<i>pas sw ord , lozi nka , zap ork a</i>	<i>pas sw ord , lozi nka</i>	<i>pas sw ord , lozi nka</i>	<i>lozi nka</i>	<i>lozi nka , zap ork a</i>	<i>pas sw ord , lozi nka , zap ork a</i>	<i>lozi nka</i>		<i>lozi nka</i>	<i>lozi nka</i>	<i>lozi nka</i>	<i>lozi nka</i>	<i>lozi nka</i>	<i>zap ork a, lozi nka , šifr a</i>
<i>pa ste</i>		<i>pej sta ti</i>												<i>lije piti , zali jepi ti</i>

<i>perma nent con nect ion</i>		per ma ne ntn a vez a					traj na vez a							
<i>pin g</i>			pin g, pin ga nje	pin g										pin g, pin g sig nal
<i>plu g- in</i>		plu g- in	plu gin	plu g- in	plu gin , plu g- in, plu g in		plu g- in	plu g- in		plu g- in			plu g- in	plu g- in
<i>po rt</i>				por t			por t			por t	pri klu čak	pri klu čak		vra ta
<i>po rtal</i>				por tal			por tal			por tal				
<i>po sti ng</i>		po sti ng												čla nak
<i>pr oto col</i>	pro tok ol	pro tok ol	pro tok ol	pro tok ol	pro tok ol	pro tok ol	pro tok ol	pro tok ol		pro tok ol	pro tok ol	pro tok ol		pro tok ol
<i>pr ovi der</i>			pro vid er	pro vid er	pro vid er	pro vid er	pro vaj der		pro vid er		po slu žite lj, usl užil ac	dav atel j usl ug a	dav atel j usl ug a	do bav ljač , pri bav ljač
<i>pr oxy</i>		pro xy	pro xy	pro xy			pro xy	pro xy	pro xy					pro xy

search engine		search engine, pretraživáč	search engine, tražilička, pretraživáč, pretraživáčki stroj						pretraživáč	pretraživáč, tražilička			pretraživáč	program za pretraživanje, stroj za pretraživanje, stroj za traženje
server	server, poslužitelj	server, poslužitelj	server	poslužitelj	server	server, poslužitelj	server, poslužitelj	poslužitelj	poslužitelj	server	poslužitelj	poslužitelj	server	poslužitelj
service	servis		servis, usluga	servis		servis, usluga		usluga		usluga		usluga	servis	posluživanje, služenje, servis
signature			signature							signature, potpis	potpis		potpis	potpis
site	site	site	site	site	site	site	site	site	site	site	site, sajt			site
smiley			smiley				smajlič						smiješak, smješkalo	smješkalo

snail mail			snail mail										puževa pošta	puževa pošta	
source code	izvorni kod	izvorni kod	izvorni kod				source kod							izvorni kod, polazišni kod, izvornik	
spam			spam	spam			spam			spam				spam	
spammer			spammer	spammer			spammer		spammer						
spider												spider	spider, pa uk	pa uk	
streaming		streaming	streaming	streaming		streaming	streaming							strujanje	
subscribe											preplata		prijava		
surf		surfati, putovati		surfati	surf (n.)	surfati	surfati	surfati	surfati	surfati	surfati	kreirati se po Internetu, krsitari po Internetu	putovati		istraživati, pretraživati

un su bs cri pti on											uki da nje pre tpl ate, otk azi van je pre tpl ate		odj avlj iva nje	
upl oa d		upl oa dat i	upl oa d	upl oa d (n.) , upl oa dat i						upl oa d				uč i tav anj e
UR L		UR L			UR L	UR L		UR L					UR L	UR L
Us ene t	Us ene t	Us ene t	Us ene t		Us ene t		Us ene t		Us ene t	Us ene t		Us ene t	Us ene t	Us ene t
us er ac co unt		kor isni čki rač un, acc ou nt					kor isni čki rač un, acc ou nt	kor isni čki rač un, acc ou nt	kor isni čki rač un, acc ou nt					kor isni čki rač un
us ern am e	use rna me		use rna me							kor isni čko ime			kor isni čko ime	
vid eo co nfe ren ce				vid eok onf ere ncij a, vid eo- ko nfe ren cir anj e						vid eok onf ere ncij a				vid eok onf ere ncij a, vid eos ast ana k

vid eot ext		vid eot ext											vid eot ekst	
virtual		virtual an, pri vid an											pri vid an, virtual an, nes tva ran	
voice mail			voice mail	glasov na po šta			voice mail			voice mail		glasov na po šta	glasov na po šta, go vor na po šta, tele fon ska po šta	
voicemodem	voicemodem	voicemodem		voicemodem									go vor ni mode m, glasov ni mode m	
web address						web address	web address			web address				
Web pages	webstrane	webstranice, mrežne stranice		webstranice	webstranice	webstranice		webstranice, stranice	webstranice	webstranice		webstranice	webstranice	Webstranica

we bm ast er		we bm ast er		we bm ast er					we bm ast er	we bm ast er				ad mi nis trat or We b po slu žite lja
wh ite bo ard		whi teb oard		whi teb oard		whi teb oard							ogl asn a plo ča	
wiz ard		wiz ard		wiz ard , čar ob nja k									čar ob nja k	wiz ard , čar ob nja k
wo rm	crv		crv				crv							crv
W W W Wo rld Wi de We b		W W W Wo rld Wi de We b			W W W Wo rld Wi de We b	W W W Wo rld Wi de We b	W W W Wo rld Wi de We b	W W W Wo rld Wi de We b	W W W Wo rld Wi de We b, We b, we b	we b		Wo rld Wi de We b	W W W Wo rld Wi de We b	Wo rld Wi de We b, W W W

