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Faculty of Humanities

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Georgian Internet Space - Problems and Perspectives
(Information Agency Lexis)

Dissertation thesis for the Academic Title - Doctor of Philological
Sciences

Abstract

Kutaisi

2016

29

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General overview

Topicality of the dissertation thesis theme

In the modern epoch of global network and internet ascribing the national value of language technologization has the utmost importance. Development of English based internet technologies turned out to be the new challenge for all the languages of the world languages. Analyses of the current language processes shows that the languages which fail to adopt machine literacy terms, are at the risk of losing cultural and educational functions and end up transforming into patois language; accordingly given nation will lose the space for existence.

Establishing own completed linguistic space needs shaping a conception on state level, funding and implementation. In this direction the first case problem is to study the existing reality. European big states wisely defined the risks and outlined language development supporting conceptions in cyber world.

They set developing language technologies and lexical-terminological work as a goal to meet the main challenge - reducing the dominance of English in global network. In this view not many things are done in the direction of language technologization. Nowadays it can be said that Georgian language is the internet language, but the usage area is eliminated and the main problem is that Georgian used in internet is overloaded by barbarisms, calques and foreign language abbreviations. Consequently, analyses of Georgian problems of internet and outlining relevant recommendations are necessary.

Goal and Problems of dissertation thesis. Presented dissertation work aims to study Georgian internet space problems, defining perspectives and critical analyses of information agency lexis. We set the following goals for reaching the goal:

I. Searching materials about internet linguistic politics, study and analyses in three directions:

- Important steps for supporting multilingual development of internet by international society;
- Most successful experience for language technologization in Europe;
- Linguistic politics of Georgian internet space;
- II. Defining the threats present Georgian standard language faces by analyzing the different foreign language influence on Georgian internet space lexis;
- Studying stylistic peculiarities of language functioning on internet and influence of internet on literary language;
- Research of foreign language influence on the lexis of information agency websites;
- Critical analyses of Anglicisms in internet Georgian and the possibility of their replacement by Georgian lexis ("according to French standard")

Material for analyses and research methods. Dissertation theses analyses large amount of information about global network and internet; studies main issues of French language technologization in order to share experience and analyses the lexis of Georgian information agency websites "Interpressnews", "Pirveli" and "Medianews"; particularly news texts published on websites during the November of 2013 and December of 2016 which contain 7 thematic groups: politics, economics, justice, religion, education-

culture, foreign languages and sports. We formed 15000-15000 word corpus on the basis of analyzed material. For research we used quantitative, systemic, descriptive, statistical and comparative research methods.

Scientific novelty of dissertation thesis and main results.

In dissertation thesis technological and linguistic influence on Georgian language in the internet space is analysed first time in the prism of multilingual support theory the world global network, in particular:

- Quantitative reference of foreign words towards the whole quantity of words in certified texts are fixed and the basis of derivation is analyzed.
- 2013 data is compared to 2016 data and derivation tendency of foreign words is analyzed according to statistics.
- Percentage quantity of Anglicisms is fixed in borrowed lexis on the base of statistical data and the perspective of their replacement with Georgian lexis is analyzed.
- Problems of transliteration manifested while transferring foreign words in Georgian and main tendencies of destroying words are critically analyzed.
- By considering the experience of David Crystal possibilities of spreading internet slang (so called "netspeak") in media language and the negative aspects of this process are studied.

Theoretical and Practical Value of the Dissertation Thesis.

Research results presented in dissertation work are important in terms of general research of internet and planning the technologization of Georgian language as well. Due to research methodology main importance is ascribed to results, according to them we can distinguish and discuss the threats Georgian language

faces in internet space and work out the recommendations of their prevention. Research results and worked out recommendations might be used for technologization of Georgian language as well as figuring out strategic document of Georgian internet language development.

Volume and structure of dissertation work. The work contains 170 pages and includes introduction part, two chapters and conclusion. **First chapter:** "Linguistic politics in internet space contains the history of internet development from mono linguality to multi linguality, European, particularly French experience of language adaptation in internet and the issue of Georgian language technologization. **Second chapter:** "Georgian internet space lexis contains the research of empirical data, in particular news of information agencies' websites and analyses of distinct problems. We review the necessities and protective mechanisms of Georgian language from the foreign language influence.

Brief Summary of dissertation thesis. Main regulations of the work were presented in colloquiums and scientific conferences participated by Georgian Philology professors from the faculty of Humanities at Akaki Tsereteli State University. Three articles are published about the work (see the list of main publications about the dissertation).

Brief summary of dissertation thesis

I Chapter. Linguistic Politics in Internet Space

1.1. Linguistic diversity supportive politics in internet

Internet provides with unique capability of spreading knowledge and information. Conveying the sums of knowledge generally happens be the means of language, unfortunately this chance of

internet isn't equally available for societies speaking on different languages. "Huge majority of languages aren't presented in global network. There are 6000 languages in the world, 84,3% of internet users use only ten of them, and the priority (52%) among them is given to English and Chinese languages" (UNESCO Brochure 2015: 5).

UNESCO made several supporting steps for multinational internet development. International society worked out recommendations for development and availability of multinational internet.

Main recommendation of EU for member countries is to create the state strategic document for technological development of a language, which should be the strategic part of state development. Language technologies support retaining language diversity and at the same time enables inter language relations, in the fields of electronic commerce, electronic governance, culture and education. In this case French language technology program is exemplary³. The French were first people in Europe who started caring for language technologization and they were quite successful, so it's interesting for us to review this experience.

1.2. French Experience of Language Experience

In 80-90s of 20th century started new stage of supporting French language on state level, the reason of which was strengthening the position of English on international level in the epoch of computerization. In 1989 general delegation of French language was formed in France, which took responsibility on language policy of France. Its function included also coordinating the organizations working on French language protection.

Internet caused specific problems to French language. All the terms connected to virtual world are of English origin. In March of 1999 and then 2000 May General Commission of Terminology and Neology of the Ministry of Culture offered new French terms to society, which should have replaced the already being used English words. For example: hacker (fouineur), spamming (arrosage), World Wide Web (toile d'araignée mondiale ან TAM) (Trumbul 2004: 92).

In 1998 French government took acting program for preparing the country for involvement in informational society. One of the parts of the program is to provide the availability of information in French on internet, which became totally new direction of French language policy.

French government implements diverse projects for language digitalization support, in the directions of forming technical and intellectual bases as well. In 2004 delegation figured out document "digital technologies in the language of service", where short term and long term initiatives are outlined.

1.3. Linguistic Policy of Georgian Language Internet Space

Speed of Georgian language technologization falls behind the rapid development of language technologization, which has its own defining subjective and objective results, in particular:

- Objective result can be considered the fact that internet was created in USA and it's English language technology, which caused important problems to other languages especially to non-Latin ones.

- Subjective reason is deemed the fact that fixing the language technologization problem has never been considered as priority by any government and strategic document of language development

hasn't been created till today, which will envisage the technological development plan of the language.

It's right that state government tries with high speed to involve Georgia in the process of informational globalization process,⁴ but the majority of population became left behind the process. That's why internet is perceived as certain threat for retaining cultural identity.

Government should have concrete strategy for converting technical progress and information networks in the service of national interests, which will be based on the idea that formation of information society will strongly enable Georgia and Georgian language being demonstrated on international level, for this we need:

- Creating Georgian resources, providing their availability and supporting their presentation on international level;
- Placing much more Georgian sites on internet;
- Government sector should be the example of Georgian culture buzz marketing.
- State sector should give the example of demonstrating Georgian language and culture. Internet sites of state structures would be multilingual and should be presented minimum on one European language together with Georgian language;
- Establishing Georgian terms in the field of informational and communication technologies, their development and obligatory usage in state sector should be conducted with the relevant attention, projects which will provide creation of linguistic resources for automatic development of information and electronic publishing should be supported;
- Georgia should actively participate in projects which are implemented in the field of electronic linguistic resources on

behalf of European Union and EC Conformity; (Demetrashvili et al. 2004: 107).

Unfortunately Language development necessity of national internet space isn't mentioned in the document worked out in respect of the Euro integration of Georgia. For example, the document of pivotal importance such as "Digital Georgia: strategy and action plan 2014-2018 of electronic Georgia"(Krabina et al. 2014) even doesn't review the issue of national technologies' development. Problem of technologization of Georgian language is also prevented by culture strategy document of Georgia.

If we don't consider the circumstances of informational society enough in the development strategies of our country, in the nearest future we might face the most serious risk, in particular rising addiction on leader states due to informational isolation and finally decreasing national sovereignty. ("What is information society" 2007:9).

This threat should be resisted by strategy of national development adequate for globalization process, where the first case priority will be full technologization of a language.

II Chapter. Georgian Internet Space lexical peculiarities

2.1. Language functioning peculiarities on Internet

Different fields of language functioning on internet cause stylistic peculiarities, which are studied by internet genre theory. According to usage fields 6 internet language styles are distinguished: languages of electronic parcels, bags, virtual world e.g. games, different web pages, blogs or immediate messages. In the given work our research object is the language of informational agency web pages.

Natural language which is used on internet for any kind of communication, David Kristal calls "netspeak,"⁷ other linguists-computer implemented communication,⁸ which is explained as sending or receiving message with the help of computer, e.g. written communication implemented by internet. Understanding the meaning of "netspeak" without contexts sometimes turns out to be impossible. Generally it refers to the languages of forums and social networks, as for the language of web pages it's one of the most normalized language in virtual world. In each internet genre stylistic peculiarities are conditioned by 4 main issues:

- Message function e.g. goal
- Technical abilities
- Special linguistic peculiarities
- Participant personality

2.2. Influence of Internet on Literary Language

According to the explanations of scientists the term "Internet Language" contains 4 different meanings:

- Natural language, which is used on internet. (For example: electronic post, web pages, etc.)
- Special code system for communication construction, which is implemented on internet.
- Natural language, code system or inter pace, which is used for collecting information in global network. (For example: search systems, machinery translation programs, etc)
- Special terminology, which is used to speak about internet. (For example: server, browser, HTTP, etc. (N. Baron, 2003)

David Kristal takes the term "netspeak" and distinguishes it as a new type of language- "the third sphere"⁸ (Kristal 2006: 52) with its

lexis, graphology, grammar, usage conditions and remarks that terms characterized only for internet space till that time, now starts to be used in every day speech.

In our dissertation thesis we present the research for revision of David Crystal idea, which considers researching the permeation level of so called "netspeak" characteristic lexis in media language, e.g. : "avatar", "browser", "blogger", "blog", "blogging", "liking", "posting", "e-mail", "web", "warning", "tag", "user", "click", "like", "mail", "online", "site", "server", "smile", "haker", "hashtag".

We used internet as a corpus for researching "Interpressnews" web page. Through agency search system we measured the frequency of word usage of our interest.

Research results show that lexis characteristic for "netspeak" is being established in internet media language, which functions in virtual world and is in the centre of modern journalism. Mass communication language has big influence on every function style of literary language. Majority of language news first take place in media language which is a kind of approbation for "legal" usage and then permeates and establishes in ordinary people's speech.

Through specialists conclusion special lexis used for naming internet functions speaks about "netspeak" emergence in every day speech more than special terminology, e.g. : upload, download, copy, post, mark, share, like, restart, storing, closing, etc.

Using special symbols is ordinary thing, e.g. electronic post address contains @ symbol and special suffixes indicating domain: com, net, org, gov, etc, which are found hundreds of articles on "Interpressnews" web page, in particular: symbol@ was found in 320 articles, com _ in 76, org _ in 88, gov _ in 295.

As for E- prefix denoting internet, it is actively used in English language, moreover it was added in hundreds of phrases in Oxford dictionary (Kristal 2004: 82). In Georgian it's mainly used in terms of electronic mail. On the page of "Interpressnews" E- prefix was found in 28 articles.

English language researchers view the usage of special symbols and prefix-suffixes mentioned by us, as an influence of "netspeak" on the language. (Kristal 2004: 19-20). In Georgian this phenomenon is qualified as the influence of English language for English internet technologies. In Georgian internet space presenting English words and different special symbols with Latin alphabet is identified as a negative phenomenon.

In Georgian internet space most common English words are: mail-o (the same as email-o, e-mail-o, Email-o, E-mail-o) was found on interpret news in 117 articles, online _ in 146, show _ in 69, web _ in 58 and so on.

Today in the framework of private initiative, propaganda against "latinization" is held nationwide (with TBC Bank initiative) "Write in Georgian", which nowadays includes several sub projects, in particular: courses of font engineering, competition "Georgian ა", dictionary digitalization, translating platform of Microsoft, congress of lexicography and "Ai Kubi", which is complimentary tendency.

2.3 Influence of Internet on the Process of Lexical Borrowing

According to classification offered by UNESCO which is held considering risks and needs in the conditions of language communication in virtual world, 9 groups are distinguished. According to 12 year research results, languages in this group suffer double influence from English and dominant language of the region.

(in our case Russian)The risk is suffered especially by the language for which there is no conception for functioning in virtual world. Georgian language is in this condition, it's absolutely unprotected on internet from foreign influence, which first of all is reflected on its lexis.

Lexicology knows 2 ways of derivation: verbal and written. Georgian lexis was congested with strange words during centuries in those two ways. In 21st century increasing scales of internetization found third, most fast, virtual way of word derivation.

We conducted the research to study foreign language influence on lexis in Georgian internet space.

We created two bases with the news texts placed on information agency web pages in years of 2013 and 2016, 15000 words in each. Quantitative research of foreign words showed that, in the base of 2013 year 2724 words from 15000 is foreign word. (750 words repeat several times), e.g. 18.16% of whole amount of words. In the base of 2016 there are 3005 words in 15000 word base, 20.03% of the whole amount of words (806 words repeat several times). We have almost 2% increase during 3 years.

In order to make it clear which foreign language influences Georgian language in internet space, we conducted etymological and comparison analyses to foreign words, their amount is 1556, found in our research base. (they repeat several times and in sum we met 5729 foreign words in 30000 word analyze base. We made systematization of the derived foreign words for the clarification of research results: we placed them according to alphabet, wrote their etymologies, English and Russian equivalents.

Research results show that from 878 derivative words found in our base 172 e.g. 20% are Anglicisms (we'll review them separately),

main part of foreign words are internationalisms, which have Greek-Latin root, they adopted new meanings during centuries (in 19th and at the beginning of 20th centuries French was this kind of language, in the second half of 20th century English became dominant language) and came in Georgian directly or indirectly.

Majority of internationalisms came in Georgian through Russian language, while derivation one should mention norms connected with phonetic adaptation of foreign words, which are figured out in 1970 by state committee measuring Georgian literary language norms. Today dominant language on internet is English, consequently its influence reflected on word derivation process, although Georgian virtual world isn't free from Russian influence.

In English irregular character of orthography-pronunciation relevancy causes changeability of derived words in Georgian, in the process of derivation initial point is either pronunciation or graphic form. We conducted the research for measuring the permeation of this tendency in terms of internationalisms, e.g. the scale of the influence of English on international lexis for what we used search system of "Interpressnews" web page as a corpus. Through this system we found correct and wrong forms.

Most common mistake is using ქვ complex instead of კვ. According to existed norms in words which have Greek-Latin root (majority of internationalisms belong to this category), qu complex should be conveyed as კვ (and not ქვ) complex (MDLN 1986 : 47). e.g.: we should have "ადიკვატური" and not "ადიქვატური"; "ეკვივალენტი" and not "ექვივალენტი"; "კვორუმი" and not "ქვორუმი"; "კვოტა" and not "ქვოტა"; "კოლოკვიუმი" and not "ქოლოქვიუმი"

Foreign word „ადეკატური“ was found in 323 articles on the page of „Interpressnews“, its incorrect version „ადექატური“ – was found in 221 of them; „ექვივალენტი“ was found in 83 articles, as for „ექვივალენტი“ – in 133; „კვორუმი“ was found in 301 articles, as for „ქვორუმი“ – it was found in 200 of them; „კვოტა“ was found in 187 articles, as for „ქვოტა“ – in 14; „კოლოკვიუმი“ was found in two articles, as for „კოლოკვიუმი“ in three of them.

Under the influence of Russian language common mistake while conveying internationalisms in Georgian is using თ instead of ტ. In Russian language as well as in German and French these two symbols of Greek-Latin sound the same; in German and French writing თ is written by th, and ტ is written by t, in Russian there is only Т. According to the norm in Georgian all the Greek and Latin words, where there is თ, should be conveyed as თ in Georgian and not as ტ, and when there is ტ in Greek-Latin, this kind of word should be written with ტ (MGLN 1986: 41). e.g.: „სიმპათია“ and not „სიმპატია“, „ფსიქოპათია“ and not „ფსიქოპატია“.

On the web page of „Inetpressnews“ the word „სიმპათია“ was found in 252 articles, as for its antonym form „ანტიპათია“ – in 28, „ფსიქოპათია“ – in 11. Their incorrect variants „სიმპატია“ – in 40, „ანტიპატია“ – in 9, as for „ფსიქოპატი“ was found in two articles.

Under the influence of Russian norm is often abrogated, according to which words containing კტ (ct) complex are conveyed in Georgian with ქტ. (MGLN 1986: 48). For example: there should be „კომპექტური“ and not „კომპაკტური“, „ექსპექტური“ and not „ექსპექტიური“ and not „ექსპექტური“ or „ექსპექტიკური“. On the page of interpressnews კომპექტური is used in 215 articles, „კომპაკტური“ – in seven, „ექსპექტური“ – in 37, „ექსპექტიკუ-

რი“ – in 18, „ექსპექტური“ – in four and „ექსპექტიკური“ – is found in 8 articles.

Research results show that in virtual space Georgian language suffers from the influence of English and Russian, which is clearly reflected on the process of conveying international lexis in Georgian.

2.4 Influence of English on Georgian Internet Space

For Georgian language as well as for all the world languages arriving and establishing large amount of Anglicisms is the huge challenge of the epoch. Deriving words from foreign languages had always taken place and this natural process is considered to be as one of the facilities of filling the vocabulary, but development of internet technologies which is the new way of word derivation, noticeably intensified the process and gave it larger scales. Foreign words establish in a language without following any norms, without any control.

In our country lexicological work and state control in this field no longer take place. Representatives of government, non-government and media organizations who are the main transmitters of Anglicisms, establish the words on a daily basis such as „მესიჯი“, „ექსტენთი“, „ივენთი“, „დეველოპერული“, „ბენეფიციარი“, „ბანკერი“, etc. Main question which comes in mind to a person in communication with the foreign word is "what does it mean?" and if this word is foreign here is the second question: "is it possible to replace it with native word?" (Kristin 2003: 9) The main reason for

derivation is stated the claim that as if there is no relevant word in receiving language.

Analyses of Anglicisms found in our research base, showed that 47% of them has no Georgian equivalent but 53% has it. But there should be emphasized that 50% of Anglicisms' equivalent words doesn't properly convey the meaning of etymon and needs to be concreted, that's why due to laconism and expressivity of electronic media language journalists give advantage to foreign words.

We should also remark that while spreading information main advantage of information agencies is operativeness, that's why journalists have no time to search the words in dictionaries while working on material, or if the language has no equivalent think about the word, that's why they have to use foreign words. In this case state is responsible which didn't manage to show readiness to modern linguistic challenges, it fails to protect state language and provide its development.

Main Conclusions

Internet multilingual development policy analyses enable us to make the following conclusions:

I. The main goal of Internet multilingual development is to retain the world's unique cultural and language diversity. International society did its best to make internet as a place where every culture has its place. To reach the goal European Union studies the existing reality, defined the needs, got recommendations and figured out standards needed for internet multilingual development, usage of which is free and is the prerogative of interested part.

For member countries main recommendation of EU is making language technological development state strategy document, which should be the part of country's strategic development plan. Language technologies support retaining language diversity and simultaneously makes possible inter language relationships, in the fields of electronic commerce, electronic management, culture and education. In this case French language technologies' program is exemplary. The French were first to start caring on language technologization and they did it quite successfully, in particular:

a) French government valued internet role and its meaning in 21st century; developed and made cheap communication infrastructure ;
b) Defined the main danger, which was a threat for French on internet and resisted strong expansion of English with active lexicoterminological work.

γ) For support of French language in virtual world it gave priority to development of language technology, for which it appointed solid sums of money.

d) It made strict language legislation and established regulations for language protection. Consequently, when according to UNESCO data majority of world languages face the threat of death, for French it became as a new opportunity of development and popularization.

II. analyses of rigid language policy of French government painfully revealed the main problem of Georgian internet space - unplanned and chaotic development, which takes Georgian language at risk. Georgian language technologizations speed remarkably falls behind the fast development of internet technologies, which has its defining subjective and objective reasons, in particular:

• As an objective reason can be considered the fact that internet was founded in America and it's English language

technology, which caused important difficulties to other, especially non Latin languages.

As a subjective reason we consider the fact that settling the problem of language technologization has been given priority by no governments of a country and there is no strategic document of Georgian language technologization till now, where language technology development plan would be stated. It's right that Georgian government tries with high speed to involve the country in the process of informational globalization, but modern informational field is still not available for more than half of the country for technical or language barrier, population found itself beyond this process. That's why internet is perceived as certain threat for retaining cultural identity.

III. There is not much done for machinery translation in Georgia; if Georgia's state language technologization problem isn't adequately reflected in country development strategy, in the nearest future Georgian language as well as identity of Georgian nation might face the serious danger, as in the nearest future technologization of mother tongue and state language defines the identity of nation and state. This threat should be resisted by adequate strategy national development from Georgia, where full technologization of Georgian language will be given priority. Hereby we remark:

According to Georgian legislation Georgian language is historical-cultural heritage of Georgia and necessary condition of its state system; it's state possession of all the citizens' of Georgia. State fulfills all its functions on this language, protects it and defines its function as a state language and development policy (law about state language of Georgia)...Despite the fact that until now no governments of the country managed to figure out the conception for

Georgian internet space and coordinate and planned development of informational-communication development.

IV. On the trace of technological progress internet influence of the language increases, which makes changes firstly in lexis. Analyses of Georgian internet space peculiarities and research results enables us to conclude that, internet makes important impact on word borrowing process, moreover it's the most quick way for entering new words and their establishment in a language. From research results we see clear revelation of main difficulties which breaks the development of Georgian language space on internet, particularly technological and lexico-terminological problems.

V. Informational agency webpage lexis contains the lexis characteristic to internet language "netspeak", special symbols, internet functions' descriptive language and prefix-suffixes connected to it, which are of English origin, which in the conditions of no state control actively increases influence of English on state language, this process, which we consider as the main language challenge is extremely alarming in the language of internet media language, which is in the centre of modern journalism.

Mass communication has huge influence on all the functional style of literary language. Majority of language novelties first emerges in media language, gets approbation for "legal" usage and then permeates in the speech of ordinary people. Analyses of the news agency web pages clearly let us see increasing process of foreign influence, in particular, quantitative research results of two bases years of 2013 and 2016 made by news texts from news agency web pages showed that (with 15000 words in each of them) in the base of 2013 from 15000 words 2724 are foreign words. (750 words repeat several times), e.g. 18.16% of whole amount of words.

In the year of 2016, in 15000 word base 3005 words are foreign e.g. 20.03% of whole majority of words (806 repeats several times) 20% of which 81 words are Anglicisms. Here we have almost 2% increase in 3 years. Research results show that, Georgian language in virtual space suffers from from English as well as Russian influence, which is clearly reflected on the process of translating international lexis into Georgian. In the language we see parallel forms, to settle this issue we should consider three important things:

- a) Which form is more correct according to the language from which this or that word comes;
- b) Which form isn't in resistance with Georgian norms;
- c) Which form dominates the modern writing language (MGLLN 1986: 40).

Modern literary norms of 1970 are formed due to these principles, but 46 years passed since then , many problems and argumentative issues took place in the language, which need new revision and resettlement. Modern linguists agree that it's high time new norms have been forme, settle all the problematic issues Georgian language faces today.

VI. In our research process linguistic and extra linguistic reason of establishing Anglicisms in Georgian bacame distinct ; particularly:

Linguistic:

- a) Lacking the words denoting certain notions in a language
- b) Filling vocabulary;

Extra linguistic:

- a) Role of USA in world politics and economy;
- b) Modern tendency of using English words and aping;
- g) Mass usage of English language technologies.

Statistical data gives such picture: 47% of Anglicisms found in research base has no equivalent in Georgia, but 53% has it. Analyses showed that 50% of equivalents of Anglicisms doesn't precisely convey the meaning of etymon and needs concretization, that's why due to laconism and expressiveness of electronic media languages, journalists give preference to foreign words while talking news.

Also we should consider that, while spreading information main advantages of information agencies are operativeness, that's why journalists while working on material have no time to search in dictionaries, or create the word if there is no equivalent form. In such case responsibility is on state, which failed to be ready for modern challenges fails to protect state language and provide its development. VII. For proper functioning of Georgian national internet space terminological-lexicological work is necessary also we need active involvement of population in this process together with professional linguists, which will support replacing already established foreign words with Georgian and in needed cases for enriching lexical fund controlled entrance of foreign words. This is the prime mechanism by which French language managed to resist English language expansion in global networks and it retains the status of world language. For any nation language is the first level phenomenon defining national identity; language is the symbol of national and cultural identity. Consequently, language identity basis will be destroyed by huge entrance of foreign words; on this stage of development the danger for Georgian language are English barbarisms flowing from internet language.

Anglicism represents English or American social and cultural values, which might be perceived as a threat, which in sum conditions the leveling of the values of other nations...Critical

approach towards Anglicisms from us isn't connected with English language, as an international communication tool; our goal is to emphasize the serious threat, which is formed by the low level of Georgia language technlogization and poisoning Georgian internet with unjustified derivations.

Main publications

1. Short history and present day of French language normalization, Selected Works "Kartvelian Heritage", XVII, Kutaisi, 2013, pg. 35-39
2. Language and Internet, Selected Works "Kartvelian Heritage", XVIII, Kutaisi, 2014, pg. 29-32
3. Georgian Internet Space - Problems and Perspectives (Information Agency Lexis), Selected Works "Weliwdeuli", Kutaisi, 2016, pg.