

HACKER WRITING STYLE

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Hackers often coin jargon by generalizing grammatical rules. This is one aspect of a more general fondness for form-versus-content language jokes that shows up particularly in hackish writing. Hackers claim that many people have been known to criticize hacker jargon by observing: «This sentence no verb», or «Too repetetitive», or «Bad speling», or «Incorrectspa cing.»

Similarly, intentional spoonerisms are often made of phrases relating to confusion or things that are confusing; 'dain bramage' for 'brain damage' is perhaps the most common (similarly, a hacker would be likely to write «Excuse me, I'm cixelsyd today», rather than «I'm dyslexic today»). This sort of thing is quite common and is enjoyed by all concerned.

Hackers tend to use quotes as balanced delimiters like parentheses, much to the dismay of American editors. Thus, if «Jim is going» is a phrase, and so are «Bill runs» and «Spock groks», then hackers generally prefer to write: «Jim is going», «Bill runs», and «Spock groks». This is incorrect according to Standard American usage (which would put the continuation commas and the final period inside the string quotes).

Hackers tend to distinguish between 'scare' quotes and 'speech' quotes; that is, to use British-style single quotes for marking and reserve American-style

double quotes for actual reports of speech or text included from elsewhere. Interestingly, some authorities describe this as correct general usage.

One further not standard permutation is a hackish tendency to do marking quotes by using apostrophes (single quotes) in pairs; that is, 'like this'.

In the E-mail style of UNIX hackers in particular there is a tendency for usernames and the names of commands and C routines to remain uncapitalized even when they occur at the beginning of sentences. For many hackers, the case of such identifiers becomes a part of their internal representation (the 'spelling').

Behind these nonstandard hackerisms there is a rule that precision of expression is more important than conformance to traditional rules; where the latter create ambiguity or lossage of information. It is notable in this respect that other hackish inventions in vocabulary tend to carry very precise shades of meaning even when constructed to appear slangy and loose.

Hackers have also developed a number of punctuation and emphasis conventions.

One of these is that TEXT IN ALL CAPS IS INTERPRETED AS LOUD', a person that writes in this way may be asked to «stop shouting, please, you're hurting my ears!»

Also, it is common to use bracketing with unusual characters to signify emphasis. The asterisk is the most common, even though this interferes with the common use of the asterisk as a footnote mark.

E.g.: «What the hell?»

The underscore is also common, suggesting underlining. This is particularly common with book titles.

E.g.: «It is often alleged that Joe Haldeman wrote TheForeverWar as a rebuttal to Robert Heinlein's earlier novel of the future military, StarshipTroopers.»

Other forms exemplified by «=hell=», «\hell/», or «/hell/» are occasionally seen. Some hackers claim that «in the last example the first slash pushes the letters over to the right to make them italic, and the second keeps them from falling over».

Finally, words may also be emphasized L I K E T H I S, or by a series of carets (^) under them on the next line of the text.

There is a semantic difference between emphasis LIKE THIS (which emphasizes the phrase as a whole), and emphasis LIKE THIS (which suggests the writer speaking very slowly and distinctly, as if to a very young child or a mentally impaired person). Bracketing a word with the " character may also indicate that the writer wishes readers to consider that an action is taking place or that a sound is being made.

E.g.: 'bang', 'ring', "mumble".

There is also an accepted convention for 'writing under erasure'; the text «Be nice to this fool^H^H^H^Hgentleman, he's visiting from corporate HQ.» may be interpreted as «Be nice to this fool, er, gentleman...»

Crackers, phone phreaks, and warez dOOdz (mostly teenagers running PC-clones from their bedrooms) have developed their own characteristic jargon, heavily influenced by skateboard lingo and underground-rock slang. Here is a brief guide to cracker and warez dOOdz usage:

Misspell frequently. The substitutions phone => fone freak => phreak are obligatory.

Always substitute 'z's for 's's. (i.e. "codes" -> "codez").

Type random emphasis characters after a post line (i.e. "Hey Dudes!#!\$#!\$#!\$").

Use the emphatic 'k' prefix ("k-kool", "k-rad", "k-awesome") frequently. Abbreviate compulsively ("I got lotsa warez w/ docs"). ! Substitute '0' for 'o' ("r0dent", "l0zer").

A distinctive style of shared intellectual humor found among hackers has the following marked characteristics:

1. Fascination with form-vs.-content jokes, paradoxes, and humor having to do with confusion of. A metasyntactic variable is a variable in notation used to describe syntax, and meta-language is language used to describe language.

Metasyntactic variable is a name used in examples and understood to stand for whatever thing is under discussion, or any random member of a class of tilings under discussion. The word foo is the canonical example. To avoid contusion, hackers never use 'foo' or other words like it as permanent names for anything.

2. Elaborate deadpan parodies of large intellectual constructs, such as standards documents, language descriptions and even entire scientific theories, for instance.

3. Fascination with puns and wordplay.

ЕТИКО-ПСИХОЛОГІЧНЕ ПІДГРУНТЯ ВИБАЧЕННЯ В АНГЛОМОВНОМУ ДИСКУРСІ

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В основі вибачення лежить взаємодія низки психологічних факторів, що тісно переплітаються між собою і які важко відокремити один від іншого.

Мислення як реальний психічний процес є єдністю інтелектуального й емоційного, а емоція – єдністю емоційного й інтелектуального. Більшість людських емоцій інтелектуально обумовлені. Думку й емоцію навряд чи можна розмежувати і виділити в чистому вигляді.

Загалом емоції розділяють на «позитивні» й «негативні». Негативна емоція – це сигнал неспокою, небезпеки для організму. Позитивна емоція – сигнал поновленого благополуччя.

Мовленнєвій дії вибачення передуює негативна емоція провини, яка продовжується до моменту вибачення – до появи позитивної емоції поновленого благополуччя, радості від поновлення колишніх добрих стосунків з адресатом. Вибачення також тісно пов'язане з