

INFOR-M-A-T-IQUE A Study of “*informatique*” -related “*-ique*” terms

Glen Taylor

Volume 33, Number 4, décembre 1988

Symposium AILA 1987, Sydney

URI: <https://id.erudit.org/iderudit/004328ar>

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.7202/004328ar>

[See table of contents](#)

Publisher(s)

Les Presses de l'Université de Montréal

ISSN

0026-0452 (print)

1492-1421 (digital)

[Explore this journal](#)

Cite this article

Taylor, G. (1988). INFOR-M-A-T-IQUE: A Study of “*informatique*” -related “*-ique*” terms. *Meta*, 33(4), 550–559. <https://doi.org/10.7202/004328ar>

ÉTUDES TERMINOLOGIQUES ET LINGUISTIQUES

INFOR-M-A-T-IQUE :

A STUDY OF "INFORMATIQUE"-RELATED "-IQUE" TERMS

INTRODUCTION

To the uninitiated, there are a great many more "*informatique*"-related terms ending in "*-ique*" (or "*-tique*", or "*-atique*", or "*-matique*") than one might imagine, and their number seems to be increasing daily, as computers are applied to more and more fields of human endeavor. Thus we see the creation of "*éditique*" ("desktop publishing") and "*éducative*" ("computer-assisted instruction", or "CAI"), "*ordinative*" ("computer science") and "*productique*" ("computer integrated manufacturing systems", or "CIMS"). Other words add or change meanings, as in the case of "*systématique*" :

La "systématique" n'est plus seulement la "science des classifications des formes vivantes" ; elle est aussi, désormais, la "branche de l'informatique qui traite de l'étude des systèmes"... (Stanley Aleong and Michèle Cossette (1986) : "Ces -tique qui nous font tiquer", in Circuit, June.)

The neologism "*bureautique*" finds its way into the pages of the *Robert* as both a "*nom déposé*" and a "*mot mal formé*" ; its English counterpart, "office automation" (or "office data processing", or "office technology", or, less common, "bureautics"), belongs to a more diversified group of equivalents, there being no similarly extensive parallel series of computer-related terms formed with the suffix "-ics".

The object of the present study is the phenomenon of "*informatique*"-related "*-ique*" terms. What is the nature of the suffix itself ? How has the vocabulary developed ? What are some of the extralinguistic influences on this vocabulary, and how are they reflected in French and in English ? These three questions — three among many that could be studied — will be examined in three separate sections, entitled respectively "The Suffixes", "Iquelosion", and "...I was sure it was an existing word...".

Individual terms will be considered insofar as they illustrate the phenomenon ; our goal here is not to provide a simple set of equivalents (a French-English glossary appears in appendix), but to investigate a French linguistic development. Thus, rather than looking specifically at "*informatique*" and its English equivalent, then at "data processing" and its French counterpart, for example (an excellent study of this very nature has been done on "*informatique*" by G. Pierson in *la Banque des mots*, 1981), we shall examine the term as it relates to the larger question. In a study the length of the present, in a field as rich in linguistic phenomena as the "*informatique*"-related "*-ique*" group, one will necessarily investigate some aspects at the expense of others.

THE SUFFIXES

The French suffix "*-ique*" traces its roots to the Latin "*-ious*" and the Greek "*-ikos*" ; as a compositional element of adjectives it signifies "relative to". Its use is rather more widespread today, as the 1985 *Robert* points out :

Ce suffixe, particulièrement productif, est très utilisé dans la formation des néologismes scientifiques et techniques, notamment ceux qui constituent des calques de l'anglais (ex. : [...] informatique, télématique).

Another suffix of the same order is "-atique" (from the Latin "-aticus"), which the *Robert* describes as an "élément final de nombreux substantifs et adjectifs", such as "informatique".

That "informatique" appearing in both entries is perhaps not surprising, when one considers the range of related terms and how they are formed. Let us begin with the keyword itself :

Informatique étymol. et hist. : 1962 Terme inventé par Ph. Dreyfus [...] Dér. de "information"; suff. '-ique' (*Trésor de la langue française*, 1983)

Informatique néologisme introduit en 1962 par Philippe Dreyfus et construit à partir des mots 'information' et 'automatique' (*Larousse Dict. de l'informatique*, 1981)

Informatique 1962, mot créé par Ph. Dreyfus ; de 'information', et '-ique', d'après 'mathématique', 'électronique'. (*Robert*, 1985)

In the 1984 *Grand dictionnaire encyclopédique Larousse*, "informatique" is indicated as coming from "[i]nformat[i]on" et "[a]utomat[i]que". The 1974 supplement to the *Robert* gives yet another etymology : "de 'information', et suff. de 'électron'ique". Finally, the 1973 *Encyclopedia Universalis* informs us that "Le mot 'informatique' a été proposé en 1962 par Philippe Dreyfus pour caractériser le traitement automatique de l'information". While the latter does not specify exactly how to divide the two parent terms, all the definitions of the term "informatique" encountered, including that of the *Académie française*, employ some form of "automatique". For the moment, we will accept that the suffix being used is either "-ique" or "-atique", both being entirely possible in the case of "informatique".

Before proceeding to some of the related terms in this series, let us consider for a moment the nature of the suffix that ends our keyword. When Philippe Dreyfus coined the word in 1962, not only was he naming a new science, as one would with the suffix "-ique" ("relative to"), but he was also describing the new field by combining its two main elements, "information" and "automatique". In other words, the meanings of these two terms were merged in the creation of the neologism : that of the former in "inform(at)", that of the latter in "(at)ique". "Informatique" is therefore not just the science "relative to" information ; equally important to the meaning of the term is the idea of automation. The word "automatique" itself, in its original mid-18th-century adjectival meaning, is an example of the addition of "-ique" ("relative to") to a base ("automate"). But two centuries later, the same suffix, instead of being drawn from its Greek and Latin roots, was taken from "automatique", complete with the notion that this term represented. What Philippe Dreyfus did, in effect, was change the meaning of the suffix, or at least add to it, in what will not, as we shall see, be the last such transformation.

What exactly is the suffix being used here ? There appear to be four possibilities in terms related to "informatique", only two of which appear in the *Robert* : besides these two aforementioned suffixes ("-ique" and "-atique") with their Greek and Latin roots, we encounter "-tique" and "-matique". That neither has a historic basis to justify its use in French does not seem to bother even some linguists, if the following neologism, created by the French firm Erli, is any indication :

Linguismatique (n.f.) CONT. Pour mieux définir cette approche originale, ERLI a créé un néologisme : *linguismatique*, nouvelle 'discipline' symbolisant le mariage de la linguistique et de l'informatique et située au carrefour des systèmes d'information et des industries de la linguistique. (ERLI brochure from 1985, in *la Banque des mots*, 1986)

Here the suffix can only be "-matique", as is the case with "télématicque", the Nora/Minc neologism of 1978, which combines "télécommunications" and "informatique". Other terms in the series, however, are formed with the addition of "-tique" to a base, though not always without some sort of problem. "Bureautique", for example, appears in the 1985 Robert thus : "1976 ; nom déposé ; de 'bureau', d'après 'informatique' (mot mal formé)". Another entry in the same dictionary is similarly qualified :

novotique (n.f.) 1980, 'la Novotique pour relever les défis', Livre blanc de la confédération générale des cadres ; de 'novo-' 'nouveau', d'après 'informatique', 'télématicque', etc. [...] REM. Ce mot est sémantiquement mal formé.

In this case, the suffix is combined with a prefix to create the term. Given the definition ("Ensemble des techniques et des phénomènes économiques liés au microprocesseur et à l'informatique adaptée aux divers besoins"), one can only conclude that the suffix "-tique" is understood as meaning "informatique". Certainly it cannot just mean "relative to" ; if that were the case, "novotique" would be even more ambiguous than it already is. Looking at some of the many "informatique"-related neologisms, such as "animatique" ("computer-assisted animation"), "éducatique" ("computer-assisted instruction"), and "ludotique" ("computer games"), there can be no doubt that the suffix, in any of its four versions, represents the notion "l'application de l'informatique à".

For certain terms, the suffix retains something of the original sense of "-ique" ("relative to") in addition to the new meaning. This would apply to "robotique", at least as defined in the 1982 *Grand dictionnaire encyclopédique Larousse* : "science et technique de la robotisation, qui étudient les méthodes scientifiques et les moyens technologiques utilisés pour la conception et la construction des robots". The science "robotique" is "relative to" "robot", but an equally important aspect of the term is the direct connection between "robot" and "informatique", or "l'application de l'informatique au robot". That "robot" represents something different today than it did even twenty years ago is, in fact, largely due to the influence of the computer.

Indeed, so strong is this influence that we find the suffix coming full circle : when applied to "information" in 1962, it added the concept "automatique" ; today, the noun "automatique", "désignant l'ensemble des sciences et techniques visant à développer des systèmes automatiques" (Messerli, *Lexique de la télématique*, 1979), could be restated "l'application de l'informatique à l'automatisation". In other words, the suffix that once represented the notion "automatique" now signifies "informatique" ; this transformation is so complete that, in its nominal form, "automatique" has become a product, so to speak, of the very term it helped create.

The suffix "-ique" (returning to our starting point) has thus undergone two semantic transformations — losing in the process precision of both concept and spelling — in the explosion of computer-related terms of the last three or four decades. The next section looks more closely at several of these terms, with a view to better understanding the nature of this explosion.

IQUELOSION (A LOOK AT THE EMERGENCE OF SOME "-TIQUES")

"cybernétique", "robotique", "productique"

We begin with three terms which effectively chronicle some forty years of technological advances in the computer world, and which illustrate how these advances were reflected in the French language.

The first of this group "cybernétique", traces its origins to the Greek "kubernetik". Although it entered the language around 1835, a term created by Amphère meaning "la science du gouvernement", it was not generally used in France until it had made a return

trip to the United States : *Les savants américains ont emprunté ce mot d'Ampère, presque inconnu en français, en lui affectant la forme plurielle traditionnelle des noms de science [...] et en lui donnant un tout autre sens revenu en français à la fin de la guerre* (J. Rey-Debove & G. Gagnon, *Dictionnaire des anglicismes*, 1984). It is thus that the term was readapted from Norbert Wiener's "cybernetics" in the late 1940s, with the definition for which it came to be known : *"Science qui étudie les mécanismes de communication et de contrôle dans les machines et chez les êtres vivants"* (Larousse Lexis, 1979).

For two decades, "cybernétique" was a widely-discussed notion. But in the 1960's the term's popularity began to wane, as did the precision of its meaning. In *le Dossier de la cybernétique* (1968), Georges Boulanger noted that *"par un curieux paradoxe, plus on parle de 'cybernétique', et moins il semble que le mot ait le même sens pour tout le monde"*. For some, it represented *"une théorie mathématique très compliquée"*; for others, *"une théorie de l'information"*. For still others, "cybernétique" was *"la science des robots"*, simplified definition of another term which was rapidly overtaking "cybernétique" in popularity : *"robotique"*. During the decade that saw the creation of *"informatique"*, public interest shifted from "cybernétique" to "robotique", the parameters of which were becoming more apparent even as those of its predecessor were becoming more ambiguous. "Cybernétique", a forerunner of *"informatique"* and *"robotique"* whose suffix did not carry the sense *"automatique"*, was, in effect, submerged by the wave of new technology and its associated vocabulary. Reflecting this shift in public awareness, the definitions of the terms themselves were in the process of changing : in the case of *"robotique"*, the former sense of *"human-like machines"* was being replaced by that of *"automatic machines"*.

"Robotique", in its turn, held the spotlight for two decades, but with the ever-growing emphasis on computerization, this term, too, found itself being supplanted by yet another *"informatique"*-related neologism : newer, and perhaps even more closely associated with computers, *"productique"* became *"extrêmement utilisé depuis son lancement 'politique' par le ministre français de l'Industrie en 1981"* (Philippe Coiffet, *"À propos du vocabulaire de la productique"*, in *la Banque des mots*, 1986). Indeed, by its very definition, *"productique"* superseded *"robotique"* in the application of computers to industry : *"Ensemble des applications de l'informatique dans le domaine de la production industrielle (robotique et mécanique)"* (Sciences et Avenir, April 1983).

Although *"productique"* *"n'est pas encore une discipline institutionnellement reconnue"* (Coiffet), it has already given rise to at least three more neologisms ending in *"-ique"*. What is perhaps most surprising about these three is that the suffix has very little, if anything, to do with *"informatique"*; in fact, in the case of *"télésymbiotique"*, it is the prefix that creates the new term, leaving *"-ique"* to mean *"relative to"* (*"symbiose"*). Here are the three, as defined in *la Banque des mots*, 1986 :

connectique (n.f.) Ensemble des technologies de liaison de câbles électriques. La principale préoccupation de la connectique est la recherche de fiabilité dans les raccordements.

mécatronique (n.f.) Domaine des applications relevant à la fois de la mécanique et de l'électronique. Terme très utilisé sous sa forme anglaise "mechatronics" ayant un sens voisin de *"productique"*.

télésymbiotique (n.f.) Téléopération dans laquelle on essaie de placer le système, qui s'insère dans l'univers esclave, en symbiose avec le milieu, c'est-à-dire s'y insère en introduisant le minimum de perturbations.

Whether or not the *"ensemble des technologies de liaison de câbles électriques"* involves computers is best known to those in the field ; in any case, this definition indicates the

suffix as referring to the "*ensemble des technologies*" rather than to any "*informatique*" influence on the "*connectique*" field. In the second instance, "-ique" cannot be separated from what remains of "*électronique*"; finally, as previously mentioned, the suffix in "*télé-symbiotique*" undergoes no semantic change in the creation of the new term.

"*bureautique*"

"Office automation", introduced in the United States at the beginning of the 1970s, was translated as "*bureautique*" when the technology was exported to France. The neologism appeared in 1976, was "*reconnu en 1977, et officialisé*" (Andrée Bonneville, "Chronique du mot juste", in *Termiglobe*, May 1985) by Simon Nora in his 1978 study *l'Informatisation de la société*. The speed with which this term and others in the same domain are accepted is apparent when consulting two editions of the Larousse *Dictionnaire de l'informatique*, those of 1972 and 1981 : "*bureautique*" is just one of the many additions to the later version, even though it was only in existence for a very short time (and even though, as noted in the *Robert*, it was "*mal formé*"). Its definition in the 1981 Larousse is as follows :

bureautique (n.f.) (angl. : office automation) Application de l'informatique aux travaux du bureau afin, notamment, de traiter les messages formels et les textes d'une manière automatisée. La bureautique est concernée par l'ensemble des outils de saisie, mémorisation, traitement, transport et diffusion de l'information et leur emploi pour la gestion des messages formels dans les organisations.

The term entered officially into the French language in Quebec on September 2, 1983, with this "*Avis de recommandation*" from the *Office de la langue française* :

Bureautique : Ensemble intégré de moyens et de procédures qui sont appliqués aux activités de bureau, notamment au traitement et à la communication de la parole, de l'écrit ou de l'image, et qui font appel aux techniques de l'électronique, de l'informatique, des télécommunications et de l'organisation administrative.

"*programmétique*"

One of the most recent terms to appear on the "*informatique*" scene is "*programmétique*". Stella Abensur, in the IBM publication *Vocabulaire de la programmation* (1985), defines the word thus : "*discipline traitant de l'étude et de la conception des techniques de programmation, et plus particulièrement des méthodes et des langages utilisés dans l'élaboration des programmes*".

As was the case with "*bureautique*", the technology behind the term is another American export ; in this case, the term itself has been adapted from the American "program" (which, like "*cybernétique*", comes originally from French). The 1979 Larousse *Lexis* gives four entries for "*programme*", the first dating from 1680 and the last from around 1950, accompanied by such derivatives as "*programmer*" and "*programmeur*" (both from around 1960). In the 1984 Rey-Debove *Dictionnaire des anglicismes*, "*programme*", dated 1959, appears with the following etymology :

Emprunt sémantique à l'américain "program". "Program" apparaît aux environs de 1950, date à laquelle les ordinateurs commencent à être commercialisés aux États-Unis. En français, "programme" est attesté en 1959 (Petit Larousse). Le développement de l'informatique a entraîné l'emprunt de nouveaux termes ("programmer" et "programmeur") et à la création de dérivés [...]

"*Programmétique*" is not included here, although one would expect to see it in an updated version of the dictionary. In fact, the documentation is perhaps the weakest element of the entire lexical boom arising from computer applications.

The influence of English on the French computer vocabulary is readily apparent when one looks at such terms as "*cybernétique*", "*robotique*" (see following section), "*productique*", "*bureautique*", and "*programmétique*". In the following section we shall examine more closely how the two vocabularies have developed.

"...I WAS SURE IT WAS AN EXISTING WORD..."

In an article entitled "The Perfect Machine" (*Science Journal*, October 1968), scientist and author Isaac Asimov wrote the following about "*robotique*" :

To me, the applied science of manufacturing robots, of designing them, of studying them, was "robotics". I used this word because it seemed the obvious analogue of physics, mechanics, hydraulics and a hundred other terms. In fact, I was sure it was an existing word. Recently, however, it was pointed out to me that "robotics" does not appear in any edition of *Webster's Unabridged Dictionary* so I suppose I invented the word.

A year later, Allan Kiron, a research scientist in the United States Patent Office, coined the word "domonetics" derived from "*domicile*", "*nexus*", and "*electronics*", "to indicate the change in living patterns that the decentralization of work would make possible" (Daniel Bell, from the Introduction to *The Computerization of Society*, 1979).

While "robotics" found its way into the English language (and "*robotique*" into French), "domonetics" failed to do likewise (nor were we to see the creation of a possible French equivalent "*domonétique*"). However, "the same striking features have appeared in both these languages : the emergence of completely new terms, and the use, in a new context, of words already in existence" (Claude Camille and M. Dehaine, *Dictionary of Data Processing*, 1970). We have already seen examples of both these phenomena ; a closer look at some of the extralinguistic influences on French and English (especially American English) will help explain why the two computer-related vocabularies have developed as they have.

Consider for a moment the following French terms and their English equivalents :

" <i>automatique</i> "	automatic control engineering
" <i>bureautique</i> "	office automation
" <i>éditique</i> "	desktop publishing
" <i>informatique</i> "	data processing
" <i>ludotique</i> "	computer games
" <i>productique</i> "	computer intergrated manufacturing systems (CIMS)

In her article "Téléinformatique et télématique" (in *Termiglobe*, July 1980), Nicole Labrecque observes that English "*a tendance à expliquer le système plus qu'à le nommer*". This would seem to be the case in the above list ; the observation is further substantiated, in some respects, by the greater number of synonyms one tends to encounter in English documentation than in French.

Now let us look at the influence of English on computer terminology, and the French reaction to it, beginning with the following quotations :

L'anglais, propulsé par l'explosion scientifique et technique aux États-Unis depuis la deuxième guerre mondiale, est devenu la langue universelle de la science. (Compte rendu du colloque du Conseil de la langue française [CLF], in *Intercom*, January 1982).

The language remains very evolutive because the domain is not still mastered. (Philippe Coiffet, in his introduction to "À propos du vocabulaire de la productique", in *la Banque des mots*, 1986.)

Coiffet notes that one of the consequence of technological advances is that words and expressions are introduced from the more advanced to the user country, where specialists can then create their own vocabulary. A typical example, he writes, is that of manufacturing systems, wherein the United States is a leader and France a buyer, with the consequence that the field is rife with anglicisms. Finally, Professor J.-C. Sournia, in a 1982 address to the *Association française pour l'avancement des sciences*, makes the following remarks :

Si une culture ne se dote pas d'un langage scientifique, elle se trouve contrainte d'adopter pour la science une autre langue. Le pays dispose alors de deux langages, l'un pour les usages quotidiens, et l'autre pour exprimer un abstrait ou un concret que l'on estime trop complexe pour être décrit dans le langage vernaculaire. [...] [Une sorte de] colonisation scientifique est [...] inévitable pour tout pays dont le développement économique mental, conceptuel est inférieur à celui du colonisateur [...]

Une autre fable [...] est celle de la possibilité d'une langue scientifique universelle [...] Si une langue n'a pas de terme pour désigner une nouveauté, elle peut donner une nouvelle acception à un terme connu, ou créer un mot [...] une culture ne peut pas se désintéresser de l'évolution scientifique : elle doit l'adopter, l'adapter, se l'approprier, et pour cela guider les changements de son propre langage scientifique. (La Banque des mots, 1982.)

Daniel Bell, in his introduction to *The Computerization of Society* (the MIT translation of *l'Informatisation de la société*), 1979, states that "for France, the American domination of telecommunications and computers is a threat to its independence..." Indeed, in the second volume of appendices to the original French text, Simon Nora and Alain Minc suggest that in response to American domination of the computer market, France should adopt a "*politique d'autonomie*", which should be reflected in the vocabulary. Nothing that "*la France dispose de la première industrie européenne du service informatique*", Nora and Minc assert the following :

En définitive, l'avenir de l'industrie informatique française repose largement sur la capacité des partenaires nationaux à s'associer dans un effort cohérent pour présenter aux utilisateurs une alternative fiable et opérationnelle face à IBM [...]

Daniel Bell responds to this assertion thus : "In the United States, where the scale of activities in this field is considerably larger than in France, there is as yet no national policy". He goes on to mention the possibility of the telecommunications field opening to more competition, thereby giving the market "a more important voice in shaping the development of 'communications'".

What, then, are the extralinguistic factors influencing the development of the two vocabularies ? In addition to the French tendency to name the technology and the English to explain or describe it, the issue of political and economic autonomy would seem to play a vital role in determining French terminology both in France and, one would expect, in the province of Quebec. France's reaction to the American scientific and technological invasion is to regulate, and to develop its own expertise and industry. Thus we find a great deal more uniformity in the French vocabulary than in the American, where the market is responsible for both technology and terminology, where a word, rather than being "*attesté*", can just appear on the scene because someone "invented it"...

(It should be noted that the French strategy is not without potential consequences for the English language :

The word "télématique" [...] or, in its Englished version, "telematics", may soon spread in our language, as it has, already, in France. Telematics is a term used to describe the growing interconnection between computers and telecommunications. It is similar, thus, to the neologism "compunications", coined by Anthony Oettinger of Harvard [...] (Daniel Bell, 1979)

In fact, neither term appears in the *Webster's New World Dictionary* of 1984, although one does find "telematics" in several computer lexicons.)

CONCLUSION

The object of this study was stated in the Introduction as being "the phenomenon of 'informatique'-related 'ique' terms". However, after examining the nature of the suffix, the development of the vocabulary, and some of the extralinguistic influences on it, we may well conclude that the French language is in the process of acquiring a new suffix, one that carries with it the notion "l'application de l'informatique à". The new suffix ("-tique", we believe, is the most suitable form), having no historic basis, lacks a certain precision ; thus we find a variety of spellings as well as a variety of nuances associated with it. Because of its popularity and the rapidity with which related neologisms are appearing, the existing language institutions, such as the *Académie française*, seem unable as yet to concretize the suffix.

As with the suffix, the terms themselves are occasionally problematic : "bureautique" is a "mot mal formé", just as "novotique" is "sémantiquement mal formé", according to the 1985 *Robert*. That such terms gain even qualified acceptance is perhaps due to the wave of American technology and terminology that is forcing the French to respond more quickly than greater linguistic precision would require. (There is, to be sure, a certain amount of consistency : while "télé-informatique" is acceptable with or without a hyphen, "burotique", accredited to Marcel Locquin of the *Association des informaticiens de langue française* (in *la Banque des mots*, 1983), has not been recognized as an alternate form of "bureautique".) The presence of Americanisms in the domain of computer technology is undeniable : there is no shortage of words seemingly awaiting official sanction (being restricted for the present to periodicals and lexicons), such as "programmétique" ; others have succeeded in entering the language, though not always without already having a base in French, such as "cybernétique" (one can expect that "programmétique" will gain similar acceptance, being of French origin itself).

The phenomenon of American "borrowing" of French terms and their subsequent change in meaning is one of the many areas one could examine in the field of "informatique" terminology. Also worthy of investigation would be the presence of gallicisms, such as "informatics" and "telematics", in the English computer vocabulary. ("Telematics" would be particularly interesting, given the essential difference in approach to the same technology, as Simon Nora indicates in *l'Informatisation de la société* :

Ce néologisme [télématique] est voisin de celui employé aux États-Unis : "compunication". Le fait que le terme américain mette l'accent sur l'informatique — computer — et le nôtre sur les télécommunications n'est pas un hasard. Il exprime un rapport de formes qui, en France, privilégie ces dernières.)

The possibilities for linguistic investigation in this field are indeed legion ; as computer technology develops further, we will encounter even more challenges to our understanding of language as it chronicles life in the Twentieth Century.

GLEN TAYLOR

Université de Montréal, Montréal, Canada

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- ABENSUR, Stella (1985) : *Vocabulaire de la programmation*, Montréal, IBM Canada.
- ALEONG, Stanley et Michèle COSSETTE (1986) : "Ces -tique qui nous font tiquer", *Circuit*, juin.
- American National Standard Vocabulary for Information Processing (1970) : New York, American Standards Institute.
- ASIMOV, Isaac (1968) : "The Perfect Machine", *Science Journal*, October.
- Avis de recommandation (1981) : Québec, Office de la langue française, 4 décembre.
- Avis de recommandation (1983) : Québec, Office de la langue française, 2 septembre.
- BABIN-OTABÉ, Hélène (1987) : "En rappel : les -tiques", *Circuit*, mars.
- Barnhart Dictionary of New English 1963-1972, *The* (1973) : New York, Clarence L. Barnhart Inc.
- BAUDOT, Jean (1986) : "Structure informatique interne d'une mini-banque de terminologie", *la Banque des mots*, n° 31.
- BONNEVILLE, Andrée (1985) : "Chronique du mot juste", *Termiglobe*, mai.
- BUREAU, Jacques (1972) : *Dictionnaire de l'informatique*, Paris, Librairie Larousse.
- BURTON, Philip (1982) : *A Dictionary of Minicomputing and Microcomputing*, New York, Garland STPM Press.
- CAMILLE, Claude and M. DEHAINE (1970) : *Dictionary of Data Processing/Dictionnaire de l'informatique*, 2 vol., London, Harrap.
- COIFFET, Philippe (1986) : "À propos du vocabulaire de la productique", *la Banque des mots*, n° 32.
- Dictionnaire de la langue française *Lexis* (1979) : Paris, Librairie Larousse.
- GILBERT, Pierre (1980) : *Dictionnaire des mots contemporains*, Paris, Robert.
- GINGUAY, Michel (1984) : *Dictionnaire d'informatique*, 3^e éd., Paris, Masson.
- Grand dictionnaire encyclopédique Larousse (1984) : Paris, Librairie Larousse.
- Harrap's New Standard French and English Dictionary (1980) : 4 vol., London, Harrap.
- LABRECQUE, Nicole (1980) : "Téléinformatique et télématique", *Termiglobe*, juillet.
- "Le français est-il toujours une langue scientifique ?" (1982) : *Intercom*, janvier.
- Le Grand Robert de la langue française (1985) : Paris, Dictionnaire Le Robert.
- Lexique des télécommunications (undated) : Montréal, Téléglobe Canada.
- Library Automation : An Annotated Bibliography (1973) : London, Aslib.
- LOCQUIN, Marcel (1983) : "Vocabulaire de l'informatique", *la Banque des mots*, n° 26.
- MARCHAND, Pierre (1986) : "Les langagiers voudront-ils de l'éditique ?", *Circuit*, décembre.
- MESSERLI, Paul-Albert (1979) : *Lexique de la télématique* (1979) : Paris, SCM.
- Mini-Micro Software (1980-1985) : London, A.P. Publications.
- MIRABAIL, Michel (1981) : *50 mots clefs de la télématique*, Montréal, Privat.
- MORVAN, Pierre (1981) : *Dictionnaire de l'informatique*, Paris, Librairie Larousse.
- NANIA, Georges (1983) : *Dictionnaire d'informatique*, Paris, Feutry.
- "Néologismes relevés en 1983", *la Banque des mots*, n° 27, 1984.
- NORA, Simon et Alain MINC (1978) : *l'Informatisation de la société*, Paris, La documentation française.
- NORA, Simon et Alain MINC (1978) : *l'Informatisation de la société. Annexes*, 2 vol., Paris, La documentation française.
- NORA, Simon and Alain MINC (1980) : *The Computerization of Society*, Trans., Cambridge, Mass., MIT Press.
- Petit Robert (1984) : Paris, Robert.
- PIERSON, G. (1981) : "Informatique = data processing / informatics = sciences de l'information", *la Banque des mots*, n° 21.
- REY-DEBOVE, J., et G. GAGNON (1984) : *Dictionnaire des anglicismes*, Paris, Robert.
- SIPPL, Charles (1976) : *Data Communications Dictionary*, New York, Van Nostrand Reinhold Co.
- 6 000 Words : A Supplement to Webster's Third International Dictionary (1976) : Springfield, Mass., G & C Merriam Co.
- Terminologie de l'informatique (1983) : Québec, Office de la langue française.
- Trésor de la langue française (1983) : Paris, Centre national de la recherche scientifique.
- Vocabulaire international de l'informatique (1975) : 1^{re} éd., Paris, Association française de normalisation.
- Webster's New World Dictionary (1984) : New York, Simon & Schuster.
- WELK, Martin (1977) : *Standard Dictionary of Computers and Information Processing*, New Jersey, Hayden.

APPENDIX

French-English Glossary

The following glossary has been compiled from the sources indicated in the bibliography, with the intention of listing all the "*informatique*"-related "*tique*" words encountered in the course of research. The most common English equivalents are supplied, though not all the synonyms are provided in all cases. English terms that were found only in context may or may not appear in the list, whereas French terms found in similar circumstances will be included. Several of the French terms appear without English equivalents, simply because none were encountered. Two English neologisms for which no French counterparts were found conclude the list.

<i>animatique</i>	computer-assisted animation
<i>automatique</i>	automatic control engineering automatics control engineering automation
<i>bureautique</i>	office automation office data processing office technology bureautics integrated electronic office
<i>cognitique</i>	
<i>communautaire</i>	(as opposed to " <i>privatique</i> ")
<i>connectique</i>	connector industry
<i>cuisinotique</i>	
<i>cybernétique</i>	cybernetics
<i>éditique</i>	desktop publishing
<i>éducative</i>	computer-assisted instruction (CAI)
<i>informatique</i>	data processing informatics information processing industry information science computer science
<i>linguistique</i>	
<i>logistique</i>	logistics support
<i>ludotique</i>	computer games
<i>macro-informatique</i>	macrocomputing
<i>médiatique</i>	mediactics
<i>micro-informatique</i>	microcomputer business/field/ industry/world microcomputers microcomputing microprocessing
<i>mini-informatique</i>	minicomputer business, etc. minicomputers
<i>monétique</i>	small data processing systems credit, smart card applications plastic money

<i>novotique</i>	data processing + office automation + robotics + telematics
<i>ordinatique</i>	computer science
<i>péri-informatique</i>	computer peripherals/terminals microcomputers microprocessors
<i>pico-informatique</i>	personal computing
<i>privatique</i>	individual computing
<i>productique</i>	computer integrated manufacturing systems (CIMS) integration of mechanics, robotics and electronics
<i>programmattique</i>	programmatics programming science
<i>récréattique</i>	
<i>robotique</i>	robotics
<i>signalétique</i>	
<i>systématique</i>	systematics
<i>téléinformatique</i>	data communication remote processing teleinformatics teleprocessing
<i>télématique</i>	compunication computer communication telematics
<i>télémediattique</i>	
<i>terminotique</i>	terminatics domonetics library automation

LEXIQUE FRANÇAIS-ANGLAIS DE LA CULTURE DES PLANTES D'INTÉRIEUR*

à l'étroit dans son pot	<i>pot-bound, pot bound</i>
aquiculture	<i>hydroponics, soilless culture, water culture, nutriculture</i>
arrosage	<i>watering</i>
arrosage par capillarité	<i>wick-watering</i>
asexué,ée	<i>asexual, vegetative</i>
bassinage	<i>misting</i>
bonsai	<i>bonsai, penjing</i>
bonzaï	<i>bonsai, penjing</i>
bouturage	<i>cutting, cuttage</i>
bouture	<i>cutting</i>
bouture de feuille	<i>leaf cutting, leaf-cutting</i>
bouture de racine	<i>root cutting, root-cutting</i>