CYBERCRIMES AS NEOLOGICAL INFUSIONS

INFRACȚIUNI CIBERNETICE CA INFUZII NEOLOGICE

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Introduction. Internet of Things (IoT) [1] devices have deeply rooted in every modern society. They become more accessible in acquisition, usage and extended areas of applicability. According to the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO),” … the last two decades have seen an explosion of technologies that are transforming how we work and live in an increasingly interconnected digital world. The emergence and merging of frontier technologies is the heart of what is sometimes also termed Fourth Industrial Revolution or Industry.” [2] Therefore, why to buy a book if you can read it online, why to open a dictionary if you can consult online dictionaries with very impressive reputation, history and background, why to go shopping if you can do it on the internet and pay for purchases online. The IoT and internet, the fastest growing infrastructure, have strengthened its position by having an impact on connectivity, management, access, inclusion, production, security, raising awareness, information at social, political, cultural, and economic levels. However, technologies are widely used to perpetrate illegalities, known as cybercrimes.

Objective. The present article aims at identifying new formations in online media, collected from the official web sites of legal organizations, focusing on legal English. Therefore, it shall be useful to the academic community, as well as to everyone interested in the emergence of neologism, especially the legal area. It can also be helpful as a preventive material to hinder the damages caused by cybercrimes.

Reasons for cybercrimes. The IoT dependence has shown the other part of the coin, risks and threats generated by constant use of technologies, which can become tools to commit or combat cybercrimes, thus, we can highlight three reasons: weak cyber securities, the use of new growing technologies by criminals, the use of cybercrimes with business schemes [3]. According to Encyclopaedia Britannica „the Fourth Industrial Revolution heralds a series of social, political, cultural, and economic upheavals that will unfold over the 21st century. Building on the widespread availability of digital technologies that were the result of the Third Industrial, or Digital, Revolution, the Fourth Industrial Revolution will be driven largely by the convergence of digital, biological, and physical innovations” [4]. Klaus Schwab, the founder and executive chairman of the World Economic Forum, considers that the Fourth Industrial Revolution’s technologies, such as artificial intelligence, genome editing, augmented reality, robotics, and 3-D printing, are rapidly changing the way humans create, exchange, and distribute value,

therefore, profoundly transforming institutions, industries, and individuals [5]. Moreover, the United Nations Secretary-General, António Guterres, in his report „The impact of rapid technological change on sustainable development" comes with recommendation on the ways to move forward, which include the continuous need to streamline discussions and identify synergies towards effective mechanisms of prevention, while recognizing normative challenges raised by rapid technological change [6]. Hence, to improve cybersecurity and protect information is imperative to each nation's safety and economic wellbeing [7].

On cyber glossary. The comprehensive spread of IoT devices and internet harnesses favorable background for both technological boost and technological crimes, which is the authentic source of new linguistic material. To raise awareness and tackle the rapid spread of cybercrimes, various law enforcement bodies have brought their considerable contribution by bringing to our attention neologisms aimed at describing these new types of online offences. The prefix *CYBER* has become extremely productive with the emergence of the IoT devices, originally aimed to form words relating to (the culture of) computers, information technology, and virtual reality, or denoting futuristic concepts, and later also to form terms relating to the internet [8]. Hence, there have appeared such new formations as *cybercrime, cybercriminal, cyber terrorism, cyberterrorist, cyberattack, cyberbully, cyberbullying, cybermob, cyberhack*, *cyberwarfare*, *cybercop, cybercrook, cyberlaw, cyberporn, cybersecurity, cybersmut, cyberstalking, cyberstalker, cyber-thriller, cyberwarrior*, all being in *cyberspace*. These can be categorized into individual (dissemination of malicious or illegal information via the internet and digital-applications by one person, such as cyber speaking, pornography distribution, and trafficking), property (hacker steals an individual's bank details to acquire money or makes phishing scams online to obtain information from people), and government (hacking of websites, military websites, or the distribution of government propaganda) [9].

The following neologisms have been identified: *business email compromise (BEC)* [10], i*dentity theft* [11], r*ansomware* [12], s*extortion* [13], s*poofing and phishing* [14], o*nline predators* [15], mo*ney mule* [16], *DDoS attacks* [17], *cryptojacking* [18], mo*ney laundering* [19], v*ishing* [20], *web attacks, SQL injections, cross-site scripting, password attacks, eavesdropping attacks, brute-force and dictionary network attacks, insider threats, man-in-the-middle attacks, AI-powered attacks, drive-by attacks, spear phishing attacks, whale phishing attacks, malware, trojan horses, teardrop attack, ping of death attack*, *PuP's*. [21] *hacking, software piracy, espionage, password sniffers, credit/debit card fraud, email bombing* [22]. The list goes on with different scams through Internet, such as *cryptocurrency scam, online investment scam, online dating scam,* known as *romance scam, fake lottery scam, product or drug scam, commercial scam* [23]. *Cyber-insurance, cybersecurity* is the next step to take, aimed at creating protection against cybercrimes.

Conclusion. Technology-based crimes, deeply rooted in every modern society, have rapidly increased in numbers and advanced due to IoT devices and internet. There

have been identified sixty-five neologisms, connected to cybercrimes, that have mostly been included in certain online dictionaries. We say, forewarned is forearmed, that is why people should be informed about neological infusions, used to perpetrate online illegalities, known as cybercrimes.

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