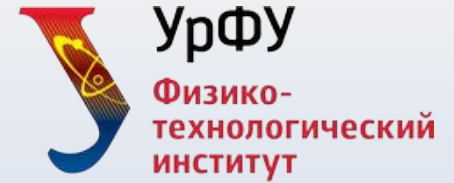


# Lecture 2



## Categories and types of neologisms

# Plan

- Features of a process of nomination;
- Categories of neologisms;
- Neologisms by their formation mechanisms;
- Productive models of neologisms.

## Changes in the process of nomination (Gak,1980)

- Usage of a well-known sign for reference to a new object;
- Usage of a new sign for reference to an object which already has the name;
- Usage of a new sign for reference to a new object;
- The sign is out of use due to the object being not relevant any more.

# Categories of neologisms

- ‘**Proper neologisms**’ – the new form is combined with a new concept (blog, interferon, clogs, thought-processor, telework);
- ‘**Transnominations**’-the new form is combined with an already existing concept (laid-back, hands-on, dragged-out, turned-on);
- ‘**Semantic innovations**’ - new concept takes the name of a form already active in language (vegetable, cool, drag, wicked, thick).

# Semantic innovations



old word changes  
its meaning  
completely



one more variant  
in semantic structure  
of the word emerges,  
the previous meanings  
stay relevant

# Classification of neologisms by their formation mechanisms

- Phonological neologisms
- Borrowings
- Syntactic (subdivided into morphological and phraseological)
- Semantic neologisms

# Phonological neologisms

New configurations of sounds can be

- ❑ Combined with morphemes of Greek or Latin origin (perfol, acryl)
- ❑ From interjections –(zizz, to zap, sis-boombah, to whee, qwerty, yuck)
- ✓ Novelty and innovative form

# Borrowings

- ❑ Cultural sphere (cinematheque, anti-roman)
- ❑ Political sphere (ayatollah)
- ❑ Everyday life (petit dejeuner)
- ❑ Scientific sphere (biogeocoenosis)

## Borrowings

Assimilated  
(nudge, schlep,  
glitch)

Not assimilated  
(dolce vita, gonzo,  
gyro, zazen)

- ✓ Stylistical colouring of the words change, homonymic relationships are formed, higher vocabulary variability



## Morphological neologisms

- By affixes (victimologist, yuppie, yampy)
- Complex words (muffin choker, glass-ceiling, couch potato)
- By conversion (a rip off, to carpool)
- Mergers (workaholic, podcast, communicate)
- Shortenings (imho, lol, asap, detox)
- Analogy and typisation as a basis for this type of neologisms creation

## Active elements in morphological neologisms

Abbreviations, acronyms, numerals (B-chromosome, ara A, Day-1, catch-22 );

Shortenings (slimnastics, infotainment);

Semi-affixes (labor-intensive, user-friendly, industry-wide);

Semi-suffixes (bookoholic, skatergate, guilt-free, stressbusters)

Higher degree of motivation in this type of neologisms, demonstrate the tendency for rationalisation and economy

# Scientists and their works

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# Conclusions

- The issue of correlation of conventionalization and creativity in formation of the words needs to be addressed: not all new words are creative
- Nomination is not only semantic process (reflecting a link between a sign and a referent), but pragmatic process as well (reflecting a correlation between a sign and its users)

# Thanks for Your attention!

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