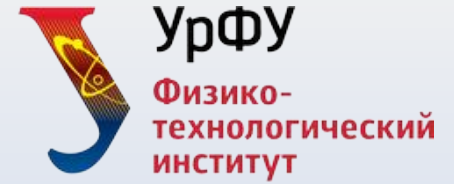


Lecture 2



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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- **Lakoff G., Johnson M.** Metaphors We Live By.Chicago and London.:The University of Chicago Press. 1980.
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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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