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## Неологизмы в современном английском языке

(Neologisms in the Modern English Language)

Секция: Иностранные языки (английский язык)

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## Introduction

The modern world is fast progressing, its culture, science and technology are developing, new inventions in these spheres are appearing. The social life is also changing because of growing international communication and virtual communication technologies. Therefore we need more and more words and word combinations to name new phenomena of our life. That's why we decided to examine neologisms in the modern English language.

The main aim of our research is to find out and analyze the neologisms in the modern English language. We will achieve this aim by solving the following tasks:

- to analyze the linguistic notion of neologisms and their role in the modern English language;
- to find the examples of neologisms in the 20 mass media sources (internet and magazine articles), explain their meanings and show the way they are used in the modern English language;
- to describe the types of word-formation of neologisms in the modern English language.

The object of our research is neologisms of the modern English language, the subject is their origin, types of word-formation and the peculiarities of their usage in the modern English language (in internet and magazine articles).

Our research has its practical value as we can help the learners of the English language to enrich their vocabulary with the new lexemes and to be aware of the changes in different spheres of human activity.

In our work we need to analyze neologisms of the modern English language, their types of word-formation and meanings, to understand how they appeared. These tasks can be solved with the help of the following methods:

- description of the problem (observation, generalization, classification of neologisms);
- analysis of 20 mass media sources where neologisms are used;
- analysis of the way neologisms are used in the modern English language.

## What does the notion of “neologism” mean?

It is natural for every language including English that some lexemes (words and word combinations) disappear from its vocabulary and new ones appear in it. These lexemes are called neologisms.

Generally the notion of neologisms means “the name for a newly coined word or phrase that has not yet been accepted into the mainstream language”[8]. Neologisms are usually used for giving a name to a subject or an invention that has appeared recently. At the moment there is a large quantity of new lexemes in the English language.

## Why do neologisms appear?

There are several reasons why neologisms appear in the language: achievements in the sphere of culture and education, inventions in technology and science; the appearance of new social notions. Neologisms appear in different spheres of human activity: in computer science (“interlingual”, artificial language for machine translation) sports (“short tennis”, a version of tennis for young children, played on a short court with small rackets and a low net). All the neologisms do not exist very long. After some time neologisms become frequently used lexemes registered in dictionaries or they are not used and become forgotten. (e.g., “pager”, a wireless telecommunication device that receives and displays messages, now it is not used anymore because a lot of electronic gadgets were invented).

## How do neologisms appear in the language?

It is important to understand how a new lexeme appears in the language. In the modern English there are several ways for a new lexeme to form:

- **word-composition** is composing stems of some words to get a new one (e.g., “net” + “etiquette” = “netiquette”, the rules of communicating in the Internet);
- **blending** is the reduction and addition of word’s bases, abbreviations and acronyms are included in this type (e.g., “FOMO”, anxiety that an exciting or interesting event may currently be happening elsewhere, often aroused by posts seen on a social media website, abbreviation of “fear of missing out”);
- **conversion** is a word formation process in which a word of one grammatical form becomes a word of another grammatical form without any changes.
- **nominalization** is the use of a verb, an adjective, or an adverb as the head of a noun phrase, with or without morphological transformation (e.g., “to rip”– “rip-off”);
- **suffixation** is formation of the words by the addition of the suffix;
- **prefixation** is formation of the words by the addition of the prefix;
- **reverse formation** is formation of the verbs by the way of throwing some parts of the word off (e.g., “television”– “televise”);

- **borrowing** the words from other languages means taking some words from another language and using it in your own (e.g., “goldhoard”–“treasure”) [1, 54].

So we can say that neologisms are new lexemes which denote a subject or a phenomenon which has appeared recently. They do not exist very long and can appear in many spheres of human activity. After some time a neologism may go through the stages of socialization (universal recognition of the society) and lexicalization (adoption in the language system) and become frequently used (“selfie”, a photograph that one has taken of oneself, typically one taken with a smartphone or webcam and uploaded to a social media website) [2, 34]. Our main aim is to analyze lexemes that are neologisms in the modern English language.

## The analysis of neologisms in the modern English language

We found some neologisms in the Internet and magazine articles and put them into several groups: psychology and social science, everyday life, politics, technology. We analyzed them, found out their meaning, the way of their word-formation and the peculiarities of their usage. Then we made the table, using the information analyzed.

### Social Science, Psychology

In the time we live social science and psychology are examined a lot. New terms and new social notions appear (e.g., “perfectionist paralysis”, the inability to start on a project, assignment, essay or any creative task due to the fear of not getting it perfectly right; “curb shame”, embarrassment at waiting on the curb obediently as other pedestrians ignore the "don't walk" signal in the absence of traffic).

№	Word	Meaning	First Used (approximately)	Way of Word-Formation	Usage
1	Flunkophobia	Fear of failure	2005	word composition: flunk “fall”+ phobia	<i>Everytime I gave the Machine a drawing test, I used to have seizures of flunkophobia.</i>
2	Zippie	A young person who is always in a rush	2005	Blending: zip “to move with speed”+ hippie	Just ask that zippie to spare a moment to listen to me, will you?
3	Gastrolepidopia	The state of having butterflies in your stomach	2005	Borrowing, word composition: gastro- “stomach” in Greek + lepidos “butterfly” in Greek.	<i>Gastrolepidopia is the reason why many great communicators make goofy speeches.</i>
4	Clicktomaniac	He who steals mice and other input devices	2006	Blending: Click “mouse-click” + Kleptomaniac	<i>I can't find my click. Maybe, one of our office IT guys is a clicktomaniac.</i>

5	Pseudopolyglot	One who pretends to know many languages	2006	Prefixation: Pseudo- “Fake” + Polyglot “One who speaks many languages”	<i>With a massive vocabulary of 8000 English words, 3 French words, 2 German words and 1 Esperanto word, I passed myself off as a polyglot. But I guess wordminters will call me a pseudopolyglot.</i>
6	Dreamathon	The act of hitting the snooze button over and over again and having a different dream every time you fall asleep	2013	Suffixation: dream+ suffix -athon (Used to form words meaning a greatly extended period of any activity)	<i>The "Dreamathon" is a themed and interactive art exhibit with the mission to inspire you to follow your dreams.</i>
7	Me-time	Time spent relaxing on one's own as opposed to working or doing things for others, seen as an opportunity to reduce stress or restore energy	2013	word composition me+time	<i>"I need some me-time. Not some you and some I. Just some me-time". (from the song "Me Time" by Heather Headley).</i>

8	Perfectionist paralysis	The inability to start on a project, assignment, essay or any creative task due to the fear of not getting it perfectly right	2014	word composition Perfectionist +paralysis	<i>Joe: You haven't started writing your paper yet?</i> <i>Bob: Nope</i> <i>Joe: Isn't it due tomorrow?</i> <i>Bob: Yep.</i> <i>Joe: I thought you went to the library and did your research, made your notes and wrote your outline.</i> <i>Bob: I've got perfectionist paralysis.</i>
9	Bookaholic	A person obsessed with reading	2013	Suffixation: book+ suffix holic	<i>I have no more room for books on my shelves, but I keep buying new ones. I'm a bookaholic. Well, it's a fairly inexpensive, fairly harmless obsession.</i>
10	Spaced-out	A person under the influence of drugs	2013-2014	Nominalisation: Spaced + out	<i>Oh my God. This man is a spaced-out, I am sure. Look at his strange gestures and crazy eyes!</i>
11	Switched-off	A person feeling nothing	2014	Nominalisation: Switched+off	<i>He's the most switched-off guy you ever met. The source is the dictionary.</i>
12	Textretary	A person's sidekick who texts messages for the driver	2013	Blending: Text+secretary	<i>Louie never drives and texts. He has his own textretary to send messages.</i>

13	Child supervision	A situation when an older person, especially a parent, needs a tech-savvy kid to help him/her with computers or other devices.	2014	Word composition: child+supervision	"Jimmy, could you send your kid over to help me with my facebook? I'm afraid I might get a virus without some child supervision."
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### Everyday Life

Our everyday life is various and many-sided, it is full of achievements in the spheres of culture and education. Changes take place incessantly in them. That's why neologisms often appear in this sphere of our life.(e.g., "sit-tragedy", a radio or television drama series featuring the same basic cast of characters in stories of misfortune or conflict, "multiversity", a university with a big quantity of faculties).

№	Word	Meaning	First Used (approximately)	Way of Word-Formation	Usage
1	Nakeup	The feeling of nakedness experienced by some women when they are not using make up	2005	Blending: Naked + make-up	<i>She felt embarrassed when he barged in especially since she wasakeup.</i>
2	Fisterical	Uncontrollably violent	2006	Blending: Fist+ Hysterical	<i>The English hooligans turned fisterical when England where denied the penalty.</i>
3	Blissterical	Being uncontrollably happy	2006	Blending: Bless+ Hysterical	<i>Disneyland makes children go blissterical.</i>
4	Platform	It is the name of flat shoe with a high, thick sole	2013	Blending: Flat + platform	<i>I think the flatform is a shoe exclusively for the young.</i>

5	Cake pop	a small round piece of cake coated with icing or chocolate and fixed on the end of a stick so as to resemble a lollipop	2013-2014	Word composition: cake+pop	<i>Cake Pops come in many shapes, sizes, flavors, and colors.</i>
6	Digital detox	A period of time during which a person refrains from using electronic devices such as smartphones or computers, regarded as an opportunity to reduce stress or focus on social interaction in the physical world	2013	Word composition: Digital+detox	<i>To improve creative thinking and concentration my doctor ordered a digital detox.</i>
7	Curb shame	Embarrassment at waiting on the curb obediently as other pedestrians ignore the "don't walk" signal in the absence of traffic	2014	Word composition: curb+shame	<i>I couldn't stand the curb shame any longer so I crossed with everyone else, even though I needed a break from running all around town.</i>

8	Text Purgatory	The time period one waits for a response to a flirtatious text	2013	Word composition: text+purgatory	<i>Dave was in text purgatory after sending Kiri "drinks later?"</i>
9	Bio-illogical clock	The internal physiological mechanism responsible for causing one to wake up at workday times on the weekend	2013-2014	Blending: Biological + illogical +clock	<i>As sure as Summer, the feared bio-illogical clock transformed this fine woman, of such beauty to make the Angels weep, into a terrifying beast of breeding.</i>
10	Defensive Eating	Strategically consuming food for the sole purpose of preventing others from getting it	2013-2014	Word composition: Defensive +Eating	<i>Matt's mother-in-law unexpectedly arrived with a delicious dinner immediately after Matt finished a 12-inch sub. In order to prevent his wife from getting the surprise meal, he used defensive eating to consume the additional food.</i>
11	Rainbow licous	Bright. It is formed from "rainbow"	2014	Suffixation: rainbow+ -ous	<i>Wow, what a beautiful rainbowlicous hat! I must buy it.</i>

12	Fauxhawk	A hairstyle in which a section of hair running from the front to the back of the head stands erect, intended to resemble a Mohican haircut (in which the sides of the head are shaved)	2014	Blending: faux +mohawk(a tribe of the Iroquois Confederacy)	<i>The faux hawk hairstyle can even be done without having to cut any of the hair at the sides of the head, just simple restyling. (the article "The faux hawk hairstyle")</i>
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### Technology

The technology is fast progressing now. That's why new inventions often appear in technology and science (e.g., "inflight movies", the films for watching in the plane, "satellite-delivered show", the program transmitted by the satellite). They need the names for them. And so neologisms arise in the sphere of technology.

№	Word	Meaning	First Used (approximately)	Way of Word-Formation	Usage
1	Nobile	One who hates to carry a mobile	2010	Blending: No + Mobile	<i>Nobile young men are not neanderthals or luddites. They are the future of mankind.</i>
2	Xenohow	Knowledge on aliens and their behaviour	2006	Blending: Xeno "alien" + Knowhow "knowledge"	<i>Life would have been far more interesting if I had acquired xenohow instead of a degree in mining engineering.</i>

3	Buycarbonate	A habitual diamond shopper	2010	Word composition: + suffixation: Buy “shop” + Carbon “diamond is carbon stone” + -ate “one who does”	<i>Women turn buycarbonates as a response for hooking up with jerks.</i>
4	Selfie	Selfie is a photograph that one has taken of oneself, typically one taken with a smartphone or webcam and uploaded to a social media website	2014	Suffixation: -self- + -ie-	<i>But first, let me take a selfie.</i> (from the song “Let Me Take a Selfie” by “The Chainsmokers”)
5	Phablet	A smartphone having a screen which is intermediate in size between that of a typical smartphone and a tablet computer	2013	Blending: phone and tablet	<i>Phablets have screens that measure (diagonally) between 5.3 to 6.9 inches.</i>
6	Googlable	Kind of information you can get from the Internet	2014	Suffication: google+ able	<i>After all, why should he empathise with a crime occurring in every Googlable place in the world?</i>

## Politics

Nowadays politics take a big part in the world. And appearing of new neologisms in this sphere is the result of its developing.

№	Word	Meaning	First Used (approximately)	Way of Word-Formation	Usage
1	Baatankwad	Bamboozling (fooling) with verbal threats	2011	Borrowing: Baat “Hindi for talk” + Aatankwad “Hindi for terrorism”	<i>China doesn't believe in diplomacy. It just bullies countries with baatankwad.</i>
2	Loutspeaker	A stupid person speaking to an audience	2006	Word composition: Lout + speaker	<i>Most politicians are loutspeakers. Sometimes they say really silly things.</i>

## Conclusion

In our research we have analyzed the notion of neologisms and how they are used in everyday life in the modern English language. We have achieved the main aim of our work, we have found out how neologisms function in the modern English language.

Firstly, we analyzed the notion of the word "neologism" and its role in the modern English language. We provided the examples of neologisms, explained their meanings and showed the way they are used in the modern language. Then we described the ways of their word-formation.

By the end of our work we found out, that neologism is a name for a newly coined word or phrase. It is usually used, when we need to give a name for an event or invention that has appeared recently.

We analyzed some examples, discussed their meaning and the ways they are used. Then, we examined the way neologisms are formed in the modern English language (word-composition, reduction, nominalisation, reverse formation, blending, suffixation, prefixation, borrowing the words from other languages) and provided the examples.

In the practical part of our research we divided the neologisms analyzed into some groups according to the spheres where they are used (social science, technology, politics, everyday life). We found out their meanings and how they are used in our life, found out the ways they are formed, and time they appeared when it is possible to know it.

So we can say that neologisms are new lexemes which denote a subject or an event, which has appeared recently. They can appear in many spheres of human activity. There are several reasons why neologisms appear in the language, and we found them in our research (achievements in the sphere of culture, inventions in technology and science, the appearing of new social notions).

The results of our work can help people studying the English language to get new words for their vocabulary and to get some insight of changes in its culture and science. Also, our research will be useful and helpful for some people with its vocabulary of modern neologisms.

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