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THE CLASSIFICATION OF SPORTIVE NEOLOGISMS

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Abstract: This article presented theoretical classification of the most common types of neologisms, because neologisms spread widely and become an integral part in many areas of our society and very often we do not even feel or identify them as neologisms. They reflect all changes happening in our life from the development of technology to the cultural and socio-political alterations. It is shown that the more changes enter to lexicon, the more neologisms appear. All paragraphs help to classify the word formation of new words and word phrases according to their origin, derivation, and etymology. Due to different kind of examples, which were taken from a number of languages, the learners will be able to make sense the influence of neologisms to our current lexicon.

Key words: borrowings, loan translation, productivity, new coinage, TYVM .

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1. Introduction

Language is an unstable phenomenon; its vocabulary is continually increasing and changing. Some words drop out or no longer take part in the vocabulary of a language, and consequently in the life of society. These changes stem from a rapid growth and development of culture, science and technology. However, the reason for dropping out of some words from the vocabulary is the current processes such as development which bring about a creation of new terms. Owing to the advances, a large number of newly coined words and expressions serve a necessity and rapidly become accepted into the language (Guth,

1985). The cases of newly coined words, word expressions, word combinations, new meanings of existing words, words borrowed from another language are referred to neologisms (Newmark, 1988). What is more, neologisms spread widely and become an integral part in many areas of our society and very often we do not even feel or identify them as neologisms, for example, to google (google, noun) - to search information in the internet with the help of google provider, to boss (boss, noun) - to manage somebody, mega-city (noun) - very large, enormous city (Filimonova, 2011). Moreover, new words tend to be transparent in meaning. If

learners know how new terms are formed and which patterns of word formation are prevalent today, they will be able to make sense of the majority of neologisms. Although using context clues is the most frequent means of understanding unknown words, in the case of neologisms we can teach learners to use clues which are provided by the words themselves. The main aim of this paper is twofold: firstly, the paragraphs describe the word formation; secondly, to explain the most common types of neologisms by their origin, with examples taken from a number of languages.

2. Ways of classifying

Neologisms have always influenced language. A great number of new words enter languages through language contact between different cultures. Military conquest, colonial enlargement and international commerce help words to move from one language to another (Guth, 1985). Neologisms have often been referred to as barbarism, gallicism (in English), anglicism (in French), and even archaism (The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language, 2000). It is opposed to purism. Other ways of producing neologisms are as presented in 2.1- 2.4.1 below. Nevertheless, the transfer of words among languages is not the only way neologisms are produced. Neologisms can be divided according to the pronunciation in strong neologisms and weak (not strong) neologisms; likewise, they can be divided into four groups

depending on the process of their formation; a) phonological neologisms, b) borrowings, c) semantic neologisms, and d) syntactic neologisms (Doronina, 2009). Based on these ways, neologisms always influence language.

2.1 Phonological neologisms

Phonological neologisms are inconspicuous. The contribution of these new units in vocabulary extension is not huge due to their rareness. Besides, these neologisms have obscure pronunciation and uncommon design. Word phonology is more similar to the word phonetics (the study of the sounds of human speech) but phonology is basically the description of the system and pattern of symbolic sounds in language (Odden, 2005). Despite unusual their shape and tone, these neologisms have lexical meaning and for this reason, they deserve to enter the lexicon. Phonological neologisms are created by combining unique structure of sounds, they are called artificial, for example, hoooh/hoooh (exclamation - used to show that someone's support during football matches (the first used the Icelandic football fans). Another example is the phrase rah-rah (adjective) is used to express enthusiasm, often without thinking much about it: Her rah-rah support of the proposal (Retunskaya, 2014). They always refer to strong neologisms. Even if they have imperceptible appearance, they exist in every language and are example for neologisms. Strong neologisms

include also borrowings, such as perestroika (Russian), dolce vita (Italian), but semantic and syntactical neologisms are usually built on patterns existing in the language; therefore, they do not belong to the group of strong neologisms.

2.2 Borrowings

Any living language is susceptible to the process of borrowing. This way of word formation is the most common process in history of language. A vast number of new words have been taken from other languages and widely spread among influential fields. As can be seen Figure 1, there are eight types of borrowings includes: terms referring to culture, science, medicine, religion, socio-political lexicon, education, finance and sport. Generally, a word that is borrowed without losing its former lexical meaning is described as a borrowing (Yule, 2006). Examples of such words in English include, blitze (Dutch), batude (Franch), finta (Italian), sofa (Arabic), tattoo (Tahitian), sputnik (Russian. Other languages borrow from English, the example being the Japanese use of tai puraitaa ('typewriter'), the Hungarians use of sport, klubandfutbal, and the French use of midweek matches and leweekend.

Loan translation or calque and these new units are called loanwords (loan word, loan-word). In word formation process, there is a direct translation of elements, where lexical meaning or idiom from another language is translated into

existing words or roots of the new language (Guth, 1985; Yule, 2006). Loan translation always creates new interesting words in another language, as for examples, superman in the German language ?bermensch, hot dog explains as perrosclientas (literary 'dogs hot') in Spanish, the American term 'boyfriend' is modified by the Japanese as boyifurendo, but Chinese use as nanpengyu or 'male friend', the Kazakh loan word g'alamtor (universe net) has borrowed from the American concept 'internet'. Borrowings are also strong neologisms. People prefer using either borrowings or loanwords in their written and colloquial speech. Nevertheless, both word formation processes of borrowings are beneficial for vocabulary extension.

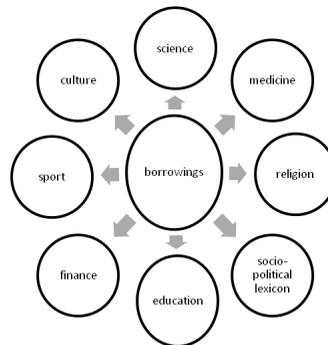


Figure1 The leading areas of borrowings (Retunskaya, 2014)

2.3 Semantic neologisms

A distinctive type of neologisms is a semantic neologism. In analysing semantic neologisms, there is always

an attempt to focus on the meaning of the word, instead of on what a speaker might want to express on a particular occasion. For instance, friend farming means the process of adding many contacts (as on Facebook) by way of using a list of another person's friends (Filimonova, 2011). This type of neologism is closely related by semantics which is the study of the meaning of words, terms, phrases and sentences (Yule, 2006). We can divide the semantic structure of these neologisms into: a) the form is new, but the meaning already exists in some other word; for example, couch potato (noun, another meaning is a lazy person) means a person who spends a lot of time sitting and watching television, soccer mom (noun, another meaning is mother) refers to a mother who spends a lot of time taking her children to activities such as sports and music lessons, used as a way of referring to a typical mother from the middle classes, b) the meaning is new, but the form is spread in existence, for example, hard drive (noun, in auto sport, another meaning is having difficulty in doing something) - originally meant only heavy traffic on city roads, but now also refers to slow work on computers; garage (noun, in auto sport) - former meaning was a safe place and now this word means specifically a building for housing automobiles. The process described in b) caused by the changes in social life of a community and adaptation of the existing words to special

purposes (Zabotkina, 1989; Filimonova, 2011). Moreover, the learners sometimes might be confused by type of semantic neologisms with homonyms, because homonyms also have the similar shape and sound, but they have another word origin. For example, the international radio-telephone signal may-day corresponding to the telegraphic SOS used by aeroplanes and ships in distress has nothing to do with the First of May but is a phonetic rendering of French m'aidez 'help me' (International Radiotelegraph Convention of Washington, 1929). To sum up, a distinctive feature of semantic neologisms is that this type occasionally demands logical approaches from the readers and listeners.

2.4 Syntactical neologisms

Syntactical neologisms are multilateral. They are marked out with their complexity in a given language. Nevertheless, they are very common and consist a great number of new lexical units (Bauer, 1983). According to their origin, this type is divided in two groups; a) morphological (word-building), and b) phraseological (forming word-groups). Such neologisms are always built on the patterns existing in language. Due to their structure, morphological and phraseological neologisms do not belong to the group of strong neologisms (Doronina, 2009).

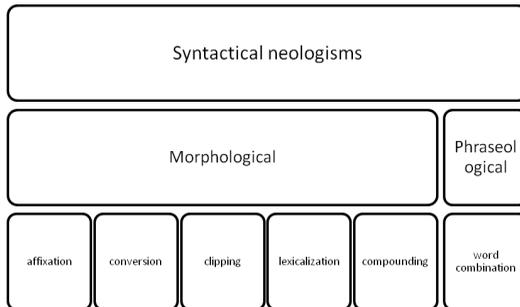


Figure2 Groups of syntactical neologisms (Retunskaya, 2014)

2.4.1 Morphological productivity

Morphological productivity can be defined as "the property of a given word formation process to be used to derive a new word in a systematic fashion" (Plag 1999). With reference to Bauer (1983), a morphological process can be said to be more or less productive according to the number of new words which it is used to form". Most linguists consider the following major word-formational processes: affixation, conversion, clipping, lexicalization and compounding.

Affixation is the process of adding a morpheme (or affix) to a word to create a new word with a different meaning. The two primary kinds of affixation are prefixation (the addition of a prefix) and suffixation (the addition of a suffix) (Katamba, 1993). Newmark represented affixation neologisms as 'derived words' (Newmark, 1988). Examples of suffixation include Start-er(noun) - a person who stars the matches; game -r(noun) - a person who plays a game or games. Other prefixation

examples, Ex-champion (noun) - an old champion or person who got the triumph; in- service (noun) - a lecture or presentation made to a group of specialists (as educators, trainers, coaches), some neologisms are formed by both processes, unlikely-hood (noun) - the fact of not being likely to happen or be true (Yule, 2006; Filimonova, 2011).

A change in the function of a word (without any reduction and addition processes) is known as conversion. It is also known as 'zero derivation'. The most popular word formation of conversion is verbification. Verbification process typically includes simple conversion of a non-verb to verb. This kind of word formation is very common especially in our colloquial language. There are two common labels of conversion; 'category change' and 'functional shift'. Examples of conversion include to diving(diving - the sport of jumping into deep water,noun) - to simulate during the football matches;to friend (friend, noun) - to add in friends list in the Facebook.

Some examples used above are also conversions such as, to boss (boss, noun) - to manage somebody during the match. By the way, verbification is sometimes used to create nonce words or joking words, for example; eye as in eye it (eye, noun) - look at it (be aware during the match) (Filimonova, 2011; Katamba, 1993; Yule, 2006)

Clipping is the reduction of word to one of its parts. This kind of word formation is a noteworthy blending process. This phenomenon occurs when a word, include more than one syllable (facsimile) is usually modified to a shorter form (fax), but the part of the word (beginning, medial, ending or complex) does not change. Newmark represented such neologisms as 'abbreviations' (Newmark, 1989). According to Arnold clipping mainly consists of following types: Initial clipping, final clipping, medial clipping, complex clipping (Arnold, 1986). Common examples are ad (noun, the full word is 'advertisement') - a notice, picture or film telling people about a sportive product, job or service; cab (noun, the full word is 'cabriolet') - a car with a roof that can be folded down or removed; bro (noun, the full word is 'brother'), net (internet) - the global interconnected computer system; ma'am (madam) - a woman, sometimes sportswoman. Moreover, hypocorism is a particular type of reduction. This type of word formation is very close to clipping. In this process, a longer word actually is shortened to a single syllable, then -y or -ie is added to the

end. Examples are, telly (noun, 'television') - the programs broadcast on television; Aussie (noun, 'Australian') - a person who lives in Australia; hankie (noun, 'handkerchief') - a small piece of material or paper that you use for blowing your nose. This process is more used in Australian and British English. Creating new lexical items proper only in written speech through shortening another long word or word phrase. People like to use this process especially during chatting and emailing. This procedure leads a new lexicon to our vocabulary. Example of such word formation includes, PPI - people, s-day - special day, UCE - unsolicited commercial e-mail or spam; TYVM - thank you very much; 2U - too you EOC - end of conversation (Arnold, 1986; Filimonova, 2011; Newmark, 1989).

Lexicalization is the process of adding new words, set phrases, or word patterns to a language. This process usually includes some new forms of neologisms. Newmark represents them as coinages, eponyms and abbreviations. New coinage is the word formation process in which a new word is created either deliberately or accidentally without using the other word formation processes. The most typical sources are invented trade names for commercial products that become general terms in society, example include, motor (noun) - a thing produces motion or action but during the match motor changes meaning it can be neologism as, he is the motor of our team.

Eponyms are widely used in science, medicine, arts and so on. It is claimed that eponyms do not refer exclusively to the person or place named by the proper noun. For example, Tebowing - Tebowing is defined as the act of getting down on one knee to pray, regardless of what others around you are doing. An example of tebowing is pro football player Tim Tebow kneeling down after he makes a pass during a football game. Other interesting examples for the origin of some common eponyms; jeans (noun) - from the Italian city Genoa where the type of cloth first made; nicotine (noun) - from the name of French ambassador Jean Nicot who brought tobacco plants to France from Portugal; saxophone(noun)- from the name of a Belgian musical instrument designer Adolphe Sax; volt (noun) from the name of an Italian physical scientist Alessandro Volta, some technical terms which are based on the names of those who first discovered or invented things. Sometimes it is argued that coinages and eponyms are a homogenous type of neologisms (Yule, 2006).

The compounding process is joining two separate words to produce a single form, as in example, edutainment - composed of: 'education' (the knowledge obtained by a learning process) + 'entertainment' (something that amuses or pleases); waterbed (noun) - a bed with a rubber or plastic mattress that is filled with water; wastebasket (noun)- a basket

or other container for waste paper. Compounding type of neologisms is very common in such as, German and English, but much less in languages such as French and Spanish languages. Some neologisms of compounding often built on one basic word. Such kind of word formation always stimulates to bear new words and become the centre of the logical invention. For instance, the component sick in seasick and homesick led to the invention of such words airsick (feeling ill or sick when you are travelling on an aircraft) and carsick(feeling ill/sick because you are travelling in a car). Quake in earthquake led to birthquake (population explosion); armageddon led to snowmageddon (extremely large snow) (Filimonova, 2011; Katamba, 1993; Yule, 2006). In addition, every word formation process of morphological productivity is an important in every living language.

2.4.1 Phraseological productivity

Phraseological neologisms are an effective process. Such type of word formations are also built on the patterns existing in language .They can be divided into two groups depending on the process of their logic formalization; a) phraseological units with transferred meanings; b) set non-idiomatic expressions in language (Retunskaya, 2014).

Phraseological units with transferred meanings or new 'phrasal words' are formed by way of converting verbs to nouns to ease a

sense of the explanation in a particular condition. Examples include, work-out (noun) -a period of physical exercise that you do to keep fit; trade-off (noun) -the act of balancing two things that are opposed to each other; sit-in (noun) -a protest in which a group of workers, students (Sayadi, 2011).

Set non-idiomatic expressions are a phrase or a fixed expression that has a figurative, or sometimes literal, meaning. Their figurative meaning is different from the literal meaning. Its difference from idioms is whole expressions belong to an only category as in, bad tongue day (noun)- a day in which a person frequently mispronounces words over sentences; Monday morning quarterback (noun) - a person who criticizes or comments on an event after it has happened; thirty-second surfer (noun) -a person who channel surfs during a TV commercials (Filimonova, 2011). Such type of word formations are beneficial for vocabulary extension.

3. Conclusion

In conclusion, the purpose of this article is to inform language research colleagues about the impacts that can extend our lexicon. Due to the development of technology to the cultural and socio-political alterations our vocabulary is continually increasing and changing. The more changes occur in our life, the more neologisms appear in our lexicon. However, it is hard always to understand meaning of the newly coined words. This paper has presented theoretical classification of the most common types of neologisms for the learners. All paragraphs help to classify the word formation of new words and word phrases according to their origin, derivation, and etymology. What is more, neologisms have already spread widely and have become an integral part in many areas of our society. They are the best proof of the fact that language is alive phenomena.

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