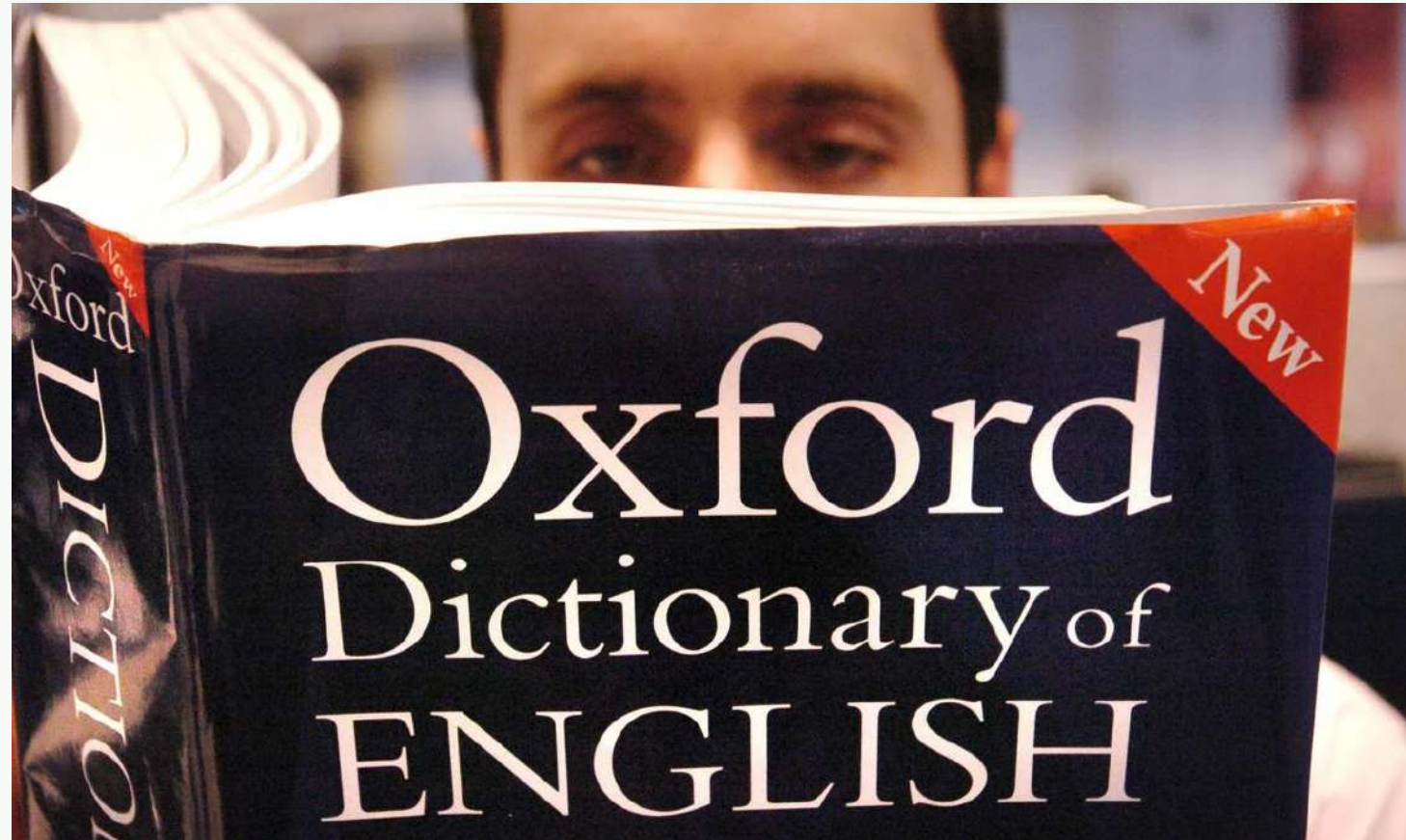


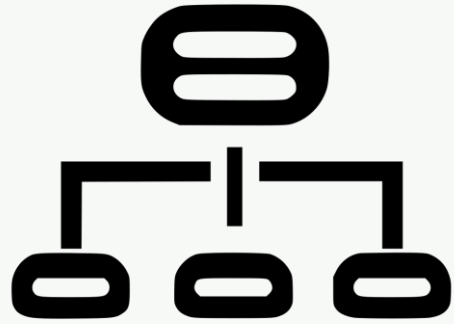
NEOLOGISMS

Module I. Lecture 5

Plan

1. Definition
2. Classification of neologisms
3. Changes in pronunciation





Types of Neologisms

- Definition of neologisms.
- Three main types: semantic, transnomination, and terminological.

Neologisms can develop in three main ways: a lexical unit existing in the language can change its meaning to denote a new object or phenomenon. In such cases we have semantic neologisms, e.g. the word «umbrella» developed the meanings: «авиационное прикрытие», «политическое прикрытие». A new lexical unit can develop in the language to denote an object or phenomenon which already has some lexical unit to denote it. In such cases we have transnomination, e.g. the word «slum» was first substituted by the word «ghetto» then by the word-group «inner town».

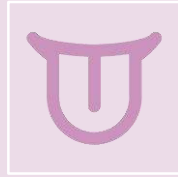
A new lexical unit can be introduced to denote a new object or phenomenon. In this case we have «a proper neologism», many of them are cases of new terminology. Here we can point out several semantic groups when we analyze the group of neologisms connected with computerization, and here we can mention words

- a) to denote different types of computers, e.g. PC, super-computer, multi-user, neuro-computer / analogue of a human brain/;
- b) to denote parts of computers, e.g. hardware, software, monitor, screen, data, vapor ware / experimental samples of computers for exhibition, not for production/;
- c) to denote computer languages, e.g. BASIC, Algol FORTRAN etc;
- d) to denote notions connected with work on computers, e.g. computer-man, computerization, computerize, to troubleshoot, to blitz out / to ruin data in a computer's

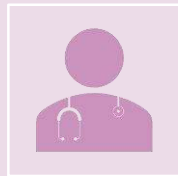
Examples of Neologisms



Computer terminology: PC, super-computer, telecommute.



Linguistics: machine translation, interlingual.



Medicine: telemonitory unit.

Neologisms in Everyday Life

- Examples from daily life: starter, hipster, bumbag.
- Classification by spheres: food, clothing, footwear, bags.



Classification by Formation Methods



Phonological, morphological,
phraseological.



Strong neologisms: rah-rah,
perestroika.

EXAMPLES OF MORPHOLOGICAL NEOLOGISMS

Compound words: free-fall,
Ameringlish, tycoonography.



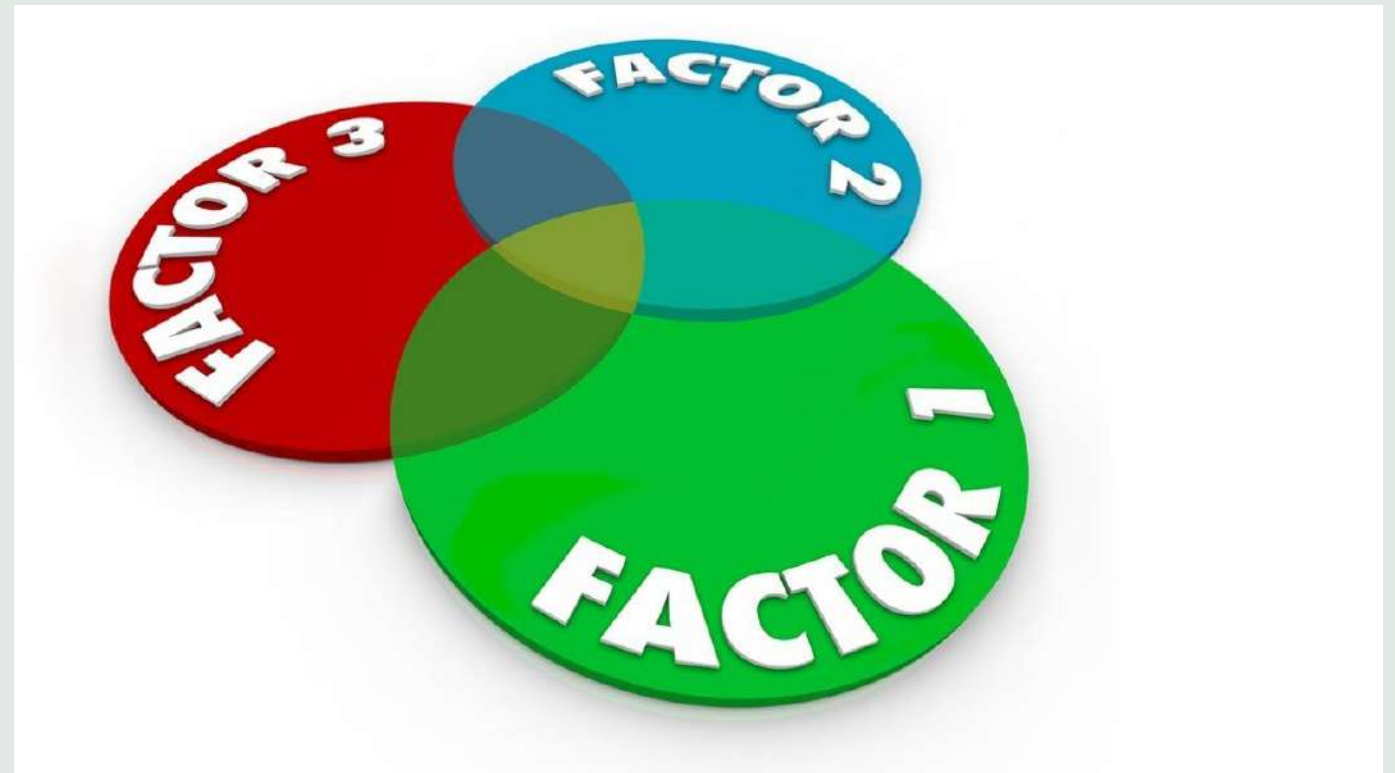
Abbreviations and Analogy- Based Neologisms

Abbreviations:
resto, teen, HIV.

Analogy-based
neologisms:
snowmobile,
danceaholic.

Overview of Pronunciation Changes

Influence of American
English and other factors.



Specific Pronunciation Changes



Vowel changes: shortening, lengthening, drawling.



Consonant changes: glotalization, intrusive /r/, vocalization.

There are the following changes in pronouncing vowels:

- a) shortening of long vowels, especially at the end of the word and before voiceless consonants, e.g. see, keep;
- b) lengthening of short vowels before voiced consonants, e.g. big, good, come, jam etc. In such adjectives which end in /d/ lengthening of the vowel is observed all over England, e.g. bad, sad, glad, mad etc.
- c) drawling of stressed syllables and clipping of unstressed syllables.
- d) In unstressed syllables / / is pronounced instead of / i /, e.g. /b `ko:z/, /`evid ns/ etc.
- e) In the words consisting of three or more syllables there is a tendency to have two main stresses, e.g. /`nes `s ri/, /`int `restin/.
- f) The diphthong /ou/ is pronounced / u/, e.g. home /h um/, go /g u/.
- g) the diphthong / u / is pronounced /o:/, e.g. sure /sho:/.

**Vowels can
also change
under the
influence of
consonants:**

a) after fricatives and consonants /n/ and /m/ /ju:/ is pronounced as /u:/, e.g. resume, music, news, enthusiasm.

b) before fricatives and combinations of fricatives with consonants «a» is pronounced as / /, e.g. dance, answer, class, fast.

A top-down view of a desk with a white wooden surface. In the top left corner, there is a small bouquet of green leaves and yellow flowers. To the right of the flowers is a green ballpoint pen with a white eraser tip. Below the pen is a pair of black-rimmed glasses. In the center of the desk is an open spiral-bound notebook with lined pages. The left page of the notebook has the words "Thank You For Your Attention" written in a black, cursive script. The right page is blank.

Thank You
For Your
Attention