

*Some Reflections on the Semantic Changes
of Neos Creativity*

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Abstract

Various semantic innovations and expansions have been tackled as factors and sources of neos. A variety of internal (linguistic) and external (extra-linguistic) motives and motifs leads to the appearance of new terms causing such changes in the political language. Some statesmen are productive in introducing new terms and creative in manipulating expressions and meanings.

New words are nonces that get metaphorical expansion for quadrilateral motivations resting on extra meaning innovation, new terms at the semantic expansions to be honed as neos. In tracing the phases of the semantic processes of neos and hulks, lexical and semantic changes might be of widening or narrowing of referential meaning; or of ameliorating or pejorating the expression force power. Bleaching of the existed word meanings might be prestigious or for a linguistic need.

As a lexical phenomenon, neos pass through four phases to be recognised and linguistically established. The phases, being of multi-dimensional facets, might be tabulated into: the creation of unstable **protogism**, of idiosyncratic diffused **neolexia**, of neos and pseudo-neos **staielogicity**, and of neos neologistic documentation being the last stage and a condition to deem a **neo** as an entity.

Neos might rise up out of hapaxes being a rare or weird adhoc words by an imaginative speaker, metaphors that entail extension in the word meaning providing L-users with a rich source of valuable expressions to convey their ideas efficiently, retronyms being an extension of an old word to distinguish it from a new one, and nonces accidental purpose to solve an immediate problem.

The sketch of analysis would be interpreted into three stages: the axiomatic, the procedure and the valuation of data. To prove the thesis of the study, an eclectic model is adopted. The analysis of the data has been done in regard with the four phases for a new-built word to be incorporated into

lexicons. The MLA Style for Humanities of citation will be endorsed, in-texts and for works cited.

Key words: Neologisms, semantic change, metaphorical expansion, phases, x-phemisims

1. Introductory Points

Political language is affected by different linguistic and extra-linguistic factors leading to the (dis)appearance of terms. New words are nonces that get metaphorical expansion that rest on extra meaning inno-

1

vation, new terms at the semantic expansions to be honed as neos. L-users evaluate, adopt and generalise innovations over the speech community shifting the meaning of words to fit new conditions to be diffused into the system (Booij 260). Intrinsically, a radical shift might occur in using a word or its meaning(s) to facilitate interaction, or to fit new conditions as "some are newer or more 'posh' than others" (Finch 145). Metaphorical extension is one of these shifts; "some new idea is depicted in terms of something more familiar" (Saeed 15).

Metaphorical extension of vocabulary leads to semantic innovation of neos and extra expanding of their iconic reference which requires fresh terminology instantiated in the modern system of language. Political, social, demographic and economic changes condition the society and the language(s) it uses (Westbrook 17, Jeffries 200). Political and economic forces are generally viewed as "the chef determiners for providing the framework for terminological activities as well as the means for their realisation" (Rey 50).

Political language is rich with neologisms that refer to the international global politics and new political structures. It has a touch on the newspapers.

Skillful and suitable use of language is a source of power to transmit or understand unspoken messages that lie behind the spoken threats.

Through x-phemisms: euphemism (sweet talking), dysphemism (offensive talking), and orthophemism (straight talking), we are commanded and cajoled by politics to adopt substitutions for words. Hence, politicians substitute violence words of war, for example, with less hard ones metaphorically.

Language has to furnish itself in a hurry by using new words, or

2

extending new usages or meanings for old words. Otherwise, a limitation in language limits the developments of concepts leading to misinterpretation. Language makes the new word when it feels the need.

2. Sources of Neologisms

Neos might rise up out of four kinds of words: hapaxes, metaphors, retronyms, and nonces.

2.1 Hapax

The term is the shortened form of *hapax legomenon*. It is of a Greek origin means 'something said only once.' It is formed by an appropriate process and *occurs merely once* in a text, document, or corpus of a language especially in the literature (Carstairs-McCarthy 96).

A hapax could be "a rare word... or some weird ad-hoc invention [created] by an imaginative speaker... in poetry or advertisements" (Wisniewski 54). These words would introduce a change in the socio-cultural environment of the audiences.

Hapaxes might be rejected being rare and mentioned only once. Rarity weakens their testimony as it is difficult to decipher them, as in:

(1) Ø → **flother** N.= snowflake

Essentially, it does not matter if these words are familiar or not: they represent the rate of new coined words in a language. Recent theoretical studies on morphological productivity see the number of hapaxes as an indicator of productivity (Spenser and Zwicky 185); identifying the productivity of neologisms (Plag 56).

Neos should be distinguished from hapaxes. The former might appear more than once in the corpus; whereas the latter are simply "old or even obsolete words, used only once and then forgotten" (Štekauer and Lieber 431). A hapax embodies the creation phase only: it might not be re-used.

3

2.2 Metaphor

Metaphor (the transference) is a basic phenomenon occurs during the whole range of language activity mainly in everyday life (Lakoff and Johnson 454). It is a *productive* means of creating/producing an array of new senses. Katamba infers that "Figurative language is... another source of lexical terms" (124). It applies "concrete images to convey something abstract, helping to communicate what is hard to explain" (Knowles and Moon 4), as in using:

(2) **Gog and Magog** /gog ən meigog/ N. (a threat) = the Middle East.

It is a semantic shift; a *lexical creativity*, used *metaphorically* to abstractise any threatening danger. Its original meaning, **the Psalm 83 war against Israel**, is documented. However, the metaphorical meaning is not. It usually coincides with danger; the subject of increasingly excited evangelical frantic, especially in America; "In the 70s and 80s, Gog and Magog was meant to be Russia. Ronald Reagan seems to have believed that" (theguardian.co.uk). Today, it is used by Bush to describe the supposed danger he expected from the Middle East.

All languages rely heavily on metaphor to make sense of abstract ideas being a mechanism of (over)extension of an imagined similarity, not congruity. Metaphor refers to a name shift based on similarity by understanding one concept in terms of another through reconstruction of its patterns. Metaphors and metaphorical extensions from pre-existing words are used to fit new concepts, situations, devices or inventions (Al- Mahdawi 222). These *extension(s) in the meaning* suggesting connection between the new and the original sense (Booij 225). Out of metaphoric extension, there is an anti-neologism (James 8), such as:

(3) **desert** N.+ **storm** N.→ **Desert Storm** N.= 'Gulf War'

4

It identifies the code name of the Gulf War (1990-1991). It has extended into Desert Storm Records, Desert Storm Operation (video games 1991), Desert Storm Conflict (video games 2002, 2003).

(4) **Merkel** N.+ **Sarkozy** N.→ **Merkozy** N.= 'a duo between Germany and France'

It identifies the political alliance between these two countries represented *metaphorically* by their prime ministers; Merkel and Sarkozy, in 2011. This neo is a *personification* of the united position of Germany and France during the 21st century European sovereign debt crisis. It has sometimes surfaced in the press reflecting it as a real duo.

The French and German leader- now dubbed '**Merkozy**'- exchange glances and smiles when asked if they were confident Berlusconi would come up with reforms, prompting a gale of laughter from journalists.

Monday 24 October 2011 by Tom Kington
www.theguardian.co.uk

Though metaphor is unpredictable, it is comprehensible extension of meaning based on parable and compatible notionalty. Being iconic,

metaphors are built on mutually distributed concepts of exclusive familiarity. If both meanings of the word are used, it means the semantic shift from literal to the metaphorical meaning does not cause confusion. Hence, "such expressions become fossilized and their metaphorical quality is no longer apparent to speakers... the new expression's metaphorical nature remains clear" (Saeed 15), as in:

(5) **bright** Adj.→ **bright** N. = brilliant, lively+ various kinds of non-religious and non- superstitious people (Parker 6)

Meaning which is completely replaced with its metaphorical one is called a *dead metaphor*. It is no longer thought of as a metaphor being prominent and familiar acquiring the literal meaning of the word, such as:

5

(6) **board** N.→ **board** N.= plank+ people with important or official roles.

Metaphor helps expand language's capacity for expression and eases producing neos through (re)lexicalisation of words reflecting changes of the internal and external organisation of language. It creates mental and physical world and renders ideological and intelligible interpretation relying on its aptness.

Kitty infers that metaphor is a kind of deception which is widely used in political language providing politicians with a rich source of valuable lexis to convey their ideas efficiently (qtd. in Al-Hadithi 23). Likewise, Richardson deduces that metaphor makes some terms understandable as when politicians describe war as "business, politics and freedom" (67).

In essence, *universal metaphors* are based on common experiences. Hence, they are easily understood by language learners. Examples:

(7) **banana** N.+ **skin** N.→ **banana skin** N.= 'accident causes a fall'

It is used *euphemistically*. British political pundits have talked about *banana skin* that means 'a political misadventure that causes a politician to metaphorically skid and suffer a humiliating fall' " (Katamba 124).

(8) Politics N.+ suicide N.→ Politicide N. = 'loss of power in politics due to campaign promises'

It is used for a gradual but a "systematic attempt to cause the annihilation of an independent political and social entity" (OED); "a loss of power in politics due to campaign promises" (Diana 29). It refers also to "describing an action which irreparably damages a person's own political career" (OED). It denotes the killing of groups of people who are targeted not because of shared ethnic or communal traits, but because of "their hierarchical position or political opposition to the regime and dominant groups" (wikipedia.com). Bribe-taking and philandery are forms of politicide (www.alphadictionary.com).

6

Ten years later, with the peace process in ruins, Kimmerling released his controversial *Politicide: Ariel Sharon's War against the Palestinians*.

Tuesday 26 June 2007 by Lawrence Joffe
www.theguardian.com

On the contrary, *cultural metaphors* are more difficult for learners to grasp being based on attitudes and worldviews that might exist on one culture and not on the other.

(9) im-+ Boris+ -able→ imborisable N.= 'unlikely work by politicians'

It denotes unlikely behaviour of politicians. 'Mission Imborisable' is given as a title to the video that Boris Johnson, the Mayor of London, came upon stage at Monday night's ConHome rally, October 9, 2012, analogously with the film 'Mission Impossible'. It refers to 'an unlikely achievement by Boris Johnson' (Westbrook 21-22). It is not expanded nor documented in official

dictionaries, but it might be around as a piece of political shorthand to the foreseeable future.

2.3 Retronym

Retronym comes originally from the Latin *retro* 'behind', and the Greek *onym* 'name.' It is included in several dictionaries by the 1990s. The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language, for instance, introduces a precise definition of it as a new term: a word/phrase, *created from an existing word* to distinguish the original word from another which is more recent such as a product, phenomenon or technological development.

Languages' rapid evolution makes sense to have retronyms which arise when some old terms become outdated, not specific, or simply wrong (M. McMahon 1-2). A retronym is generally diffused, accepted, and then dated being coined due to a certain purpose; differentiation of

7

two words. Hence, its chance in being infiltrated into language as a neologism is apparent. mainly because it is an extension of an old word, such as e-democracy that is differentiated from democracy:

(10) electronic Adj.+ **democracy** N.→ **E-democracy** N.= 'a form'

It is a government form used in 1994, and started in UK in 2004. It is the utilisation of electronic communication technologies in enhancing practices within a democratic republic or representative democracy. The process is a political development in its infancy, and the subject of much debate and activity within government, civic-oriented groups and societies around the world (Parker 10). It is also called 'internet democracy.' It encompasses social, economic and cultural conditions that enable the free and equal practice of political self-determination. It is not dated.

It's now time to get a bit more daring with **e-democracy**.

Thursday 29 November 2007 by Michael Cross

www.theguardian.com

(11) **security** N.+ **bureaucrat** N.→ **securocrat** N.= 'a government functionary concerned with security'

It refers to the military or police officer who has the power to influence government policy, especially in South Africa in the 1980s. It is defined and documented in the OED in September 2011.

The **securocrats** have been sceptical about the IRA giving up the gun.

Wednesday 9 October 2002 by Roy Greenslade
www.theguardian.co.uk

2.4 Nonce

OED, Encyclopedia Britannica Online and Merriam-Webster define a nonce as a word created through coining and used for a special occasion satisfying a specific *accidental purpose* that needs sometimes to *recur*.

It has appeared in 1880-1885 as a misdivision of the phrase *then anes*

8

'the one purpose' and is coined to *solve an immediate problem* of communication that exists momentarily with no intention to be remembered for future use nor to be institutionalised as a part of the norm (Bauer 38). It occurs only once. Allen Read has wondered if the nonce is said again, "should it be called a deuce word?" (qtd. in Redfern 232).

Although Redfern sees hapaxes as true nonces being used only once (232), they differ in the reason behind their creation. A hapax is connected with imagination while a nonce solves an immediate problem. Though it is not found in any dictionary, it is not a nonword. It is lucid since its meaning is clear as in:

(12) **atmosphere** N.+ **fear** N.→ **atmosFear** N.= 'fear of attacks'

It refers to nervousness about pollution and possible attacks on our air, water and food in the aftermath of September 11, 2001. A futurist named Faith Popcorn coined and used it once (www.visualthesaurus.com/cm).

A nonce is often created as a part of pop culture and advertising campaign and coined spontaneously for the occasion. Its formation is sometimes seen as fully representative of the system of word-formation defining 'possible words' (Štekauer and Lieber 363).

Nonce formation is in between actual and possible words: once attested having had physical reality. They are possible, but they do not exist as part of the lexicon which reveals the usual understanding of the notion of actual words, as in:

(13) flood N.+ puddle N. → fluddle N. = 'a water spillage'

It is used to fill a gap in the discourse, as no suitable word expresses this idea to refer to "something bigger than a puddle but smaller than a flood" (Aziza 15). It is described as a nonce by David Crystal in his Cambridge Encyclopedia of the English Language 1995 (132). Actually, it has diffused in some writings in 2012 hereafter.

9

Their existence is maximally short-termed occurring for a limited amount of time. Yet, "Nonce can be the first stage in a longer life-span of word but need not be- and mostly it is also the last stage" (Štekauer and Lieber 365). If the need recurs, nonce words easily enter regular use as neos starting themselves in language, spread mainly by the mass media, win acceptance on various occasions then enter a dictionary (Sequeira 7).

3. Phases of Neologisms

Existing words generally get metaphorical conception to be extended, over extended, then to be innovated and used in language. The new word

has to pass through phases to be a lexical entry, as shown in figure (1), which is innovated by the researcher as follows:



Figure (1) Phases of Neologisms

If such words are created but not diffused, not accepted, or not dated, they will be a paleologism; an unsuccessful *protologism* → (∅). Hapaxes and nonces above represent the creation phase. They are often said once for poetic needs or for a purpose, respectively, without the intention to be said again, as in (13) *atmosFear*.



The semantic extension is pursued by extra semantic extension: innovation and extra abstraction. Some are extended, others are extra extended. L-users do not use the new entity widely except in specific situations. It is not widely spread nor accepted. This might formulate *neolexia* idiosyncratically:



10

(14) *Eastwood* N.+ *-ing* → *Eastwooding* V.= 'arguing'

It *euphemistically* denotes a phenomenon of carrying on an imaginary conversation with an inanimate object made known by the American actor, Clint Eastwood. He spoke to an invisible Obama in an empty chair at the 2012 Republican National Convention for about eight minutes, talking about Obama's policies pretending that he received insulting responses. It refers to the questioning and/or berating with a person symbolised by a chair. Internet has responded with this new term.

The *staielogism* portrays the linguistically endorsement phase depending on usual distribution factors. The entity has to be known through usages in contexts which provide clues for lexical meaning.



(15) **death** N.+ **knock** N.→ **Death Knock** N.= 'seeking an interview'

It refers to the act of a reporter seeking an interview in the house of someone recently bereaved/dead. Also known a **door stepping**, for an assignment in which a reporter calls at the home of a bereaved relative or friend when gathering information about a death. Some broadcasters use it for an unheralded phone interview.

*"The **death knock**- how a journalist coped with journalists on the doorstep"*

Wednesday 21 July 2010 by Roy Greenslade
www.theguardian.com

Finally, when these entities are used, they can invoke a status of real **neologisms** as they might be used in different situations. Rey finds it necessary to have it "reflected in lexicographical datings and documentations... [to] provide the criteria for the acceptability of neologisms in a community" (70-71). Its diffusion and adoption entail its documentation

11

in dictionaries as an entry in the repertoire of language mosaic.



(16) **de-** + **select** V.→ **deselect** V.= 'not chosen' = 'dismiss'

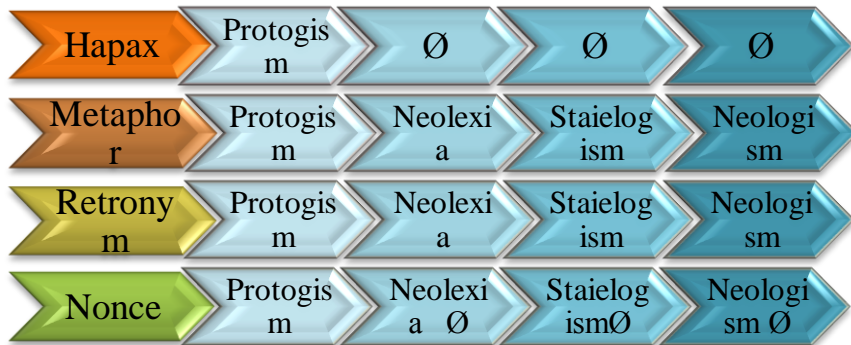
It is coined *euphemistically* for 'dismiss' and used in British for a local branch of a political party, reject an existing MP as a candidate in a forth-

coming election; as if being dismissed (Tulloch 204). In OED, it refers to "turning off a selected feature on a list of options on a computer menu."

Conservatives should have no compunction about **deselecting** rebel MPs who persistently vote against the Government, the conference was told yesterday.

Saturday 09 October 1993 by Patricia Wynn Davies
www.independent.co.uk

The researcher clarifies these phases with the sources of neos in



figure

(2):

Figure (2) Sources of Neologisms

4. Lexical and Semantic Change

It is axiomatic that the meaning of a word is reflected in suitable contexts. Lexical growth is indicated by an influx of new words being the chief index of change. April McMahan depicts semantic change as a *lexical creativity* being the formation of new words out of language's

12

own resources by morphological processes (174).

In need of expressions for new objects/concepts, L-users coin a new word or borrow one or even extend the meaning of an existing word to enriching vocabulary (Booij 256). Old words can be re-used in new ways through metaphorical extension of meaning; widening, narrowing,

amelioration, pejoration (Campbell 258, Baugh and Cable 306), or bleaching. The researcher schematises these types of change in figure (3):

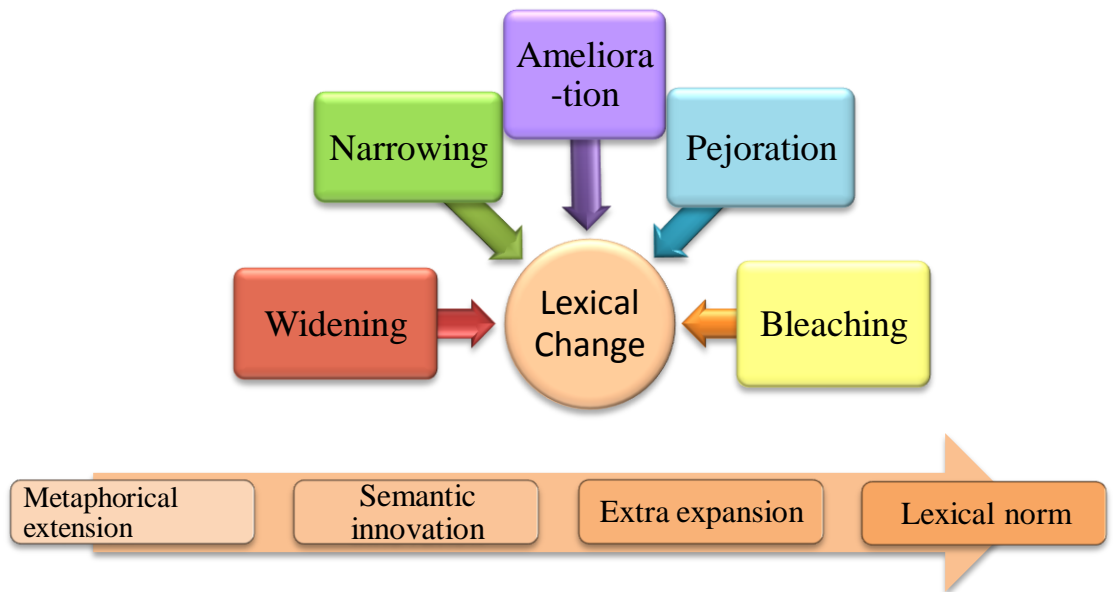


Figure (3) Types of Lexical Change

This extension leads to semantic innovation and extra expansion of the metaphor's iconic nature. When the innovated word is accepted and used by L-users on different occasions, it will be evidence for a change to be a *lexical norm* (Booij 257). The current work is devoted to neos as a constituent part of the modern English vocabulary.

4.1 Semantic Widening

Other names are *generalisation*, *broadening*, and *extension*. Thus, the word can be used in more texts than were appropriate for it before the change (Campbell 256). The range of meanings of a word *increases* acquiring a broader meaning associated with the original one; "it means

13

everything it used to mean and more" (Fromkin et al. 508).

Widening may result in either more homonyms or more polysemies: the former have unrelated meanings, while the latter are more distinct being a

pre-existing form having multiple meanings all related by extension. Semantic widening is a neological feature of innovation referring to the alterations words undergo over time, for instance:

(17) **Ali Baba** N. 'a story character' → **Ali Baba** N. > **widening**

It is a *semantic shift* used *metaphorically* as a war term for various meanings. It is originally documented, and refers to the hero of the folk tale "Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves" from the *Arabian Nights* (OED). The innovated meanings by widening are not documented yet. The entity has been widely retold and performed in media being one of the Gulf War terms referring to 'theft, offenses, insurgents, invasion troops, foreign troops who invaded others, and Iraqi civilians due to the connotations of the word by its users'. One of these usages is to describe individuals suspected of a variety of offenses related to *theft and looting*. As in:

Describing his capture, he said: "When the British soldier first caught me, he hit me in the eye... . They said '**Ali Baba**' [which] means that you steal."

Thursday 4 May 2006 by Jeevan Vasagar
www.theguardian.co.uk

4.2 Semantic Narrowing

Semantic *narrowing*, *specialisation*, or *restriction* means that the range of meanings associated with the word-forms might be more restricted and specialised (Katamba 121). Word connotative associations could be *reduced* from its earlier one and used "in fewer contexts than it could before the change" (Campbell 257), as in the neological expression: (18) **Baghdad** N.+ **boys** N. → **Baghdad Boys** N./ **Boys of Baghdad**= 'reporters' > narrowing= 'CNN reporters during the Gulf War 1991'

14

It is used *metaphorically* to stand for news reporters in the Gulf War (1991) to refer to three reporters who cover the events during the war from

Washington CNN: Former CNN correspondents Bernard Shaw, (late) John Holliman and Peter Arnett. They were the only journalists provided live reports from Baghdad as war erupted (cnn.com).

4.3 Amelioration

Words have undergone amelioration when a more *positive* meaning prevails. The change of meaning is emotionally stimulated in the direction towards a *more positive value* in the users' minds of the language (Stockwell and Minkova 156). In essence, it is related to the attitude of L-users as the word meaning improves or gets elevated, coming to signify a more favourable thing than it originally referred to as in **terribly** and **awfully** which are ameliorated into **very** (A. McMahon 179). Also:

(19) **clean** Adj.+ **bombing** N → **cleanbombing** N. > **amelioration** = 'Bombing pinpointing target'

It is a *euphemistic* term, used to elevate bombing. It is one of the vocabularies of Gulf War, 'bombing with pinpoint accuracy' (Algeo, 66.4). Algeo describes it in his studies in American Speech as pinpointing the target without great damage to lessen violence of war.

4.4 Pejoration

It is also known as *deterioration* or *degeneration*. Regarding L-users' attitude, a word develops a *negative sense* of disapproval when the its meaning worsens or degenerates coming to represent less favourable thing than before when a negative evaluation in the minds of L-users has become attached to it (Campbell 261). Words are replaced by soft phrases using euphemistic expressions.

Agreeing with Hughes (1988), April McMahon relates pejoration to "social prejudice" (179), in avoiding taboos, as in:

15

(20) **Bush** N.+ **-ism** → **Bushisms** N.= 'unusual language use' > **pejoration**

A *euphemistic* term describes linguistic errors. Bushisms are unconventional words, phrases, pronunciations, malapropisms and semantic or linguistic errors in the public speaking of George Bush. It has become part of popular folklore and is the basis of a number of websites and published books which is used to caricature Bush.

Some words show totally opposite meanings, possibly because of changes in society and the way of living as in:

(21) **Bush** N. → **Bushilla** N.= 'Bush's arguments' > **pejoration**= 'lying'

It is an appellation which is used *euphemistically* to describe lying. The proper noun is semantically shifted into a phenomenon of lying and deception since none of Bush's original arguments for going to war in Iraq have held true. It is diffused among politicians and journalists, but it is not yet accepted, probably because it's non-patterned form of coining.

4.5 Semantic Bleaching

Aitchison sees bleaching as a "semantic reduction or 'desemanti-cisation' ...'weakening of meaning' " (115), that refers to the *reduction* or *loss* of meaning in a word when the word's original meaning "eroded away and generalized by heavy usage" (Stockwell and Minkova 157). The new word may come into language and supplant the old. It may be created using internal resources of the language, or imported from other languages. If a word's meaning is so vague to get any specific meaning anymore, it might have undergone bleaching as in the following example:

(22) **curb** N. 'chain on a horse's jaws' → **curb** Adj. > **bleaching** 'control movement > control feeling'

5. Conclusion

Politicians are productive in coining enormous amount of new words, expressions, terms, and meanings; and creative in enriching lang-

uages. They produce neos by renaming war stratagems. Reinvention is one of the central intellectual functions and legacies of modern politics. Hence, war terms mask violence by using euphemistic words. The political situations that affect the birth of new words.

The progression of the newly-born words into the linguistic system, as parallel or linear to synonymous, could be via innovating some metaphorical extensions and rest, if ever, on semantic expansion. Neos out of semantic extension receive acceptance faster than innovated through word formation processes.

If neos are innovated by some prominent person in a more prestigious way and felt to be necessary, they would survive. The influence of politicians can be measured by the fact that many of their neos would be acceptable to lexicographers, who are rather conservative in their outlook. The new entity has to pass through four developmental stages to be a lexical entry.

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تأملات في التغيرات الدلالية المؤولة إلى استحداث المفردات

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المستخلص

شكلت أساليب متنوعة للاستحداث الدلالي وطرائق انتشار المستحدثات مؤنلاً للمستحدثات اللغوية وقد تصدت الدراسة إلى الدوافع اللغوية وغير اللغوية لاستحداث المفردات والتي وسمت بمرمتها تحولات جرت في لغة السياسة سيما وان للكثير من السياسيين باع في ابتداء سيل من المفردات اللغوية أو في تغيير مآلات جملة من هذه التعابير لأسباب متباينة. ويتم بناء المفردة وتوسيع ملامتها الدلالية على إيجاد مفردة جديدة تجد لها أفاقاً مجازية نصية متجددة ليُفسرَ ازواها الكثير من الألفاظ القديمة والتعابير المألوفة. وعند تتبع مسارات الاستحداث وماهيتها يظهر جليا بأن المستحدثات قد تتأى عن توسع في معانٍ محددة أو تضيق لها أو تهذيب لبعضها أو تشذيب لغيرها خدمةً لأساليب التعبير أو للصيغ الدلالية المعتمدة. وكظاهرة لغوية فان المستحدثات كمدخل معجمية تمر بأربع مراحل تتمثل في: مرحلة الإنشاء غير المستقرة، ومرحلة الانسواء اللغوي ونكوص المفردة، ومرحلة التعريف والانتشار المحدود في النصوص الصحافية، وأخيراً مرحلة التقبل والتدوين فيما يدون من أثيل اللفظ. واستند الباحث في تحديد روافد استحداث المفردات إلى وسائل استنباطية، مستعارة، أو مركبة. للمجتزئة منها والمشتقة نصيب في الاستحداث ضمن القوانين اللغوية المتاحة. أرست هذه الدراسة أساسيات التحليل عند تداول ظاهرة المستحدثات اللغوية النظرية منها والطرائقية وبالتالي الأسس التقييمية في محاولتها لإثبات فرضية البحث حيث تكون مناسك استحداث المفردات لغوية أو أدبية لتمتد في مجازها وتشارك مع غيرها من المفردات في مدلولاتها أو قد تُستحدث لتميزها عن نظيراتها في استخدامات لغوية أو تعبيرية محددة. وجرى الاستعانة بأنماط انتقائية لتحليل المفردات وفق لمرحل إنسانها وتطورها وتقبلها في المعاجم اللغوية.

About the author:

Jinan Abdul Razzaq Abdul Azeez. Graduated from College of Arts-University of Baghdad. Assigned as teacher of English in a secondary school in. Joined a number of In-service Rehabilitation Courses in English and computing. Participated in many Scientific Performance Fairs. Obtained MA degree in Linguistics- Semantics from College of Education for Humanities-University of Anbar.

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