

LEXICOGRAMMATICAL ANALYSIS OF NEOLOGISMS WITH A FOCUS ON FOOD-RELATED LEXICON

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ABSTRACT

The current discourse expounds on the phenomenon of a rising lexicon in the English language, which has been observed to have emerged in response to significant occurrences in spheres of social, political, economic, scientific, and technological advancements. The persistent advancements in technology and science, coupled with the ongoing growth of cultural, spiritual, and domestic domains of society, can serve as a formidable impetus for the consistent augmentation of the English lexicon. This paper endeavors to critically analyze seminal literature pertaining to the topic of neology, neologisms, and their associated word-formation types as a linguistic phenomenon.

Keywords: neologisms, lexical, collocations, expressions, new notions.

INTRODUCTION

The Macmillan Dictionary suggests that certain recently coined terms have a temporary nature and are closely linked to cultural or technical concepts that lose relevance over time. Many individuals remain committed to the same ideals or beliefs over time, often because these ideas have become ingrained and essential parts of societal norms.¹ Undoubtedly, the proliferation of novel lexemes can be attributed to significant metamorphoses in societal dynamics, economic paradigms, global affairs, intercultural exchanges, and computer-mediated correspondence. Modern advancements in the domains of science and technology are requiring the introduction of novel lexemes to describe innovative ideas, concepts, and notions.

As a result, the lexicon of contemporary English language is consistently expanding through the use of neologisms.

Neologisms refer to newly coined words, collocations, or expressions that, although frequently used in daily communication, are not yet fully integrated into the language. As such, newly developed linguistic constructs serve as an indication of the progressive transformation inherent to all living languages, English included. Over time, individuals generate lexical items to articulate novel concepts or ideas that were previously conveyed through alternative terms or introduce entirely new vocabulary that may not have previously existed.

DATA AND METHODOLOGY

This article seeks to undertake an analysis of the diverse lexicon of neologisms, word combinations, and contemporary concepts and notions within the realm of culinary arts and its associated disciplines. Moreover, this study examines blending as a generative method of word formation, serving as the primary means of neologism creation within the culinary domain. The objective is to substantiate the significant role of this process in contemporary English lexicology.

¹ Maxwell, K. (2006). How are new words born? Retrieved 06 June 2006 from <http://www.macmillandictionaries.com/MEDMagazine/April2006/37-New-Word.htm>

According to experts in the field of linguistics, specifically Enikeyeva, Levytskyi, and Sheludko, it is acknowledged that neologisms in the English language are predominantly formed based upon certain principles.

- 1) Derivation – the most widely-used type of English word-formation (applet, monogamish, unfriend);
- 2) Clipping (hubby for husband, fave for favourite);
- 3) Compounding (fiddlestick, claptrap);
- 4) Conversion or zero-derivation (instagram – to instagram, google – to google);
- 5) Eponymy (wellington, boycott, sandwich);
- 6) Abbreviation (LOL, OMG, OMOV);
- 7) Loanwords (tycoon, sushi);
- 8) Onomatopoeia (plow, barf, bang);
- 9) Reduplication (Willy-nilly);
- 10) Blending (staycation, infotainment) (AW; MWLD; OED; UD; WS)²

The article's methodology necessitates the utilization of the following

Linguistic methods: 1) structural (for establishing the morphemic structure and derivational potential of recently-coined lexical units in culinary and related spheres as well as examining blending as a productive type of modern English word-formation);

2) semantic (for figuring out lexical meanings of culinary-related lexicon under investigation);

3) systematisation and classification (for grouping of food-related coinages into particular categories according to the sphere of their usage).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

It is widely acknowledged within academic circles that the acts of consuming food and engaging in conversation are inherent to the human experience. In accordance with established factual observations, all individuals exhibiting robust physical and mental attributes engage in the activities of nourishment and communication. Moreover, as a collective entity, any given societal or communal assemblage partakes in these same fundamental actions. Both language and food are culturally contingent and exhibit variability in accordance with various factors, including but not limited to gender, age, situational context, and lifestyle.

Consequently, the terminology of "culinary linguistics" has surfaced to depict the correlation between language and cuisine as worldwide concepts of humankind. The aforementioned tendencies have led to the popularization of numerous newly coined and pre-existing language collocations that feature **the noun "food"**. Examples of such collocations include "food baby", "food ball", "food bank", "food borne", "food box", "food canal", "food chain", "food chopper", "food color", "food conversation", "food cycle", "food desert", "food fight", "food fish", "food forest", "food futurist", "food gatherer", "food grain", "food insecurity", "food dog", "food miles", "food pantry", "food press", "food processor", "food pyramid", "food security", "food swamp", "food stuff", "food truck", "food tube", and "food unit". Additionally, there are also collocations that describe ambient food, functional food, pharma food, slow food, and white food.

² Cannon, G. (2009). Blends in English word formation. Linguistics

The term "culinary" encompasses a broad range of concepts within the culinary arts, including culinary centrality, culinary competition, culinary delight, culinary excellence, culinary history, culinary purposes, culinary herbs, culinary traditions, culinary skills, and culinary use. This **adjective** is commonly employed within academic discourse to describe various elements related to the preparation and consumption of food. The term "cooking" can be used as an **adjective** to describe various activities and objects related to food preparation. These include cooking dinner, utilizing a cooking facility, preparing and cooking food, utilizing cooking fuel, maintaining a cooking garden, engaging in cooking housework, utilizing cooking oil, employing a cooking method, using a cooking pot, executing a cooking process, utilizing a cooking skillet, utilizing cooking spray, measuring cooking time, utilizing cooking utensils, and preparing cooking vegetables.

The derivative term GASTRO, as defined by the Oxford English Dictionary (OED), Longman Exams Dictionary (LET), and Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English (LDCE), serves as a fundamental component. This term is employed in numerous word formations including gastronome, gastronomist, gastrObrand, gastronaut, gastrOpub, gastrOworld, and gastrOsexual.

The components or fundamental building blocks can be referred to as elements in a scientific context. Furthermore, it is apparent that there is a notable rise in the utilization of derivational morphology for the creation of new lexemes pertaining to the term "FOOD". Examples of lexemes derived from the aforementioned word include, but are not limited to, "foodie", "foodoir", "foodinger", "foodless", and "foodlessness". This shift towards the implementation of derivational processes for lexical expansion is supported by authoritative sources such as the Merriam-Webster's Learner's Dictionary, the Oxford English Dictionary, the Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English, and the Webster's Dictionary.

CONCLUSIONS

It is apparent that the English language is undergoing rapid evolution, prompting the need for dictionaries to be updated on a monthly basis in order to stay current. The topic of neology is a subject of much debate in modern linguistics due to the incessant proliferation of novel lexical expressions across various social domains. Lexicographers tasked with the compilation of dictionaries of new words may find significant value in the identification and documentation of recent coinages within the domains of food, culinary art, and associated fields. Such an undertaking presents a formidable challenge worthy of attention and investment. The present-day English language exhibits a noteworthy neological potential in different domains such as IT, business, culture, science, technology, and tourism, thereby capturing the attention of scholars in the fields of English neology, lexicology, and lexicography.

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