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# INTRODUCTION

Nowadays new phenomena are constantly emerging. With the globalization of the world, every day we can find new words or word-combinations while reading a book or articles. The study of scientific directions for neologisms has revealed a large number of different interpretations and classifications of modern vocabulary [Розен 2000: 31; Crystal 2003: 29; Behera 2013: 25]. Neologisms can be introduced into the English language because of the progress of modern science and technology, political struggle, changes in social habits, economic development [Заботкина 1990: 41], which leads to the coinage of new words.

The study of scientific directions for neology has revealed a large number of different interpretations and classifications of new vocabulary of modern English. The problem of neologisms in the English language is researched by
numerous linguists and philologists, such as A.A. Kharkovska [Харьковская 1991: 19–24]; Y.A.Zatsnyi [Зацний 2002: 75–79]; H.B. Antrushyna [Антрушина 1999: 69]. Researchers have investigated such characteristics of neologisms: their productivity [Мостовий 1998: 172; Суська 2006: 211–226], peculiarities and types [Newmark 1988: 84-150; Crystal 2003: 36], how they are proceeded in the language [Розен 2000: 75; Behera 2013: 25]. Neologisms can be found in different types of media discourse. Linguists have analyzed discourse in general and mass communication [Шевченко 2005: 127; Karasik 2000: 5–20; Kozhemiakyn 2010: 13–21], its type, in particular, media discourse in the aspect of its distinctive features and functions [Желтухина 2007: 27–40; Хорошун 2014: 65–71], its types [Renkema 2004: 61–69; Dominik 2013: 496; Crowston 2009: 45] and a notion feedback [Hattie 2007: 81–112; Hardavella 2017: 330].

The term neologism was borrowed from French neologism and it was firstly used in English in 1772 [Crystal 2003: 27]. A lot of new words are not registered in dictionaries and they are colloquial for the time being. Having consulted a dictionary we have found that the word neologism was itself a brand-new coinage at the beginning of the 19th century, when English speakers first borrowed it from the French nèologisme. Its roots, however, are quite old. Neologism comes from Greek “neos” (meaning "new") and “logos” (meaning "word") [Merriam-Webster].

We have the same opinion with Jaroslav Peprnik, who claims that “a neologism is a new word or sense of a word” [Peprník 2006: 76]. When a word or a phrase is no longer “new,” it is no longer a neologism. Neologisms may take decades to become “old” [Панова 1984: 121]. We think that neologisms are predominantly a matter of creativity and fashion and that is why they are to be found in online news [Crystal 2003: 35]. In spite of numerous studies of neologisms, there has not lately been any research devoted to classification of neologisms characterizing people, their actions and condition, some social phenomena in feedbacks of online English news. This reveals **the topicality** of our work.

The **aim** of our research is distinguishing the types of neologisms in feedbacks of online English news.To achieve this purpose we have to solve the following **tasks:**

* to determine the basic theoretical conceptions of the neologism;
* to analyze Internet discourse as a type of media discourse;
* to define the classifications and ways of formation of neologisms;
* to single out and classify neologisms in feedbacks to different online news.

**The object** of this research is neologisms in English internet discourse.

**The subject** is types of neologisms in feedbacks of online English news.

**The material** of the research is constituted by 31 BBC and 42 Guardian news articles.

**The methods** of this research are presupposed by the tasks and the aim of our research: descriptive method is used for selection and classification of units, heuristic method to find out the theoretical information about the concept neologism, contextual method to analyze neologisms denoting different phenomena in feedbacks to online Internet articles.

**The novelty** of this master paper lies in classifying neologisms according to the denoted phenomena: social media communication, people, their actions and condition, social phenomena, and innovation of technology, which we have found out in feedbacks to English news articles. We have defined those phenomena into various groups: Internet users, professions, modern tendencies, dependence on phone, imposition, activities in social media, condition of a person and novelty of technology.

The theoretical value of the research is defined by its contribution to lexicology (making classifications of neologisms according to the denoted phenomena), media discourse (demonstrating how particular neologisms can underscore different phenomena in the media text).

**The practical value**: the theme of this qualification paper can be used in Lexicology (sections “Word formation”, “Historical Development of English Vocabulary”: Neologisms, “General Characteristics of English Vocabulary”), Stylistics, Discourse Analysis and also as a topic for discussion for students of Language Universities.

**The discussion** of the work was conducted at 2 conferences: “Polylogue of Cultures: Educational and Cultural Aspects” (Chernihiv Shevchenko State Pedagogical University, 9 April 2019), “Innovation in Education: Modern Approaches to the Professional Development of Foreign Language Teachers” (Nizhyn Gogol State University, 27-28 September 2019).

The **publication** includes the following contribution: "The use of neologisms to characterize people in feedbacks to online English news" [Holiak 2019: 45–51].

The **structure** of our master paper includes introduction, 2 chapters with conclusions, general conclusions, bibliography and resume.

In the **Introduction** the topicality, the aim and the tasks, the object, the subject, the materials, the methods, the theoretical and practical value and novelty of the research are determined.

**Chapter I** “Theoretical foundation of neologism in feedbacks of online English news” considers the notion of neologisms, the development of the phenomenon, its classifications in English and peculiarities of Internet discourse as one of the types of media discourse, the concept feedback.

**Chapter II** “Typology of neologisms in feedbacks of online English news” represents classification of neologisms according to phenomena they denote: social media communication, people, their actions and condition, social phenomena, innovation of technology and word formation: compounding, blending, acronym, abbreviations and contraction.

In the **General conclusions** the results of the investigation are summed up.

The Bibliography of the work comprises a list of 48 theoretical sources, 10 dictionaries and 73 Internet articles.

# CHAPTER 1. THEORETICAL FOUNDATION OF NEOLOGISMS IN

# FEEDBACKS OF ONLIME ENGLISH NEWS

The interest to neology problem is increasing due to the important role of new expressions which appear as a mirror of language development, and it reflects the language adaptation to changes under the influence of the conditions of its operation [Arnold 1989: 136].

It should be noted that the notion neologism does not have a clear delimitation. In this chapter we will focus on the definition of neologism, its formation and types, on discourse, as a source for the usage of neologisms and on such notion as feedback and its peculiarities.

## 1.1. Theoretical approach to the notion of neologisms

The 16th century was the period of the great course in literature called “Renaissance”. Any new period was followed by introduction of new words that denote new things and phenomena [Зацний 2002: 75].

Different scholars understand different notions by the term “neologism” like the process of creating completely new words, giving new meanings for existing words, adding new suffixes, prefixes or through abbreviation and acronym [Заботкина 1990: 62]. With the achievements of science and improvements of technology, political campaign, changes in human habits, economic growth a lot of neologisms appear in language [Crystal 2003: 21].

Neologisms are helpful in defining old ideas or new things, inventions, which have adopted on a new cultural context. New words are being invented or introduced all the time [Розен 2000: 34]. For example: *Brexiteer, economatheist, smober, gender dysphoria, cyberchondriac, askhole*, etc.

1.1.1.The pecularities of the concept neologism**.** The words which were recently introduced in any language are called “neologisms”. When referring to its origin, neologism derived from two words, “neos and logos”, what is meant as a “speech, utterance” [Ramsden 1992: 140].

 According to Ukrainian professor M.I. Mostovy “in order to determine the notion of neologisms there are no definite standards” [Мостовий 1998: 174].

In contradiction to Mostovy, the Dutch linguist M. Janssen claims that there are five criteria to determine a neologism:

* psychological – “a neologism is a word that is taken as new by the community of people”;
* lexicographic – “a neologism can even be a word that does not emerge in the dictionary”;
* exclusive definition – “a neologism does not have to appear in a pre-determined withdrawal lexicon”;
* diachronic definition – “a neologism can be any word that comes in a recent common text, and it was not included earlier in the language”;
* reference corpora definition – “a neologism is a word, which appears in a text that was recently published, and does not occur in an determined referential corpus of the language” [Мостовий 1998: 176].

 The lexicographic criterion is also used by O.S. Akhmanova who differentiates two types of neologisms. The first definition runs that a neologism is a word that is used to define a new object which was never used earlier or denotes a new notion”, the second indicates that a neologism is a new word or expression that has not gained citizenship’s rights in the language and is taken as a specific or a substandard style of speech” [Akhmanova 1972: 263].

The same criterion can be observed in the definition of Russian professor V.I. Zabotkina who conveys that new words are “units that occur in a language after particular time limits accepted as initial”. This definition is the broadest and all new directions and tendencies in the area of lexicology and semantics can be added to the category of neologism [Заботкина 1990:34].

The professor M.I. Mostovy claims also about lexicographic criterion: “neologism is a linguistic unit that is used to determine a new notion”. He does not expand the characteristics of new words, but shows the main thing of neologism that is represented in indicating new objects and different phenomena [Мостовий 1998: 256].

Diachronic criterion can be find in J. Algeo’s definition, he defines neologisms as new-coined words or new meanings of an well-known words that are regularly being introduced into a language, often in order to name a new notion [Algeo 1980: 264]. This criterion is also represented by Jaroslav Peprnik who claims that "a neologism is a new word or meaning of a word" [Peprník 2006: 75]. J. Peprník points out that a word is language specific, there can be a one-word term, for example, for the same notion there will be a counterpart in Latin and term consisting of two or three words in English [Peprník 2006: 76].

We will follow V.N. Yartseva who has a wide definition. She defines neologisms as words, word combinations or collocations that were introduced into a language in a definite period in a speech or that were used earlier in a text or communication [Yartseva 2002: 279]. This approach seems to be more profound as it takes into account not only the fact of the appearance of a new word form, but also the changes of its internal and external organization [Yartseva 2002: 279].

The main point in all these definitions is that the word or its sense is new and the significance is that the word has to be supported, ignored or forgotten by the society.

Some scholars consider that the word can’t be called a neologism if it is it older than 25 years [Розен 2000: 41; Ивлева 1986: 121]. Opinions vary and perhaps cultural acceptance is more important than time in this regard [Ramsden 1992: 102].

To sum it up, there are five criteria to determine the notion neologism by Janssen: psychological, exclusive, lexicological, reference corpora and diachronic. According to those criteria, eight definitions represented by different scholars were described. The common is that neologism can be a new word or existing lexical units with a new meaning, but differ in the periods when it appeared.

1.1.2. Formation of neologisms.The current state and role of English is of great interest because English has become the language of international business and communication. Moreover, it has a great impact on other world languages. Mostly neologisms emerge especially with the help of word building – composition, conversion, derivation, - rather than through borrowing. However, the existence of borrowing neologisms is obvious.

Therefore, neologisms in modern English are created primarily through their own resources, which distinguish English from other languages.

One of the most common ways to form new words is compounding (composition), that is, the process of composing new words using words which already live in the language [Plag 2003: 71]. All types of compounding are presented in neologisms: *Obamaamania* (a term expressing national obsession with President Obama), *skinhead*, *redhot*, etc [Bauer 1983: 145]. A lot of words can have another meaning from their components. And, as a rule, the stress falls on the first word in compounds: *greenhouse* is a place where plants are growing [Bauer 1983: 145].

Compounds are represented in two groups: endocentric and exocentric.

* The term "endocentric" refers to a compound which is formed by a head that expresses the main meaning of the compound, and a modifier whose role is to limit the meaning. For example, in compound *homepage*, the *page* is the head and second component is a modifier, means the first page of a website that often has links to other pages on that website. Endocentric compounds have usually the same part of language as their head, as in the example [Bauer 1983: 146];
* Exocentric compounds are described as hyponyms of unexpressed semantic head, and it is often not possible to guess the meaning from their constituent parts [Plag 2003: 74]. The compound *blue-collar* may serve as an example; it does not mean a collar or a blue thing. In this type of compound, the part of speech is lexically defined, ignoring the class of the parts. For example, a *must-have* is not a verb, it is a noun. The following example shows that both endocentric and exocentric compounds are related to the syntactic or semantic headedness [Bauer 1983: 146].

One more way of word formation is affixation that requires adding affixes to form new words. Affixation has always been one of the most efficient ways of creating neologisms [Елисеева 2003: 78].

This process is divided into two subgroups: prefixation (adding prefixes) and suffixation (adding suffix).

* Prefixation means the process of adding a prefix to the word base [Bauer 1983: 136];
* Suffixation means the process of adding a derived suffix to the base of the

word to build a new word. There are such derivational suffixes: adjective from noun: -*al,* verb from adjective: *-ize, a*djective from verb: *-able,* noun from adjective: *-ness,* verb from noun: *-fy,* noun from verb: *-ance* [Bauer 1983: 136].

The number of neologisms formed by affixation is expanding every day. There are some examples of neologisms which are formed by affixation: *preschooler* (a 5-6 years old child who is not going to school now) and *quarkonics* (studies of quark). But such affixes as *multi-, mini-, macro- , intra-, -nik*, *-phobia-* and others are also very productive [Plag 2003: 78].

There is such word formation as conversion or as it is called "zero derivation". It means the process in which the original form is changed into another form without change in writing or pronunciation. As a result of it, infectious morphemes disappear during development of language [Bauer 1983: 141].

 Another group that represents word formation is called blends or blendings. The process involves composing new words, combining two existing words and their meanings [Bauer 1983: 148]. Blendings are the result of the deliberate creation of words by combining improper fragments of several words, called "splinters" [Adams 1987: 190].

There are four main types of blends creation:

1) the beginning of one words is linked together with the end of another word, e.g. *phone* *+ snubbing* is *phubbing*;

2) the beginning of two words are connected together, e.g. *stage-phoning* is *stage + phoning*;

3) Two words are combined around a common succession of sounds, e.g. *cellfish* is a blend of *cellphone* and *selfish*;

4) Multiple sounds are combined from two component words, for the most part keeping the order of sounds, e.g. *phubbing* is a blend of *phone* and *snubbing* [Arnold 1989: 159].

Next way of forming neologisms is shortening where the last part of a word is dropped to form a shorter word with the same meaning. In English, shortenings may be present in written and spoken forms [Bauer 1983: 148]. The term “shortening” is quite wide as such ways of forming new words like clipping, abbreviation, and acronym are considered to be types of shortenings.

Shortenings are made in two different ways.

* The first is to form a new word out of the original word. This type is called clipping. Clipping shows different degrees of semantic disconnection from their full form. Such words can lost their beginning, e.g. a *phone* is formed from a *telephone*, etc. [Arnold 1989: 164]. A famous work “Change and English Word-Formation” by G. Cannon represents that this type of word formation presents 4.6 % and actually exceeds abbreviations [Cannon 1987: 123].
* Clipping is widely used in spoken English and among young people and in many cases becomes the main source of neologisms, e.g. *psyched* for physical education [Plag 2003: 83].

Abbreviations and acronyms are the most widespread types of neologisms [Adams 1987: 63]. Their appearance in language defines by several factors, such as the spread of computer technology all over the world. Internet is the main source of abbreviations, that’s why their usage is limited to informal writing [Adams 1987: 63]. Some of the latest abbreviations and acronyms are: *TTYL* (talk to you later), *TBH* (to be honest).

Acronyms are a group of words created in the same way as initialism, but we pronounce them as the whole word [Arnold 1989: 129].So *TBH* is initialism, but *TTYL* is an abbreviation. It should be noted that acronyms and clipping are not word formation processes. They are formal changes made to save the sayings [Adams 1987: 126].

Abbreviation is a reduction of a word or the whole phrase, but it is especially applicable to contractions such as *FB* for Facebook [Arnold 1989: 130].

There are such types of abbreviations which are kind of society slang [Ramsden 1992: 127]: initialism, contraction, acronym, shortening.

1. Initialism is made from the first letters of word combinations, but every letter is pronounced individually, e.g. *TBH* (to be honest);
2. Acronym is built from the first letters of a group of words. We pronounce it as the whole word, e.g. *TTYL* (Talk to you later);
3. A shortening is an abbreviation with the reduced beginning or ending of the word, e.g. *FB* (Facebook);
4. Contractions are abbreviations in which we letters that stand in the middle of a word are omitted, e.g. *Govt* (government) [Ramsden 1992:127].

To sum it up, there are such word formations in English with their types: compounding, affixation (prefixation, suffixation), blending and shortening (clipping, abbreviation, and acronym). The most popular is blending, where two existing words and their meanings are joined together, but compounding is also of great importance, because we form new words taking into consideration those words that are already used by people.

1.1.3. The classification of neologisms**.** There is no only one way to classify neologisms. There are a lot of various classifications by different scientists which are connected with different aspects of neologism.

There are four standards according to which neologisms are classified:

1. Neologisms are analyzed according to the functions:

Innumerable neologisms can be divided into referential or expressive.

Referential neologisms are used to fill the blank in a specific area. They are designed to solve communication difficulties, e.g. *main dump* (to clear out a computer's memory).

Expressive neologisms are used to suggest new forms of word, e.g. *break-up concierge* (a company who helps people after they finished relations) [Arnold 1989: 156].

1. According to the coinage processes there are such types of neologisms:
* New words and word combinations that derived from old words, but have a new meaning, e.g. *killer* (adj, very forceful);
* New created words and expressions which are created to characterize new ideas and things, e.g. *411* (the latest gossip information);
* Borrowed words, e.g. *Mao-tai*, *haman* [Adams 1987: 80].
1. Neologisms are defined due to the formation.

Due to the form neologisms have such structures: shortenings (initialisms, clippings, acronyms), phrases, compounds, derivations (prefixes and suffixes). Semantic neologisms include three types of processes: narrowing or expanding, or changing the meaning, e.g. *feedback*, *drop-down*;

* Neologisms that are lent are real borrowings and loan translations, e.g. *perestroika* [Adams 1987: 81].

Neologisms are classified according to the way of creation:

1. phonological neologisms are formed from separate sounds, e.g. *zizz*, *to whee* [Розен 2000: 78];
2. borrowings are strong neologisms that are characterized by a phonetic division, that is not typical of English, as well as the unusual morphological distribution and absence of motivation, e.g. *anti-roman* (from French) [Розен 2000: 65];
3. morphological neologisms are created by patterns that exist in the linguistic system, and by morphemes (such derivative processes as, compounding, conversion, affixation, cutting, lexicalization) [Заботкина 1990: 54].
4. According to the sources, where neologisms are from, they are scientific words or phrases that are used to define new findings or notions [Заботкина 1990: 54], e.g. *IW*, *Cyberstalking*, *Hyperloop*, *Wii*.

LA Haham defines neologisms depending on their semantic and structural features [Arnold 1989: 56]:

1. A word where all is new: the form and its meaning.

2. Only form is new, but the meaning is already known.

3. On the contrary the meaning is new here, but the form existed before [Arnold 1989: 56].

In the book ,,A practical course in English lexicology” by J. Buranov and A. Muminov neologisms are classified into:

1) root words (e.g. *zebra* – a place with street crossing with black and white lines);

2) derived words (e.g. *collaborationist* is that person in engaged territory who works with the enemy);

3) compound (e.g. *microfilm* is a reader) [Buranov 1990: 103].

The types of neologisms can differ due to the field they occur in. P.Newmark suggests twelve kinds of neologisms. There are:

 A) Lexical units that exist, but with new meanings:

1. Words are individual significant elements of a language that are used together with others (or can be alone) to build a sentence [Lexico Dictionary], e.g. *Brexit, edgelord, smombie.*
2. Collocation is the usual combination of a word with another word or words with a periodicity greater than random [Lexico Dictionary], e.g. *status quo, clues, inquiry.*

B) New forms:

1. New coinages

It's a known fact that there is no such notion as a brand new word; a word can be phonaesthetic or sunaesthetic, if it does not originate from different morphemes [Newmark 1995: 146]. Phonemes and sounds are phonaesthetic and they have some meaning. However, the etymology of noun words, such as dialect words, is unknown and can’t be associated with meaningful sounds [Newmark 1988: 146]. The main coinages are trade or brand names (*Bistro, Ajax, Bacardi*), and they are usually handed over unless the product is sold in a TL culture with a different name; or functional and generic term will replace the proper name if the trade name does not have a cultural or identity meaning [Newmark 1988: 146].

2. Derived words

The majority of neologisms are words derived by analogy from ancient Greek and Latin morphemes, usually with suffixes such as *-ismo, -ismus* adapted in the language, e.g. *television* – Fernsehen, *televideo* – is an version of video with different senses (recorder, cassette) [Newmark 1988: 146].

3. Abbreviations

Abbreviations is a type of pseudo-neologisms, but is not used so widely in English, than in French and German, e.g. *FB, ASAP, TTYL, IDK*. The use of abbreviation - a kind of slang - comes and goes in waves, though it is never completely absent [Crystal 2003: 163]. There are quite evident reasons to use abbreviations: the desire for linguistic economy - the same motivation which makes us criticizes someone who uses two words where one will be better [Newmark 1988: 147].

4. Collocations

Collocation is an element of the system in the vocabulary of language. It can be horizontal or syntagmatic and have a general structure; or paradigmatic or vertical: words belong to the same sphere, which can replace each other [Lewis 2000: 203]. Collocation is composed of two or three lexical (another name is full, descriptive) words, which can be combined with functional words, e.g. *a breast ironing*, *slut shaming* [Newmark 1988: 147].

5. Eponyms

According to P. Newmark eponym, is a word originated from its own name (includes toponyms) - is an area of growth of the language of Romance and more modest in the media [Newmark 1988: 147]. Generalized eponyms such as *Parkinson's Law* (work, staff, etc.) spread to fill the time, space, etc., e.g. *Murphy's Law or Soda* (if something is incorrect, it will have to be meaningful) [Newmark 1988: 148].

6. Phrasal words

New phrase words are limited to English’s capability when verbs are transformed into nouns, e.g. *thermal cut-out*, *laid-back*, *thermal cut-out* [Newmark 1988: 148].

7. Transferred words (new and old referents)

The words that are just transferred retain only one meaning from their nationality; the meaning of these words are affected by their context [Bhagavan 2013: 29]. They refer to everyday, concepts, and they have the power of the media, and may be common in different languages, whether they are cultural and should be given functionally descriptive equivalent of a less complex TL audience [Bhagavan 2013: 30]. Recently imported clothes or foodstuffs, e.g. *Cagoule, Sari*, cultural detection, e.g. *Kungfu* are transferred together with a generic term and the specific details depending on readers and settings [Newmark 1988: 148].

 8. Acronyms (new and old referents) are becoming the most widespread feature of all non-literary texts, the reasons for it may be shortness or sonority, and often give an unnatural prestige to disrupt people to learn what the letters mean [Newmark 1988: 149]. In science, letters are periodically linked and become internationalisms, e.g. *laser, maser* [Newmark 1988: 149].

9. Pseudo-neologisms

In pseudo-neologisms a common word that stands for a concrete word [Newmark 1988: 149]. Abbreviations is one of the types of pseudo-neologisms, e.g. *ASAP* (as soon as possible) [Bhagavan 2013: 30].

10. Internationalism

Internationalism is a borrowed word that takes place in different languages having identical or a similar meaning and its origin. The pronunciation and the spelling are similar, so in different languages it can be obvious. With the improving of innovation a lot of internationalisms are emerging. There are a couple of internationalisms that were borrowed from English to India, e.g. *pajamas, sari and khaki* [Newmark 1988: 150].

To sum it up, according to Buranov, neologisms can be classified into root words, derived words and a compound. There are different standards with their types according to which we can define neologisms: functions (referential and expressive), coinage processes (new and borrowed words), formation (semantic and borrowed neologisms), and sources (scientific). Newmark represents such types of neologisms: new coinages, derived words, acronyms, collocations, abbreviations, phrasal words, eponyms, transferred words, internationalisms and pseudo-neologisms.

## 1.2. Discourse as a source for the usage of neologisms

Neologisms are frequently used in various types of media discourse. Newspapers are one of the media which plays an essential role in building and dissemination neologisms by using new words in different articles. The written or spoken discourse is directed mostly to the readership or listening/viewing audience. In other words, media discourse is a public, industrial, on-record form of interaction [Fairclough1995: 123]. Actually, the language of the mass media today can be seen as the unity of standard and expression [Teun 2007*:* 216].

B. Hamuddin claims that discourse is a multiple and mammoth-like explanation [Hamuddin 2015: 89]. Many previous studies have referred to the term discourse as very indefinite since its introduction into modern science and various broad interpretations of discourse [Hamuddin 2015: 91].

Foucault identifies discourse as the ways of presenting knowledge with some social usages, the forms of personalism and power relations that exist in such knowledge and the relationship between them [Weedon 1997: 107].

Discourses are more than ways of thinking and gaining meaning. They present the "nature" of the body, aware and unconscious mind, and an expressive life of the subjects they are trying to regulate [Weedon 1997: 105]. Discourse is the sphere of distribution of qualitative units- a complex phenomenon, which is the subject not only of linguistics, but also of philosophy, sociology, psychology, semiotics, ethnography and communication theory [Шевченко 2005: 21].

Discourse is the organization and reproduction of parts of language above and below sentences. These are parts of language that may be larger or smaller than one sentence, but the added sense is outside the sentence [Matthews 2005: 256].

So, there are such characteristics of the discourse:

* Interest in the properties of the "natural" language by real language users (in place of studying abstract systems and assumed examples) [Teun 2007: 68];
* Learning larger units than some separate words and sentences, and new ones basic units of analysis: texts, conversations, discourses, speech acts or sociable events [Teun 2007: 68];
* Spreading to non-verbal (semiotic, multimodal, visible) aspects of interplay and communication: gestures, images, film, the Internet and multimedia [Teun 2007: 69];
* Focusing on dynamic (social) – cognitive or interactional movements and strategies [Teun 2007: 69];
* Studying the functions (social, cultural, situational and cognitive) of contexts of language use [Teun 2007: 69];
* Analysis of a considerable number of phenomena of grammar of text and language usage: contact, anaphora, subjects, macrostructures, language acts, interplays, iindications, manners, argument, rhetoric, mental models and other aspects of text and discourse [Teun 2007: 69].

Discourse can be divided into various types according to the audience it is targeted at and topics that are characterized. The following types of discourse topics are allocated: political, administrative, lawful, military, pedagogical, spiritual, medical, business, advertising, sports, scientific [Karasik 2000: 5].

To recapitulate, discourse is actually produced text that depends on speakers or readers. It also concerns the structure of speech, the use of language, dialect, particular expressions in a community and represents some characteristics.

1.2.1. Media discourse as a part of a discourse**.** Every day we communicate with other people, listen to a radio or watch TV. We deal with discourse, which is a quite new study and it has already get wide popularity among scholars. Media discourse concerns the usage of language by mass media.

Nowadays, the most popular type of discourse is media or, as it can be called, media discourse. The media play a principal role in informing the public about the changes in the world, especially in areas where audiences have no direct knowledge [Happer 2013: 87]. Professor Dobrosklonska considers media discourse as a complex of processes of linguistic activity in mass communication in all variety and multiplicity of their interactions [Добросклонская 2005: 21].

Media discourse is an interplay that occurs through a broadcast program, either spoken or written, where the discourse is focused on a non-present reader, listener or viewer. As the media discourse is produced, we need to consider how it was done both in the literal sense of what presents it and at the ideological level [Желтухина 2007: 29]. It also can have a rich possibility for newly created word and word combinations; moreover, it represents the basic layer of speech, which is the main mean of communication - oral speech. It should be noted that the lexical material of verbal speech consists of elements belonging to numerous types [Dominik 2013: 125].

I.A. Kozhemyakin identifies two approaches to defining media discourse:

* The first approach argues that media discourse is a verbal-mental activity special to the media information space only. This approach helps to differ it from other types of discourse, such as political, spiritual, scientific, etc., based on discourse criterions such as language use and the communicative sphere of its implementation [Кожемякин 2010: 14];
* The second approach claims media discourse is referred to any type of discourse that is made in the media space and manufactured by the media [Кожемякин 2010: 14].

Types of media discourse are newspaper, magazine, radio, television, Internet/ computer. They differ according to the channel and rhythm [Потапенко 2009: 11].

M.R. Zheltuhina defines distinctive features of media discourse that include:

* group correlation (the author shares the opinions of his group);
* publicity (concentration on mass addressee);
* “disens” orientation (creating conflict and then discussing it);
* staging and mass orientation (affect multiple groups at once) [Желтухина 2007: 27–40].

The media discourse considers the condition of society and positive or negative changes in a definite period of its development. Selecting a language unit, grammatical form or structure addresses displays their individual language preferences and habits. Moreover, it expresses language skills of particular classes and social groups [Суська 2006: 211].

Distinctive features and functions of media discourse:

The similar features are:

1. The collective author means that the same piece of information is prepared by a large number of people [Кожемякин 2010: 20];
2. Heterogeneous audience indicates that it is different in terms of age, gender, social status, education and other activities [Кожемякин 2010: 20].

The different features of media discourse are:

1. The newspaper and the magazine discourse differ from other types of discourse in print channel;
2. The newspaper and the magazine discourse differ in rhythm;
3. Newspapers published on daily basis, magazines published on weekly or monthly basis;
4. The radio discourse is based on an auditive channel;
5. The television discourse is based on the combination of auditive and visual

channels;

1. The Internet or computer discourse is based on the connection between print auditive and visual channels [Кожемякин 2010: 20].

Media discourse performs some functions in discourse:

 1. to make public opinion,

1. to notify the audience,
2. to bring up,
3. to manipulate,
4. to publicize,
5. to advertise,
6. to amuse [Хорошун 2014: 65–71].

The main functions are to manipulate and to inform. This list of functions is not intended to be exhaustive, only extensive. Different functions are predominant only in such genre subgroups: dominant functions of the news are to inform, to advertise, to make public opinion and to influence; the analytical media dominant functions are to evaluate, to blame and to make public opinion; the dominant function of entertaining media is to amuse [Prisyanzhnyuk 2014: 215].

To recapitulate, media discourse is one of the types of discourse, which represents different processes in mass communication in diversity to intercommunication presenting different functions in discourse. There are such types of media discourse: newspaper, magazine, radio, television, Internet/ computer. One of them, in particular, Internet discourse, is of paramount importance for our master paper.

 1.2.2. Internet discourse as a new type of media discourse**.** The history of the Internet discourse started in 1970s. Emergence of the Internet discourse could be possible only due to the appearance of the Internet [Renkema 2004: 69].

The Internet is a universal computer network that ensures a variety of information and communications tools, consisting of interrelated networks using established communication protocols [Oxford Dictionary].

Internet discourse is a special type of media discourse that allows participants to communicate through the usual communication channels for discourse in cyberspace, but for other types of media discourse it is unusual [Crowston 2009: 45]. It has reproduced new ways of communication - tweets, blogs, emails and other social media posts, as well as specific traditional media genres such as news, advertising, movies and TV. So it has combined all traditional types of communication and that’s why Internet discourse has gained worldwide popularity [Crowston 2009: 45].

The Internet discourse consists of two main types: synchronous and asynchronous:

* Synchronous type contains chat groups, instant messaging etc;
* Asynchronous type contains e-mails, discussion lists, websites [Renkema 2004:66].

Different scholars represent different genres of the Internet discourse (up to 100 genres). But the most common Internet genres are:

1. FAQs

2. News

3. Articles

4. Forums

5. Advertisements

6. Academic texts

7. Interviews [Crowston 2009: 38].

FAQ means a list of questions and answers which are relevant to a particular topic, especially those which provide basic information for website users [Karasik 2000: 12].

News is a specific type of information that was recently represented, especially about recent events [Crowston 2009: 37]. The Internet news is available in the form of video, broadcasts, articles etc.

News is received information, mainly about latest events [Crowston 2009: 37].

Article is written information included with others in different publications: newspaper, magazine, etc [Karasik 2000: 13].

A forum is a website or webpage where users can comment on different issues or topics and respond to messages from other users [Crowston 2009: 38].

Advertising is a message or advertisement in a public medium that promotes a product, service, or event or publishes a job [Добросклонская 2005: 7].

Academic text is all we can use at university, e.g. *textbooks* [Добросклонская 2005: 7].

An interview is a conversation report in which a writer or reporter asks one or more people who are looking for material [Crowston 2009: 38].

To sum it up, one of the types of media discourse is Internet discourse. Here the participants of conversation use different linguistic mechanisms to communicate thought different channels. There are only two types of Internet discourse: synchronous and asynchronous.

## 1.3. The notion “feedback”

Feedback isinformation or opinion concerning new things or products that tells if it is liked by people or not [Cambridge Dictionary].

Feedback occurs when a surrounding responds to an action or behavior. For example, 'customer feedback' is the buyers' reaction to a firm's products and policies, and 'operational feedback' is the internally generated information on a firm's performance. Response to a stimuli (such as judgment or compliment) is considered a feedback only if it brings about a change in the recipient's behavior [Ramsden 1992: 187].

There are such types of feedback:

• Informal feedback is assured on everyday basis, and most of the time it has a verbal form.

• Formal feedback is in written form.

• Formative feedback provides opportunities to receive feedback, think over and write it again [Allwood 1992:24].

Feedbacks have a specific structure according to the models.

* The “feedback sandwich”

The feedback sandwich usually starts and finishes with a positive feedback. The most critical feedback is “sandwiched”. However, in order not to lose its efficiency, this method is not used very often [Hardavella 2017:330].

* “Chronological fashion” feedback

Chronological fashion feedback focuses on displaying observations chronologically, repeating events. This is useful for short feedback sessions, but you can get lost in the long sessions [Hardavella 2017:330].

* Pendleton model

The Pendleton model was found in 1984. The aim is to create a safe environment first by emphasizing positives. It suggests what could be improved. The main thing is to use open questions and give others the opportunity to think over and reflect: “*What do you think could be done differently*?”, “*What could be further improved?*” [Hardavella 2017: 330].

In feedbacks to the article we observe living environment, brief discussion, comments of real people, current news, and modern topics. We can study modern phenomenon in language searching new words or word-combination in feedbacks. They are usually short, people do not want to waste their time and write very long messages.

To summarize, feedbacks are based on the comments of real people. Feedbacks are represented by 3 types: informal, formal, formative. There is a structure of feedbacks, which is introduced by such models: the “feedback sandwich”, “chronological fashion” and Pendleton model.

# CONCLUSIONS ON CHAPTER 1

We have come to the conclusion that neologisms are the words that are presented in the language due to the appearance of new phenomena, notions, but not all neologisms are included in the dictionary. In our work we stick to the definition, which was proposed by V.N. Yartseva. She claims that neologisms may be recently coined words, word combinations or collocations or those words which were used earlier, but with a new meaning.

New words are created in different ways: compounding, affixation, blending, shortening (its types: clipping, abbreviations and acronyms). There are different classifications proposed by linguistics and the standards according to which neologisms are classified: functions, coinage processes, formation, sources.

Neologisms are frequently used in varies types of media discourse. The appearance of Internet discourse has taken place due to revolution of electronic communication. This type of media discourse deals both with written and spoken communication and enables participants to communicate using various channels of communications for cyberspace discourse, but unusual for other types of media discourse: tweets, blogs, emails and other social media posts as well as specific traditional media genres such as news, advertising, films, and TV programmers.

Various phenomena can be described in Internet discourse: social media communication, people, their actions and condition, social phenomena, and innovation of technology. They have been chosen as a basis for analyzing neologisms.

Feedback represents usually short people’s opinion about different topics. We can find a lot of new words or word-combination in feedbacks, because people discuss modern topics or phenomena using such words, that even some of them are not registered in the dictionary yet in order to brighten English language.

# CHAPTER 2. TYPOLOGY OF NEOLOGISMS IN FEEDBACKS OF ONLINE ENGLISH NEWS

Nowadays we can find a lot of feedbacks to different articles, where people share their knowledge or thoughts concerning some issues, write something new, something that is not registered in dictionaries or those words that other people may not know and which may attract our attractions. For this reason in our master paper, we have analyzed our neologisms depending on feedbacks, which we have singled out in 73 articles.

Our main task was to find out and classify neologisms according to the phenomena they denote: expressing short and quick messages in social media, characterizing people, emotions and condition they represent, different social phenomena or innovation of technology that we currently face. Every function may be further divided into different types of neologisms, introduced by word formations.

## 2.1. Neologisms indicating social media communication

In the group about social media communication we have divided all our neologisms into those indicating short and quick messages, while communicating via social media. It is used in order to differentiate the role of 8 linguistic units, which are represented by different types of abbreviations.

To denote intercourse we have found 8 discourse markers such as *IDK* (I don’t know), *RL* (real life), *FB* (Facebook), *ASAP* (as soon as possible), *DM* (direct message), *TTYL* (talk to you later), *TBH* (to be honest), *CU* (see you) are used.

In order to tell something is unknown to someone, we use the abbreviation *IDK* that is formed of the phrase I don’t know, which is commonly used on social media and in text messages [Cambridge Dictionary]. This word doesn’t have any rules of the capitalization, it may have several meaning when you spell this word in capital letters: you shout it or underscore its effect [Oxford Learner`s Dictionary], e.g. “*How Mariah Carey’s ‘IDK her’ became pop’s shadiest power move. Must be the world's worst slow news day”* (www.theguardian.com, 13.07.2018). In this example the abbreviation *IDK* is written in capital letters in order to emphasize the disliking of that person. This phrase caused a strong reaction (*became pop’s shadiest power move*).

With aim of one may be doing or saying in real life the abbreviation *RL* is used, which means Real Life [Urban Dictionary], e.g. “*Stats for the player, ran 8.1km in a game, so much for the RL players are so fit myth”* (www.bbc.com, 21.07.2017). The abbreviation *RL* is used here to emphasize some achievements (*ran 8.1km in a game)* and the disappointment of players *(so much for the RL players, fit myth)*.

Fair opinion can be expressed by the initialism *TBH*, which means to be honest. However, most people use it to flirt with other people or find someone to cheat with [Urban Dictionary], e.g. “*I believe that Ronaldo and Messi deserve this awards, but TBH I'm not sure whether we will see them as top three in Europe again or not”* (www.bbc.com, 29.08.2019). Here it expresses honesty concerning news and it is used in informal written communication, especially in social media.

With the intention of saying social media quicker, when we are short of time, we use an abbreviation *FB*, which is the shorthand term for *Facebook*, with capital F dates from 2004 [Urban Dictionary]. The abbreviation *FB* is mostly used in nowadays communication: either oral or written messages, making the conversation informal and spoken, e.g. “*I feel rather overwhelmed by the invasion of my privacy which in turn restricts my ability to get the attention of my FB friends to what I wish to post”* (www.theguardian.com, 07.04.2019). From this example we can see that *FB* friends mean some unreal friends, which we may not to know in real life, but with whom we may share some posts (*to what I wish to post).* It is used in informal communication and it makes the saying shorter and laconic.

In order to say that something good will happen when it is realizable, the abbreviation *ASAP* is used, which means as soon as possible [Urban Dictionary], e.g. “*But if the information is available to coaches will they then ASAP change tactics to target the player”* (www.bbc.com, 21.07.2017). The abbreviation *ASAP* in this example shows coaches’ changes for improvement (*change tactics to target the player).*

When we want to say goodbye politely via text messaging, where there is an informal communication, we use the acronym *TTYL*, which means Talk to you later [Urban Dictionary]. We have noticed that this word is used only at the end of conversation, but it can be in the middle or at the end of the sentence, e.g. “*Oh, yeah, and I’m also, as a user of Uber, have found their service extremely good – the cars arrived within minutes, and the charge was amazingly cheap. I think I'll use them again, TTYL, subscribe to me, my new familiar”* (www.theguardian.com, 18.11.2014). From this example, we can see that when we are short in time, but we want to continue the conversation we use this acronym *TTYL*.

In order to send someone a private message we come across abbreviation *DM*, which means direct message from such social media as Twitter and Instagram [Cambridge Dictionary]. Usually such a message can be regarded as the fact that you are interested in your new acquaintance, and you want to establish a more trusting relationship with him/her and write in his/ her private message, e.g. “*Yeah, I have the same point with you concerning this problem, let’s slide into my DM” (*www.bbc.com, 18.08.2019). In this example, the abbreviation *DM* shows the request of the interlocutor *(let’s slide into my DM)* to write directly to him that other users do not see that message (*my DM).*

When saying goodbye at the end of the email or text message to a friend, the abbreviation *CU* is used, which is derived from a combination of the letters c and u, which means see you [Cambridge Dictionary], e.g. “*I have a friend who is a bit behind the curve technologically, he used to send me messages every day, then when he got picture messaging (until he found out how much it costs) , then he wrote to me as short as possible and always at the end CU and then he joined Facebook”* (www.theguardian.com, 19.04.2017*).* From this example we can see that the abbreviation *CU* is used here to finish (*at the end)* the message briefly *(wrote to me as short as possible)* in order to save money *(found out how much it costs)*. This abbreviation is used in a friendly manner, in an informal communication.

To recapitulate, we have singled out 8 linguistic units that help us to write messages quicker and shorter. Most of them are informal, spoken and laconic, used in a friendly manner. They all are formed by one type of word formation– abbreviation.We can use them in our everyday situations, expressing opinion about some issues or finishing the conversation in pleasant words.

## 2.2. Neologisms characterizing people

In order to describe people we have singled out 17 examples of neologisms which denote Internet users (*Twitterverse, netflixaholic, smombie, Tinderella, edgelord*), professions (*homework therapist, break up, life extensionist, data humanist*) and modern tendencies (*gender-fluid generation, birth striker, smober, cyberchondriac, gender dysphoria, askhole*).

Internet users are indicated by such neologisms: *Twitterverse, netflixaholic, smombie, Tinderella, edgelord.*

The users of social media networking are called *Twitterverse*, which is coined by combining one notional word (that is *Twitter*- social media application) and the final element of another word (*universe*) and as a result we have a blend *Twitterverse*, which means the name for the users of Twitter and the space they occupy [Urban Dictionary], e.g. “*Wow, I think PewDiePie is one of the most popular person not only in Youtube, but also in the whole Twitterverse”* (www.bbc.com, 05.08.2011). From this example we can see that the word *Twitterverse* means area where there are all users of social media Twitter (Youtube). It is used to emphasize the informal communication and it makes the saying brief.

A reliant person is named *smombie*, which is coined by combining the initial element of one word (that is *smartphone*) and the final element of another word (*zombie*) and as a result we have a blend- *smombie*, which means a person walking around unaware of his or her surroundings entirely absorbed in their smartphone and this word was voted Youth Word of the Year in Germany [Urban Dictionary], e.g. “*Smombie is the right word to call those who stare gormlessly at their iPhone for hours and you may see them everywhere, head jammed into their little virtual world, texting/tweeting/facebooking”* (www.theguardian.com, 29.04.2016). In the example *smombie* is used to emphasize those people, who are going somewhere staring at their smartphones, like zombie *(head jammed into their little virtual world, texting/tweeting/facebooking*).

Dependence on something is reflected by the neologism *netflixaholic*, which is formed with the help of blending with suffixation, which consists of a noun *Netflix* and a suffix- *aholic*, denoting a person addicted to something and it means a person that is so addicted to Netflix, they dedicate every spare moment of their free time in their life to watching random movies and/or TV shows on Netflix [Urban Dictionary], e.g. “*I do pay for a BBC TV license and I do pay a subscription to Amazon for a Fire Stick and watched two seasons of a new serial on Netflix on a pay per view basis. I'm a real netflixaholic”* (www.bbc.com, 16.09.2019). This example shows a dependent person, who spends a lot of money on Netflix (*pay for a BBC TV license and pay a subscription to Amazon*) and watching different new films or serials *(two seasons of a new serial).*

A user of social media is named *Tinderella*, which is formed by combining one notional word (mobile dating app *Tinder*) and the final element of another word (the classic fairytale *Cinderella*). After this play on words we have a blend- *Tinderella* who is an attractive person on Tinder. *Tinderella* can also refer more generally to any female Tinder user in 2013, and this word was entered on Urban Dictionary as a “really hot girl” on Tinder in October that year [Dictionary.com]. In this article there is a research between young people whether really Tinder is creating a “dating apocalypse”, and that’s true, because for someone it is even a hobby and a lot of people can find their true love, e.g. “*It's very patronising to women to suggest that they're being exploited by Tinder. Women are seen as a bit too eager for love online, they are real Tinderella”* (www.theguardian.com, 16.08.2015). Here the word *Tinderella* is used to emphasize the beauty of a girl who is looking for love (*a bit too eager for love online)* and the informal communication between people.

Internet user is represented by the neologism – *edgelord* that is coined by combining the initial element of one word (*edgy*- impatient and anxious) with the final element of another word (*shitlord*- a person who basks in the bitterness and misery of others), but together they mean someone who expresses opinions saying offensive or controversial things on social media in order to shock people and this term was used in 2015 [Urban Dictionary], e.g. “*Oh, I believe that he doesn’t contradict anti-advertising, but he is a real edgelord, he offends people writing to them not very pleasant responses and they block him”* (www.theguardian.com, 16.08.2015). In this sentence the word *edgelord* indicates a person, who writes something insulting to other users of social media (*offends*) and it leads to unpleasant conclusions (*block*).

Professions can be described by such neologism as *homework therapist, break-up concierge, and data humanist*.

A person who helps kids to solve different issues is called *homework therapist*, which means someone whose job is to help students with their schoolwork, exams and to help them deal with issues such as stress and anxiety [Cambridge Dictionary]. Having read the article about different tips how to beat stress, we have found unusual advice in student blogger shares, e.g. “*I know, that in New York, parents will do almost anything to keep their children under control, even pay hundreds of dollars an hour for homework therapist, and this specialized and individual approach may be no big deal for them”* (www.theguardian.com, 15.06.2014).Judging by this example, *homework therapist* describes a person who takes care of children (*keep their children under control*) like a nurse (*even pay hundreds of dollars an hour).*

One more profession is represented by the construction *break-up concierge*, which means a person or company whose job is helping people who ended their relationship, for example, they find a new accommodation for them and so on [Cambridge Dictionary], e.g. “*My friend had an experience in his life with this* *break-up concierge company, who helped him to restart his whole life, purchase the furniture and installations, some utility changes, it was tricky, because he had been in a relationship for a long time”* (www.theguardian.com, 23.03.2016). In this sentence the neologisms *break-up concierge* denotes a company who has a goal to help families who divorced with different issues, to change their life for better and not to be depressed, because it is difficult being together for a long time (*tricky*).

A person who deals with information is called *data humanist*, which means someone who presents information in a way that is beautiful to look at and tells a story [Cambridge Dictionary], e.g. “*Yeah, but really robots do not ask questions or practically apply knowledge – they can only do what they are programmed to do, but a human brain comes complete with much that a computer cannot deal with, e.g. change the information to look more beautiful to us, as data humanist does, unlike the robots”.* From this example we can see that the neologism *data humanist* indicates a person who tells a story better than the robot(*a computer cannot deal*), but who is specially trained for this (*they are programmed to do*).

Modern tendencies are represented by such neologisms: *gender-fluid generation, birth striker, smober, cyberchondriac, gender dysphoria, askhole, life extensionist, economatheist, Brexiteer.*

People who can’t define their genderare named *gender-fluid generation*, which means not feeling as though you are only one gender (= either male or female) [Collins Dictionary]. In this article some students like having both male and female energies and even a mix of both, in more cases boys don’t identify themselves with one gender, but many young girls also wear men’s clothes in order to be similar to them, e.g. “*Some people argue that certain characteristics are male or female so by this logic if we have characteristics that fit in both categories we are gender-fluid generation”* (www.theguardian.com, 23.03.2016). Judging by this example, our generation looks like *gender-fluid*, because nowadays there are a lot of transsexuals (*certain characteristics are male or female)* and unisexual marriage. It makes the communication more realistic spoken and clear to our society.

A person who can’t determine his/her gender is represented by the semantic construction *gender dysphoria*. It makes people feel uncomfortable identifying as the gender they were born with, and feeling uncomfortable with their body. It can often make the people going through this depressed [Urban Dictionary]. There are some services that provide the holistic treatment to the transgender patients or gender dysphoria patients, e.g. “*Specialised treatment sounds essential - what happens with a teenage person with gender dysphoria, who's got hold of medication off the internet, turns up”* (www.theguardian.com, 15.08.2017). Judging by this example, it becomes clear that there are some treatments (*specialised*)for this disease, even teenagers can’t identify their gender (*a teenage person with gender dysphoria*).This word is used here to emphasize the illness and to make the saying more short-spoken.

With the intention of characterizing a woman, the construction *birth striker* is used, but we can’t guess the meaning when we translate each word individually, it means a woman who chooses not to have children because she is concerned about the world’s population being too big [Cambridge Dictionary]. Judging from the article one man believes that his girlfriend will be a perfect wife, except she doesn’t want kids, she wants to be child-free, but her husband tries to persuade her about parenting, e.g. “*Oh, yeah…my friend… is another “birth striker”, deciding when she was about 21 that she didn’t want to have children”* (www.theguardian.com, 11.11.2018). In the example the neologism *birth striker* is used to emphasize that even in early age (*about 21*) girls refuse to have children.

In order to tell that someone is a recovering nicotine addict, the acronym *smober* is used, where there is an initial element of the word – *smoke* and suffix – *er*, and it describes a person as being quitting the habit of smoking, and it may be a verb- the act of being nicotine free and no longer smoking; like sober for an alcoholic [Urban Dictionary], e.g. “*I smoked from about ages 12-25 but I then quit – and now I am a real smober, it's taken a good 65 years from when lung cancer and smoking were first linked to get where we are now and we do see fewer smokers these days”* (www.bbc.com, 28.08.2019). The word *smober* is used in this example to show giving up a habit of smoking, even if a person has been smoking formany years *(from about ages 12-25)*, but it has a big influence on our health (*it's taken a good 65 years from when lung cancer and smoking were first linked to get where we are now).*

People who believe the Internet are reflected by the compound noun *cyberchondriac*, which consists of simple stems- *cyber* and *chondriac*, which are independently functioning words of the same part of speech-noun, but when they are connected together, they mean a person who compulsively searches the Internet for information about particular real or imagined symptoms of illness [Oxford Dictionary]. The Internet can be a hypochondriac’s worst enemy though we can find there a large amount of information about different illnesses. In most cases the symptoms will fit our diseases, but it can be deceptive, even on some medical, e.g. “*I fell into the cyberchondriac tendency for a while, part of the problem is that the 'official' or responsible sites are acting more like lawyers than doctors. Almost every symptom leads to the same EMERGENCY! CALL AMBULANCE NOW!”* (www.theguardian.com, 09.10.2013). In this sentence the neologism *cyberchondriac* indicates a person who interprets his illnesses via the internet (*sites*) and jumps to wrong conclusions (*EMERGENCY! CALL AMBULANCE NOW*).

A person who does the opposite is called *askhole* that is formed by combining one notional word – *ask* and the final element of another word – *asshole* (a person who doesn't treat other people with respect) [Urban Dictionary], and together these words form a blend – *askhole*, which means someone who continually asks for advice but never follows it [Macmillan Dictionary], e.g. “*I am glad when my friends ask me for advice and I can help them, but concerning my acquaintance, he is an askhole, he always asks question only for the sake of asking questions, without following my recommendations, he makes me feel used”* (www.theguardian.com, 03.11.2017). In the example, the neologism *askhole* presents here a person who never minds pieces of advice (*without following my recommendations*), but likes to ask them annoying others (*feel used*).

People who wish to live for a long time are called *life extensionist*. This construction means a person who wants a longer life and believes it can be accomplished by diet, nutritional supplements, lifestyle changes, etc [The Free Dictionary], e.g. “*I am so interested in extending life not even by days or weeks, but even by centuries, for that reason I am life extensionist and I keep to all recommendations: eat and sleep well, exercise, reduce stress and rely on modern medicine to be healthier and life longer”* (www.theguardian.com, 23.03.2016). In this sentence the neologism *life extensionist* indicates a person who is obsessed with the health (*extending life*) and does everything possible to be healthier (*eat and sleep well, exercise, reduce stress and rely on modern medicine*).

With the aim of characterizing a person who rejects the economy, we use the compound noun *economatheist*, where at least one of the constituents has a reduced stem and which consists of 2 stems: *economy*, which is reduced and *atheist* which are joined together and it means a person who denies or disbelieves the existence of the economy and it was used only in 2009 for the first time [Urban Dictionary]. Judging from the article, America’s booming economy is built on hollow promises and more people don’t want to believe in their words and to perceive the most obvious lies, e.g. “*I am not sure that there is an economy… May be I am an economatheist, and we are the most confidant voters in the world*” (www.theguardian.com, 02.07.2019). In this sentence, the word *economatheist* is used to express unbelief (*I am not sure that there is an economy).*

Concerning people who are connected with politics, the acronym *Brexiteer* is used, which consists of new word *Brexit* and the suffix- *eer*, which means someone who is in favour of the United Kingdom leaving the European Union [Cambridge Dictionary], e.g. “*Brexit or no Brexit and irrespective of what party they belong to, pursuit of the national interests of the peoples of the UK would require that Brexiteers come forward to the UK electorate with a full account of their foreign associations and allegiances”* (www.theguardian.com, 28.05.2019). In this sentence the neologism *Brexiteer* indicates people who have to respond to British constituency (*the UK electorate*) with full description of their contacts and loyalty (*associations and allegiances*) regardless the party.

 To recapitulate, neologisms characterizing people are represented by 17 linguistics units. The group of neologisms which underscores modern tendencies contains 9 examples and is the most numerous. Most of these illustrations are formed with the help of compounding and blending, only one example (*Brexiteer*) is formed by acronym. The group, which denotes Internet users consists of 5 examples and has only one way of word formation – blending. As for the group describing professions there are 3 linguistic units. They are used in order to represent a reliant person, belief or disappointment, anxiety, attractiveness, changes for better.

## 2.3. Neologisms expressing actions of people

We have singled out 19 examples of lexical units to define actions of people can be characterized which denote dependence on the telephone (*phubbing, stage-phoning, nomophobia, photobomb, textpectation, cellfish*), imposition (*body-shaming, mansplain, breast ironing, manspreading, offence archeology, slut shaming, manterrupting, wheit, your guess is as good as mine, flight shaming, chairdrobe*), activity in social media (*whexit and offence archeology*),

Dependence on telephone can be represented by such neologisms: *phubbing, stage-phoning, nomophobia and photobomb, textpectation, cellfish.*

Disregard for someone is represented by a word *phubbing*, which first appeared in 2012, and was formed from a blend of the noun *phone* and verb *snubbing* meaning the act of ignoring somebody while you are using your mobile phone [Macmillan Dictionary]. A lot of people snub other people by looking at their phones instead of paying attention, e.g. “*You see, I have the same case,* *my ex-friend was always phubbing, he didn’t listen to me when we were talking and it irritates me”* (www.theguardian.com, 05.08.2013). From this example we can see that it is very impolite to surf the Internet or just use the phone when you are communicating with other person, because you don’t hear all the information (*didn’t listen to me*) or it can annoy your interlocutor (*irritates me*) and you can even stop being friends (*ex-friend*). It is used here in an informal communication and makes the saying more concise.

Disrespect to other people is also reflected by the neologism *cellfish* that is coined by combining the initial element of one word (*cellphone*) and the final element of another (*selfish*) and together they form a blend – *cellfish*, which is related to an individual who talks on his or her cell phone even when doing so is rude or inconsiderate of other people [Urban Dictionary], e.g. “*I share your point of view concerning smartphone zombies, I have another experience in my life: one of my colleagues is very rude, he doesn’t understand that it is impolitely to have long talks on cell phone when we are in a cafe, at meetings, etc. He is cellfish”* (www.theguardian.com, 29.04.2016). The word *cellfish* demonstrates ill-mannered behavior to other people *(impolitely*), he doesn’t seem to notice others constantly talking on the phone. He has a disrespectful attitude towards others (very *rude*).

In the interest of amazing people, the term *stage-phoning* is used, which is formed by strong collocation, which includes words that arrange with very few other words. This phrase means the activity of talking on a mobile phone in an animated and deliberately audible manner, especially in order to impress people [Macmillan dictionary]. The article gives the confirmation of this fact – people imagine telephone conversations as exciting events, e.g. “A*nd really some individuals behave themselves as they are giving a performance, with their mobile and are stage-phoning, attracting the attention of other people. Oh…I saw it often, especially with young people”* (www.theguardian.com, 26.08.2016). In this sentence the neologism *stage-phoning* shows inspired and expressive talking on a phone (*giving a performance with their mobile*) to amaze other people who are nearby (*attracting the attention*). This phrase can be used in an informal communication.

A fear of being without something is represented by the neologism *nomophobia*, which is formed by combining the initial element of the phrase – *no mobile* with the notional word – *phobia* and as a result we have a blend- *nomophobia*, which means fear or worry at the idea of being without your mobile or unable to use it for some reasons [Cambridge Dictionary]. This term first appeared as nomophobia in the results of UK Post Office study in 2008, which contracted UK research agency to study anxiety in mobile phone users [Dictionary.com], e.g. “*I consider that one of my acquaintances has a nomophobia, he loses his temper when he has absence of a signal at his phone…. or even a low battery power, it’s strange…to my mind”* (www.theguardian.com, 05.08.2013). Judging by this example, we can see that the word *nomophobia* is used here to show smb’s phobia (*loses his temper*)about impossibility to use a phone (*absence of a signal at his phone*).

A funny activity with the phone that people do is reflected by the additive compound *photobomb* which is made up of stems: *photo* + *bomb*, they are independently functioning words of the same part of speech- noun. Here the stem *bomb* is new, because it influences the meaning of the stem –*photo*, and being linked together it became a neologism – *photobomb*. It has two meanings: it can be a noun, which denotes a photograph that is ruined in this way [Dictionary.com] and it can be a verb, that means to appear behind or in front of someone when their photograph is being taken, usually doing something silly as a joke and it was used in 2008 [Cambridge Dictionary], e.g. “*Owner of photobomb horse demands share of £2,000 selfie prize, I think that even the horse is laughing at the idea”* (www.theguardian.com, 02.02.2016). In this example the word *photobomb* is used to show that even the animal can takes photo (*selfie*), what is very surprising to it (*laughing*).

Waiting for a message is represented by the neologism *textpectation* that is formed by combining the notional word (*text*) with the final element of another word (*expectation*), and we have a blend – *textpectation*, which means the anticipation a person feels when waiting for a response to a text message [Urban Dictionary], e.g. “*I have the same point with you, really I don’t like waiting for anything too, but when I see that somebody read my message and doesn’t answer, it is a textpectation for me and it takes me out”* (www.theguardian.com, 16.08.2019). Judging by this example, the word *textpectation* represents here emotions that this person feels when he has sent a text to someone and waits for the answer to his message (*takes me out*).

Imposition of something is indicated by such neologisms as *body-shaming, mansplain, breast ironing, manspreading, offence archeology, slut shaming, manterrupting, whexit, your guess is as good as mine, flight shaming, chairdrobe.*

In order to criticize people, the compound noun *body-shaming* is used, which consists of simple stems- *body* and *shaming*, which are independently functioning words of different parts of speech – verb and noun, but together they form the term *body-shaming*, which means criticize someone for the shape, size, or appearance of their body [Cambridge Dictionary]. If someone is overweight, other people will definitely blame them, e.g. “*Yeah, I agree that in our society people are body-shaming for even the slightest drawbacks and you’ve to know how to overcome pressure, because the standards of beauty are often impossible to achieve”* (www.theguardian.com, 11.03.2016). In this sentence the neologisms *body-shaming* indicates people, who always criticize others for the defects of their look (*drawbacks*) putting enforcement on their emotions (*pressure*) though it is difficult for those people to accept the fact that they don’t look pretty.

Actions performed by men are represented by the compound verb *manspreading*, which consists of simple stems: *man* and *spreading* which are independently functioning words of different parts of speech- verb and noun, but when they are connected together, they form the term *manspreading*. OxfordDictionaries.com added this word in August 2015, describing it as the practice of a man sitting on public transport with his legs wide apart, taking up more space than he needs and preventing other people from sitting down [Oxford Dictionary], e.g. “*Oh, and I saw a manspreading in a bus, for them it is normal, but it irritates me as a woman and it’s very tight to sit near them”* (www.theguardian.com, 28.08.2015). In this example the word *manspreading* is used to show woman’s negative reaction (*irritates*) and inconvenience (*tight to sit*) towards manspreading.

Another abasement by men against women is called *mansplain*, which is a blend of *man* and *explain*, where one of the constituents has a reduced stem- *splain* and this word means to explain something to someone in a way that suggests that they are stupid; used especially when a man explains something to a woman that she already understands [Cambridge Dictionary], e.g. “*Of course, a lot of men are mansplaining, they like to explain things to women in which the woman is more of an expert because he is a man and thinks that fact makes him more of an expert by default*” (www.theguardian.com, 06.06.2014). The word *mansplaining* demonstrates that men intentionally irritate women making the last stupid(*woman is more of an expert*).

Cruelty towards women is reflected by such medium-strength collocation as *breast ironing* that means the pounding of a girl's breasts, using heated or hard objects, to try to make them stop developing [Collins Dictionary]. The article tells about global problem – *breast ironing*, which has been a counterpart of the socialization of young girls from affected communities for quite a long time, e.g. “*The practice of breast ironing as horrific as it sounds to delay ‘marriage’ is akin to mothers deliberately over feeding their children to make them unattractively overweight”* (theconversation.com, 02.03.2019). In this example the word *breast ironing* shows the demonstration of violence that takes place in our world. It is so awful as mothers who don’t want their daughters to be married (*delay ‘marriage’)*.

Offensive behavior by the women is described by fixed and highly predictable term *slut shaming* that is represented by unique collocations, which means the practice of criticizing women for acting in such a way that violates "norms" regarding sexual behavior and it was used for the first time in 2010 [Dictionary.com], e.g. “*I think unhappy women can sometimes be very promiscuous because they feel worthless not because people are shaming them and I think "slut shaming" has something to do with that”* (www.theguardian.com, 28.03.2019). Judging by this example, the term *slut shaming* shows women in a negative light concerning their sexual manners (*promiscuous*).

Negative action by men to women is reflected by the compound verb *manterrupting*, where at least one of the constituents has a reduced stem, it was a word interrupting, and we have a part of it – *terrupting* and a simple stem – *man*. On January 16th, 2016, the first Urban Dictionary added this word and defined it as a woman who is interrupted by a man while she is talking and naturally realizes the only possible reason for this could be gender discrimination [Urban Dictionary], e.g. “*Because this is about a phenomenon where men repeatedly interrupt women peers in the work place high jacking their ideas or shouting them down, hence manterrupting”* (www.theguardian.com, 15.01.2015). This example is used to show men’s impolite behavior towards women (*interrupt*) and as a result we have *manterrupting*. This word was used in meeting, and makes the conversation shorter.

Feelings of guilt are represented by the compound noun *flight shaming*, which consists of a simple stems – *flight* and *shaming*, which are independently functioning words of the same part of speech – noun, and being linked together this neologism means the act of making someone feel guilty about travelling by air because of the impact on the environment [Cambridge Dictionary], e.g. “*As someone who is against flying, I think 'flight shaming' is counter-productive, but we should be highlighting what is going to happen if we don't stop flying - massive climate change / great swathes of the world becoming uninhabitable / climate-migration for those that can afford it”* (www.theguardian.com, 09.06.2019). Judging by this example we can see that the neologism *flight shaming* expresses here inefficiency (*counter-productive*), but we should stop flying, because it can lead to horrific consequences(*massive climate change and others*).

In order not to look very stupid the construction *your guess is as good as mine* is used, which means something you say when you do not know the answer to a question [Cambridge Dictionary]. It can be said instead of I don’t know or have the solution or answer, e.g. “*No, as for me, when it comes to some political issues or questions, e.g. Brexit or Withdrawal Agreement by the House of Commons, your guess is as good as mine as far as leading people, though I'm a bit ashamed of that”* (www.bbc.com, 30.03.2019). In this sentence the neologism *your guess is as good as mine* means that a person who doesn’t have even the smallest assumption concerning some questions will beautify the saying making it more expressive, in order not to look a fool.

Somebody’s anxiety about something is represented by one example *FOMO* that is formed with the help of acronym as one of the types of abbreviations which means “fear of missing out”. It appeared only in the early 21st century [Oxford Dictionary]. It becomes clear that *FOMO* leads to depression, because young people don’t want to miss something interesting, exciting. As a fact, possibility of a social connection is more important than their own lives, e.g. “*This FOMO makes people so afraid of what they could be missing that they pay no attention to what they actually ARE missing – their actual life”* (www.theguardian.com, 17.04.2011). In this feedback the word *FOMO* really shows people’s worry about missing something that is even unimportant. It can be used in written or oral communication, and it makes the saying more short-spoken.

The description of rest is introduced by the semantic construction *me time*, which means a period when someone relaxes by doing something that they enjoy. *Me time* is a period of time when a woman can put herself first and do something that she particularly enjoys to aid relaxation and revitalization. Health education companies in the United States declared 28th March 2003 to be national Me Time Day, claiming the importance of focusing on the personal health and well-being of women everywhere [Macmillan Dictionary], e.g. “*I agree, there is also alone me time, when I can read, do puzzles, listen to music, watch telly/DVDs, browse the internet, listen to my audio books, snooze, go for a nice walk”* (www.theguardian.com, 26.12.2018). From this example we can see that the construction *me time* is used here to characterize free time for the rest, which we can denote to ourselves and do everything we enjoy (*read, do puzzles, listen to music, watch telly/DVDs, browse the internet, listen to my audio books, snooze, and go for a nice walk*).

The chair can be used instead of the wardrobe and it is called *chairdrobe* that is formed by combining the notional word (*chair*) with the final element of another word (*wardrobe*), and we have a blend – *chairdrobe.* This word has two meanings: 1) when your clothes are not clean enough to put in the wardrobe but not dirty enough for laundry, so the chair it is [Urban Dictionary] 2) the art of piling clothes on a chair to be used in place of a closet or dresser. If a chair is not available one can always defer to a floordrobe [Urban Dictionary], e.g. “*My daughter has a habit of putting her clothes on a chair, for her it is a chairdrobe, she finds her clothes very easy, but I hate it, it makes a mess in the apartment”* (www.theguardian.com, 01.08.2013). In this sentence the neologism *chairdrobe* indicates that the chair can be used instead of the wardrobe, where the clothes are kept, but not all people like it (*hate it*). It is used in everyday situations, in informal communication.

Activity in social media can be represented by such neologisms as *whexit and offence archeology.*

The process of leaving one of the social media websites is named *Whexit*, which is formed by combining the initial element of the word (*Whatsapp* – social media application) and the notional word (*exit*), which means the act of leaving a Whatsapp group, usually because you are annoyed with one or more of the other members [Cambridge Dictionary], e.g. “*I was offended with one of members, I didn’t want to continue communication and I made a Whexit”* (www.theguardian.com, 13.01.2017). Judging by this example, it becomes clear, that the word *Whexit* shows the exit of one of the social media being offended on somebody (*didn’t want to continue communication*).

Unpleasant action is reflected by the semantic construction *offence archeology*, which means the practice of combing through the social media history of a public figure to find offensive or embarrassing things they have said in the past [Macmillan Dictionary], e.g. “*Yeah, I also believe that offence archeology is an ugly practice, but my friend is a journalist and he often has to do it, it’s his job”* (www.theguardian.com, 06.10.2014). We can see that in this example the construction *offence archeology* denotes unpleasant process of searching some information *(an ugly practice)*, though it is somebody’s profession (*a journalist*). It makes the communication to the point.

To recapitulate, in order to express people’s actions we use 19 linguistics units. The group of neologisms which underscores dependence on the telephone contains 6 examples. Most of these illustrations are formed with the help of blending, only one example (*stage-phoning*) is formed by collocation and one more example (*photobomb*) with the help of additive compound. The group that introduces 10 linguistics units and is the most numerous denoting imposition of something has different ways of word formation. The most common is compound and collocation, but here also we have one example of blend, which is represented by the word *mansplain* and another example of abbreviation, that’s it *FOMO*. As for the group describing activity in social media there are 2 linguistic units and they are formed with such types of word formations as blending. They are used in order to show dependence on the phone, obtrusion, negative reaction or to represent some activities in social media.

## 2.4. Neologisms describing a condition of people

In order to depict a state of a person we have discovered 2 examples of neologisms: *carcolepsy* and *destinesia*.

A sudden sleep is named *carcolepsy* and is formed by combining one notional word (*car*) with the final element of another (*narcolepsy* – a medical condition that makes someone goes to sleep suddenly and when he/she doesn’t expect it [Cambridge Dictionary], but together it is a blend – *carcolepsy*, which means a condition affecting someone on a trip who falls asleep as soon as the car starts moving [Urban Dictionary], e.g. “*Oh, that’s amazing, but what concerns our trip, when my husband only started to drive, our son fell asleep very quickly, we didn’t notice even when, I was nervous and I have found the information about it, I believe that he suffers from carcolepsy”* (www.theguardian.com, 07.09.2019). The word *carcolepsy* shows to us that the son had an unbelievable desire to sleep, he felt asleep spontaneously (*we didn’t notice even when*). It is like a sleeping disorder (*suffers from*).

Forgetfulness is represented by the neologism *destinesia*, that is formed by combining the initial element of one word (*destination* – the place where someone is going or where something is being sent or taken) [Cambridge Dictionary] and the final element of another (*amnesia* – a medical condition that makes you unable to remember things) [Cambridge Dictionary], and having combined them together we have a blend – *destinesia*, which means a condition when you get to where you were intending to go, but you forget why you were going there [Urban Dictionary], e.g. “*When we were going to travel, I had to pack our bags, I was going to different rooms to collect all necessary things, but probably I had a destinesia, all the time I forgot why I came to that particular place”* (www.theguardian.com, 07.09.2019). Judging by this example, we can say that the neologism *destinesia* represents blackouts (*forgot*) caused by an excessive amount of thoughts in the head *(collect all necessary things*), because it is extremely difficult to gather everything together.

To sum it up, such linguistics units as *carcolepsy* and *destinesia* show condition of a person as forgetfulness and sleepiness. They are formed by the same word formation – blending.

## 2.5 Neologisms representing social phenomena

We have found out 5 examples of neologisms to represent social phenomena: *Brexit, brandalism, Westminster bubble, econolypse, and govt.* They are used in informal communication, in order to make the saying expressive.

The exit of political and economic organization is called *Brexit* that is coined by combining the initial element of one word (*Britain*) with a notional word (*exit*), and as a result we have a blend- *Brexit*, which means the act of leaving by the United Kingdom from the European Union, it was used in 2012 [Cambridge Dictionary], e.g. “*The Good Friday Agreement is incompatible with Brexit, so there must be some kind of customs border...”* (www.bbc.com, 30.03.2019). Judging by this example, the word *Brexit* is used to show that this act can’t be viewed together with The Good Friday Agreement (*incompatible*). It concerns political issues.

The community of different people is reflected by the construction *Westminster bubble*, which was widely used after the Brexit result and refers to an insular community of politicians, journalists and civil servants, who appear to be out of touch with the experiences of the wider British public [Collins Dictionary], e.g. “*The debates are the modern day equivalent of the stocks where instead of rotten tomatoes, people get to see MP's who are usually protected in the Westminster bubble”* (www.theguardian.com, 30.11.2015). From this example we can see that the phrase *Westminster bubble* is a limited community of deputies, who work together having common interests. It makes the saying more expressive and vivid.

A movement against the advertisement is named *brandalism*, which is coined by combining the initial element of one word (*brand*) and the final element of another (*vandalism*), and we have a blend- *brandalism*, that is an anti-advertising movement that took place in July 2012 in London [Definitions.net], e.g. “*I understood the advertising subsists in a moral environment, closed from outside criticism, why do we need this brandalism”* (www.theguardian.com, 30.11.2015). The word *brandalism* is used here to show unimportance of this movement (*why do we need it*), but the advertising is not criticized (*closed from outside criticism).*

A group of people with common interests is represented by the contraction *Govt*, whichstands for government – the group of people who officially control a country [Cambridge Dictionary], e.g. “*EU's aim is to eventually rule over their member states from a centralized Govt in Berlin”* (www.bbc.com, 10.12.2013). This example tells about local government (*Govt*) in German, the goal of EU – to dominate over the members of this community.

The decadence of economy is named *econolypse* and is coined by combining the initial element of one word (*economic*) and the final element of another (*apocalypse*) and as a result we have a blend- *econolypse*, which means severe and rapid economic collapse [Urban Dictionary], e.g. “*Nothwith standing the moral dilemma or the awful behavior of the institutions involved - but the banking system here had to be protected, it will be a real econolypse”.* Judging by this example, the word *econolypse* indicates here a decline of economy of the banking system (*the banking system here had to be protected).*

To recapitulate, we have singled out only 5 examples to characterize social phenomena. Most of these illustrations are formed by blending, only one example *Govt* – by contraction. They are used to define the organization, community, movement and a collapse of economy.

## 2.6. Neologisms denoting innovation of technology

Novelty of technology can be represented by 3 neologisms: *Ajax, Wii,* and *Hyperloop*.

The progress of technology is represented by a new coinage *Ajax,* that is a successful brand name and which is created with the help of embodiment. This name is a demonstration of personality (Ajax- the son of Telamon; a Greek hero of the Trojan War) [Collins Dictionary] that embodies his brand values. Judging by the article, we can see development of their security product distribution base with the focus on professional segment, e.g. “*Ajax''ll be a global leader in the security market, founded only in 2011 they have devices for the protection of premises and adjacent areas, fire and flooding detection and home automation”* (www.asmag.com, 10.09.2018). The word *Ajax* shows us the progress of technology *(devices for the protection of premises and adjacent areas, fire and flooding detection and home automation*), its improvment. It is used to show that soon it will be a good competitor *(a global leader)* in the security market.

The advantage of the product is presented by the word *Wii*, which is defined as product name developed by the Japanese company Nintendo in 2006 for a video game console. The two lower case “i” letters are meant to symbolize two people, playing side-by-side [Your Dictionary]. The article tells that some computer games can help people with type-2 diabetes better control their blood sugar and the results were pleasant: the gamers not only lost weight but also achieved lower glucose levels, e.g. “*I'm quite happy using one for exercise; it means I don't have to walk far when I need a Wii”* (www.bbc.com, 10.12.2013). From this example we can see that the product *Wii* can be used with benefit (*for exercise*), not only for games.

In order to describe an ultra-high-speed ground transportation system the additive compound *Hyperloop* is used, which is made up of stems (*hyper* and *loop*) of the independently functioning words of the same part of speech. This word means speed transportation concept that is both like a train and a pneumatic tube. The idea was popularized by Elon Musk in 2013 [Urban Dictionary], e.g. “*I like Musk's vision on things like solar power, self-driving cars, reusable rockets and colonization of Mars, but this Hyperloop idea I simply don't see as viable”* (www.bbc.com, 20.07.2017). This example shows somebody’s unbelief towards this transport system (*viable*).

To sum it up, we have analyzed 3 neologisms in order to show the progress of technology. Two examples are new coinages and one example (*Hyperloop*) is formed by additive compound. With the help of these devices our life will be easier and safer.

# CONCLUSIONS ON CHAPTER 2

We have singled out 5 groups of neologisms in feedbacks of online English news according to sphere they denote: social media communication, people, their actions and condition, social phenomena and innovation of technology.

All neologisms about social media communication are classified into those, which indicate communication. We have singled out 8 abbreviations that help us to converse via different social media sending short and quick messages. They all are formed by different types of abbreviation: initialism, shortening and acronym. Most of them are informal, spoken, laconic and used in a friendly manner. We can use them in our everyday situations, in order to express uncertainly, regard, opinion about some issues or finish the conversation in pleasant words and to demonstrate the improvement of technology.

 The group of neologisms characterizing people is diverse. For this reason we have grouped different linguistic units according to the phenomena they express. According to this criterion all 17 examples may denote Internet users, professions and modern tendencies. They have different types of word formation in contrast to the previous group: compounding, blending, and acronym. The group that introduces 5 linguistics units denoting Internet users has only one way of word formation that is blending. As for the group describing professions there are only 3 linguistic units, which represent a reliant person, users of social media, belief, anxiety, attractiveness, disappointment.

 Depending on the actions of people neologisms are grouped into those which denote dependence on the phone, imposition, and activity in social media. This is the most numerous group which contains 19 linguistic units. The group of neologisms which emphasizes dependence on the telephone consists of 6 examples. Most of these examples are formed with the help of blending. The group denoting imposition of something introduces 11 linguistics units and has different ways of word formation. The most common is compound and collocation, but there are also examples of blending and abbreviation. The group describing activity in social media represents 2 linguistic units and they are formed by blending. They are used in order to show dependence on phone, disregard, obtrusion, amazement, anxiety, and abasement, negative reaction, actions by men and women and to represent some activities in social media.

A group of neologisms that represents different conditions of people indicates a poor memory of a person and as a result such people can easily forget some information and, besides, a desire to sleep due to some conditions. Both of them are formed by blending.

 Neologisms indicating social phenomena are organized into another group, which includes only 5 examples, which are formed by blending and contraction. They represent the community of politicians, journalists, people who have common interests, organization, movement and a collapse that can lead to decline.

 The smallest group denotes the progress of technology and is represented by 3 neologisms. These devices help us in everyday situations. They present different brand names, the advantages of some security products, transport system and the development of technology.

# GENERAL CONCLUSIONS

Nowadays we have a great number of neologisms that occur everywhere, especially in Internet news article and in feedbacks to them which make the text interesting and modern.

 Neologisms are new words or new meanings of an existing word that are constantly introduced into a language, often in order to name a new notion. Different scholars understand different notions by this term, like the process of creating completely new words, giving new meanings for existing words or developing new senses in existing words. A neologism stays new until people start to use it without thinking or until it goes out of usage and they stop using it altogether.

In modern English neologisms are created first of all with the help of its own resources what makes the English language different from other languages. There are a lot of word formations: compounding, affixation, blending, shortening, clipping, abbreviations and acronyms.

New words can be described depending on their semantic and structural peculiarities, and as a result there are different classifications. They are frequently used in varies types of media discourse, in particular, in Internet discourse. Media discourse is addressed to the society and it plays a leading role in informing the public about the news that are going in the world, mostly in those areas where the audiences do not have direct experience.

Neologisms used in feedbacks to articles of mass media are of special interest and importance for the research as they allow monitoring the latest trends in modern English. Feedbacks are linguistic mechanisms which enable the members of a conversation to exchange information. In news it is reaction.

Having analyzed 31 BBC and 42 Guardian news articles, we have singled out 54 examples of neologisms in feedbacks to describe different phenomena. In our paper we have analyzed neologisms according to the denoted phenomena: social media communication, people, their actions and condition, social phenomena, innovation of technology.

Neologisms that represent social media communication are classified into those, which denote communication. We have found 8 examples that help us to send short and quick messages while communicating in social media. They are formed by one word formation – abbreviation and its types: initialism, shortening and acronym. These linguistic units are used to emphasize the disliking of other person, the improvement of technology, express doubt or respect, maintain communication, denote opinion about some issues or finish the conversation in pleasing words.

 The group of 17 neologisms characterizes people according to the phenomena they indicate: Internet users, professions and modern tendencies. As for the group denoting Internet users, it consists of 5 linguistics units and they all are formed by blending. Here the users of different social media networking and reliant people are described.

 In order to describe professions we have singled out 3 linguistic units. They denote a person, whose job is to solve different troubles, a company or a person, who deals with family problems and a person, who handles documents or information.

 Neologisms that present modern tendencies are used to describe people, who can’t decide what gender they have, characterize a woman or a man, the wish to live long, etc. They have different types of word formation in contrast to the previous group: compounding, blending and acronym.

 19 linguistic units, which describe actions of people, denote dependence on phone, imposition, and different activities in social media. Dependence on telephone is presented by 6 examples. Most of them are formed by blending, only one example – by collocation and one more by additive compound. They are used to represent disregard for someone, amazement, fear, activity and expectation.

The group denoting imposition of something is represented by 11 linguistics units. They have different ways of word formation, most of the examples are formed by compound and collocation, but here also we have one example of blending and abbreviation. They are used to criticize people, characterize actions by men, abasement, cruelty, inefficiency, anxiety, time for relax.

As for the group describing activity in social media there are 2 linguistic units and they are formed by blending. They describe the exit and the unpleasant process of searching something.

A condition of a person can be described by 2 linguistic units. They are formed by blending. They indicate sudden sleep and forgetfulness of a person.

A group of neologisms that denote social phenomena contains only 5 examples. Most of these examples are formed with the help of blending and one more example – by contraction. They are used to define organization, community, movement and a collapse. They demonstrate the exit of some political organization, a community of different people, who have common interests, a movement against advertisement and the decadence of economy.

 Novelty of technology is represented by 3 neologisms. Two examples are new coinages and one example is formed by additive compound. They introduce the progress of technology, the advantages of some product and ultra-high-speed transport system.

To sum it up, the group of neologisms that characterize people is the most numerous, it represents different example of neologisms to indicate diverse sphere of usage.

# РЕЗЮМЕ

Тема нашого наукового дослідження:“НОВОТВОРИ В ОНЛАЙН ВІДГУКАХ АНГЛОМОВНИХ ЧИТАЧІВ”.

Новотвори збагачують лексичний склад мови і таким чином підтверджують її динамічну природу. Ми розглядаємо новотвори як неологізми. Неологізм – це одиниця словникового складу, слово, або словосполучення використана в мові в певний період на позначення нового, чи наявного поняття та яка з’явилася в результаті запозичення, калькування, абревіації, розширення або звуження значення.

Існує чотири стандарти, згідно з якими класифікуються неологізми: відповідно до функцій, процесів, словотворення та сфер їхнього вживання. Найпоширенішими сферами виникнення є ті, в яких відбуваються інновації: сучасні технології, науковий прогрес та всі ті події та фактори, які й приводять до появи новотворів.

Проаналізувавши 31 статтю з BBC та 42 статті з Guardian, ми виділили 54 приклади новотворів у відгуках з метою опису різних явищ. Відгук–висловлювання думок про те, що сподобалось чи ні, та який дозволяє учасникам бесіди обмінюватися інформацією.

Новотвори можуть включати малюнки, символи, смайли. У нашій роботі ми проаналізували мовні одиниці відповідно до явищ, які вони позначають: спілкування в соціальних медіа, людей, їхні дії та стан, соціальні явища та сучасні технології.

Подальші дослідження з даної темі будуть пов'язані з диференціацією інших груп новотворів, які будуть з`являтись у відгуках до новин, адже словниковий склад англійської мови постійно змінюється та поповнюється новими мовними одиницями.

Ключові слова: новотвір, неологізм, класифікація, відгук, англомовні новини.

# RESUME

The topic of our master paper is “NEOLOGISMS IN FEEDBACKS OF ONLINE ENGLISH NEWS”.

Neologisms enrich the lexical composition of language and confirm its dynamic nature. Neologisms are new words or new meanings of an existing word that are constantly introduced into a language, often in order to name a new notion. In modern English neologisms are created with the help of its own resources what makes the English language different from other languages. There are a lot of word formations: compounding, affixation, blending, shortening, clipping, abbreviations and acronyms.

There are four standards according to which neologisms are classified: according to the functions, to the coinage processes, to the formation and to the sources, where they are from. The most common areas are those in which innovation occurs: modern technology, scientific progress, and all those events and factors that lead to the appearance of new lexical units.

Having analyzed 31 BBC and 42 Guardian news articles, we have found out 54 examples of neologisms in feedbacks to describe different phenomena. Feedbacks are linguistic mechanisms which enable the members of a conversation to exchange information. In news it is reaction.

In our paper we have analyzed neologisms according to the denoted phenomena: social media communication, people, their actions and condition, social phenomena and innovation of technology.

Further research in this area will be connected with differentiation of other groups of neologisms which will appear in feedbacks to online news, because the vocabulary of English is constantly changing and supplemented by new linguistic units.

Key words: neologism, classification, feedback, online English news.

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