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SEARCHING NEW ROOTS AMONG LEXICAL UNITS (ATTESTED BY OXFORD ENGLISH DICTIONARY IN THE FIRST HALF OF 2019)

Modern linguistics is in possession of various word-formation processes but the coinage of completely new roots is absent in spite of the fact that there is a certain number of lacunae in a language.

The analysis of the seminal books on Lexicology (I. V. Arnold., G. B. Antrushina, R. S. Ginzburg, A. G. Nickolenko, Z. A. Harytonchik, V. V. Yeliseyeva, etc.) shows that the coinage of new words mainly occurs due to the processes of conversion, derivation (affixation, semantic derivation), back-formation, compounding, shortenings (abbreviation, clipping, blending, acronyms), creation of occasionalisms, and borrowings.

Present day linguists devoted their works to various aspects of neology, which is understood as a coinage of new words. The term *neology* appeared in English language at the beginning of the nineteenth century and was borrowed from Greek *neos* 'new', and *logos* 'word', that is neologism (synonymic terms are new lexical unit, coinage, neonym, lexical innovation). V. I. Zobotkina researched English neologisms of the twentieth century (60-70 years) and published a book *New Lexis* (Zobotkina). E. A. Karpilovs'ka studied neology (neologisms) and neography (neological lexicography) and in particular the typology of neological dictionaries in the modern Ukrainian linguistics (Karpilovs'ka). Yu. A. Zatsny analyzed English neologisms of the twentieth century (80-90 years) and published English-Russian dictionary of new words and expressions (Zatsny). A. V. Yunkov worked at structural and semantic types of German neologisms in the domain of medicine (Yunkov). David K. Barnhart specialized in new words and wrote *Neo Words: A Dictionary of the Newest and Most Unusual Words of Our Time* (1991). He created *The Barnhart New-Words Concordance* (1994) and its *Supplement* (2006), an index to the words contained in numerous *New Word Dictionaries*, which has been updated quarterly since 1994 (Barnhart). In 2016 Alexandre Rodríguez Guerra reviewed English, Spanish, Catalan, Galician, French and Italian Dictionaries of Neologisms and came to the conclusion that the mainstream of the 21st century is neological lexicography (Guerra). But no researches concerning new roots or based upon these dictionaries were found in aforementioned works.

Semantic derivation, which is based on the root or stem morpheme, is also in the focus of attention of linguists. E. V. Paducheva considered lexical meaning and semantic derivation of verbs (Paducheva), G. I. Kustova scrutinized cognitive models in semantic derivation and the system of derivative meanings (Kustova). I. M. Nekipelova distinguished between "semantic derivation" and "semantic word formation" in diachrony (Nekipelova).

Semantic derivation leads to quantitative accumulation of new meanings of an existing word, that is to polysemy, and the paradigm of a polysemantic word consists of numerous lexico-semantic variants of a word, originating mainly from metaphor and metonymy. «Figurative associations, bounding with a word, give the birth to a new semantic loading of a lexical unit, which can be recoded, semantically refreshed and renewed» (Peftieva 14). Thus, semantic derivation implicitly testifies that no new roots are produced and the coinage of completely new roots is not among the word formation processes.

But some researchers consider new root coinage. For instance, N. M. Raevs'ka, speaking about neologisms, mentions root creation among other word-formation types and describes it as a deliberate coinage. «Deliberate coinage is mostly the product of the creative impulse, where ingenuity and imitation seem to be blended in variable proportions. In deliberate coinage there is often an analogy with some other words or words in the language» (Raevs'ka 248).

Suzanne Kemmer from the Rice University (Houston, Texas) mentions Novel Creation among other type of word formation. «In novel creation, a speaker or writer forms a word without starting from other morphemes. It is as if the word is formed out of 'whole cloth', without reusing any parts. Some examples of now-conventionalized words that were novel creations include blimp, googol (the mathematical term), bling, and possibly slang, which emerged in the last 200 years with no obvious etymology. Some novel creations seem to display 'sound symbolism', in which a word's phonological form suggests its meaning in some way. For example, the sound of the word bling seems to evoke heavy jewelry making noise. Another novel creation whose sound seems to relate to its

meaning is badonkadonk, 'female rear end', a reduplicated word which can remind English speakers of the repetitive movement of the rear end while walking» (Kemmer). As a result there is a wide field for the search of new roots.

Accordingly the acquaintance with a considerable amount of literature on this issue shows the absence of papers devoted to the study of new roots, and this is what makes the research topical.

The aim of this article is seen in an attempt to find the roots of unknown origin among the new words and expressions attested by Oxford English Dictionary in the first half of 2019.

The method of research includes *Immediate constituents analysis* to decompose the word into morphemes, *Quantitative analysis* to clear up which type is the most and least productive among the added lexical units, *Etymological analysis* to ascertain whether the root morpheme is existing one or of unknown origin.

Empiric data numbers 1434 added lexical units attested by Oxford English dictionary in the first half of 2019, among them are new words, new revisions, new senses, and new sub-entries. According to Oxford English Dictionary (hereinafter OED), «usually 'new' words and phrases are actually old words or elements put into previously unfamiliar formations and made to serve new functions. Many of the new words and phrases which are added to OED Online are new to the OED, having been overlooked in the first edition» (OED).

The result of analysis shows that the empiric corpus is primarily divided into proverbs and sayings, collocations, compound words, and 'root-or-stem-words'. The latter in its turn were classified according the word-formation morphemes and consequently semantico-derivational, suffixal, abbreviated, converted, prefixal, borrowed types were obtained.

The types of lexical units found in the latest updates of OED and the level of their productivity is to the following effect: the most productive type of analysed data is the collocational one which numbers 416 new stable word combinations, the semantico-derivational type takes the second place with 407 words, the suffixal type amounts to 215 stem-words, the compounds equal 167, the borrowings – 76, the proverbial type – 42, the abbreviated type – 20, the converted – 10, the prefixal – 9.

There are seventy-one 'root-or-stem-words', among them are twenty words and their derivatives attested by the SOED but with the marker 'of unknown origin' in etymological part. Fifty words which are not found in dictionaries and thus they are in the focus of further research.

Thus, replenishment of a word stock of the first half of 2019 year is done with conversion, derivation (affixation, semantic derivation), compounding, shortenings, borrowings, and the words of unknown origin.

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