

The Burgeoning Usage of Neologisms in Contemporary English

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Abstract: Change is the law of the nature. Nothing changes like change and today's trendy English language is also predisposed to the same. Every Language is a vivacious observable fact. Even though English has a critical nucleus of words which are elementary to sentence formation and have remained unswerving over centuries, there are also a good number of words which both penetrate and relinquish the language with the efflux of time, a straight mirror image of the obsession of society in any particular epoch. Some new words are momentary, coupled with educational or scientific concepts which become paler in implication and the rest hang about the itinerary, more often than not for the reason that they symbolize concepts which have developed into enduring attributes of civilization. Therefore the drive for novelty should not be undermined. A large amount of new words do not fit to the proper language but to the colloquial one, these neologisms are not chronicled in dictionaries and they may immediately be done away with when new ones emerge. Nevertheless where do all these innovative words that navigate or permeate into the English language. In this paper I endeavored to seize a closer gaze at the *modus operandi* by which new words are coined, demonstrating that new words and phrases are far more about redesigning than actual configuration.

Keywords: Applepick, Backronym, E- Mind, Mall-Rats, Prosumer, Scientology, Tweeple, Winterval

I. Introduction

Language is persistently embryonic. As a living system it acclimatizes to meet the evolution of life, civilization and the scientology savvy world. Every aspect of the life of a people is reflected in the words they use to talk about themselves and the world around them. As the world changes – through invention, discovery, revolution, evolution, creation and personal transformation - so does the language. Like the growth rings of a tree, our vocabulary bears witness to our past. Words and expressions take birth, live momentarily and then perish or locate their place in dictionary according to the transient or enduring character of the phenomena they portray. Neologisms outline an extremely pertinent linguistic class for several causes – they are the elements that make a language living and dynamic rather than dead, they are indicative of language change, they form a serious impediment in computational study and translation, and they assist to illustrate fruitful morphology of a language.

Sans any reservation it can be said that English language today has become the most used language globally. New words have been entering English at an ever increasing rate. Although this phenomenon is often associated with new things, processes, and concepts that need names, there is also a great increase, indeed acceleration, in clever, trendy, eye-and-ear-catching words. All through the past three decades the advances in technology, and communication media brought extensive revolution in the English language. Also, with the development of social and natural sciences, there have appeared a range of specialized vocabulary items in such areas as: television, medical and atomic research, aviation, radio and many others. English has usually borrowed words from other languages in order to use them as new words in covering of new concepts or various abstract phenomena. Above all nowadays, with the progress of diverse inventions and innovations, a significant number of new words have appeared in the English language many of which are still unfamiliar to many people. The rationale for choosing this particular assertion is the high topicality and importance of new words in our life. Furthermore, it is very fascinating to map out the basis, ways of configuration and progress of neologisms. The paper throws a bird's eye view on the process of creating new words or, in linguistic terms, neologisms and a snail's eye view on the linguistic celebration of the digital world.

II. Nascence and Definitions of Neologism

English developed slowly before the introduction of printing in the 15th century. The centuries following the Renaissance (16th and 17th centuries) were a time when many new words came into English. The 18th century was a quiet period for neologism. The term *neologism* is first attested in English in 1772, borrowed from French *néologisme* (1734). Technology and social change have the main driving forces behind neologism since the 19th century. At present, the vocabulary of English is expanding faster than ever.

Definitions: There subsist a range of definitions of such a linguistical happening, as neologism, and each of them articulates the essence of this notion taking into the consideration one of the numerous aspects of neologism. The most general are:

- ✦ Neologisms are words that have appeared in a language in connection with new phenomena, new concepts... but which have not yet entered into the active vocabularies of a significant portion of the native speakers of the language. (Woodhouse dictionary, 1972, p. 225)
- ✦ A neologism is the term used to describe a word that has been made-up or invented by a speaker, which appears in a transcript of spontaneous speech dialogue. It can also be described as a word which does not appear in the dictionary of the primary spoken language. (<http://en.wiktionary.org>)
- ✦ As is written in the Collins Cobuild English Language Dictionary (1987) neologism is: a new word or expression in a language, or a familiar word or expression that is now being used with a new meaning.
- ✦ Peter Newmark says that “Neologisms can be defined as newly coined lexical units or existing lexical units that acquire a new sense” (Newmark 1988: 140)
- ✦ According to John Algeo (1991) a new word is a form or the use of a form not recorded in general dictionaries. (Algeo 1991: 2)
- ✦ The Oxford Dictionary (1998) defines neologism as a new coined word or expression; the coining or use of new words.

The fulcrum in all these definitions is that the word or meaning is new and the implication is that the word might be adopted by the society and take roots or ignored and shortly forgotten.

III. Neologism and Culture

Neologisms have a tendency to transpire more frequently in cultures which are swiftly transforming and also in circumstances where there is trouble-free and speedy dissemination of information. They are often coined by mingling existing words or by giving words new and exclusive suffixes or prefixes. Those which are portmanteaus (A new word formed by joining two others and combining their meanings) are condensed. Neologisms can also be created through abbreviation or acronym or by deliberately rhyming with existing words, or merely through playing with sounds.

Neologisms often become popular by means of mass media, the Internet, or word of mouth -especially by younger people. Practically every word in a language was, at some time, a neologism, though most of these cease to be such through time and acceptance. Whether or not a neologism continues as part of the language depends on many factors, probably the most important of which is acceptance by the public. Acceptance by linguistic experts and inclusion into dictionaries also plays a part. Neologisms may take decades to become "old". Opinions diverge on precisely how old a word must be to no longer be regarded a neologism; cultural acceptance perhaps plays a more significant position than time in this regard. Advocates of neologism see it as being constructive and also serving the language to develop and transform; often they perceive these words as being a fun and creative way to play with a language. Also, the semantic accuracy of most neologisms, along with what is typically a clear-cut syntax, often makes them easier to grasp by people who are not native speakers of the language. The effect of these discussions, when they take place, has a great deal of impact on whether a neologism in due course becomes an accepted element of the language. Linguists may sometimes holdup acceptance, for instance by rejecting to include the neologism in dictionaries; this can sometimes cause a neologism to perish out over time. Nonetheless if the public continues to use the term, it always eventually sheds its status as a neologism and enters the language even over the objections of language experts.

IV. Neologism Life Cycle

Neologism life cycle is the courses of events that bring a new word into subsistence and tag along it's spreading out into an accepted word and into eventual critical mass and decline and become passé. The most common steps in the life cycle of a neologism include the following phases:

- ✦ **Unstable** - very new or being used only by a small sub-culture (also branded as protologisms)
- ✦ **Diffused** - having attained a noteworthy incidence of use, but not yet having gained pervasive acceptance
- ✦ **Stable** - having gained recognizable, being in vogue, and perhaps, gaining lasting acceptance
- ✦ **Dated** - the point where the word has ceased being novel, entered formal linguistic acceptance and even may have passed into becoming a cliché.
- ✦ **Passé** - when a neologism becomes so culturally dated that the use of it is avoided because its use is seen as a stigma, a sign of being out of step with the norms of a changed cultural tradition, perhaps, with the neologism dropping from the lexicon altogether.

GRAPHICAL PRESENTATION OF NEOLOGISM LIFE CYCLE

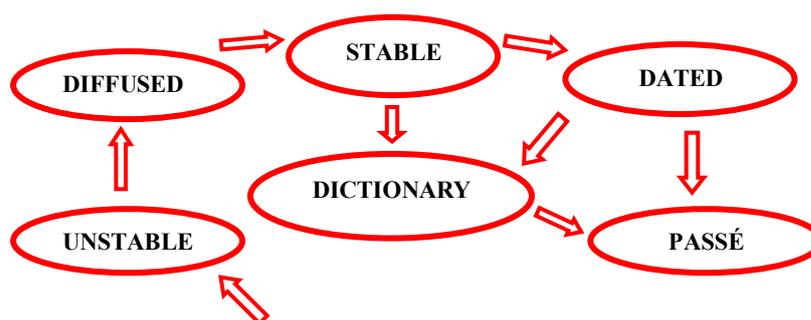


Figure 1: Neologism Life Cycle

V. Domains of Neologism

There are a number of spheres pertaining to the ultimate sources of neologism. As we explore about neologism, it's imperative to know about its various domains. My collections are divided into nine domains starting from Scientific to Paleologism. The domains outlined below are not absolutes and there may be other domains obtainable from the linguistic world. Here they go:

- ✦ **Scientific** - words or phrases created to describe new scientific discoveries and inventions
- ✦ **Technological** - words or phrases created to describe innovations and inventions
- ✦ **Political** - words or phrases created to make some kind of political or rhetorical point
- ✦ **Pop-culture** - words or phrases evolved from mass media content or used to describe popular culture phenomena
- ✦ **Imported** - words or phrases originating in another language. Typically they are used to express ideas that have no equivalent term in the native language
- ✦ **Trademarks** are often neologisms to ensure they are distinguished from other brands
- ✦ **Nonce words** - words coined and used only for a particular occasion, usually for a special literary effect. Nonce words are created for the nonce, the term for the nonce meaning "for a single occasion."
- ✦ **Inverted** - words that are derived from spelling a standard word backwards
- ✦ **Paleologism** - a word that is alleged to be a neologism but turns out to be a long-used (if obscure) word

VI. Nomenclature of Neologism

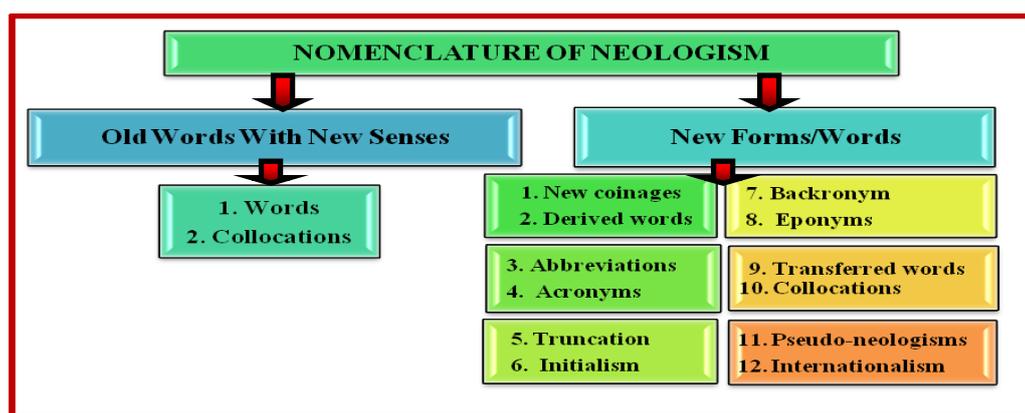


Figure 2: Nomenclature of Neologism

6.1 OLD WORDS WITH NEW SENSES

6.1.1 Words: It is always effortless to unearth new ways of using words that already exist than combining or blending existing words. The all pervasive application of computers and the Internet has been a key procreation ground for this progression, with new senses for words such as window, mouse, bug, virus, surf, net and web now being part of everyday English. From time to time the new use of the word involves not just a change in meaning but a shift in word class, a process technically known as conversion. A clear example is the word text, which rather undoubtedly started its life in English as a noun but now occurs as a verb in relation to the sending of text messages, e.g.: I've texted him but got no reply. "Shakespeare was the conversion expert. 'I eared her

language.' 'He words me.' Some of his conversions seem really daring. More examples of old words with new senses: Hostess: The previous meaning: A woman who has guests - The latest meaning: Sex-worker, Footprint: The previous meaning: the mark made by a person's or animal's foot -The latest meaning: An impact on our planet.

6.1.2 Collocations: A collocation is two or more words that often go together. Alternatively collocations are fixed expressions that develop into established in the course of frequent context-dependent use. Such terms as 'crystal clear', 'middle management', 'nuclear family', and 'cosmetic surgery' are examples of collocated pairs of words. These combinations just sound "right" to native English speakers, who use them all the time. On the other hand, other combinations may be unnatural and just sound "wrong". Examples - Natural English: Fast food, Unnatural English: ~~Quick~~ food, Natural English: A quick shower, Unnatural English: A ~~fast~~ shower. Collocations also include noun phrases like stiff wind and weapons of mass destruction, phrasal verbs such as to get together and other stock phrases such as the rich and famous.

6.2 New Forms/Words:

6.2.1 New Coinages: Coinage is the act of creating a new word or phrase that other people begin to use. It is the word formation process in which a new word is coined either purposely or inadvertently without using the other word formation processes. As neologism or coinage, we identify the word formation process of inventing entirely new words (neology). This is a very rare and uncommon method to create new words. Notice that many coinages start out as brand names for everyday items. Also coinage refers to extension of a name of a product from a specific reference to a more general one such as Xerox, Kleenex and Kodak. Examples: Band-aid, Factoid, Google, Zipper. In fact, completely new words account for less than 1% of all English neologisms.

6.2.2 Derived words: Derived Word is a new word in a language formed from preexisting words by using active models of word-formation and composition. In synchronous linguistics, all words that can be divided into morphemes are considered derived words, regardless of the words' origins; this includes words whose divisibility is historically secondary. Alternatively these are the words which have a specified word usually of another language as a root or origin. Examples: The word 'punch' derives from the Hindustani 'Pancha', The word 'man' is derived from the Sanskrit 'Manas'.

6.2.3 Abbreviations: Abbreviations are another area which over the years has been a rich source of new lexical items. An abbreviation is the shortened form of something. It can be a word or a phrase. "I. Q", for example, is the abbreviated form of "intelligence quotient". Similarly, "St." and "Mt." stand for "saint" and "mount". More examples: "Mr.", "Mrs.", and "Dr.". An abbreviation is written differently from the expanded form but is pronounced the same. Examples: Mr., which stands for mister and is pronounced mister, Ft., which stands for feet and is pronounced feet, Etc., which stands for et cetera and is pronounced et cetera.

6.2.4 Acronyms: An acronym, unlike an abbreviation, is a word formed from the first letters of a series of words. "NATO" is an example of an acronym. It is formed from the words North Atlantic Treaty Organization. The first letter of every word has been used to form "NATO". NATO, which stands for North Atlantic Treaty Organization, but is pronounced NAY-toe, IUPAC, which stands for International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry, but is pronounced I-U-pak. The dreaded disease "AIDS" is another example of an acronym. The full expansion of AIDS is "acquired immune deficiency syndrome". Unlike an abbreviation, an acronym is usually pronounced as a word. You do not pronounce it letter by letter. All acronyms are abbreviations, but not all abbreviations are acronyms.

6.2.5 Truncation: Truncation is an abbreviation of a word consisting only of the first part of the word. Most often used in a context (such as for mail) where certain words must be written (and read) repetitively. Examples: Tues. = Tuesday; Dec. = December; Minn. = Minnesota; Eur = Europe, European.

6.2.6 Initialism: Initialisms are another type of abbreviation. They are often confused with acronyms because they are made up of letters, so they look similar, but they can't be pronounced as words. FBI and CIA are examples of initialisms because they're made up of the first letters of Federal Bureau of Investigation and Central Intelligence Agency respectively, but they can't be pronounced as words. NASA, on the other hand, is an acronym because even though it is also made up of the first letters of the department name (National Aeronautics and Space Administration), it is pronounced as a word, NASA, and not by spelling out the letters N, A, S, A. Initialisms are made from the first letter (or letters) of a string of words, but can't be pronounced as words themselves. Examples include FBI, CIA, FYI (for your information), and PR (public relations).

6.2.7 Backronym: A backronym or bacronym is a phrase specially constructed so that an acronym fits an existing word. The word is a combination of backward and acronym, and has been defined as a "reverse acronym". A backronym is constructed by taking an existing word already in common usage, and creating a new phrase using the letters in the word as the initial letters of the words in the phrase. The Apple Lisa was named after Steve Jobs' daughter but was later said to be an acronym for 'Local Integrated Software Architecture.' The BASIC programming language is also believed to be a backronym. The language was called BASIC, and then the acronym of "Beginner's All-purpose Symbolic Instruction Code" was created. CC used to mean "Carbon Copy," but recently it's been redefined with the backronym "Courtesy/Complementary Copy."

6.2.8 Eponyms: Eponyms are words that are "based on the name of a person or a place" An eponym is a person or thing, whether real or fictional, after which a particular place, tribe, era, discovery, or other item is named or thought to be named. New eponyms deriving from geographical names appear to be rare—most commonly they originate from the products (wines, cheeses, sausages etc) of the relevant area. Examples: atlas – Atlas, boycott – Charles C. Boycott, cereal – Ceres, nicotine – Jean Nicot.

6.2.9 Transferred words: Newly transferred words keep only one sense of their foreign nationality; they are the words whose meanings are least dependent on their contexts. Furthermore, transferred words may be common to different languages. Examples: newly imported foodstuffs, various brands of clothes ('Momos,' 'Adidas,' 'Nike').

6.2.10 Academic Collocations: Collocations are widespread especially in the social sciences and in computer fields. Thus 'lead time,' a term for the time between design and production or between ordering and delivery of a product; 'cold-calling' (soliciting on the doorstep) 'sunrise industries' refers to electronics and other 'high-tech' industries, and are likely to be ephemeral.

6.2.11 Pseudo-neologisms: Pseudo-neologism is "a generic word stands in for a specific word" (Newmark, 1988: 148). The examples of the neologisms are abbreviations, as it is mentioned earlier that abbreviation is a common type of pseudo-neologisms, like lol (laugh out laugh), asap (as soon as possible), bty (by the way) etc.

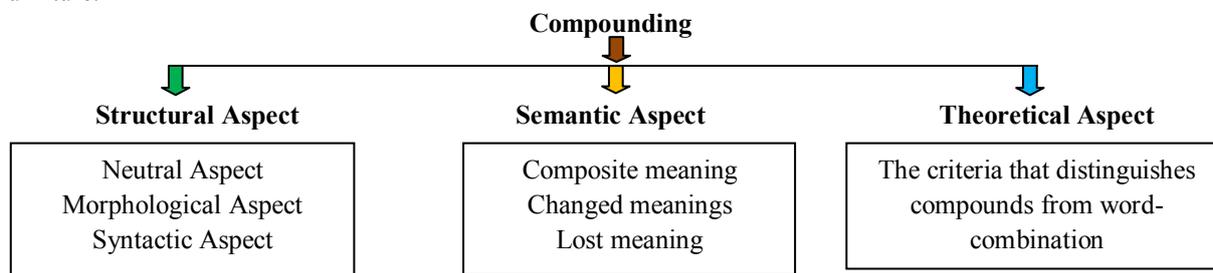
6.2.12 Internationalism: An internationalism or international word is a loanword that occurs in several languages with the same or at least similar meaning and etymology. Pronunciation and orthography is similar so that the word is understandable between the different languages. Internationalisms often spread together with the innovations they designate. Accordingly, there are semantic fields dominated by specific languages, e.g. the computing vocabulary which is mainly English with internationalisms such as computer, disk, and spam. For example, some internationalisms coming from the English in India are bungalow, jute, khaki, mango, pyjamas, and sari.

VII. The Conception of Neologisms

English language provides many ways to produce new words from old, either by compounding existing words together or by altering the meaning of existing words with prefixes or suffixes. New words can be invented with no etymological or historical connection at all, or they can be formed, in whole or in part, from language roots. In the following, some of these word formation processes are illustrated and examples for their use are given.

7.1 Compounding: Compounding is one of the most productive and important types of word-formation in Modern English. Examples: dining-room, blackbird, sunflower, bedroom, bluebell, mother-in-law, good-for-nothing. There are three aspects of compounding: Structural Aspect, Semantic Aspect and Theoretical Aspect. **Structural Aspect** structural aspect consists of compounds: neutral, morphological and syntactic. Neutral compounds contain two stems that are combined without any linking elements (e.g. tallboy, blackbird). In morphological compounds two stems are combined together by a linking element: a consonant or a vowel (e. g. handiwork, handicraft, craftsmanship, spokesman and etc.). Syntactic compounds are formed from different parts of speech (nouns, verbs, articles, prepositions, adverbs) as they occur together in phrases: such as in the nouns lily-of-the-valley, good-for-nothing, mother-in-law, sit-at-home, pick-me-up, know-all, know-nothing, go-between, get-together. This type is extremely important in productivity of new words and is large in number. **Semantic Aspect:** The second is the semantic aspect that divides into three groups: 1) compounds which meaning is understandable from the sum of their composite meaning (e.g. Classroom, bedroom, working-man, dining-room, sleeping-car, dancing-hall); 2) compounds where one or two of words components have changed their meanings (e.g. blackboard, blackbird, football, lady-killer, good-for-nothing, lazybones); 3) compounds with irreversibly lost meaning (e.g. ladybird is - not a bird, but an insect, tallboy not a boy but a piece of

furniture, bluestocking is a person, bluebottle may denote both a flower and an insect but never a bottle). **Theoretical Aspect:** The third and final aspect is the theoretical aspect – the criteria that distinguishes compounds from word-combination. For example, a tall boy is a word-combination, while a tallboy, which is originated from the first one, is a compound. Moreover, they are different in meaning: the word-group a tall boy denotes: 1. a young male person; 2. big in size, whereas the word tallboy expresses one concept – a piece of furniture.



7.2 Shortening: Shortening is the action or process of making or becoming short; specifically: the dropping of the latter part of a word so as to produce a new and shorter word of the same meaning. In some cases both the beginning and the end have been omitted. Shortenings are produced in two ways. New word can be made from a syllable or two syllables of the original words – that is the first way. There are some examples: phone made from telephone, hols from holidays, vac from vacation, fridge from refrigerator bike from bicycle, blog from weblog. The second way of shortening is initial shortenings. It means that a new word is made from the initial letters: M.P. from Member of Parliament.

7.3 Clipping: Clipping is the word formation process in which a word is reduced or shortened without changing the meaning of the word. For example: advertisement – ad, telephone – phone, examination – exam, gasoline – gas, gymnasium – gym. In this process not only words can be shortened but also whole phrases (for example: zoo is made from zoological gardens). The four types of clipping are back clipping, fore-clipping, middle clipping, and complex clipping. Back clipping is removing the end of a word as in gas from gasoline. Fore-clipping is removing the beginning of a word as in gator from alligator. Middle clipping is retaining only the middle of a word as in flu from influenza. Complex clipping is removing multiple parts from multiple words as in sitcom from situation comedy.

7.4 Blending: Blended words are otherwise known as portmanteaus. It is the word formation process in which parts of two or more words combines to create a new word whose meaning is often a combination of the original words. For example: advertisement + entertainment → advertainment, biographical + picture → biopic, breakfast + lunch → brunch, chuckle + snort → chortle

7.5 Affixation: Affixation is the process of adding one or more affixes to the root morpheme in order to get a new word. Affixes can be divided into: prefixes (they occur before the root of a word), suffixes (occur after the root of a word). For example, the following two lists provide examples of some common prefixes and suffixes with definitions in English: **Prefixes and their meanings:** a – without, not, co – together, de – opposite, negative, removal, separation, dis –opposite, negative, un – negative, not, opposite, reversal, **Suffixes and their meanings:** able – fit for or worthy of being, -er – agent, -ism – action or practice, state or condition, -less – lack of, ly – -like, ology – study, science, ship – condition, character, skill. Interesting to note down that even though both processes involve the affixation of suffixes, derivation differs from inflection in that inflection results in the creation of a new form of the same word rather than a new word. For example, the additions of the third person singular -s inflectional suffix to verbs creates the third person singular form of verbs, e.g., eat and eats, and the addition of the plural -s inflectional suffix to nouns creates the plural form of nouns, e.g., dog and dogs. Both eats and dogs are new forms of the same word, eat and dog, rather than new words.

7.6 Back-Formation: Back-formation is the word formation process in which an actual or supposed derivational affix detaches from the base form of a word to create a new word. Back-formation is often the result of an overgeneralization of derivation suffixes. Back-formation, therefore, is the opposite of derivation. Examples: babysitter – babysit, donation – donate, gambler – gamble, hazy – haze.

7.7 Conversion: Conversion is the word formation process in which a word of one grammatical form becomes a word of another grammatical form without any changes to spelling or pronunciation. For example, the noun email appeared in English before the verb. Example: I would have sent you an e-mail (noun) whereas now

I can either send you an email (noun) or simply email (verb) you. Conversion is also referred to as zero derivation or null derivation with the assumption that the formal change between words results in the addition of an invisible morpheme. However many linguistics argue for a clear distinction between the word formation processes of derivation and conversion. **Verbification (Noun to Verb Conversion):** Examples: My grandmother bottled (verb) the juice and canned (verb) the pickles. She microwaved (verb) her lunch. **Nominalization (Verb to Noun Conversion)** Examples: The guard alerted (verb) the general to the attack (noun). The baby cried (verb) all night. **Other Conversions:** Conversion also occurs, although less frequently, to and from other grammatical forms. For example: adjective to verb: green → to green (to make environmentally friendly), preposition to noun: up, down → the ups and downs of life.

7.8 Borrowing/Loanwords: Borrowed words are also referred to as loanwords. Borrowing is the word formation process in which a word from one language is borrowed directly into another language. For example, the following common English words are borrowed from foreign languages: algebra – Arabic, chow mein – Chinese, kielbasa – Polish, murder – French, near – Sanskrit, pizza – Italian.

7.9 Calquing: Calques are also referred to as root-for-root or word-for-word translations. Calquing is the word formation process in which a borrowed word or phrase is translated from one language to another. For example, the following common English words are calqued from foreign languages: blue-blood – Spanish – sangre azul, commonplace – Latin – locus commūnis, loanword – German – Lehnwort, pineapple – Dutch – pijnappel, and scapegoat – Hebrew – ez ozel.

7.10 Reduplication: In this type of word-formation new words are formed by doubling the stem of a word. A new word can be formed in two ways: 1) without any phonetic changes (bye-bye for good-bye), 2) with a modification of the root-vowel or consonant that is also called gradational reduplication (ping-pong, chit-chat). A vast number of new words, which are made by reduplication - are used in informal style: colloquial words and slang. Other examples: walkie-talkie ("a portable radio"), riff-raff ("the worthless or disreputable element of society"; "the dregs of society"), chi-chi (sl. for chic as in a chi-chi girl).

VIII. An Anthology of Trendy Neologisms

Administrivia: Administration + Trivia = Tedious administrative tasks, **Adulthood:** Adult + Adolescence = Moving back in with your parents after graduating from college, **Advertainment** = Advertising + Entertainment, **Advertorial:** Advertisement + Editorial = what is written when a company pays to have a good story written about them in a publication, **Affluenza:** Affluence + Influenza= Excessive consumerism, **Agritourism:** Agriculture + Tourism = A form of tourism in which tourists stay on farms or in agricultural villages, **Alcoholock:** Alcohol + Interlock = An electronic device installed in a car to test whether the driver is safe to drive, **Alcopop:** Alcohol + Pop = Fruit drinks fortified with alcohol, **Alphanumeric** = Alphabetic + Numeric, **Amazeballs:** Used to say that you find something extremely good, very enjoyable, impressive, etc., **Anacronym** = Anachronism + Acronym, **App:** Abbreviation of 'application', software that performs a specific task, **Applepick:** Steal someone's iPhone/smartphone, **Apronym** =Appropriate + Acronym, **Amerindians:** American + Indian = American Indians, **Audiophile:** Person who loves and collects high-quality audio equipment, **Automagically:** Automatic + Magic = This word describes actions that happen automatically, but also seem to happen magically, **Awesome-itude:** Awesome + Magnitude = Incredibly outstanding, nothing could be better, **Awkword:** A word that is difficult to pronounce, **Babymoon:** Baby + Honeymoon = The last holiday for a couple before their first child arrives, **Backronym** = Back + Acronym, **Baggravation:** Bag + Aggravation = A feeling of annoyance at the airport when your baggage has not arrived, **Bashtag:** A bashtag is a hashtag (#) that is used to make critical or abusive comments on social networking services such as Twitter, **Beaulicious:** Beautiful + Delicious = This interesting adjective is trying to appeal to two senses, that of vision and taste (The cake under question was both beautiful and very promising in terms of taste), **Beerios:** Beer+ Cheerios = Cereal topped with beer instead of milk, **Bewrecked:** Bereft + Wrecked = Deprived of something, **Bit** = Binary + Digit, **Bitcoin:** Digital currency which allows payments to be sent from one party to another without going through a financial institution, **Blaxploitation**= Black + Exploitation, **Black Swan:** An extremely rare and unexpected event of large magnitude and consequence, **Bling-Bling:** Flashy jewelry and adornments originally associated with rap artists, **Bloatware/fatware:** Pre-installed software that occupies a lot of space, leaving little memory for storing personal data, **Blog:** Web + Log = An online journal or diary where people can say whatever they feel like, **Book:** A blend of 'book' and 'blog' = A book written by a blogger, visited when exploring a website, for example = home >>vocabulary>>transport, **Bofro:** Boy + Friend, **Bogon:** Bogus + Proton = Smallest piece of a bogus event, **Bollywood** = Bombay + Hollywood, **Bootylicious:** Booty + Delicious = Someone who has nice curves or an attractive rear end, **Boxercise** = Boxing + Exercise, **Breadcrumbs:** A navigation technique which helps users by displaying a list of links to the pages they have, **Bresilient:** Brilliant + Resilient= something like 'bright and

strong', **Britcom** = British + Comedy, **Bromance**: Blend of 'brother' and 'romance'= A close non-sexual relationship, **Brunch**= Breakfast + Lunch= Something which is consumed in between breakfast and lunch, **Burkini**: Burqa + bikini = A swimsuit worn by Muslim women which covers the whole body, **Burninate**: Burn + Terminate = to set things on fire while causing which destruction, **Bustitution**: Bus + Substitution = Substitution of a bus for a train, **Buttmunch**: Butt + Munch: someone that is being particularly annoying, **Buzz**: Excited interest or attention surrounding, **Buzzkill**: Something or someone spoiling an event that people are enjoying, **Camphone**: Camera + Phone= A cellular phone with a small camera, **Captcha**: Completely Automated Public Turing Test To Tell Computers and Humans Apart = A distorted image of letters and numbers used to ensure that a response is not generated by a computer, **Carjacking**: 'Car' + 'Hijacking'= When a car driver is forced to give up his vehicle or drive to a destination designated by the attacker, **Charticle**: Blend of 'chart' and 'article'= A news article that is composed primarily of a chart with just a brief text for additional information, **Chick lit** : Books, usually featuring female characters, written by women on contemporary themes and issues that appeal more to women than to men, **Chillax**: Chill + Relax = To take it easy, cool down, or just relax, **Chillaxin**: Chilling + Relaxing = Taking a break, **Chortle** = Chuckle + Snort, **Cineplex** = Cinema + Complex (building), **Citizen journalism**: News collected and reported by ordinary people, especially through the use of blog software, **Click bait**: Put something on a website that will encourage visitors to click on a link, **Clickjacking**: Tricking Internet users into clicking on hidden links, **Cloud computing**: A computing service which enables access to a shared pool of resources over the Internet, **Codec** = Coder + Decoder, **Content farm**: A website that publishes large amounts of low-quality content, or content copied from elsewhere, in order to attract visitors and improve its search-engine rankings, **Confuzzled**: Confused + puzzled = To be both confused and puzzled by something at the same time, **Copyleft**: Opposite of copyright = Copyleft eliminates restrictions and allows freedom of use for all, **Corplaining**: Corporation + complaining =Griping, grousing, and otherwise complaining about the corporation you work for, **Cosmeceutical**: Cosmetics + Pharmaceutical = skin-care products that can both conceal and heal, **Cot potato**: Very young child who spends a lot of time watching television, **Couch commerce**: Buying goods online from one's home, **Couch potato**: A person who spends a lot of time sitting in front of the television, **Cougara**: Cougar is an older woman who is mainly attracted to and has sex with men young enough to be her sons, **Courseware**: Course + Software = computer programs that teach a certain subject to the user, **Credibull**: Unbelievable claims made by one who is considered to be an authority, **Crowdfunding**: Raising money for a project by getting a large number of people to make a small financial contribution, particularly by using a website, **Crunk**: Crazy + Drunk = A mixture between two states of being crazy and drunk, **Cryptex** = Cryptology + Codex, **Cyberrrhea**: Cyber + Diarrhea = A connection problem in the computer network, **Cyberbully**: A person who uses the Internet, electronic communication or social networks to harm, harass or intimidate another person, **Cyber café**: A place which provides internet access to the public, **Cyberchondriac**: A person who imagines that he/she is suffering from an illness after reading about the symptoms on the Internet, **Cyberloaf**: Spend time on the Internet at work doing personal things, **Cyberslacking**: Using one's employer's Internet and email facilities for personal purposes during working hours, **Dadpreneur**: Dad + Entrepreneur = A man who creates a business connected with fatherhood, **Dancercise**=Dance + Exercise, **Datacasting**= Data + Broadcasting, **Dauntlet**: A small but overwhelming task, **Daycation**: Day + Vacation = A trip or short vacation which lasts only one day - Daycationers do not stay away overnight, **Decruitment**: Euphemism for laying-off staff or downsizing a company, **Diamat**= Dialectical + Materialism, **Digipeater**= Digital + Repeater, **Docudrama** = Documentary + Drama, **Docusoap**: Documentary + soap = soap opera = sentimental TV serial, **Dramedy**: Drama + Comedy, **Dramality** = Dramatic + Reality, **Drinkathon**: Drink + Marathon = An extended party or event involving the consumption of alcohol, **Drug driving**: Driving a vehicle while under the influence of drugs, **Dumbfound** = Dumb + Confound, **Dwell time**: The length of time spent on a website, **Ebonics** = Ebony + Phonics **Ecoteur** = Ecological + Saboteur, **E-cruitment**: Online recruitment of employees, including online submission of resumes and cover letters, **Edress**: Email + Address = Referring to someone's e-mail address, **Edutainment**: Education + Entertainment = Something that can provide entertainment while teaching a child, **Elancer**: A professional person who works from home and provides services on the internet, **E-linquent**: Electronic + Delinquent = One who makes trouble or misbehaves online or on the Internet, **ELL**: English Language Learners, **E- mind**, E-mail+ Remind= To remind via e-mail, **Emoji**: Icon used in electronic messages and webpages, **Emoticon**: Emotion + icon = Icons that show feelings, **E-piracy**: Electronic piracy illegal downloading of material found on the internet (films, music, etc.), **E-quaintance**: A person you know only through online networks, **E-stalk**: To stalk (follow) someone using Internet searches and email, **E-text**: E- [Electronic] + Text = A literary or reference work converted into a text-based file on the Internet, **EV**: Electric vehicle, a vehicle which runs entirely on electricity stored in rechargeable batteries, **E-waste**: Electronic material and devices that have been thrown away, **Face Time**: Application which enables people to make video phone calls, **Fantabulous** = Fantastic + Fabulous, **Fashionista**: Person who dresses according to the latest fashion trends, **Facronym**: Fact + Acronym = An acronym for a an organization, or idea with a specialized function, **Favicon**: Favourite Icon = A tiny little graphic that appears

when you bookmark a site, **Fidgital**: Excessively checking one's devices, **Finlit / Fin lit**: Financial literacy Knowledge and understanding of financial language and issues related to finance, **Flame War**: A period during which angry or rude email messages are exchanged, **Flash mob**: A crowd that gathers in a pre-determined place, performs an action then disperses very quickly, **Flexitarian**: A vegetarian who sometimes eats meat or fish, **Flightmare**: Flight and Nightmare = Unpleasant air travel experience, **Flog**: A fake blog = A blog (online journal) which appears to have been written by an independent person but has in fact been created by a company or business in order to advertise a product or service, **Floordrobe**: Blend of 'floor' and 'wardrobe'= A pile of clothes dropped on the floor, **Foodoir**: Food + Memoir'= An account of someone's personal experiences, with a strong emphasis on food, including recipes, **Frankenfood**: Frankenstein + Food = Genetically-modified food, **Frape**: Blend of 'Facebook' and 'rape'= Making changes to someone's Facebook pages without their knowledge, **Fraudience** = Fraud + Audience, **Fratastic**: Fraternity + Fantastic = Something that was splendidly fraternity-like, **Freemale**: A woman who is happy to stay single and independent, **Freeware** = Free + Software, **Frenemy**: An enemy who pretends to be your friend, **Funemployment**: A blend of 'fun' and 'unemployed'= Someone who enjoys not having a job because they have more time for leisure and fun activities, **Funtastic**: Fun + Fantastic, **Gastropub**: A pub which, in addition to beer and alcoholic drinks, offers gastronomic cuisine, **Geek**: A person obsessively concentrated on a particular interest, especially new technological devices, **Ginormous** = Gigantic + Enormous, **Glad Rags**: Your best clothes you wear on special occasions, **Glamping**: Blend of 'glamour' and 'camping'= Sleeping in the open but with every comfort including cooking equipment, **Glass cliff**: Refers to a situation where women are selected for positions when there is a strong likelihood of failure, **Granlit**: Blend of 'granny' and 'literature'= Books that appeal more to older people, **Globesity**: Global + Obesity =A widespread problem of people becoming overweight, **Greenwash** : To try to convince people that you are doing something which is good for the environment, **Greycation**: Going on holiday or vacation with grandparents in order to reduce the cost. **Guesstimate**: Guess + Estimate = A rough estimate without any claim of accuracy, **Hacktivist**: A person who manipulates information on the internet in order to transmit a message, usually political, **Hashtag**: The # symbol (hashtag) is used on social networking services such as Twitter to identify a keyword or topic of interest and search for messages (tweets) related to the subject, **Hater**: A social networking app which allows people to share their dislikes, **Haycation**: A holiday or vacation spent on a farm, **Hotspot**: Location in which wireless Internet access is available, **Hinglish**: Hindi + English, **Imho**: In my humble opinion, **Indipop**: Indian + Popular = Popular Indian music, **Infomania**: Constantly checking and responding to email and text messages, **Infomercial** = Information + Commercial, **ICE number**: In Case of Emergency = The telephone number of a friend or relative who should be contacted in an emergency situation, **Infotainment**: Information + entertainment, **Internet** =Inter + Network, **Internot**: A person who does not use internet, **It bag**: High-priced designer handbag that is the bag "of the moment", or a "must-have" item, **It girl**: A girl who has become a celebrity more through intense media coverage than through any personal achievements, **Jazzercise** = Jazz + Exercise= A dance-based group fitness program, **Jigsaw family**: A family which includes the children from each partner's previous relationship(s), in addition to any children they may have together, **Jumbrella**: Jumbo + umbrella = Very large umbrella set above tables outdoors at a coffee shop, **Laymanise/laymanize**: To simplify technical information so that it can be understood by ordinary people or non-specialists, **Locavore**: A person who only eats food produced locally, **LOL**: Laugh out loud, **Magriffic**: Magnificent +Terrific, **Mailbomb**: To deliberately try to disrupt another computer system by sending massive amounts of email to it, **Mall-rats**: Pre-teens or young teens who practically live at the mall and spend hours walking around in small packs, only rarely buying anything, **Malware** = Malicious + Software, **Manscape**: Man + landscape: Artful shaving and trimming of a man's body hair, **Mantastic** = Man + Fantastic, **Mayhaps**: Maybe + Perhaps = Something that is questionable, **Meh**: Interjection used to express indifference or to show that one simply does not care, **Melodrama**= Melody + Drama, **Meritocracy**: The idea that merit and individual effort determine one's success rather than wealth or birth, **Me time**: A period of time spent exclusively on yourself doing something that you enjoy and allows you to relax, **Mobisode** = Mobile (phone) + Episode, **Mockumentary** = Mock + Documentary, **Mocktail**: Non-alcoholic drink that looks like a cocktail, **Modem** = Modulator + Demodulator, **Moped** = Motor + Pedal, **Mosh**: Mash + Squash = An activity that involves hitting into people either by jumping into them, **Multiplex** = Multiple + Cineplex, **Mumpreneur**: Mother + Entrepreneur =A mother who works as a business entrepreneur in addition to her family commitments, **Muppet** = Marionette + Puppet, **Nail tat**: A temporary tattoo applied to the nails, **Nano break**: A one-night holiday, or going away from home for one night, **Nanofacture**: Nano + Manufacture = To manufacture something at the molecular level using nanotechnology, **Neocon**: Neo + Conservative = A modern type of conservative, **Netbook**: Small laptop computer which weighs less than 3 pounds and has a 7 to 10 inch screen, **Netiquette**: Network + etiquette = Set of rules governing appropriate behavior on the internet, **Netizen**: Internet + citizen = A person who spends an excessive amount of time on the internet, **Netmeet**: Internet + Meet = An internet meeting or to meet somebody through the internet, **Netpicker**: A person who surfs the internet looking for information in order to impress others with their knowledge of current events, **Nevertiree**: A person who continues to work after they have reached the age of

retirement, **Newbie**: A new member of any group, community, or activity. **Nonliner**: Someone who rarely or never uses the Internet, usually because they cannot access it, **Noogler**: New Google employee, **Notspot**: An area where there is slow Internet access or no connection at all, **Of'er**: Zero + For = To not be successful in a series of attempts at a task, **Offshorable**: Something that can be done or produced in another country, especially at reduced costs, **OH**: Abbreviation of 'other half', a person's wife, husband or partner, **Omnishambles**: A totally mismanaged situation characterized by numerous blunders and miscalculations, **Onesie**: A one-piece garment for adults worn for relaxing/sleeping, **Optics**: The way a situation appears to the general public, **Outernet**: Traditional media (newspapers, magazines, radio, television) as opposed to the internet, **Overparenting**: Being excessively protective of one's children in order to guarantee their safety and ensure their success in life, **Oversharing**: Providing too much information on the Internet (credit card details, personal information, etc.) especially through social network sites, **Oxbridge** = Oxford + Cambridge, **Paratroops** = Parachute + Troops, **Password fatigue**: Being tired of having to remember a large number of passwords for different electronic devices, **Password wallet**: An online service where a person's passwords can be stored and managed, **Paywall**: A system which restricts access to a website, or certain webpage content, to users who have paid a subscription, **Pentpreneur**: Pensioner + Entrepreneur = An entrepreneur of pensionable age, **Peops**: People + Friends, **Pixel** = Picture + Element, **Phish**: A mail asking you to click on a link to a web page and confirm personal information, **Phonicon**: Phonetics + Lexicon = A list of all the possible combinations of sounds in a particular language that could, **Photobomb**: Intrude into the background of a photograph just before it is taken, **Photog**: A photographer, **Pictionary**: Picture + Dictionary = A dictionary which not only contains meaning of the words but also their pictures, **Podcast**: Derived from 'pod' (from Ipod) and 'broadcast' = A digital file (radio, audio etc.) available on the Internet for downloading to a computer or mobile device, **Povertunity**: Poverty + Opportunity: A job that comes with no salary but has the promise of advancement, **Pre-zactly**: Precise + Exact = In a precise, exact matter, or exclamation for a precise, **Procrasturbate** = Procrastinate + Masturbate, **Proem**: Prose + Poem = A work written in prose but incorporating poetic imagery and rhythms, **Prosumer**: Professional + Consumer = A consumer shopping for items for professional, **Protire**: Leave your current job so that you can pursue work or hobbies that you are more interested in, **Re-gift**: It means giving away a gift that you have received, **REM**: Rapid Eye Movement, **Rockumentary** = Rock + Documentary, **Quintastic**: A blend of the adjective 'fantastic' and the prefix 'quin'. An informal way of referring to a person who is aged fifty or over but remains sexy, smart, energetic and successful, especially someone famous, **Recessionista**: Popular new term for a person who succeeds in dressing stylishly on a tight budget, **Road Rage**: Aggressive habits often resulting in violence against other drivers, **Robocall**: Commercial telemarketing call which plays a recorded message, **Romcom**: Romantic + Comedy: Romantic comedy, **Sandwichgeneration**: A generation of people who care for the needs of their children as well as those of their own elderly parents, **Scientology**: Science + Technology, **Screenager**: A young person or teenager who spends a lot of time in front of the computer screen, **Selfie**: A photograph that one has taken of oneself (for example a photograph taken with a smartphone), **Sexcellent** = Sex + Excellent, **Sexercise** = Sex + Exercise, **Sexploitation** = Sex + Exploitation, **Sheeple**: Sheep + People = People who are easily persuaded and tend to follow what others do, **Shiftless**: Describes a person who types entirely in lowercase letters, **Silver ceiling**: Attitudes or policies that prevent older employees from being promoted to higher positions, **Sitcom**: Situation + comedy = A drama, on television, based on humorous everyday situations, **Skort** = Skirt + Short = A pair of shorts having a flap or panel across the front and sometimes the back to resemble a skirt, **Slumdog**: Very poor, underprivileged person who lives in an overcrowded squalid area of a city called a slum, **Smirt**: Smoke + Flirt = Smoking prohibition laws have led to a new sort of social pastime, **Snail mail**: The standard system of delivering mail which is very slow in contrast to electronic mail, **Sofalise/sofalize**: Stay home and use the internet, phone or other electronic device to communicate with people, **Speed Dating**: A method of meeting a potential romantic partner by talking to a group of individuals at an organized event, **SPOC**: Single point of contact (An alternative for E-mail), **Spork** = Spoon + Fork, **Stagflation** = Stagnation + Inflation, **Staycation**: A vacation in which you stay at home and relax or visit places close to where you live, **Swaption** = Swap + Option = The option to enter into an interest rate swap, **Teensploitation** = Teen + Exploitation, **Teletreat**: Television + Treatment = To examine and prescribe treatment for a patient remotely, using video conferencing, **Texterity**: The ability to deftly compose a text message, **Textonym**: A word produced by predictive text software when you press a combination of numbers on the keypad of a mobile phone, **Textual harassment**: Sending text messages to mobile phones which insult or abuse people, **Tombstoning**: Jumping or diving into water from a dangerously high place such as a hotel balcony, a cliff, bridge, wall, roof, etc., **Trashion**: Trash + Fashion = Fashionable items created from old, used and recycled elements, **Tweet**: People who 'tweet' send short messages via the microblogging service Twitter, **Tweep**: Blend of 'Twitter' and 'peeps' = Users who follow you on Twitter, **Tweeple**: Tweet + People = People who use/have Twitter Account (Social Networking Site), **Tweetheart**: A user of the Twitter service who is very popular or admired, or with whom other users communicate a lot, **Tweet seats**: Seats in a theatre or concert hall given to people who wish to tweet during the performance, **Twintern**: Blend of 'Twitter' and 'intern' = A person, usually a

student or recent graduate, employed by a company to promote its products or services on Twitter or other social media, **Twittion**: Blend of 'Twitter' and 'petition'= A Twitter petition, **UCEless**: A proposed watchword for the growing anti-spam movement (UCE = unsolicited commercial e-mail; i.e., spam.), **Upskil**: Teach an employee new or additional skills, **Unfollow**: Stop receiving another's person's messages on Twitter, **Unfriend**: Remove someone from your list of friends on social networks such as Facebook, **Unschooling**: Unconventional education of children, not following the usual curriculum, **UX**: Short for 'user experience', **Vegans**: Vegans are the People who reject animal exploitation and refuse to eat animal products of any kind, including eggs, honey, milk, **Videophile**: Person who is very interested in watching videos and making recordings and values high-quality results, **Vook**: A combination of video, text, images and social streams in an electronic book, **Webinar**: Presentation or seminar conducted over the web, **Weblish/Webspeak/Netspeak/ Internetese**: A form of English that is used on the web (use of abbreviations, acronyms, small letters, absence of punctuation and hyphens etc. on the web), **Web rage**: Anger or frustration as a result of difficulties or problems encountered when using the Internet, **Widget**: Blend of 'window' and 'gadget' = A small application or tool that can be installed and executed within a web page, **Winterval**: Blend of 'winter' and 'festival'= A festival that takes place in winter.

IX. Conclusion

Exploring this vicinity of new words can be a constructive way of equipping ourselves to deal, not only with the way English evolves and the new words we are likely to encounter but can also help us to understand the way the words we already know have evolved and developed. An understanding of this area can be a key skill in helping ourselves to become more independent in our language learning and develop a greater enjoyment and engagement with the language. If we take a glance around, we'll notice a mass of new words surrounding us, brought to us both deliberately by language trends or publicity and reflexively through language change over time. Language changes persistently. And who knows if the people will understand the language we are using now in a few decades? In entirety, it can be said that the magnification of the English language vocabulary, as well as any other language, is intimately associated with the humans' social life. Every new event in our life finds its mirror image in the language, and the faster the life is the simpler the ways, indebted to which our language is stuffed. We should not be fearful to use newly coined words. This is one way a language grows. It is also the way our own personal vocabulary expands. So let's keep our eyes open for new words and new usages of old words. We will then be a cutting edge speaker of the English language.

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