

EMOTIVE-EXPRESSIVE LEXIS
IN THE DATABASE OF LITHUANIAN NEOLOGISMS:
FACTORS INFLUENCING EMERGENCE OF NEOLOGISMS AND
TYPES OF WORD-FORMATION

S u m m a r y

The aim of the study is to identify the main types of word-formation of the emotive-expressive neologisms and to examine the most productive means used in the coining of these new words. The object of the research includes 479 neologisms that perform emotive-expressive function. The word-formation analysis of emotive-expressive lexis included in “The Database of Lithuanian Neologisms” (DN) revealed that:

1. Stylistically connotated neologisms are formed mostly by means of suffixation (45.7 %), composition (31.7 %) and blending (12.7 %), the latter being a non-morphemic type of word-formation.
2. The most formative suffixes of the most productive type of formation, i.e. suffixation, are as follows: the suffix *-(i)ukas*, *-ė* (6.8 %) in the formation category of names of possessors of nominal characteristics and the suffix *-izmas* (6.8 %) in the formation category of names of characteristics (nominal abstractions).
3. The data of DN show that the following elements of compounds *valdžia-* (first component), *-skleisti* (*-skleidė*) and *-žmogis* (second component) are productive elements of stylistically connotated neologisms.
4. Less productive types of word-formation are prefixation (5.6 %), mixed type of word-formation (2.4 %) and inflectional derivation (1.9 %).

5. This was the primary research on emotive-expressive lexis, which revealed the necessity to stylistically edit some neologisms in DN. Moreover, seeking to conduct an in-depth analysis on tendencies in formation of emotive-expressive lexis, more diversified and numerous sources should be included.

6. The data available in the database should be analysed not only in terms of word-formation but also from the perspective of ethno-linguistics. The aggregate of emotive-expressive lexis demonstrates that language users respond to what is trending today and are able to create all kinds of stylistically charged new coinages. The plethora of occasional derivatives is testimony to how relevant a particular phenomenon is. Evidently, lexis is a reflection of the society and the neologisms (signs of realities of current time) stored in the database provide valuable information about a certain period in the life of nation.

KEYWORDS: emotive-expressive lexis, neologism, occasional derivatives, word-formation analysis, types of word-formation, productivity.

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