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**(ФГБОУ ВО МГЛУ)**

**Аннотация**

к выпускной квалификационной работе

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Направление подготовки: 45.03.02 Лингвистика (очная форма обучения)

Профиль: «Теория и методика преподавания иностранных языков и культур»

группа 0-8-32

на тему: Лексическая креативность в современном английском и русском языках

Ключевые слова: *new words (neologisms), thematic area, productivity, borrowings, increased frequency, semantic derivation*

The work presents the study of lexical creativity in the English and Russian neologisms with an emphasis on the patterns of new word formation and the reasons for their common usage.

The choice of the topic was conditioned by the fact that the number of novel lexical items is constantly rising and there appear new ways and causes for coining new words. Neologisms can be discovered in the majority of styles and come from various spheres of life, they play a great role in exploring and enriching vocabulary.

The aim of this study is to determine which neologisms get established in the language, preserving their status of new words, developing new meanings, or becoming “productive” members of the language system. Two periods of time were compared: the 1960s and the 1990s – early 2000s for both Russian and English to see what changes occurred in the word-stock during the last 40 years. For this purpose 4 dictionaries of new words (two English and two Russian ones) were selected.

The paper consists of 5 chapters (2 theoretical chapters: the review of the theories of creativity in psychology and in linguistics, and 3 practical chapters: the morphological analysis of English and Russian neologisms of two epochs, the semantic analysis and the analysis of the words frequency and use in English and Russian).

To achieve the objective of the research the following steps were completed:

1. observing the changes on the level of morphology for both epochs and for both languages, comparing the patterns of word-formation of the 1960s and 1990s-2000s
2. identifying the topic areas for the majority of new words in different epochs and in two languages
3. determining the donor languages for the majority of the neologisms in English and Russian at present
4. estimating which words stay in the languages as new words after 4 decades and illustrate the tendency with examples

Conclusions:

1. In the modern Russian language affixation is becoming less productive (77% in 1960s vs. 48% in the 1990s), semantic derivation and borrowings are on the sharp increase (0,8% vs. 10%; 8,6% vs. 24%). The possible explanation is that the Russian language is becoming less inflectional and more analytical. In contrast, semantic derivation in English is less frequently encountered now (14,4% vs. 5,9%), there are more blends (2,6% vs. 8,4%) and affixation (13,5% vs. 17,7%). Suffixation was more productive (63% of all affixed words) in the English neologisms of the 1960s, in the 1990s it is prefixation (52%).

2. The most popular thematic areas in English of the 1960s were: People and Society (27,7%), Science and Technology (21,4%), Law and Politics (18,3%) and Arts and Music (11,9%). In the 1990s they were: Science and Technology (28,7%), Medicine and Health (14,4%), Business (13%) and Lifestyle (12,7%).

The most popular thematic areas in Russian of the 1960s were: Science and Technology (45,8%), People and Society(21,9%) and Medicine and Health (8,3%). In the 1990s they were: People and Society (27,6%), Science and Technology (20,9%), Business (16,7%), Law and Politics (12,9%).

3. The most frequent ‘donor’ languages for borrowings of modern English are Japanese, Spanish and Arabic. The most frequent languages for borrowings of modern Russian are English, New Latin and French.

4. The main reasons for preserving the status of a new word are semantic derivation and the increase in frequency. Although such words remain in the language for several decades, they are still viewed by lexicographers as neologisms, because they develop new meanings and are frequently used in the most actively developing spheres of activity. Semantically, most common new lexemes in both languages nowadays belong to IT-technologies and other aspects of technological revolution.

Structurally, the bachelor thesis falls into an Introduction, 3 Chapters (Theoretical Background; Classification of New Words; Results and Discussion), Conclusion, References and Appendices.

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