Newspapers as Carriers of New Terms Namely (Neologism) and Their Role in Enhancing Students' Vocabulary: Guardian Newspaper as a Model

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ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT
	This study aims at identifying the importance of the newspapers as carriers and contents of new vocabulary. Understanding of some journalistic strategies and techniques such as the usage of lexical terms namely(neologism.) helps students to learn and acquire new vocabulary. Scientists and linguists argued that English language is growing fast, therefore it is significant to identify the means and mechanisms of spreading new terms (neologism).This paper takes the pain of proving that newspapers are considered as one of the creators and mediums which have a significant role in spreading neologisms by using new formation of words in their headlines and news being as a fundamental source of the current events this requires creating and adopting new words which describe new happenings. It is argued that one can acquire the new language by understanding its culture and this will be achieved by examining and grasping its new words. Moreover, this article draws the attention of English teachers to the increasing number of new words or neologisms that appear in the English language particularly in newspapers' headlines and news., thereby neologisms should be integrated into the vocabulary material offered to English learners. 68 samples within five days of headlines and their relevant news will be analyzed to illustrate the intensive usage of the neologisms by the newspapers.

1.Introduction

Scientists are usually considered neologism as a matter of creativity, that is why is to be found in newspapers. Being related to innovation, they sometimes tend not to be understandable without a context even by the native speakers. Peprink (2006) comments on the features of neologism by stating that 'Neologism are nearly always of anonymous origin and tend to appear at first in informal style, we can say in tabloids as there is high frequency in the occurrence of neologisms in newspapers'.

Mass media is not only the source of information; it is also as it has been mentioned before participate fully in spreading neologisms. If a word wants to 'stay alive', it has to be admitted widely in public speech and used by mass media, and/or personalities, such as politicians, authors etc'. (Barnhart, 1995).'By the 19th century, newspaper language was recognized as a particular variety of style, characterized by a specific communicative purpose and its own system of language means' (Morrison, 1932). Ilyina states that 'In newspapers one can find poems, comics and articles about new movies, new youth movements, sports clubs, music, art, environmental issues. A huge variety of newspaper articles offers a great number of sources of information which can meet students' needs and favors activities with this material. Most newspapers publish articles on the youth problems which attracts students' attention' (Ilyina, 2014). The size of newspaper articles can range from a short paragraph to a whole page which enables the class-room teacher to select the most suitable text for his class taking into account its size, the complexity of the language, the

amount of new information, and the level of students' knowledge. It explains, to some extent, why rather a lot of researchers in education and language teaching in Russia (Kosareva, 2004; Kuryanova and Belkina, 2013; Abdukadyrova, and Khidirbaev, 2013; Popovich and Bulgarova, 2013; Ilyina, 2014; Sadikova, 2014) dedicated their publications to the problem of teaching students to read newspapers in foreign languages, although only a few of them have touched upon the outlined topic.

2.Background of the Study

Since a neologism is a word, a term, or a phrase that has been recently created (or coined) often to apply to new concepts it has been considered as an approach towards language vocabulary enrichment, therefore , we have to specify the terms vocabulary, word, neologism and its types.

2.1 Vocabulary

The term vocabulary ' is one of English components is defined as the total number of words in a language. Large vocabularies help us to express our ideas precisely, vividly and without repeating ourselves in composition' (Burton, S.H, 1985: 98). Moreover, Vocabulary is very essential for success to comprehend the language well, speak better, or composed a good writing; it is expected that learners must increase their vocabulary by around 1000 words a year (Nation, P. 1990: 22). Vocabulary usually grows and evolves with age, and serves as a useful and fundamental tool for communication and acquiring knowledge. Learning vocabulary is one of the first steps of learning a second language.

2.2 Word

Scientists have defined the term word as followingPeprník's(2006: 8) definition of a word is quite simple but exact to some degree: "word is a combination of sounds, or its representation in writing, that symbolizes and communicates a meaning". Crystal (2002b: 366) does not disagree with Peprník, when he describes the word as "the smallest unit of grammar which can stand alone as a complete utterance". He distinguishes between orthographic words, i.e. items in the written language and phonological words, which are the corresponding units of speech.

2.3 Lexeme

Lexeme is the basic lexical unit of a language consisting of one word or several words, of lexicon in a language that bears some 'meaning'.Crystal puts that ''A lexeme is the smallest distinctive unit in the vocabulary of a language and may consist either of a single word (e.g. dog) or more than one word (e.g. take off, being raining cats and dogs), subsuming especially phrasal verbs and idioms (cf. Crystal 2002b). Also,in his later study, Crystal (2004: 118) proposes a plausible explanation: "a lexeme is a unit of lexical meaning, which exists regardless of any inflectional endings it may have or the number of words it may contain". A similar view is shared by Bauer (2002) and Peprník (2006).

2.4 Neologism

First of all, we have to give clear specification of the term "new". As there is no clear answer to the question of neologisms which would delimit the time boundaries, a neologism remains new until speakers begin to use it automatically without thinking. However, it is never possible to give a prediction which neologism will become commonly used, i.e. survives, and which will die out. So far, I have not mentioned a reason why neologisms are created, i.e. why they enter and abandon the linguistic reality. Filipec and Čermák (1985) conclude that the primarily motives are to describe and name a new reality, e.g. to reflect new innovations and progress of science, culture as well as changes in technology, political situation, social trends, etc. Language serves people as an orientation point.

In this research I focused on neologisms in the English language particularly in the British newspaper. Various perspectives of the literature review illustrates that there are five basic theories which define neologisms:

1-Neologisms has been defined by as words which are stylistically marked by the novelty of their usage in the language: a case example can be metalanguage or jargon which gain momentum in everyday English, e.g. tech. eye candy 'visually entertaining but intellectually undemanding' or tech. downtime 'time when one is not working or active' (Fischer, 1998; Rets, 2014).

2- Denotation theory defines neologisms as words which stand for new things and ideas and thus have new denotative meanings (e.g. smartphone, selfie, e-book) (Ulanova, 2014).

3- Tolkien (Sari, 2013) who adopts *Structural theory* defines neologisms as words with a completely new form and structure or unique acoustic pattern: a case example can be authorisms or words invented by writers such as hobbit.

4- Some scholars as (Cook, 2010; Rets, 2014) who adopt Etymological theory define neologisms as words which already exist in a language but developed a new meaning over the recent years: e.g. umbrella 'device used as protection against rain'; 2) 'a protecting force or influence'.

 5-Lexicographic theory defines neologisms as words which are not yet registered in dictionaries (Sanders, 2010). For example, neologism cinema therapy 'using films therapeutic tools' has almost 70000 citations on Google search engine but is not yet registered in standard dictionaries. The key word in the definitions of neologisms in the theories mentioned above is novelty which in itself can be contradictory.

3. Types of Neologism
Neologisms are often formed by combining existing words (see compound noun and adjective) or by giving words new and unique suffixes or prefixes. Neologisms can also be formed by blending words, for example, "brunch" is a blend of the words "breakfast" and "lunch", or through abbreviation or acronym, by intentionally rhyming with existing words or simply through playing with sounds. (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Neologism). Neologisms illustrate that language is a dynamic structure therefore, Andy Bodle in his article (How new words are born) classified neologisms into the following types:

3.1 Borrowing
Neologism means that the new concept should be either borrowed from another language or formed according to the rules of word-formation processes.

"English is a vacuum-cleaner of a language. It sucks words in from any language it makes contact with" (Crystal 2007: 59).The substance of borrowing has been already described. English has always come into contact with other languages. Consequently, there are many loan words in present-day English. During the development of English the strongest influences were Latin, French, and Old Norse, for instance. English vocabulary was Latinized under Roman occupation, after the arrival of Christianity and during the Renaissance period. Words like bishop, church, or purple have been adopted. French words dominated the English lexicon after the Norman Conquest. It enhanced English in expressions, e.g. beef, parliament, village, etc. Scandinavian influence is now to be seen in words sky, 19 window, they, etc. However, a detailed description of the historical development of English vocabulary is a complex issue which is beyond the scope of this thesis and, therefore, was touched upon only briefly.

Apart from these major sources of borrowed vocabulary, there are some minor but not unimportant ones. In fact, almost any language one can imagine has lent English its own expressions. Even Chinese, Peruvian, Czech, Malay or Icelandic. I have also excerpted a few neologisms which are not of a native origin, e.g. l'dope (French), galactico, zumba (Spanish), jihad and sharia (Arabic), Pokémon (Japanese) or wunderbar (German). Bauer (1994) claims that there is a decrease in loans, though I cannot approve or disapprove of this statement of his as I have not selected much data concerning such changes. However, its probability should be taken in consideration.

It would not be fair to depict English only as an "insatiable borrower" (Crystal 2004: 126). I would like to underline the well-known fact that as English spreads, it gives its words to various languages.

some of the more exotic provenances are Flemish (hunk), Romany (cushty), Portuguese (fetish), Nahuatl (tomato – via Spanish), Tahitian (tattoo), Russian (mammoth), Mayan (shark), Gaelic (slogan), Japanese (tycoon), West Turkic (horde), Walloon (rabbit) and Polynesian (taboo). Calques (flea market, brainwashing, loan word) are translations of borrowings.

3.2. Compounding

Compounds can be headed by any major lexical class, and all the types of combinations are found in neologisms: skinhead, redhot, over-quick. Girldom and marketer are the examples of affixation. Hardy puts that 'The juxtaposition Of two existing words. Typically compound words begin life as sperate entity, then get hitched with a hyphen, and eventually become a single unit. It is mostly nouns are formed this way (fiddlestick, claptrap, carbon dating and bailout).

3.3 Abbreviation

Process of abbreviation includes three types: clippings, acronymization (RAM – random access memory). Acronyms are similar to clippings (vet, lab, flu). And intialisms. For instance, 'pram'(perambulator), taxi/cap (both from taximeter cabriolet), mob (mobile vulgus), good bye (God be with you), van (caravan).

3.4 Derivation

The commonest method of creating a new term is to added a prefix or suffix, such as realization, democratize, detonator, hyperlink, and monogamish.

3.5 Back formation

This will be realized by the creation of a new root word by the removal of a phantom affix. The noun sleaze for example was back-formed from 'sleazy' another examples are liaise, enthuse, aggress, and donate.

3.6 Conversion

Sometimes neologisms are made up through conversion. This will be by taking a word and transplanting it to another for instance the words (to network, to nurse). Also the word 'giant' which means as a noun (a living being of a great size) Merriam Webster), recently have been used as an adjective. A similar fate has been currently befallen friend by mass media , which can serves as a verb as well as a noun (why didn't you friend me?) Hardy

3.7 Eponyms

These are words named after a person or place, for example diesel, sandwich, bigot, boycott, atlas, Alzaheimer's,…. etc……..

3.8 Reduplication

This method requires a repetition of a word or sound like the following terms (flip-flop, boo-boo, helter-skelter, picnic, claptrap, hanky-panky, hurly-burly, lovey-dovey, tom-tom, hip-hop, cray, cray, and willy-nilly.

3.9 Portmanteaus

This is a combined method which has been realized by (compounding+ twisting). Some linguists termed this process as blending, and the term portmanteau serves for a subtype of blend. ''*Some words came about via a combination of methods: yuppie is the result of initialism ((y)oung and (up)wardly mobile) plus derivation (+ -ie); berk is a clipped eponym (Berkshire hunt); cop, in the sense of police officer, is an abbreviation of a derivation (copper derives from the northern British dialect verb cop, meaning to catch); and snarl-up is a conversion (verb to noun) of a compound (snarl + up).the 20th century, quite a few newbies were generated by derivation, using the -ie (and -y) suffix: talkies, freebie, foodie, hippy, roomie, rookie, roofie, Munchie, Smartie, Crunchie, Furby, scrunchie*' (https://www.theguardian.com/media/mind-your-language/2016/feb/04/english-neologisms-new-words

4. Analysis and Discussion

News samples has been categorized into four categories (scientific, economic, social and sport) and has been subjected to analysis according to the mentioned variables (types of neologisms). Analytical descriptive method of data collection has been followed. The data analyzed in the present study were composed of gathered headlines from the Guardian newspaper dated between February 2 and February10 2020. The samples thus collected amounted to '68' headlines. bearing in mind the selection of these headlines and their news' texts will be with regard to the supposition of the usage of neologisms and their various types that the present study focuses on.

4.1 The following number of spheres pertaining to the ultimate sources of neologisms:

1-Scentific category, in this research, this category will include (technological terms which means 'words or phrases created to describe innovations'', and environment terms)

2-Economic category includes (money, business, Trademarks ''these are often neologisms to ensure they are distinguishable'').

3-Social category includes (fashion, music, culture, cartoon)

4-Sport category

4.2 Illustration and Analysis of 68 Examples of Headlines and their Relevant news texts gathered from The Daily British Guardian:

1/2/2020

Firstly
Scientific Category:
1- The latest trial of a vaccine against *HIV* has been halted because interim results show it is not working, the National Institutes of Health in the United States has announced.

*Usage of the acronym (HIV) which refers to (Human Immunodeficiency Virus)

 2- On 6 January I attempted to renew my *digital railcard online*. Having completed the entire process, including giving my credit card details and authorising a £30 payment, the system seemed to dump me back to the beginning.

The above headline including the following neologisms:

*Usage of the word *digital* which means (of signals or data) expressed as series of the digits 0 and 1, typically represented by values of a physical quantity such as voltage or magnetic polarization. First use of the term 1965) w.w.w. dictionary.com

*Usage of the term *railcard* which defined by Collins Dictionary as**:**

(an identity card that young people   or pensioners in Britain can buy,   which allows them   to   buy train tickets more cheaply**)** First known use of railcard 1974. Wikipedia**.**

***Internet** which defined by Collins Dictionary as: an extensive computer network made up of thousands of other, smaller business, academic, and governmental networks). First known use of internet 1974. Merriam Webster

 (an extensive computer network made up of thousands of other, smaller business, academic, and governmental networks). First known use of internet 1974. Merriam Webster

3-The study then examined the impact of adding *greenhouse gases* to the atmosphere under two scenarios – one considered to represent very high emissions and another with much lower levels of emissions.

*Usage of *greenhouse* as an adjective which defined by Merriam Webster as:(of, relating to, contributing to, or caused by the greenhouse: effect *greenhouse* warming *greenhouse* gases)

*First known use 1974, in the meaning defined above. Merriam Webster.

4-Places that are rich in _biodiversity_ tend to overlap with places in the tropics that have experienced relatively stable climates in the past, providing a refuge for species when other regions have warmed, the paper explains.

*_Biodiversity_:1985, defined as (**biological** diversity in an environment as indicated by numbers of different species of plants and animals) Merriam Webster

5-Tiny '_xenobots_' made up of living cells have been created by teams of scientists at the University of Vermont and Tufts University using a supercomputer to design them.

6-The millimetre-wide bots could move toward a target and automatically repair themselves and researchers hope they will help clear human arteries, clean _microplastics_ from the oceans and find radioactive waste

*Usage of the word _microplastics_: First Known of _microplastic_1990, above defined as (a very small fragment or piece of plastic)

*Usage of _xenobots_. The word hadn't been entered in the dictionaries

 7-Ryanair been accused of _greenwashing_ after the _UK_ advertising watchdog banned an ad campaign claiming that the airline has the lowest carbon emissions of any major airline in Europe.

The above headline has included the following neologisms:

*_Greenwashing_: first Known of _greenwashing_ 1989,above which has been defined by Merriam Webster as (expressions of environmentalist concerns especially as a cover for products, policies, or activities)

*_UK_ is an acronym of United Kingdom

Secondly:

Economic Category:

1-Bank warns _PM_ over _Brexit_ plan as it keeps interest rates at 0.75%.

Long-term economic forecast cut, dealing a blow to Boris Johnson on eve of _EU_ withdrawal.

Neologisms has been included in the above headline are:

*_Brexit_ (The withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the European Union**.). Origin 1212**
*Blend of British (or Britain) and exit, probably on the pattern of Grexit (coined earlier in the same year)

*Acronym _PM_ Which means: abbreviation for prime minister (Cambridge Dictionary)
*Acronym _EU_ Which means: European Union.

Thirdly:
Social Category
1-_Flip flop_: why is the first pancake always a dud?

* Usage of the term _**Flip flop**_ (Hip- hop this considered as reduplication which is a type of neologism. *The repetition. or near-repetition, of a word or sound. To this method we owe the likes of flip-flop,etc………)* Andy Bodle

2-All the prep for a ski holiday is a monumental _faff'_: why I love going all-inclusive?

*The word _faff_ has been defined by Merriam Webster as:(dialectal, British: to make a fuss over nothing)

3-The 80s teen star is known for odd, even _sleazy_ behaviour. Is that why his claims about the film industry are not taken seriously?

*Usage of **(The noun *sleaze*, for example, was back-formed from "sleazy" in about 1967.)**

4- A tricky live setup can't prevent Elly Jackson from laying on a display of mesmerizing _pop_ that leaves the crowd eating out of her hand

*Usage of the noun **_pop_** (of or relating to popular music *pop* singer)

5-James Blake: how the producer became hip-hop's favorite Brit.

*Usage of the word **_hip-hop_** (Hip- hop this considered as reduplication *The repetition, or near-repetition, of a word or sound. To this method we owe the likes of flip-flop, goody-goody, boo-boo, helter-skelter, picnic, claptrap, hanky-panky, hurly-burly, lovey-dovey, higgledy-piggledy, tom-tom, hip hop'*) Andy Bodle

6-Crazy Delicious review – _foodie_ TV brought to you by Beelzebub himself

* _foodie_ is a **Portmanteaus** which is a type of neologism Andy Bodle in his article (How new words are born*)* puts that *''the 20th century, quite a few newbies were generated by derivation, using the -ie (and -y) suffix: talkies, freebie, foodie, hippy, roomie, rookie, roofie, Munchie, Smartie, etc…''*

Fourthly:
Sport Category:

1-Ravens' Lamar Jackson is unanimous pick for _NFL MVP_ after historic season

***NFL** is the abbreviation (National Football League) Merriam Webster

***MVP** is the abbreviation of (most valuable player) Merriam Webster

Table 1   Frequency and Percentage of Neologisms. Date: 2/6/2020

News category	Frequency	Percentage
Scientific	11	16.17
Economic	4	5.88
Social	6	8.82
Sport	2	2.9
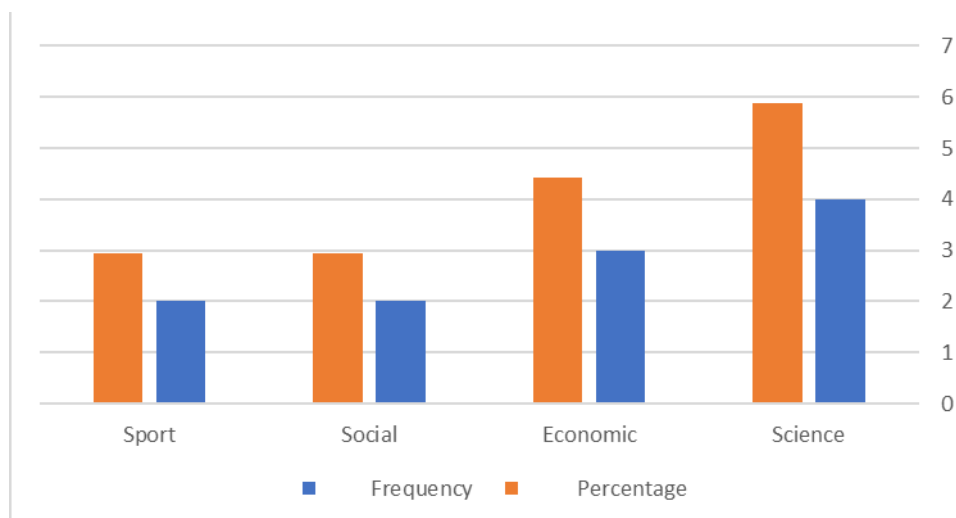
6/2/2020

Firstly:
Science Category:

1-Russia's strangest reality show: Siberian quarantine videos shared on *Instagram.*

*__Instagram.__ means (to post (a picture) to the Instagram photo-sharing service) Merriam Webster First Known Use of *Instagram (*2010, in the meaning defined above)

2-How can I copy 1,400 *DVD*s to a new hard *drive?*

*__DVD__ means (an optical disk using a high-capacity format and containing especially a video recording (such as a movie) or computer data**).**First Known Use of *DVD* (1993, in the meaning defined above**)**

3-Tell us about the *websites* your children visit?

*__Website__ means (a group of World Wide Web pages usually containing hyperlinks to each other and made available online by an individual, company, educational institution, government, or organization.First known use of *website* 1993, in the meaning defined above)

4-Huge '*hot blob'* in Pacific Ocean killed nearly a million seabirds

(Those of you who were around here in the winter of 2014-15 likely remember hearing the term bandied about quite frequently. It was the name affectionately given to a massive pool of warmer-than-normal waters that stretched from the Pacific Ocean waters from Alaska to Southern California, not only wreaking havoc on our region's temperatures (leading to the warmest winter, summer and overall year on record) but having serious effects on the marine ecosystem and salmon runs.**)**

Secondly:
Economic Category:

1-**German economy stagnates as *eurozone* growth hits seven-year low - business live.**

*Usage of the word *__eurozone__ which means (the geographical area comprising the countries that use the euro as the official currency) Merriam Webster. First Known Use of *__eurozone (__*1995, in the meaning defined above)

2-The Foreign Office's contorted language of Brexit is a _smokescreen_.

*Definition of **_smoke screen_** Merriam Webster. (**a** screen of smoke to hinder enemy observation of a military force, area, or activity) or (something designed to obscure, confuse, or mislead). The first known use of _smoke screen_ was in 1915.

*Usage of Brexit (it has already been defined)

Thirdly:
Social Category:

1-Ozzy Osbourne reveals _Parkinson_'s diagnosis

*Usage of the word **_Parkinson's_** which consisted as a type of neologism (**Eponyms)** as Andy Bodle explains ''Words named after a person or place. You may recognize Alzheimer's, atlas, cheddar,…''

2- La Roux:'my label dropped me on new year's day. I was like _yippee_!

*Usage of the word **_yippee_ (**Some words came about via a combination of methods: yuppie is the result of initialism ((y)oung) Andi Bodle**.**

Fourthly:
Sport Category:

1-Trouble at Barcelona, _FA_ Cup replays and more- Football Weekly Extra.

*_FA_ (Abbreviation for the Football Association: the national organization for football in England)Cambridge

 Dictionary.

2-Banton and Parkinson to make _ODI d_ebuts against South Africa

*__ODI__ stands for (One Day International is a form of limited overs cricket, played between two teams with

 international status, in which each team faces a fixed number of overs, usually 50.) Wikipedia.

Table 2 Frequency and percentage of Neologisms. Date: 6/2/2020

News Category	Frequency	Percentage
Scientific	4	5.88
Economic	3	4.41
Social	2	2.94
Sport	2	2.94
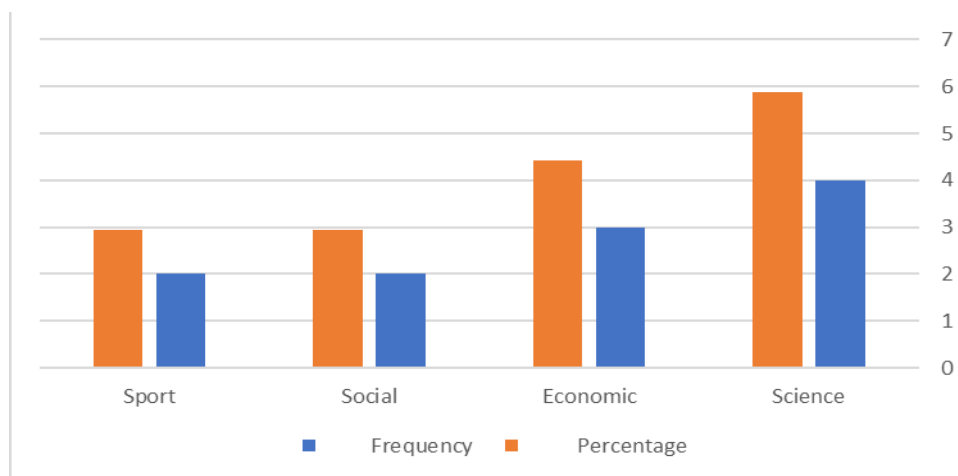
7/2/20/20

Scientific Category:

1-WHO warns of global shortage of face masks and protective suits.

*Usage **_WHO_** (abbreviation of World Health Organization) Merriam Webster.

Secondly:
Economic Category:

1-BEST SMARPHONES 2019, I PHONE, ONEPLUS, SAMASUNG AND HOUAWEI

Neologisms included in this headline are:

*___Smartphone___   *___I phone___   *___On plus___   *___Samsung and Huawei___

The aforementioned are trademarks ''which are often considered as neologisms to ensure they are distinguishable''). As (Ulanova, 2014) puts that ''Denotation theory defines neologisms as words which stand for new things and ideas and thus have new denotative meanings e.g. smartphone, selfie, e-book''.

Thirdly:
Social Category:

1-Did you solve it? _Toot toot_ for world palindrome day!

*Usage of the word **_toot- toot_** which is considered as a type of neologism (**Portmanteaus**).

 2-My colleague's _BO_ is so bad it makes me gag. Should I tell them?

*___BO___ is an abbreviation of ''Body Odor'' means (an unpleasant odor from a perspiring or unclean person) Merriam Webster.

3- How to wear _'glasual'_I'm introducing a new dress code: glamorous but casual. Glasual is about clothes that bring a bit of joy.

*Usage of the word **_glasual_** (The word you've entered isn't in the dictionary). Merriam Webster

*_Glasual_ considered is a type of neologism (Some words came about via a combination of methods. Many linguists call this process blending)

Fourthly:
Sport Category:

1-It's a neat way of dehumanising the _gobby_ fan he dealt with when he tried to kick racism out of football on 25 January 1995.

*Usage of the word **_gobby_** which means (Talking too much, or saying things that should not be said) Cambridge Dictionary. But, the word hadn't included in the Merriam Webster Dictionary.

Table 3 Frequency and Percentage of Neologisms. Date: 7/2/2020

News Category	Frequency	Percentage
Scientific	1	1.47
Economic	4	5.88
Social	3	4.41
Sport	1	1.47
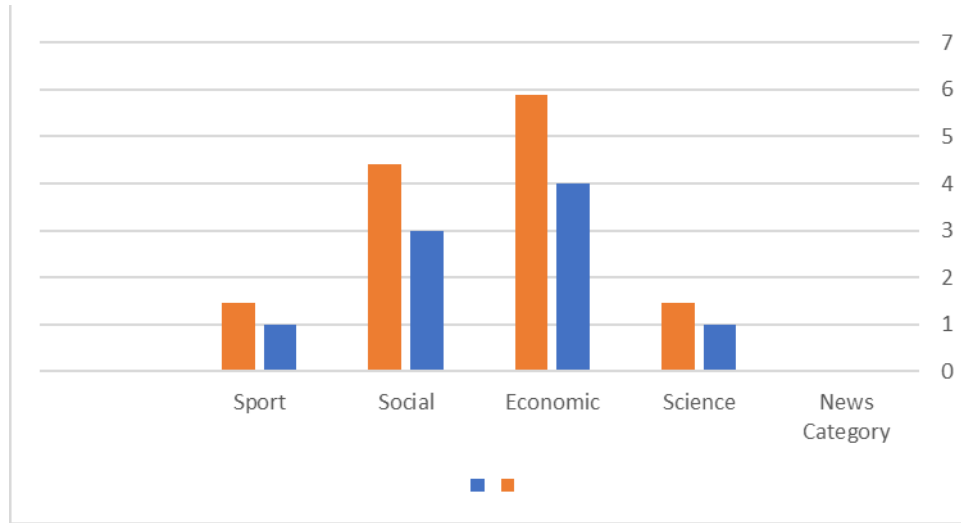
8/2/2020

Firstly:
Scientific Category:

1-The Right Stuff 's founders came up with talking points – narratives, they called them – that their followers then disseminated through various social networks. On *Facebook,* they posted *Photoshopped* images, or parody songs, or "countersignal memes"

First Known *Use of ***photoshop***1992, in the meaning defined above**.

*Usage of ***photoshop*** Which means (to alter (a digital image) with Photoshop software or other image-editing software especially in a way that distorts reality (as for deliberately deceptive purposes).

*Usage of ***Facebook*** (the name of a website where you can show information about yourself, and communicate

with groups of friends) Cambridge Dictionary

2-Big Swinging Brains and fashy Tolls: How the World fell into a *Clickbait* Death Spiral
*Definition of ***clickbait*** by Merriam Webster:
(something (such as a headline) designed to make readers want to click on a hyperlink especially when the link leads to content of dubious value or interest, it is difficult to remember a time when you could scroll through the social media outlet of your choice and not be bombarded with). First known Use of *clickbait* 1999, in the

meaning defined above.

3-Can *DuckDuckGo* replace Google search while offering better privacy?

The alternative search engine markets itself on protecting users' privacy, but is it worth using?

DuckDuckGo (DDG) is an internet search engine that emphasizes protecting searchers' privacy and avoiding the filter bubble of personalized search results.) Launched in September 25,2008.

*Usage of the term ***Google*** which means (The Google company was officially launched in 1998 by Larry Page and Sergey Brin to market Google Search,which has become the most used web-based search engine).Wikipedia.

Secondly:
Economic Category:

1-Britain's buy-to-let boom is over – we should rejoice

*Usage of the term ***buy-to-let*** which is defined by Wikipedia as :''Buy-to-let mortgage is a mortgage arrangement in which an investor borrows money to purchase property in the private rented sector in order to let it out to tenants. Buy-to-let mortgages have been on offer in the UK since 1996.''

2-Uber changing *app* to avoid reach of California's new *gig w*orkers law.

Neologisms which included in the above examples are:

*Usage of the word ***gig*.**

Merriam Webster recently announced that it has officially added "*gig economy*" to its dictionary. The phrase

 is now formerly defined as "economic activity that involves the use of temporary or freelance workers to perform jobs typically in the service sector." The gig economy was one of 640 new words or meanings added this year. Some new entries – such as "snowflake" – were already in the dictionary, but received additional definitions this year

based on society's use of the word for political or social commentary. https://www.jdsupra.com/legalnews/look-it-up-gig-economy-is-added-to-the-78317/

*Usage of the term *app* which has been defined by Wikipedia as:

'' A **mobile application**, also referred to as a **mobile app** or simply an **app**, is a computer program or software application designed to run on a mobile device such as a phone, tablet, or watch.'' The term "app", short for "software application", has since become very popular; in 2010, it was listed as "Word of the Year" by the American Dialect Society.

Thirdly:
Social Category:

1-What the weird world of *Pokémon* can teach us about storytelling.

*Usage of the term *Pokémon*,which also known as *(Pocket Monsters* in Japan, is a media franchise managed by the Pokémon Company, a Japanese company founded and with shares divided between Nintendo, Game Freak, and Creatures. The franchise copyright and Japanese trademark is shared by all three companies, but Nintendo is the sole owner of the trademark in other countries. The franchise was created by Satoshi Tajiri in 1995) Wikipedia.

2-February is shaping up to be a hectic month for Mabel McVey. After finishing the sold-out *UK* leg of her current tour, she will perform at the Brit awards ceremony after being nominated for best female solo artist, best newcomer and song of the year – as well as achieving the notable but dubious honour of being the only woman to break into any of the mixed-*gender* categories.

*Usage of the word ***gender*** which means:

(Gender" comes from the Latin word genus which meant "kind" or "type". In the few hundred years before the 1950s, the term 'gender' was used only in the field of grammar. In 1955, a scientist began to use the word *gender i*n new ways when referring to people, in a way that was related to their 'sex' but not quite the same.)

*Usage of *UK* as abbreviation of (United Kingdom)

3-The following caracteir has used the the acronym *PAFT* and *Brexit*

*_PAFT_ is the acronym of (The British Academy of Film and Television Arts)

* ***Brexit*:** Blend of British (or Britain) and exit.

**Fourthly:**
Sport Category:

1-Eric Cantona and 'the hooligan': the impact of the kung-fu kick 25 years on

It's a neat way of dehumanising the *gobby* fan he dealt with when he tried to kick racism out of football on 25 January 1995.

Usage of the word **_gobby_ which means (Talking too much, or saying things that should not be said) Cambridge Dictionary. But, the word hadn't included in the Merriam Webster Dictionary.

Table 4 Frequency and Percentage of Neologisms Date: 8/2/2020

News Category	Frequency	Percentage
Scientific	5	7.35
Economic	3	4.41
Social	5	7.35
Sport	1	1.47
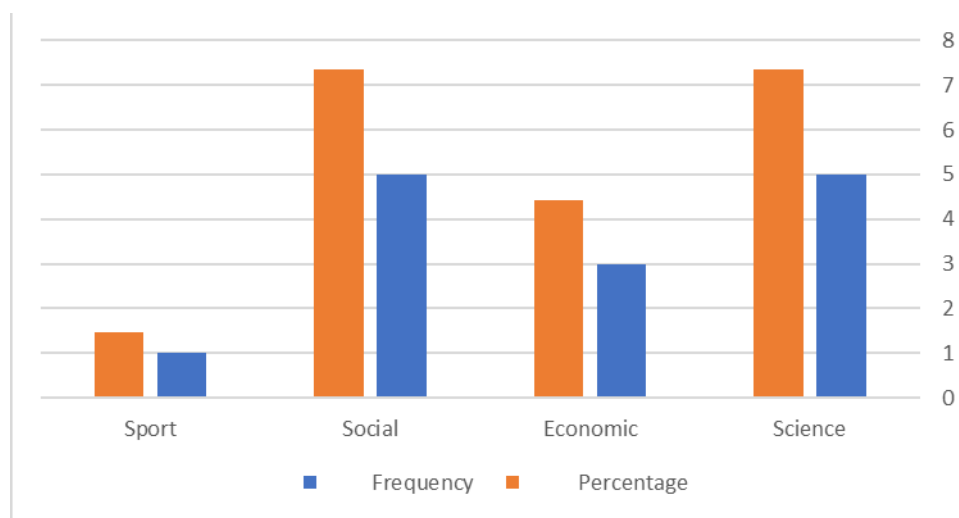
10/2/2020

Firstly:
Scientific Category:

1-Revealed: how drugs *giants* can access your health records

*Usage of the word ***giants*** as the author described the drugs companies as giants

2- How millions use *YouTube* tutorials to perfect their trade

From bike mechanics to baking, the video-sharing site offers a goldmine of knowledge

*Usage of the term ***you tube*** which means (the name of a website that allows people to show videos they have made) Cambridge Dictionary.

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Secondly:
Economic Category:

1-Microsoft Surface Laptop 3 review: still sleek, just no longer unique

*Usage of the word *__laptop__* which means (a portable microcomputer having its main components. First Known Use of *laptop* 1984, in the meaning defined above) Merriam Webster and w.w.w. dictionary.com

2- German digital bank N26 pulls out of UK, blaming *Brexit*

*Usage of the word *__digital__* which means (of signals or data) expressed as series of the digits 0 and 1, typically represented by values of a physical quantity such as voltage or magnetic polarization. First use of the term 1965) w.w.w. dictionary.com.

*Usage of the term *__Brexit__*

Thirdly:
Social Category:

1-Self-flagellation and stuffed *goody* bags: my night at the tacky, endearing Oscars

*Usage of the word *goody* as neologism (reduplication)

2-Bob Marley at 75: how a ghetto *reggae* star rebranded Jamaica

*Usage of the word *__reggae__* which means (popular music of Jamaican origin that combines native styles with elements of rock and soul music and is performed at moderate tempos with the accent on the offbeat. First Known Use of *reggae* 1968, in the meaning defined above) Merriam Webster.

*Usage of the word *__croquemboules__***.** Tracing the word in many dictionaries proved that it hadn't been entered in them.

Fourthly:
Sport Category:
1-Josh Philippe fires Sydney Sixers to *Big Bash* title as Melbourne Stars fall short

*Usage of the combination *Big Bash* which means, The Big Bash League (BBL) (is an Australian professional franchise Twenty20 cricket league, which was established in 2011 by Cricket Australia) ''Wikipedia''.

2- Saturday *clock watch*: Championship, *EFL*, Scottish Cup and Europe – live!

*Usage of the word *__clock watch__* which means (the act of repeatedly looking to see what time it is in order to see how much longer you have to work) Cambridge Dictionary. Tracing the word with its intended meaning has been included only in the Cambridge Dictionary without determination of its first usage date regarding the mentioned meaning.

*Usage of ***(EFL)*** as an abbreviation of (The English Football League) ''Wikipedia''.

Table 5 Frequency and Percentage of Neologisms Date: 10/2/2020

News Category	Frequency	Percentage
Scientific	2	2.94
Economic	3	4.41
Social	3	4.41
Sport	3	4.41
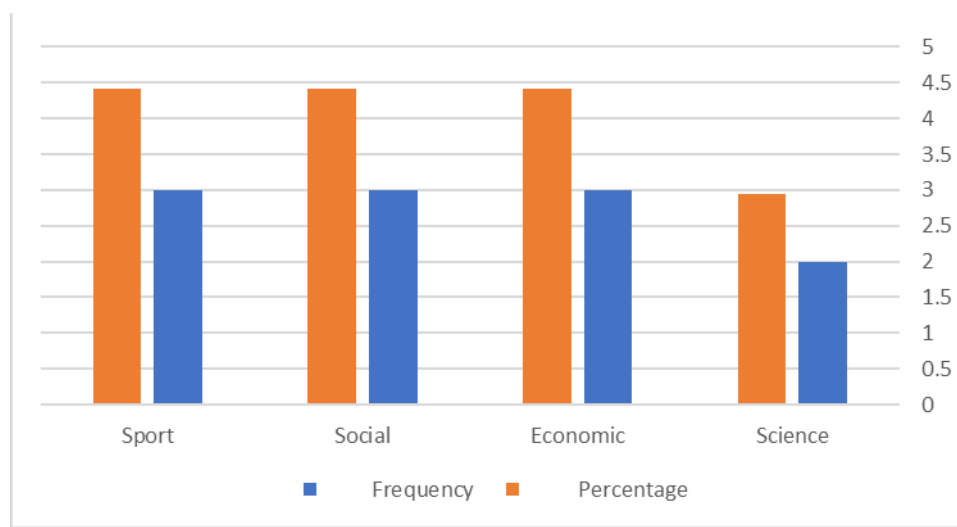
5. Conclusion

The preceding pages have shown that neologisms are means of the updating of the lexicon. Moreover, they demonstrate language dynamics and its creativity. Neologisms occur within all areas of human activity, so that their description represents an inseparable part of linguistic research and thus is utilizable in practice.

The main findings illustrate that Communicative-pragmatic approach to the study of journalistic discourse allows us to consider in detail the connection between language and situations of its use within the journalistic text, and to reveal all the components of the language system, including lexical means which has been considered as methods of the updating of the lexicon. In addition to that, they demonstrate the English language as well as other languages, is in constant change and dynamics". On the other hand, there is a growing interest in modern linguistics to the different aspects of word-formation due to the fact that the word is the central unit of the language. Intrinsic properties of the word as a lexical unit are mixed with the properties of other elements of the language. Statistics and quantitative analysis which reflects the empirical part of the study have proved that scientific category has obtained the highest frequency and percentage regarding usage of neologisms while news sport category is least one.

The findings were not only useful to students, but also have some pedagogical implications and consequently of some values to language teachers and linguists. Based on the previously stated findings the researcher recommends that British newspapers should be considered as a good basis for language studies due to their wide variety of text- types and language styles, so they help students to use many different communicative skills and to be familiarized with important cultural knowledge relevant to the English language acquisition, therefore they should be included as essential part of English syllabus.

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