

ANALYSIS OF RECENT LEXICAL ENTRIES INTO THE SPANISH LANGUAGE

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There is a growing need to master a foreign language as a mean of intercultural communication at the present stage of the world community development. Familiarization with various language aspects is necessary for a comprehensive understanding of the culture and life of another people. In particular, it is important to study features of such a language aspect as the vocabulary. A comprehensive study of the lexical stock of the language should contribute not only to facilitating the implementation of cross-cultural communication, but solve a number of issues that may arise in case of misunderstandings [2, p. 344]. Attracting various lexical material allows us to raise the issue of word formation in a different way, to solve an issue of the status for neologisms in a new way [1, p. 54].

The following amount of entries was studied and analyzed using the Spanish vocabulary entries approved by Real Academia Español:

1. year 2014 – 69 words.
2. year 2017 – 62 words.
3. year 2018 – 132 words.
4. year 2019 – 128 words.

In 2014, one of the most productive sources of the new words entries in the Spanish vocabulary have become borrowing and word formation (derivation and composition), a small amount of entries appeared due to the new words formation using Latin and Greek roots, eponyms, abbreviations and semantic changes.

In 2014, most borrowings came from English (20 words); the following words appeared in Spanish: *backstage*, *bíper*, *burka*, *cameo*, *ciclogénesis*, *coach*, *dron*, *euríbor*, *gigabyte*, *hacker*, *intranet*, *precuella*, *tuit* etc.

Only three words came from French: *chaise longue*, *chop*, *ciudadino*.

From Italian, Portuguese and Arabic came one word per each.

Regarding word formation, the most common was the suffix method (19 words), thus the following words appeared: *aglomeramiento*, *antipersonal*, *apunamiento*, *bicicleteada*, *bicicletería*, *cajonear*, *cortoplacismo*, *medicalización*, *positividad*, *tuitear*, *tuiteo*, *tuitero* and others.

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5 words were formed by the word composition method, namely: *amigovio*, *cagaprisas*, *cortoplacista*, *europarlamentario*, *mileurista*.

Only two words were formed using the prefix method: *antipersona*, *audioguía*.

There are only 10 words formed using Latin and Greek roots, eponyms, abbreviations, and semantic changes, among them: *anisakis*, *brik*, *giga2*, *maría2*, *chupi*.

In 2017, the most productive source of new words entering the Spanish vocabulary was the word formation (derivation and composition) (30 words); significantly less borrowings were received from other languages (13 words). Compared to 2014, slightly more words were received due to the translation of borrowings into Spanish («*calcos*») and the new words formation using Latin and Greek roots («*raíces*»). A small amount of entries came from eponymy and abbreviations.

In 2017, most borrowings also came from English (5 words); the following words appeared in Spanish, namely: *clickar*, *container*, *cracker*, *fair play*, *holter*.

Four words came from Arabic: *halal*, *hummus*, *sharía*, *umma*.

Sanskrit, French, and Yiddish gave 4 words, respectively: *asana*, *chakra*; *ataché*; *kosher*.

Regarding word formation, the most common was the suffix method (24 words), thus the following words appeared: *antagonizar*, *buenismo*, *buenista*, *calectable*, *chusmear*, *compostador*, *compostar*, *contaje*, *cubicaje*, *deportivamente*, *dispersantem*, *especista*, *niguatoso* and others.

The following words were formed using the prefix method: *audiolibro*, *bicatenario*, *contraincendios*, *minicasino*, *monocatenario*.

There are only five words, which came from translating borrowings into Spanish, among them: *bioenergía*, *specismo*, *posverdad*, etc.

A small amount of entries came from the new words formation using Latin and Greek roots, eponyms, and abbreviations (*amusia*, *aporofobia*, *discinesia*, *imafronte*; *murano*, *pinqui*, *táper*; *bocas*, *latino*).

In 2018, many words in the Spanish vocabulary appeared due to word formation (97 words). Borrowing – 14 words. 13 words were formed using the Latin and Greek words. A small amount of entries came from eponymy and abbreviations.

In 2018 most borrowings also came from English (7 words); the following words appeared in Spanish: *feedback*, *fullereno*, *meme*, *redox*, *selfi*, *solvato*, *turbofán*.

Three words came from the Italian language: *lapilli*, *osatura*, *radicheta*.

Four words were received from Portuguese, French and Gujarati, respectively: *candomblé*, *quimbundo*; *glicemia*; *guyaratí*.

Regarding the word formation, the suffix method turned out to be the most common (69 words), thus the following words appeared: *abrumante, académico, baipasear, behaviorista, clientelar, complotista, dirigencial, ecocida, escrache, espumeante, fecundante, fuelóleo, gerenciamiento, iconicidad, iconólogo, matematización, milimetrar, monitorear, monzónico, nebulización, neurotizante, paidofílico, permeabilizar, psicogeriatra, quechuista, sojero* and others.

Eighteen words were formed using the prefix method, including as follows: *autofinanciar, bimilenario, ciberartista, inentendible, microcentro, motoniveladora, multitarea, remezclar, subtrama, turboventilador* and others.

The following ten words were formed using the word composition method: *endónimo, exónimo, guardiacárcel, ochomesino, policéntrico, porciento, veintialgo, veintimuchos, veintipico, veintipocos*.

Thirteen words were created using Latin and Greek roots, among them: *dicióptero, ginkgo, locus, nóuplo, polaquiuira, polínico, sedestación, taquilalia*.

A small amount of entries was generated due to the translation of borrowings into Spanish, eponyms and abbreviations: *retroalimentación; larimar, tóper, viagra; electro*.

In 2019, the largest number of words in the Spanish vocabulary appeared due to word creation (68 words). Borrowing – 28 words. A small number of entries are those formed using Latin and Greek words and eponyms.

In 2019, most of the borrowings also came from English (19 words); the following words appeared in Spanish: *amish, beatlemanía, bebop, brunch, cabús, cróquet, fático, penthouse, registraci3n, router* and others.

The following five words came from French: *arabesque, berceuse, broche, brochure, identitario*.

Four words came from Portuguese, Italian, and Quechua, respectively: *bubango, chero; belvedere; locote*.

Regarding the word formation, the suffix method turned out to be the most common (53 words), thus the following words appeared: *afectadamente, afectante, agendar, aliterativo, amodorrante, anacoretismo, antologar, bicicletada, bilateralismo, brequear, candidatar, capillita, carajal, coautoría, desaprobatorio, desfasaje, enrutador, juetazo, mediterraneidad, moqueguano, panhispanista, recordista, textear* and others.

Only nine words were formed using the prefix method, including as follows: *aerocomercial, agroambiental, agronegocio, analérgico, panhispanismo* and others.

Five words are formed through the word composition: *besapié, cubrebot3n, cubrerradiador, cumplemés, dobletroque*.

A small number of entries are formed using Latin and Greek words and eponyms, among them as follows: *amical*, *aniridia*, *annus horribilis*, *cinología*; *arcadia*, *brent*, *guarania*, *muesli*.

So, according to the study, affixation remained the most productive way to create new words through all five years. In turn, almost twice as many words were formed using the suffix method as using the prefix method. Word composition is also an effective way of the word formation, but during the specified time period, there were few words formed by this method. There were almost no words formed by a nonsuffix way.

References:

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