

## Research Article

## Open Access

Alexandre Rodríguez Guerra\*

# Dictionaries of Neologisms: a Review and Proposals for its Improvement

DOI 10.1515/olpi-2016-0028

Received May 6, 2016; accepted October 17, 2016

**Abstract:** The aim of this paper is to study twelve modern Dictionaries of Neologisms (DN) in six different languages: Catalan, English, French, Galician, Italian and Spanish. I systematically analysed an array of relevant parameters in lexicographical works of this type. First, the two criteria most used by the DNs to identify the eligible lexical units are: the lexicographical (based on the use of a control corpus) and the chronological criterion. Second, I described and analysed in depth the macrostructure (origin of entries, variants, parts-of-speech) and the microstructure (definitions and senses, citations, examples and contexts, dating and thematic fields) of the DNs. From a general perspective, these DNs are grouped into three types: those developed by an author, by publishing houses and by Observatories of Neology – each with different objectives and methodologies. Third, I have tried to summarize the main strengths and weaknesses of these DNs, and I propose a number of contents and measures intended in particular to improve modern DNs. Finally, I conclude that in the 21st century we can indeed speak of a “neological lexicography”.

**Keywords:** Lexicography, Neologisms, Catalan, English, French, Galician, Italian, Spanish

## 1 Introduction

The study of neologisms has aroused a lot of interest in researchers from different language backgrounds and the fact that there is a myriad of lexicographical works in this area attests to this. There are already many compilations in the literature about these studies, therefore this article aims to focus on some of the methodologies and information they provide. Using contrastive comparison, I shall discuss a part of the most important lexicographical and neological features of these works.

Twelve Dictionaries of Neologisms (DN) in six different languages have been selected as samples. I have focused exclusively on modern dictionaries, published from the 1990s onwards, but they are classical in the sense of being in print. Besides, regardless of their size, I only considered monolingual neological compilations drafted from the perspective of language in general, and not from an exclusively terminological perspective. This leaves out those projects developed with increasingly more powerful databases using the web to publish their results, as they need specific studies of their own.

---

**Article note:** Part of a special issue on: A Multilingual Focus on Lexicography and Phraseography, ed. by María Isabel González-Rey

---

**\*Corresponding author:** Alexandre Rodríguez Guerra, Department of Filoloxía Galega e Latina, University of Vigo, 36310 Vigo, Galicia, Spain, E-mail: xandre@uvigo.es

The dictionaries studied are the following<sup>1</sup>: *Diccionari de paraules noves* [Dictionary of New Words] (*DParaulesNoves*) in Catalan; Spanish language dictionaries *Diccionario de neologismos de la lengua española* (*DNLenguaEspañola*), *Neologismos del español actual* (*NEspañolActual*) and *Nuevo diccionario de voces de uso actual* (*NDVocesUsoActual*); French language dictionaries *Dictionnaire du nouveau français* (*DNouveauFrançais*) and *Les mots de l'actualité* (*MotsActualité*); *Novas palabras galegas* [Galician New Words] (*NPalabrasGalegas*) in Galician; Italian language dictionaries *Neologismi quotidiani* (*NQuotidiani*) and *2006 Parole nuove* (*ParoleNuove*); and English language dictionaries *Among the New Words* (*AmongNW*), *New Words for the 21st Century* (*NW21Century*) and *The Oxford Dictionary of New Words* (*OxfordDNW*). Regarding publication dates, the oldest date back to 1991 (*AmongNW* and *OxfordDNW*) and the most recent, to 2014 (*DNouveauFrançais*). In total, four were published in the last decade of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, and nine at the beginning of the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

Generally speaking, the importance of DNs is not only due to the fact that they offer a snapshot of the lexical and semantic changes of a language when they are happening, but also because they guide the study of languages from a diachronic perspective (as the *AmongNW* does for the English language). These studies also play an important role in the preservation of those words, word formation processes and their meanings in a language during a concrete period, even if they are never eventually recorded in general-purpose dictionaries. Furthermore, the DNs themselves all concur that the information on new words helps “s’orienter dans un monde qui change” [to orient oneself in a changing world] (*MotsActualité*, p. 6), because these new words “en disent long sur l’évolution de notre société” [they explain a lot about the evolution of society] (*DNouveauFrançais*, p. 6) and help know “los rasgos distintivos de una sociedad en un periodo concreto” [the distinctive features of a society in a concrete period] (*NEspañolActual*, p. 11).

## 2 Lexicography and Neologisms

### 2.1 And A Neologism Is...

Several definitions of neologism have been put forward, and there are also plenty of lists with different criteria to identify neologisms in a given language. In one way or another, definitions always revolve around the idea of the ‘new’ when applied to the lexicon of a language.

A few decades ago, Rey defined neologism as “une unité nouvelle, de nature lexicale, dans un code linguistique défini” (1976: 4). This is probably the definition that is most often repeated. In fact, almost forty years later, Cabré will conclude from this definition that “els neologismes en tant que objectes de coneixement són unitats relatives que només es poden reconèixer si ens situem en un període de temps, situació discursiva o perspectiva enunciativa precisos” [as objects of knowledge, neologisms are relative units that can only be identified when placed in a specific time period, discursive context and enunciative perspective] (Cabré 2015: 133-134). Boulanger, admitting that the relationship between neologisms and time is one of the most problematic issues, and after suggesting that the time factor is “primordial du point de vue de l’établissement du statut de néologisme” [crucial from the perspective of establishing the status of neologisms], recognizes that, paradoxically, it is “[le] plus délié, le plus évanescents qu’on puisse utiliser pour traiter de la question néologique” [the loosest, the most evanescent one that can be used to deal with the question of neologisms] (Boulanger 2010: 42).

Other parameters have also been suggested, like the “sentiment néologique” or neological perception (Gardin et al. 1974), the notion of the time factor (Gilbert 1979) and, more recently, a series of criteria have been established to identify neologisms. The four parameters listed by Cabré (1993) are classics by now: the date of appearance in a lexicon, exclusion from dictionaries, formal or semantic instability, and the

<sup>1</sup> First, I also used the *Dicționar uzual de neologisme* (Marcu 2005) in Romanian, but it is very different from the other DNs (for reasons such as the following: it was drafted compiling words that already were documented in thirty dictionaries of different kinds, the study period goes from the end of the 18th century to the present, almost all entries are loanwords, in fact, more than 85% of them are loanwords from a single language, French, and it does not have quotations or references on the time span), and I have therefore decided to exclude it from our research.

perception speakers have of an item's novelty. An up-to-date reflection on definitions of neologism and criteria to identify and measure them can be found in Cabré & Estopà (2009), especially in sections I, II and IX.

Some authors also point out the problems posed by definitions of neologism, which derive from the vagueness of the term and the difficulties to understand exactly what a neologism is, differentiating it clearly from all other phenomena (see Estornell 2009: 19).

Sablayrolles (2002) emphasizes the problems derived from the application of a control lexicographical corpus and from the application of the neological perception criterion, and reflects on the “conception large et scalaire de la néologie” [large and gradual conception of neology] and on the construction of what he calls an “échelle de néologicité” [degree of neologicity] (Sablayrolles 2002: 110 and 105-107). Regarding this concept, which was applied, for example, to Galician by Crespo & Gómez (2008), Freixe suggests that neologicity “depèn d'un conjunt complex de factors, que va més enllà de la freqüència i la novetat, i creiem que un d'aquests factors és la *reresa*, entesa com la qualitat de transgressió de la regla amb què està formada una paraula” [depends on a complex set of factors, beyond frequency and novelty, and we believe one of these factors is some degree of *oddity*, understood as the capacity to transgress the rule with which a word is formed] (Freixe 2010: 8). In their discussion of the criterion of neologicity, Cabré, Domènec, and Estopà justify the relative character of this concept as such, on account of:

It is a well-known fact that novelty does not exist on its own, but only in reference to something else. Therefore, when we talk about neologisms or new words, we must begin by defining for whom a lexical unit is new and in relation to what code (Cabré et al. 2014: 15)

For this reason, their working methodology, “in order to establish the neologicity of a word,” consists precisely of choosing the “*lexicographic criterion*” (Cabré et al. 2014: 15).

Finally, some others organize their works according to two other factors: frequency of use and socio-pragmatic dissemination. Thus, Kerremans defines neologisms as

form-meaning pairings (in one of the three possible combinations), i.e. lexical units, that have been manifested in use and thus are no longer nonce-formations, but have not yet occurred frequently and are not widespread enough in a given period to have become part and parcel of the lexicon of the speech community and the majority of its members (Kerremans 2015: 31-32).

Regarding our DNs, I can distinguish three basic types of definitions of neologism or new word:

1. General: Referring to formal or semantic neology, “una palabra, una expresión pluriverbal (locución, frase, etc.) o un sentido nuevo que surge en una lengua determinada” (*NespañolActual*, p. 11), or referring also to loanwords, “un novo signicante ou un novo significado que aparece nunha lingua por procedementos formais internos (derivación, composición, sintagmación, abreviación) ou externos (empréstitos) ou por procedementos semánticos internos (ampliacións semánticas) ou externos (calcos semánticos)” [A new signifier or a new signified appearing in a language by means of internal formal procedures (derivation, composition, syntagmation, abbreviation) or external ones (loanwords), or by means of internal semantic procedures (semantic extensions) or external ones (semantic calques)] (*NpalabrasGalegas*, p. 8).
2. Explicitly based on a lexicographic criterion: “form or the use of a form not recorded in general dictionaries” (*AmongNW* 2), “parola o un'espressione nuova, non ancora registrata nei dizionari, che può avere origine da parole già in uso (...) o essere prelevata dal lessico di altre lingue, nella sua forma originaria o in una adattata” (*ParoleNuove* V) and “referint-nos a paraules (...), que no apareix en uns determinats diccionaris de referència” [referring to words (...), that do not appear in certain reference dictionaries] (*DParaulesNoves*, p. 9).
3. Based on a criterion of use over a specific period of time: “any word, phrase, or meaning that came into popular use in English or enjoyed a vogue during the eighties and early nineties” (*OxfordDNW*, p. v).

I don't want to conclude this section without recalling, as Boulanger has suggested, that "il appert que la néologie (ou le néologisme) ne devient visible et palpable que dans l'orbite du dictionnaire" [it seems neology (or neologism) only becomes visible and tangible orbiting around the dictionary] (Boulanger 2010: 68). In the following pages, I want to explore precisely this area.

## 2.2 Origin of Entries of DNs

Obvious differences aside, the twelve dictionaries in the sample all show a list of new words or neologisms in alphabetical order and with specific information about them. However, their objectives, regardless of the language, do not always match. In any case, such variation does not hinder a comparative analysis, quite the opposite: it is an undeniable advantage that they have different objectives, as different methodologies contribute to enrich and enlarge the vision that these works on new words offer their users.

First and foremost, I need to analyse the criteria used by each DN to identify the eligible lexical units. There are different criteria that may be used – lexicographical, time span of use, frequency and socio-pragmatic reasons. The first criterion, however, is the one more often present in the dictionaries at hand.

This criterion is based on the use of a control lexicographical corpus. In this way, a word may be included in a DN if its form or meaning is not recorded in general-purpose dictionaries in the control corpus. The dictionaries *NQuotidiani*, *DParaulesNoves*, *ParoleNuove*, *NPalabrasGalegas*, *NDVocesUsoActual* and *AmongNW* all use this criterion. Control corpora may be just a single dictionary (*NDVocesUsoActual*, or the Spanish Academy of the Language), two (*NQuotidiani*), three (*NPalabrasGalegas*, *ParoleNuove*), four (*DParaulesNoves*), or nineteen (as for example the *AmongNW*, where not only seven general dictionaries were used, but also six of British English and six of new words), always in their most updated version at the time when the DN was drafted. In this sense, the *AmongNW* stands out in the sample, a fact that is, however, justified due to the wide time span covered by this dictionary (cf. §4.3). In general, all DNs in the sample share a specific feature – they are the outcome of planned work, usually by the Observatories of Neologisms of each language.

Using the criterion of lexicographical exclusion can lead to a more or less restrictive outcome in two ways: in the efficiency with which the DN incorporates neologisms that meet this criterion, and in the rigour applied to allow for exceptions to this rule. These and other questions are addressed in §3.

Seven DNs in the sample explicitly or implicitly used criteria linked to the concepts of "new" and "newly-coined" applied to the lexis of a language. Therefore, the potential neological interest of a particular word or expression depends in this case on the time parameter above all, *i.e.*, on whether something is new or current, either as the only criterion or combined with others.

The *NEspañolActual* followed a strict chronological criterion to only include new words documented in the period under review. It was, however, necessary to apply filters for inaccuracies and loanwords.

The *DNLenguaEspañola* includes some general reflections in its foreword that lead to the conclusion that several criteria were combined: the time aspect, thus selecting new words and new meanings (also colloquialisms or forms that come from specialised language), and the lexicographic perspective as general-purpose (unspecified) dictionaries "por su volumen y complejidad no pueden recoger los vocablos y acepciones nuevos" [because of their volume and complexity cannot include the new words and new senses] (from "Presentación", without page number).

The novelty criteria also underlie the selection of the *MotsActualité*, which incorporates old words that are used for modernity and that the author wants, in terms of their current use, to gloss or explain. The *NW21Century* also uses the criterion of newness and it is the author who freely chooses the two hundred neologisms included. In this case, he not only uses a control corpus (in any case only some of his examples are included in dictionaries), but he also tries to underline that the definition of the terms as "real words" does not depend on the fact that these words are recorded in traditional dictionaries while he also claims that their longevity does not depend on lexicography either, but on social use.

Two other DNs (*DNouveauFrançais*, *OxfordDNW*) combine time and criteria of neological perception to validate the newness of a term. The *DNouveauFrançais*, apart from the perspective of the author, also

includes other contributors. Furthermore, before the team incorporates new forms, they let two years go by to “vérifier qu'il s'était installé” [confirm that it is consolidated] and so that “chaque mot a été passé au tamis du temps et des usages” [each word has passed the test of time and use] (p. 6). From a lexicographic perspective, this DN highlights that, although some of these words were already documented in general French language dictionaries, this was done through very brief or obsolete definitions that need updating.

Regarding the *OxfordDNW*, selection in this case focuses on new words, sentences or meanings popularised in English during the 1980s and beginning of the 1990s. Nevertheless, the ones included are not only those created during that period, but also those that people felt were new, to the extent that “the deciding factor has been whether or not the general public was made aware of the word or sense during the eighties and early nineties” (p. v). There is an underlying acknowledgement of the fact that these words are subject to fads and that some could appear in the language before the period analysed. There is also an explicit reference to the fact that new words were not selected on the basis of their inclusion in general dictionaries and thus a fourth of the *OxfordDNW* entries are documented in other lexicons.

### 3 Macrostructures

There is great variation in the number of entries in the DNs in the sample: three of them include a few hundred forms (one hundred in the *MotsActualité* – although the figure triples if we consider all the words that are commented upon but that do not appear as lemmas but only in the index – two hundred in the *NW21Century* and four hundred in the *DNouveauFrançais*), three are around – always above – a thousand entries (*DParaulesNoves*, *NEspañolActual*, *NPalabrasGalegas*), four are between two thousand and five thousand (*AmongNW*, *OxfordDNW*, *NQuotidiani*, *ParoleNuove*) and, finally, there are three that are close to ten thousand (*DNLenguaEspañola*), or well above that (*NDVocesUsoActual*). Table 1 shows the number of entries, rounding off when the work does not include this detail in particular:

**Table 1:** Number of entries in the DNs

| Cat.                  | Engl.          | Fr.                  | Gal.                    | It.                | Sp.                     |
|-----------------------|----------------|----------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| <i>DParaulesNoves</i> | <i>AmongNW</i> | <i>MotsActualité</i> | <i>NPalabrasGalegas</i> | <i>NQuotidiani</i> | <i>DNlenguaEspañola</i> |
| 1028                  | 3750           | 212                  | 2000                    | 400                | 1200                    |
| Entries               |                |                      |                         |                    |                         |
|                       |                |                      |                         |                    | 12389                   |
|                       |                |                      |                         |                    |                         |

[The above figures do not include the 436 internal cross-references of the *DNLenguaEspañola*, 2056 of the *NDVoicesUsoActual*, nor the approximately 320 exclusively graphic variants and cross-references of the *AmoñaNW*.]

I can anticipate that the remarkable final quality of any DN does not depend on the higher or lower number of entries. What is important is that each accomplishes the objectives for which it was written and that it is done from a vision of scientific rigour, the same as for any other discipline in linguistics.

As I mentioned before, those dictionaries using a control lexicographical corpus may do so either very rigorously or in a lax way. Any compilation of new words that spans a long period of time without being published, runs the risk of seeing some of these words recorded in new editions of general language dictionaries (we should not forget that precisely one of the objectives of neological studies is to offer potential candidates to update general purpose dictionaries). If this happens, the DN can either (a) eliminate all these neologisms that “lost” their lexicographic novelty while they were being drafted or (b) use some of them.

The *AmongNW* is an example of the first option: the fact that its content was published as subsequent contributions from the 40s onwards, approximately on a half-yearly basis, allowed the authors to strictly

stick to this principle. The *NDVocesUsoActual* also applied this criterion in a strict way and the authors scrupulously eliminated all the entries or meanings in the latest version of the dictionary that had been recorded in their control corpus. However, they kept all the entries or meanings documented in the study period if they had already been included in the first edition of the *NDVocesUsoActual*, published almost a decade before (they specify this in a note; these forms add up to almost one third of the total).

The DNs that followed the second option usually introduce a note in the microstructure stating that a particular neologism was already documented in general dictionaries. In the *ParoleNuove*, these forms make up 5% of the total, with 17% for the *NPalabrasGalegas* and 28% for the *DParaulesNoves* (these percentages include new forms with some graphic variants; the figures for the *DParaulesNoves* do not include 12% of forms present in general dictionaries but with a neology label). In the *NPalabrasGalegas* these examples are justified because they were in their databases and they therefore became “mostra dun uso que tardou algún tempo en aparecer nos diccionarios galegos” [a sign that it took some time before Galician dictionaries included this use of the word in question] (p. 8).

On the other hand, if the criterion of lexical exclusion were applied on direct documentation, the DNs could include the highest number possible of neologisms or, on the contrary, apply a filter and publish just a proportion of them, but not all. This second option was taken by the *DParaulesNoves*, which compiled less than 5% of the total neologisms registered in their Observatory of Neology and the *NPalabrasGalegas*, and published a little bit more than 9% of the available new forms. The selection criteria were, in both cases, frequency (the most widely documented) and significance (presence over a longer period of time). The *NPalabrasGalegas* also considered that significance can be found in spontaneous neologisms in the corpus under study.

### 3.1 Origin of Entries

Good practices in most DNs in this study include identifying the source of the neologism. Obviously, this aspect is supported by the quotations used (cf. §4.2). There is a common nexus in all DNs: using the language of the media as direct documentation. This, in fact, shows how the media play an increasingly important role in our society and the role it seems to play in informing our language. Quotations do not only include this area, or a subtype, they also include the internet in its public-institutional or private side, and speeches.

The *ParoleNuove*, *DParaulesNoves*, *NQuotidiani* and *NDVocesUsoActual* used the media; the *NPalabrasGalegas* and *NW21Century*, the media and internet, and *NEspañolActual*, which also included different types of books. The *MotsActualité* was based on the language of media and politics; the *OxfordDNW* focused on media, works of fiction and general magazines of different English language countries while the *DNouveauFrançais*, interested in language in use, studied the French language used on the radio, television and internet, but also language used in street conversation and businesses. The *AmongNW* shifted from the written press to magazines and books, but also used manuscripts and speeches. Additionally, I presume, as this is not specified, that the *DNLenguaEspañola* used sources from the media, some specialised domains for new terms related to computer science or medicine, for example, and colloquial speech.

### 3.2 Variant Treatment

New forms in any language, as novel forms with (very) low or nonexistent presence in dictionaries, are particularly sensitive to formal variation. The DNs in the sample tend to be very receptive to incorporating information about this through different strategies. There are three general strategies: including variants as independent entries; clustering them under a single lemma or including them in the microstructure. However, the former division is not to be seen as an exact strategy but as a way to understand the different DNs from an organisational perspective. There are usually different treatments in each DN, as we will see next.

Three dictionaries tend to use the first strategy:

The *DParaulesNoves* includes all variants as entries. Only one is defined, and although the criteria for selection are not specified (sometimes because of the higher or lower presence of examples, we could come to the conclusion that frequency of occurrence was used), all entries include examples and internal cross-references at the end of each article. For example, only *alto-el-foc* is defined, with *alto el foc* and *altoelfoc*.

Variants also have an independent entry in the *NPalabrasGalegas*, without a definition, but with examples and cross-referencing back to the main entry (where variants are also mentioned). In the introduction of the work, frequency is listed as the main selection criterion for the main entry. Therefore, *ranking* is the main entry with several variants, *ránking* and *ranquin*.

In the *NDVocesUsoActual* variants have their own entry and offer the same information as the main lemma, except for the definition, as the usual practice is to refer back to it (for example, *s. v. rottweiler* includes a definition, while *rottweiller* just refers back to the former). Nevertheless, sometimes there are definitions for all variants: in *acuaplaning*, after referring back to *aquaplaning*, the definition is included.

Six dictionaries chose the second strategy:

The *NEspañolActual* includes all variants in the same entry (for example, *emoticón* or *emoticono*), in bold type and without any orthotypographical differences between them. In some cases, one of the variants is referred to as less frequent (for example, “*asinoterapia o, menos frec., asnoterapia*”).

In the *NW21Century*, variants are shown in the entry, to the right of the lemma, with “also” before them, printed in bold but in a smaller font. Thus, the lemma *dotbam* is followed by the variants *dot-bam* and *dotbam*, or *marmalade dropper* by *muffin choker* (cf. Appendix X).

In the *NQuotidiani* and *ParoleNuove*, variants appear in the entry, in parentheses, after the lemma chosen for the article (in Italics or regular font for the first one, and in regular font for the second one, but never in bold). For example, the lemma *sentenza-choc* includes the variants *sentenza choc* and *senteza shock* (*NQuotidiani*) and for *autorganizzato* there are two variants *auto-organizzato* and *auto organizzato* (*ParoleNuove*).

The *DNLenguaEspañola* includes variants just after the entry, without any typographical markers, preceded by “also” and, if there is any information on the origin of the word, after that. For example, for *futbito* the variants *fubito* and *fulbito* are included.

The *OxfordDNW* places the variants in the entry, to the right of the lemma and after grammatical information. They are usually preceded by “also written” (also “sometimes”, “frequently”, etc.), in bold the same as the lemma, but in a smaller font (cf. Appendix XI). For example, for *fly-tipping*, variants included are: *fly tipping* and *flytipping*.

The third strategy is present in the *MotsActualité*, including all cases of variants in the explanatory article of each of the entries, without referring to the independent lemmas. Thus, for the lemma *flexisécurité* the article claims that there are other variants such as *flexicurité*, *flexécurité* or *flex-sécurité* (cf. Appendix V).

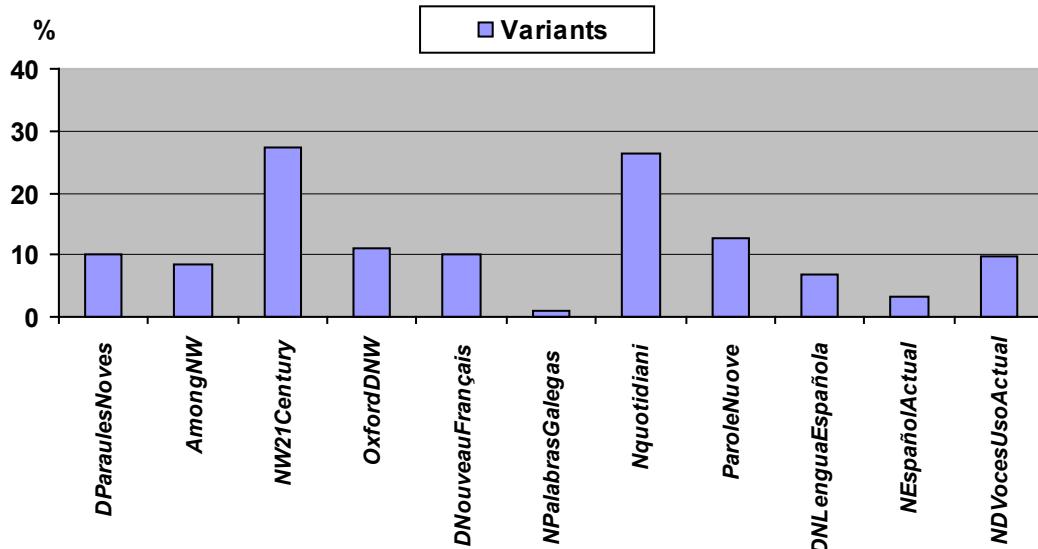
Two DN used strategies that mix these last two:

The case of the *DNouveauFrançais* shows variants either by the entry (in parentheses but with identical typography: for example, *swag* or *swagg*), or else inside the article under the heading “variants” (also “equivalent”). This information is selectively offered, because in some cases some of the variants included in the quotations, for example, *alzheimer* are not presented as variants of the new word (*Alzheimer*).

The *AmongNW* is a special case as the dictionary is divided into two sections (apart from the introduction), and only the first part is relevant for my study at this point. This part includes a list of new forms operating as lemmas in alphabetical order (there are some cross-references too). Variants are located in two spots: either by the lemma, with the same typography and separated just by commas, or else inside the articles, in smaller font, or by other new forms related to the lemma (also marked, all of them, in bold and separated again by commas). An example is *intifada* and *intifadah* (cf. Appendix I).

Some DNs illustrate with examples of all, or almost all, the variants included (thus, *AmongNW*, *DParaulesNoves*, *NDVocesUsoActual*, *NPalabrasGalegas*, *NQuotidiani*, *ParoleNuove* and *OxfordDNW*).

Figure 1 shows the proportion of variants vs. the DN's total entries:



[Data for *NDVocesUsoActual*, *DNouveauFrançais* and *NQuotidiani* are approximate.]

Figure 1: Percentage of variants against total number of entries

Looking at the figure above, one can see that there are three main types of DNs regarding the number of variants against the total entries of each dictionary: those with very low percentages, between 1 and 3% (*NPalabrasGalegas*, *NEspañolActual*), those around 10% (*DNLenguaEspañola*, *AmongNW*, *NDVocesUsoActual*, *DNouveauFrançais*, *DParaulesNoves*, *OxfordDNW*, *ParoleNuove*) and those showing greater permeability to the introduction of different variants (*NW21Century*, *NQuotidiani*). In dictionaries belonging to big publishing houses with large lexicographic collections, there is relative homogeneity (*DNLenguaEspañola*, *OxfordDNW*), except for the *NEspañolActual*. Likewise, DNs under a particular Observatory of Neologisms show certain parallels (*DParaulesNoves*, *NDVocesUsoActual*, *AmongNW*, *ParoleNuove*) while the *NPalabrasGalegas* breaks the trend with an acute scarcity of variants, and the *NQuotidiani* with its abundance, almost doubling the average (this disparity is remarkable considering that the *NQuotidiani* and *ParoleNuove* share both the language and the working methodology).

Is there a reason for this disparity? Were the neologisms of the Italian press in the 1998-2003 period (*NQuotidiani*) (ortho)graphically more unstable than those from the 2003-2005 period (*ParoleNuove*)? Without discarding this possibility, there could at least partly, be other hypotheses to explain such striking disparity. On the one hand, the number of examples per entry is similar (cf. §4.2), although the figure is slightly higher for *NQuotidiani* (2.12) than for *ParoleNuove* (1.81), which translates into a higher probability of variation for the former. On the other hand, the number of idiomatic expressions in *NQuotidiani* is almost seven points higher than in *ParoleNuove*. Besides, the varieties of idiomatic expressions in *NQuotidiani* almost double those of *ParoleNuove*. It should not be forgotten that *NQuotidiani* includes many more loanwords than *ParoleNuove*.

Author-based dictionaries show that while the *DNouveauFrançais* falls within the average, the *NW21Century* is especially prone to including variants. In the latter case, it is true that many variants are offered (for example, *Wi-Fi*, *Wifi*, *Wi-fi* and *wifi*, s. v. *WiFi*), but no examples are given of them. In this dictionary, there is a change of stem in one in every seven variations (as *Delia effect* and *Delia power*), and there are also some cases of diatopic variation (for example, *marmalade dropper* and *muffin choker*; cf. Appendix X).

### 3.3 Analysis of Entries per Part-of-Speech

The first aspect to be considered is this regard is that all DNs revolve around lexical categories almost exclusively. Within that, it is mainly nouns and adjectives, respectively, that are most widely represented (for *NPalabrasGalegas* and *ParoleNuove* see Rodríguez Guerra 2015, 402). This may be due to the fact that they show greater formal diversity and include in particular, derived forms – with prefixes, for example, *outyear* (*AmongNW*), *pre-estrena* [preview] (*DParaulesNoves*), *hyper président* (*MotsActualité*), *antipremio* (*NDVocesUsoActual*), *subsector*[subsector] (*NPalabrasGalegas*), *antiplagio* (*NQuotidiani*), *post-verifica* (*ParoleNuove*), or with suffixes such as, *excavationist* (*AmongNW*), *activateur* (*DNouveauFrançais*), *lanzador* (*DNLenguaEspañola*), *yogurín* (*NDVocesUsoActual*), *crudismo* (*NEspañolActual*), *quaffable* (*OxfordDNW*), *bambinizzazione* (*ParoleNuove*) – and compounds – for example, *històrico-artístic* [historical-artistic] (*DParaulesNoves*), *citizen journalist* (*NW21Century*), *wheel clamp* (*OxfordDNW*), *paquet fiscal* (*MotsActualité*), *gara-chiave* (*NQuotidiani*), *sblocca-antenne* (*ParoleNuove*), *pantalla plana* (*NEspañolActual*); and also classical compounds such as *chemosphere* (*AmongNW*), *eco-tourism* (*OxfordDNW*), *anxiogène* (*DNouveauFrançais*), *filonacionalista* [pro-nationalist] (*NPalabrasGalegas*), *neotelevisivo* (*ParoleNuove*), *telegenia* (*DNLenguaEspañola*), *xenotrasplante* (*NDVocesUsoActual*) – besides, loanwords such as *lambada* (*AmongNW*), *scoop* (*MotsActualité*), *broker* (*NPalabrasGalegas*), *carré* (*NEspañolActual*), *sudoku* (*NW21Century*) or *cuissard* (*ParoleNuove*). Brand names are also present in dictionaries such as the *DParaulesNoves*, *NEspañolActual*, *OxfordDNW*, *AmongNW*, *DNLenguaEspañola*, *NDVocesUsoActual*, *ParoleNuove* or *NQuotidiani*. Verbs are also widely represented in all DNs, series (1a). Besides, the English language *DN*, *AmongNW*, *NW21Century* and *OxfordDNW* show independent entries for phrasal verbs, series (1b). Something similar happens with syntactic information on collocations for prepositions with some Spanish verbs such as those found on the *DNLenguaEspañola*, (1c).

(1)

- a) *esponsoritzar* [to sponsor] (*DParaulesNoves*); *meach* (*AmongNW*); *greenwash* (*NW21Century*);  
*nuke* (*OxfordDNW*); *s'enjailler* (*DNouveauFrançais*); *caillasser* (*MotsActualité*);  
*antologar* [to anthologize] (*NPalabrasGalegas*); *infantilizzare* (*NQuotidiani*); *ciottolare* (*ParoleNuove*);  
*chaquetear* (*DNLenguaEspañola*); *ejecutar* (*NEspañolActual*); *atar* (*NDVocesUsoActual*)
- b) *come out* (*AmongNW*); *dumb up, tap up* (*NW21Century*); *mellow out* (*OxfordDNW*)
- c) *bucear* [+en], *desengancharse* [+de] (*DNLenguaEspañola*)

This does not happen with adverbs. Though most DNs include them (there are none in the *NW21Century* or *DNouveauFrançais* for example), the fact is that the proportion is always small: 0.1% in the *ParoleNuove* and in the *DParaulesNoves*, 0.2% in the *NPalabrasGalegas*, 0.3% in the *OxfordDNW*, 0.4% in the *NEspañolActual*, 0.8% in the *AmongNW* (for the period 1986-1991) and the *DNLenguaEspañola*, and 1% in the *MotsActualité*. Besides, most of the time it is not simple adverbs that are included, (2a), but compound adverbs; that is, adverbial phrases (2b). Such low figures are better understood if we consider that all adverbs ending in *-mente* in Romance languages are not usually included in the DNs, the examples in (2a) are an exception, a fact explicitly explained in the *NDVocesUsoActual* (p. VIII, n. 5).

(2)

- a) *yuppily* (*AmongNW*); *serious* (*OxfordDNW*); *contrarreloxo* [against the clock] (*NPalabrasGalegas*);  
*psicosomáticamente* (*NQuotidiani*); *cartoonescamente* (*ParoleNuove*); *mortalmente* (*DNLenguaEspañola*);  
*vueltabajo* (*NDVocesUsoActual*)
- b) *en amont* (*MotsActualité*); *en liña* [on-line] (*NPalabrasGalegas*); *fuori sacco* (*NQuotidiani*); *senza se e*  
*senza ma* (*ParoleNuove*); *por las bravas* (*DNLenguaEspañola*); *en negro* (*NEspañolActual*); *a lo garçon*,  
*por goleada* (*NDVocesUsoActual*)

Some DNs show a proportion of adverbs versus adverbial phrases that is not homogeneous: in dictionaries with few adverbial forms, some present only single units (*DParaulesNoves*, *AmongNW*, *OxfordDNW*), others record phrases (*MotsActualité*, *NEspañolActual*), and there are some with equal numbers of examples of both types (*NPalabrasGalegas*, *ParoleNuove*); the *DNLenguaEspañola* shows a higher number of adverbial entries, with six adverbial phrases per adverb.

Apart from those mentioned above, there are exceptional occurrences of other parts-of-speech. For example, interjections are found in six DNs, but always with few examples (0.05% in the *ParoleNuove*, 0.1% in the *DNLenguaEspañola* and *OxfordDNW*, or 0.2% in the *DParaulesNoves*), cf. series (3). The *MotsActualité* includes the prepositional phrase *à géométrie variable*.

(3)

*canya* [stamina, high energy] (*DParaulesNoves*); *Cowabunga* (*OxfordDNW*); *salamadonna* (*ParoleNuove*); *jalirón!* (*DNLenguaEspañola*); *arrea* (*NDVocesUsoActual*)

In the DNs' entries, we also find “espressioni polirematiche” (*NQuotidiani* and *ParoleNuove*) or “expresiones pluriverbales” (*NEspañolActual*) in an important proportion (31.8% of the entries in the *NQuotidiani* and 28.7% in the *ParoleNuove*). For complex units, there is sometimes a generic denomination, either as phrases (without any further specification), or as expressions. Thus, for example, the *DNP* only speaks of phrases, and they include examples such as *a l'americana*, at a phrase level (although there are exceptions, see below). The *NDVocesUsoActual* also includes units seen only as phrases, for example, *déjà vu*. On the other hand, some entries in the *NEspañolActual* are just identified as “expressions”, and there are some Latin ones such as *bonus malus*, but in general they tend to be expressions from English such as *community manager*.

Specific mention must be made of complex neological units at sentence level. They are not present in the *NPalabrasGalegas*, but they are present in other dictionaries, although mostly with a very small sample. The *DNP* only includes one example of this kind as a subentry (see the previous paragraph) of *canya*, which is identified as a phrase. There are some exceptional examples in the *NQuotidiani*, such as *non fa una piega* (analysed as an invariable noun phrase) or *fare flop* and *dire cose di sinistra* (both identified as a verb phrases), and similarly in the *ParoleNuove* for cases such as *guarda e compra* (invariable noun phrase) or *fare sistema* and *fare squadra* (verb phrases). The *AmongNW* includes some subentries such as *when you get down to the bottom line* (of 1973) and the *NW21Century* only includes *jumps the couch* as “idiom”. Entries in the *OxfordDNW* also include some examples of verb phrases such as *chase the dragon* and others such as *have (got) a lot of bottle* inside the articles. The *MotsActualité* includes three examples of such sentences under the name “formulae”, for example, *caracoler en tête des sondages* [to be riding high in the polls]. The *NDVocesUsoActual* includes the entry by the lemma of the verb, identified as (in)transitive, and then the rest of the structure (with the same font, the initial verb in bold), for example, “*aguantar* tr. -el tirón” [to weather the storm] (p. 19). The *NEspañolActual* includes information about parts-of-speech, and it records some ten expressions such as “*muebles, salvar los-*” [to save face] and “*piscina, tirarse [o lanzarse] a la*” [to take the plunge].

All these examples are anecdotal and have a large variation in terms of denominations, to the point of categorisation being totally absent in some DNs. In fact, I can conclude that this level of complex linguistic units is not usually found in DNs. There is, however, one exception, the *DNLenguaEspañola*. There is an important number of sentence-based entries in this dictionary. The verb is the lemma and then the rest of the elements are presented afterwards. All these cases are identified in the verbal category, except for *ir detrás de*, verb phrase, and *jahueca el ala!*, interjection. In order to assess their performance, we have to highlight that there are verbs showing many examples: twenty-eight with *ir* (*ir de parranda*), twenty-five with *tener* (*tener madera*), seventeen with *caer(se)* and *dar(se)* (*caerse con todo el equipo; dar cancha*) or fourteen with *pasar(se)* (*pasarse de listo*), to name a few.

The *DNouveauFrançais* deserves special attention, as it goes beyond alphabetical order into the symbolic: the first four entries are a series of symbols, such as “<3”, symbolically imitating a heart, and used to show love for somebody. It also includes conventional expressions such as *AAA* (present in English in the *OxfordDNW*, although with different meanings), acronyms (such as *A.I.P.*) and more complex expressions such as *ah, ouais quand même!*, or the attributive *je ne suis pas amoureux*.

Finally, some classical compounds are formed with word-forming elements, prefixes and suffixes, that also have this privileged position in some of the analysed DNs. The *NEspañolActual* introduces Classical Latin and Ancient Greek word-forming elements with a full microstructure (mainly as the first element: *ciber-*, *macro-*...; but frequently as the second, such as *-logo*). However, there are two particular DNs of the English language that make the best of the potential of these forms. Thus, the *OxfordDNW*, includes word-forming elements in the entry with a full microstructure: combining forms (such as the first, *bio-*, *cryo-*, *tele-*..., or second elements, *-Aid*, *-babble*, *-free...*) and prefixes (*hyper-*, *pro-*...). The *AmongNW* also compiles word-forming elements as separate entries, either as combining forms such as prefixes *B*, *big* or *sky*, or as suffixes *borne* or *hop*, or in any position such as *type*.

## 4 Microstructure

A DN may be characterised by the new forms selected (*cf. §3*), or by the information on each of them. In my review of these twelve DNs, I now analyse the most important content in each of them. Apart from that, some reflections on the most relevant aspects of such works – in my view – will be included. Other elements, already included in the section devoted to macrostructure, shall not be addressed again (see for example information on parts-of-speech).

### 4.1 Definitions and Meanings

One of the obvious key aspects of all DNs is explaining the meaning of the new words. Although they all show high lexicographic quality in the definitions (see Porto Dapena 2014), the behaviour of each dictionary is unique in this regard. Most of them use lexicographic definitions of a conceptual kind (usually analytical but, sometimes, based on synonymy) or explanations: this is the approach of the DNs stemming from wider lexicographical projects of large publishing houses (*OxfordDNW*, *NEspañolActual*, *DNLenguaEspañola*), as well as those originating in Observatories of Neologisms (*DParaulesNoves*, *NPalabrasGalegas*, *AmongNW*, *NQuotidiani*, *ParoleNuove*, *NDVocesUsoActual*). Some examples of analytical definitions are ‘piccola attenzione rivolta a sé stessi per gratificarsi’ [a little indulgence to reward oneself] (*ParoleNuove*, s. v. *autococcola*) or ‘que consume alimentos crudos, principalmente de origen vegetal’ [someone who eats raw food, especially vegetables] (*NEspañolActual*, s. v. *crudívoro*); synonymous definitions include ‘diversió, animació’ [amusement, bustle] (*DParaulesNoves*, s. v. *marxa*) or ‘audaz, dinàmico, emprendedor’ [bold, dynamic, enterprising] (*NDVocesUsoActual*, s. v. *agresivo*); while explanatory definitions, are used mainly for more complex units: ‘expression familière que l’on utilise dès que l’on estime que les limites ont été franchies’ [informal expression used to imply that the limits have been crossed] (*DNouveauFrançais*, s. v. *abusé (c'est)*) or ‘se usa para ofrecerle a otra persona su protección’ [it is used to offer someone protection] (*DNLenguaEspañola*, s. v. *tener en memoria*). Whenever synonymy is used, two or more synonyms are mentioned. Occasionally, however, when new forms already have a perfect equivalent in standard lexicons, we may find a single synonym without a real definition: for example, *acúmulo* is defined as ‘acumulación’ (*NDVocesUsoActual*) and in *NEspañolActual* enter as ‘retorno’, *farlopa* or *farla* (slang) as ‘cocaina’ [cocaine], and *travelo* (slang) as ‘travesti’ [transvestite].

The only DN that includes some definitions is *DParaulesNoves*: after inspecting the entries from A to H (inclusive), it must be pointed out that over 8% of definitions are of this type. Thus, *carrousel* is defined in acceptation number 2 as ‘cavallets’ [merry-go-round], *contracop* as ‘contraatac’ [counter-attack] and *fitxar* as ‘contractar’ [to sign up], and only occasionally are two or three synonyms offered (10% approximately): *hàndicap* is ‘desavantatge, dificultat’ [handicap, difficulty]. Even if the synonyms are equivalent, it would be advisable to offer analytical, conceptual definitions to give an exact idea of the concrete meaning of neologisms. As is pointed out in Appendix IV, *motorització* in Catalan is only defined as ‘motor’ (*DParaulesNoves*), and all three examples given have a meaning that could be defined as ‘ensemble des caractéristiques de puissance et de couple moteur d’un moteur équipant un véhicule donné’ [set of

characteristics of power and motor torque of an engine equipping a given vehicle] (DFL, *s. v. motorisation*). It should be remembered that *motor*, in addition, has some other acceptations that *motorització* can hardly take up, for example, ‘persona que incita a obrar’ [someone who encourages others to act] (DIEC2, *s. v. motor*, fourth acceptation).

Quite cogently, especially to save space, there are cross-references in the definitions: for example, in *DParaulesNoves*, the entries *cap afaitat*, *cap rapat* and *skin head* are defined as ‘skin’ and *skin* is defined as ‘membre d’una tribu urbana d’ideologia nazi’ [urban tribe member of Nazi ideology]; or in *NEspañolActual* *macroproceso* is defined as ‘macrojuicio’ and the entry *macrojuicio* is defined as ‘juicio en el que se implica a un número elevado de personas’ [a trial in which a large number of people are charged]. This is quite common in the case of equivalent words *remix* > *remezcla* or *tupper* > *tupperware* > *táper*, or in the case of those belonging to the same word family, like *discapacitante* > *discapacitar*, *enrocamiento* > *enrocarse* or *vigoréxico* > *vigorexia* (*NEspañolActual*).

Definitions in DNs rarely use markers to identify the collocations or context. Thus, the only DN systematically including information on collocations is the *NDVocesUsoActual*, which, for example, defines *arrebajar* as ‘recoger [algo para meterlo en un lugar]’ [pick up {something to place it somewhere}].

Otherwise, the non-conceptual part of the definition may be found outside it, isolated at the beginning or end. There are DNs that use formulae to restrict the use of cross-referencing, either by placing these references at the beginning, separated from the definition by punctuation, or in parentheses: ‘of a person, social group, etc.: fully informed about current issues of concern in a particular field’ (*OxfordDNW*, *s. v. aware*), ‘Sur le réseau social Facebook, faux-ami qui signifie contact’ [On the Facebook social network, false friend meaning contact] (*DNouveauFrançais*, *s. v. ami*) or ‘(in army use) bemused from living in cactus patches’ (*AmongNW*, *s. v. cactus happy*). Others try to place them after the definition and a full-stop or a comma: ‘Conciliación de lo global y lo local. Se usa principalmente referido a la economía’ [Reconciliation of the global and the local. It is used mainly with regard to the economy] (*NEspañolActual*, *s. v. glocalización*) or ‘2. Resultado de salida de datos o información, especialmente en informática’ [2. Result of transferring data or information, especially in computing] (*DNLenguaEspañola*, *s. v. output*).

The *DNouveauFrançais*, *MotsActualité* and *NW21Century* show a totally different behaviour. As was shown above, these are the three DNs with the lowest number of entries, but these small but well-stocked dictionaries focus all their efforts in offering elaborate articles for each entry. Aesthetics is also a key goal for these dictionaries. First, the *DNouveauFrançais* combines a lexicographic definition, conceptual, analytical or explanatory, just underneath the entry, centred and in small caps, with the body of the article including reflections or comments to understand the intra-history of each new form. Of all the DNs in the sample, the *MotsActualité* is, the one that offers more space to each entry: one to three pages. There is a detailed explanation, always from different perspectives (historical, linguistic and cultural), to fully explain not just the meaning of each new form, or the new meanings of existing forms, but also the lexical family of the entry. In this sense, we need to remember that these articles, with many modifications, come from radio chronicles and have an encyclopaedic character close to the original orality. Finally, the *NW21Century* always shows a full paragraph of six to thirteen lines to explain and contextualise the use and meaning of each entry (this is done without using a traditional lexicographic definition) with concrete reference to the use of the new form.

I conclude this section with a reflection on the meaning of new words. First, one has to emphasize that in most cases these neologisms only have a single meaning or acceptation. This means that the number of entries and meanings are almost the same. Per dictionary, the approximate figures are: 1.02 (*AmongNW*), 1.05 (*NPalabrasGalegas*), 1.06 (*NEspañolActual*), 1.07 (*NQuotidiani*), 1.09 (*NDVocesUsoActual*), 1.09 (*ParoleNuove*), 1.12 (*DNLenguaEspañola*) and 1.15 (*DParaulesNoves*). It is clear that the figures are similar and, in fact, six of them show a variation of only 0.07 points. Besides, in the few cases where there is more than one definition per word, the number is usually two or, exceptionally, three. In this sense, the *DNLenguaEspañola* is an exception, because it has forms with up to six acceptations (for example, *enrollar*).

Some DNs use the figurative categories or meanings by extension to justify polysemic new words. The DNs where this presence is higher are *OxfordDNW*, *DNouveauFrançais* and *DParaulesNoves* (between 5% and 7%). Ranked below the former, we find the *NPalabrasGalegas* (1%), *NEspañolActual* and *NW21Century*

(both with 0.5%), and with still lower percentages, the *AmongNW*, *NDVocesUsoActual* and *ParoleNuove*. Examples of this are *badder*, including, by extension, the definition ‘broyer du noir, quel qu'en soit le motif’ (*DNouveauFrançais*) or *escudería* ‘calquera grupo de persoas que traballan para un mesmo fin’ [‘any group of people who work in pursuit of the same aim’] (*NPalabrasGalegas*), and of the noun *cascade*, where the figurative use is explained as ‘in which the information is seen as falling and spreading like a waterfall’ (*OxfordDNW*) or *flip-flop* ‘tentennante, che non assume una posizione decisa’ (*ParoleNuove*). In *DParaulesNoves* I have noticed a procedure (which is made explicit in the dictionary itself, p. 14) that should be revised: three out of four figurative uses and almost half of the meanings by extension are not defined (as with for example, the second acceptations given for *boutique* and *grandeur* for the uses by extension, or with those of *doblet* and *software* for figurative uses).

## 4.2 Citations / Examples / Contexts

Any DN is deemed to include quotations to show and prove the existence of the new forms or meanings. They play a fundamental role (and also help in dating the form) and this may be the reason why most DNs live up to the expectation and include them. There is only one, the *DNLenguaEspañola*, that does not show its sources clearly, therefore examples seem to be *ad hoc*. All other DNs show real quotations, with complete reference to the date and source where they were documented. Looking at the number of quotations included in each DN and the number of entries, the *MotsActualité* shows a very low proportion (0.04%), maybe due not only to the oral origin of its articles, but also to the encyclopaedic explanations included, and the fact that examples in them tend to be short (for example, from headlines). After that, we find the *DNLenguaEspañola*, with 0.6 quotations per entry. There is a series of three DNs with almost total balance between the number of entries and quotations, one per entry (*NEspañolActual*, *NW21Century*, *OxfordDNW*). With a quotation and a half per new form, we find the *AmongNW* (in the period 1986-1991), four dictionaries are around two per entry (*DNouveauFrançais*, *NDVocesUsoActual*, *NQuotidiani*, *ParoleNuove*) and finally the two DNs that have more quotations per entry than that, around three and a half, are the *NPalabrasGalegas* and *DParaulesNoves*. This relative abundance of quotations, combined with good selection, helps verify and enrich the use of new words in real language use.

## 4.3 Dating

Indeed, if there is a parameter that is second nature to neologisms, it is the chronological parameter and the value of “novelty” it brings with it. This “novelty” factor is diluted and may be lost, or there are more chances of this happening, as years go by.

What period did the DNs cover? First, one has to highlight that most dictionaries make it possible to state *ante quem* and *post quem* dates for their collection work, except for the *DNLenguaEspañola*. After these two, and leaving aside the specificity of the *AmongNW*, the widest period found is that covered by the *NEspañolActual*, over twenty-four years. This dictionary, based on a chronological criterion, emphasizes this detail as the “novelty” of neologisms can be seen within a time span of almost a quarter of a century. Periods tend to be far shorter in other dictionaries. Thus, while the *OxfordDNW* and *NDVocesUsoActual* studied neologisms for twelve years, seven others worked with periods shorter than a decade: The *MotsActualité* and *DNouveauFrançais* analysed nine years each, the *DParaulesNoves* and *NPalabrasGalegas*, eight each, the *NW21Century* seven, the *NQuotidiani* five and finally the *ParoleNuove*, three.

The *AmongNW* deserves special attention. It was initially published as a series of half-yearly articles from 1941 to 1991. This is a work by several authors, but it has been rigorously conducted and properly coordinated to apply the same criteria for five decades, which allows us to analyse data diachronically. In the book version, not only the original articles were included, but also a comprehensive introductory study, a list of the neologisms in order, with their meanings and dates.

It should be noted that, apart from the dates of the oldest quotations, there are DNs that explicitly offer information about the first appearance of a particular new form (using different corpora and textual databases). This is the procedure, for example, used by the *ParoleNuove*, *NPalabrasGalegas*, *AmongNW* or *MotsActualité* (see Rodríguez Guerra 2015: 403-405 for the first two).

#### 4.4 Thematic Fields

Only a few DNs offer information about whether the new forms are linked to any thematic field. This information could be useful in two ways: to recognise some terms that belong to specialised language and are incorporated into the common language, and understand what thematic fields yield more neologisms. There are some exceptional examples in the *NDVocesUsoActual* (0.03% of senses), such as *manolera* (tauromachy) or *definir* (sports).

The *NEspañolActual* works in thirteen fields and the percentage of classified forms is 19%. The fields that yield more terms are computer science and, far behind, medicine. The *DNLenguaEspañola* includes over eighty different fields, and although most do not yield many terms, this tagging proves useful as it covers 56% of senses. The most important fields in descending order are medicine, computer science, sports and politics. Regarding the *OxfordDNW*, eleven important thematic fields are characterised with icons in all the dictionary entries. These fields include science and technology, health and medicine, lifestyle, leisure and sport, people and society, music and politics (cf. figure 2).

(4)

- a) Science and technology: *camp-on*, *megaflop* (*OxfordDNW*); *apilamiento*, *gammacámaras* (*DNLenguaEspañola*); *enrutador*, *nanopartícula* (*NEspañolActual*)
- b) Health and medicine: *campylobacter*, *qinghaosu* (*OxfordDNW*); *clónico*, *mielograma* (*DNLenguaEspañola*); *bifidobacteria*, *densitometría* (*NEspañolActual*)
- c) People and society: *Baker day*, *toyboy* (*OxfordDNW*); *clase ociosa*, *hippy* (*DNLenguaEspañola*)
- d) Business world: *black economy*, *glocal* (*OxfordDNW*); *libretón*, *reprivatización* (*DNLenguaEspañola*); *euríbor*, *prima de riesgo* (*NEspañolActual*)
- e) Lifestyle, leisure and sport: *board sailing*, *faction* (*OxfordDNW*); *puenting*, *mediometraje* (*DNLenguaEspañola*); *pachanguita*, *road movie* (*NEspañolActual*)
- f) Music: *backward masking*, *roots* (*OxfordDNW*); *dixie*, *megaconcierto* (*DNLenguaEspañola*)

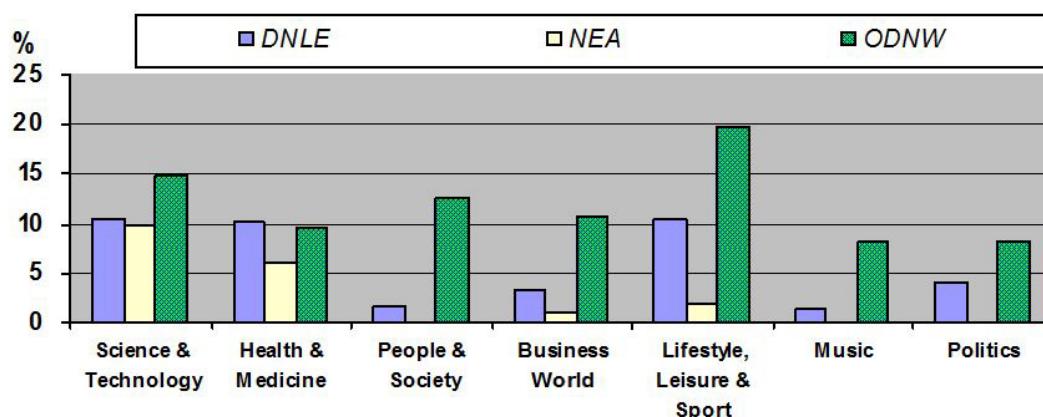


Figure 2: Thematic fields

## 4.5 Miscellaneous

Apart from all the above-mentioned items, the microstructure of some DNs includes other details. One of the more relevant aspects has to do with the inclusion of usage labels regarding the register or character of the new form. The dictionaries where this can be seen use them in different ways and proportions, taking into account that the total number of definitions involved does not even reach 1% in some (*NDVocesUsoActual*, *AmongNW*), while others are between 3% to 5% (*OxfordDNW*, *DParaulesNoves*, *NEspañolActual*, *NQuotidiani*) and, finally two DNs, the *DNLenguaEspañola* and *ParoleNuove*, register the highest number of labels, around 10%.

Regarding specific labels, the most habitual ones are “pejorative” or “demeaning” (*ParoleNuove*, *NQuotidiani*, *DNLenguaEspañola*, *NDVocesUsoActual*, *NEspañolActual*), “ironic” (*NQuotidiani*, *ParoleNuove*, *NDVocesUsoActual*), “humorous” (*NQuotidiani*, *ParoleNuove*, *NEspañolActual*, *NDVocesUsoActual*, *OxfordDNW*), “colloquial” (*DNLenguaEspañola*, *NDVocesUsoActual*), “familiar” (*DNLenguaEspañola*, *NDVocesUsoActual*), “informal” (*NEspañolActual*), “euphemistic” (*AmongNW*, *OxfordDNW*), “vulgar” (*DNLenguaEspañola*, *NDVocesUsoActual*), “burlesque” (*NDVocesUsoActual*), “learned” (*DNLenguaEspañola*) or “formal” (*DNLenguaEspañola*) – series (5). The *DParaulesNoves* claims that neologisms are pragmatically characterised by a low level of formality (*liquidar*, *xoriço*). However, each dictionary allocates the previous labels unequally, but always with clear preference for a particular term over the others: “ironic” in two Italian DNs, “informal” in the *NEspañolActual*, “colloquial” in the *DNLenguaEspañola*, “euphemism” for the British *AmongNW* and *OxfordDNW*, and “burlesque” in the *NDVocesUsoActual*. In comparison to all others, there is a surprising number of vulgar forms introduced in the *DNLenguaEspañola* (almost one fifth of the labels in this dictionary). This information is very useful, but difficult to implement: for example, *paja mental* or *peque* without a specific label in the *NDVocesUsoActual*; *peque* in the *DNLenguaEspañola* presents the label “familiar”.

(5)

- a. Euphemism: *courtesy patrol* (*AmongNW*); *deselect, unwaged* (*OxfordDNW*)
- b. Demeaning: *nulliforme* (*ParoleNuove*); *pettegolezzaio* (*NQuotidiani*); *electorero* (*DNLenguaEspañola*); *gualtrapilla* (*NDVocesUsoActual*); *apesebrar* (*NEspañolActual*)
- c. Ironic: *iperpellato* (*NQuotidiani*); *lamentite* (*ParoleNuove*); *burralcabas* (*NDVocesUsoActual*)
- d. Humorous: *mangiaministri* (*NQuotidiani*); *obesometro* (*ParoleNuove*); *asaltacunas* (*NEspañolActual*); *cocólogo* (*NDVocesUsoActual*); *muesli belt* (*OxfordDNW*)
- e. Colloquial: *gorrear* (*DNLenguaEspañola*); *aventi* (*NDVocesUsoActual*)
- f. Familiar: *rodrigueo* (*DNLenguaEspañola*); *jubilata* (*NDVocesUsoActual*)
- g. Burlesque: *encuestitis, mandagüévico* (*NDVocesUsoActual*)
- h. Vulgar: *encoñarse* (*DNLenguaEspañola*); *apretar* (*NDVocesUsoActual*)

Only some DNs include phonetic information. It is only the two English language works that systematically transcribe pronunciation of all neologisms: the *NW21Century* and *OxfordDNW* (it is a very common practice in English lexicography in general). Other DNs offer this information on a selective basis, thus for the French *DNouveauFrançais*, it indicates the pronunciation in some forms such as “2.0” (symbols, signs and acronyms) and the *NEspañolActual* transcribes some specific cases of loanwords.

The three English language DNs are not averse to the diatopic variation of neologisms. The *NW21Century* shows most examples, over 95% of them, without any geographic characterisation, but whenever this is relevant, they indicate whether such new forms are from Australian, British or American English. The *AmongNW*, while it evolved from the *American Speech Journal*, handled sources from different geographical areas and marked several new forms as “British”. The *OxfordDNW* also indicates whether some of the examples are British or American. In Spanish, the *NDVocesUsoActual* and *NEspañolActual* included the American press, but the only geographical information is the one derived from the quotations. As Cabré, Domènec, Estopà (2014) showed for the specific case of Catalan, information on diatopic variation is a

good perspective for the analysis of new words, as this can influence the development of dictionaries in the future.

Some DNs include information on synonyms, for example, the *DParaulesNoves*, *AmongNW*, *DNouveauFrançais* or *NPalabrasGalegas*, but it is the *NEspañolActual* and, above all, the *DNLenguaEspañola* where this is done more systematically (over 7% in the former and 13% in the later). The *AmongNW* and *DNouveauFrançais* exceptionally add some antonyms.

The *DParaulesNoves* incorporates, on the one hand, concrete data on the typographic labels of neologisms in the documented examples, while on the other, it indicates whether this new form has been created by an author – over half of the forms fall under this category, excluding quotations from the written press.

Finally, the DNs rarely offer etymological information about the new forms: the *NEspañolActual* explains the origins of some new words, especially classical compounds, abbreviations, acronyms, or foreign words.

From a neological perspective, those DNs that offer systematic information on word formation processes and their elements, such as the *NQuotidiani*, *ParoleNuove* and *OxfordDNW*, prove more modern and useful.

## 5 DNs of the 20th and 21st Centuries

After examining the main characteristics of the twelve chosen dictionaries of neologisms, I will reflect critically on their main strong and weak points. After this, I will offer my own suggestions regarding the information an ideal DN should offer its readers now that the dawn of the third decade of the 21st century is fast approaching.

### 5.1 What Our DNs Are Like...

With an average of 75 neologisms per year, *AmongNW* is one of my favourite DNs, but searching is not always easy because of its compilation format, even if its 'Index of new words with glosses' is an improvement in this respect. Full information about entries may be scattered throughout different chapters of the book's second part, and it is not always easy to find (*cf.* Appendix I for *reality* and its word family or *intifada*). Its control corpus is very large and it also includes some new word glossaries that, being suitable for a periodic publication format, seem less so for a dictionary aspiring to compile neologisms over a longer span of years. Two characteristics must be emphasized – homogeneity in the application of its methodology and the possibility it offers of observing neological changes from a diachronic perspective.

*OxfordDNW* is a quite comprehensive DN – with its 167 neologisms per year, it is close to the global average (200 neologisms per year). Its weak points lie with the selection criterion (neological perception) and with the length of the period under study (12 years), as a result of which 25% of the new words are already included in general-purpose dictionaries. On the plus side are the treatment of diatopic variation, thematic fields, data on word-forming elements and the almost encyclopaedic information on neologisms and their uses, all of which are quite sound.

In pocket DNs like *NW21Century*, *DNouveauFrançais* and *MotsActualité*, one can notice from the very first page that the criterion used for the selection of neologisms is the subjective preferences of their respective authors. This is good in the sense that the resulting dictionaries are more homogenous in general, but sometimes results in combining some judicious selections with others that seem arbitrary, globally giving rise to unbalanced final products. The information offered by *NW21Century*, with 30 neologisms per year, is rigorous, but somehow limited. The explanations and glosses given allow readers to understand the meaning of entries, but a lexicographic definition for each would be helpful. Only one example is given for each neologism and the data provided are insufficient to assess the longevity of these "real words". *DNouveauFrançais*, with 44 neologisms per year, has a remarkable structure that is visually very appealing. Apart from its brief lexicographical definitions, its articles stand out for including explanations about the entry's origin from an etymological or historical perspective, context or use, nuances in meanings,

and comparison with traditional forms. The choice of neologisms gives priority, perhaps excessively, to loanwords from English, which are by far the largest in number (possibly due to the fact that the corpus is constituted by oral and social network conversations). The inclusion of some symbolic neologism can only be considered anecdotal. Among the DNs analysed here, *MotsActualité* contains the lowest number of neologisms per year (11). From the very first article, one notices that this is not a typical DN. It displays an austere typography: entries are followed by all the information which is divided only in equable paragraphs (without category details or lexicographical definitions, but including lengthy encyclopaedic explanations). The target audience of this DN seem to be listeners, rather than readers.

*DNLenguaEspañola*: This is the only one among the analysed dictionaries that does not provide any details about the period of time covered. The criteria used for the choice of neologisms are not clearly described, and neither are dates given and examples localized (Are they *ad hoc* creations?). This is an unsatisfactory practice which should definitely be banished from neological lexicography. Even a positive aspect, like the inclusion of verbal idioms, becomes problematic not only because of its treatment of idioms, but also because of the poor treatment of marked uses. For example, among the “expresiones” constructed with *irse*, *irse a la mierda* is marked as vulgar, but nothing is said of *irse al carajo*. Its dubious degree of neologicity is also problematic: *irse al carajo*, with the meanings this dictionary considers neological, is already documented by the CORDE corpus in 1961 (J. M<sup>a</sup> Gironella), *ir de culo* in 1958 (M. Delibes), and *irse a la mierda* in 1938 (E. Serpa).

*NDVocesUsoActual*: The strongest point of this work, with 1032 neologisms per year, is also the weakest one – there is a proportional relationship between this figure and the fact that only one dictionary was used in the control corpus (the 2001 version of Real Academia Española). On top of this, and considering that the period under study spans over 12 years, and that it includes lexical items from Latin American Spanish (without any specific dictionary in the control corpus), it is not surprising to find such a high number of neologisms, as the probability of finding dubious cases of neologicity increases. Leaving this aside, this DN is finely structured and exceptionally well written, with a remarkable analysed corpus, abundance of examples and effective lexicographical definitions (including contextual information).

With criteria of selection of neologisms that are not clearly explained and 50 neologisms per year, the 24-year time span covered by *NEspañolActual* is too long for a dictionary that carries the adjective ‘contemporary’ in its title. The information of the articles is both concise and precise, and the high quality of definitions must be emphasized. Examples, only one per entry, have been carefully chosen. Variant forms, indicated in the entry, are alphabetically ordered and the example given can include either form (the examples given for *aparcabicicletas* or *aparcabicis* and *coltán* or *coltan* have the first form, whereas the examples given for *anticaída* or *anticaídas* have the second form). However, indications about lesser frequency of use of one of them (cf. §3.2) are exceptional, when in fact they should be systematically given.

*DParaulesNoves*: With a rigorous methodology, a comprehensive control lexicographical corpus and a time span within the limit of acceptability (8 years, with an average of 129 neologisms per year), this DN displays an excessively high presence of documented forms (28%), although this fact is appropriately indicated. Variant forms are correctly described and included as independent entries, with examples and specific indications. Examples are abundantly provided, and valuable complementary information is given, like typographic marks and, in general, indications when neologisms were coined by an author. Some definitions, however, need to be improved (cf. §4.1).

*NPalabrasGalegas*: With a similar methodology to the previous one, an 8-year time span and an average of 145 neologisms per year, its control corpus should include a dictionary published around the middle of this period (GDXL). The latter dictionary was in fact used, but only to mark those neologisms documented by it (a not inconsiderable 17%). The abundance of examples with the distinction of the two types of corpora used (newspapers and Internet), and especially the use of parallel textual corpora in order to record the first time the neologisms were documented, are practices that deserve praise.

*NQuotidiani* and *ParoleNuove* are two consecutive products of the same lexicographical project. With 1012 and 669 neologisms per year respectively, they constitute an excellent example of sampling contemporary Italian newspapers over short periods of time (five and three years respectively). The control

corpus of the first one only includes two dictionaries; the second one includes three large Italian dictionaries. This explains why *NQuotidiani* has 15% of documented neologisms (60% in other dictionaries of new words and 40% in general-purpose dictionaries) and *ParoleNuove* only 5% (a third of which can be found in dictionaries of new words). They systematically offer all sorts of information: abundant real examples including variants, authors are specified in *ParoleNuove*, information about the first recorded dates, and the components and formation procedure of all the neologisms are described in a schematic but rigorous fashion. This linguistic analysis is very valuable from the perspective of each new word individually and also from the global perspective, to understand the functioning of lexical renewal in the Italian language used in the media. Information on phonetics and details about thematic fields are missing, although the latter is partly compensated by the inclusion of details about newspaper sections. I would not hesitate to say that the authors of *ParoleNuove* have reached a level of excellence with this work that is very close to the ideal one would expect from a DN.

## 5.2 What Could An Ideal DN Be Like?

A DN should aspire to describe neologisms accurately, comprehensively and with the best possible organization so that searching is easy while at the same time offering abundant illustrations and explanations of their uses, as well as assessments of their neologicity and probable longevity.

What are, then, the main characteristics of a DN for me?

### 5.2.1 Choice of Terminology

Apart from the appropriate configuration a DN must have, it is essential that the neologicity of the chosen neologisms is guaranteed (*cf.* §2.1) and that users are in a position to assess them, with as much available information as possible, and without compromising on easy searchability.

1. Type of source: the corpus from which the neologisms were taken must be made explicit with absolute precision. It is important that corpora have a representative character, depending, of course, on the available resources and on the specific objectives one wants to achieve with a given DN. Written corpora are most often used for this purpose, but I would suggest an attempt should be made to introduce oral corpora, as long as some minimum conditions of standardization and quality can be guaranteed. In their contrastive study of neologisms taken from the radio and from the written press, Domènec, Estopà (2009) found interesting differences between them and suggested that a further, more exhaustive analysis should be obtained: “puede llevarnos a obtener conclusiones interesantes sobre los procesos de creación neológica” (2009: 63).
2. Time span: the period of time of the study would ideally be one or two years. I am aware that this condition would be hardly acceptable from the publishers’ perspective (and not only from theirs), and besides, one must bear in mind that short periods of time are perfectly covered by online neological resources. In view of this, I suggest that the time span covered ranges from 3 to 5 years. Guaranteeing uniformity is of the essence, without putting their novelty in jeopardy too much.
3. Criteria for selection/exclusion of neologisms: this is the key starting point for any DN. I believe the point of departure should be a control lexicographical corpus, which should include the best, most comprehensive and recent dictionaries for each language, including also diatopic variation (*cf.* §2.2 and §3). Documented forms should not be included (or in any case, they can be introduced in a separate appendix), unless they have marks of neologicity in general-purpose dictionaries (in which case it should be appropriately indicated). New computer tools for extraction of neologisms have given us access to formal neologisms, but we must be especially vigilant for possible semantic neologisms through semantic change.

This criterion must be (i) filtered and (ii) comple(men)ted.

- i. Filters can be general or specific for different types of neologisms (*cf.* Cabré et al. 2004). Specific filters will depend on the specific aims of each researcher. General filters involve the verification of results to avoid introducing mistakes, forms that, being firmly established in the language, are absent from dictionaries, or simple orthographic variation of firmly established words in a given language (see Boulanger 2010: 68).
- ii. Complementarity involves availing oneself of supplementary data, not just as an objective justification of the inclusion of a word in a DN, but also to make available this information about the neologisms introduced in the dictionary. I am referring here to chronological and frequency of use parameters, among others (*cf. infra*).

4. Final selection (with the usual ascending alphabetical order):

- As a rule, it is preferable to focus on lexical neologisms in order to achieve certain homogeneity.
- Of free discourse: phraseology, for example, deserves a specific, differentiated treatment.
- Variation of neologisms – which is very important for assessing its (in)stability: it is not necessary that all graphic-phonological differences have a separate entry (especially if indices are included, *cf.* §5.2.3), as a cross-reference would suffice. Once one has been chosen as lemma, always using an objective criterion, information about its frequency must be provided, either directly or indirectly (sorting them in the hierarchical order in which they are listed or in a specific ordering of examples), and dispersion (*cf. infra*).

### 5.2.2 Information about Neologisms in Lexicographic Articles

1. Basic: phonetics and grammar details. Some of the standard general dictionaries of the six languages studied here provide phonetic information, and I would suggest that, as a rule, DNs should include this kind of information systematically.
2. Semantic:
  - No neological meaning must be allowed to go undefined, preferably through conceptual definitions (*i.e.* non-synonymic ones).
  - When two or more acceptations are documented, they must be appropriately identified and hierarchized according to some criterion (*cf. supra*).
  - There must be, obviously, sufficient adequacy between definitions and examples. Definitions must not be too restrictive, if they are appropriate only for a concrete contextual variety.
  - Definition by synonymy: one should try to avoid this; synonyms can be provided, of course, but always accompanying the corresponding meaning.
3. Diastratic-diaphasic context: if a neologism belongs to a specific register or level of use, this must be appropriately indicated. It is very important that this tagging is systematically and coherently applied. When necessary, any other relevant factors from the corpus employed must be added (for example, Kerremans [2015: 156-158] tagged the Internet's new words with a "coiner status", divided into "unknown, professional and celebrity").
4. Diatopic context: if the geographic area where the neologism is used can be identified and delimited, it must be indicated in the dictionary (see Cabré et al. 2014; *cf.* §4.5).
5. Exemplification: real examples must be used (both from written and oral sources), properly selected and identified (including all the data that might be deemed pertinent, starting with the author), which will allow verification of variants and, above all, to understand the meaning of a given neologism in use.
6. Chronological context: it is vital for a DN to offer this information, so much so that Boulanger cogently concludes that neologisms "sont bien les fils de Cronos" [are undoubtedly the offspring of Kronos] (2010: 69). This is the case from two points of view:
  - Date of the first documentation of the neologism, both in the corpus of study and in language at large, using a textual corpus for comparative purposes (nowadays all six languages I am working

with here have large corpora of this kind, constituted especially by written sources).

- Time dispersion: details must be given about the presence of a given neologism within a specific time span, expressed in years, at least of the main corpus. This point links up with the next one.

7. Frequency of use of neologism and, when necessary, of their varieties and meanings.

- Absolute frequency: either according to number of documentations (for example, providing the total number of documentations in subscript) or according to the inclusion in groups in a scale (which can be adapted according to the size of the corpus used).
- Combined with time, which would allow one to know the dissemination, dispersion or concentration of a neologism throughout the analysed period (see Kerremans 2015). This information can be represented in different ways, either alphanumerically or using some other graphic convention.

8. Thematic context: if possible, it is always advisable to specify the thematic field(s) to which a given neologism belongs. The same applies, of course, to terms belonging to domains of specialization.

9. Neological type: I refer here to procedures of word formation involved in the creation of new words (with specification of their constituent elements, their origin and, therefore, the probability of their novelty and productivity). Sablayrolles (1996-1997) and Cabré (2006) offer summaries of the main classifications of neologisms for Romance languages. This type of information, which should not be absent from a DN, will be highly relevant to assess, for example, degrees of neological quality (see Cabré et al. 2004, Crespo & Gómez 2008) or of the transparency of terms (Kerremans 2015).

10. Lexicographical information: it is compulsory to indicate the possible presence of neologisms in other lexicographical works. It should not be forgotten that among the “stades de la vie d'un mot” [stages in the life of a word] put forward by Boulanger, the first one is “celui de la nouveauté, du néologisme” [the stage of novelty, of neologism], and the second one is “celui de la réception sociale, de la banalisation, c'est-à-dire la lexicalisation” [the stage of social reception and banalization, that is, lexicalization] or “dictionnarisation” [dictionarization] (Boulanger 2010: 61-66).

11. Miscellanea: one must be open to any other relevant details that might be helpful to understand a given neologism and its neologicity (for example, criteria like age, sex, and academic/non-academic context could be relevant in certain oral corpora).

### 5.2.3 Secondarily: lists/indexes

1. of neologisms,
2. of constitutive elements (as long as they are not directly included in the macrostructure),
3. in general, any other one that might help consult the data used in the making of the DN.

## 6 Conclusions

In this work, I have described three broad DN types: those developed by an author, by publishing houses and by Observatories of Neology. Even at the risk of oversimplifying, I can associate these three types with different objectives and methodologies. The first type is clearly influenced by the artistic-creative aspects of language; the second type favours expositional clarity and uses the standards of lexicographic processing of publishing houses, and the third type applies scientific and academic rigour to the lexical-semantic level of the new words in a language.

All of them, regardless of the languages in the study, were rigorously developed. Generally speaking, one of the strongest points of a DN is to explain the criteria used to identify a new form, and how filters are used to screen and profile the new words that are finally included as entries, so that the neological value of the terms (regardless of the initial criterion) is guaranteed (Crespo et al. 2008).

I have to highlight the remarkable quality of the lexicographic definitions and the documentation of orthotypographic variation of neologisms (of special interest for language policies, for example regarding loan words). The DNs in this study use lexical neology as their departure point to move beyond that and

focus on more complex units – and they do this satisfactorily – so much so that there are only some minor problems at sentence level.

Most DNs worked with a time span of less than a decade. This involves an important effort, as there is a need to work fast and relentlessly, keeping homogenous working procedures and being rigorous at the same time. Only this can guarantee that the DNs are up-to-date and that the information provided supports not only general dictionaries, but also the grammatical field of word formation.

I should also underline that some of these DNs include complete information about word-formation processes and indexes of word-forming elements. This is relevant as it helps overcome the potential limitations of using an in print format to study neologisms. These indexes of word-forming elements – and the information about word-formation processes – are a powerful tool to study new words in language in use in all their systematic complexity.

Indeed, these DNs show that for lexicography they are highly valuable tools and that, no doubt, in the 21<sup>st</sup> century we can at last speak of a fully-fledged “neological lexicography”.

**Acknowledgement:** The author is a member of the group TALG (Technology and Applications for the Galician Language) of the University of Vigo and developed this article in the framework of “Relex, Lexicography Network” (CN 2012/290), funded by the Xunta de Galicia. The author would like to thank Dr. Xosé María Gómez Clemente for his teachings and guidance in Neology and the librarians of the University of Vigo for their support.

## References

### Primary sources

*AmongNW* = Algeo, John (ed.). 1991. *Fifty Years Among the New Words. A Dictionary of Neologisms, 1941-1991*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

*DNouveauFrançais* = Des Isnards, Alexandre. 2014. *Dictionnaire du nouveau français*. Paris: Allary Éditions.

*DNLenguaEspañola* = Martí Antonín, M<sup>a</sup> Antonia (coord.). 1998. *Diccionario de neologismos de la lengua española*. Barcelona: Larousse.

*DParaulesNoves* = Observatori de Neologia. 1998. *Diccionari de paraules noves. Neologismes recollits a la premsa*. Barcelona: Encyclopædia Catalana.

*MotsActualité* = Amar, Yvan. 2010. *Les mots de l'actualité*. Paris: Éditions Belin.

*NDVocesUsoActual* = Alvar Ezquerro, Manuel. 2003. *Nuevo diccionario de voces de uso actual*. Madrid: Arco/Libros.

*NEspañolActual* = Jarraud Milbeau, Annie et al. 2013. María Moliner. *Neologismos del español actual*. Madrid: Gredos.

*NPalabrasGalegas* = Gómez Clemente, Xosé María et al. 2005. *Novas palabras galegas. Repertorio de creaciones léxicas rexistradas na prensa e Internet*. Vigo: Servizo de Publicacións da Universidade de Vigo.

*NQuotidiani* = Adamo, Giovanni, Valeria Della Valle. 2003. *Neologismi quotidiani. Un dizionario a cavallo del millennio 1998-2003*. Roma: Leo S. Olschki Editore.

*NW21Century* = Maxwell, Kerry. 2006. *From Al desko to Zorbing. New Words for the 21st Century*. London: Macmillan.

*OxfordDNW* = Tulloch, Sara (comp.). 1991. *The Oxford Dictionary of New Words. A popular guide to words in the news*. Oxford / New York: Oxford University Press.

*ParoleNuove* = Adamo, Giovanni, Valeria Della Valle. 2005. *2006 Parole nuove. Un dizionario di neologismi dai giornali*. Milano: Sperling & Kupfer Editori.

### Secondary sources

Boulanger, Jean-Claude. 2010. Sur l'existence des concepts de “néologie” et de “néologisme”. Propos sur un paradoxe lexical et historique. In M. Teresa Cabré et al. (eds.), *Actes del I Congrés Internacional de Neología de les Llengües Romàniques*. Barcelona: Universitat Pompeu Fabra, pp. 31-73.

Cabré, M. Teresa. 1993. *La terminología. Teoría, metodología, aplicaciones*. Barcelona: Empúries.

Cabré, M. Teresa. 2006. La clasificación de neologismos: una tarea compleja. *Alfa* 50 (2), São Paulo, pp. 229-250.

Cabré, M. Teresa. 2015. La neología: un nou camp a la cerca de la seva consolidació científica. *Caplletre* 59, pp. 125-136.

Cabré, M. Teresa et al. 2004. La lexicografía i la identificació automatitzada de neología lèxica. In Battaner, Paz, Janet DeCesaris (eds.), *De Lexicografía. Actes del I Symposium Internacional de Lexicografía, Barcelona, 16-18 de maig de 2002*. Barcelona: IULA, pp. 287-294.

Cabré, M. Teresa, Ona Domènec, Rosa Estopà. 2014. *Mots nous en català / New words in Catalan. Una panoràmica geolocal / A diatopic view*. Amsterdam / Philadelphia: John Benjamins Publishing Company.

Cabré, M. Teresa, Rosa Estopà (eds.). 2009. *Les paraules noves. Criteris per detectar i mesurar els neologismes*. Vic / Barcelona: Eumo / Universitat Pompeu Fabra.

CORDE = Real Academia Española. *Banco de datos (CORDE). Corpus diacrónico del español*. <http://corpus.rae.es/cordenet.html> (19.09.2016).

Crespo Bastos, Ana Belén, Xosé María Gómez Clemente. 2008. Novos criterios para a elaboración dun diccionario de neoloxismos. In González Seoane, E., A. Santamarina, X. Varela Barreiro (eds.), *A lexicografía galega moderna. Recursos e perspectivas*. Santiago de Compostela: Consello da Cultura Galega / Instituto da Lingua Galega, pp. 183-195.

DFL = *Dictionnaire de français Larousse*. Paris: Éditions Larousse. <http://www.larousse.fr/dictionnaires/francais-monolingue> (19.09.2016).

DIEC2 = Institut d'Estudis Catalans. *Diccionari de la llengua catalana*. <http://dlc.iec.cat> (19.09.2016).

Domènec, Ona, Rosa Estopà. 2009. La neología en textos orales. *Revista de Investigación Lingüística* 12, pp. 39-64.

Estornell Pons, María. 2009. *Neologismos en la prensa. Criterios para reconocer y caracterizar las unidades neológicas*. Valencia: Universitat de València.

Freixa Aymerich, Judit. 2010. Paraules amb rareses. *Terminàlia* 1, pp. 7-16.

Gardin, Bernard et al. 1974. À propos du "sentiment néologique". In Guibert, Louis (dir.), *La néologie lexicale*. Paris: Didier-Larousse. *Langages* 36, pp. 45-52.

GDXL = Carballeira Anillo, Xosé M.ª (coord.) et al. 2000. *Gran diccionario Xerais da lingua*. Vigo: Xerais.

Gilbert, P. 1979. Comportement des néologismes scientifiques et techniques dans le temps. In Harvey, R. et al. (ed.), *Actes du 6ème Colloque International de Terminologie, Pointe-au-Pic, Québec, 2-6 octobre 1977*. Québec: Office de la Langue Française, pp. 161-188.

Kerremans, Daphné. 2015. *A Web of New Words. A Corpus-Based Study of the Conventionalization Process of English Neologisms*. Frankfurt am Main: Peter Lang.

Marcu, Florin. 2005. *Dictionar uzual de neologisme*. Bucureşti: Saeculum Vizual.

Porto Dapena, José-Álvaro. 2014. *La definición lexicográfica*. Madrid: Arco/Libros.

Rey, Alain. 1976. Le néologisme: un pseudo-concept? *Cahiers de Lexicologie* 28, pp. 3-17.

Rodríguez Guerra, Alexandre. 2015. Los neologismos de la prensa en gallego e italiano. In Domínguez, J. M., X. Gómez, C. Valcárcel (eds.), *Lexicografía de las lenguas románicas. Aproximaciones a la lexicografía moderna y contrastiva*, vol. II. Berlin / München / Boston: De Gruyter, pp. 385-409.

Sablayrolles, Jean-François. 1996-1997. Néologismes: une typologie des typologies. *Cahiers du C.I.E.L*, Université Paris 7, pp. 11-48.

Sablayrolles, Jean-François. 2002. Fondements théoriques des difficultés pratiques du traitement des néologismes. *Revue Française de Linguistique Appliquée* VII (1), pp. 97-111.

## Appendix: Samples of the DNs' Entries

### (I) AmongNW:

| 'Index of new words with glosses'  |   |
|--|---|
| <p><b>docu-</b> <i>prefix</i> documentary: <b>docu-autobio-musico</b>—“Journey” a documentary-autobiographical-musical film, <i>Journey through the Past</i>; <b>docudramatize</b> to treat (a subject) in the style of a docudrama; <b>docuhistory</b> a work that combines historical fact with the imagination of the author; <b>docu-musical</b> a program with songs and dramatic re-creations; <b>docu-pulp</b> sensational, unintelligent writing about history in a documentary style; <b>docu-re-creation</b> a program that attempts to re-create historical reality in the minds of TV audiences; <b>docu-reenactment</b> a program that uses little footage of actual events, but offers instead a re-creation of historical events; <b>docu-schlock</b> a light magazine-style program that combines entertainment with information, also infotainment, reality programming; <b>docu-soap opera</b> a docudrama in the manner of a soap opera [60.4 Winter 1985]</p> <p>[p. 38]</p>   | <p><b>reality; reality-based</b> (of TV) purporting to be realistic, but emphasizing the crude, vulgar, and violent; <b>reality-based show</b>; <b>reality-based television</b>; <b>reality show</b>; <b>reality television</b>; <b>reality TV</b> [65.1 Spring 1990]; <b>reality programming</b> [60.4 Winter 1985 <i>illus. s.v. docu-schlock</i> p. docu-]</p> <p>[p. 67]</p>  |
| 'Among the New Words'  |   |
| <p><b>docu-com</b> <i>form</i> [documentary] — <b>docu-autobio-musico</b>—“Journey” a documentary-autobiographical-musical + “Journey through the Past” the title of the film] 1973 May 24 <i>Rolling Stone</i> 10 (heavily) “Neil Young's First Book” A documentary-musical about the life of Neil Young [cf. <i>20/20</i> 1980 10 1976; <i>documentary</i> 1977]. Treat is subject to the same fate as a docudrama 1979 Jan 2 <i>Entw 72/2</i> (picture caption) “David Suskind wanted to documentarize the life of [John] Wayne” [cf. <i>20/20</i> 1980 10 1976; <i>documentary</i> 1977]. <i>The Little Letters</i> bear a deceptive title for the 1,677 documents they contain only about 10% of the 4,000 letters of the correspondence they contain [cf. <i>20/20</i> 1980 10 1976; <i>documentary</i> 1977]. The combination is a new kind of historical production-documentary—in which the vast span of time is in concert with the imagination of the living production—such that the writing editor and the records of the production are part of the story 1974 Aug 17 <i>TV Guide</i> 10 (John Castle, who used to have a segment on <i>60 Minutes</i> on his weekly series, will do a hour-length ABC special, “Ride on the Rails,” Nov. 22. Plus, Nick Webster calls in to discuss the history of railroads and the railroads themselves and the roads. Historic engines from the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Museum will be used in sketches about the legend of John Henry, Casey Jones, a train robbery, the last spike, and the building of the transcontinental railroad, and the like, Utah] — <b>docu-pulp</b> [cf. <i>W3 3/p 3</i> b 3 b] “tawdry or sensational writing” 1980 Nov 19 <i>TV Guide</i> A-6-1 “How could a movie creation team have the balls to bring the tawdry, sexist, and tasteless ‘Tara’ to life? Well, we did and needless docu-pulp.” — <b>docu-re-creation</b> — See <b>docu-recreation</b> 1983 Jul 8 <i>Cbs Sci Monitor</i> 10/3 Narrated by Bill Kurtis, this docu-re-creation was produced by Howard Paul Fine, who received major attention when ABC produced <i>20/20</i> [cf. <i>20/20</i> 1980 10 1976]. The combination of news and entertainment is a thin one at best, often heralded by such newsmagazines as <i>20/20</i> and <i>60 Minutes</i> [cf. <i>20/20</i> 1980 10 1976; <i>60 Minutes</i> 1980 10 1976; <i>Real People</i>, and innumerable entertainment documentaries that tend to be as much in the name of dramatic license as in the name of reality. Network news should not encourage any news form that, by its very nature, may confuse reality and the re-creation of reality in the minds of TV audiences] — <b>docu-re-enactment</b> — Documentary film that depicts historical or real-life events, particularly depicts that interests or reflects a certain point of view 1983 Jul 15 <i>Cbs Sci Monitor</i> 20/1 “That's the message one can from an audience that's really ‘re-enacted’ documentary presented by Howard Paul Fine, who has been a producer on <i>20/20</i> [cf. <i>20/20</i> 1980 10 1976]. If the viewers are touched on the lightly in this docu-re-enactment.” — <b>docu-schlock</b> [cf. <i>W3C 3/p 3</i> b 1915; <i>BDNE</i> 3/6] “something cheap or gaudy, junky, or tasteless that has been put together to look like news or reality programming; the news. But it isn't exactly news. Some call it ‘infoainment,’ meaning information that is entertaining. Others call it ‘docu-schlock.’ [¶] Whatever one calls it, shows like this have swept the nation. By now, the magazine-style TV show.” — <b>docu-soap opera</b> — Docudrama in the manner of a soap opera 1979 May 17 <i>Cbs Sci Monitor</i> 14/1 “‘Blind Ambition’ . . . is the latest CBS Docudrama of the same name and Mo, his wife's autobiography. Together they constitute what is rapidly becoming a new television form: the docu-soap opera.”</p> <p>[p. 223]</p> | <p><b>reality-based adj</b> — <b>reality-based show</b> 1989 Jan 15 <i>New York Times</i> sec. 2, 37 Although producers of some of the reality-based shows have made a habit of broadcasting the kinds of lurid stories that supermarket newspapers have long thrived on, others object to being placed in them [cf. <i>“Docu-reel”</i> 1987; <i>reality-based television</i> 1989 Jan 15 <i>New York Times</i> sec. 2, 37; <i>reality-based show</i> 1989 Jan 15 <i>New York Times</i> sec. 2, 37; <i>reality-based programming</i> 1989 Jan 15 <i>New York Times</i> sec. 2, 37; <i>reality-based</i> [cf. <i>reality</i> 1989 Jan 15 <i>New York Times</i> sec. 2, 37] — <i>reality</i> 1989 Jan 15 <i>New York Times</i> sec. 2, 37 what happens when sex and violence scare away the sponsors] ABC wrestled with that question in a painful way last week. . . . Later it scuttled another crime series, <i>“Murphy Brown”</i>, after it was discovered that the show's lead character, a.k.a. “<i>Tahloid</i>,” another entry in the hot genre of “reality television,” . . . even though some worry that there's a “tahloid glut in the making.” Apr 19 <i>Atlantic</i> 1989 10 1976 — [¶] What did we do? . . . it was strange to see <i>“Murphy Brown”</i> . . . come shouting along, making some called “reality TV” [¶] (this is for an oxymoron), profanity and kinky sex. And occasionally, just to make sure we were paying attention, the clear, bright light of a “Murphy Brown” [¶] — <i>“Murphy Brown”</i> remained in that television could still be good, or even great, when it wanted to.</p> <p>[p. 248]</p> |
| 'Index of new words with glosses'  |   |
| <p><b>intifada, intifadah</b> <i>n</i> Palestinian uprising 1988 May 16 <i>Newsweek</i> 37/1 Yet signs of the uprising remain everywhere, in the shuttered shops of Arab centers like Nablus and Hebron, in the makeshift barriers that quarantine the refugee camps. . . . Still, with Israel squeezing the protesters and last week launching a pre-emptive strike against potential Palestine Liberation Organization staging areas in southern Lebanon, Israelis and Palestinians alike are starting to talk about a post-uprising environment, and about what this <i>intifada</i> meant. Jun <i>Atlantic</i> 24 The uprising, or what the Palestinians call the <i>intifada</i>, is emphatically not a revolt against the Israeli occupation alone. It is equally an internal revolution of children against fathers, women against husbands, poor against rich, refugees against the propertied classes. Jun 10 <i>Atlanta Constitution</i> A-23/1 (William Safire) The Israelis have finally figured out a way to contain the Palestinian <i>intifada</i>, or uprising, in the disputed territories. . . . [¶] But there can be no denying the success of the new strategy of <i>intifada</i> (from the Arabic verb for “to shake loose”) in the four-decade Arab war to destroy Israel. Dec 26 <i>Atlanta Journal/Constitution</i> A-19/4-5 (William Safire) The threat to Israelis from the Arab world is no chimera. Saudi Arabia proudly subsidizes the <i>intifada</i> (uprising) violence. 1989 Jan 19 <i>Atlanta Journal/Constitution</i> A-9/3 State Department spokesman Charles E. Redman said the department had received a tape recording of comments Mr. Arafat made last week in which he said, “Whoever thinks of stopping the <i>intifada</i> before it achieves its goals, I will give him 10 bullets in the chest.” <i>“Intifada”</i> is the Arabic word for the 13-month-long uprising by Palestinians against Israel's occupation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip.</p> <p>[p. 245-246]</p>   | <p><b>intifada</b> <i>n</i> [extended sense] Popular political uprising 1989 Mar 6 <i>Nation</i> 292/1 Ralph Nader and his public interest cadres have been fighting Congressional pay raises for years, without success, but this latest campaign caught on in ways the others had not. . . . [¶] Looking back, Nader says, the turning point came last December 16. . . . when a listener called a radio talk show in Detroit to suggest a “tea bag party” to protest the pay raise. A populist nerve had been touched. Forty or more talk show hosts networked, Nader reports, and the <i>intifada</i> went national. Soon, hundreds of thousands of tea bags poured into Congressional offices. Apr 1 <i>Economist</i> 40/3 [headline and article] <i>Intifada</i> in the Balkans / <b>VIOLENCE</b> in Kosovo, another step towards the break-up of Yugoslavia: that is the price of the famous victory pulled off by Mr Slobodan Milosevic, Serbia's party leader, whom many Yugoslavs suspect of wanting to be another Tito. . . . [¶] Miners and other workers in Kosovo went on strike in February in protest against the proposed constitutional amendments [to return control of several autonomous provinces to the central parliament]. Dec 8 <i>CBS</i> evening news [journalist Bob Simon] Eastern Europe's <i>intifada</i> got results in two weeks. . . . The Palestinian <i>intifada</i> slogs on.</p> <p>[p. 254]</p>   |

(II) *DNouveauFrançais*:

# Airbags

GROS SEINS.

---

Initialement, les airbags sont des coussins gonflables de sécurité qui protègent les passagers des voitures en cas de collision. Aujourd’hui, ils désignent une poitrine volumineuse. Mamelons, nichons, nibards, nénés, ananas, lolos, roberts, obus... chaque époque accouche de termes plus ou moins élégants pour désigner les seins des femmes.

La nôtre voit les choses en XXL et en silicone.

#### SYNONYME

- *Boobs* : « seins » en anglais familier, et en nouveau français.

« **Ouah t'es biiiiien toi ! Airbags et tout** », @yann pour @Marjorie, *Twitter*

Quelle allure ! Ton décolleté est une promesse de volupté dont la vue me fait chavirer.

« **25 degrés, les boobs enfin libérés.** » @klim4x, *Twitter*

Il fait 25 degrés, les filles portent enfin des décolletées.

(III) *DNLenguaEspañola*:

**cubierta vegetal** *f.* BIOLOGÍA Conjunto de vegetales que cubren el suelo: *la cubierta vegetal cerrada no permite la oxigenación de la tierra.*

**cubitera** *f.* Recipiente que se usa para guardar o servir cubitos de hielo. SIN. cubeta, cubo de hielo.

**cubo de hielo** *m.* Véase: cubitera.

**cubrebañera** *f.* DEPORTES Tejido impermeable que en las canoas o piraguas se ajusta al cuerpo del deportista y se extiende hasta cubrir la superficie de la embarcación, para que no entre agua en ella.

**cubrebotones** *pl.* cubrebotores *m.* Adorno que cubre los botones de los puños de las camisas.

**cubrir el expediente** *intr.* Hacer lo mínimo e indispensable para no ser castigado o reprendido.

(IV) *DParaulesNoves*:

**pop-art** *m.* Moviment artístic sortit als EUA a finals dels seixanta com a reacció a l'expressionisme abstracte.

- El que es va implicar directament en una temàtica social, en un realisme crític no exempt d'una certa empremta del *pop-art*. DB 8/03/91
- I si en alguna època alguns crítics pretensiosos es van omplir la boca parlant del *pop-art* i de l'Art Pobre, ara han sofert un equívoc reciclatge, juntament amb la resta del cos social. AV 26/08/91
- El duet Solbes-Valdés, que havia adaptat, amb voluntat irònica i compromís social, un *pop-art* consumible a una valencianitat festívolà i lleugera. ET 10/06/96

☞ pop art

☞ GEC2\*

☞ Marcat tipogràficament.

**newyorkización** (De New York, ciudad estadounidense) *f.* Proceso por el cual una concentración urbana toma las características negativas de la de New York.

**NFS** (Acrónimo del inglés Network File System) *m.* INFORMÁTICA Sistema de gestión de ficheros distribuidos en una red de estaciones de trabajo que utilizan el sistema operativo Unix.

**ni de coña** *loc. adv. Coloquial* De ninguna manera: *no lo voy a hacer ni de coña.*

**ni gota** *loc. adv. Coloquial* Nada en absoluto: *no tengo ni gota de sueño.*

**motorització** *f.* 1 Motor.

- La gamma de motors, que deixa les opcions diesel per més endavant, estarà composta per quatre *motoritzacions* de gasolina. DB 16/02/93
- Pel que fa al consum de combustible, gairebé no varia en aquestes *motoritzacions* i aconsegueix la mitjana europea. DB 3/11/92
- En principi, un ampli ventall de tretze *motoritzacions*, repartides al llarg de tres famílies de motors. AV 24/05/92
- 2 Possessió d'un automòbil, o d'altres mitjans de locomoció, per als desplaçaments propis.
- L'explosió de l'economia espanyola propicia la incorporació de molta gent jove i sense experiència que s'incorpora a la *motorització* en un moment en què les infraestructures viàries són deficientes. ET 31/10/94

(V) *MotsActualité:***FLEXISÉCURITÉ**

**Flexisécurité!** Un mot qui paraît barbare, qui en tout cas semble forgé de toutes pièces. Et on voit bien comment : c'est un mélange, un condensé de deux mots différents : *flexibilité* et *sécurité* avec d'ailleurs de possibles variantes : *flexicurité*, *flexécurité*, *flex-sécurité*... On en parle en ce moment, le journaux l'ont popularisé ces derniers temps, mais pourtant il n'est pas si récent. Le Premier ministre français, François Fillon en parlait déjà l'an dernier, de même que son prédécesseur Dominique de Villepin.

Pour comprendre son sens, il faut se souvenir qu'on l'utilise dans le domaine économique, et même plus spécialement dans celui de l'emploi.

Alors qu'appelle-t-on la *flexibilité* de l'emploi ? Le mot a souvent eu mauvaise presse, bien qu'au sens propre il n'ait pas le moindre écho négatif. Il fait en général référence à la souplesse dont bénéficie un employeur pour mettre fin à un engagement, pour licencier celui dont il a payé le travail. Cette souplesse s'oppose donc à la rigidité supposée d'un contrat qu'on ne peut pas rompre sans raison valable. À l'inverse, la *flexibilité* évoque plutôt la possibilité pour l'employeur de changer les règles du jeu en fonction de la conjoncture, c'est-à-dire de la situation économique, et même en général du rapport entre la conjoncture et son intérêt d'employeur. Cette souplesse peut s'appliquer au temps de travail, au salaire, au contenu du travail, au nombre de salariés, à une possible externalisation des services – c'est-à-dire le fait de commander du travail à une autre entreprise, et donc de ne plus payer directement un salarié, mais de s'acquitter uniquement du service. On paye donc peut-être un peu plus cher chaque prestation,

mais on peut en commander autant qu'on veut, sachant qu'on peut s'arrêter à tout moment. Le terme *flexibilité*, qui traduit l'anglais *flexibility*, se répand dans le langage économique des années 1970. On l'associe aux théories libérales, ou même ultra-libérales.

Quant au terme de *sécurité*, il ne s'emploie pas isolément dans le contexte du marché du travail. Le plus souvent, on parle de *sécurité de l'emploi*, ce qui évoque l'idée d'une certaine garantie. Elle s'exprime d'abord par des engagements de la part de l'employeur et de l'employé : un contrat de travail qui définit la relation entre celui qui paye et celui qui est payé, et qu'on ne peut rompre à sa guise.

Par rapport à ce passé, le néologisme *flexisécurité* paraît paradoxalement et même contradictoire : soit on va vers la *flexibilité*, soit on va vers la *sécurité* ! Comment concilier les deux ? Il semble qu'on ait là l'image de certaines politiques à l'œuvre en France aujourd'hui. Des Premiers ministres comme François Fillon ou avant lui Dominique de Villepin l'ont en tout cas assez souvent employé. Veut-on réconcilier les contraires ? On essaie en tout cas de les dépasser, comme si on était entré dans une époque qui n'était plus réglée par ces oppositions. Comment expliquer alors ce bon exemple de mot-valise ? Il semble qu'il veuille faciliter les licenciements tout en compensant cette fragilité d'emploi par de plus fortes indemnités, un traitement du chômage plus efficace. Le mot est-il bien choisi ? Oui et non car il prête souvent à sourire, et peut facilement suggérer qu'un tel panachage cumulerait les dangers de l'un et l'autre système plutôt que de les éviter.

(VI) *NDVocesUsoActual:***acúmulo m.** Acumulación.

1. Parece ser que el déficit de oxígeno (hipoxia) produce acúmulo de sodio y agua en el interior de las células y salida de potasio desde el compartimento celular hasta el espacio extracelular o intersticio. *Blanco y Negro* (nº 3920), 14-VIII-94, 80c.

2. Parece que en condiciones de buena salud el bostezo está provocado por la disminución en la cantidad de aire contenida en la cavidad torácica y por el acúmulo de anhídrido carbónico en la sangre. *Época* (nº 787), 26-III-00, 198b.

**acuópolis m.** Parque acuático.

Parques Reunidos obtuvo en 1998 unos beneficios netos de 800 millones de pesetas (4,8 millones de euros), un 60% más que en 1997. Parques Reunidos explota, entre otros centros de ocio, el Parque de Atracciones y el Zoo de Madrid, y los acuópolis de Villanueva de la Cañada, Torrevieja y Vila Seca. *El País*, 6-IV-99, 67a.

**acústico, -ca** adj.-s. [concierto] Con escasa utilización de instrumentos eléctricos.

*José Luis Perales* realizó su primer concierto acústico en la Cadena Dial, en el que interpretó sus mejores canciones. Con este concierto *Perales* se suma a la moda de los acústicos, que se impuso en el mundo de la música hace dos años. *Tiempo* (nº 650), 17-X-94, 109 (pie de foto).

(VII) *NEspañolActual:***colgar****1 tr., inf.** INFORM. Colocar una información en Internet.

El 99% de las empresas en España son pymes, muchas están contratando, pero no se anuncian en Infojobs o Infoempleo porque no se lo pueden permitir. Colgar una oferta en Infojobs cuesta como mínimo 235 euros (*El País*, 26/8/2012).

**2 prnl., inf.** INFORM. Bloquearse un ordenador o una aplicación. Se usa frecuentemente en la expresión *quedarse colgado*.

Andreu sólo teme quedarse sin su archivo si se cuelga su ordenador. «Me da de pánico. Por eso hago copias de seguridad en papel de las que más me gustan» (*Ciberpaís*, supl. de *El País*, 8/1/2004).

Whatsapp se queda colgado. El fallo afectó de manera intermitente a usuarios de distintas operadoras de telefonía con diferentes sistemas operativos y ubicados en distintas autonomías (*El Correo*, 9/9/2012).

**fotoblog** (de *foto* y *blog*, traducción del inglés *photoblog*; plural *photoblogs*)

*m.* Blog en el que el elemento principal de cada artículo o entrada es una fotografía.

La muestra, abierta hasta el nueve de noviembre, reúne 300 trabajos de 22 autores de fotoblogs que forman la comunidad Barcelona Photobloggers (*Ciberpaís*, supl. de *El País*, 19/10/2006).

(VIII) *NPalabrasGalegas:*

**fibra óptica** *sf* Filamentos de vidro ou plástico do espesor dun pelo que permiten transmitir mensaxes en forma de feixes de luz.

[PRENSA] *REE* anunciou que está renegociando abrir a outras compañías a súa rede de **fibra óptica**, o que provocou que os seus títulos elevasen a súa cotización ata os 9,23 euros (1.536 pesetas). [OCG 26/02/00] [INTERNET] Coñecida como cable, a **fibra óptica** é un soporte de última xeración que permite integrar, por unha mesma vía, infinidade de servicios de telecomunicacións. [gz.dina web.com 27/11/03] // Dentro dos respectivos campus, a conexión cos distintos centros sempre é mediante enlaces ATM 155 Mbps ou Fast Ethernet de **fibra óptica**. [www.seinv.uvigo.es 27/11/03] // As últimas xeracións de **fibra óptica** multiplican a cantidade de información transmitida por segundo e, tamén, a distancia sen necesidade de rexenerar o sinal. [www.usc.es 27/11/03] [1993-L] [GX00]

(IX) *NQuotidiani:*

**manipulitismo** *s. m.* (Iron.) Concezione dell'amministrazione della giustizia che si ri-chiama all'operazione Mani pulite, condotta da un gruppo di magistrati della Procura di Milano, a partire dal 1992. ♦ Quello che a noi piace è la testa china di [Helmut] Kohl, che mostra la sua spazzante indifferenza quando accetta al Bundestag la stretta di mano che gli offre Angela Merkel, la pasionaria teutonica del manipulitismo. (*Foglio*, 20 marzo 2000, p. 1, Prima pagina) • La scelta politica di Sergio D'Antoni non dovrebbe creare per An problemi di concorrenza elettorale; ma l'ope-razione potrà forse riuscire ad Antonio Di Pietro col suo forte appello giustizialista all'elet-torato più sensibile all'antica epopea del ma-nipulitismo. (*Sole 24 Ore*, 14 ottobre 2000, p. 8, Italia - Politica) • Una prova evidente di questo è rappresentata dai tentativi di inter-nazionalizzare il manipulitismo come nuo-va ideologia vincente del Ventunesimo seco-lo. (*Giornale*, 21 settembre 2001, p. 16, Inter-ni).

MORFOLOGICO | SUFFISSAZIONE | DENOMINALE

Formanti: Mani pulite | -ismo

In: QUARANTOTTO 2001 (s.v. "Mani pulite", attestato nel 1997).

(X) *NW21Century:*

**marmalade dropper** (British), also **muffin choker** (American)

/ma:mæləd̩.drəpə/, /mʌfin tʃəkə/ noun [C]

Imagine reading something so exciting one morning that you forget what you're doing at the breakfast table. **Marmalade droppers** in the United Kingdom, and **muffin chokers** in the United States, are those pieces of journalism – stories, photographs, and quotations, which are so shocking that they can cause you to end up with jam on your tie or crumbs all down your skirt!

'Ah, how we Brits like a good, old-fashioned, legover saga to read at the breakfast table – what one editor I know calls a "marmalade dropper" (it is such a gripping yarn, your knife hovers above the toast as you read the paper aghast, the marmalade slipping off unnoticed).'

(Week, 5th December 2004)

(XI) *OxfordDNW*:**rockumentary** /rɒkju'mentəri/ noun Also written **rock-umentary**  

In informal use, a documentary film dealing with the history of rock music or the lives of rock musicians.

Formed by replacing the first syllable of *documentary* with *rock*, making use of the rhyme to form a punning blend.

The word was coined by Ernie Santosuoso, a Boston critic, in a review of *Beatlemania* in 1977, at a time when the craze for films and television programmes about rock stars of the sixties was a favourite means of bringing rock music to a wider audience. It has remained principally an American word, but by the mid eighties had also been used in British and Australian film criticism. By 1984, *rockumentaries* were so numerous that a completely fictional one (*This is Spinal Tap*, about a British HEAVY METAL group) was made as a parody of the genre.

Spinal Tap lives: the famed 'henge' sequence from the classic 'rockumentary' was recently re-enacted.  
*Music Making* July 1987, p. 6

SBS at 7.30 has what it is billing a 'rock-umentary'—an account of Australian singer Jeannie Lewis' last trip to Mexico.  
*Courier-Mail* (Brisbane) 15 Nov. 1988, p. 28

(XII) *ParoleNuove*:

**bolognesità** s. f. inv. L'essere, il sentirsi bolognese, o profondamente affine ai cittadini bolognesi, alle loro tradizioni e ai loro costumi. ♦ Il Professore sa che sotto le Due Torri si lamenta la scarsa bolognesità del Cinese. «Invece mi ha dato una bella lezione proprio in tema di bolognesità». Sergio andò a cena da Romano la sera del pacco bomba. «Ci siamo messi a tavola con un po' di ritardo». Ma è rimasto tempo per molti discorsi. «Mi aspettavo che sapesse tutto su Wagner a Bologna, visto che è un gran appassionato di musica. Ma non che avesse già una conoscenza così alta e una così fine capacità di analisi dei problemi cittadini come asili, trasporti, questioni sociali. Con lui abbiamo trovato un alto elemento di unità». (Vittorio Monti, *Corriere della sera*, 31 dicembre 2003, p. 12, Cronache) • [Sergio] Cofferati si prepara alla grande prova municipale per l'Ulivo, fra previsioni e sondaggi che sembrerebbero doverlo punire per difetto di bolognesità. (*Sole 24 Ore*, 21 marzo 2004, p. 9, Italia - Politica).

Derivato dall'agg. *bolognese* con l'aggiunta del suffisso *-ità*; già attestato nel *Corriere della sera* del 13 febbraio 1995, p. 5 (Giorgio Meletti).

**salva-qualcosa** (salva qualcosa), agg. inv. (iron.) Finalizzato a salvaguardare il corretto funzionamento o svolgimento di qualcosa. ♦ «Non possiamo sempre intervenire con provvedimenti salva-qualcosa» [Mario Pescante]. (Gianni Mura, *Repubblica*, 29 febbraio 2004, p. 49, Sport) • Mario Pescante: il sottosegretario ai Beni culturali, ex presidente del Coni, ha condiviso il monito, definito «invocazione» arrivato dal capo dello Stato Carlo Azeglio Ciampi, ma si dice certo che da quest'anno molte cose cambieranno. «Ci siamo visti tutti insieme e si è stabilito che si applicheranno le norme in maniera rigida. Non ci saranno più decreti salva qualcosa. Bisogna salvare il patrimonio giovanile. Non solo nel calcio». (Sicilia, 21 luglio 2004, p. 16, Sport).

Composto dal v. tr. *salvare* e dal pron. indef. *qualcosa*.