**Week 2- Unit 2 Lexical change**

Lexical change, that is additions and losses to the vocabulary of a language, takes place in all periods in order to adapt language to society.

Materials for the exercises → DICTIONARIES you may use the following OED, OALD, Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary, Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English, Urban Dictionary...

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Consider the following (relatively) recent additions to the vocabulary of English (neologisms). Identify and describe the processes giving rise to these forms.

*elbow bump (noun):* related to Covid, how we had to grate people on Covid times. It was now introduced. Compound by “bump” + “elbows”

*selfie (noun)* : self (we) + -ie: diminutive sufix. Origine in 2002 with the era of the smarthphones.

DERIVATION: modification of a noun remaining on the class: “class maintaining”.

*ish (adverb)* : it is a suffix: recategorization. It comes from the Proto-Indo-Europian “-iskos”. 1) (used to modify or moderate something previously stated or as a vague reply to a question) somewhat; in a way, not exactly. 2) near or about; approximately:

“I arrived at 10 ish”

*LOL (interjection*) : acronym

covidiot (noun): COVID + idiot. Sigue extrictamente as normas. Foolishly reckless about covid.

unfriend (verb): un + friend. - Un: pro-Indoeuropeo. DERIVATION: a verb

china (noun) : tissues from porcelain: COMMONIZATION

2. Hidden processes: Sometimes old compounds are no longer apprehended as composite forms (amalgamated compounds), and suffixes were originally independent words. Use the OED to discover the origin of the following forms:

Garlic: gare ‘spear’ + leek. Amalgamated compound. It has became opaque because the first element has long be obsolete and the composite form has been affected by phonological change.

Filth: this is an abstract noun derived from an adjective (foul)

Nostril:

-ly as in kingly, friendly, manly...can you think of a near equivalent in PDE?

3. Check the meaning of these words in the OED. When did they become obsolete? Can you think of a reason why they may have disappeared?

assate (verb)

eme (noun)

couter (noun)