



**Վ. ԲՐՅՈՒՍՈՎԻ ԱՆՎԱՆ ՊԵՏԱԿԱՆ  
ՀԱՄԱԼՍԱՐԱՆ  
ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ  
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**ЛИНГВИСТИКА И ФИЛОЛОГИЯ**

**LINGUISTICS AND PHILOLOGY**

**1 (58)**

**Վ. ԲՐՅՈՒՍՈՎԻ ԱՆՎԱՆ ՊԵՏԱԿԱՆ ՀԱՄԱԼՍԱՐԱՆԻ  
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# THE SEMANTIC-STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS OF NONCE WORDS FORMED WITH THE PREFIX *UN-* IN ENGLISH JOURNALISTIC ARTICLES

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**Keywords:** *nonce words, derivatives, prefix, semantic-structural characteristics, stylistic devices*

The English language, as any language in the world, is developing in response to the changes in economic, social, political, cultural and scientific life. Language is dynamic and the current of time continuously brings about new words in the language. The paper is concerned with the analysis of the nonce words formed with *the prefix un-* used in English newspaper articles and it is intended at the semantic-structural analysis of the extracted words. It also seeks to reveal the nonce status of the words under study, i.e. the word further has occasional usage or gains frequency in the language, turning into a neologism.

*The topicality* of the article is conditioned by the fact that the users of online social media produce a vast number of articles each day, some of which contain nonce words which are further the object of lexicological analysis. The *aim* of the research is to reveal the semantic-structural features of nonce-words with *the prefix un-* employed in English journalistic articles, and to indicate the cases of their socialization and inclusion in English monolingual dictionaries. To realize the aforementioned aims and objectives, *the descriptive, componential and statistical methods* of analysis have been applied to the research. Overall, the object of the study of the paper are 51 English derived nonce words formed with the prefix *un-*, extracted from English journalistic articles.

Nonce-words are formed in different word-building ways (derivation, compounding, blending, abbreviation, shortening) and they are not subject to conventional and common methods of word formation. They also have characteristic features, that define the essence of occasionality: they are made on the spur of the moment to suit and describe a specific occasion. Therefore, it does not come as surprise to learn that nonce-words are termed as *occasionalisms as well*.

It should be noted that the term “occasional words” was firstly introduced by N. Feldman in his article “*Occasional words and lexicography*” in 1957. These entities are referred to as “non-normativity”, since they are not fixed in the dictionary. In the spirit of G. Yule, “since occasionalisms have a greater stylistic and semantic load than words, they can be more suitable in a certain context [...] The occasionalism is perceived as a new word, regardless of the time of its creation and use: if it becomes usual, then the novelty will be felt always. This fact distinguishes occasionalism from another type of neoplasms in the language – neologism, the novelty of which is gradually erased in the process of using this word” (Yule 2006:120).

As K. Kubova maintains that “the system of vocabulary has its centre and periphery” (Kubova 2009).

In J. Pepernik’s spirit, “the centre is occupied by lexical units with greatest stability and frequency and with greatest independence from the changeable extralinguistic reality [...] The periphery contains words that are limited in frequency [...] On the extreme periphery of neologisms is the nonce formation, that is a word coined on the spur of the moment to cover some immediate need (or to show off the inventiveness of the author, often a journalist) and used only ‘for the nonce’ [...] it may never become institutionalized (lexicalized) i.e. accepted as a regular lexical item” (Pepernik 2006 as cited in Kubova 2009. (4)

Newly-coined words undergo a long process before making their way into dictionaries. L. Bauer divides this process into three stages – nonce formation, institutionalization and lexicalization (Bauer 1983). The latter entails that nonce-formations may gain high frequency of use, become lexicalized or disappear from vocabulary. Furthermore, L. Bauer defines a nonce formation as “a new complex word coined by a speaker/writer on the spur of the moment to cover some immediate need” (Bauer 1983:45).

V. Adams states that “some of the ways of forming words in present-day English can be resorted to for the creation of new words whenever the occasion demands - these are called productive ways of forming words, other ways of forming words cannot now produce new words, and these are commonly termed nonproductive or unproductive” (Adams 2016:133). In addition, V. Adams maintains “it follows that productivity of word-building ways, individual derivational patterns and derivational affixes is understood as their ability of making new words which all who speak English find no difficulty in understanding, in particular their ability to create what are called occasional words or nonce-words. The term suggests that a speaker coins

such words when they need them; if on another occasion the same word is needed again, people coin it afresh (Adams 2016:133).

Now, let us turn to the discussion of the semantic-structural characteristics of nonce-words formed with prefix *un-*, which are coined and used apparently to suit a particular occasion, and which are sometimes used independently by journalists, but mostly not adopted into general use.

- **unbad (adj)**

e.g. *“The Legend was delightfully written and wittily cast, including the very **unbad** Kevin Whately as the big baddie Wolf, a pig hater [...]” (The Guardian 18 April 2004).*

The word *unbad* is formed by adding the prefix *un-* to the adjective stem *bad*. It means “good or excellent”. In the above-mentioned example it is used ironically and introduces the stylistic device **irony** into the context. Thus, it conveys the journalist’s intended message more vividly, makes the sentence more emotive and evaluative.

- **un-Black-like (adv/adj)**

e.g. *This week's new films(headline) Black is agreeable **un-Black-like** in this Texan small town, black comedy (The Guardian 27 April 2013).*

The word *un-black-like* is formed by adding the prefix *un-* to the adverb *black-like*. It means “not black” and implies that the humor in the comedy is not very offensive. Here the nonce word *un-Black-like* is used in the above-mentioned example as an epithet.

- **unboring (adj)**

e.g. *Get the guide tomorrow for your fill of completely **unboring** bands, unboring DJs and unboring apps! (The Guardian 04 July 2014).*

The word *unboring* is coined by adding the prefix *un-* to the adjective stem *boring*. It means “interesting and attention-grabbing”. The nonce word *unboring* is used in the above-mentioned as an **epithet**. In this sentence the use of this word makes the sentence more emotive and evaluative. Here the journalist’s aim was to draw the readers’ attention and the creation of the nonce-word *unboring* serves the purpose of advertising.

- **un-City (adj)**

e.g. *It was very **un-City** and it left them in the un-City position of being two points clear at the top of the League (The Guardian 21 Nov 1999).*

The word *un-City* is coined by adding the prefix *un-* to the noun *city*. It implies something that is not typical to cities.

- **unclever (adj)**

e.g. [a] *A song for my endoscopy (headline) [...] John Addams is currently taking requests from up to 40 people who, when they order his new*

album **Unclever**, will also receive a song composed by Adams on a theme of their choice (*The Guardian* 12 Dec 2007).

e.g. [b] *Two very dull and **unclever** words perhaps most accurately describe it: funny and sad* (*The Guardian* 08 Jan 2000).

The word *unclever* is coined by the prefix *un-* to the adjective stem *clever*. It means “stupid”. In the above-mentioned examples the nonce-word *unclever* is used for emphasis and here the nonce word *unclever* is used as an **epithet**. In [a], it refers to the ordering of the album. In [b] the word *unclever* collocated with *words* (*unclever words*) and it was coined for the purpose of making the utterance more expressive and evaluative.

- **undangerous (adj)**

e.g. *If you're late to this, then you are due a recap: the Wizards are a group of supremely **undangerous** magicians [...]* (*The Guardian* 25 April 2011).

The word *undangerous* is coined by adding the prefix *un-* to the adjective stem *dangerous*. It means “safe”. The use of the word in the context emphasizes the fact that magicians do not pose danger to society. In the above-mentioned example, the use of the word *undangerous* makes the sentence more expressive and evaluative. It should also be noted that the word *undangerous* is also an **epithet** from stylistic point of view.

- **un-dodgy (adj)**

e.g. *In cinemas this weekend (headline) So it's a pleasant surprise to find one that's funny and well-written, if not entirely **un-dodgy**.* (*The Guardian* 13 June 2009).

The word *un-dodgy* is coined by adding the prefix *un-* to the adjective stem *dodgy*. Here the nonce-word expresses the meaning of being “well-written”. In this utterance the use of the word *un-dodgy* makes the sentence more evaluative.

- **undull (adj)**

e.g. *My own father was particularly **undull**, a lively Lancastrian much given to offering helpful advice such as, upon entering coach or plane, “Sit at the back, you'll get a longer ride”* (*The Guardian* 20 Dec 2008).

The word *undull* is formed by adding the prefix *un-* to the adjective stem *dull*. It means “interesting and lively”. In this article the use of the word *undull* makes the sentence more emotive and evaluative in an attempt to impart expressiveness to the character sketch and personality features described.

- **un-giant (adj)**

e.g. *The Joy of Six: lost Australian sports team (headline) ... What we know is that their logo was a decidedly **un-giant** like thunderbolt and that they were affiliated with the Los Angeles Dodgers [...]* (The Guardian 13 Oct 2014).

The word *un-giant* is coined by adding the prefix *un-* to the adjective stem *giant*. It means “small, tiny”. In the above-mentioned example the author used the word *un-giant* to express the idea in a more emotive and expressive way.

- **unGoogle-able (adj)**

e.g. *This new Prince, who goes by the **UnGoogle-able** name of Meanwhile probably because Tom Andrews doesn't exactly scream neondisco cybersex, is exceptional.* (The Guardian 23 May 2014)

The word *unGoogle-able* is coined by the prefix *un-* to the adjective stem *Google-able*. The latter is also a new coinage. Here the nonce word *unGoogle-able* means “not possible to find in Google”. It should also be noted that the word *unGoogle-able* is also an **epithet** from stylistic point of view.

- **un-YouTube-able (adj)**

e.g. *Some will find it hard to acknowledge the craft in Cole's back-to-back performances, given that this kind of pure defending appears to be an unfashionable art right now, seen as a kind of spoilsport pursuit, an inexplicable denying of goals, an **un- YouTube-able** event.* (The Guardian 28 April 2014).

The word *un-YouTube-able* is formed by the prefix *un-* to the adjective stem *Youtube -able*. It means “something that cannot be uploaded in Youtube.” In the article this word is used to make the utterance more evaluative.

It is of interest to note that the nonce word **un-YouTube-able** was coined by analogy with the nonce word **un-Google-able**. The nonce-word **un-YouTube-able** is also an **epithet** from stylistic point of view.

- **ungrand (adj)**

e.g. *The man described by a mate in Connes as the Great Poobah - the famously rumpled and **ungrand** Stephen Frears [...]* (The Guardian 18 May 2007).

The word *ungrand* is coined by adding the prefix *un-* to the adjective stem *grand*. It means “modest”. In this utterance the use of the word *ungrand* makes the sentence more expressive and evaluative.

- **unhilarious (adj)**

e.g. *How kickass hilarious is that? The answer, if you're wondering, is not kickass hilarious. In fact, it is decidedly kickass **unhilarious**, as must*

*surely have been obvious to all concerned as soon as principal photography began on this unholy mess (The Guardian 08 April 2005).*

The word *unhilarious* is coined by adding the prefix *un-* to the adjective stem *hilarious*. Here it is described as something “serious”. In the above-mentioned example the use of the word *unhilarious* imparts expressiveness to the utterance.

- **unhumble (adj)**

e.g. *The 28-year-old graduate of Harrow, Sandhurst and the Household Cavalry is not the toff to break into rock'n'roll - Nick Drake, Chris Mortin and the whole of Genesis beat him to it- but he is surely the first to make it big because of his **unhumble** roots, not despite them (The Guardian 15 Aug 2005).*

The word *unhumble* is coined by adding the prefix *un-* to the adjective stem *humble*. Here this word means “not humble” and here the use of the word *unhumble* makes the sentence more emotive and evaluative. The nonce-word *unhumble* is an **epithet** from stylistic point of view.

- **unNew (adj)**

e.g. *The man wears spectacles, has a shaggy Druidic beard and flaunts defiantly fiyaway eyebrows. Very **unNew** labour. (The Guardian 28 July 2002).*

The word *unNew* is coined by adding the prefix *un-* to the adjective stem *new*. It means “not so new”, and in this utterance the use of the word *unNew* makes the sentence more vivid and evaluative.

- **unnormal (adj)**

e.g. *The falt of pop impresario (headline) “It was inspirational,” said Jummy. This wasn't table tennis. This was testing out your own sexuality. Normal people would become very **unnormal**.*

The word *unnormal* is formed by adding the prefix *un-* to the adjective stem *normal*. The nonce-word *unnormal* is an **epithet** from stylistic point of view. In the article the word *unnormal* expresses the meaning of being “unusual an extraordinary” and makes the sentence more vivid and evaluative.

It should also be noted that the use of the nonce word *unnormal* serves the purpose of employing the stylistic device **antithesis** (*normal-unnormal*) in the article for comparing and contrasting certain types of people.

- **unsecret (adj)**

e.g. *As each new medium delivers on its democratizing promise, passing the baton to another, that continues the process, there will ultimately*

come a point where pornography is so commonplace that it is rendered completely **unsecret** and without taboo (*The Guardian* 8 Oct 1999).

The word *unsecret* is formed by adding the prefix *un-* to the noun *secret*. It means “not concealed”. In this article the use of the word *unsecret* makes the sentence more emotive and evaluative.

- **unsilly (adj)**

e.g. Yes, yes, *Botti is a silly name, you're right. But this is very **unsilly** - in fact it's decidedly grown up and serious* (*The Guardian* 19 March 2010).

The word *unsilly* is formed by adding the prefix *un-* to the adjective stem *silly*. It means “serious”. The use of the word *unsilly* creates a contrast in the sentence (*silly -unsilly*) and serves for the purpose of employing the stylistic device **antithesis**.

- **unsingle (adj)**

e.g. As the **unsingle** mother of small children, I've often thought it would be a good idea to buy a huge house with another family (*The Guardian* 15 Feb 2004).

The word *unsingle* is coined by adding the prefix *un-* to the adjective stem *single*. Here it means “married”. In the article the use of the word *unsingle* makes the sentence more emotive and evaluative and from stylistic point of view the nonce-word *unsingle* is an **epithet**.

- **untired (adj)**

e.g. [a] *A Romantic journey (headline) What was it about Goslar, a small German town, that inspired Wordsworth in the bitter winter of 1798 to begin “The Prelude”? [...] I wheeled about, proud and exulting like an **untired** horse that cares not for his home* (*The Guardian* 06 Dec 2003).

e.g. [b] *With joy and courage, with **untired** mind* (*The Guardian* 2 March 2013).

The word *untired* is formed by adding the prefix *un-* to the adjective stem *tired*. The word *untired* means “not tired”. In [a], the word *untired* was created for employing the stylistic device **simile** (*proud and exulting like an **untired** horse*). In [b], **untired** *mind* emphasizes the idea that the person was very diligent and he never tired of working hard.

- **unwhite (adj)**

e.g. *Ghosts of a brutal post (headline) [...] Especially worth noting is Morrison's style, which is graphic, evocative and **unwhite** without veering toward dialer* (*The Guardian* 08 July 2006).

The word *unwhite* is formed by adding the prefix *un-* to the adjective stem *white*. It means “not white, black”. In the article the word *unwhite* shows that Morrison's graphic style is not white.

- **un-wrong(adj)**

e.g. *Football transfer rumors; David Villa to Manchester City or Arsenal? (headline) [...] If you reckon that last figure is just a makeyuper by the Mill, you wouldn't be **un-wrong** (The Guardian 30 Jan 2013).*

The word *un-wrong* is coined by adding the prefix *un-* to the adjective stem *wrong*. Here the word *un-wrong* means “not wrong, true”. In the article the word *un-wrong* is used to make the utterance more evaluative and expressive.

- **un-uncertain (n)**

e.g. *There has never been and never will be uncertainty in the UK, unlike other countries who look enviously at our blessedly **un-uncertain** society (The Guardian 19 April 2015)*

The word *un-uncertain* is formed by adding the prefix *un-* to the adjective stem *certain*. It means “not sure”. In this utterance the nonce word *un-uncertain* from stylistic point of view the nonce-word *un-uncertain* is an **epithet**. In the article the word *uncertain* is used to make the utterance more evaluative.

- **unschooling (n)**

e.g. *Extreme distance learning: a look at home-schooling in the wild (headline) [...] They adopt an approach known as “**unschooling**” (The Guardian 19 May 2016).*

The word *unschooling* is coined by adding *un-* prefix to the word *schooling*. It means “teaching at home”. In the article the word *unschooling* is used for emphasis. The author wants to emphasize the idea that home teaching is cannot fully replace face-to-face communication and serve the main purposes and aims of the teaching-learning process.

- **unlife (n)**

e.g. *Such is the “**unlife**” of a zombie, a body stripped of its goals, unable to adjust itself to the future, unable to make plans (The Guardian 04 Aug 2011).*

The word “*unlife*” is coined by adding the prefix *un-* to the noun *life*. It means “hard life”. In the article the use of the word *unlife* makes the utterance more evaluative and emotive by emphasizing the fact that living a life like a zombie means a life devoid of personal feelings, independence and freedom of mind. Hence it is not real life, it is *unlife*.

- **ungarden (n)**

e.g. *I think you'd like my **ungarden** (The Guardian 14 Sept 2011).*

The word *ungarden* is coined by adding the prefix *un-* to the noun *garden*. In this article the nonce-word expresses the meaning of “not usual

garden”. The use of the word *ungarden* emphasizes the originality of the garden described and serves the purpose of attracting the reader’s attention.

- **unlove (v)**

e.g. *Saradha Soobrayen is poetry editor of the LGBT literary journal Chroma. Her poems including “I Will **Unlove** You” and “From the Closed Unit”, appear in Oxford Poets 2007 (Carcanet) (The Guardian 24 May 2008).*

The word *unlove* is formed by adding the prefix *un-* to the verb *love*. It is described as “not to love something.” The use of the nonce word *unlove* imparts melodic effect to the utterance and makes it more expressive.

- **unpollute (v)**

e.g. *If you make a mistake and the genepool gets polluted you can't **unpollute** it (The Guardian 06 Feb 2016).*

The word *unpollute* is formed by adding the prefix *un-* to the verb *pollute*. It is described as “not to pollute the environment.” This word makes the utterance more expressive and evaluative. Here we also observe the stylistic device **antithesis** (*pollute-unpollute*).

- **unthink (v)**

e.g. *“**Unthink** the unthinkable. You can't even cope with thinking the thinkable” (The Guardian 28 Nov 2009).*

The word *unthink* is formed by adding the prefix *un-* to the verb *think*. In this article the word *unthink* means “not to think or imagine.” The nonce-word *unthink* is used for creating pun (*unthink the unthinkable*). It imparts a melodic effect to the utterance and serves the purpose of attracting the readers’ attention.

Furthermore, the study of the data demonstrates a wider usage of the prefix *un-* in the process of coining new words in English newspaper articles. The derivatives with the prefix *un-* clearly state the implied meaning, the latter being conditioned by the lexico-grammatical features of the words proceeding or following them.

The present research resulted in revealing more nonce derivatives formed with the prefix *un-*:

**Word-building pattern: *un-* + *Adj* = *Adj*** – uncharming (The Guardian 03 Sept 2006), uncheerful (The Guardian 08 July 2009), unclosed (The Guardian 02 Oct 2001), unconfidential (The Guardian 06 Jan 2006), undestroyed (The Guardian 11 June 2005), undisgusted (The Guardian 20 March 2009), unearnest (The Guardian 14 Oct 2004), un-evil (The Guardian 09 Sept 2012), un-fake (The Guardian 26 June 2011), unflexible (The Guardian 27 Nov 2012), ungay (The Guardian 13 Feb 2015), unGoogle-ish (The Guardian 16 April 2009), unlifted (The Guardian 24 Jan 2010), unlight

(The Guardian 07 May 2006), un-nervous (The Guardian 07 April 2010), unopened (The Guardian 08 Sept 2015), unradical (The Guardian 07 Feb 2003), unchildish (The Guardian 19 Dec 2009), unsilent (The Guardian 27 March 2009), unstupid (The Guardian 04 March 2012).

**Word-building pattern: un- + N = N** – unschooler (The Guardian 17 April 2005), un-Googling (The Guardian 26 Feb 2004).

As far as the lexico-thematic semantic groups of the studied nonce words are concerned, **46** derivatives under study belong to the **People and Society** lexico-thematic semantic group (*unbad, un-Black-like, uncharming, uncheerful, unchildish, un-City, unclever, unclosed, undangerous, undisgusted, un-dodgy, undull, unearnest, un-evil, un-fake, unflexible, ungay, un-giant, ungrand, unhilarious, unhumble, unlifted, unlight, unnervous, unnormal, unopened, unradical, unsecret, unsilent, unsilly, unstupid, untired, unwhite, un-wrong, un-uncertain, unschooling, unschooler, unlife, ungarden, unlove, unpollute, unboring, unconfidential, undestroyed*); **5** derivatives belong to **Technology and Computing** lexico-thematic semantic group (*un-Google-able, un-Youtube-able, UnGoogl-ish, unNew, un-Googling*).

In the light of the foregoing discussion, the aforementioned examples come to prove that the nonce-words under study were used with the aim of highlighting the main issues discussed in the newspaper articles and shedding light on the new phenomena in society. The authors also applied nonce-words in newspaper articles with the purpose of employing a number of stylistic devices, namely *epithet, antitheses, irony* and *simile*.

With regard to the inclusion of the studied nonce words in English monolingual dictionaries, the study of the dictionary data, such as [Collins Online Dictionary \(COD\)](#), [Oxford English Dictionary Online \(OEDO\)](#), [Longman English Dictionary of Contemporary English Online \(LEDOL\)](#), [Merriam-Webster Dictionary Online \(MWOL\)](#), reveal the following.

The words **unboring, undestroyed** and **unsilent** were registered in Collins Online Dictionary, the words **unclosed, undangerous, unflexible, unhumble, unsecret, untired** and **unwhite** were registered in Merriam-Webster Online Dictionary. The word **uncheerful** was registered both in Collins Online Dictionary and in Merriam-Webster Online Dictionary. The nonce-words **unbad, un-Black-like, uncharming, unchildish, un-City, unclever, unconfidential, undisgusted, un-dodgy, undull, un-evil, un-fake, ungay, un-giant, unGoogle-able, Un-YouTube-able, ungrand, unhilarious, unlifted, un-nervous, unearnest, unNew, unnormal, unGoogle-ish, unradical, unsilly, unsingle, unstupid, un-wrong, un-Schadenfreude, un-uncertain, unschooling, unschooler, unlife, un-**

**Googling, ungarden, unpolluted** have not been registered in English monolingual dictionaries yet (<http://dictionary.cambridge.org>; <http://www.oxforddictionaries.com>; <http://www.collinsdictionary.com>; <http://www.merriam-webster.com>; <http://www.ldoceonline.com> 20.02.2021).

The word **unlight** was registered both in Oxford English Dictionary Online and in Merriam-Webster Online Dictionary.

The word **unopened** was registered in three dictionaries: Collins Online Dictionary, Longman English Dictionary of Contemporary English Online, Merriam-Webster Online Dictionary. have not been registered in the dictionaries.

The words **unlove, unthink** were registered in three dictionaries: Merriam-Webster Online Dictionary, Collins Online Dictionary and Oxford English Dictionary Online.

The evidence gained from the British National Corpus (BNC) and Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA) is rather disappointing with regard to the frequency of the derived words under study. The Corpus data demonstrate that the nonce words **unhilarious, unhumble, unsecret, unsilent, unsend, unlove** and **unsingle** were used in 1 context; **uncharming, unclosed, undestroyed, untired** were used only in 2 contexts, **unlifted** and **unthink** were used in 3 contexts. (8):

As far as the Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA) data is concerned, the word **unsecret** was used in 2 contexts, **unsilent** in 7 contexts, **unsend** was used in 14 contexts, **unlove** was used in 10 contexts, **unsingle** was used in 4 contexts; **uncharming** was used in 6 contexts, **unclosed** was used in 28 contexts, **undestroyed** was used in 12 contexts, **untired** was used only in 5 contexts, **unlifted** was used in 5 contexts, and **unthink** was used in 15 contexts (8).

Of special interest is the fact the word **unopened** has gained frequency of use and it was used in 104 contexts in BNC, and in 929 contexts in COCA (8). The other nonce words are missing from British National Corpus data.

The study of semantic-structural characteristics of the nonce-words formed with the prefix *un-* in English journalistic articles resulted in the following conclusions:

- The nonce words with the prefix *un-* express negation and attract the readers' attention and involve in the process of deciphering the meaning inherent in it by the author. The nonce words represent the subjective-evaluative ability of word formation and colorful examples of language play of the author with the reader. Hence, the derived words with the prefix

*un-* are an effective way of influencing the addressee and attracting readership.

- The meanings of the nonce-words coined with the prefix *un-* are mainly predictable from the context in which they were used in. Most of the nonce-words under study belong to the *People and Society* lexico-thematic semantic group (46), followed by the *Technology and Computing* lexico-thematic semantic group (5).
- As far as their part of speech classification is concerned, most of the derived nonce words with the prefix *un-* are adjectives (40), followed by nouns (7) and verbs (4). The nonce words coined with the prefix *un-* were used for the purpose of employing the stylistic devices *epithet*, *antitheses*, *irony* and *simile*.
- Most of the nonce words under study have not been registered in English monolingual dictionaries (31). Meanwhile, 20 derivatives coined with the prefix *un-* have been registered in English monolingual dictionaries - *Collins Online Dictionary*, *Oxford English Dictionary Online*, *Longman English Dictionary of Contemporary English Online*, *Merriam-Webster Dictionary Online*.
- The evidence gained from the British National Corpus and the Corpus of Contemporary American English shows that most of the nonce words with the prefix *un-* have not been socialized and do not have high frequency in British National Corpus and still have nonce status.

On balance, the results of the research conducted for this study confirmed the assumptions set before the research. The aforementioned data come to prove that nonce-words are coined on the spur of the moment, so as to make up the shortage of necessary expressions and convey intentions explicitly. Most of the nonce words that are coined and used apparently to suit one particular occasion and they have not been adopted into general use yet. Furthermore, the occasional formations are not deprived of stylistic load and expressive content. The use of the nonce-words with the prefix *un-* serves the purpose of making the utterances more expressive, emotive-evaluative in expressing expressing negation. They emphasize the intended meaning and shorten the channel message.

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#### ԳԱՅԱՆԵ ԲԱՐՍԵՂՅԱՆ - ՍՈՆԱԽԱԾԱՆՑՈՎ ԿԱԶՄՎԱԾ ԴԻՊԼՈՄԱԲԱՆՈՒԹՅՈՒՆՆԵՐԻ ԻՄԱՍՏԱԿԱՌՈՒՑՎԱԾՔԱՅԻՆ ԱՌԱՆՁՆԱՀԱՏԿՈՒԹՅՈՒՆՆԵՐԸ ԱՆԳԼԱՆԵԶՈՒ ԼՐԱԳՐԵՐՈՒՄ

**Հիմնաբառեր՝** դիպլոմաբանություններ, ածանցյալ բառեր, նախածանց, իմաստաբանականություններ, առանձնահատկություններ, ռեգիստրային հնարներ

Հոդվածում ներկայացվում են *սո-* նախածանցով կազմված դիպլոմաբանությունները անգլալեզու լրագրային հոդվածներում: Հետազոտության նպատակն է վեր հանել ածանցման եղանակով կազմված դիպլոմային բառեր, վերլուծության ենթարկել իմաստային և

կառուցվածքային առանձնահատկությունների դիտանկյունից, և որոշել դիպվածային բառերի հետագա կարգավիճակը, այն է՝ բառը մնում է դիպվածային կարգավիճակում, թե՞ հանրայնացվում է և ամրապնդվում լեզվի համակարգում:

**ГАЯНЕ БАРСЕГЯН - СЕМАНТИЧЕСКИЕ И СТРУКТУРНЫЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ ОККАЗИОНАЛИЗМОВ С ПРЕФИКСОМ UN- В АНГЛИЙСКИХ ЖУРНАЛЬНЫХ СТАТЬЯХ**

***Ключевые слова:** окказионализм, производные слова, префикс, семантические и структурные особенности, стилистические приемы*

В статье исследуются окказионализмы с префиксом *un-* в английских журнальных статьях. Целью настоящего исследования является выявление производных окказионализмов и их анализ с точки зрения семантико-структурных особенностей, определение статуса исследуемых окказиональных слов, а именно: остается ли слово в статусе окказионального или становится частотным.

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