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ON NEOLOGISATION IN THE MODERN BULGARIAN LANGUAGE

The enrichment of the lexical system with new means of designation is a natural linguistic process accompanying each period in a language's development. It is, however, especially characteristic of periods of radical political, social and cultural changes, such as the present day. There are several factors that have triggered neologisation in recent years – the sociopolitical changeover, the advance in information technologies and the dominant role of visual culture.

Intentionalisation and globalisation have established borrowing as a major means of designation, in particular borrowing from the most prestigious language, which serves as a source and mediator of contemporary lexis – English. Nevertheless, word coinage employing native lexis and word formation mechanisms plays an equally important part. Although the renovation and replenishment of the Bulgarian lexicon continue to rely on the established devices and productive patterns of word formation, the new conditions inevitably call for certain innovations concerning word formation devices and their productivity alike.

The 4th issue of the *Bulgarian Language Journal* is dedicated exclusively to the means and devices of word coinage and the typology of the formation of new word senses in Modern Bulgarian.

In her contribution titled *Expressive Potential of the Neologisms in Bulgarian* Diana Blagoeva studies the new expressive lexis in Bulgarian. The object of study are new lexemes and word senses that express emotional and evaluative attitude towards the referent.

Sia Kolkovska's paper *New Metaphorical and Metonymical Meanings of Nouns in the Bulgarian Language* presents a typological perspective to semantic innovations that have taken place in the last decades, tracing back the current trends in metaphorical and metonymical appellation in the Bulgarian neology.

Word-Building of the Initial Abbreviations by Tsvetelina Georgieva deals with another productive mechanism of designation in Bulgarian – initialisms. These lexical items, predominantly loanwords, motivate word formation through de-abbreviation.

The papers included in this issue touch upon but a few of the current means of enriching the lexical system of Bulgarian. All of them, however, reveal a significant aspect of neologisation – a large part of the new lexis is based on the native lexicon and word formation devices, thus relying largely on the Bulgarian language's own resources. This is a major aspect of the current trend towards preserving the linguistic originality of Bulgarian, which counteracts the powerful influence of internationalisation.

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