Néologie traductive, néologie aménagiste et néologie collaborative massive : l’unité dans la disparité

- **Type de publication:** Article de revue
- **Revue:** Neologica
  2012, n° 6 Revue internationale de néologie
- **Auteur:** Quirion (Jean)
- **Pages:** 129 à 141
- **ISBN:** 978-2-8124-0568-6
- **ISSN:** 1965-2542
- **DOI:** 10.15122/isbn.978-2-8124-4232-2.p.0129
- **Éditeur:** Classiques Garnier
- **Collection / Revue:** Neologica, n° 6
- **Date de parution:** 16/07/2012
- **Année de publication:** 2012
- **Langue:** Français
- **Mots-clés:** The neology involved in language planning is sometimes considered a different issue from that involved in translation. This question is examined here from the point of view of minority languages, where it has been observed that these two forms of neology are in fact complementary. Since language policies aim at allowing a minority language to flourish and thus extend its scope of usage, translation neology comes to the aid. In both general and specialised contexts, these two forms of lexical enrichment play their part. This claim can be backed up from the evidence of a terminometric analysis in the field of nanotechnologies in Quebec. The use of French attains 90%, and involves both forms of...
neology, that associated with translation accounting for a third of the forms. In the second part of the article, the factors involved in adopting technolects are discussed. In view to validating the socioterminological acceptability of new terms, it is suggested that large-scale collaborative neology has a huge potential. Based on an on-line platform, like that of Wikipedia, it could be an important factor in preserving and developing minority languages by allowing the actual users to participate in enriching its lexicon. By bringing together initiative which are so far dispersed, it is proposed that the common space provided by this initiative would favour the creation, spreading and actual use of neologisms.

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