



CLASSIQUES
GARNIER

« Abstracts », *Neologica*, n° 10, 2016, *Revue internationale de néologie*, p. 261-264

DOI : [10.15122/isbn.978-2-406-06279-0.p.0261](https://doi.org/10.15122/isbn.978-2-406-06279-0.p.0261)

La diffusion ou la divulgation de ce document et de son contenu via Internet ou tout autre moyen de communication ne sont pas autorisées hormis dans un cadre privé.

© 2016. Classiques Garnier, Paris.
Reproduction et traduction, même partielles, interdites.
Tous droits réservés pour tous les pays.

ABSTRACTS

Antoinette RENOUF

L'apport des Big Data à la néologie. – L'article est conçu du point de vue d'une spécialiste linguiste et lexicologue travaillant dans le domaine de la linguistique de corpus anglaise; il s'appuie sur son expérience de mise au point de systèmes automatisés de repérage de configurations lexicales au sein de l'Unité de recherche et développement des études anglaises (connue sous le sigle anglais RDUES). Le point de départ de la réflexion est l'état de la recherche relative à la thématique de ce numéro de *Neologica*, « La disponibilité actuelle de très grands corpus (qui) ouvre des voies nouvelles pour l'étude de la néologie, notamment par le biais de programmes d'extraction automatique et de classification des différents néologismes » (FRAMONDE, 13 février 2015). L'étape suivante est l'identification des opportunités à saisir mais aussi des défis posés par les corpus en constante expansion connus sous le nom de Big Data. Les avantages apportés par ces gros corpus par rapport aux ressources traditionnelles seront alors analysés, ainsi que l'intérêt que l'on a à recourir aux corpus diachroniques pour le travail en néologie. Seront examinées ensuite les difficultés inhérentes aux très gros corpus, qui sont à la fois technologiques, pratiques et théoriques. La conclusion prend la forme d'une évaluation des implications de ces bouleversements pour la néologie et la linguistique de corpus telles qu'elles se pratiquent aujourd'hui.

Mots-clés : néologie, Big Data, corpus diachronique.

Anje Müller GJESDAL et Gunn Inger LYSE SAMDAL

Rendre compte d'un néologisme norvégien du domaine de l'environnement par le biais des corpus. – Les néologismes environnementaux montrent l'influence de débats politiques dans la génération de mots nouveaux. Dans cet article, nous décrivons le cas de *det grønne skiftet* ('le tournant vert') dont l'emploi a vu une augmentation importante ces dernières années. Alors que la fréquence en tant que critère de néologie a déjà été adoptée dans des études antérieures, nous proposons d'inclure la diffusion d'une expression dans d'autres domaines comme un critère de néologie et nous estimons que les analyses basées sur les corpus sont plus fiables que les approches basées sur les dictionnaires ou l'intuition des locuteurs d'une langue. Cet article présente une étude de cas utilisant des sources publiques aussi bien que le corpus Norwegian Newspaper Corpus, dont l'accès a été rendu possible par CLARINO, la contribution norvégienne à CLARIN, un projet européen pour les ressources et les outils technologiques pour le langage.

Mots-clés : néologismes environnementaux, norvégien, CLARINO, profilage de fréquence.

Matthieu PIERENS

Using FRANTEXT to study neology from a diachronic semantic viewpoint: example of words expressing feelings. – This article examines in detail the usefulness of the electronic database Frantext when it comes to study the time of appearance of neologisms. We take the example of feeling words between the Middle French and the contemporary period. After some preliminary methodological principles (study of combinatorial profile, study of relationships between neologisms and words of the same morphological family, study of the inclusion of the neologism in a network of paradigmatic oppositions or in a network of metaphors, study of epilinguistic judgments), we examine the properties and functionalities of the Frantext database. It appears that despite some shortcomings in terms of quantity and distribution of the data, Frantext is an indispensable tool for examining neologisms appearing in general French, particularly before the nineteenth century.

Keywords: diachrony, feelings, emotions, corpus, neology, semantics, lexicology.

Mireille ELCHACAR

Diachronic study of sociopolitical vocabulary - how *antimondialisation*, *altermondialiste* and the splinter *alter-* have fared ten years after appearing in the general French-language press. – Various neologisms in French socio-political vocabulary appeared in the early years of the twenty-first century, associated with contestation of the neoliberal globalization of markets: *antimondialisation* first of all, soon followed by *altermondialiste*, a neologism which ushered in the splinter *alter-*. These neologisms were massively present in general-interest press in the first years of the millennium and quickly found their way into the main French-language dictionaries. Ten years later the frequency of use has fallen dramatically and at the same time, current use and dictionary definition appear to be at odds.

Keywords: neology, antimondialisation, altermondialisation, press corpus, splinter, following up of neologisms.

Emmanuel CARTIER

Neoveille, a system to identify and follow up neologisms in seven languages. – Language dictionaries describe lexical units and their meanings, but this vocabulary and usage changes over time. This is obvious on the historical scale but it also holds for short diachrony. Around 10% of words in a general text are ‘unknown’ (Renouf 2014). Many of these words are proper names, hapaxes or typos, but there are also neologisms, understood as novel meanings for known forms or new forms. The proportion of semantic neologisms, that is for existing words that acquire a new meaning, is rather more difficult to ascertain. Neology, the study of these changes—aims at accounting for these new forms and meanings, and is essential, not only for general but also for applied linguistics: updating language dictionaries, lexical resources in natural language processing for example. This article presents Neoveille, a collaborative international project financed by the University Sorbonne-Paris-Cité. First, there is a brief presentation of the state of the art in neology in linguistics and automatic language processing, then an exhaustive review of the components of the Neoveille platform, to finish up with a summary of the present status and preliminary results for French.

Keywords: neology, néologisme formal neology, semantic neology, monitoring neology, following up neology, corpus.

Olivier BOLLIG

Comparative linguistic analysis between the original version and the Spanish translation of Peyo's Schtroumpfs/Smurfs. – This article has three sections, each of which focuses on a linguistic domain to provide a comparison between the Peyo's original French comic strips and their translations into Spanish. The first part proposes a lexical comparison, analysing the neologisms and the percentage of smurfed words, the graphics of words and losses consecutive to translation. The second part focuses on morphology, and compares various morphological classes. The third part is devoted to stylistics, and is based on a comparison of various dialectal variation and on an analysis of different stylistic figures of speech.

Keywords: contrastive study, neology, morphology, semantics.

Charlotte SIARRI-MESANA

Tendancies in contemporary French neology (1990–2012) a lexicological study of *Nouveau Petit Robert électronique 2012*. – The article is based on the analysis of a metalexicographical study of words which were newly included in *Nouveau Petit Robert électronique 2012*, a recognized reference work. The main means of French word formation are presented, as are the subject fields in which they appear. The most productive word formation patterns belong to internal matrices, and account for a total of 303 new entries. Of particular note are the many novel compounds using splinters, such as *bioterrorisme* (s.m.), *euroseptique* (sm.), *écorecharge* (s.f.), and the declining percentage of new words in the human sciences, contrary to the fields of science and technology.

Keywords: dictionary, lexicology, morphology, neology.

Bruno COURBON, avec la collaboration de Maxime LAMBERT et de Samuel DION-GIRARDEAU

Acronymy between referential focalisation and redenuomination. – Acronymy is usually considered as a type of extreme word clipping, which consists in abbreviating a linguistic string keeping the initials of some or all of its lexical units (e.g. *S.N.C.F.* ~ *SNCF* is the result of a clipping of *Société nationale des chemins de fer français*, the latter having fallen out of use in everyday French). Focusing on the material aspects of lexical constituents, the morphological definition of acronymy tends to overshadow the semantic dimension of the process. However, producing acronyms fulfils obvious meaning needs. Studying the semantic dimension of acronymy raises questions the conditions under which acronyms are created. Acronymy being distinct from ordinary word formation, we will study what makes acronyms a particular kind of unit, examining their lexical status, and that of the original phrase they come from, as well as the relationship between those two types of linguistic forms. We will see how the meaning of an acronym can be distinguished from the linguistic string it comes from or is associated with.

The main goal of this study is to draw the distinctive semiotic and semantic features of acronyms in the lexical configuration of Contemporary French. Even though the aim of this text is not to present an empirical analysis, the examination in daily newspaper articles from France and Quebec across a 25-year time span (1987–2012) of the use of 18 acronyms and the phrase they come from, will provide support for the theoretical claims of the study. Historical, regional, and quantitative parameters have been considered, as well as the lexico-referential weight of the original phrase and the acronym. Other determining factors have been considered, in order to understand

the use of specific linguistic forms: is the original phrase a lexical string on its own (cf. lexical unit)? Can this explain the fact that those phrases are reduced? The coexistence, and, where applicable, the distribution of an acronym and the linguistic strings it is associated with are discussed. We try to understand whether particular reasons can explain why original phrases corresponding to usual acronyms have fallen out of use, or, on the contrary, why and how they remain in usage.

Keywords: acronym, semantics, referential focalisation, naming.

Soufiane LANSEUR

Neology of usage in a specialized corpus: from words to terms. – This contribution aims at accounting for the way lexical units go from being a word in the general language to a term in special languages. Taking a certain number of words accompanied by explicatory periphrasis from a corpus of texts on economics, it is shown how these come to designate concepts of the subject field. To do this, use has been made of Marie-Luce Honeste's theory of Integrated conceptual schemata.

Keywords: word, term, neologism of usage, Integrated conceptual schemata, meaning.