

Derivational neologisms as synonyms of regular derivatives

Derivatīvie neolōģismi kā sistēmisko atvasinājumu sinonīmi

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The Lithuanian language constantly acquires neologisms: some are used to name new things, while others are used as synonyms of common words. The Lithuanian language is rich in derivational synonyms, i. e. cognate derivatives having different word formation formants and similar lexical meaning. The rows of derivational synonyms are not static: they disappear or become shorter with the loss of a derivative or when the meaning of the derivative disappears; they are formed or become longer when a neologism or a new meaning of the derivative appear. The research material includes the derivational neologisms found in the prose texts of Lithuanian authors that are used as the synonyms of regular derivatives. The article discusses the newly formed or prolonged rows of derivational synonyms: the formation of neologisms, usage tendencies, substitution possibilities are analysed.

Keywords: derivational neologism; derivative; compound; derivational synonyms; row of synonyms.

Lexicon is the most changing component of the language. The demand for new words most is often fulfilled by borrowing, translating, and creating new words using the existing word formation patterns. The latter way is the most essential and efficient. The Lithuanian language constantly acquires derivational neologisms, i. e. new words that are formed under the usual word formation patters (Urbutis 2009, 37; Jakaitienė 2010, 205–208; see also Wales 1989, 317; Salys 1979; Mikeliūnienė 2002; Bauer 2004; Miliūnaitė 2015). Some neologisms do not survive in the language, while others eventually become a part of the active lexicon. „In science and technology, in administrative and informative spheres, as also in conversational use, neologisms generally have a denotative role, while in literary and some informative texts the use of neologisms is bound up with artistic aims” (Rozenbergs, 2004, 155; see also Pikčilingis 1975, 29–32; Kniūkšta 1981; Župerka 2012, 68–69).¹ Thus, some neologisms are used to name new things and notions,

¹ Expressive neologisms are also called stylistic, occasional neologisms, etc. In this research derivational neologisms are considered to be derivatives not included in *Lietuvių kalbos žodynas* (Dictionary of the Lithuanian Language), *Dabartinės lietuvių kalbos žodynas* (Dictionary of Modern Lithuanian), *Bendrinės lietuvių kalbos žodynas* (Dictionary of Standard Lithuanian), *Lietuvių kalbos žodyno papildymų kartoteka* (Supplement Catalogue of the Dictionary of the Lithuanian Language), *Lietuvių kalbos naujažodžių duomenynas* (Database of Lithuanian Neologisms).

while others are used as synonyms of regular units of the Lithuanian lexicon. A particularly great number of derivational neologisms are used in the texts of many Lithuanian authors (see Vaskelienė 2010; 2012; 2017). Having a lot of word formation means the Lithuanian language is rich in derivational synonyms, i. e. cognate derivatives having different word formation formants, identical or similar lexical meaning and identical derivational meaning (Vaskelienė 2000). It should be noted that the rows of derivational synonyms are not static: they disappear or become shorter with the disappearance of a derivative or the meaning of the derivative; they are formed or become longer when a neologism or the new meaning of the derivative appears. The aim of the present article is to discuss the newly-formed (or prolonged) rows of derivational synonyms including the derivational neologisms. The research material was drawn from the prose texts of Lithuanian authors² (see Sources) that are used as synonyms of the cognate regular derivatives. The methods of analysis, interpretation and substitution were employed.

It should be noted that the Lithuanian language (regardless of the nature of the text) mainly forms noun and adjective neologisms (adverb and verb neologisms are not so common). Noun neologisms formed with the help of suffixes and inflexions are to be allocated to various formation categories but abstract lexical units are most common. The row of derivational synonyms often contains the derivatives of productive formation categories. For example, according to the *Dictionary of Modern Lithuanian*, the rows of verb abstract derivational synonyms most often include the derivatives with the suffixes *-imas / -ymas, -esys, -tis, -ulyš, -smas*, endings *-a, -is (-ys)*, and the most abundant groups of derivational synonyms consist of common-root derivatives with the suffixes *-imas / -ymas* and *-tis, -imas / -ymas* and *-esys, -imas / -ymas* and *-ulyš* (Vaskelienė 2000, 42–72). Verb abstracts are considered to be the derivational neologisms of the suffix *-tis*, for example:

- (1) *atitver-t-is* (: *atitverti*) ‘fence’, ‘dividing wall’, *atpirk-t-is* (: *atpirkti*) ‘redemption’, ‘atonement’, *iġaub-t-is* (: *iġaubti*) ‘concave’, ‘concavity’, *išġaub-t-is* (: *išġaubti*) ‘camber’, *sukaup-t-is* (: *susikaupti*) ‘concentration’, ‘introversion’, *sutelk-t-is* (: *susitelkti*) ‘concentration’, the derivatives of the suffix *-esys*, for example:
- (2) *iešk-es-ys* (: *ieškoti*) ‘search’, *plast-es-ys* (: *plastėti*) ‘flutter’, *sklid-es-ys* (: *sklisti*) ‘spread’, *švogžd-es-ys* (: *švogžti*) ‘wheeze’, ‘snort’, *tyl-es-ys* (: *tylėti*) ‘silence’, the derivatives of not very productive suffix *-la*, for example:
- (3) *speng-l-a* (: *spengti*) ‘tingle’, *sting-l-a* (: *stingti*) ‘rigidness’, ‘stiffness’, the derivatives of the suffixes *-smas, -atis*, inflection *-is*, for example:
- (4) *gel-sm-as* (: *gelti*) ‘pain, ache’, *skaud-at-is* (: *skaudėti*) ‘pain’, *iškil-is* (: *iškilti*) ‘crack’.

These derivational neologisms are used in the similar meaning as regular derivatives, so new rows of derivational synonyms are formed:

² Prose texts are chosen because in poetry neologisms can be used for rhyme and rhythm (which is not required in prose texts).

- (5) *plastesys*^{*3} – *plastējimas* ('flutter'), *sklidesys*^{*} – *sklidimas* ('spread'), *švogždesys*^{*} – *švogždimas* ('wheeze', 'snort'), *sukauptis*^{*} – *su(si)kaupimas* ('concentration', 'introversion'), *įskilis*^{*} – *įskilimas* ('crack'), or the existing rows of derivational synonyms become longer:
- (6) *atitvertis*^{*} – *atitvėrimas* – *atatvaras* ('fence', 'dividing wall'), *atpirktis*^{*} – *atpirkimas* – *atpirkumas* ('redemption', 'atonement'), *įgaubtis*^{*} – *įgaubimas* – *įgauba* ('concave', 'concavity'), *išgaubtis*^{*} – *išgaubimas* – *išgauba* ('camber'), *sutelktis*^{*} – *su(si)telkimas* – *santalka* – *santelkis* ('concentration'), *ieškesys*^{*} – *ieškojimas* – *ieškosena* – *ieškynė* ('search'), *tylesys*^{*} – *tylėjimas* – *tyla*⁴ – *tylonė* ('silence'), *spengla*^{*} – *spengimas* – *spengesys* ('tingle'), *stingla*^{*} – *stingulys* – *stingis* ('rigidness', 'stiffness'), *gelsmas*^{*} – *gėlimas* – *gelsena* – *gėla* – *gėlė* ('pain', 'ache'), *skaudatis*^{*} – *skaudėjimas* – *skausmas* – *skauda* – *skaudus* – *skaudėseną* – *skaudesys* – *skaudis* – *skaudulys* ('pain').

The closeness of meaning of the derivational synonyms can be best revealed by their usage. The derivatives which can be used interchangeably in the same context without changing its meaning are considered to be strictly synonymous. It should be noted that there are derivational synonyms which have the same, close or only a similar lexical meaning. That derivational neologisms and regular derivatives are synonymous is best shown by substitution: neologisms can be replaced by regular derivatives without changing essentially the sense of a word phrase or sentence, for example:

- (7) *Tačiau tasai nervingas plastesys yra apgaulingas...* KE227 (cf. *nervingas plastėjimas*)
'But that nervous flutter is deceptive...',
- (8) *Visus mūsų gudriausių užmačių bei žabangų sklidesius ji [esybė] sugeria tobulai...* K389 (cf. *žabangų sklidimas*)
'It (a being) absorbs perfectly all spreadings of our most cunning intents and snare ...',
- (9) *...šįsyk balso beveik nepasigirdo, vien korėtų plaučių švogždesys...* K174 (cf. *plaučių švogždimas*)
'... this time the voice was not heard, only the snort of spongy lungs...',
- (10) *Ši elipsė neturi jokio įskilimo, ji absoliučiai uždara* KE225 (cf. *neturi įskilimo*)
'This ellipse has not a crack, it is absolutely closed',
- (11) *...blokada, sukelianti <...> klaidingą atitvertį nuo visų ir visko...* K207 (cf. *klaidus atitvėrimas / atatvaras nuo visko*)
'...the blockade causing <...> dreadful fence from everyone and everything...',
- (12) *Nes skausmas jau būtų atpirkties pradžia. O atpirkties čia nėra* K155 (cf. *atpirkimo / atpirkumo pradžia*)
'Pain would be the beginning of redemption. And there's no redemption',

³ Neologisms are marked with an asterisk, derivational formants are highlighted, in word phrases or sentences neologisms are presented with the increased spacing between the letters, their synonyms are underlined.

⁴ Inflectional *-a* derivative *tyla* could be based on the adjective *tylus*, *-i*, and the verb *tylėti* (see Pakerys 1994, 239).

- (13) ...*laiko įgaubties akimirka*... K449 (cf. *įgaubimo* / *įgaubos akimirka*)
'...the concavity moment of time...',
- (14) ...*grožis turi galios atitraukti žmogų nuo maldos ir sukaupties valandėlių* K403 (cf. *susikaupimo valandėlė*)
'...beauty has the power to withdraw a man of prayer and concentration hours',
- (15) ...*ausų būgneliai tuoj plyš – spenglos <...> nebeatlaikę* VP47 (cf. *spengimo* / *spengesio nebeatlaikę*)
'...eardrums will explode – being unable to resist the tingle',
- (16) ...*strėlė staiga šauna ir skrieja – prakirsdama pilką nuovargio stinglą*... VP72 (cf. *nuovargio stingulys* / *stingis*)
'...the arrow suddenly shoots and swings – breaking the grey fatigue of stiffness...',
- (17) ...*prasminės pauzės išduos <...> dvasinę būseną, skaudatį* K89 (cf. *išduos skausmą* / *skaudėjimą* / *skaudą* / *skaudesį*)
'...meaningful pauses will betray <...> the spiritual state, pain'.

Sometimes a neologism and its synonym are used alongside, the repetition is used not only to make the text cohesive, but also it draws attention of the addressee:

- (18) ...*žodžių šlamesį ima keisti vidinė tylą, tylesys, iškvėpimas* K245
'...the whisper of words is being changed by the inner silence, the expiration'.

It should be noted that in the majority of cases the interchange of regular derivatives and derivational neologisms is possible, for example:

- (19) *Ir atpirkimo jis niekam nesiūlė* T (cf. *nesiūlė atpirkties**) 'And he did not offer the redemption to anyone', ...*laukė atpirkumo Izraelio* LKŽe (cf. *laukė Izraelio atpirkties**) 'he waited for Israel's redemption',
- (20) *Tai sužeisto erelio sparnų plastėjimas* T (cf. *sparnų plastesys**) 'It is the fluttering of wings of the wounded eagle',
- (21) *Man be skaudėjimo traukė tą dantį* LKŽe (cf. *traukė be skaudaties**) 'My tooth was pulled out without pain', *be skaudos mirė* LKŽe (cf. *be skaudaties* mirė*) 'died without pain', *Skausmas plėšė galvą*... T (cf. *skaudatis* plėšė galvą*) 'The pain tore the head', *priešinuosi <...> geliančiam skaudesiui* T (*priešinuosi skaudačiai**) 'I try to resist <...> the aching pain', *Tai skaudis tos žaizdos!* LKŽe (cf. *skaudatis* žaizdos*) 'The wounds are pain!', *Užėjo toks skaudulys, kad vos iškentė* LKŽe (cf. *užėjo skaudatis**) 'And there come such pain, that he could hardly endure', etc.

So, it could be admitted that the derivatives of the newly formed synonym rows have a relative high degree of sameness: they have a similar (or identical) meaning and are used in a similar lexical environment.

The regular nominal abstract derivational synonym rows usually include the derivatives of the most productive word formation types *-umas*, *-ybė*, *-ystė*, *-is* (see *Dabartinės lietuvių kalbos gramatika* (Grammar of Modern Lithuanian),

100–103). The denominal abstracts formed with the suffixes *-ystė*, *-ybė* (*luoš-yst-ė* (: *luošas*), *mizantrop-yst-ė* (: *mizantropas*), *vieniš-yst-ė* (: *vienišas*), *nuosaik-yb-ė* (: *nuosaikus*), *pereinam-yb-ė* (: *pereinamas*) are also used as synonyms of regular, cognate derivatives, thus new pairs of derivational synonyms appear:

(22) *pereinamybė** – *pereinamumas* (‘ability to cross’, ‘transit’),

(23) *mizantropystė** – *mizantropija* (‘misanthropy’)

or the existing derivational synonym rows become longer, for example:

(24) *luošystė** – *luošumas* – *luošybė* – *luoša* (‘lameness’), *vienišystė** – *vienišumas* – *vienišuma* – *vienišybė* (‘loneliness’), *nuosaikybė** – *nuosaikumas* – *nuosaika* – *nuosaikė* (‘moderation’).

All denominal abstracts could be replaced by regular derivatives and the meaning of the text would not be changed, for example:

(25) *Tas pereinamybės tarpsnis, kai jau prabudęs, bet dar snūduriuoja* P (cf. *pereinamumo tarpsnis*)

‘The transitory phase, when you are already awake but still dozing’,

(26) *Mizantropystė – žmonijos pasaugojimas nuo pernelyg didelės ir karštos meilės* LM35 (cf. *mizantropija – žmonijos pasaugojimas*)

‘Misanthropy is keeping the mankind from the excessive and passionate love’,

(27) *Nuolankiai priimu lošystę, išdidžiai* K392 (cf. *priimu lošumą / lošą / lošybę*)

‘I humbly and proudly accept the lameness’,

(28) *Vienam tai verslo rūšis, kitam – vienišystė* KE161 (cf. *kitam tai vienišumas / vienišuma / vienišybė*)

‘For one it is a type of business, for another it is loneliness’.

Sometimes a neologism is created by analogy with the adjacent regular derivative (see the abstract *nuobodybė* which is formed with the same suffix):

(29) *...maloni išimtis nuobodybės ir nuosaikybės jūroje* DD87

‘...pleasant exception in the sea of boredom and moderation’.

It should be noted that although in this case the neologism could be replaced by the regular derivative (*nuosaikumo / nuosaikos / nuosaikės jūra*), in the current Lithuanian language only the abstract *nuosaikumas* is commonly used: *The Corpus of the Contemporary Lithuanian Language* provided 214 usage examples of this derivative, however, it did not provide a single example of its synonyms *nuosaika* and *nuosaikė*.

The neologisms of other derivational categories are also used as synonyms of regular derivatives, for example, the nouns denoting persons derived from verbs (*pabėg-iuk-as* (: *pabėgti*), *paklydž-iuk-as* (: *paklysti*), *dvok-ius* (: *dvokti*) and the nouns derived from adjectives and noun (*laisv-uol-is* (: *laisvas*), *tušt-ulis* (: *tuščias*), *mašin-orius* (: *mašina*):

(30) *pabėgiukas** – *pabėgėlis*, *-ė* – *pabėgis*, *-ė* – *pabėgūnas*, *-ė* – *pabėguolis*, *-ė* (‘refugee’, ‘war refugee’),

- (31) *paklydžiukas** – *paklydēlis*, *-ē* (‘the one who lost his way’, ‘lost’),
 (32) *dvokius** – *dvokēlis* (‘stinker’),
 (33) *laisvuolis** – *laisvūnas* (‘the one who is free’),
 (34) *tuštulis** – *tuštuolis* (‘a narrow-minded man’),
 (35) *mašinorius** – *mašinistas*, *-ė* – *mašininkas*, *-ė* (‘machinist’).

All derivational neologisms could be replaced by cognitive derivatives and the meaning of the sentence remains the same, for example:

- (36) *Jis ir dabar <...> negalėjo to dvokiaus pakęsti...* A39 (cf. *negalėjo to dvokėlio pakęsti*)
 ‘He now <...> could not stand the stench’,
 (37) *Žmogus, matyt, buvo arba visai kurčias, arba laisvuoliu apsimetus kiaušė...* GD368 (cf. *apsimetus laisvūnu*)
 ‘The man apparently was either completely deaf or pretended to be his own master’,
 (38) *...suvapėjo toksai traktoristas ne traktoristas, bet vis tiek kažkoks mašinorius, nes buvo apsilkęs kombinezoną A225* (cf. *suvapėjo mašininkas / mašinistas*)
 ‘...mumbled a tractor-driver, as if a tractor-driver, but still a driver because he wore overalls’.

The usage of neologisms *pabėgiukas*, *paklydžiukas* is probably occasional: they are created by analogy with the adjacent common Lithuanian derivative *pamestinukas* (‘foundling’):

- (39) *Tapome pamestinukais, pabėgiukais, paklydžiukais* K237
 ‘We became foundlings, refugees, the lost’.

The interchange of neologisms and regular derivatives is unrestricted, cf. *tapome pabėgėliais, paklydėliais*.

Sometimes a row of synonymous derivatives is extended by a new compound. For example, the second component of all compounds naming *rėksnys* (‘a loudmouth’) is a noun *gerklė* (‘a mouth’):

- (40) *praplėštgerklis** – *didžiagerklis* – *išverstgerklis* / *išverstagerklis*⁵ – *paleistagerklis* – *plačiagerklis* – *verstagerklis* (‘a loudmouth’, ‘roarer’).

A poor minded, sheepish man is named by the members of two synonym rows: the first synonym row includes compounds with *kiaušas* (‘brainpan’) as the second component:

- (41) *silpnakiaušis** – *skystakiaušis* – *minkštakiaušis* – *paplūpkiaušis* (‘feeble-minded’, ‘poor-minded’),

the derivatives of the second synonym row are based on the noun *galva* (‘head’):

⁵ In synonym rows, slash divides derivational variants, i. e. the derivatives with the same base words and the same derivational affix but differ in secondary derivational means: joining, root vowels, etc.

- (42) *kvaišgalvis** – *asilgalvis* – *avigalvis* – *avelgalvis* – *avidgalva* / *avidgalvis* – *avinagalvis* / *avingalvis* – *begalvis*, *-ė* – *bobagalvis* / *bobgalvis* – *bukagalvis* – *buriutgalvis* ('fool' 'clot', 'mutt').

Replacing the neologisms with regular derivatives the meaning of the context remains essentially unchanged:

- (43) *Jisai sėdėjo šalia, nors tasai praplėštgerklis ir spaudė jį* A374 (cf. *didžiagerklis* / *išverstagerklis* / *paleistagerklis... spaudė jį*)
'He was sitting near, though the loudmouth pressed him',
- (44) *...saujelės silpnakiaušių žaidimas...* K320 (cf. *skystakiaušių* / *minkštakiaušių... žaidimas*)
'...the game of some poor-minded people',
- (45) *Demokratinis pasaulis, kur kvaišgalviai sudaro daugumą, panašus į mėšlyną...* KR190 (cf. *asilgalviai* / *avigalviai* / *begalviai... sudaro daugumą*)
'The democratic world where fools are in the majority is similar to a dunghill'.

Though the discussed noun neologisms and regular derivatives have a similar meaning, are used in a similar context and have a significant substitution possibilities, it could be admitted that the neologisms (at least for a certain period of time) are the part of specific lexicon. „This specificity (of the novel and non-customary) is in itself a stylistic recourse.” (Rozenbergs 2004, 156)

Although there are more than 700 adjective derivational synonym rows in the current Lithuanian language (see Vaskelienė, Kučinskienė 2012a) and a lot of adjective neologisms are used in various texts (especially with the suffix *-iškas*, *-a*), they are not commonly used as synonyms of regular derivatives. However, such cases exist, for example, derivational synonym rows are extended by the neologisms with suffixes *-lus*, *-i*, *-iškas*, *-a*, *-uoklis*, *-ė*:

- (46) *duž-l-us*, *-i* (: *dužti*) 'fragile', 'breakable', *sting-l-us*, *-i* (: *stingti*) 'stiff', *pinkl-išk-as*, *-a* (: *pinklus*) 'tangled', *pašaip-uokl-is*, *-ė* (: *pašaipu*) 'mocking', 'sarcastic'.

These neologisms derived from adjectives supplement the rows of cognate derivatives fixed in dictionaries:

- (47) *dužlus*, *-i** – *dužus*, *-i* – *dužnus*, *-i* ('fragile', 'breakable'),
- (48) *stinglus*, *-i** – *stingrus*, *-i* – *stingus*, *-i* ('stiff'),
- (49) *pinkliškas*, *-a** – *pinklinis*, *-ė* – *pinklus*, *-i* ('tangled'),
- (50) *pašaipuoklis*, *-ė** – *pašaipingas*, *-a* – *pašaipinis*, *-ė* – *pašaipiškas*, *-a* – *pašaipus*, *-i* ('mocking', 'sarcastic').

The derivational neologisms used instead of regular derivatives do not change the meaning of the sentence:

- (51) *Prieš šį dužlų stinglumą* VP 128 (cf. *dužus* / *dužnus* *stinglumas*)
'Against this breakable rigidity',
- (52) *labai stingliame ore dūmai beveik nesisklaido* VP 89 (cf. *stingus* / *stingrus* *oras*)
'smoke does not clear away in the stiff air',

- (53) ...*netolies tikriausiai laukia pavojinga, pinkliška vieta...* K168 (cf. *pinkli* / *pinklinė* vieta)
 ‘...there probably is a dangerous, tangled place near here’,
- (54) *Visa jos praeitis – tėvų namai Gardine, jos pašaipuoklės seserys...* SRII123–124 (cf. *pašaipiškos* / *pašaipinės* / *pašaipingos*⁶ seserys).
 ‘All her past is the parents’ house in Grodno, her sarcastic sisters’.

The compounds formed with adjectives and nouns *stambianosis*, *-ė*, *prastakilmis*, *-ė* in dictionaries are presented only as nouns, but in the sources under investigation they are used as adjectives. So, the compounds with a noun *nosis* (‘nose’) as the second component and having similar meaning can be considered synonyms:

- (55) *stambianosis*, *-ė**– *driūtanosis*, *-ė* / *drūtanosis*, *-ė* – *drūktnosis*, *-ė* – *kačėrgnosis*, *-ė* – *stornosis*, *-ė* / *storianosis*, *-ė* – *tribianosis*, *-ė* (‘the one with a big nose’).

Two compounds with a noun *kilmė* (‘origin’) also can be treated as synonyms:

- (56) *prastakilmis*, *-ė** – *žemakilmis* (‘the one of poor origin’).

As the interchange of neologisms and regular compounds is possible without major restrictions, it can be stated that these are derivatives of high degree synonymy:

- (57) ...*aukšta stambianosė moteris žilstelėjusiais plaukais...* A400 (cf. *driūtanosė* / *stornosė...* moteris)
 ‘...a high woman with a big nose and grey hair’,
- (58) ...*o prastakilmiai nugalėtojai siautėjo kaip senovės barbarai...* GD120 (cf. *žemakilmiai* nugalėtojai)
 ‘...and the winners of poor origin were raging like ancient barbarians’.

Verb neologisms as synonyms of regular derivatives are used even more rarely, e. g., the verb *pakiaulinti* found in A. Čigriejus’ text is used as a synonym of derivative *prikiulinti* (‘to make trouble for smb’) fixed in the dictionaries:

- (59) *Pakiaulinti tai aš moku, oi, kaip aš moku...* Č192 (cf. *prikiulinti* tai aš moku)
 ‘I know how to make trouble, oh, I know how...’.

Having checked the neologisms in *The Corpus of the Contemporary Lithuanian Language* it was found that it includes examples of the majority of derivational neologisms: *sutelktis* (40 usage cases), *vienišystė* (27), *atpirktis* (23), *mašinorius* (16), *sukaupstis* (9), *švogždesys* (7), *pereinamybė* (4), *skaudatis* (4), *stambianosis*, *-ė* (4), *prastakilmis*, *-ė* (4), *pakiaulinti* (4), *ieškesys* (3), *luošystė* (3), *dužlus*, *-i* (3), *skrajūnas*, *-ė* (3), *sklidesys* (2), *atitvertis*, *išgaubtis*, *spengla*, *įskilis*, *nuosaikybė*, *laisvuolis*, *tuštulis*, *kvaišgalvis*, *pinkliškas*, *-a* (1 usage case of each), the derivatives *tylesys*, *plastesys*, *įgaubtis*, *stingla*, *gelsmas*, *mizantropystė*, *dvokius*,

⁶ It should be said that some of these regular derivatives in the current Lithuanian language are rarely used: the corpus provides examples only with the adjective *pašaipus*, *-i* (396); while other adjectives are not common: *pašaipingas*, *-a* (3), *pašaiptikas*, *-a* (2); examples with the adjective *pašaipinis*, *-ė* are not provided.

pabėgiukas, paklydžiukas, praplėštgerklis, silpnakiaušis, pašaiapuoklis, -ė are not fixed in the corpus.

Conclusion

1. The derivational neologisms found in the prose texts of Lithuanian authors can be considered to be synonyms of regular cognate derivatives: the derivatives are used in similar meaning and exhibit great substitution possibilities. The newly-formed derivational rows of synonyms complement the groups of derivational synonyms.
2. The majority of neologisms are potential derivatives: they obey the word formation rules, they are formed following the productive word formation types; some of them are formed by analogy.
3. Nouns are most commonly used as synonyms of regular derivatives; the majority of noun neologisms are the units of abstract lexicon (abstracts nouns formed with the suffixes *-esys, -tis, -ystė, -ybė*).
4. Neologisms are quite common in other texts: *The Corpus of the Contemporary Lithuanian Language* presented examples of 68 per cent of neologisms entering the rows of derivational synonyms. Their authorship is difficult to establish. Some neologisms could eventually be included in dictionaries and databases. Then the existing rows of derivational synonyms would become longer or new rows would be formed.

Abbreviations

A – Aputis, Juozas. *Gegužė ant nulūžusio beržo*
 Č – Čigriejus, Algis. *Ir parnešė apynio kvapą*
 DD – Sabaliauskaitė, Kristina. *Danielius Dalba & kitos istorijos*
 GD – Gutauskas, Leonardas. *Daiktai*
 K – Kajokas, Donaldas. *Lietaus migla Lu kalne*
 KE – Kajokas, Donaldas. *Ežeras ir kiti jį lydintys asmenys*
 KR – Saja, Kazys. *Kinivarpu raštai*
 LM – Šerelytė, Renata. *Laukiniai mėnesiai*
 P – Papievis, Valdas. *Mes pasukome laikrodžius, ir atėjo pavasaris*
 SR II – Sabaliauskaitė, Kristina. *Silva Rerum II*
 T – *Dabartinės lietuvių kalbos tekstynas*
 VP – Papievis, Valdas. *Eiti*

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Kopsavilkums

Lietuviešu valodā pastāvīgi rodas jauni atvasinājumi: vieni nosauc jaunas lietas, jēdzienus, savukārt citi tiek lietoti kā sistēmisko vārdu sinonīmi. Lietuviešu valodā ir daudz derivatīvo sinonīmu – atvasinājumu, kuriem ir kopīga sakne, atšķirīgi vārddarināšanas formanti un līdzīga leksiskā nozīme. Derivatīvo sinonīmu rindas nav statiskas: tās zūd vai kļūst īsākas, ja zūd atvasinājums vai tā nozīme, rodas vai kļūst garākas, ja rodas jauni atvasinājumi vai jauna atvasinājuma nozīme. Pētījuma materiāls – lietuviēšu autoru tekstos (izņemot dzeju) konstatētie jaunie atvasinājumi, kuri tiek lietoti kā sistēmisko atvasinājumu sinonīmi. Rakstā aplūkotas no jauna radušās vai garākas kļuvušas derivatīvo sinonīmu rindas un tiek analizēta jauno atvasinājumu darināšana, lietošanas tendences, substitūcijas iespējas.

Materiāla analīze ļauj izdarīt šādus secinājumus:

1. Lietuviešu autoru tekstos konstatētos jaunus atvasinājumus var uzskatīt par sistēmisko kopīgas saknes atvasinājumu sinonīmiem: atvasinājumi tiek lietoti līdzīgā nozīmē, un tiem piemīt lielas substitūcijas iespējas. No jauna radušās derivatīvo sinonīmu rindas papildina sistēmisko derivatīvo sinonīmu grupas.
2. Vairums jauno atvasinājumu ir potenciāli atvasinājumi: tie atbilst vārddarināšanas tendencēm, ir darināti atbilstoši produktīviem derivācijas tipiem, daži no tiem – pēc analogijas.
3. Kā sistēmisko atvasinājumu sinonīmi galvenokārt tiek lietoti lietvārdi; lielākā daļa jauno lietvārdu atvasinājumu ir abstraktas leksikas vienības (verbālie un nominālie abstrakti ar izskaņām *-esys*, *-tis*, *-ystė*, *-ybė*).
4. Jaunie atvasinājumi samērā bieži tiek lietoti dažādos tekstos: *Mūsdienų lietuvių valodas tekstu korpusā* konstatēti 68% derivatīvo sinonīmu rindu piemēri, kuras veido jaunie atvasinājumi. To autorība ir grūti nosakāma. Atsevišķi jaunie atvasinājumi ar laiku varētu tikt iekļauti vārdnīcās vai datubāzēs. Tādā gadījumā kļūtu garākas esošās sistēmiskās derivatīvo sinonīmu rindas vai veidotos jaunas.