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NEW LEXICAL COINAGES IN FANTASY BOOKS

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АНОТАЦІЯ

Кваліфікаційна робота на здобуття освітнього ступеня «бакалавр» виконана на матеріалах англomовних восьми творів жанру фентезі, а саме, трилогія «Темні Матерії» Філіпа Пулмана, «Віщі сестри» Террі Пратчетта, «Дев'ятий дім» Лі Бардуго та трилогія «Зруйнована Земля» Н.К.Джемісін.

У першому розділі роботи було проаналізовано процеси словотвору в англійській мові, дано визначення поняттю авторських новотворів, наведено підходи до класифікації okazіоналізмів, визначено функції авторських новотворів в художніх творах, їх особливості для жанру фентезі.

У другому розділі кваліфікаційної роботи було проведено аналіз вибраних літературних творів з використанням зовнішньої та внутрішньої матриці словотвору Жана Турньє, наведеної в першому розділі. Було розраховано кількість та структурну класифікацію методів словотвору і визначено найбільш часто використовувані. Було розподілено вибрані okazіоналізми на підгрупи відповідно до функцій, які вони виконують у тексті, сформульовано їх роль та важливість для жанру фентезі.

Робота містить 87 сторінок, 3 таблиці, 20 малюнків, 48 використаних джерел.

Ключові слова: авторський новотвір, okazіоналізм, okazіональне значення, жанр фентезі, словотвір, лінгвістичний аналіз.

ABSTRACT

Bachelor's thesis was based on the material of eight English language works of fantasy genre, namely, 'His Dark Materials' trilogy by Philip Pullman, 'Wyrd Sisters' by Terry Pratchett, 'Ninth House' by Leigh Bardugo and 'The Broken Earth' trilogy by N.K.Jemisin.

In the first chapter of this thesis, we analyzed the word-formation process of the English language and defined the concepts of new coinages and nonce-formations. Different approaches to the classification of new coinages were explored, the functions of new coinages in literature, as well as their peculiarities for the fantasy genre, were determined.

In the second chapter of this thesis, we conducted a comprehensive analysis of new coinages in chosen literary works within the framework of external and internal matrix of lexicogenesis by Jean Turnier, discussed in the first chapter. The quantity and structural classification of the method of coinages was accounted for and the most frequently used ones were determined. All found new coinages were divided into subgroups according to the functions they perform in the text. In conclusion we formulated the role and importance of the new coinages for the fantasy genre.

The thesis contains 87 pages, 3 tables, 20 figures, 48 units of theoretical material.

Key words: new coinages, nonce formations, occasional meaning, fantasy genre, word-formation, linguistic analysis.

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INTRODUCTION

The language is a dynamic and everchanging system, which gives conditions for the processes of new coinages. Some of them, with time, become an integral part of the vocabulary. However, others keep existing in close connection to one specific context, where they remain fresh and unique, as a part of the individual worldview of a particular artistic person. This phenomenon is a basis for the individual authors' coinages. Fiction literature creates a fruitful ground for processes of coinages as it encompasses elements of each style and reflects the general development of the language. Such a tendency is caused both by the nature of the artistic style itself, mostly oriented on the highest emotional impact, which is embodied with the help of various expressive means, and by the development of certain innovative techniques crafted by authors with the same purpose.

Hence, the **relevance** of our research is conditioned, firstly, by the dynamic development of the fantasy genre and the growing interest of modern readers in such literary works, secondly, by productive processes of author's coinages within this genre and the functioning of a large amount of nonce vocabulary in such works, which creates a new field for research of general principles of creation and functions of new coinages.

Specifically, the genre of fantasy, throughout its not so long history, attracted both readers' and scholars' attention with the excessive use and a wide range of functions for new coinages. In other words, the genre itself prompts the author to coin new lexemes: fictional language, toponyms, names for characters or historical events etc. Each word becomes a source of knowledge, it is a kind of key to a whole new world, culture created by the author, which reveals the essence of its values, traditions, customs and thus provides additional information to the reader. A comprehensive analysis of the processes of new coinage and its peculiar functions in the fantasy literature are crucial for deeper understanding of the text, the author's goals and messages, as well as the whole unique system of the fantasy genre. Therefore, this determines the **practical significance** of our study.

The issue of new lexical coinages was of a great interest for linguists such as Laurie Bauer, Wolfgang Dressler, Jean Tournier, N. Raievska, I. Vlasenko, I.V.

Aleksandruk, K. Ahmad. The fantasy genre was the center of both literary studies (D. Schweitzer, Ed. Douglas) and linguistic studies (J. Sinclair, C. Poix), since the beginning of XX century, when a tendency for authors to create or model the unrealistic parallel reality, with its own culture, traditions and obviously a language, to set a story in, only appears. Nevertheless, the comprehensive study of new lexical coinages as an inherent part of the fantasy genre, structure of linguistic units being motivated by its functions, still remains an under-analyzed domain, which determines the **scientific novelty** of our research.

The **aim** of our research is to conduct an in-depth analysis of most common types of lexical coinages in literature and find out the diverse functions they can perform in texts of fantasy genres.

To achieve the aim of the paper the following **objectives** were set:

- define and characterize the concepts of coinages and nonce formations;
- explore the approaches to classification of new coinages and analyze the processes of its creation;
- analyze different functions new coinages can to perform in the text of fantasy genre;
- on the material of chosen books of fantasy genre find patterns of usage of new coinages of specific type;

Object of this study is the phenomenon of new lexical coinages in fiction.

Subject of our research is functional and structural peculiarities of new lexical coinages in English language literature of fantasy genre.

To achieve the objectives and main aim of this work the set of basic general scientific, theoretical and specific **methods** were used: philological (for working with sources to identify the features of the occasionality), structural (to analyze and generalize different levels of organization of language), functional (to study the place of the nonce words in the process of word formation), systematic (to study the existing and develop new approaches to analysis), receptive (to identify the perception specificities of concept of nonce by recipient), linguo-stylistic analysis (to identify peculiarities of usage of nonce words in the context of particular literary work).

As a **practical material** for this research the following eight books of American and British authors of fantasy genre were chosen: *His Dark Material* trilogy (*Northern Lights*, *The Subtle Knife*, *The Amber Spyglass*) by Phillip Pullman, *Ninth House* by Leigh Bardugo, *Wyrdsisters* by Terry Pratchett and *The Broken Earth* trilogy (*The Fifth Season*, *The Obelisk Gate*, *The Stone Sky*) by N.K.Jemisin. From them 804 author's lexical coinages were selected as a basis for our analysis. In the text of the research only a part of all the examples is used as an illustration for the study. The material is presented in its entirety in the appendix.

I. NEW LEXICAL COINAGES IN FANTASY LITERATURE

1.1. The process of word-formation in Modern English

Whatever happens in the world or whatever people start to encounter in their everyday life, one way or another it will find its reflection in the language, as it subtly reacts to every minor or major change in the environment. In the living and vivid stream of oral speech there exist a number of situations that motivates the speaker to create the new specific lexical units, which can serve a number of different communicative purposes. In those cases, lies the root of word-formation mechanisms.

Word-formation is the basic type of simple nomination in the English language [8]. For centuries not much attention was attributed to the study of the new nominative units that appear not only in connection with the scientific or industrial progress but more on a daily basis. “A typical language user – the ‘person-in- the-street’ – is usually ‘passive’ in word formation unless he or she is a ‘poet’ or an ‘experimental scientist’ The 20th century saw a rise in media and advertising industry: their authority assert itself indirectly through ‘campaigns’ on behalf of their clients, and some of the advertising/marketing coinages have made their way into major dictionaries. Indeed, some semanticists are of the view that the study of the creative neologisms of these creative people will contribute to our understanding of language itself” [12, p 3]. In other words, new means of communication, the freer access to information and its exchange together with the new international status of English have caused the dynamic processes in the English language, especially, on the lexical level, where the appearance of new word-building models caused a typhoon of new lexical units.

Speaking of word-formation one cannot go far without understanding the notion of productivity and its contrast with creativity. Productivity was defined by Bauer as rule-governed innovation, as opposed to creativity, in the meaning of rule changing [13]. However, the line between the clear productive and creative word-formation is rather blurred, as from a purely practical point of view, both the ideal adherence to the formation rules, and its complete violation are practically impossible exceptions rather than a common case [23].

Linguists define three types of word-formation mechanisms. The first one is morphological, when a process of creation of new word is conducted on the level of morphemes. The second one is syntactic and is connected with conversion of parts of speech and the processes of lexicalization of word combinations and idioms. The final type, lexical-semantic derivation, refers to the rare case of development of homonyms on the basis of polysemy [8]. There was proposed a classification of word-formation mechanisms based on the number of morphemes in the word-forming base. *Affixation*, involving an affix as the word-building device, *substantivation*, where the paradigm of the derived word (a noun) serves as the word-building device, *conversion* all fall under the category of single-base word-formation [8]. Among the word-forming patterns that use two or more base morphemes, we can highlight composition proper, abbreviation and mixed word-formation which involves both combination of base morphemes and affixation [10].

The basic patterns for word formation can be also divided into linear and non-linear derivation type, in which the first one happens with the change in the word form, while in the later only meaning undergoes a modification, while the form stays the same. Among linear derivation types we can highlight the following types of word-formation:

- ◇ *Affixation*, coining a new lexical unit by means of adding productive or unproductive affix (prefixes or suffix) to the stem;
- ◇ *Backformation*, removing affixes from the existing word as a way of creating a new one (seemingly a contrasting process to affixation);
- ◇ *Compounding*, process of combining two or more free morphemes or words for the sake of forming a new word;
- ◇ *Reduplication*, coinage of a lexical unit by means of repeating the same or similar base morpheme;
- ◇ *Blending*, (sometimes called portmanteau words) joining two or more words, or word parts, to produce the different meaning;
- ◇ *Clipping*, using the initial or rear (sometimes also middle) part of the word, as a way to derive a new lexical unit with the same meaning [8, 10].

Non-linear derivation types include:

- ◇ *Conversion*, change of the word class, especially common with verbs that come from nouns, and vice versa;
- ◇ *Compression*, elliptical nomination, the meaning of the word combination shift from the core element which is omitted to the modifier;
- ◇ *Noun adjunct*, using a noun in an attributive position to another noun, without it acquiring all properties of adjectival paradigm;
- ◇ *Metaphor*, the use of words in transferred meaning;
- ◇ *Connotation shift*, melioration or pejoration of the initial meaning of the word [8, 10].

In conclusion, as word-formation is getting more and more widespread and creative process in the modern world, scientists develop drastically different approaches to its analysis, which stems from the endless possible point of view on this phenomenon. However, the crucial point to understand is that comprehension of coinage in any sphere of language usage is impossible without the basic dive into the methods and patterns of general language word-formation, its principles and peculiarities. Therefore, in the following chapter we will look at the narrower concept of coinage and approaches to its definition.

1.2. Lexical coinage and nonce formations in literature

It is commonly believed that the creation of new words, or the process of coinage, takes place according to models and word-formation principles that either already exist in the language or are generated by the language, which leads to the emergence of new stems and the use of new forming, predominantly affixal, elements due to the development and improvement of the word-formation system [4]. And this point of view deserves its attention in connection with the developed in the previous chapter notion of productivity. Nevertheless, as it was mentioned above, not all processes of word-formation are productive. Now, the idea of creative word-formation, or coinage, is the center of our attention.

The general term coinage refers both to the creative process of creating a new lexical unit in a specific context and also to any newly created lexeme [8]. Still, for the facilitation of understanding of the processes in lexicology, this term is accepted to be used in the reference to the process exclusively, while terms nonce word or nonce formation and neologism are used for the words that appeared in the process of coinage. The theory of word formation studies both the entire complex of ways of creating new lexical units as a whole, as well as individual structures and models in their modern form at a certain stage of historical development, investigates their types and productivity.

L. Bauer defined nonce formation as “a newly coined word, invented on the spot to serve some immediate need” or “a new complex word coined by a speaker/writer on the spur of the moment to cover some immediate need” [13, p 78]. However, nonce formation in literature cannot be compared to the spontaneous word formation that occurs during oral conversations. Even though nonce words usually function exclusively for sake of one context they were found in, without clear possibility to spread outside a certain situation, it is hardly imaginable that the author would formulate a new word without planning and thoughtful consideration, impulsively on the spot. Therefore, this definition cannot be fully applied to nonce formations in literature, despite the fact it gives a good general understanding of the term. Authors usually craft new words or phrases purposefully, with the main motivation to enrich the language of the text itself, and not the whole lexicon [31]. Therefore, speaking about nonce formation in literature it might be difficult to find an appropriate definition of this phenomenon.

It is important to draw a line between two interconnected notions: neologisms and nonce words. On the one hand, nonce words are not designed for widespread usage, but closely bound to the context where they function first. On the other hand, neologisms are created as a device to give a name to a new object or phenomenon in objective reality. Their functions primordially imply further consolidation in the lexical system of the language. P. Hohenhaus distinguishes concepts of neologisms and nonce formations as follows. For him neologisms are “words that are ‘young’ diachronically

speaking, but which nevertheless have already entered the language as more or less institutionalized vocabulary items”, while nonce words are “new – in the sense of newly actively formed in performance, as opposed to being retrieved from the lexicon” [23, p 17]. Such authors as Crystal and Khurshid described neologisms as nonce words that survived the constant changes in the language and were adopted into the common lexicon [16, 12]. In a broader sense, nonce word is a linguistic form which a speaker consciously invents or accidentally does on a single occasion. “Nonce formations have occasionally come to be adopted by the community – in which case they cease, by definition, to be ‘nonce’ and become neologisms” [21, p 329]. Therefore, in this work we will be primarily concerned with nonce formations as results of the process of coinage, as new lexemes found in the fiction literature are rather rare to come into widespread usage.

The term nonce word itself dates back to the nineteenth century and was first created by the first editor of the Oxford English Dictionary James Murray. He explained it as “a word used on one specific occasion or in one specific text or writer’s work” [30]. This definition is much closer to the examples of nonce words that are to be found in literary works. Quite similar definition was given by W. Dressler, although under a different name. He explained the term occasionalism as “a new word created for a poetic function at a specific place in a literary text, and which has little chance to be accepted by the language community as a neologism” [18, p 155]. The term “occasionality” was introduced as a contradiction to the concept of usual meaning, the one that is generally accepted in the language. Occasional meaning is the association that the speaker has with a word in the very moment of pronouncing it. In other words, occasionality is an accidental and individual usage of the word, with a spontaneous specific meaning in a certain context.

Nonce words always appear because of certain factors. There exist quite a number of tasks, that authors need to perform, that prompt them to coin a new lexical unit:

- need to accurately and shortly express an idea in the moments, when the existing words are not enough;

- avoiding of tautology or wordiness;
- desire to actualize an attention of the reader on the semantic or structure of the certain word, in order to hint an idea or message of the whole work;
- need to name an imaginary phenomenon that exist exclusively in the reality of certain literary work;
- necessity to keep the rhythm, rhyme or specific graphic structure (mostly for poetry) [23].

As a conclusion, in literature, nonce words can be expressive devices that are created spontaneously, exclusively for the functioning in a single context to solve a certain author's intention or communicative problem. Nonce formations are rare to be found outside of the work they were created for. Author's coinage usually stems from the necessity to enrich the vocabulary of one specific literary work, rather than fill the lacuna in the language in general. In this difference lies the distinction between neologisms and nonce-formations. In the following chapter we will look closer into the functions and role new coinages perform in the literary text, in particular in the fantasy genre which is the object of our scientific research.

1.3. Functions of new lexical coinages in fantasy genre

1.3.1. Fantasy as a field for linguistic analysis

In recent years there appeared a tendency in the fiction literature to create fictionalized, parallel worlds in order to set one's stories there. In other words, the author crafts a new reality inside his work with its own ethnicities, cultures, languages to convey a story, a message somehow connected with the issues of our reality. This genre of literature is now known as fantasy.

Fantasy as a new literary phenomenon appeared in the 1950s in Great Britain in the hands of English writer, linguist, Professor J. R. R. Tolkien in his outstanding trilogy *The Lord of the Rings*, as well as in the works *The Silmarillion* and *The Hobbit or back and forth*. Among his followers should be noted the writer and friend of J. Tolkien C.S. Lewis with his series of novels *The Chronicles of Narnia* (1950-1956), a critically acclaimed author of children fantasy Phillip Pullman and his trilogy *His Dark*

Materials (1995-2000) and *Sally Lockhart* series (1985-1994), a satirist, father of humorous fantasy Terry Pratchett, and without doubt worldwide known J.K. Rowling and her phenomenal classical fantasy series about Harry Potter (1997-2016).

In its own way, fantasy became a descendant of numerous ancient genres: myths, fairy-tales, heroic epic, knight romances and traits of literature from the romantic period. If we turn to the dictionary definition it says that fantasy genre is “a type of story or literature that is set in an imaginary world, often involving traditional myths and magical creatures and sometimes ideas or events from the real world, especially from the medieval period of history” [14]. One of the main elements of this genre, implemented by J. Tolkien, is considered to be the ‘secondary world’ – an unreal fantasy world existing in parallel with the primary, real one [37]. Such a world has its own specifically constructed mythology, own historical accounts, fictional geography and specially modeled culture and society.

In *On Fairy-Stories*, J. Tolkien challenges the idea that secondary and primary worlds are completely separate in the imagination of author and reader. He suggests that the knowledge of one is a prerequisite to understanding the other, and only in relation can the messages and ideas of the story be correctly decoded [37].

There were discussions around one set of laws according to which the secondary world of fantasy has to function. The most common ones are closed spatial boundaries of the world, dichotomous time, exhaustible and consistent descriptions of the principles or internal logic of reality, existence of magic, enchantment, creatures that do not exist in reality etc [37, 36, 19]. However, one that interests us in the framework of linguistic research is the principle that “the characters of the fantasy world speak their own language” [36]. The linguistic peculiarities of the fantasy genre include the creation of original languages, as well as the use of certain individual author’s names, geographical notions and elements of textual reality. As a secondary world is ultimately imaginary, language units used for making it more plausible are of nonce nature, thus they are coined individually by the writer.

The term conlang (or constructed languages) has emerged as the term used to describe fictional languages, those invented for specific contexts of literary work, with

other terms like auxlang (auxiliary languages) or ficlang (fictional languages) also used as alternatives. In the fantasy genre, where the entire secondary world is invented, with all its inhabitants and their vicissitudes being absolutely the fruit of the writer's imagination, there is an endless space for finding imaginary terms for imaginary objects. Having a linguistic system that separates labels from their real-world counterparts enables us to use them without visual stimuli. The unique capability of such genres as fantasy or science fiction to separate labels from their real-world counterparts enables us to use them without visual stimuli and allows us to envision the physically implausible, convey it to others, and collectively construct an imaginary realm centered around the newly coined terms [35]. This shows a unique potential of the fantasy genre for the linguistic research of the new coinages crafted to be used in it.

The unique thing about the usage of nonce formations in the fiction is that readers can mostly deduce their meanings and comprehend them, even in the absence of an explicit definition. When encountering these newly coined terms, readers typically aren't perplexed but can guess a reasonable meaning based on context, drawing a connection with a new vocabulary and a mental image they get from the context of the book. Upon encountering the word again in the text, readers can either affirm or adjust their initial understanding, actualizing the meaning as a part of their mental lexicon, without even consciously realizing the entire process [24].

In conclusion we can say that the fantasy genre is a unique phenomenon in fiction literature in the modern world. As it is created both using the visual elements of world building, such as description of geography and history, maps of fictional world, peculiarities of imaginary species, and linguistic elements, or new authors coinages, the comprehensive linguistic analysis of nonce formations in fantasy literature can help us fully understand the depth and potential of secondary world in fiction.

1.3.2. Role and functions of new coinages in the context of fantasy genre

As a very peculiar part of language new coinages stand out not only for its unique structure or ways of formation, but because they perform different functions in

the text than usual, neutral or emotive vocabulary. As nonce formations are usually highly dependent on the context they were coined for, they lose their functional importance outside of a single text, hence, any functions that can be ascribed to them will also vary depending on the specificity of a text they interact with.

However, one should start with the basic functions of lexemes in speech. Scientists divide them into those of the semantic level and units of the metasemantic level: the semantic function is the transfer of information or knowledge, and the metasemantic function is the emotional impact on the reader or speaker. If we speak of new coinages in literary text, a metasemantic function is rather prominent, since their main purpose is creating a poetic imagery, causing an emotional surge in the reader at a certain stage of the story [6].

Huge contribution to the study of functions of nonce-formations in literature was made by Peter Hohenhaus, when he introduced a division of functions into hypostatisation and attention seeking [23]. The term hypostatisation means a function of the word to create the concept, namely that the existence of a certain word or term implies the existence of the corresponding phenomenon in the extralinguistic reality [24]. Especially in connection to the fantasy genre of literature, we see that there exists an endless possibility for creation of new words for the denomination of entities, animals or people that simply do not exist in the real world. At the same time, the function of nonce words can be exclusively stylistic. Words that are difficult to be spoken out loud, those that are too long or deliberately foreign always stand out in the text and attract the attention of the reader. When a person needs to decipher the meaning of the opaque lexical construction, they unwillingly are more actively involved in the imaginary world of literary work. Therefore, their interest in text increases. Peter Stockwell has pointed out the importance of signaling function of nonce formations: “The use of the referential power of language to help create a visual reality in the mind’s eye is, in science fiction, the totem use of new words to signal to the reader that something very clever, advanced, and technological is happening” [28, p 117].

If we look at the new coinages as an inherent part of the language system, the principles of functional linguistics may be applied in order to understand their role in the text. Michael Halliday views language as a response to certain demands of its users [22]. The basic concept of his systematic grammar are language metafunctions, represented on Figure 1.1.

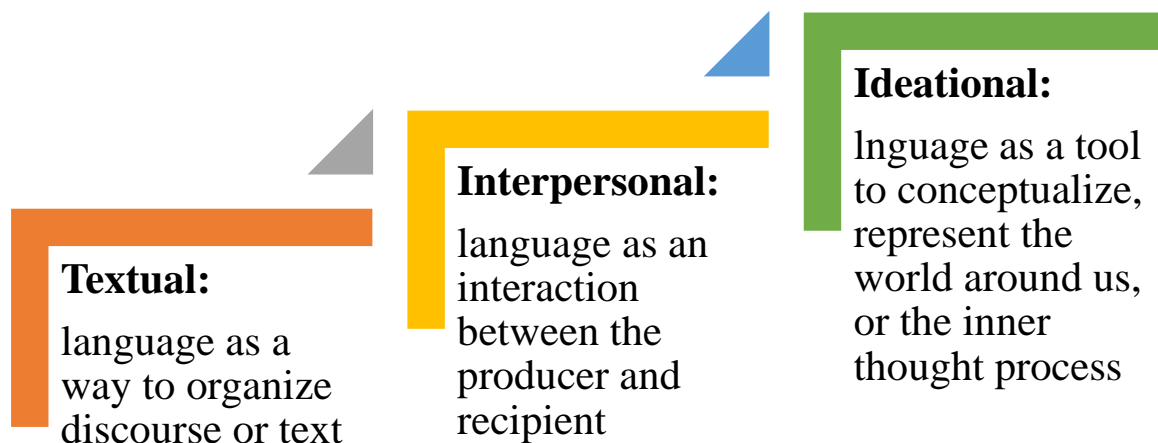


Figure 1.1. Michael Halliday's metafunctions of language

If we narrow that view of the language in general to the smaller unit of new coinage, we can derive the following classification of functions. On an *ideational level* the main function of nonce formations can be named world-building. According to Halliday the ideational function of language is to practically give names, cross a bridge between an idea, something abstract and a concept, something understandable. And while he refers to any linguistic unit, it is appropriate to point out that the new coinages are mostly created out of necessity to give a name to something very urgent and specific. In the case of fantasy literature, it is even more accurate, as in most stories of this genre the author creates from the whole vast universe to small concepts that require naming. In many fantasy books almost half of all new coinages detected are names of world-building elements (races, places, species, elements of everyday life, magical objects, transport system etc.) [6]. Therefore, nonce formations perform a paramount function of giving names, or rather conceptualizing elements that reader imagines throughout reading a story about something basically unreal.

On the *interpersonal level* the main function of new coinages is emotive. Gladio S. V. defined emotivity as one of the basic properties of any literary text, which correlates with the emotional knowledge shown in it and is actualized through emotionally loaded language devices and textual components that embody the author's emotional intentions and model addressee's possible reaction, related to the perception and interpretation of textual reality [7]. Among the emotionally loaded linguistic units or emotivity markers we can name nonce formations. As it was mentioned in the previous chapters, new coinage always happens with a certain goal in mind, or in other words, nonce formations are always intentional. Hence, the writer may load them with a certain emotive connotation, either from etymological point of view or from structural. For example, on phonetic level, for centuries different phonemes have been believed to symbolize some emotions or be associated with peculiar meanings. For example, negative emotions can be shown through unnatural repetitions of "dark" vowels ("a", "o") [9]. In oral speech, such phenomenon is rather rare, however, it is frequently used as emotive marker in written works, in the process of coinage of individual author's lexemes. Another type of nonce formations as emotive markers is fixation in the speech of certain characters of any phonemic anomaly, like speech defects, the wrong stress, unconscious or conscious alteration of sounds that would not only add a personality to character but also point their emotional state. Sometimes such a tool is also used to imply the information about a character's age, social status or background information and as a result create possible reader's emotional reaction.

Finally, on the *textual level*, the function of the nonce formation is connected with the thematic structure of the language. As new coinages are usually marked lexical units, formed not according to the usual rules of word-formation they undeniably attract reader's attention and often serve as new knowledge in the sentence, hence, becoming a theme. Furthermore, speaking of the textual metafunction, we can mention such new coinages as nonce exclamations and conjunctions, as well as grammatical alterations, which are meant to create nonce formations with floating grammatical constructions [15]. Sometimes they are used to show that the character has not grasped the idea about the rules of language yet, as in the phrase uttered by the kid, otherwise,

it has importance for the plot. Finally, when the writer coins a whole new language as a part of their secondary world, the textual metafunction is actualized in certain nonce formations serving to connect the sentence part or whole sentences into coherent discourse following the rules of new, not existing language.

Even though in many cases the main goal that motivates the writer to coin a new word in the context of literary text is to give name to a new concept, the functions of nonce formations go beyond the nominative one. As we already determined emotive and structural functions of nonce formations, now the focus is on the role nonce formations perform on stylistic level.

From the linguistic point of view, style can be defined as a distinctive way of expression of thought closely bound to context, author's personal mode of communication and social background, peculiarities of audience for which the text is being formulated [27]. If we speak about the personal style of a writer there are many factors that influence it: choice of vocabulary, deliberate violation of grammatical rules, usage of figurative language or new coinages. Therefore, from this point of view, the stylistic function of nonce formations is closely connected with the aesthetic function.

While coining a new word, the author keeps in mind not only the best meaning he prescribes to it, but also the best form it will take. Furthermore, the sound or the visual appearance of the nonce word can play a significant purpose in the text. For example, among aesthetically significant new coinages are those created by means of typographical alteration (usage of diacritical symbols or characters uncommon for English language). Furthermore, following types of nonce-formations mechanisms may imply that the author kept in mind the aesthetic function, while coining it. *Lengthening*, expressive variant to express intensity by means of morphological extension of words with no particular semantic change [29]. *Segmentation*, inverting of syllable order inside the word is often a stylistic device to create a comic effect [31]. *Reduplication*, a phono-morphological phenomenon in which certain morphemes or the whole word is repeated for the sake of foregrounding. Reduplication is staggeringly common in children's fiction and nursery rhymes, as due to its phonological motivation

it emphasizes rhythm [38]. Following J. Tournier primary study of this phenomenon, Cécile Poix proposed her own classification of types of reduplication:

- full reduplication, the whole word is repeated twice;
- alliterative reduplication (or reverse rhyme), compound of two elements with initial repetition;
- rhyme reduplication, the final morpheme is being reduplicated;
- internal reduplication based on assonance, the repetition of nonce elements with the same vowel sound in the middle position;
- ablaut reduplication, the combination of similar nonce components in which stressed vowels change in a consecutive order: [i] to [a], or [i] to [o] [31].

Hence, the form, the look of such nonce-formations signals that they are foregrounded in the text with a specific goal. Mostly it is stylistically justified. Analyzing the stylistic functions of new coinages, we can highlight the presence of nonce-formations in creation of stylistic devices such as metaphor, simile, epithets etc. In the event of this, the process of remotivation of words may occur, when the writer restores the original transferred meaning to coin the necessary nonce formation. According to W. Dressler this process is sometimes called poetic etymology [18]. On balance, any trope based on the principle of transference of meaning and poetic identification can be formed with the nonce-formation in its core.

In conclusion, functions of new coinages can be analyzed from different points of view. In this chapter different approaches were discussed; however, the main functions can be distilled: nominative, emotive, stylistic and aesthetic, two of latter being closely bound to one another. First of all, in fantasy literature, nonce formations fulfill the task of giving names to the parts of the secondary world, pieces of information necessary for the reader's full understanding of the text. Secondly, new coinages perform the function of inflicting a certain emotional impact on the reader and conveying an emotive knowledge planned by the author. Thirdly, new coinages are often motivated by certain stylistic or aesthetic functions they are to perform in the text. With their help certain stylistic tropes are created, for example, through the transference of meaning between nonce-formation and something in the real world.

1.4. Approaches to the classification of nonce formations

As it was determined in the previous chapter nonce formations are results of the coinage. This process is quite a versatile linguistic phenomenon, thus nonce formations too have a number of different classifications. They mostly depend on the framework and point of view from which we can examine them. In this chapter a number of typologies will be given to highlight possible approaches to the study of nonce words.

First of all, it is appropriate to start with W. Dressler's classification of coinages, as non-rule-governed lexical items, or creative word-formations. So, in his works he defined the following subcategories:

- *metamorphology* consist of nonce formations that changed the meaning of existing words (includes linguistic games and punning);
- *premorphology* includes deformed words, made up or distorted by kids prior or during the development of their speech apparatus;
- *paramorphology* means words of onomatopoeic origins, including echo-words, blends, back-formations [18].

A similar type of classification was introduced by Hans-Jörg Schmid, who stated that any coinage can be a case of word formation, word deformation or word creation. *Word formation* means creation of new lexemes from the existing morphological material and partially coincides with Dressler's category of metamorphology. It might be the case of borrowing words from the foreign language or from the archaic material of source language. *Word deformation* seems to be one of the most numerous cases of lexical coinage. This phenomenon implies deformation of existing words most commonly with a goal to reproduce mistakes made in the phase of language acquisition, or as a way to reflect a specific accent or regional dialect. It often represented by addition, removing or transposition of letters and syllables in the words or whole phrases. This type of coinage is very common in fantasy literature as it creates a certain bond between the young readers and the characters of the book. We can compare it to premorphology category by Dressler. *Word creation* is one of the most complicated phenomena for analysis. It means coinage of new lexemes without originating them neither morphologically nor semantically from any existing language

material. Such type of nonce formations is mostly common in fantasy genre as it reinforces the illusion of new fictional world, with terms bound to referents in only one specific context. Lexemes coined by word creation do not often have clear etymology and any meaningful units inside them, that would help detect their meaning. However, similar to Dressler's category of paramorphology those words may be phonetically or aesthetically motivated. Authors tend to explain them either in the co-text or during the narration [32].

The most comprehensive classification of new coinages is built on the method of word-formation used for its creation. Hence, scientists define seven types of new authors coinages:

- *phonetically coined* appear, when the author combines unnatural set of phonemes, putting a certain semantic behind it, motivated by the implied meaning of the sounds constituting it;
- *lexically coined* are created in most cases by a combination of various stems and affixes in accordance with the word-forming norm or in some contradiction with it;
- *grammatically coined* are units, in which the lexical meaning and a grammatical form are in a sort of conflict;
- *semantically coined* appears as a result of merging of denotative and contextual meanings of the word, or in other word, when a usual word gets a specific meaning in one set context (that group of new coinages is the hardest one to determine as in most of cases nonce formations has a specific contextually bound addition to their usual meaning);
- *occasional word combinations* are characterized by the combination of two or more unlikely lexemes, the joined usage of which appears to be impossible in the usual communication [6].

All nonce formations can be divided into potential and occasional types. The main difference in them can be seen on the level of word building. If potential words are coined according to the productive principles, which fill in the lacunae in the word-

forming paradigms, or in other words follow the word-forming laws, the occasional words violate the general, accepted rules of word-formation [5].

In her article, Vilkhovchenko N.P. argued that nonce formations of occasional type can be further divided into phonetic and phono-morphological types. Nonce formations consist of etymologically unmotivated, earlier unregistered combinations of phonemes [5]. Such type of nonce formations is distinctive in literature and fantasy genre especially, while its occurrence is not inherent for language in general. Still, there exist stereotypical models, for example, involuntary desire to achieve euphony. This term refers to “the inherent pleasantness of the sounds of words, phrases and sentences, and it is utilized to achieve pleasant, rhythmical and harmonious effects” [20, p. 1483]. One of the instances of euphony can be a productive word-forming model of consonant-vowel-consonant, or concurrence of consonants, with sonorants. On the other hand, writers often coin complicated for pronunciation words as a way of creating a strange exotic touch to the new name [5].

The second type of nonce formations of the occasional type are those of phono-morphological type. Such new lexemes are crafted through a combination of stem morpheme coined by phonetic type and a productive affix. Though, such nonce formations are believed to be of a productive type. They are mostly motivated by the author’s goal to imitate the authentic process of word-formation. Writers rarely explain the inherent meaning neither of newly coined affixes nor of stems. Hence, the knowledge the reader has to gather from nonce-formations is left incomplete or partially implied. In a way, it enhances the feeling of truthfulness of everything told in the book, through the imitation of real language, and real words, which can be dissected into affixes and stems [5].

One of the most comprehensive frames for analysis of nonce formations was developed by Swiss lexicologist Jean Tournier. The scheme of his classification with some additions from Cécile Poix is presented in Figure 1.2 [31, 38].

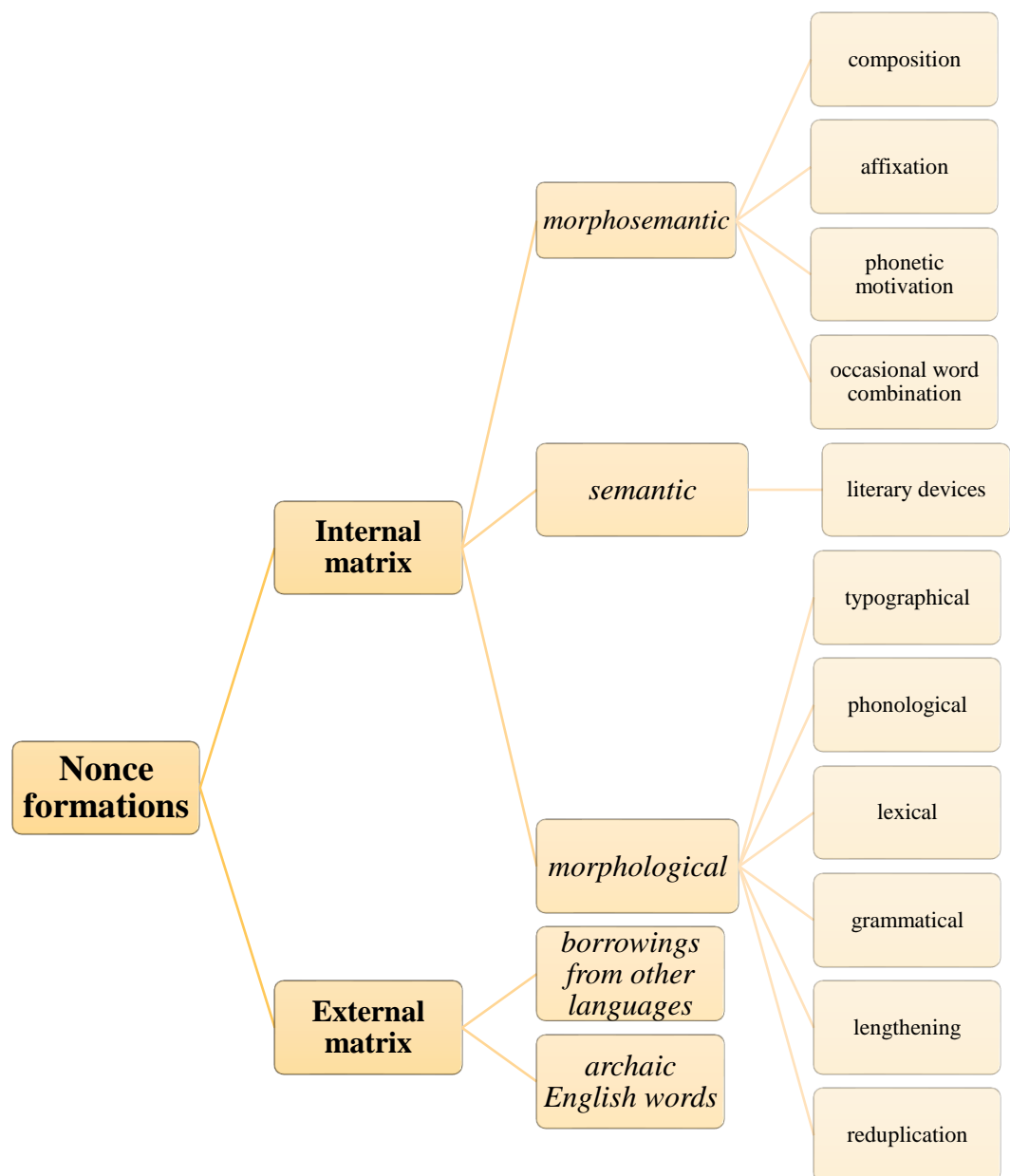


Figure 1.2. Jean Tournier lexicogenesis matrices of nonce formations

On the figure above we can see that J. Tournier defines external and internal matrices of new coinages. The external matrix implies nonce formations the source of which comes from outside of the language of the author, in our case English. The main sources of linguistic material turn out to be not only the contemporary foreign languages, but also Old English archaic words and constructions, as they would still sound exotic and mysterious for the reader. Especially, the second variant of borrowings is frequently used in the literary works of the fantasy genre. The main motivation for such types of coinages is to increase the feeling of strangeness and to

make the work sound deliberately foreign or archaic, sometimes deforming the original borrowed word further to eliminate euphony.

Internal matrix of nonce formation implies lexical items that were created from the language material of source language, in our case English. Internal matrix is split into three subgroups: morphosemantic, semantic and morphological nonce formation. Morphosemantic nonce formations are those new lexical items that went through both change in the signifier and signified, which means both the form and the meaning of the word are completely new. The most obvious type of morphosemantic nonce words is created by affixation (prefixation, suffixation and back-formation). It includes potentially new parts of speech and terms crafted with unexpected prefixes or suffixes. Moreover, cases of unnecessary affixes or replacing existing affixes with the meaningless ones can also be counted to this group of nonce words, although they play the role of attention-seeking devices more than aimed at enriching the lexicon. Compounds (nonce words created by means of composition) are typically coined from one recognizable stem (usually this root hints reader the meaning of the new lexical item) and a nonsense word, or of two words with completely unrelated meanings, which result in the nonce-word with vaguely familiar form but rather unpredictable semantic [31]. The last type of morphosemantic nonce words is phonetically motivated. Such new coinages are created when a sound unit, such as phoneme, syllable or imitation of the tone, goes beyond its usual linguistic function of non-meaningful unit; therefore, when under the influence of the author's intention it bears direct meaning. Usually, only knowledge of sound symbolism can be the means to understand or decipher the meaning of a nonce word. However, sometimes the meaning of such words can be decoded only by authors as they put some specific symbolism into those words, signification understandable only for them. In children's literature phonetic motivation seems to be more productive, then it is outside of this genre, as those books are more likely to be read aloud. In other words, the nonsensical at first sight units gain the meaning of idiophonic or onomatopoeic elements.

Semantic nonce formation belongs to the cases of new word formation when the signifier (the form of the word) remains the same but the signified (the object denoted

by the word) is either somehow modified or completely imaginary. To this class of nonce formations belong those created in result of metasemantic processes which include a big part of all tropes – literary devices with some authorial unexpected change in the meaning. The list of literary devices most productive in the process of nonce formations include: metaphor (donation of meaning based on the analogy between two notions), metonymy (donation of meaning by contiguity), euphemism (coinage of harmless substitutes for swear or taboo words in children’s literature), simile (though they are built on description of words through comparisons of their meanings, in creation of nonce formations similes’ comparisons were used not to clarify the meaning but rather to make meaning opaque or even nonsensical, thus violating its main function) [31].

The third category of nonce formations is morphological. Usually, it refers to the new formations in which signified may or may not remain the same, however the signifier will somehow be changed (usually extended). Alterations of signifier may be further divided into subgroups:

- Topographical alteration means the graphical changes in the existing words, that imply the change of signified. For example, adding diacritical marks or characters that are uncommon in English language, change in spelling.

- Phonological alterations include the cases of eye-dialect (graphical representation of dialectical pronunciation) and distortions (graphical representations of pronunciation mistakes due to lack of language acquisition or some physical defects, like stuttering).

- Lexical alteration creates nonce formations that result from either unconscious mistake (usage of the wrong word because of the resemblance in pronunciation) or a stylistic feature (spoonerism).

- Grammatical alteration usually means floating or violated grammatical constructions as means of creation of nonce formations, one of the best-known cases concerns the usage of superlative and comparative forms in a wrong way.

- Lengthening is used as an expressive device that creates a certain connotation by adding of extra phonemes and, as it comes from human physiology, too long new formations will always play the role of attention-seeking devices.

- Reduplication is a phenomenon of repetition of the whole word, initial or final syllable for the sake of rhyme or metric pattern [31].

As a conclusion we can say that the question of classification of nonce formations is still wildly open in the modern lexicological studies. There are a number of approaches to its examination: point of view of productivity, of the way of its coinage, the source of linguistic material. Taking into account everything stated above, the types of word-formations and typology of nonce-formations cannot be studied separately as both are intertwined elements of the same phenomenon. In the practical part of our research, we will heavily rely on the analysis of type of coinage as well as on the classification of nonce-formations provided by Jean Tournier.

CONCLUSION TO CHAPTER 1

In this chapter we started by determining the concept of word-formation in the English language. We distinguished a line between coinage, nonce-formation and neologism and found its peculiarities. The term "coinage" encompasses the process or word-formatting mechanism of creation of new lexical units. In contrast, "nonce word" refers to consciously or accidentally invented linguistic forms that exist as meaningful only in one specific context. In case of it being adopted by the community and brought into the general usage it evolves into neologisms.

We looked at the main elements of the fantasy genre. It is defined by the author shaping a new reality in their work, complete with unique cultures, and languages to convey a narrative message linked to real-world issues. Fantasy utilizes both visual and linguistic components, the latter becoming the center of our attention as it encompasses all author's coinages created in the span of one peculiar work. Functions of new coinages in fantasy literature were analyzed. The three main functions were stated: world-building (naming parts of secondary worlds), emotive (evoking emotions), and stylistic (contributing to the style of the book).

Finally, we analyzed points of view from which we can classify the new coinages. If it is being analyzed from the perspective of the mechanism of its creation, the classification into phonetically, lexically, grammatically and semantically coined, as well as occasional word combination is appropriate to use. Moreover, in classifying nonce formations found in our practical material we will appeal to Jean Tournier's matrices of lexicogenesis, as to the most comprehensive approach to the phenomenon of new coinage. It consists of two matrices: external and internal, which shows the source of lexical material from which nonce words were formed. External matrix consists of borrowing from foreign or archaic sources. Internal matrix includes morphosemantic, semantic and morphological nonce formations. Each of these groups can be further divided into sub-groups of nonce formations. The subsequent chapter will provide the results of analysis of prevalent types of nonce-formations as well as attempt to find a prevailing function new coinages are to perform in the text, trying to state the role they have in the structure of the fantasy genre.

II. NEW LEXICAL COINAGES IN AMERICAN AND BRITISH FANTASY NOVELS: STRUCTURE, FUNCTIONS, SEMANTICS

2.1. Typology of new lexical coinages

In this chapter, the analysis of new coinages in fantasy literature will be conducted to fulfill the task of approaching the problem of classification of the nonce word according to the method of their coinage. As a framework of the analysis Jean's Turnier matrix of lexicogenesis was chosen, as it provides the most comprehensible scheme of methods of coinage commonly used for the word-formation, taking into account such controversial methods of coinage as borrowing or a group of nonce formations without clear etymology rooted in real linguistic material. According to this classification we divided all found new coinages into two matrices: external and internal. Those of external matrix were analyzed from the point of view of the origin of linguistic material being either a case of borrowing or actualization of the archaic name of the concept. The internal matrix was divided further into groups of morphosemantic, semantic and morphological coinages, each of them being further classified by the method of word-formation used in coining the new word. We calculated the results of our analysis of the new coinages found in the practical material to present the conclusions of our study on diagrams.

Furthermore, we looked into the functions new coinages perform in fantasy literature. Again, we divided all new coinages, found in the practical material, into three groups. We derived our classification of functions from Michael Halliday's metafunctions of language, determining the new coinages in literature perform the worldbuilding, emotive or stylistic (also known as aesthetic) functions. The new coinages of worldbuilding function were divided further and studied based on what semantic group they can be added to. We calculated which groups and functions of new coinages were the most numerous, thus determining the most prominent function new coinages can perform in the work of fantasy literature.

To provide the research with practical material, we chose four subgenres in order to fully see the linguistic landscape of fantasy literature, represented by eight books from different time periods and by authors both from the USA and Great Britain.

We will analyze high fantasy children's literature on the example of Philip Pullman's trilogy "His Dark Materials". The series consist of three novels titled *The Golden Compass*, *The Subtle Knife* and *The Amber Spyglass*, which were published in 1995, 1997 and 2000 accordingly. Specifically, Philip Pullman's novels were chosen as the supporting material for this work, as this writer is well known for his usage of archaisms, nonce-formations, foreign or obsolete terms aimed at creation of the weird feeling similarity yet strangeness of his imaginary worlds. As a representative of the humorous fantasy, Terry Pratchett was chosen with his book *Wyrd Sisters*, published in 1988 as a parody on Macbeth. As a writer of fantasy for a more mature audience, Pratchett is greatly acclaimed for his use of cultural and literary references, magnificent use of language as an endless source of humorous or grotesque lines, as well as for the creation of now classical set of archetypal characters. For example, witch Granny Weatherwax, wizard Rincewind and even Death himself.

To exemplify contemporary trends in fantasy genre, we chose two of the bestselling authors of the modern literary landscape Leigh Bardugo and, to be specific, her urban fantasy novel *Ninth House* (2019) and "The Broken Earth" trilogy by N.K.Jemisin, which consists of *The Fifth Season* (2015), *The Obelisk Gate* (2016) and *The Stone Sky* (2017). What concerns Leigh Bardugo's book, it was an experiment for the already successful author who was mostly known for her high fantasy young adult trilogy *Shadow and Bone* (2012 – 2014). *Ninth House* specifically presents an interest for linguistic analysis because of the usage of the references to classical art and archaic languages as sources for the coinages of specific lexical units. N.K.Jemisin is a highly acclaimed author who works both in genres of science fiction and fantasy, proving to be a masterful and versatile writer. Each part of the trilogy earned her the Hugo Award for Best Novel in 2015, 2016 and 2017. The story of the books takes place in a completely unique alternative reality inhabited by outstanding creatures and great powers, thus requires a variety of new coinages to actualize the author's imagination. On the whole, each subgenre presents a wide range of nonce-formations of different types, all of which are presented in the Appendix.

2.1.1. New coinages of external matrix

For the practical analyses of the type and roles of new coinages in this work, the fantasy genre was chosen. As the concept of fantasy literature comprises quite a variety of subgenres and usually is aimed at the audience of different age, social backgrounds, nationalities, it becomes a source of language material of different levels and complexity, interesting for the lexicological studies. According to J. R. R. Tolkien, fantasy genre “would seem to be the truth almost upside down” [37], in other words, it creates the imaginary word that serves as a distorted reflection of reality. As this secondary world almost always encompasses some bizarre complicated concepts to grasp, the reader is expected to experience the textual reality differently than reading realistic fiction, thus the language and characters must be easy to identify and relate with to facilitate the process of getting accustomed to the environment of the text [33]. It creates circumstances under which the language is being modified to sound appealing or familiar to the audience, to add to a vivid picture of the new imaginary world, to seem more colorful and exotic. Specifically in fantasy, genre language tends to be brightly emotive and non-standard, therefore, it becomes a fruitful environment for nonce formations. As it was written by Oxford University Professor S. Horobin: “familiar concepts are given new names, further distancing the fictional world from our own” [24].

We will focus on the methods of coinage used in the illustrative material, as well as approach the problem of classification of found nonce-formation following the Jean Tournier lexicogenesis matrix. Our goal is to determine the most frequent types of coinages found in each novel, in order to, according to our tasks, analyze the most common and productive methods of coinage.

Based on the conducted analysis of the new coinages according to the methods of their formation, the calculations were made. The results are given in Table 2.1.

The group, which will be the focus of this part, is nonce words of the external matrix. These are new lexical items that were created by means of borrowing language material from the outside of the author’s native language system. In most cases it is

Table 2.1

STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS OF THE NEW COINAGES

<i>Authors and the books</i>	<i>Phillip Pullman</i>			<i>Terry Pratchett</i>	<i>Leigh Bardugo</i>	<i>N.K. Jemisin</i>		
	<i>The Golden Compass</i>	<i>The Subtle Knife</i>	<i>The Amber Spyglass</i>			<i>The Fifth Season</i>	<i>The Obelisk Gate</i>	<i>The Stone Sky</i>
Internal matrix	47	42	51	60	63	158	124	140
<i>1. morphosemantic</i>	31	24	37	30	43	118	87	91
1.1. composition	11	8	13	9	10	26	22	25
1.2. affixation	1	1	4	3	1	16	14	16
1.3. phonetic motivation	4	-	8	4	-	18	13	20
1.4. occasional word combination	26	25	29	14	37	61	39	30
<i>2. semantic</i>	9	11	12	11	18	39	35	47
<i>3. morphological</i>	7	7	2	22	3	1	2	2
3.1. typographical	2	2	1	-	2	-	-	-
3.2. phonological	3	2	-	16	-	-	-	-
3.3. lexical	3	3	1	3	-	1	2	1
3.4. grammatical	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
3.5. reduplication	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
External matrix	37	25	22	3	21	4	3	4
<i>borrowing</i>	26	20	19	3	20	4	3	4
<i>archaic names</i>	11	5	3	-	1	-	-	-
Total	84	67	73	63	84	162	127	144

either borrowing from foreign languages or from the forgotten archaic forms of their own language.

There are a number of examples of nonce words of the **external matrix**. In the following sentence, we can notice a strange word ‘brantwijn’: “*When the Master had poured some brantwijn for her, Mrs. Coulter said...*” [46, p 82]. Strange and exotic though it sounds, this word means nothing but plain brandy. The etymology of this is perfectly understandable, as the word ‘brandy’ itself is derived from Middle Dutch ‘*brantwijn*’. Therefore, Philip Pullman borrowed the archaic variant of the modern word to reach the effect of strangeness in his language.

Phillip Pullman often uses archaic variants of the words or the proper names to create a new coinage associated exclusively with the context of one book, but still leaving the meaning recognizable. For example, “*Lyra said, "Ah! Marchpane!" and settled back comfortably to hear what happened next*” [48, p 466] where a seemingly new word is just an archaic spelling of marzipan. In case of the proper names, we can mention the name New France: “*It was important to keep the chapel up to date, because Jordan College had no rival, either Europe or in New France, as a center of experimental theology*” [46, p 43]. In the text underlined coinage refers to the territory Quebec, or possibly Canada. This variant of the name dates back to the 17th-18th century, during which the area around the St. Lawrence River was called New France.

Another example of nonce-words coined from the loan word is the name of another fantastic race that first appeared in the third book of the series *The Amber Spyglass*: “*It was a dangerous journey for both of them: dangerous for anyone or anything that challenged them, too, but certainly full of peril for the small Gallivespains*” [48, p 85]. Gallivespains are a tiny human like creatures, whose small size is compensated by the poisonous spurs on the backs of their heels. Those fantastic creatures ride dragonflies as a transport. From these two facts, the etymology of the word seems quite obvious. The first stem of the word ‘*gall*’ might have the English origin and can mean both bile, audacity and even venom. This part is perfectly match with both very proud and arrogant nature of those creatures, and literal venom, they have in their body. Second stem of the term is the borrowed word itself: Latin term

'vespa' for 'wasp', reference to the fact that Gallivespians ride insects. Such unlikely combinations of Borrowed and native words may also be explained by the phonetic motivation. Occasionalism 'Gallivespians' recall a sound similarity with the name Gulliver from the story of Gulliver's Travels, where the protagonist found himself in the country of tiny people.

In *Wyrd Sisters*, the borrowed word is used as a part of the name of the creature holding the planet of Discworld: "*Through the fathomless deeps of space swims the star turtle Great A'Tuin, bearing on its back the four giant elephants who carry on their shoulders the mass of the Discworld*" [45, p 2]. In this case the word was altered with a particle 'A', that technically does not bear any meaning, but creates the specific form of the name, a sound that would be appropriate for the goal of the author of creating a sense of exotic. The word 'tuin' is borrowed from Dutch and means a garden. Hence, from the etymology of the name we can get a reference to the biblical garden, the idea of the garden of the world.

In *Ninth House* by Leigh Bradugo, we also can find an example of borrowing used to name a fantastic creature: "*A gluma was a husk, a spirit raised from the recently dead to pass through the world, go-betweens who could travel across the Veil*" [41, p 210]. The Latin word literally means 'husk of grain', however, in the text the borrowing is rather used metaphorically, meaning a husk of a human, just a body without consciousness. Therefore, we can say that the simple borrowing becomes a part of a trope, to uncover a deeper layer of meaning for the reader.

In the trilogy *The Broken Earth* by N.K.Jemisin, borrowings are a rather rare method of coinage. One of those not numerous examples include the fictional term 'orogene' and its derivative: "*You're an orogene who's been living in the little nothing town of Tirimo for ten years*" [42, p 21], "*You're the proof that they'll never understand orogeny; it's not science, it's something else*" [42, p 82]. The word 'orogene' refers to people with the ability to control energy, particularly that of the ground (directly) and temperature (indirectly). For instance, they can cause and prevent earthquakes. The new coinage seems to be derived from two Ancient Greek stems: óros 'mountain', and génesis 'creation, origin'. Though it has the same structural elements as the real

geological term orogony, the result of collision between two landmasses, however, based on the explanations given in the book the etymology of the new coinage is more connected with the meaning of the Greek words, rather than the meaning of the real word. In consequence, we can count it to the nonce words coined by means of borrowing and not semantic change.

In *His Dark Material* by Phillip Pullman, we came across usage of none-words of the external matrix in its direct function, as a foreign phrase: “*Some people call it teleutaia makhaira, the last knife of all*” [47, p 346]. The Greek phrase ‘*teleutaia makhaira*’ can be literally translated as ‘the last knife’ and, in the novel, it is used as the naming for the artifact. Although the translation is given in the text itself, it is never mentioned from which language. It is used as a tool that adds some strangeness to the word. We suppose it is said in some imaginary language of the fantasy world, and such thought reinforces the feeling of plausible textual reality. This phrase in the text is given in italic, to show that nonce word is not yet a part of the text, but rather a foreign term.

In Leigh Bardugo’s *Ninth House* we encounter the most common use of the coinages that come from the borrowed linguistic material as magic words or spells. In the following passage the character enchants magical creatures to absorb the ink from the women’s tattoos to erase them: “*Chabash,” he murmured. The moths beat their wings in unison. “Uverat”. They flapped their wings again and began to turn gray. “Memash”* [41, p 96]. All three words have their origin in Hebrew, meaning accordingly ‘to bind’, ‘air’ and ‘substance’. So to say, the words form the sentence “*To bind the substance to the air*”. The meaning of the original words gives certain sense to the choice of borrowing for this particular spell, shining the light on the hidden signification of the magic performed in the textual reality.

In the same book we came across the borrowed term used in the process of coining the code name for the character: “*Dawes picked up on the first ring. “Oculus speaking”* [41, p 39], “*There’s a body at Payne Whitney[...]Centurion is on site*” [41, p 39]. Both words are of Latin origin. The first one *Oculus* is a word meaning ‘eye’, here used in reference to the members of a secret society, responsible for research and

overlooking the general activity of other members. On the other hand, *Centurion* is a Latin military term originally used to name the commander of the legion, originating from the word for one hundred (number of people under the command of centurion). In the book it refers to the policemen working for the secret society, the ‘soldier’ of the organization. In both cases the word is capitalized to signify it being proper names. Apart from that, Greek borrowing used again as a proper noun, in this case, to name the organization: “*Alex had discovered the pamphlet of Lethe House guidelines sometime in the blurred weeks after the incident at the mansion on Orange*” [41, p 10]. *Lethe*, both a common word in Greek and a proper noun from the mythology signifying one of rivers of Hell, can mean ‘oblivion’ or ‘concealment’. In the analyzed novel we see the word is used to give name to the secret society, the one called to conceal any magical activity from ordinary people. That is to say we see that mostly words from Latin and Greek are used in *Ninth House* to give names, which might be connected with the fact that the story takes place in the campus of the classical university, becoming a part of a setting connected with privilege and education.

Analogically, the Latin term is used in *Wyrd Sisters* by Terry Pratchett “*Ankh-Morpork's enviable system of licensed criminals owes much to the current Patrician, Lord Vetinari*” [45, p 286]. The word is a borrowing of the word for the noblemen, a member of the ruling class, and in the case of the book it is used as a title of the ruler of the city, again, being capitalized.

Borrowing can be combined with other types of coinage creating words that still fall under the category of external matrix. For example, it can occur when two foreign stems are combined into one nonce word: “*Well, they specialize in logomancy, word magic. So something with a contract?*” [41, p 127], “*He'd used the word panserbjørne, which Lyra didn't know, and she hadn't known that Iofur Raknison was a bear; but what was it he'd said?*” [46, p 283], or when only one stem of the word is nonce or borrowed and the other is with ordinary meaning: “*The hydroanbaric generating station at Saint-Jean-les-Eaux has been requisitioned for our use*” [48, p 352]. A method of combining borrowing and composition can be used in the coinage of fiction terms that in some way are made to sound familiar or similar to the real ones. Some of

examples include “*Geoarcany* seeks to establish an energetic cycle of infinite efficiency” [44, p 119], the word coined from two foreign stems *geo* (Greek for Earth) and *arcan* (from Latin *arcere* ‘to enclose’) crafting a meaning “to confine the Earth” which match the meaning of the term denoting magic called to control the magic of the Earth.

Generally, the same rules are applicable for the occasional word combinations where either one of their components can be coined from foreign language material: “*The witch Serafina Pekkala, who had rescued Lyra and the other children from the experimental station at Bolvangar and flown with her to the island of Svalbard, was deeply troubled*” [47, p 25], or both words in combinations can be new coinages: “*Teachings: Duru dweomer, or portal magic*” [41, p 577].

Results of our analysis of all new coinages in the books of practical material, and the part which is occupied by the new coinages of the external matrix, are illustrated on Figure 2.1.

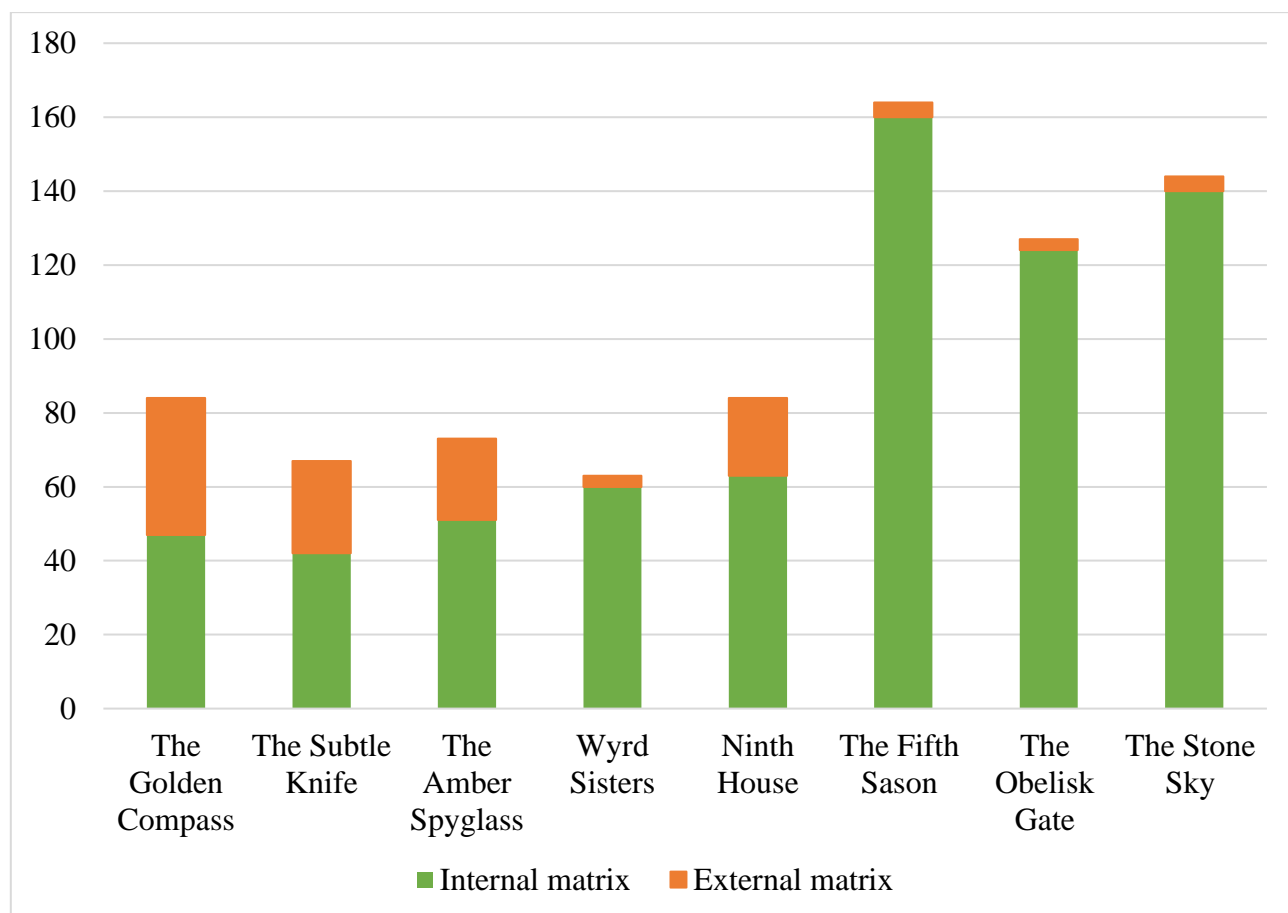


Figure 2.1. Types of new coinages according to J. Turnier’s matrix of lexicogenesis

Despite the fact that new coinages of the external matrix were quite commonly found in the analyzed books, they still cannot be considered the main origin of new coinage. If we look at the illustration, we can see that only in the first book of Phillip Pullman's trilogy the quantity of new coinages of the external and internal matrix are almost equal, in the rest of the books the first one being the less frequent. The lowest number of the new coinages of the external matrix were found in the novel by Terry Pratchett *Wyrd Sisters*. Books of *The Broken Earth* trilogy by N.K.Jemisin, though presents the highest number of new coinages among all the analyzed books, provides the smallest fraction of those of the external matrix. Strange though it seems, it proves the point that the choice of methods for coinage is not universal. The requirements of the story itself, for instance, necessity to make the secondary world large and diverse, confined or mostly homogeneous, inflicts the crucial influence on the number of the nonce words coined by means of borrowing. On the whole, the usage of the coinage of the new naming units from the external language material can be explained by the peculiarities of the genre and setting of the book, as the wider setting requires new coinages that would sound appropriate, as well as peculiarities of author's style.

2.1.2. New coinages of internal matrix

The broadest group of new coinages found in analyzed books are of an internal matrix, according to Jean Turnier's matrix of lexicogenesis. Those occasionalisms were created from the internal language material, in the case of our supporting material, from the English language [38]. Cases of the internal matrix can be divided further into three subgroups. On the basis of calculations represented on table 2.1, fractions of new coinages from each group for each of the analyzed books are illustrated on Figure 2.2.

First subgroup is morphosemantic nonce words. This group includes new lexical items that were created for the new entities (change in both signifier and signified). There exist four possible methods for coinage of morphosemantic nonce. The first one is affixation. It deals with creation of new coinages by means of merging an existing affix and a stem in an unusual manner, or by creating one of those elements, thus, combining nonce affixes with real stems, or vice versa.

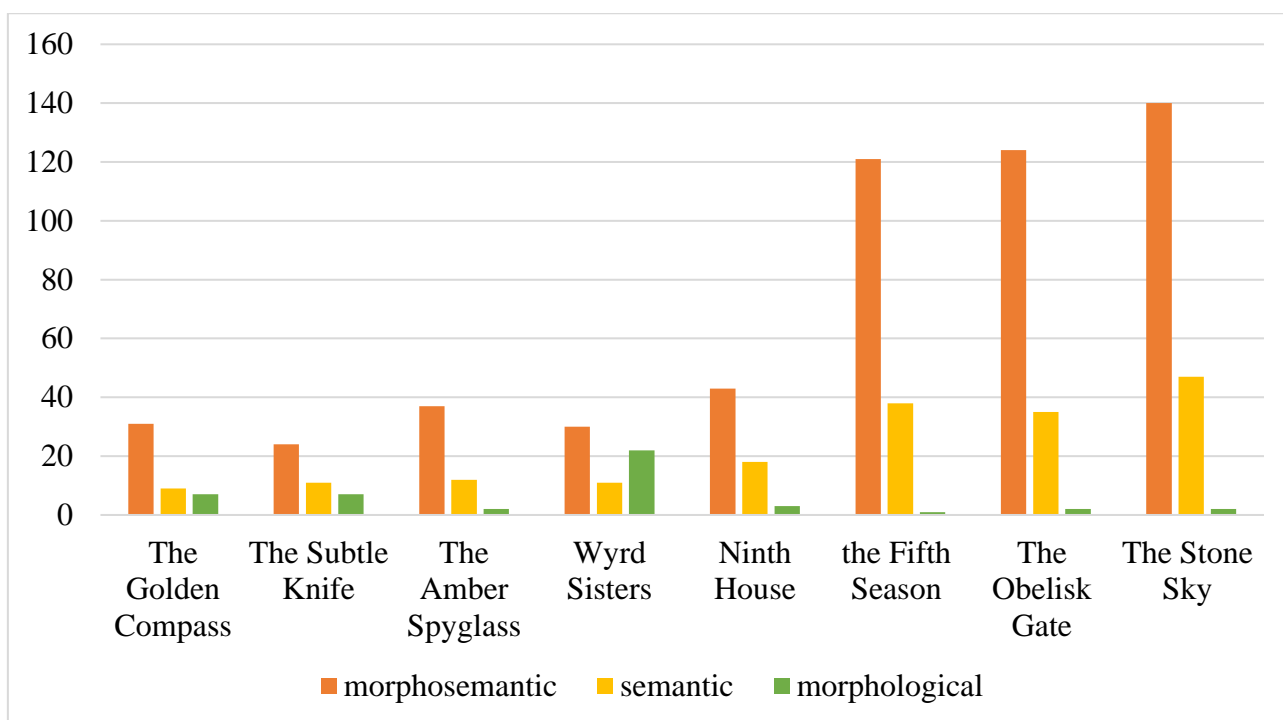


Figure 2.2. New coinages of internal matrix

In the example: “*They were Iorek’s bears now, and true bears, not uncertain semi-humans conscious only of torturing inferiority*” [46, p 388], word ‘semi-human’ coined simply by affixation. Such type of occasionality is not very appealing for the analysis as it seems to be one of the most productive and easy in usage. More interesting type of affixation can be seen in the following example: “*In the intention craft she could move lightly with the wind, adjusting her balance like a wave rider in the Peaceable Ocean*” [48, p 433]. Proper name ‘Peaceable Ocean’ is a fictional counterpart of the real proper name ‘Pacific Ocean’. Here the nonce word is coined with the help of rather unnecessary suffix -able, which is a case of word deformation, and an example of attention-seeking device. Philip Pullman likes to remind readers that his world is just like real, but weirdly different.

We can see that often a new coinage is foremed from the nonce stem and the existing affix, or from both real stem and suffix, which can create a nonce meaning. We can look into two examples with prefix un- found in two different books. In *Wyrd Sisters* by Terry Pratchett we can encounter the unusual combination of the productive prefix un- and the stem dead: “*YOU’RE UNDEAD, YOU SEE. GHOSTS INHABIT A WORLD BETWEEN THE LIVING AND THE DEAD. IT’S NOT MY RESPONSIBILITY*” [45, p 12] (the original author’s all-capital writing is preserved). It

is exactly the case when the combination of two real parts of a word, that are not often combined, merge into a different meaning. On the contrary, in the third book of *The Broken Earth* trilogy *The Stone Sky* by N.K.Jemisin we encountered the following nonce word: “*Heard the rumors about how roggas could become... un-roggas, I guess*” [44, p 193]. Here the nonce meaning is crafted from the new coinage and the real affix, thus providing the signification that can be easily detectable even if the reader do not understand the initial nonce stem.

N.K.Jemisin’s trilogy provides an example of affixation with a nonce suffix. The names science as well as scientists are formed from the real stems and the nonce suffix -mestry (for science) or -mest (for scholar) [11]. For example, “*Everyone grows up on campfire tales of wise lorists and clever geomests warning skeptics when the signs begin to show*” [42, p 27], “*The archeomests found some old tablets in one of the dead cities on Tapita Plateau*” [42, p 137], “*She has heard of pseudosciences like astronomestry, knows that its adherents make unprovable claims like this*” [42, p 403]. This goes even further, when by method of clipping, the suffix ‘mest is used as an independent word to refer to any scientist in general: “*the 'mests haven’t wanted anything from her*” [42, p 267]. Additionally, when in the third book of the series *The Stone Sky* we encounter a different civilization, they name of their branches of science and scientists are coined according to the similar pattern but with a different suffix: “*a triumph of genengineering and biomagestry and geomagestry and other disciplines for which the future will have no name*” [44, p 69]. In both cases, we can trace a fascinating process of coinage from the nonce suffix which help to create the independent system of the secondary world.

In the analyzed book of Leigh Bardugo, we could not find many examples of affixation. Those that were used appeared to be intended as coined by characters in their colloquial speech. Hence, the author used a simple path of affixation with the most productive affixes to make it sound as natural everyday speech. For instance, “*She read through twice more for punctuation and to try to make her answers sound as Darlingtonish as possible*” [41, p 201]. Here the nonce word is formed by means of adding the productive suffix -ish (used to form adjectives from nouns, here with the

signification ‘like’, ‘in a manner of’) to the name of other character, creating the meaning of ‘in the way Darlington would do’.

While dealing with affixation, it is also worth mentioning an extremely rare case of backformation. In all analyzed material, we encountered it only once: “*Sorry about that, your majesty. It's just her showing off. She don't even know where Thespia is*” [45, p 222]. In this example, the nonce word Thespia is used humorously, being coined by removing the suffix -n (usual signification is belonging to something) from the word thespian. Originally, it did appear from the name of the Ancient Greek city of Thespieae. Nevertheless, in the text it still plays the role of new coinage, as it is explicitly said in this chapter that the character ‘made it up’ on the spot from the word thespian.

An important example of nonce word coined by affixation was noticed in *The Fifth Season* by N.K.Jemisin: “*Some speak Sanze-mat with different accents, having originated from different parts of the world*” [42, p 210]. Sanze-mat is the name of the language spoken in the vast Empire, where the action of the book takes place. It is formed from two nonce components: the stem Sanze, which is the name of the aforementioned empire and the suffix -mat, which is used throughout the book to form the names of the languages. Hence, this example highlights that it is not necessary to use any real affix or stem to form the nonce word, when both elements can be newly coined and still the reader will be able to determine the meaning of the word or even deduce such structural elements as suffix, stem etc.

Second type of morphosemantic nonce word is compound words. They are usually created from either one meaningful stem and the second nonsensical, or from two stems that though each has meaning together doesn't make any sense outside of the context. The signification of the whole compound word does not necessarily coincide with the meaning of each component. For instance: “*Instead of using regular medicine, he insisted on using the stuff the bears use – bloodmoss – some kind of lichen, it ain't a true moss*” [47, p 130]. The word ‘bloodmoss’ appears to be a healing herb in the world of Philip Pullman. This new coinage is created from two stems blended together, whose meaning is forever bound only with the context of literary work, as they simply do not have any real signified. Another example of compounding can be

found in the following sentence: “*The hydroanbaric generating station at Saint-Jean-les-Eaux has been requisitioned for our use. They produce enough power there, wouldn't you say?*” [48, p 352]. In this case a nonce stem anbaric is combined with the stem hydro- of Greek origin, on the analogy with hydroelectric.

The Fifth Season by N.K.Jemisin provided our research with an impressive number of nonce-words coined by composition: the names of the system of the beliefs “*Did you know,*” he says, conversationally, “*that the first stonelore was actually written in stone?*” [42, p 9], object of technology “*...they just looked at it through longeyes from the remaining road*” [42, p 17], creatures “*that sometimes its creatures wiggle or bubble forth, like crabs or squid or sandteethers, though the lattermost are said to appear only during a Season*” [43, p 214], the name of the cast which is applied as a surname “*Lerna was born a Strongback, but when he came back to Tirimo after becoming a doctor, the Resistants adopted him*” [42, p 29], etc. The new coinages formed by composition are the easiest to understand their meaning so they are often used to create a diverse and rich setting with different objects and elements that would sound foreign enough to the reader, but still be easy to decode and understand its application or sense.

New coinages can be composed not from the whole words or stems but from some parts as, for instance, “*Sanze is still here, and the obelisk is just another deadciv leftover*” [42, p 104], from the verb and preposition as a way of incorporation “*This boy's people, whoever they are, have clearly managed to remain outliers*” [42, p 123] or by means of blending (mixing together initial and ending part of two words) “*It's called a vehimal. The announcement says it will depart from this city and begin the transit to Corepoint in two minutes, to arrive in six hours*” [44, p 264]. The compound new coinages can be not only the naming devices but just an emotive exclamation when a few words get crumbled together to sound as if pronounced really fast, in one breath: “*Was I not supposed to find a giant floating whatevertherust hidden at the bottom of a harbor during a routine coral-clearing job?*” [42, p 266], “*All of it together forging a net, to catch the Earthfires-damned Moon*” [43, p 242]. A few interesting examples were found in *The Stone Sky* by N.K.Jemisin, when the reader was introduced to the

group biomechanical anthropomorphic creatures that though speak the human language have some troubles forming connections between terms or words which results in appearance of such new coinages as: “*So I stare at the new woman, the us-woman, and try to pay attention while the conductor introduces her*” [44, p 63], “*I know this conductor’s name-word, Pheylan*” [44, p 62]

Leigh Bardugo in Ninth House used compounding with different goals in mind. For example: “*The Bonesmen can boast more presidents, publishers, captains of industry, and cabinet members than any other society*” [41, p 14]. The compound word bonesman is coined to be the name of the members of the secret society Skull and Bone, thus it is formed from the stem bone. Far more interesting is the usage of compounding to form the name of the character. “*Darlington had said the prognostications were no different than someone reading the future in the cards of a tarot deck or a handful of animal bones*” [41, p 20]. Darlington is the name by which the character is known in his society, however, it is not his birth name. This one is formed from merging Daniel Arlington together in one word, creating a uniquely sounding new nickname for the character, that both takes pride in his family name, but also wants a disguise.

In his turn, Terry Pratchett, seemed to turn to compound words the most often to form especially topographical names such as mountains “*A lot of it ends up in the Ramtop Mountains, which stretch from the frozen lands near the Hub...*” [45, p 3], cities “*That’s all the way up to Powderknife and down to Drumlin’s Fell*” [45, p 242] etc. For example, the name of the world itself is a compound: “*Magic glues the Discworld together – magic generated by the turning of the world itself*” [45, p 3] – from the word disc, referring to the flat form of this world. The one that especially deserves our attention is Ramtop mountains. According to Terry Pratchett himself, though we might want to look into the meaning of the stems of the word to find etymology, this nonce word comes from RAMTOP (i.e. top of RAM, or random-access memory), a system variable in the ZX Spectrum computer [39]. Furthermore, Terry Pratchett went as far as combining three stems to form a new coinage, that would sound exotic or humorous: “*And every Hogswatchnight, a side of venison*” [45, p 71].

One of the common cases of coinages in fantasy literature is creation of nonce word combinations. Those usually consist of real words that gain their nonce meaning only by being combined. For example, “*Won't anyone be able to see me?' OH, THE PSYCHICALLY INCLINED. CLOSE RELATIVES. AND CATS, OF COURSE*” [45, p 12]. Here the nonce word combination is used as a humorous element still creating the unusual meaning, connected with the meaning of the components of word combination. This creates a big difference between decoding the meaning of nonce word combinations and coinages created by means of compounding, where the meaning of the final word usually cannot be traced to the meaning of its components.

Nonce word combinations can consist of two nouns connected by a preposition: “*She'd seen Darlington flash one at a security guard before, but she'd never used a coin of compulsion herself*” [41, p 74], noun and an adjective “*But Verence had wielded iron self-control and exercised – well, had thought hard about exercise – and fairly bulged with spectral muscles*” [45, p 116], “*But if he can find your daughter, he can be the Evil Earth incarnate and you won't give a damn*” [42, p 126], numeral and noun “*This was in downtown Dibars, an area with several thousand inhabitants on a busy day, and not far from the Seventh University*” [42, p 232], two nouns “*Lyra listened enthralled to tales of the fen dwellers, of the great ghost dog Black Shuck, of the marsh fires*” [46, p 142], “*She's not happy that Maxixe has an advanced case of ash lung*” [44, p 177], adverb and a verb form “*Spiritually lode-bearing. It was part of an old binding ritual to keep the campus safe*” [41, p 51] etc., following the same rules as the usual word combinations, such as performing one role in the sentence, being subordinate or coordinate, regressive and progressive [25].

Nonce word combinations can constitute a proper noun, creating the illusion that the thing they refer to was named after someone in the fictional world. Usually, those cases are explained in the text, giving a background information on the history of this specific name. Some of the examples of such word combinations are: “*They're usually called Rusakov Particles after him*” [46, p 112], “*At the center of the room sat Hiram's Crucible, or, as the delegates of Lethe liked to call it, the Golden Bowl*” [41, p 87], “*He*

was playing at the improvisation hall on Shemshena Street; this was in Alebid” [42, p 257].

The same construction of occasional word combinations is used in *The Fifth Season* to give the names to the periods of time, a variant of calendar, Seasons as they called in the book. In the universe created by N.K.Jemisin the Seasons happen every century or so, when a terrible catastrophe occurs whipping away entire civilisations. The names to those Fifth Seasons (“*Winter, Spring, Summer, Fall; Death is the fifth, and master of all*” [42, p 230]) are coined by combining the phrase ‘the season of’ and a name of specific danger happening in the world at this moment: “*And later, after the Empire was more established, somewhere between the Season of Teeth and the Breathless Season, the Fulcrum was founded on this site*” [42, p 343], “*Nearly every living thing died as his fury became manifest in the first and most terrible of the Fifth Seasons: the Shattering Season*” [42, p 410], “*There are records of lorists existing as far back as the long-rumored Eggshell Season*” [43, p 8].

What concerns the meaning of the nonce word combination, they can be formed on the analogy with some real-life term to add plausibility to the fictional world. For instance, “*An experimental theologian,*” she said. “*In my Oxford, they were the ones who knew about it*” [47, p 47]. The phrase experimental theologian (from experimental theology) comes from both the idea of natural theology and experimental philosophy, both being the research fields of the past called to find though the experimental, empirical research, data to support either philosophical or theological inquiries. In the case of Phillip Pullman’s novel, the nonce term is a fictional counterpart to physics and physicists.

Nonce words in fantasy literature can be created from the initial link between the phoneme or the sound of the word and its meaning. Such nonce words can be considered phonetically motivated. Here we can count the words, the meaning of which is hidden in the specific arrangement of phonemes, or otherwise, the meaning or etymology cannot be decoded from other sources. In the latter case we assume that the author put some signification into the sound form of the word rather than deriving them from existing linguistic material. Sometimes it is an unreliable part of classification as

the author's scarcely unveil their intentions behind coining new words, thus them being phonetically motivated is hard to prove. For instance, the name of the fantastic creatures *mulefa*, *tulapai*, words from their language *sraf* and *zalif* in Phillip Pullman novels do not originate from any particular language material, thus making us believe it was phonetically motivated. Nevertheless, we cannot say what meaning the author put into this specific set of sounds, into this arrangement of letters.

Some examples of phonetically motivated nonce formations include the following. The acronym of the name of the organization *General Oblation Board* gave rise to the children naming its mysterious worker '*Gobblers*', which has some association with the meaning 'eating greedily': "*But why do they call 'em Gobblers?*' *Lyra asked. 'Cause they eat 'em,' said the first gyptian boy*" [46, p 69]. Nonce onomatopoeias was also used by Philip Pullman: "*...the distant yowk-yowk-yowk of cliff-ghasts circling overhead, the occasional whiz and thock od arrows...*" [48, p 429]. Imitations of the sound in children's literature can be quite common as those books are often meant to be read aloud, therefore, even if nonce words do not have a meaning, they gain phonetical motivation when pronounced.

In a similar way Terry Pratchett coined a phonetically motivated nonce word in the following sentence: "*What ho, b'zugda-hiara,' he said cheerfully*" [45, p 109]. In the footnotes to the chapter, it is explained that the work is from the dwarves' language and does have a meaning 'lawn ornament'. However, outside of the book the text does have neither clear etymology nor a specific meaning, which proves it being phonetically motivated. Furthermore, Terry Pratchett even included an apostrophe to mark a specific way a word should be pronounced, although its usage here does not follow any grammatical rules.

In The Broken Earth trilogy by N.K.Jemisin quite big a group of new coinages is coined from the phonetic motivation. The author does not necessarily clarify the etymology of those words, nor does she provide the explanation of the meaning etched into the pronunciation of the word. However, based on our investigation of the etymology we can conclude that they must be in fact phonetically motivated as we were not able to find the link with any linguistic material in the extratextual reality.

Some examples of phonetically motivated nonce words in *The Broken Earth* trilogy include: “*‘Aritussid,’ says Tonkee. ‘Jyamaria. The lower Ottey States’*” [42, p 362], “*Jekity the city died because of human errors, compounded*” [43, p 170], “*The one with the stone kirkhusa in front?*” [42, p 174]. We came across the interesting example of phonetically motivated word combination where the way it sounded was specifically chosen for the rhyming purpose: “*Crusty rust, ‘Baster, what is wrong with you?’*” [42, p 397]. In this case, the meaning of the phrase, though easily detectable, is less important than the way it sounds.

In the third novel of *The Broken Earth* trilogy, we can find the names of tectonic plates, which are phonetically motivated: “*Their names, if this matters, are Maecar, Kakhiarar, and Cilir*” [44, p 238]. Each of the new coinages does not have a clear etymology outside the textual reality, thus we cannot deduce the real meaning of the words. However, structurally, we see that every name ends in -ar or -ir, which can be a nonce suffix of sort, though, this common feature is not explained in the text. From this we can conclude that the author can put some hidden meaning into the phonetically motivated nonce words, without explicitly clarifying the choice of linguistic means for coinage of this word.

The second subgroup of nonce formations is semantic coinages. Such new lexical items are connected not with the change of the word form itself, but rather with modification of signified. Therefore, the signifier remains the same. In other words, we can say that in case of semantic coinage the real word refers to some object in the textual reality. For example, “*The Papacy itself had been abolished after Calvin's death, and a tangle of courts, colleges, and councils, collectively known as the Magisterium, had grown up in its place*” [46, p 36]. Evidentially, the familiar words *magisterium* and *Papacy* (that comes from the vocabulary connected with the Catholic church) have a different meaning in the context of the story. The same goes to such names, found in Pullman's trilogy, as *the Cabinet Council*, *the Royal Arctic Institute*, *the Office of the Inquisition*, *the country of Texas* etc [46, 47]. The same method of coinage was applied in *The Broken Earth* trilogy by N.K.Jemisin where a great number of familiar words acquire an additional, nonce shade of meaning. For instance, “*the*

rest we learned in the first few weeks of life with our fellow tuners” [44, p 67], “*Our Hunters can survive out there*” [43, p 29], “*A grit could do it — though, admittedly, not without substantial collateral damage*” [42, p 70].

If we look at the following example, found in the book *Ninth House* by Leigh Bardugo: “*‘Teapots for tempests.’ This was where the students of St. Elmo had brewed weather*” [41, p 361] we can see that there are two semantic coinages. If we look at *teapots for tempests*, we see that the nonce formation is originated from the metaphor of putting a tempest into something tiny as a teapot. This transference of meaning becomes literal in the context of the book, transforming into a new coinage used numerous times throughout the book. Additionally, this nonce formation also creates an alliteration becoming an additional stylistic figure of speech. The same mechanism of coinage is valid for the idea of brewing weather. The metaphor becomes a commonly used term for a specific type of magic, thus the word to brew gains a new meaning in the novel, becoming a semantic coinage.

The *Broken Earth* by N.K.Jemisin lays out an exciting category of semantic coinages, to be specific, the scientific terms that undergo a semantic change. As the book deals a lot with the categories of geology, geography and seismology, those are mostly the branches of science from which we can trace borrowings. For example, “*He tries to run as the edge of your torus rolls toward him, but he’s simply too close*” [42, p 66]. The term *torus* means a doughnut-shaped surface generated by a circle rotated about an axis. However, in the secondary world the word is used to denote the area of influence of orogen’s powers from which he gets the thermal energy to influence the seismic waves. The similar happens in the following sentence: “*It’s a geode. You can see that, the way the rock around you abruptly changes to something else*” [42, p 365]. The term *geode* (the secondary geological formation inside the volcanic rock) through the semantic change gets an additional meaning in the world of the book, now referencing to the underground space formed under the influence of the orogeny.

One of the most prominent types of semantic nonce formation are literary devices. First of all, metaphors, as a way to draw parallel between two entities on the basis of some similarities, are often used in fantasy to give an existing word a new

signified (a new meaning). For example, in His Dark Materials trilogy Dust is a crosscutting metaphor, it is the most important plot line of an entire series. For Philip Pullman Dust signifies the divine nature of beings that started to understand themselves: “*Dust is only a name for what happens when matter begins to understand itself...It seeks to know more about itself, and Dust is formed*” [47, p 41]. It is presented as pseudo-scientific micro particles that cover all intelligent beings when they start seeking knowledge and understanding. From the parallel between a philosophical concept and an atomic structure of the world, the semantic nonce word ‘Dust’ is formed.

Another interesting usage of new coinage as a part of the metaphor was also introduced by Philip Pullman: “*Mrs. Coulter seemed to be charged with some kind of anbaric force*” [46, p 116]. So, anbaric is a nonce word for electricity in Pullman’s trilogy. It is formed from *anbar*, Arabic word for amber. Parallel with the English word “electric” which is based on the Greek *élektron*, meaning ‘amber’. Both words stem from the electrostatic properties of amber. However, here we are interested in the fact that the author uses the newly coined word to convey the transferred meaning of someone being so excited, so powerful, that they seem to be charged with electric energy, or in this case anbaric. Such usage of coinage both adds to the worldbuilding, as it creates the feeling that in this world there exists a set of metaphors understandable to each and everyone, as well as it performs an emotive function the same way most tropes do.

The semantic change may occur in the case when the common nouns are used as the names of the characters or some locations. In this case, they are tropicalized to be highlighted in the text, but more importantly they gain an additional meaning which turn them into new coinages. Some examples include: “*Alabaster, he tells her — which she assumes someone gave him ironically*” [42, p 128], “*She’s young enough, so I’m taking her to the Fulcrum*” [42, p 40], “*Lamprophyre falling backward over his chair to escape Umber’s blurring reach for him*” [43, p 302], “*Exactly. Wait... then the Bridegroom didn’t kill his fiancée?*” [41, p 286]. Worth mentioning here that in The Broken Earth by N.K.Jemisin a lot of character names, especially names of the

orogenes, are formed from the names of rocks and minerals, sometimes referencing the appearance or the personality traits of the character, sometimes randomly.

Sometimes the cases of semantic coinages can be highlighted visual to attract readers attention to the new shade of the meaning of the word they may overlook otherwise. For example, “*the Rift could cause an age of winter that lasts millions of years*” [43, p 81], “*They had the peculiarity of focus that told those who had the Know that he was no longer looking at anything in this world*” [45, p 16], “*You don't choose the Craft, you see. It chooses you*” [45, p 257]. In those cases, authors use topicalization, as well as definite article to make sure the reader pays additional attention to the new word and decodes what additional meaning is hidden here by the author. Two later words from *Wyrd Sisters* by Terry Pratchett refer to magic, however do not state that directly, creating an element of worldbuilding. However, without the context of the book itself the words would not make much sense, because both concepts have a different mental image in the real world associated with them.

Quite an unusual variant of semantic coinage was found in “*Ninth House*” by Leigh Bardugo. As it was stated before, the case of semantic coinage occurs when the word with usual meaning is being used in a specific context, referencing a different object, something non existing in reality. However, it was never stated that the original word can be a proper noun, for instance a name: “*She was Dante. Darlington was Virgil. That was the way Lethe was supposed to work*” [41, p 39]. In this example you can see that the names of poets Dante and Virgil are used as names of posts in the secret society, referencing the master and the apprentice. Apart from being the clear literary reference to *The Divine Comedy*, the mechanism with which these nonce words being created coincides with the principle of semantic coinage thus, we can consider it one.

The third and the last subgroup of nonce words of the internal matrix is morphological nonce words. Such new lexical items are peculiar for the alteration of the signifier, which means in the form of the word itself. There are several types of such alteration. Typographical alterations are usually presented by the adding of phonetic characters, foreign letters or diacritical symbols in the words that do not actually require such. Here are a few most commonly used examples: “*Lyra and her*

dæmon moved through the darkening hall, taking care to keep to one side, out of sight of the kitchen” [46, p 6], “I’m from the country of Texas, and I’m an *äronaut* by profession” [46, p 255], “You ever heard of the *Nälkäinen*?” [46 p 122]. In the first two cases such alterations in spelling signal that the meaning of the nonce word should not be mistaken with the attested ‘demon’ or ‘aeronaut’. Some examples found in other analyzed books include the occasional usage of apostrophe in new coinages, for example *b'zugda-hiara*, star turtle Great *A'Tuin* [45].

Phonological alterations are mostly represented by eye-dialect (graphical reflection of the accent) or distortions in speech. For example: “You *ain'* from *Ci'gazze!* You *didn'* know about *Spectres*, you *don'* know about cats either. You *ain'* like us!” [47, p 123], “He’s been *a-follering* all what’s been going on with *Dust and the Gobblers and Lord Asriel and everything else*, and he’s been *a-follering* you” [46, p 136]. Here each example shows the written representation of each different dialect. Another example of phonetic alteration can be seen in the written representation of mistakes made by kids during language acquisition. For example, in the extract: “And in lights of the *Roarer* there was like a city” [46, p 135] a kid makes an error in a word too complicated for her ‘*aurora*’.

There were many examples of phonologically altered coinages in Terry Pratchett’s *Wyrd Sistets*. Those can perform a function of altered pronunciation as in the state of emotions “I say?.. Er. *Halloee!*” [45, p 333], or specific elements of dialects represented in writing “Hurry up with the tea, *luv*. I’m that parched” [45, p 5]. The same way as in the case of Phillip Pullman novels phonological coinages can reflect mistakes in pronunciation. They can be to give a subtle reference to other literary work “‘Get back to your cauldrons, *wyrd sisters*,’ he said softly” [45, p 209], make a pun “‘Only . . . well, she was a, you know, a *hoyden* of witches, like the king said.’ ‘Doyenne,’ said Granny, who had looked it up. ‘Not hoyden’” [45, p 239], or just showcase certain background information about the character like the level of education, profession, nationality “She’d often thought of the forest as a sprawling creature, but only *metterforicaily*, as a wizard would put it” [45, p 103].

In Leigh Bardugo's work phonologically altered coinages were rather rare and used mostly to create a humorous effect, entertain the reader by giving them a transcribe of familiar peculiar pronunciation. For example, "*The dudebro equivalent of best friends forevah!*" [41, p 33].

Sometimes phonologically altered coinages can become stable terms in the system of the book, and not just be connected to the specificities of characters pronunciation. For instance, "*I explained about the need to employ a standing army, ekcetra, and they said why, and I said because of bandits, ekcetra, and they said bandits never bothered them*" [45, p 74]. Here a different spelling of Latin abbreviation etc. is used as a whole new word, to show that somehow, this specific mistake in spelling or pronunciation can be considered an element of grammatic system of the textual reality.

Lexical alterations occur in a couple of cases. First of all, we count to this subgroup nonce word coined by slight changes in the spelling of the real word to create a new one, thus we can draw a parallel between lexical and spelling alteration. These can be the names of countries and people that are meant to have some resemblance with their real counterparts, although sound exotic and strange for the reader. Phillip Pullman mostly slightly deformed either one or two letters, which made an effect of an accidental mistake for the audience. Coming across a very familiar word, without noticing you will read it correctly, but the wrong letter or odd addition will still attract attention and make you come back and reread the word. For example, names of the countries *Anglia, High Brazil, Sveden, Corea, Norroway* [46, 47, 48]. Another example of the formation of a fictional country from the real name can be seen in the book by Terry Pratchett: "*Meanwhile King Verence, monarch of Lancre, was making a discovery*" [45, p 7]. The name of the country Lancre, which serves as a setting for the novel, is coined from the real name Lancashire, by removing a part of the word.

Additionally, the spelling alterations as lexical new coinages can be seen in the names of objects "*At night masked lovers met under the rosehung colonnades or in the lamplit gardens, and the air stirred with the scent of jasmine and throbbed to the music of the wire-strung mandarone*" [47, p 106], plants "*There are boring parts, like when the Imperial Road along which they ride passes through endless fields of kirga...*" [42,

p 94], foods or drinks “*She sipped the golden Tokay and told him of what she had seen and heard aboard the ship*” [47, p 34]. Similarly to the phonological alterations, lexical ones can represent a mistake in speech. For instance, when the character does not understand the word and trying to repeat it alter its meaning: “*Why? What’s this about a still-light? What does...*” [43, p 21]. In this example the character tries to remember the word satellite, but as she is not familiar with it, she utters a compound word that sounds somewhat familiar to her but in this process gains a completely different meaning.

Lexical alterations can also be seen in the word combinations or compound word where one part is changed or altered to create a new coinage. For example, “*Above all of this flared the great curtains of cold fire that were the Aurora Coriolis, the Hublights, whose frosty tints illuminated and coloured the midnight snows*” [45, p 83]. The name for the northern lights is slightly altered to attract attention as sounding somewhat familiar but still somehow wrong. The same way, the name of the plant ‘woolly lousewort’ is slightly changed, with an additional humorous remark in the same book: “*Here’s Woolly Fellwort, she said*” [45, p 120].

Morphological coinages created by means of grammatical alterations are meant to create nonce formations with floating grammatical constructions. Their functioning and nature are somewhat similar to those of the phonologically altered, as both those groups represent mistakes in language of certain character as an additional element to give a general characteristic to them, their background, age, level of education etc. The most common variants of grammatically altered coinages can be seen in the wrong usage of singular and plural forms of the verb, in conjugation of past forms or formation of unusual forms of plural verbs.

Sometimes grammatical coinages are used to show that the character has not grasped the idea about the rules of language yet, as in the phrase uttered by the kid: “*Is Jessie Reynolds disappeared?*” [46, p 68]. Otherwise, to picture a character that does not necessarily know about the grammar of English and the correct way of speaking. For instance, when that is not their native language: “*Only because we was asked,*” said Granny” [45, p 343]. As it was already mentioned, grammatically altered coinages

can highlight the level of character education through the way they speak. For instance, in the book *Ninth House* by Leigh Bardugo such a method of coinage is used in the following phrase: “*Book and Snake raises the dead. They use glumas... “Glumae,” murmured Dawes*” [41, p 248]. We see that Alex, the main character, does not know rules of formation of plural form in Latin, thus she cannot use the right variant for the word of Latin origin. In this scene in the book, it highlights the way she feels out of place in the surrounding of academia and scientists, where she finds herself.

In other cases, grammatical coinages have a specific plot importance and are done with a clear intention. For example: “*We was looking for him...*” [46, p 68], “*Then one day the fog cleared, and we was up on that cliff back there*” [47, p 64], “*...someone who knew where we was going...*” [48, p 331]. Form ‘*we was*’ is often used in *His Dark Materials*, always referring to both a human and their *dæmon* (the physical embodiment of the human soul in the form of an animal) at the same time to indicate how closely bound and impartible a person is with the soul. They are not two entities but a one being, and this is shown through the grammatical form of singularity.

In the third book of *The Broken Earth* trilogy *The Stone Sky*, the progressive form of the verb is formed not only with the help of the -ing ending but also using a rather archaic a-prefix: “*If anyone does come a-conquering, however, nothing will stand between the comm and conquest except its wall*” [44, p 312]. The a-prefix, as an attribute of Middle English, was mostly used in complex subjects with the verbs of process or active verbs inflicted with -ing ending [26].

There exist another two types of signifier alteration that lead to morphological occasionality: lengthening and reduplication. Lengthening is a language phenomenon when the morpheme or odd phonemes are added to the word without bearing any semantic changes. They do not usually have any other function but to attract attention and amuse young readers. Reduplication is a similar process of word formation is a repetition of the phoneme in the word that benefits a metric pattern or rhyme. As both those processes do not provoke the semantic changes and have only a stylistic importance, they are rare to be found in prose. However, the importance of these two phenomena in children’s literature should not be overlooked. They are very common,

for example, in nursery rhymes or nonsense stories. Still, few of such nonce formations were found in our practical material, or specifically in *Wyrd Sisters* by Terry Pratchett: “*And the work has really been piling up with all this hurly-burly” [45, p 347], “*It's very romantic,' said Magrat breathily, and heaved a sigh. 'Goochy goo,' said Nanny Ogg*” [45, p 30].*

Beside the nonce words clearly divided into the groups of classification, there exist those that combine two or more methods of coinage in the etymology of one new word. Such coinages also have their own patterns analyzed on the example of our practical material. One of the most common combinations is semantic coinage with capitalization, which is considered a part of typographical altered morphological coinages. For example, “*He was an angel like ourselves--the first angel, true, the most powerful, but he was formed of Dust as we are...*” [48, p 39], “*They had the peculiarity of focus that told those who had the Know that he was no longer looking at anything in this world*” [45, p 16], “*The mixture is toxic and the process incredibly painful. But we do it. Again and again. For a glimpse behind the Veil*” [41, p 85], “*You've already heard people using a different term, however – simply, the Wall*” [44, p 302], “*These are the ones who had nowhere to go, their comms destroyed by the Rifting or the aftershakes*” [43, p 136]. The definite article the and the case of capitalization help highlight the coinage in the text and make it more noticeable. Furthermore, it is understandable why it is used exactly with the semantic coinages, as those are the most similar to the real words with typical, well-known meaning, hence the change in meaning has to be additionally distinguished.

In conclusion, we conducted a comprehensive analysis of all types of new coinages found in the practical material for this search. The results of the calculations of all types of coinages are illustrated on Figures 2.3 – 2.10 for each of the analyzed books.

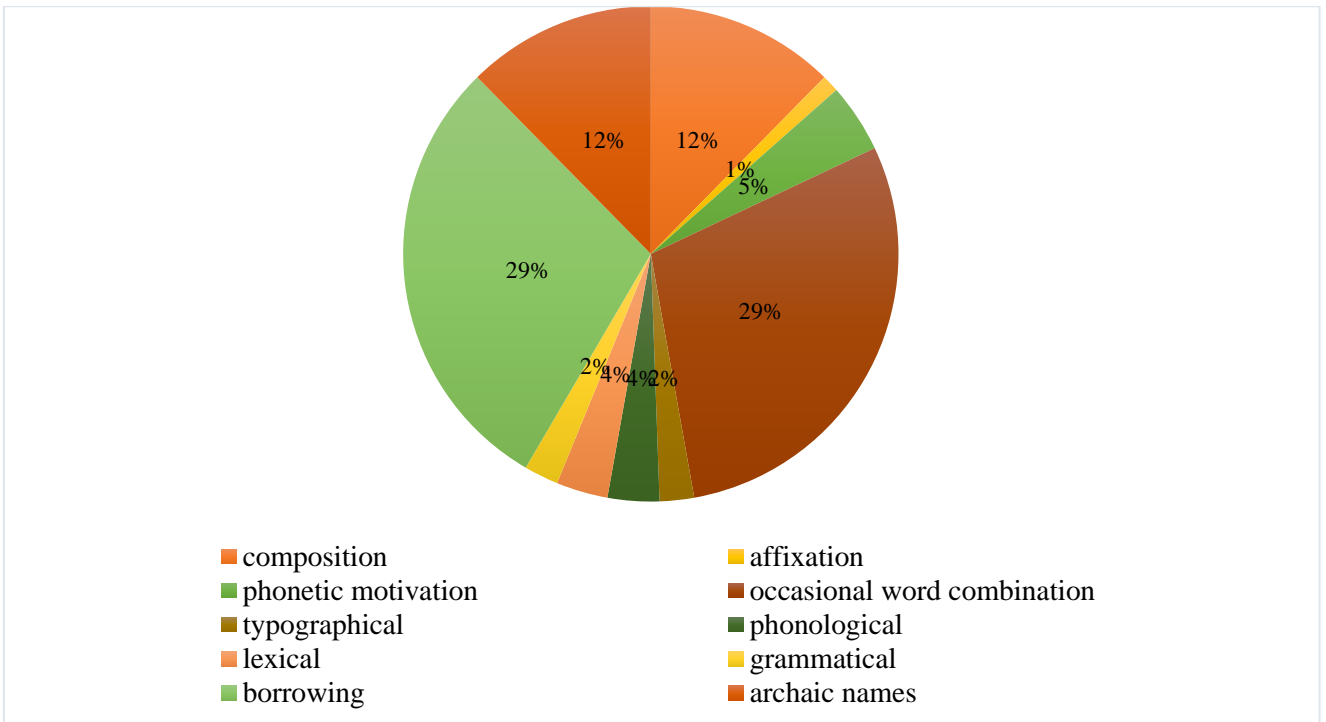


Figure 2.3. Types of new coinages in *The Golden Compass* by Phillip Pullman

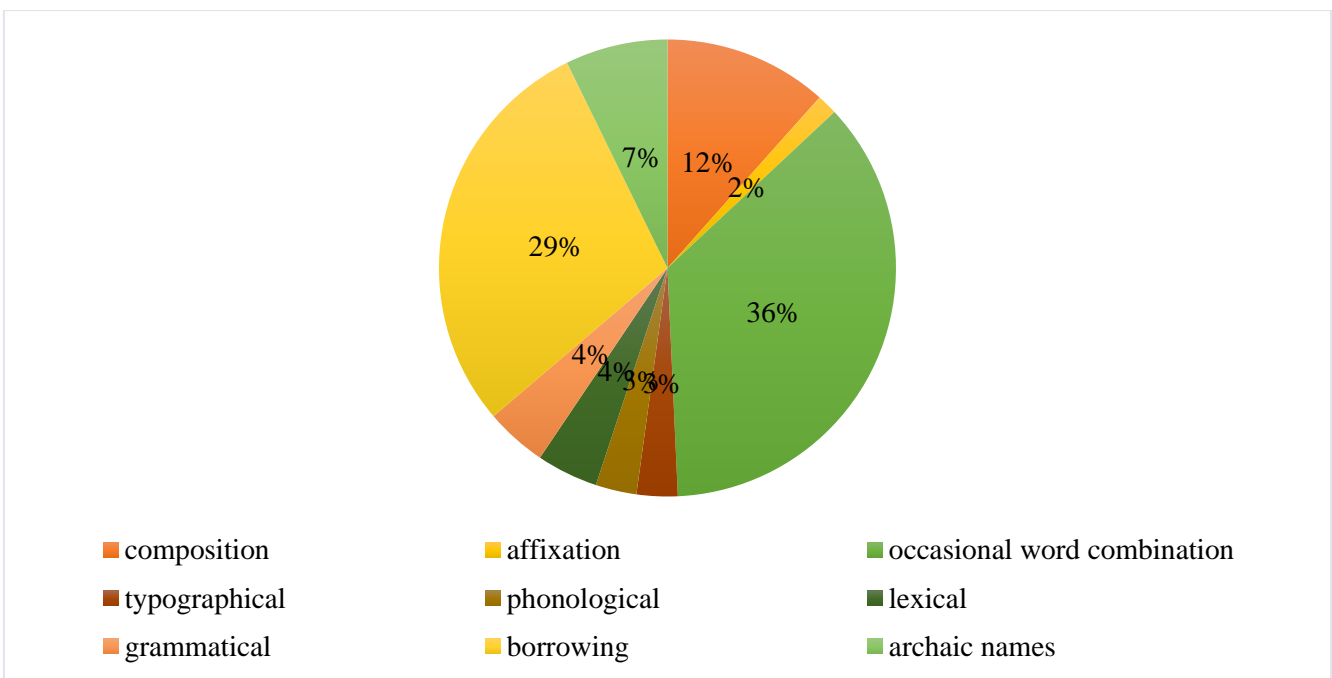


Figure 2.4. Types of new coinages in *The Subtle Knife* by Phillip Pullman

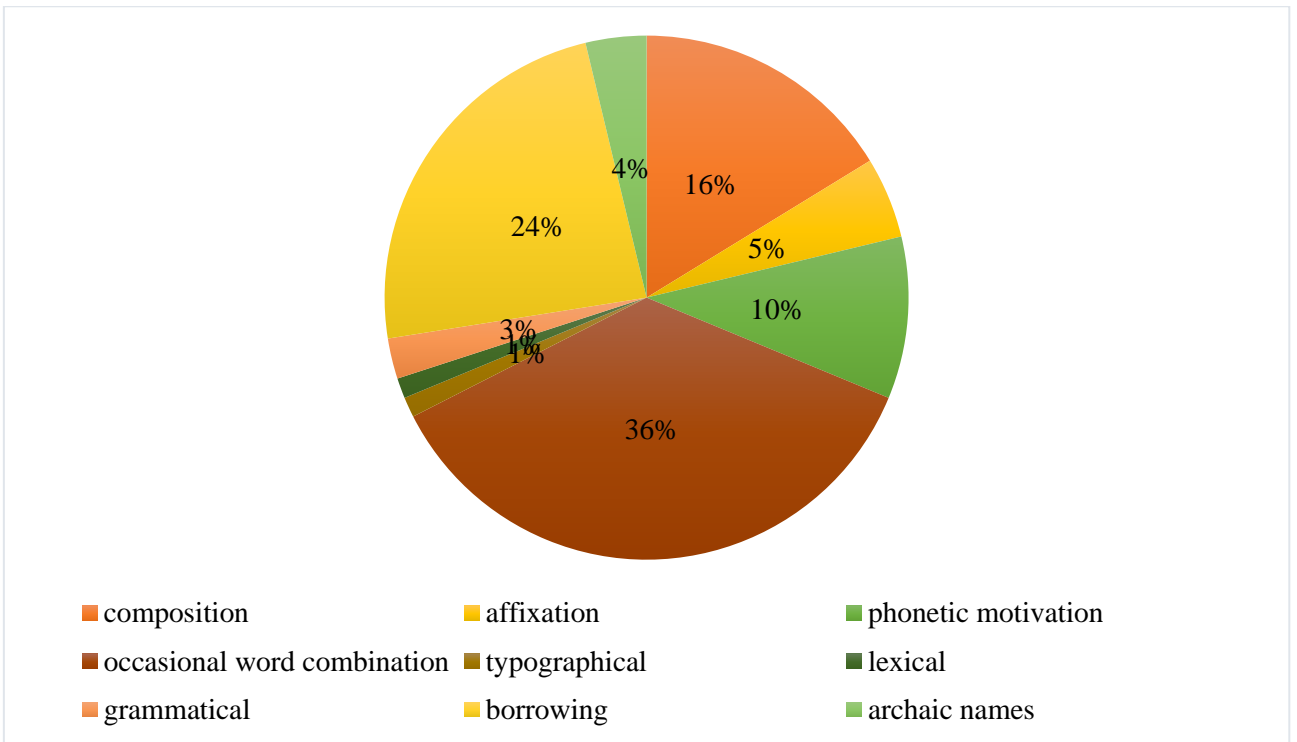


Figure 2.5. Types of new coinages in *The Amber Spyglass* by Phillip Pullman

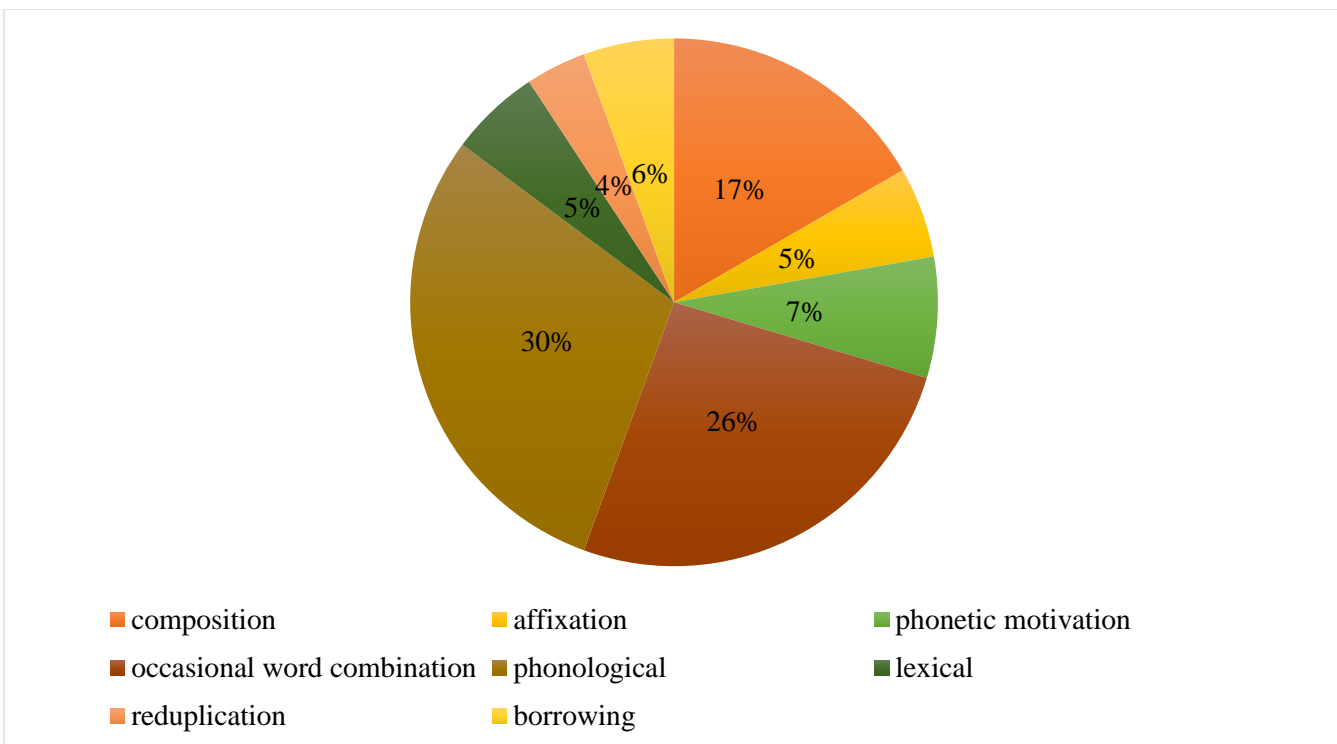


Figure 2.6. Types of new coinages in *Wyrdsisters* by Terry Pratchett

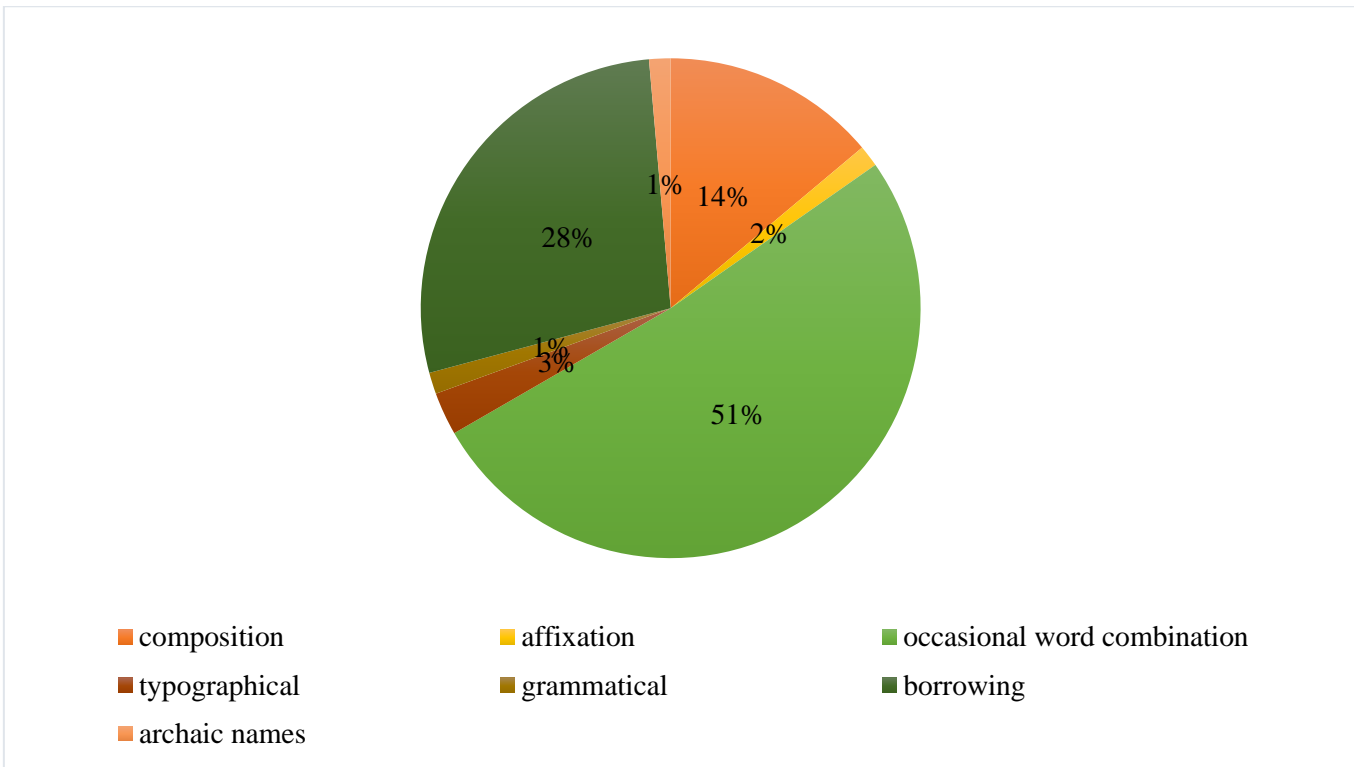


Figure 2.7. Types of new coinages in Ninth House by Leigh Bardugo

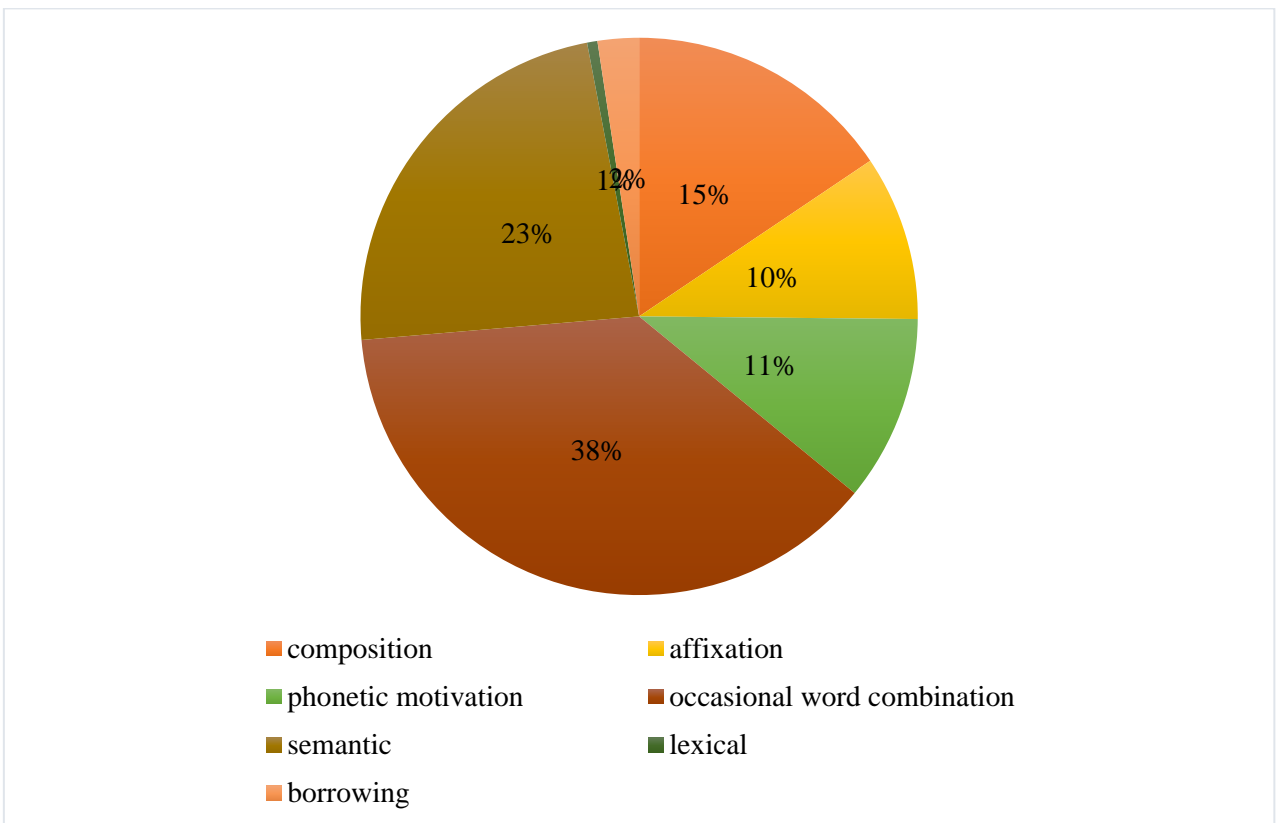


Figure 2.8. Types of new coinages in The Fifth Season by N.K. Jemisin

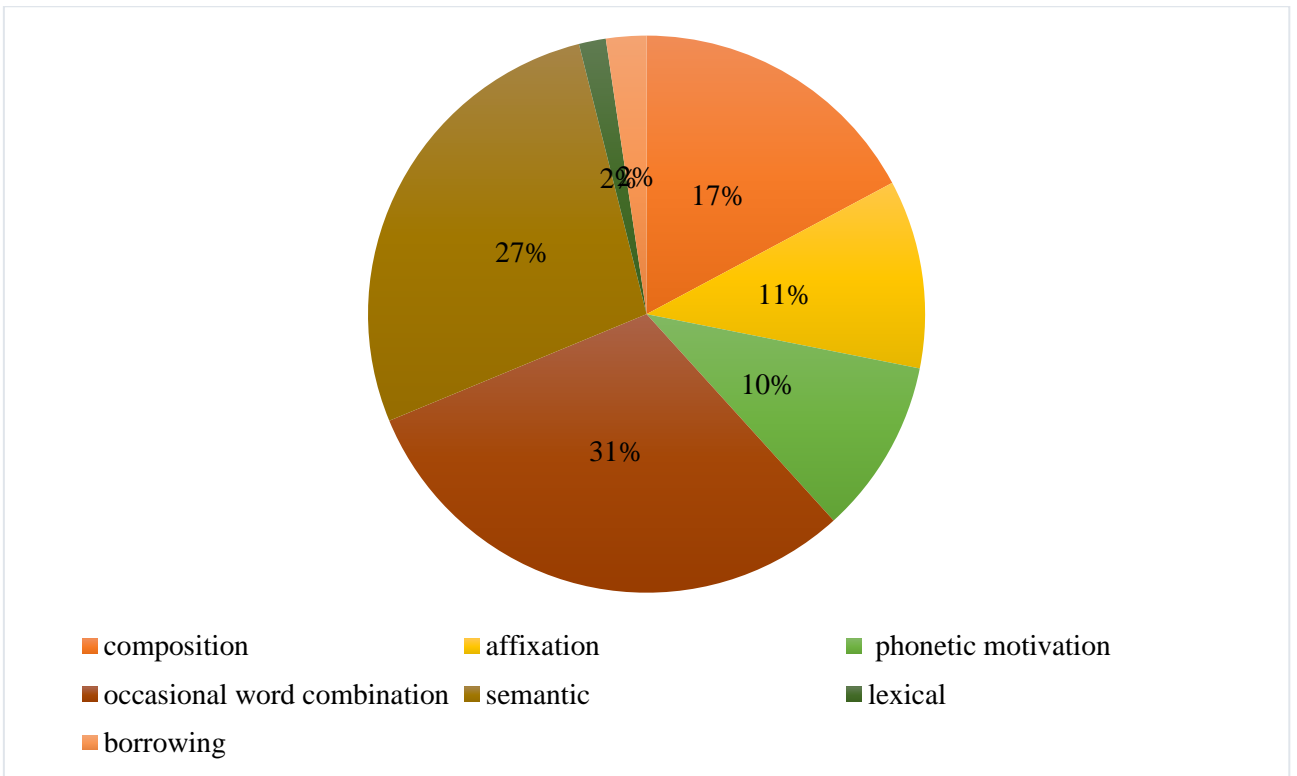


Figure 2.9. Types of new coinages in *The Obelisk Gate* by N.K. Jemisin

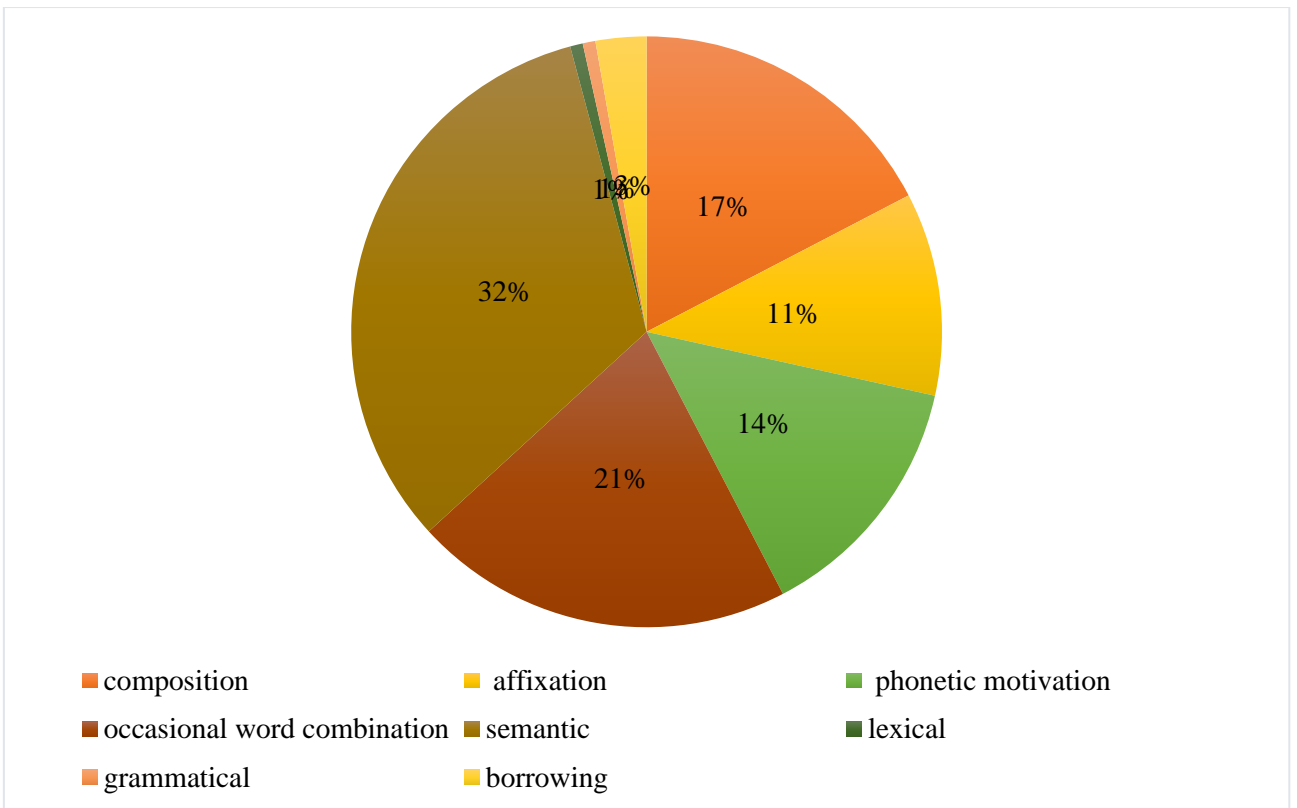


Figure 2.10. Types of new coinages in *The Stone Sky* by N.K. Jemisin

Taking into account everything said before we can conclude that occasional word combination is the most common type of the new coinage in all analyzed books. It can be explained by the fact that it is the most productive way of naming new concepts and objects. In the books of The Broken Earth trilogy the most frequent type of coinage apart from the occasional word combination is the semantic coinage. The second biggest category, in general, of the new coinages is the external matrix, or to be more precise, borrowing. In *Wyrd Sisters* by Terry Pratchett and in *The Broken Earth* trilogy by N.K. Jemisin it occupies a small fraction of all new coinages, while in all the other novels it constitutes more than a quarter of all coinages. The least frequent type seems to be reduplication, examples of which were found only in Terry Pratchett's novel, grammatically altered morphologic coinages and typographical, which were characteristic only for Philip Pullman's novels. To sum up, we proved that morphosemantic new coinages of internal matrix are the most common, which can be explained by the fact that authors of fantasy genre are more often required to come up with the new name for the completely new concept, rather than altering the names of the existing concept or objects. Semantic new coinages are also a productive method of coinage, providing a space for rooting the elements of the secondary worlds in the words closely bound to the existing associations. On the whole, nonce words are the inherent part of the fantasy genre which allows authors to express themselves as freely as possible.

2.2. Functions and semantic groups of new coinages in fantasy literature

As it was determined in the previous chapters, new coinages stand out in the text of the literary work for a few different reasons. Sometimes they are highlighted with the font or cursive, with a capital letter, sometimes they catch readers' attention because of the way they are formed, being hard to pronounce, deliberately foreign or way too long [34]. In any case, authors specifically coin them with a specific role in mind that those new words are called to perform in the text. In this chapter we will analyze the diversity of functions new coinages perform in the texts chosen as a practical material for this research.

As a very peculiar part of language new coinages perform specific functions mostly on two levels of the text: semantic level, as they transfer information or actualize textual knowledge and metasemantic level, providing emotional impact on the reader [6]. In the theoretical part of our research, we determined three main functions of new coinages in literature: world-building, emotive and stylistic. Henceforth we will see how each of them is actualized in the fantasy texts. After analysis of all new coinages found in the texts chosen for the analysis and functions, they perform the calculations that were made, provided on Table 2.2.

Table 2.2

FUNCTIONS PERFORMED BY NEW COINAGES
IN THE ANALYSED BOOKS

	<i>Phillip Pullman</i>			<i>Terry Pratchett</i>	<i>Leigh Bardugo</i>	<i>N.K. Jemisin</i>		
	<i>The Golden Compass</i>	<i>The Subtle Knife</i>	<i>The Amber Spyglass</i>	<i>Wyrd Sisters</i>	<i>Ninth House</i>	<i>The Fifth Season</i>	<i>The Obelisk Gate</i>	<i>The Stone Sky</i>
World-building	80	65	68	40	78	140	114	132
toponyms	16	9	7	19	4	36	27	35
people	7	5	2	1	5	15	12	21
professions	2	3	5	-	-	10	10	7
titles	-	-	-	1	8	8	5	7
names	-	1	-	-	4	3	8	3
institutions	9	13	5	2	8	11	8	9
objects	1	6	6	2	9	7	9	10
materials	4	5	4	-	-	1	-	-
technology	14	8	18	1	-	-	-	-
food or drink	5	1	4	-	5	3	4	3
creature	11	7	10	1	8	4	5	3
plant	3	2	1	1	2	3	1	1
activities	5	-	-	3	-	1	-	-
spells	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-
currency	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
time period	-	-	-	-	-	10	5	3
language	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	3
phenomenon	3	5	6	9	19	24	18	27
Emotive	4	2	4	23	5	21	12	11
Stylistic	1	3	2	2	1	1	1	1

The first and arguably the main function of new coinages is considered to be *worldbuilding*. Halliday suggests that the purpose of the language primarily involves

assigning names, bridging the gap between abstract ideas and understandable concepts [22]. Although he applies this notion to all linguistic units, it's pertinent to note that new coinages in literature often arise out of the necessity to name something that does not have a counterpart outside of the textual reality. We can further narrow down a rather broad category of nonce words used for a world-building purpose according to semes they represent.

One of the most numerous subgroups appears to be toponyms which play a very significant role in developing an independent secondary world. They are the nucleus of the system of textual reality, as they give the reader an understanding of how the world they read about functions, what is its geography, how characters move through it, and how the parallel between fictional and real can be drawn. Apart from this, from nonce toponyms which appear in the text, we can deduce the boundaries of fictional reality: does it constitute an entirely new world, does it sample from the geography or history of the real one, does it encompass only a small area or expand on the wider space [2]. All of this can be seen from types and peculiarities of newly coined toponyms.

We should start from Terry Pratchett's novel *Wyrd Sisters*, which is a small part of the long series of novels all of which take place in one imaginary reality. He starts with developing a broad understanding of the world, explaining how it functions. The first new coinages we come across are the names of the planet and the cardinal directions: "*Magic glues the Discworld together – magic generated by the turning of the world itself*" [45, p 3], "...from the frozen lands near the Hub all the way, via a lengthy archipelago, to the warm seas which flow endlessly into space over the Rim" [45, p 3]. As this secondary world is entirely different from the real one, each of these new coinages' spurs from the nature of it, the fact that it is flat.

As we get the system of the coordinates for the world, we go to smaller toponyms. Mountains, which are situated in the center of this world, and function as a setting for this story, "*A lot of it ends up in the Ramtop Mountains, which stretch from the frozen lands near the Hub ...*" [45, p 3], continents "...and noted a landslide in distant Klatch, a hurricane in Howandaland, a plague in Hergen" [45, p 14], seas "*It*

had spent a fortnight understudying a famous anticyclone over the Circle Sea” [45, p 190], countries “*Meanwhile King Verence, monarch of Lancre, was making a discovery*” [45, p 7] and cities “*You don't have to search for people when destiny is involved, you just wait for them in Ankh-Morpork*” [45, p 223]. And if the bigger toponyms are not necessarily made to sound familiar, the latter two categories are coined in such a way to bear some resemblance with the real ones. In such a way, *Lancre* is being coined by shortening the real name Lancashire, the home of the Pendle Witches, prototypes for the fictional characters of this book. *Ankh-Morpork*, a city separated by the river, is loosely based on Lancaster-Morecambe, cities also separated by a river. The name Ankh (the name of the river and the wealthier part of the city) is a borrowing of the name of the Egyptian river of life. Ironically the river in the book is so polluted it brings death to the citizens of Ankh-Morpork.

Finally, the smallest geographical references in the book are to streets “*A daft old chap in the Street of Cunning Artificers*” [45, p 307], establishments, such as theaters “*New buildings were rare in Morpork, but this was even a new type of building. The Dysk*” [45, p 270] or pubs “*If the water of the river Ankh was rather thicker and more full of personality than ordinary river water, so the air in the Mended Drum was more crowded than normal air*” [45, p 276], or neighborhoods “*There's some down in the Shades. I'd like to see a troll tavern*” [45, p 283]. All in all, we can say that Terry Pratchett uses nonce toponyms to create an independent secondary world that does carry some resemblance to the real one, but rather on the level of slight humorous reference.

On the contrary, in the Phillip Pullman trilogy we can trace a nature of the newly coined toponyms in the history, culture and geography of the real world. It can be explained by the fact that the setting of this story is rather an alternative historical version of real world, alternative history more than a completely new world. Among the specific types of toponyms we can define names of oceans “*In the intention craft she could move lightly with the wind, adjusting her balance like a wave rider in the Peaceable Ocean*” [48, p 413], seas «*way down past Henley and Maidenhead to Teddington, where the tide from the German Ocean reaches*» [46, p 51], lakes

“*Serafina Pekkala, the clan queen of the witches of Lake Enara, wept as she flew through the turbid skies of the Arctic*” [48, p 44], specific territories “*But tell us this: do you know anything more about these Dust hunters? What do they do at this Bolvangar?*” [46, p 233], “*that wide and never fully mapped wilderness of huge skies and endless marshland in Eastern Anglia*” [48, p 141], cities “*Cittàgazze, all right*” [47, p 48]. If we look on the example of the toponym *German Ocean*, we can see that it refers to the North Sea. So, the name the 'German Ocean' is actually a historic one that existed until the early 20th century up until after the First World War, it became politically unacceptable in Britain. It shows how Phillip Pullman often refers to the historic names to create the toponyms for his secondary world, to give the book a stronger connection to the reality, but also to ease the process of understanding the culture and geography in the process of the plot development.

An almost separate broad category of the toponyms are names of the countries. *His Dark Materials* offers a lot of examples for this type of nonce formations. Some of them include *Corea* example of alteration in spelling, historical variant *Cathay*, borrowing of the foreign names such as *Nova Zembla*. Some interesting coinages that actually through the name of the country showcase the alternative history of the imaginary reality are *New Denmark* and *country of Texas*. Both of those names refer to a certain part of the USA and thus show the different path of the development of the country. In case of the name *New Denmark*, it comes from the historic fact that the Vikings from the territory of modern Denmark were likely the first to discover America, which apparently was the historic fact in the world of *His Dark Materials*. Therefore, toponyms in Philip Pullman books are coined with more intention to bear resemblance to the real names. This is done so that those nonce words apart from building the geographical system of the imaginary world would also give some background information about the history and culture as well as help readers find connections and differences between alternative and real worlds.

In the trilogy by N.K. Jemisin, we can see rather an unusual world system with specific types of newly coined toponyms. As the plot of the book is closely bound to the geographic and tectonic structures of the secondary world, the broadest toponyms

we can come across are the names of the tectonic plates and continents: “*Naturally this land’s people have named it the Stillness. It is a land of quiet and bitter irony*” [42, p 7], “*That’s the edge of the Maximal, one of the two main tectonic plates that make up the Stillness*” [42, p 301], “*The Minimal’s way up north*” [42, p 301]. Those toponymic new coinages are formed either by affixation or by means of semantic change, hence providing the reader with the clear source of the linguistic material from which they can derive the meaning of the new words. In the third book of the trilogy as the character tells the history of their world, he mentions another three tectonic plates, names for which are phonetically motivated coinages: “*Their names, if this matters, are Maecar, Kakhiarar, and Cilir*” [44, p 238].

The next toponyms crucial for understanding the system of the world are the names of the oceans “*The onyx acknowledges sequence initialization with a single, heavy blat of sound that sends ripples across the Hemispheric Ocean*” [44, p 372], seas “*The dark obelisk is so far away, well past the Western Coastals, somewhere over the Unknown Sea*” [43, p 41], lakes “*The nearest body of water is an intermittent creek the locals call Little Tirika*” [42, p 14], mountains “*...killing mostly people in the Antarctic, near Mount Akok when it blew*” [42, p 242], deserts “*There were two. The amethyst, and another from the Merz*” [42, p 425] and regions “*Not all places in the world are as civilized as the Nomidlats*” [42, p 33]. As we can trace here, the origin of those nonce formations is less understandable. Though some of the aforementioned new coinages are occasional word combinations or coined by means of composition, the majority of new coinages that are used for the names of toponyms are phonetically motivated. It helps the author create a unique world system that is as unfamiliar and as different as possible to create the sense of eerie alienation in the readers.

There are a lot of new coinages with a toponymic meaning in *The Broken Earth*. They can be of a grand scale as those mentioned earlier and go the smallest one: cities “*He is as strange-looking as he sounds, and not from anywhere near Palela*” [42, p 36], “*Even its name, which the stone eaters told me, acknowledges this: Corepoint*” [43, p 190], “*This world, in this now, is the city’s name: Syl Anagist*” [44, p 20], roads “*though the travelers along the Imperial Road have only brought rumors of it so far*”

[42, p 53], parks “*After lunch the grits travel through the Ring Garden in long, silent lines overseen*” [42, p 213], buildings “*She stops first at Curving Shield, one of many clusters of buildings that house the hundreds of junior orogenes*” [42, p 75]. Some new coinages have a descriptive character, as for instance Curving Shield or Ring Garden. They are explained by the peculiar form of the place, thus performing not only the naming function but also providing the description to help the reader’s imagination. A new coinage Corepoint explains the goal of the city and the way it is built around the core of the engine, that units all the cities of this world. On the whole, the toponyms in *The Broken Earth*, are not only a very numerous but also a very diverse group of new coinages, that fulfills the crucial role of charting the imaginary map of the secondary world and providing both the reader and the author with the setting in which to locate the events of the story.

Completely different situation can be seen in the toponyms in *Ninth House* by Leigh Bardugo, where the story takes place in the closed space of one city – New Heaven. Besides, as majority of books of urban fantasy genre are set in the real cities that are recognizable to the reader, while the author decides what from the real world to include in the setting and what to alter or completely substitute by something from the intratextual mythology [19]. Therefore, the nonce toponyms in this particular genre are rarer than in the two previous books, as here they do not perform the main role in the construction of the space, giving space to the real locations. Some of few toponyms found in *Ninth House* by Leigh Bardugo are the names of houses and mansions in which the characters live or work, for example: “*She saw his long body sprawled in front of the great stone fireplace at Black Elm*” [41, p 34], “*The secret rooms above the shop were affectionately known as the Hutch by Lethe members*” [41, p 9]. We can conclude that in this specific subgenre of fantasy, which urban fantasy is, toponyms do not perform such a prominent world-building function as in high or children fantasy literature, examples of each were given above.

Next broad group of new coinages that perform the world-building function in the text is those that refer to people: it may include nationalities, names, titles or professions. What concerns the first subgroup, nationalities, was mostly noticed in

analyzed books by Terry Pratchett and Phillip Pullman rather than by Leigh Bardugo. It may be explained by the peculiarity of urban fantasy, similarly to the category of toponyms. As this subgenre relies heavily on the parallels with the real world rather than on creation of an entirely new secondary world, it is not necessarily as rich in new nationalities or countries, as on the contrary high fantasy is.

New coinages referring to nationalities in *His Dark Materials* trilogy are mostly of external matrix, for example: «*From there, of course, it spread into the lands of the Skraelings, though I understand that it is now banned in New Denmark*» [46, p 33], «*The gyptian families, who lived in canal boats, came and went with the spring and autumn fairs, and were always good for a fight*» [46, p 45]. They can either be coined on the basis of the origin of people as *New Dane* or *Hollander*, or be the borrowed name for people of different cultures as the name *Tartar* or aforementioned *Skraeling* which is the borrowing of the word used by the Norse Greenlanders for the natives they encountered in North America. All in all, the author's tendency to use more foreign words for nationalities can be explained by the desire to make them sound more exotic and plausible for the reader. On the other hand, Terry Pratchett uses affixation as a productive way of coining new nationalities or names for citizens, as for instance: “*The men were Ramtoppers as well. They were following him very closely*” [45, p 56]. *Romtoppers* being the collective name for all the people occupying territories around *Romtop mountains*.

In *The Broken Earth* trilogy by N.K. Jemisin we can come across a wide variety of the new coinages referring to people. As the book takes place in the completely fictional reality that is inhabited not only by humankind, as well as the humans have a different names and characteristic then in reality, we can see such subgroups of the new coinages as races “*...enough Sanzed in them to show, not enough to tell*” [42, p 16], ethnicities “*It was hard to say their name with the proper pronunciation, so Sylanagistines called them Niess*” [44, p 238], citizens “*Most Yumenescenes prefer polite abstraction over vulgar actuality*” [42, p 11] or genetically different groups of people “*You're an orogene who's been living in the little nothing town of Tirimo for ten years*” [42, p 21]. There are names of the creatures that are not exactly human but

still we counted them into the category of people because of the anthropomorphism of their behavior and appearance. There are names of people that are not necessarily called to give names but rather to characterize this exact group. They constitute a specific category of naming which is peculiar because the author imitates the situations when someone creates a derogatory name for a certain group or race or nationality to enrich the vocabulary of the book and also make the world more dimensional. The examples include the following: “*He shoves his hands into the pockets of his rumpled robe. ‘You’re a feral’*” [42, p 81], “*they fear nothing — not the stills, not themselves, not even Old Man Earth*” [42, p 214], “*Some of the words I did not know (“Niesbred” and “forktongue,” for example)*” [44, p 232].

Titles are mostly new coinages that denote the place of a person in the specific organization or a social status. The nonce words of the first category were mostly noted in the book by Leigh Bardugo, which dealt with the story of secret societies. It is appropriate to have names that would indicate the structure of the specific organization. For example, there are many words that generally name members of each society: “*The Bonesmen can boast more presidents, publishers, captains of industry, and cabinet members than any other society*” [41, p 14], “*this natural revulsion can be nothing but increased by the way the Lettermen have chosen to present themselves*” [41, p 287]. Those nonce words are mostly coined by means of composition from the name of each secret society that usually consists of two words. Inside each secret society there are specific words to build a hierarchy of roles and obligations all encompassed into new coinages. For instance, they can be semantic coinages “*A woman in her forties trailed him, tonight’s Emperor—the alumna selected to supervise the ritual*” [41, p 131], borrowed words with added new meaning “*They think it makes for better predictions [...] The crazier the victima, the closer to God*” [41, p 23]. One of the most interesting cases of the new coinages from this category were already motioned in this chapter. That is to say, the semantic change in the proper name, the names of the poets Dante and Virgil, that is in the book used to refer to the position in the secret society remains the most unusual case of coinage referring to the title.

Sometimes the majority of new coinages for titles are formed based on the same principle, something explained in the text. For instance, in *The Fifth Season* by N.K.Jemisin the titles in the order of orogenes are all formed from the number of rings they wear, something that signifies their skillfulness, the level of their authority: “*Five-ringers and above are no longer required to have a partner or Guardian when traveling outside the Fulcrum*” [42, p 72], “*At least her new “mentor” is a ten-ringer*” [42, p 71].

Names are a rather complicated category of new coinages. The reason for this is that it may be hard to determine whether or not the name is coined specifically for the sake of one particular work or the author uses something from the extralinguistic reality. Hence, to facilitate the process of research it was decided that only a certain category of names will be counted as the new coinages: nicknames or pseudonyms. Those are not very frequently found in the text, but they still exist. They can perform only a naming function as in the following example: “*Exactly. Wait... then the Bridegroom didn’t kill his fiancée?*” [41, p 286]. In this case the nickname *Bridegroom* is given to the ghost of a person who committed a murder on his wedding day, thus the semantic new coinage encompasses the background information about the character. The pseudonym can just hide the real name of the character as in *Darlington* from *Daniel Arlington*. However, the names can also perform a stylistic function. These cases will be discussed later in this chapter.

We chose to analyze the category of the names in *The Fifth Season* by N.K.Jemisin on the example of the names orogenes take for themselves during their study. First of all, they follow the same principle as the nicknames thus proving to be the new coinages, secondly, the fact that in this book those names are coined by a semantic change from the geological terms, which highlight the fact that those are not naturally names but rather nonce-formations. Examples include, “*Except Feldspar would never be so improper as to use a slur like the stills—but that is why Feldspar is a senior*” [42, p 99], “*She jams a foot in the door’s path before it can build up much momentum and leans in to say, ‘I’m Syenite’*” [42, p 108], “*I will come to you later,*” *Steel says*” [43, p 314], “*Alabaster’s asleep—though in an odd, nearly sitting-up*

posture that you don't understand until you realize he's leaning back against Antimony's hand" [43, p 110]. As it was already mentioned before, the names of the orogenes are formed from the words for minerals to show the close connection those people have with Earth. In tis trilogy, some nicknames may also appear, from characteristic of appearance, for instance, "*She nods to Hjarka, glares at Strawberry-Hay until he sighs and turns to face her*" [43, p 27]. The main character of the book, gives such a nickname to a man as she thinks his bear looks like it is sheaf of hay full of strawberries stuck in it.

On the level of world-building function a prominent role is performed by the new coinages that give names to the object of the textual reality. They help the author to create the plausible space in which the characters live and the environment with which they can interact in the process of plot development. Those new coinages can be further subdivided according to what specifically the denote onto:

- elements of technology: "*From above the trees came a muffled curse against all dwarfish mechanics*" [45, p 66], "*...had it not been for the promise of driving great anbaric generators with the power of the thousands of tons of water that roared through the gorge*" [48, p 355], "*But here was a photogram showing some Samoyed hunters...*" [47, p 62], "*The Obelisk Gate amplifies energies both physical and arcane*" [43, p 178];
- materials: "*The trouble was that coal silk wasn't as warm as proper fur, no matter how much it was padded out with hollow coal-silk fibers...*" [45, p 369], "*You're firemountain-glass, Dama*" [42, p 45], "*I had to use brimstone to burn the beetles out of you. I'd say the cure was worse than the disease*" [41, p 240];
- food or drink: "*And you've decanted some of the special Tokay for him?*" [45, p 8], "*...the woman lay moodily on her sleeping bag by the fire and slowly ate a bar of chocolatl*" [48, p 59], "*They've taken Merity, the drug of service*" [41, p 230], "*Feldspar, her own hands occupied with the big wooden cup of safe, smiles over its rim*" [42, p 70], "*You know... we both get through this, I have a stash of Yumenescene seredis in one of the storecaches*" [43, p 406]

- magical objects: “*He glanced at the thin faced man reading the alethiometer, who blinked, rubbed his eyes, and looked at Mrs. Coulter*” [47, p 30], “*The calendar of the Theocracy of Muntab counts down, not up*” [45, p 314], “*She’d seen Darlington flash one at a security guard before, but she’d never used a coin of compulsion herself*” [41, p 71], “*The obelisks had other names once, back when they were first built and deployed and used, but no one remembers those names or the great devices’ purpose*” [42, p 13];
- book: “*he’d found there were books other than the great heavy brass-bound Monster Fun Book*” [45, p 119], “*You wrote down the subject you sought in the Albamarle Book, placed it in the bookcase...*” [41, p 154], “*Tablet Two, ‘The Incomplete Truth’, verse eight*” [42, p 49].

In order to truly build a comprehensive environment of the secondary world, especially for the cases of high fantasy, apart from toponyms the authors turn to nonce-words to coin the names for the institutions that ‘populate’ the page of the book to enrich the environment around the characters. Arguably the biggest part of the new coinages for the names of the institutions was found in His Dark Materials trilogy. It included educational “*...but meetings of the Cabinet Council were held in the palace, not in the Retiring Room of Jordan College*” [46, p 13], religious institutions “*The Papacy itself had been abolished after Calvin’s death, and a tangle of courts, colleges, and councils, collectively known as the Magisterium, had grown up in its place*” [46, p 39], societies “*The German Academy sent him up there to go as far north as the magnetic pole and make various celestial observations*” [46, p 32] and departments “*She soon found the door the alethiometer had told her about. The sign on it said DARK MATTER RESEARCH UNIT, and under it someone had scribbled R.I.P.*” [47, p 67]. In the case of Phillip Pullman novels, the huge number of the names for institutions can be explained by a spatial setting that expands over big territories, different countries and even realities. Each and every of them has some specific social and political system represented to the reader by the different kinds of institutions.

N.K. Jemisin in her trilogy built a multi-level system of casts and strata of society. We counted the names of those into the new coinages signifying the names for

institutions. Examples include: “*Lerna was born a Strongback, but when he came back to Tirimo after becoming a doctor, the Resistants adopted him*” [42, p 29], “*Tonkee, who hasn’t joined the Innovators’ work crews, doesn’t bother to pick up your household share when it’s her turn*” [43, p 235] “*Ykka orders the Breeders to ramp up to replacement-level production*” [44, p 312]. Those nonce words are mostly coined by means of semantic change or compounding. In any case, the goal is to be easily understood, as mostly those names are called to give additional characteristics to the personality. The general name of this social division is also a new coinage formed by means of composition: “*Jija’s a Tirimo man born and bred, a stoneknapper of the Resistant use-caste*” [42, p 21]. This peculiar combination of stems can be explained by the fact that those casts are formed on the basis of how useful their representatives would be during a crisis, and how crucial they are for survival of the community.

In *Wyrđ Sisters* by Terry Pratchett and *Ninth House* by Leigh Bardugo the number of names of institutions is rather smaller than in the case of the trilogy by Phillip Pullman. In case of Terry Pratchett new coinages refer mostly to the guilds of workers “*...sleeping in the corridor always made him dream of the Fools’ Guild...*” [45, p 84], while Leigh Bardugo coins new names for each of secret societies with which deals the story of her book “*Darlington’s desire to know everything bound him to Lethe just as surely as any sense of duty*” [41, p 23], “*For all she knew, the shapeshifting idiots at Wolf’s Head had turned themselves into a herd of buffalo*” [41, p 39]. The reasons for the rarer usage of new names for the institutions and organizations differs for each book. If we look at *Wyrđ Sisters* the specificity of the plot and the chronotope (alternative version of Middle Ages) explains why there was not much room for the different organizations in the story. On the contrary, the closed setting, confined to one city, and close connection with real life events and places explained the usage of the new coinage in *Ninth House*.

The remaining categories of the new coinages were the least numerous according to our practical research. The examples of each category are given in the table 2.3.

Table 2.3.

RARE CASES OF WORLD-BUILDING FUNCTION
PERFORMED BY NEW COINAGES

	Creatures	Plants	Spell	Activity	Phenomenon
<i>His Dark Materials</i> trilogy by Phillip Pullman	“Their word for themselves as a people was <u>mulefa</u> , but an individual was a <u>zalif</u> ” [48, p 130]	“He said I had to go outside and pick out the right piece of <u>cloud-pine</u> ...” [48, p 324]	-	“...cause we're going to a big muster up in the fens, what we call a <u>roping</u> ...” [46, p 138]	“It's coming down,’ said Lord Asriel, ‘but it isn't light. It's <u>Dust</u> ’” [46, p 27]
<i>Wyrd Sisters</i> by Terry Pratchett	“Through the fathomless deeps of space swims the star turtle <u>Great A'Tuin</u> ...” [45, p 3]	“Here's <u>Woolly Fellwort</u> ,’ she said” [45, p 120]	-	“I always say you can't go wrong with a good <u>Invocation</u> ...” [45, p 99]	“Unexplained happenings were always more or less expected in the <u>Ramtops</u> because of the <u>high magical potential</u> ...” [45, p 314]
<i>Ninth House</i> by Leigh Bardugo	“ <u>Address moths</u> were originally used for transporting classified information” [41, p 93]	“then sleeping through the <u>basso belladonna</u> crash ...” [41, p 120]	“ <u>Uverat</u> .” They flapped their wings again and began to turn gray. “ <u>Memash</u> ” [41 p 92]	“Teachings: <u>Nekyia</u> or <u>nekromanteia</u> , <u>necromancy</u> and <u>bone conjuring</u> ” [41, p 577]	“We don't know. I thought we'd use a <u>hound-dog casting</u> ” [41, p 472]
<i>The Broken Earth</i> trilogy by N.K. Jemisin	“The one with the stone <u>kirkhusa</u> in front?” [42, p 174]	“...they ride passes through endless fields of <u>kirga</u> stalks or <u>samishet</u> ” [42, p 94]	-	“Decommissioned is the word the conductors prefer to use, when one of us is removed from service” [44, p 66]	“The <u>arcanochemical lattice</u> – what you think of as mere brown stone, and the energetic state that produces it – is forming nicely” [44, p 426]

One category of nonce words was found exclusively in the Broken Earth trilogy by N.K. Jemisin, which can be explained by the peculiarity of the story. This category

is the time period. The specific chronology of the trilogy is counted by the catastrophic fifth seasons that occur approximately every two hundred years and bring with it massive destructions and cataclysms. The name of those seasons are coined from its unique characteristic, forming occasional word combinations. Some examples include: “*There are records of lorists existing as far back as the long-rumored Eggshell Season”* [43, p 8], “*if anybody’s still alive in a generation or two to name this Season, they’ll call it something like the Season of the Wall”* [44, p 302], “*The Choking Season is the one that occurred most recently, a little over a hundred years ago”* [42, p 242]

In conclusion, the biggest part of the new coinages in the analyzed fantasy novels perform the worldbuilding functions, thus, giving names to some elements of the secondary world. The nature of the concept of nonce-word as an immediate naming device explains such drastic prevailing in the world-building function among all other functions performed by new coinages [3]. The percentage of different types of world-building elements named by new coinages in each analyzed book is illustrated on Figures 2.11 – 2.18.

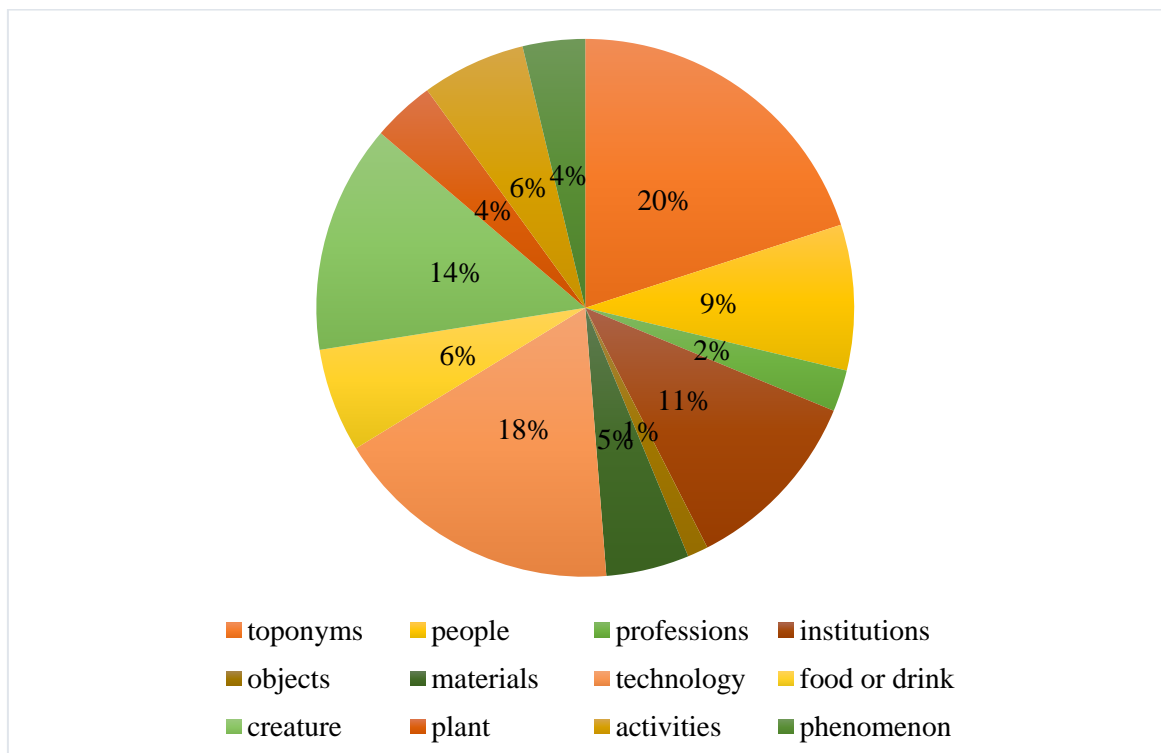


Figure 2.11. World building elements named by new coinages in *The Golden Compass* by Phillip Pullman

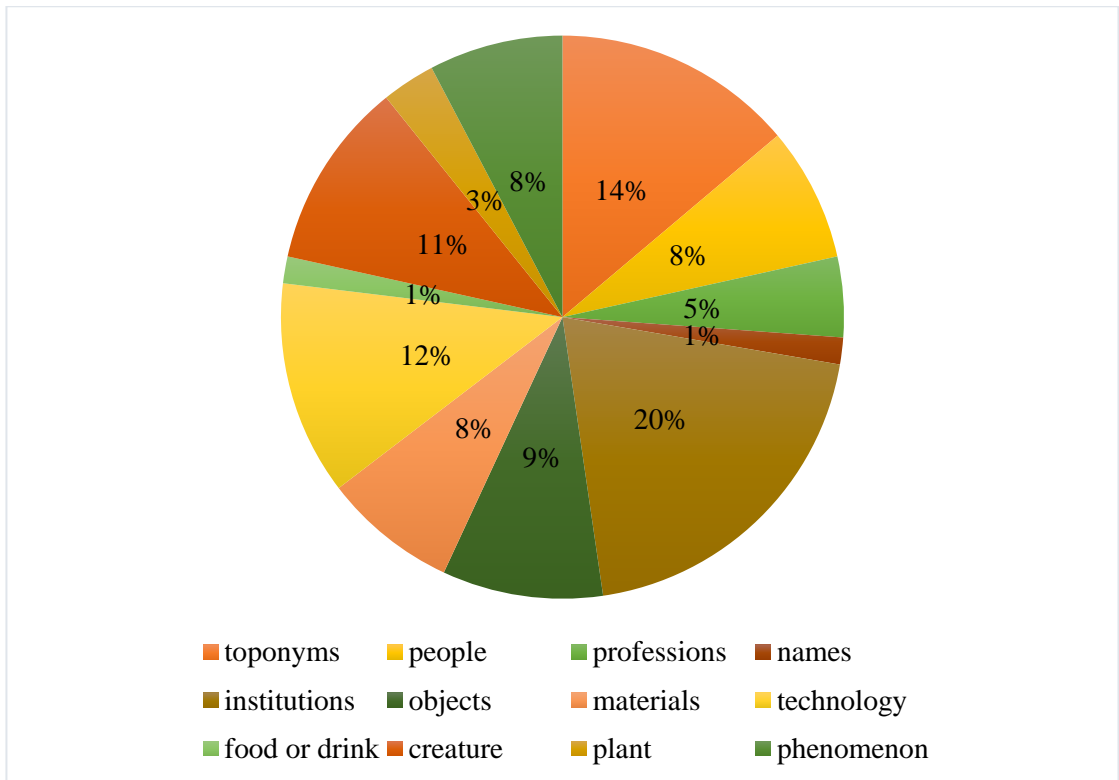


Figure 2.12. World building elements named by new coinages in *The Subtle Knife* by Phillip Pullman

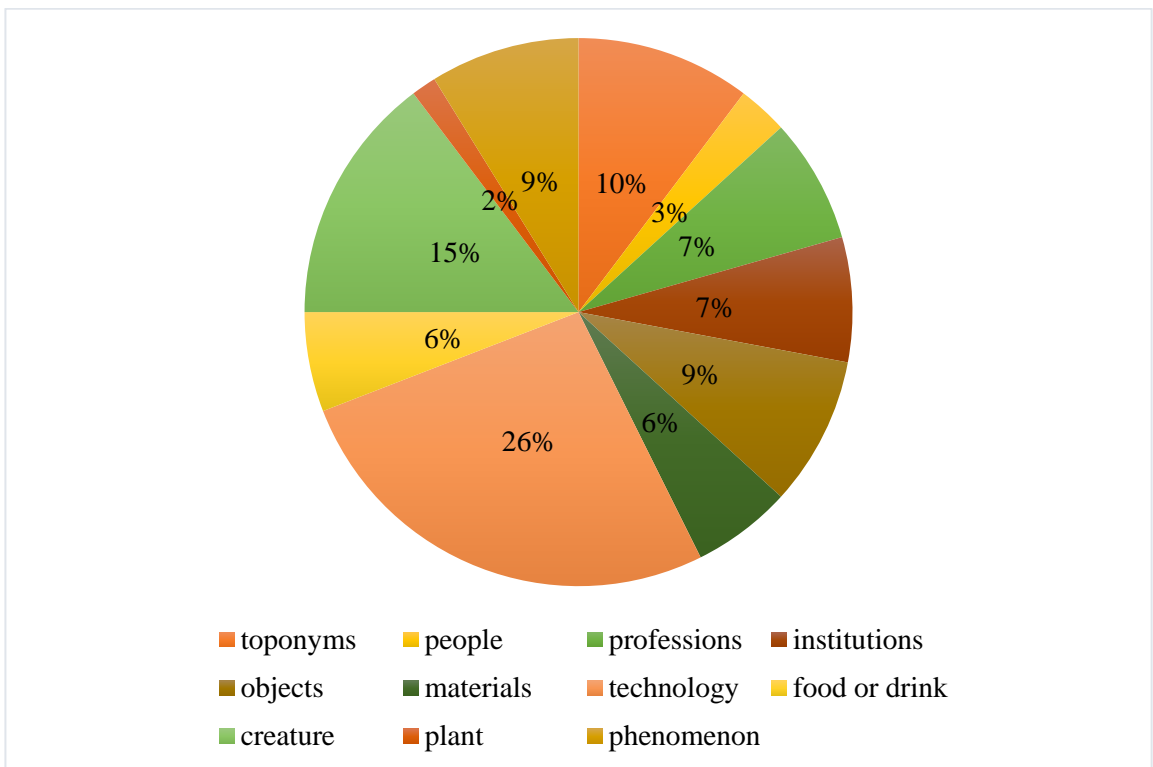


Figure 2.13. World building elements named by new coinages in *The Amber Spyglass* by Phillip Pullman

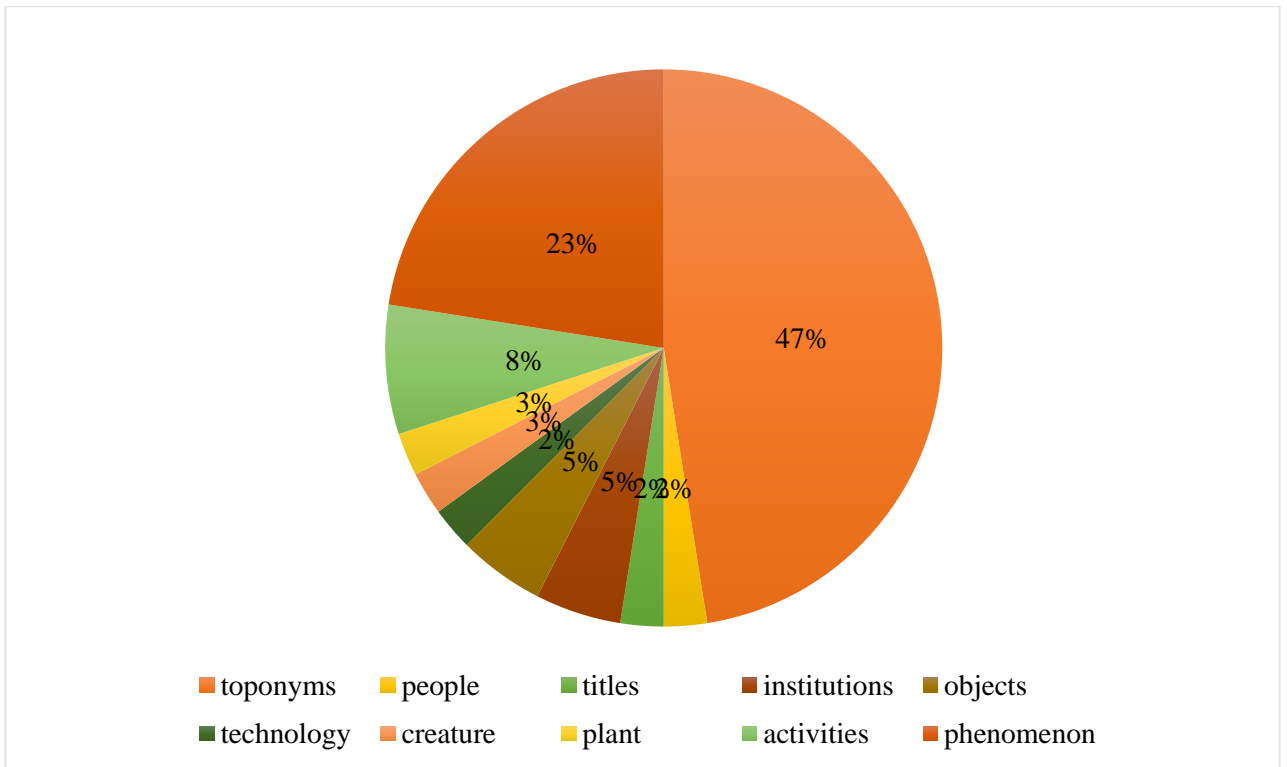


Figure 2.14. World building elements named by new coinages in *Wyrd Sisters* by Terry Pratchett

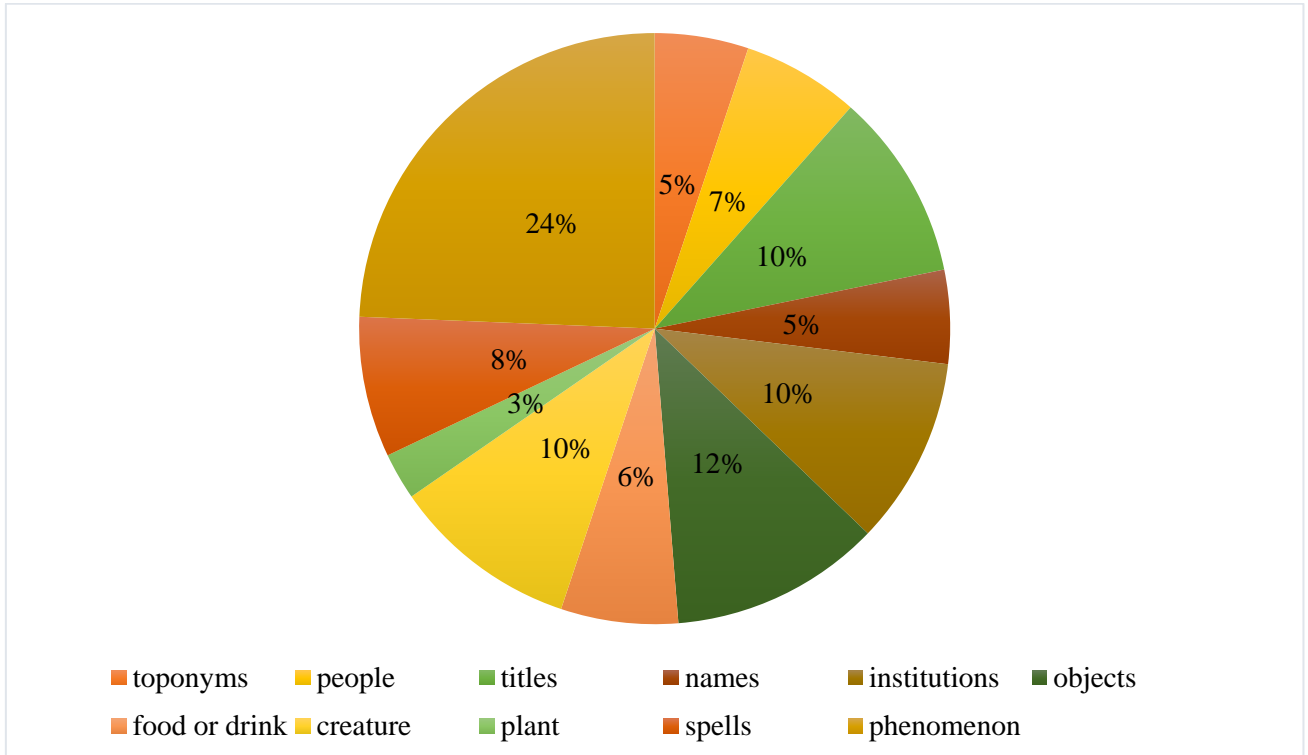


Figure 2.15. World building elements named by new coinages in *Ninth House* by Leigh Bardugo

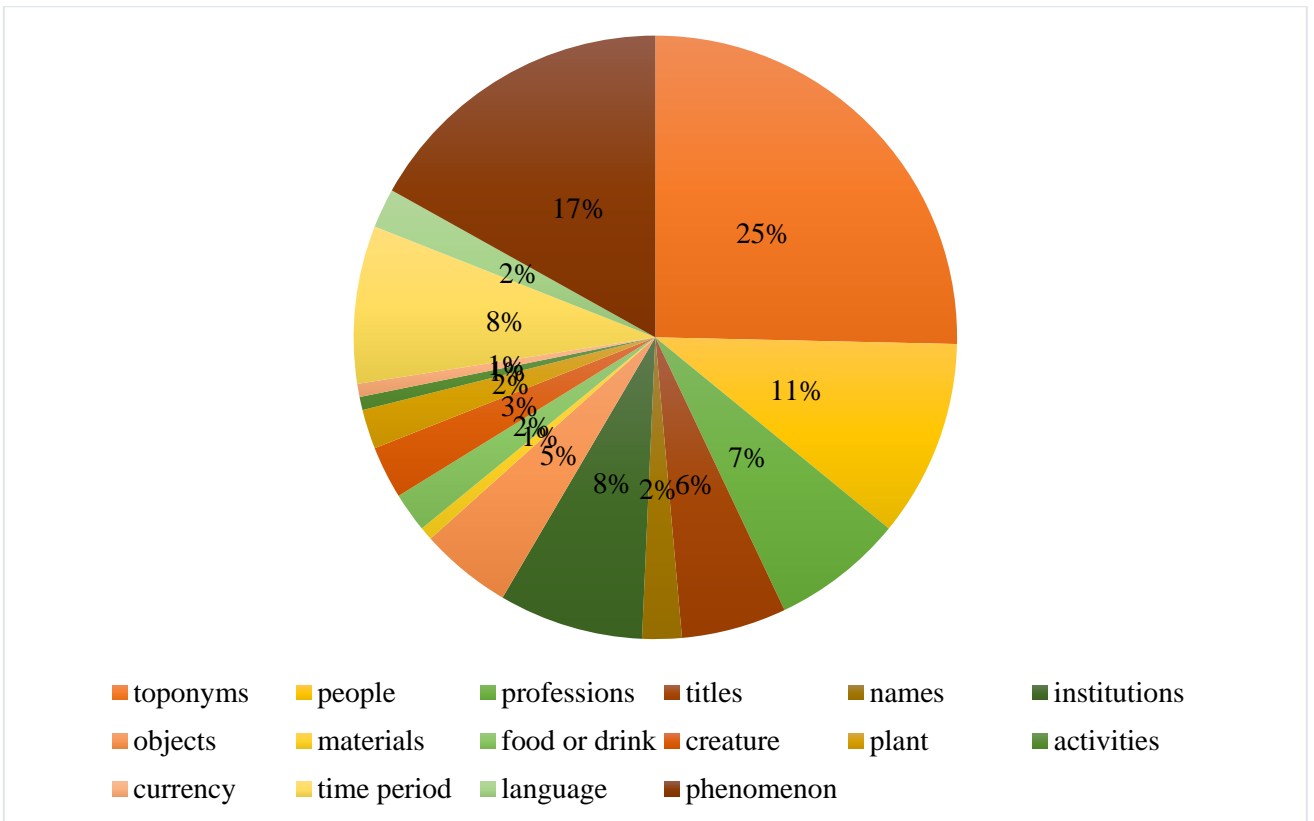


Figure 2.16. World building elements named by new coinages in *The Fifth Season* by N.K.Jemisin

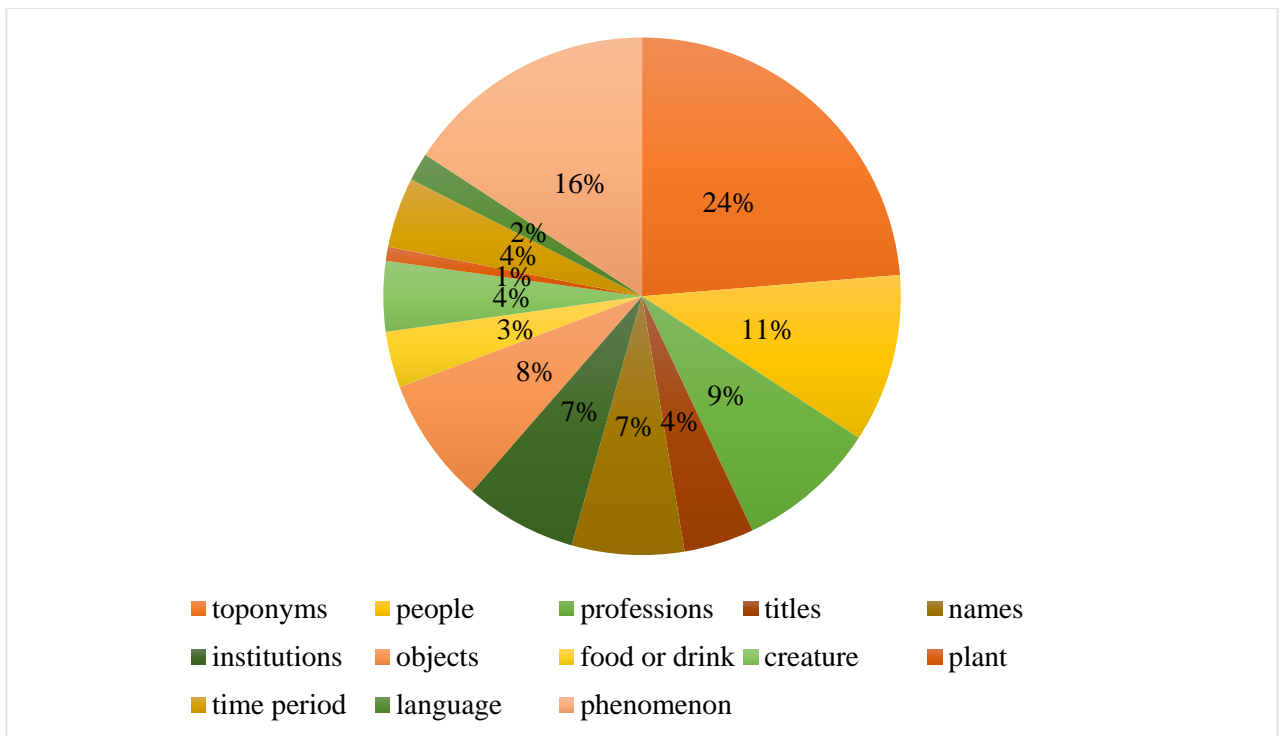


Figure 2.17. World building elements named by new coinages in *The Obelisk Gate* by N.K.Jemisin

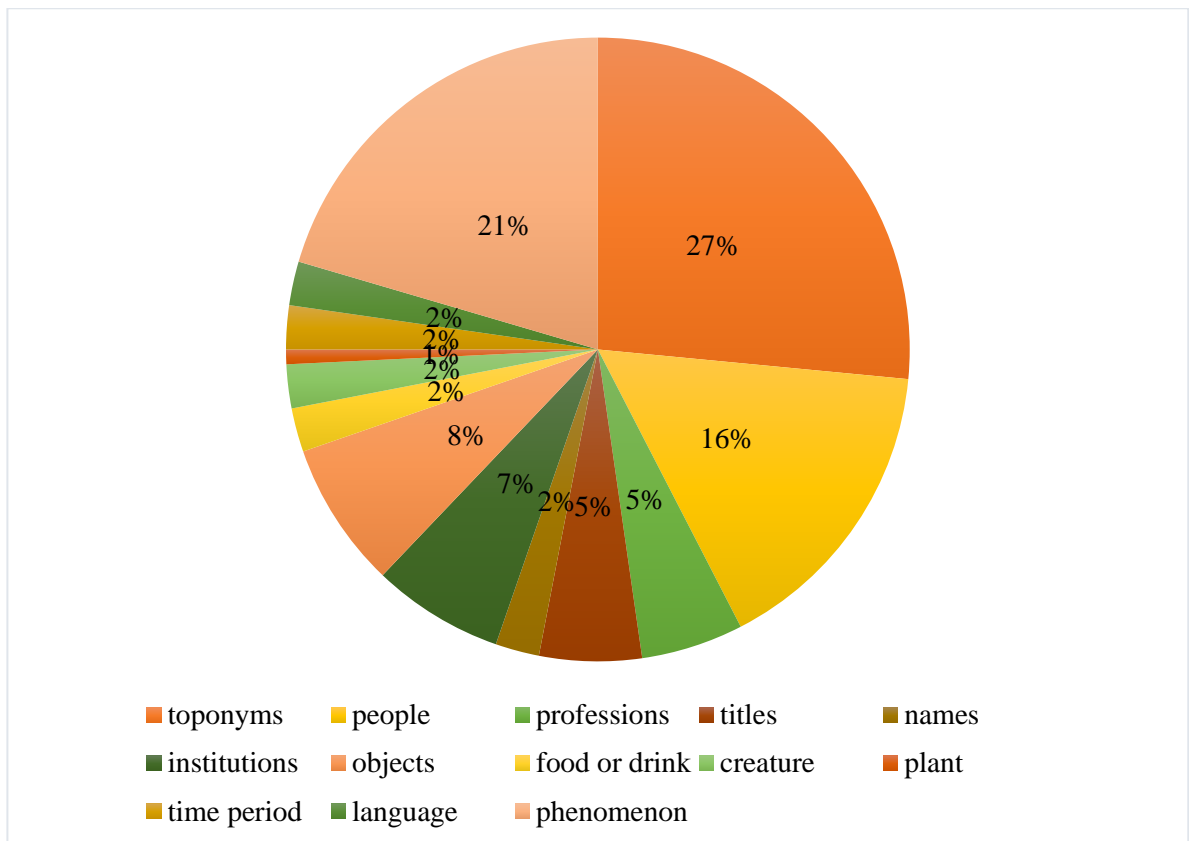


Figure 2.18. World building elements named by new coinages in *The Stone Sky* by N.K.Jemisin

From the figures we can draw the following conclusions. The most numerous groups of the world-building elements named with the help of the new coinages are represented by toponyms and names of the institutions. Those constitute the nucleus of the secondary world helping authors create a living, colorful environment in which to set the story. The next largest group of the new worlds is the names of objects and phenomena. This can be explained by the fact that those new words usually have a vital importance for the plot as they name the elements of the textual reality with which the characters will interact as the story unfolds. Sometimes they constitute the background for the story, still enriching the world of the book, while being fleetly mentioned in the dialogues or descriptions. Our research proved that the least numerous groups are represented by new coinages referring to plants and creatures, as well as spells and human professions. That can be explained by the peculiarities of the books we chose for analysis, as they did not focus on those elements of the secondary world. A great variety of naming categories was found in *The Broken Earth* trilogy by N.K.Jemisin

where we came across nonce formations for currency, language and time periods. On the contrary, the smallest variety of naming categories was found in *Wyrd Sisters* by Terry Pratchett.

On the interpersonal level the main function of new coinages is emotive. Gladio S. V. defined emotivity as one of the basic properties of any literary text, which correlates with the emotional knowledge shown in it and is actualized through emotionally loaded language devices and textual components that embody the author's emotional intentions [7]. Among emotionally loaded new coinages are those that graphically represent different accents or speech impediments. For example, throughout the whole trilogy Phillip Pullman developed a specific way of transcribing the speech of one group of people, *gyptains*, to emphasize the emotional value of their speech in text: "*I'm a-going to tell you something. Farder Coram here, he's a wise man. He's a see-er. He's been a-follering 'em an' all what's been going on with Dust...*" [46, p 121]. The prefix a- used with the present participle of the verb is proved to be the historic form characteristic for the English spoken in Southern England. It is believed to develop over time from the Old English prepositional phrase construction that was used to demonstrate the progressive aspect of the action [26]. Though in Modern English it remains only in rather rare vernaculars of English spoken in the Appalachian Mountains, in Pullman's book it is used as an indicator of the social class and origin of the characters. For instance, according to the research a-prefix was historically mostly used by the representatives of the working and lower class in the South and Midlands of England [26].

Another common case of fulfillment of emotive function is the usage of grammatical nonce-formations to emphasize certain meaning. It can be an imitation of a mistake made by a child on the stage of language acquisition ("*Is Jessie Reynolds disappeared?*" [46, p 68]). In other cases, it has a plot importance and is done with a clear intention. For example: "*Then one day the fog cleared, and we was up on that cliff back there*" [47, p 64], "...*someone who knew where we was going...*" [48, p 331] to refer to both humans and their animal companion *dæmon*.

One of the fascinating groups that are somewhere between the emotive and world-building functions is the group of imaginary swear words. We were able to come across this category only in one of the analyzed books *The Fifth Season* by N.K.Jemesin. Mostly the word rust and its derivative are used as a fictional counterpart of the taboo word in this book. Similarly, some geological terms, words connoted with earth are used as equivalents for the swear words. Some interesting examples include: “*Rusting Earth.*’ *He closes his eyes for a moment, then abruptly gets to his feet*” [42, p 60], “*What, in the name of every two-minute earth jerk?*” [42, p 77], “*Filthy Earth-spawned beasts.* *That’s why they have to be drowned as babes*” [43, p 53], “*Then I don’t want to hear whatever you’re here to tell me. Go the rust away*” [42, p 78]. In the third book of the trilogy, as we are introduced to the new civilization that values lie and seeks eternal lives above all, we found a different type of emotive nonce exclamations: “*Evil Death,* *he’d never stop. Such a savage temper he has*” [44, p 64]. As a derivative from the fiction taboo word rogga we have two very interesting examples of emotive new coinages: “*He never says the o-word or the r-word*” [43, p 129], “*We’re not starting any rogga-hunts, here*” [43, p 394]. Especially rogga-hunt perform a further worldbuilding function, as being coined on the analogy to the word witch-hunts it shows how the secondary world differs from our reality, still creating a bond of understanding and shared experience between the characters and the readers. Nevertheless, it was chosen to count that group of new coinages into those performing the emotive function as they are created to convey a certain emotion to the reader, showcase the emotional state of the character. Still, they have a shade of worldbuilding function in it as they enrich the setting, make the language of the secondary world more real, flowing and vivid.

In a similar way Terry Pratchett very often incorporates small spelling mistakes or graphical representation of accents in his books in order to give more humanity to the characters of his witches. Some examples include phrases like “*Howsa boy, den?*” [45, p 31] or the usage of repetitive words as in “*Well, it isn’t important. Lawks. I expect you’re looking for Lancre*” [45, p 325] to highlight the specific way of talking of this or that character.

In some cases, emotive functions can be performed by occasional word combinations that consist of the words in transferred meaning, that are meant to evoke some strong emotions or associations by the way they are used in the text. For example, “*Tara was killed on a Thursday night, a ritual night, and if you read my report, you know that at the same time someone was carving her up*” [41, p 250] or “*Was your clan allied with the child-cutters?*” [46, p 26], “*It’s a two-and-a-half-some, an affection dihedron*” [42, p 401]. Such word combinations usually are pronounced by the character in the state of some distress, and their goal is to transfer this emotional state to the reader, through being shocking, obscene or just out of place in the specific moment in the text.

Finally, new coinages can perform a stylistic function. Those words are coined in such a way that they would stand out in the text by the way they are formed, being significant not because of their meaning but because of the way they sound or are written. For example, in the second book of His Dark Material trilogy we had a mysterious character, who was named Jopari: “*I just remembered what they called him during the drilling. It sounded like Jopari*” [46, p 140]. One of the main conflicts of the book was to discover his identity. Later in the flashback, we were introduced to the different character with the name John Parry: “*Sure enough, there were several references to John Parry, in connection with archeological expeditions*” [46, p 95]. As it was discovered, they were the very same person, and the first name was just the mistake in pronunciation, made by people who had never used English names before: “*Jopari smiled briefly, and said, ‘The name he used is my own true name, John Parry’*” [46, p 244]. Here the new coinage was used stylistically, to attract attention to the form of the word as a foreshadowing that would help readers connect the dots and uncover the plot mystery together with characters.

Practically the same situation was noticed in *Ninth House* by Leigh Bardugo, where the play on sound and pronunciation of the name was used as a plot device to conceal the true fate of the character. In a certain point of the novel the main character Alex of the book heard the name that was repeated to her from the world of the dead: “*...she’d asked about the name she’d heard—or thought she’d heard—spoken in the*

borderlands. “Jean Du Monde? Or maybe Jonathan Desmond?” [41, p 306]. While trying to solve the riddle of what she heard, Alex figures out that what was actually pronounced to her is Gentleman Demon, which leads her to the discovery of what truly happened to her mentor whom she considered long dead by that moment: “Gentleman demon. That’s what they were saying. They were talking about Darlington” [41, p 574]. Both of the mentioned cases of stylistically significant new coinages highlight how the form of the word can bear significance for the plot of the book. In both examples, the author crafted a riddle based on nonce words that seemed as names of the characters and planted them carefully in the text for the reader to decode and understand a secret code they were trying to hint.

Stylistic function is also performed but new coinages that somehow reference the culture or literature, either through its form or the way in which they are used. For example, in Terry Pratchett’s novel we see the new theater building in the capital: “*New buildings were rare in Morpork, but this was even a new type of building. The Dysk*” [45, p 270]. It is a clear reference to The Globe theater, which adds to the whole book *Wyrd Sisters* being a parody of Macbeth. This exact new coinage, the name of the theater, performs a stylistic function as the way it is formed and written, helps us understand the author’s intention of referencing classics, without being too obvious. In the similar way the stylistic function actualized in the following sentence: “*But I meant it. We’ll meet tonight at the stone and do what must be done. Ahem*” [45, p 226]. The word *ahem* seems to be the fictional variant of the word *anon*, which was often used in the plays including those by Shakespeare, to indicate the end of the scene or the line. By creating the fictional version of the word that functions in identical situations as the real one, Terry Pratchett manages to create the illusion of reality, where the secondary world is so similar to the real that it even has such small details as the specific stylistic vocabulary for playwriting.

From everything stated above we can conclude that new coinages have a multitude of the functions they can perform in the fantasy texts. The calculations presented in the Table 2.2 prove that world-building function, presented by nonce words for names of elements of textual reality, is performed by the majority of all new

coinages found in our practical material. Stylistic and emotive functions are performed by a significantly smaller part of all new coinages, still we succeeded in finding various examples of each of them in every analyzed book. The biggest number of new coinages performing an emotive function was found in *The Broken Earth* trilogy by N.K. Jemisin, especially the first book of the series *The Fifth Season*. This highlights the importance of the new coinages in fantasy literature, as well as shows the diverse functions and roles they can perform to enrich the text and the language of the book.

CONCLUSION TO CHAPTER 2

In this chapter we conducted an in-depth analysis of the new coinages in fantasy literature and the diverse functions they perform in the literary text. For the study we chose five books of three subgenres of fantasy literature: children's fantasy *His Dark Materials* trilogy by Phillip Pullman, comedic fantasy *Wyrd Sisters* by Terry Pratchett, urban fantasy *Ninth House* by Leigh Bardugo and high fantasy *The Broken Earth* trilogy by N.K.Jemisin.

We classified all new coinages found in the practical material within the framework suggested by Jean Turnier. The calculations were made to determine the most commonly used methods of coinage in fantasy literature. The analysis of new coinages in fantasy literature reveals intriguing patterns regarding their origin and usage. While new coinages of the external matrix are prevalent in many analyzed books, they are not necessarily the primary source of novel linguistic creations. Among new coinages of the internal matrix, occasional word combinations proved to be the most common type, likely due to their productivity in naming new concepts. Overall, morphosemantic new coinages emerge as the most common type, reflecting the authors' need to invent names for entirely new ideas. Semantic new coinages also play a significant role in building a mental bridge between elements of secondary worlds with familiar associations. Ultimately, nonce words serve as an undeniably important element of the fantasy genre, providing authors with the freedom to creatively express themselves and allowing readers to feel immersed into the new fascinating world.

As a result of the analysis of the functions new coinages perform in the literary texts, we can state that the predominant function observed is world-building one, as proved by the big number of nonce words used to name elements of the fantastical secondary worlds. Stylistic and emotive functions are less prevalent, nevertheless, examples of each were found across all analyzed books, underscoring the versatility of new coinages in fantasy literature. These unique linguistic units not only enrich the language of the text but also play significant roles in shaping the worlds crafted by authors. Ultimately, nonce words serve as an undeniably important element of the fantasy genre, providing authors with the freedom to creatively express themselves and allowing reader to feel as immersed as possible into the new fascinating world.

CONCLUSION

After conducting research of theoretical material, nonce words in literature were defined as newly coined lexical items that serve the purpose not to close the lexical gap in the language system but to enrich the text itself. They are drastically different from neologisms as they rarely have a possibility to enter into the general usage outside of the narrow context for which exclusively they were designed.

We explored and analyzed a number of different approaches to classification of new coinages. For our practical study, we chose to divide all nonce formations found in the text of practical material into external and internal matrices, according to the source of the language material. Each of these groups were further subdivided: external matrix into borrowings from foreign languages and of archaic names and concepts, internal into morphosemantic, semantic and morphological coinages. For each group and subgroup, we provided examples, found in the supporting material. We concluded that the choice of means for word creation may depend on authors' intentions and communicative aims for the text, peculiarities of certain genres, as well as the predicted target audience. In general, new coinages of the internal matrix are more frequent, with morphosemantic coinages being the most numerous group. Borrowings tend to be also quite a common group of new coinages, however, very often it is combined with other methods of coinage such as composition or occasional word combination.

We defined that new coinages are characterized by few main functions they can perform in the literary text. First of all, nonce words serve to name concepts and entities of the secondary world that do not exist in reality. Thus, the world-building function, ability to create new concepts, explain the wide range of nonce formations in fantasy literature. According to our study new coinages mostly perform this function in the texts of fantasy genres. Secondly, as new coinages do not usually follow the rules of language or stand out in the text because of their bizarre structure or way of pronunciation, and might not be ruled by general language principles, they serve as attention-seeking devices, by provoking readers to decipher complicated new structures. Hence, new coinages can perform stylistic and emotive functions, conducting certain important message to the reader, hinting or foreshadowing a plot

development, or bearing an emotional connotation, provoking a specific reaction from the audience, helping reader relate to the story on a more personal deeper level.

In conclusion we can say that the linguistic analysis of the new coinages in fantasy genre helped us understand this phenomenon more comprehensively and find the connection it has with fantasy genre, through the number of crucial functions performed by new coinages for the sake of creating more plausible, colourful and creative textual reality. Nonce formations implemented into the text are indispensable for achieving authors' communicative goal, they allow to emphasize specificity of a distinct secondary world, by creating strong association exclusively with the context of a specific literary work. As fantasy literature with all nonsensical, unrealistic, creative elements is a perfect soil for the lexical creation, this domain leaves a fruitful ground field for further scientific research of the functions and methods of coinage, as well as its connection with different literary genres and aspects of language.

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APPENDIX

COMPENDIUM OF INDIVIDUAL AUTHOR’S COINAGES FOUND IN PRACTICAL MATERIAL

Table A.1

PHILLIP PULLMAN “HIS DARK MATERIALS” TRILOGY

№	Nonce-formation	Context	Etymology	Function	J. Tournier classification
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	dæmon	“Lyra and her <i>dæmon</i> moved through the darkening hall, taking care to keep to one side” [46, p 6]	A mid 16th century spelling of the word ‘demon’. Borrowing from Greek <i>daimōn</i> "guiding spirit, tutelary deity”	Worldbuilding: creature	IM: morphological – typographical
2.	aërodock	“No word from the <i>aërodock</i> , either” [46, p 7]	<i>Aero</i> is a Greek prefix relating to flight and air. In British English, it is used as an adjective related to flight. <i>Doc</i> in analogy with the English dock,	Worldbuilding: toponym	IM: morphological – typographical + lexical
3.	Tokay	“And you've decanted some of the special <i>Tokay</i> for him?” [46, p 8]	An altered spelling of <i>Tokaji</i> . An older variant of spelling, coming from the name of the region from where the wine originates	Worldbuilding: food or drink	EM: borrowing
4.	poppy	“The Steward was coming to make sure the Retiring Room was ready for the Scholars' <i>poppy</i> and wine after dinner” [46, p 9]	Occurrence of the semantic change. The word poppy is used as a euphemism for opium.	Worldbuilding: plant	IM: semantic

Table A.1 (continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Cabinet Council	“She knew that both Lord Asriel and the Master were members of the <i>Cabinet Council</i> , the Prime Minister's special advisory body...” [46, p 13]	Based on the analogy with the real term cabinet the body responsible for the day-to-day management of the government	Worldbuilding: institution	IM: semantic
6.	Jordan College	“...but meetings of the Cabinet Council were held in the palace, not in the Retiring Room of <i>Jordan College</i> ” [46, p 13]	Jordan College is an exaggerated version of the real Exeter College, Pullman’s alma-mater. The name is partially inspired by the suburban area of Oxford named Jericho.	Worldbuilding: institution	IM: morphosemantic
7.	Tartars	“...almost all of it politics, and London politics at that, nothing exciting about <i>Tartars</i> ” [46, p 24]	The usage of a more ancient form for the word <i>Tatar</i> , with an extra -r. Most likely comes from <i>tātār</i> "mounted messenger" is Turkish or Persian language.	Worldbuilding: people	EM: borrowing
8.	Muscovy	“It was said that the Tartars had invaded <i>Muscovy</i> ” [46, p 13]	Borrowing of the Russian name with the semantic change	Worldbuilding: toponym	EM: borrowing
9.	Lapland	“...he was preparing an expedition to <i>Lapland</i> ” [46, p 14]	A fictional country name derived from the northernmost part of the Scandinavian peninsula. From <i>Lapp</i> , the Swedish name for this Finnic people, which originally might be an insulting coinage	Worldbuilding: toponym	EM: borrowing

Table A.1 (continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6
			(Middle High German <i>lappe</i> simpleton)		
10.	severed child	“A <i>severed child</i> —? « said someone, and the way he stopped showed that he knew this was something that shouldn't have been voiced” [46, p 28]	A nonce word combination with word severed that is used metaphorically (child’s soul is being separated through cutting)	Worldbuilding: creature	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
11.	projecting lantern	“And I shall need a screen and a <i>projecting lantern</i> ” [46, p 16]	Based on the 17 th century <i>lanterna magica</i> (magic lantern), an early type of image projector. The part lantern comes from this concept in combination with the modern concept of projecting.	Worldbuilding: technology	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
12.	photogram	“A circular <i>photogram</i> in sharp black and white appeared on the screen” [46, p 26]	The term comes from the combining Ancient Greek <i>phôs</i> ("light"), and Ancient Greek suffix from <i>grámma</i> ("written character, letter, that which is drawn"), from <i>gráphō</i> ("to scratch")	Worldbuilding: technology	IM: morphosemantic – affixation
13.	philosophical instrument	“Beside the hut stood an array of <i>philosophical instruments</i> , which looked to Lyra's eye like something from the Anbaric Park on the road to Yarnton: aerials, wires, porcelain insulators” [46, p 26]	Semantic change. The idea of philosophical instruments comes from 19th century, when all scientific equipment was mostly called philosophical instruments, those designed to examine	Worldbuilding: technology	IM: semantic

Table A.1 (continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6
			phenomena experimentally, rather than by naturalistic observation alone		
14.	aerials	“...something from the Anbaric Park on the road to Yarnton: <i>aerials</i> , wires, porcelain insulators” [46, p 26]	The meaning of the nonce word cannot be detected precisely. Likely comes from Greek <i>aerios</i> "of the air, pertaining to air" from <i>aēr</i> "air;"	Worldbuilding: technology	EM: borrowing
15.	Dust	“It's coming down, « said Lord Asriel, «but it isn't light. It's <i>Dust</i> ” [46, p 27]	Semantic change that happens through the actualization of Old English meaning of the noun <i>dust</i> ‘elementary substance of the human body, that to which living matter decays’ or in figurative usage ‘mortal life’	Worldbuilding: phenomenon	IM: semantic
16.	Tungusk	“It's a technique you find among the aboriginals of Siberia and the Tungusk” [46, p 33]	Coined name of the location, originating from the name of real river	Worldbuilding: toponym	EM: borrowing
17.	The German Academy	“ <i>The German Academy</i> sent him up there to go as far north as the magnetic pole and make various celestial observations” [46, p 32]	Nonce word combination	Worldbuilding: institution	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
18.	Skrealings	“From there, of course, it spread into the lands of the <i>Skraelings</i> , though I understand that it is now banned in New Denmark” [46, p 33]	The name the Norse Greenlanders used for the peoples they encountered in North America (Canada and Greenland).	Worldbuilding: people	EM: borrowing

Table A.1 (continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6
			The word is most likely related to the Old Norse word <i>skrá</i> , meaning "dried skin", in reference to the animal pelts worn by the Inuit. In modern Icelandic, <i>skræligi</i> means "barbarian"		
19.	New Denmark	"...though I understand that it is now banned in <i>New Denmark</i> " [46, p 33]	In the text most likely refers to the territory of the USA. The name comes from the historic fact that the Vikings from the territory of the modern Denmark first discovered America	Worldbuilding: toponym	EM: archaic name
20.	panserbjørne	"Are we to understand that the <i>panserbjørne</i> had anything to do with this?" [46, p 34]	Coined from two Danish words ' <i>pancer</i> ', which means 'armor', and ' <i>bjørn</i> ' for 'bear'. In the plural form initial Danish plural ending -e is used instead of English -s	Worldbuilding: creature	EM: borrowing + composition
21.	vacuum flask	"He was pumping the air from the <i>vacuum flask</i> " [46, p 37]	Semantic change. The real name of thermos is used in reference to the piece of imaginary technology resembling a refrigerator.	Worldbuilding: technology	IM: semantic
22.	brantwijn	"...it was their habit, after a difficult episode, to take a glass of <i>brantwijn</i> and console each other" [46, p 37]	The borrowing of the Middle Dutch word ' <i>brantwijn</i> ' for brandy	Worldbuilding: food or drink	EM: borrowing

Table A.1 (continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6
23.	alethiometer	“The <i>alethiometer</i> warns of appalling consequences if Lord Asriel pursues this research” [46, p 38]	Combination of two Greek words: ‘ <i>aletheia</i> ’, which means truth, ‘ <i>meter</i> ’ with the meaning ‘measure’. The device is used to know the always truthful answer to any question.	Worldbuilding: object	EM: borrowing + composition
24.	The Consistorial Court of Discipline	“Is Lord Asriel's business anything to do with this new initiative of <i>the Consistorial Court of Discipline</i> ?” [46, p 38]	Originates from a type of ecclesiastical court, especially within the Church of England. The name comes from Old Northern French consistorie (“secular tribunal”)	Worldbuilding: institution	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
25.	The Oblation Board	“The what-do-they-call-it: <i>the Oblation Board</i> ?” [46, p 38]	Etymology explained in the text: « <i>General Oblation Board</i> [...] <i>In the Middle Ages, parents would give their children to the church to be monks or nuns. And the unfortunate brats were known as oblates</i> « [p 114]	Worldbuilding: institution	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
26.	Magisterium	“The Papacy itself had been abolished after Calvin's death, and a tangle of courts, colleges, and councils, collectively known as the <i>Magisterium</i> , had grown up in its place” [46, p 39]	Comes from a theological term, and what it refers to is the duty of the Church to teach, safeguard and promote the truths. The word "magisterium" is derived from Latin <i>magister</i> , which means "teacher" in ecclesiastical Latin	Worldbuilding: institution	IM: semantic

Table A.1 (continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6
27.	atomcraft	“In every part of the kingdom there were dye works and brick kilns, forests and <i>atomcraft</i> works that paid rent to Jordan...” [46, p 42]	Borrowing of German word <i>atomkraft</i> ‘nuclear power’ with a spelling alteration.	Worldbuilding: technology	EM: borrowing
28.	New France	“It was important to keep the chapel up to date, because Jordan College had no rival, either Europe or in <i>New France</i> , as a center of experimental theology” [46, p 43]	In the text refers to the territory Quebec, or possibly Canada. The name dates back from 17th and 18th century, during which the area around the St-Lawrence River was called New France	Worldbuilding: toponym	EM: archaic name
29.	experimental theology	“...Jordan College had no rival, either in Europe or in New France, as a center of <i>experimental theology</i> ” [46, p 43]	In the text the concept refers to the domain of physics. The name itself might be a reference to the idea of natural theology an attempt in the past to explain religious truths by rational argument and physical evidences rather than alleged revelations	Worldbuilding: activity	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
30.	anbarographs	“...to buy books and <i>anbarographs</i> for the immense library that filled one side of the Melrose Quadrangle” [46, p 43]	From anbar, Arabic for ambe. Parallel with the English word "electric" which is based on the Greek <i>élektron</i> , meaning ‘amber’. Both words derive from the electrostatic properties of amber. Combined with Greek from <i>gráphō</i> ("to scratch, to write down")	Worldbuilding: technology	EM: borrowing + composition

Table A.1 (continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6
31.	gyptian	“The <i>gyptian</i> families, who lived in canal boats, came and went with the spring and autumn fairs, and were always good for a fight” [46, p 45]	This name for Roma people is coined from gypcian, a worn-down Middle English dialectal form of egypcien ‘Egyptian’, from the supposed origin of the people	Worldbuilding: people	EM: archaic name
32.	anbarology	“And she would mutter whatever she could dredge up about geometry or Arabic or history or <i>anbarology</i> ...” [46, p 47]	From <i>anbar</i> , Arabic for amber r. Parallel with the English word "electric" which is based on the Greek <i>élektron</i> , meaning ‘amber’. Both words derive from the electrostatic properties of amber. Greek - <i>logia</i> , from - <i>log-</i> , combining form of <i>legein</i> "to speak, tell;" thus, "the character or deportment of one who speaks or treats of (a certain subject);"	Worldbuilding: activity	EM: borrowing + composition
33.	Lascar	“...he looks more Chinese than Greek, and there's Irish and Skraeling and <i>Lascar</i> in him from his mother's side too...” [46, p 51]	Archaic English word <i>lascar</i> means Indian sailor or militiaman. May come from erroneous European use of Urdu <i>lashkar</i> ‘army, camp’	Worldbuilding: people	EM: archaic name
34.	The German Ocean	“way down past Henley and Maidenhead to Teddington, where the tide from <i>the German Ocean</i> reaches” [46, p 51]	Usage of the name of the North Sea that was commonly known as the 'German Ocean' until the early 20th century.	Worldbuilding: toponym	EM: archaic name

Table A.1 (continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6
			That changed after the First World War, when the name became politically unacceptable in Britain.		
35.	chocolatl	“As it happens, I’ve got more <i>chocolatl</i> than I can drink myself” [46, p 54]	Borrowing of Nahuatl. word, <i>chocolatl</i> meaning ‘hot, bitter water with grinded chocolate beans’	Worldbuilding: food or drink	EM: borrowing
36.	naphtha	“...she looked so angelic in the hissing <i>naphtha</i> light that all the children fell silent” [46, p 55]	Semantic change occurred, as fictional naphtha refers rather to a kind of oil, rather than real petroleum. From Latin, from Greek naphtha ‘bitumen’	Worldbuilding: material	IM: semantic
37.	Gobblers	“And the name that seemed to settle on them, without anyone’s knowing why, was the <i>Gobblers</i> ” [46, p 58]	Etymologically comes from the acronym «From the initials, d’you see? <i>General Oblation Board</i> « [p 114]	Stylistic	IM: morphosemantic – phonetic motivation
38.	night-ghast	“In bed in her narrow room at the top of Staircase Twelve she was visited by a <i>night-ghast</i> ...” [46, p 64]	The term seems to bear the structural resemblance to the more familiar word nightmare. ‘ <i>Ghast</i> ’ has the root of its derivation in Old English term ‘ <i>ghastly</i> ’, adjective meaning ‘terrifying’ or ‘dreadful’.	Worldbuilding: creature	EM: archaic name+ composition
39.	cannaboles	“They en’t pirates, ‘corrected another gyptian. «They’re <i>cannaboles</i> ’” [46, p 71]	Child uses a distorted word ‘cannboles’ instead of ‘cannibals’	Emotive	IM: morphological – phonological

Table A.1 (continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6
40.	Lapland witches	“She gazed at Mrs. Coulter with awe, and listened rapt and silent to her tales of igloo building, of seal hunting, of negotiating with the <i>Lapland witches</i> ” [46, p 86]	A name of clan of witches is derived from a fictional location based from the northernmost part of the Scandinavian peninsula. From <i>Lapp</i> , the Swedish name for this Finnic people, which originally might be an insulting coinage (Middle High German <i>lapp</i> simpleton)	Worldbuilding: title	EM: borrowing + occasional word combination
41.	celestial geography	“You'll have to learn mathematics, and navigation, and <i>celestial geography</i> ” [46, p 90]	Based on analogy with celestial cartography the aspect of astronomy and branch of cartography concerned with mapping astronomical objects on the celestial sphere	Worldbuilding: activity	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
42.	anbaric	“Charming pictures in gilt frames, an antique looking-glass, fanciful sconces bearing <i>anbaric</i> lamps with frilled shades” [46, p 95]	From anbar, Arabic for ambe. Parallel with the English word "electric" which is based on the Greek <i>élektron</i> , meaning ‘amber’. Both words derive from the electrostatic properties of amber.	Worldbuilding: technology	EM: borrowing
43.	The Great Northern Ocean	“He was the man who mapped the ocean currents in the <i>Great Northern Ocean</i> ” [46, p 97]	Refers to the northern part of the Atlantic Ocean. Might be a simplified version of toponym.	Worldbuilding: toponym	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination

Table A.1 (continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6
44.	Royal Arctic Institute	“in the morning there might be a meeting of geographers at the <i>Royal Arctic Institute</i> ” [46, p 102]	Nonce word combination	Worldbuilding: institution	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
45.	anbaromagnetic	“She knew about atoms and elementary particles, and <i>anbaromagnetic</i> charges and the four fundamental forces and other bits and pieces of experimental theology...” [46, p 104]	Coined based on the analogy with electromagnetic. From <i>anbar</i> , Arabic for amber. Parallel with the English word "electric" which is based on the Greek <i>élektron</i> , meaning ‘amber’. Both words derive from the electrostatic properties of amber. Combined with magnetic from Greek <i>ho Magnes lithos</i> "the Magnesian stone," from Magnesia (see magnesia), region in Thessaly where magnetized ore was obtained	Worldbuilding: technology	EM: borrowing + composition
46.	aëronautical accident	“They both died in an <i>aëronautical accident</i> in the North” [46, p 111]	Archaic spelling of the English word aeronaut. Comes from Greek <i>aer</i> ‘air’ and <i>nautes</i> ‘sailor’.	Worldbuilding: technology	EM: archaic name + occasional word combination
47.	Muscovite	“It was discovered by a <i>Muscovite</i> —stop me if you know this already—” [46, p 112]	A borrowing of a Russian word for people from its territory	Worldbuilding: people	EM: borrowing
48.	Rusakov Particles	“they're usually called <i>Rusakov Particles</i> after him” [46, p 112]	The etymology of the nonce formation explained in the text.	Worldbuilding: phenomenon	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination

Table A.1 (continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6
49.	Chthonic Railway	“Much as she would have liked to see the <i>Chthonic Railway</i> (Mrs. Coulter had said it was not really intended for people of their class), she was wary of being trapped underground” [46, p 127]	"Chthonic" is from Greek <i>chthonios</i> , meaning pertaining ‘to the earth; earthy’.	Worldbuilding: technology	EM: borrowing + occasional word combination
50.	coal-spirit	“She swerved that way and saw a gap between the <i>coal-spirit</i> barrels and the end of a corrugated iron shed” [46, p 129]	Nonce word combination, meaning a type of fuel. Comes from the late 14 century meaning of spirit in alchemy as "volatile substance; distillate". A distillate of coal	Worldbuilding: material	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
51.	ye	“I’ll make <u>ye</u> some breakfast” [46, p 134]	Graphic representation of the accent.	Emotive	IM: morphological – phonological
52.	Nälkäinens	“You ever heard of the <i>Nälkäinens</i> ?” Lyra said, ‘No[...]That’s a kind of ghost they have up there in those forests. Same size as a child, and they got no heads” [46, p 136]	Borrowing of the Finish word <i>nälkäinen</i> ‘hungry’	Worldbuilding: creature	EM: borrowing
53.	Windsuckers	‘And the <i>Windsuckers</i> , they’re dangerous too. They drift about in the air” [46, p 136]	Compound nonce word	Worldbuilding: creature	IM: morphosemantic – composition
54.	Breathless Ones	“They wander about forever. They’re called the <i>Breathless Ones</i> because of what’s been done to ‘em” [46, p 136]	Nonce word combination. Etymology explained in the text: « <i>their lungs can’t work anymore without their daemons pumping ‘em by hand, so the result is they’re halfway between breath and no breath, life and death, half-killed</i> « [p 137]	Worldbuilding: creature	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination

Table A.1 (continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6
55.	roping	“...cause we're going to a big muster up in the fens, what we call a <i>roping</i> ...” [46, p 138]	Phonetically formed nonce word that does not have a meaning	Worldbuilding: activity	IM: morphosemantic – phonetic motivation
56.	Eastern Anglia	«that wide and never fully mapped wilderness of huge skies and endless marshland in <i>Eastern Anglia</i> « [46, p 141]	The name derives from the Anglo-Saxon kingdom of the East Angles, which was. A name of territory on the eastern part of Britain	Worldbuilding: toponym	EM: archaic name
57.	Hollanders	“...parts of the fens had been drained and dyked by <i>Hollanders</i> ” [46, p 141]	The name presumably for the citizens of Netherlands. “Holland” is derived from <i>holtlant</i> , old-Dutch for “woodland”. It refers to a geographic region in the western Netherlands.	Worldbuilding: people	EM: borrowing
58.	byanroping	“When the gyptians called a <i>byanroping</i> —a summons or muster of families—so many boats filled the waterways that you could walk for a mile in any direction over their decks” [46, p 142]	Phonetically formed nonce word that does not have a meaning	Worldbuilding: activity	IM: morphosemantic – phonetic motivation
59.	fen dwellers	“Lyra listened enthralled to tales of the <i>fen dwellers</i> , of the great ghost dog Black Shuck, of the marsh fires” [46, p 142]	Nonce word combination.	Worldbuilding: creature	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
60.	Black Shuck	“Lyra listened enthralled to tales of the fen dwellers, of the great ghost dog <i>Black Shuck</i> , of the marsh fires” [46, p 142]	Borrowing of the name from folklore given to a ghostly black dog which is said to roam the coastline and countryside of East Anglia	Worldbuilding: creature	EM: archaic name

Table A.1 (continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6
61.	marsh fires	“Lyra listened enthralled to tales of the fen dwellers, of the great ghost dog Black Shuck, of the <i>marsh fires</i> ” [46, p 142]	Nonce word combination	Worldbuilding: creature	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
62.	witch oil	“What you're most like is marsh fire, that's the place you have in the gyptian scheme; you got <i>witch oil</i> in your soul” [46, p 142]	Nonce word combination, where oil is used in a figurative meaning. A metaphorical fire that fuels someone’s soul	Worldbuilding (phenomenon) and Emotive	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
63.	jenniver	“...and from the press of boats all around came the smells of frying fish, of smokeleaf, of <i>jenniver</i> spirit” [46, p 143]	Alteration of spelling in the Dutch word <i>jenever</i> for Dutch gin	Worldbuilding: food or drink	EM: borrowing
64.	smokeleaf	“...and from the press of boats all around came the smells of frying fish, of <i>smokeleaf</i> , of jenniver spirit” [46, p 143]	Compound nonce word	Worldbuilding: food or drink	IM: morphosemantic composition
65.	Zaal	“They tied up close to the <i>Zaal</i> itself, at a mooring Tony said had been used by their family for generations” [46, p 143]	Phonetically formed nonce word that does not have a meaning	Worldbuilding: toponym	IM: morphosemantic – phonetic motivation
66.	naphtha lamps	“The hall was lit by <i>naphtha lamps</i> , which shone brightly enough...” [46, p 144]	A lamp that is fueled by fictional oil naphtha. Semantic change occurred, as fictional naphtha refers rather to a kind of oil, rather than real petroleum. From Latin, from Greek naphtha ‘bitumen’	Worldbuilding: technology	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
67.	Roarer	“And in the lights of the <i>Roarer</i> there was like a city. All towers and churches and domes and that” [46, p 152]	Imitation of pronunciation of a child	Emotive	IM: morphological – phonological

Table A.1 (continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6
68.	High Brazil	“It would be a fine thing to hide in a lifeboat and wake up on the way to <i>High Brazil</i> ” [46, p 179]	Spelling alteration of folklore name Hy-Brasil, a phantom island said to lie in the Atlantic Ocean west of Ireland	Worldbuilding: toponym	IM: morphological – lexical
69.	Ministry of Theology	“We was breaking into the <i>Ministry of Theology</i> , because Benjamin had heard from one of the Gobblers we caught that the headquarters was there” [46, p 184]	Nonce word combination	Worldbuilding: institution	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
70.	photomill	“It could be! « he insisted. ‘You remember that <i>photomill</i> they got at Gabriel? Well, then’” [46, p 188]	Compound nonce word. A mill that is set in motion by the photons (elemental particles).	Worldbuilding: technology	IM: morphosemantic – composition
71.	Norroway	“...the <i>Norroway</i> government is not officially aware of it. The children don't remain here long. They are taken some distance inland” [46, p 213]	Spelling alteration in the name of country Norway	Worldbuilding: toponym	IM: morphological – lexical
72.	cloud-pine	“If you look out of this window, you'll see a shed with forty or more sprays of <i>cloud-pine</i> hanging on the wall” [46, p 219]	Nonce word combination for the tree that helps witches to fly.	Worldbuilding: plant	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
73.	Bolvangar	“But tell us this: do you know anything more about these Dust hunters? What do they do at this <i>Bolvangar</i> ?” [46, p 233]	Etymology explained in the text: « <i>Hence the name Bolvangar: the fields of evil. They don't call it that. They call it 'the station</i> « [p 234]. From Old Norse <i>bol</i> for bale or misfortune and <i>vangr</i> poetic noun for meadow	Worldbuilding: toponym	EM: borrowing

Table A.1 (continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6
74.	country of Texas	“He had met a prospector on the quayside, a New Dane from the <i>country of Texas</i> , and this man had a balloon, of all things” [46, p 223]	Semantic change occurred when the name of the state is being used as the name of the imaginary country.	Worldbuilding: toponym	IM: semantic
75.	New Dane	“He had met a prospector on the quayside, a <i>New Dane</i> from the country of Texas...”[46, p223]	Citizen of New Denmark, a fictional counterpart to USA	Worldbuilding: toponym	EM: archaic name
76.	aëronaut	““The <i>aëronaut!</i> ” she exclaimed. ‘Where’s your balloon? Can I go up in it?’” [46, p 242]	Archaic spelling of the English word aeronaut. Comes from Greek <i>aer</i> ‘air’ and <i>nautes</i> ‘sailor’	Worldbuilding: profession	EM: archaic name
77.	sky iron	“My armor is made of <i>sky iron</i> , made for me” [46, p 246]	Nonce word combination	Worldbuilding: material	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
78.	fire mine	“I don’t know what we’re a going to do with it, to tell you the truth; maybe we could drop it down a <i>fire mine</i> , maybe that would settle it” [46, p 279]	Nonce word combination	Worldbuilding: toponym	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
79.	cliff-ghasts	“...the cliffs a thousand feet and more high where the foul <i>cliff-ghasts</i> perched and swooped” 46, [p 282]	<i>Ghast</i> ’ has the root of its derivation in Old English term ‘ <i>ghastly</i> ’, adjective meaning ‘terrifying’ or ‘dreadful’.	Worldbuilding: creature	EM: borrowing + composition
80.	anbaric current	“Now you’ll feel a slight tingling, nothing to worry about, it’s just a slight <i>anbaric current</i> ” [46, p 320]	Nonce word combination build on the analogy with electric current From anbar, Arabic for amber. Parallel with the English word "electric" which is based on	Worldbuilding: technology	EM: borrowing + occasional word combination

Table A.1 (continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6
			the Greek <i>élektron</i> , meaning ‘amber’. Both words derive from the electrostatic properties of amber.		
81.	coal-silk	“The trouble was that coal silk wasn't as warm as proper fur, no matter how much it was padded out with hollow <i>coal-silk</i> fibers...” [46, p 369]	Nonce word combination. A fictional synonym to nylon, a fabric made from coal and water.	Worldbuilding: material	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
82.	Nova Zembla	“...to judge by his glance at the compass, would be swept toward <i>Nova Zembla</i> at nearly a hundred miles an hour...” [46, p 397]	Borrowing of <i>Nova Zembla</i> , the Dutch name for Novaya Zemlya	Worldbuilding: toponym	EM: borrowing
83.	bloodmoss	“...so the small human bent over the great bear-king, packing in the <i>bloodmoss</i> and freezing the raw flesh till it stopped bleeding” [46, p 442]	Compound nonce word for the plant that can stop bleeding.	Worldbuilding: plant	IM: morphosemantic – composition
84.	theologians	“The witches have known about them for centuries, but the first <i>theologians</i> to prove their existence mathematically were excommunicated fifty or more years ago” [46, p 469]	Fictional counterpart for physics. Analogically to experimental theology, comes from natural theology.	Worldbuilding: profession	IM: semantic
85.	the experimental station at Bolvangar	“The witch Serafina Pekkala, who had rescued Lyra and the other children from <i>the experimental station at Bolvangar</i> and flown with her to the island of Svalbard, was deeply troubled” [47, p 25]	Word combination with a nonce word. Etymology explained in the text: «Hence the name <i>Bolvangar</i> : the fields of evil. They don't call it that. They call it 'the station» [p 234]. From Old Norse <i>bol</i> for bale or misfortune and <i>vangr</i> poetic noun for meadow	Worldbuilding: institution	EM: borrowing + occasional word combination

Table A.1 (continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6
86.	the child-cutters	“Was your clan allied with <i>the child-cutters</i> ?” [47, p 26]	Nonce word combination	Emotive	IM: morphosemantic – composition
87.	anbaric bulkhead lights	“She descended, and found herself in a narrow corridor hung with whitepainted pipework and illuminated with <i>anbaric bulkhead lights</i> , which led straight along the length of the hull, with doors opening off it on both sides” [47, p 28]	Word combination with nonce word. From anbar, Arabic for amber. Parallel with the English word "electric" which is based on the Greek <i>élektron</i> , meaning ‘amber’. Both words derive from the electrostatic properties of amber.	Worldbuilding: technology	EM: borrowing + occasional word combination
88.	philosophical details	“I can’t tell you precisely what he’s doing,” he said, “because all the <i>philosophical details</i> are beyond my grasp” [47, p 37]	Nonce word combination with meaning ‘scientific details’. The meaning stems from 19th century, when all scientific research was called philosophical studies. The experimental outlook on the world, rather than naturalistic observation alone	Worldbuilding: phenomenon	IM: semantic
89.	an experimental theologian	“ <i>An experimental theologian</i> ,” she said. “In my Oxford, they were the ones who knew about it” [47, p 47]	Fictional counterpart for physics. Analogically to experimental theology, comes from natural theology.	Worldbuilding: profession	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
90.	anbaromagnetism	“And <i>anbaromagnetism</i> , stuff like that. Atomcraft” [47, p 47]	Coined based on the analogy with electromagnetic.	Worldbuilding: technology	EM: borrowing + composition

Table A.1 (continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6
			<p>From <i>anbar</i>, Arabic for amber. Parallel with the English word "electric" which is based on the Greek <i>élektron</i>, meaning 'amber'. Both words derive from the electrostatic properties of amber. Combined with magnetic from Greek <i>ho Magnes lithos</i> "the Magnesian stone," from Magnesia (see magnesia), region in Thessaly where magnetized ore was obtained</p>		
91.	atomcraft	<p>“And anbaromagnetism, stuff like that. <i>Atomcraft</i>” [47, p 47]</p>	<p>Borrowing of German word <i>atomkraft</i> ‘nuclear power’ with a spelling alteration</p>	<p>Worldbuilding: technology</p>	<p>EM: borrowing</p>
92.	Anbar	<p>“You mean amber,” he said, and they both said, “<i>Anbar</i>...” [47, p 47]</p>	<p>From <i>anbar</i>, Arabic for amber. Parallel with the English word "electric" which is based on the Greek <i>élektron</i>, meaning 'amber'. Both words derive from the electrostatic properties of amber.</p>	<p>Worldbuilding: material</p>	<p>EM: borrowing</p>

Table A.1 (continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6
93.	Ci'gazze	“The two children wandered up and sat at a table nearby. “You from <i>Ci'gazze</i> ?” the girl said” [47, p 47]	Cittàgazze, sometimes abbreviated to Ci'gazze (Italian pronunciation: [tʃi'gaddze]), meaning "City of the Magpies" in Italian,	Stylistic (derivation from the correct pronunciation of nonce-word)	IM: morphological – phonological
94.	Specters	“We don't know about <i>Specters</i> . What is this city called?”[47, p 48]	Semantic change. English word specter is capitalized.	Worldbuilding: creature	IM: semantic
95.	Cittàgazze	“ <i>Cittàgazze</i> , all right”[47, p 48]	Cittàgazze, meaning "City of the Magpies" in Italian,	Worldbuilding: toponym	EM: borrowing
96.	ghasts	“She glared at them fearfully at first, because they had no daemons, and in her world they would have been regarded as <i>ghasts</i> , or worse” [47, p 61]	<i>Ghast</i> has the root of its derivation in Old English term ‘ <i>ghastly</i> ’, adjective meaning ‘terrifying’ or ‘dreadful’.	Worldbuilding: creature	EM: archaic name
97.	the North American Arctic Survey Station at Noatak in Alaska	“The second story was dated six weeks later. It said briefly that the expedition had reached <u>the North American Arctic Survey Station at Noatak in Alaska</u> ” [47, p 65]	Nonce word combination	Worldbuilding: institution	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
98.	Dark Matter Research Unit	“She soon found the door the alethiometer had told her about. The sign on it said <i>DARK MATTER RESEARCH UNIT</i> , and under it someone had scribbled R.I.P. Another hand had added in pencil DIRECTOR: LAZARU”. [47, p 67]	Nonce word combination	Worldbuilding: institution	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
99.	anbaric machinery	“Through an open doorway Lyra could see another room, where some kind of complicated <i>anbaric machinery</i> stood in silence” [47, p 67]	Word combination with nonce word. From <i>anbar</i> , Arabic for amber.	Worldbuilding: technology	EM: borrowing + occasional word combination

Table A.1 (continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6
			Parallel with the English word "electric" which is based on the Greek <i>élektron</i> , meaning ‘amber’. Both words derive from the electrostatic properties of amber.		
100.	shadow-particles, or Shadows	“We call them <i>shadow particles</i> , <i>Shadows</i> . You know what nearly knocked me off my chair just now?” [47, p 71]	The usage of the word shadow in a figurative meaning. Metaphorization of word combination that leads to the coinage of new meaning.	Worldbuilding: phenomenon	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
101.	the Berlin Academy	“Grumman?” said the blackbearded fur trader. “From <i>the Berlin Academy</i> ? Reckless” [47, p 92]	Nonce word combination	Worldbuilding: institution	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
102.	Beringland	“Oh, he got mixed up in the Skraeling wars over to <i>Beringland</i> . Last I heard he’d been shot,” said the seal hunter. “Killed outright” [47, p 94]	Nonce toponym, presumably name of Alaska, that comes from the name of land isthmus Bering Land Bridge that connected Asia and North America during the Pleistocene ice age	Worldbuilding: toponym	IM: morphological – lexical
103.	the Imperial Muscovite Academy	“Up the mountain they have an observatory belonging to <i>the Imperial Muscovite Academy</i> . They’d be able to tell you. I know he went up there more than once” [47, p 94]	Word combination with a nonce word.	Worldbuilding: institution	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination

Table A.1 (continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6
104.	natural philosophers	“A few minutes after he arrived, Lee was talking to a group of astronomers eager to learn what news he could bring them, for there are few <i>natural philosophers</i> as frustrated as astronomers in a fog” [47, p 96]	Semanti change. The idea of natural philosophy comes from 19th century, when all scientific research was mostly called philosophical studies. The experimental outlook on the world, rather than naturalistic observation alone	Worldbuilding: profession	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
105.	the Imperial German Academy	“He was a member of <i>the Imperial German Academy</i> . I met him in Berlin. I was sure he was German” [47, p 97]	Nonce word combination	Worldbuilding: institution	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
106.	Pole	“Two of them were Muscovites, one was a <i>Pole</i> , one a Yoruba, and one a Skraeling” [47, p 97]	Semantic change. The name of people Pole presumably references to the larger group of people from Eastern Europe rather than just citizens of Poland.	Worldbuilding: people	IM: semantic
107.	Brasil	“In the courts and squares of the great cities ambassadors from <i>Brasil</i> and Benin, from Eireland and Corea mingled with tabaco sellers, with commedia players from Bergamo, with dealers in fortune bonds” [47, p 106]	Semantic change. In the text the name of the country references to the entire continent of the South America.	Worldbuilding: toponym	IM: semantic
108.	Eireland	“In the courts and squares of the great cities ambassadors from Brasil and Benin, from <i>Eireland</i> and Corea mingled with tabaco sellers, with commedia players from Bergamo, with dealers in fortune bonds” [47, p 106]	Presumably a mixture of Irish-language Éire (name of the territory) and English-language spelling of the name	Worldbuilding: toponym	EM: borrowing

Table A.1 (continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6
109.	Corea	“In the courts and squares of the great cities ambassadors from Brasil and Benin, from Eireland and <i>Corea</i> mingled with tabaco sellers, with commedia players from Bergamo, with dealers in fortune bonds” [47, p 106]	A phonetically identical respelling of the country Korea, which was formerly used up until 19th century.	Worldbuilding: toponym	IM: morphological – lexical
110.	Guild of the Torre degli Angeli	“ <i>Guild of the Torre degli Angeli</i> , the Tower of the Angels, in the city we have just left, they’re the ones to blame” [47, p 106]	Nonce word combination. Borrowing of the Italian phrase ‘tower of angels’	Worldbuilding: institution	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
111.	mandarone	“At night masked lovers met under the rosehung colonnades or in the lamplit gardens, and the air stirred with the scent of jasmine and throbbed to the music of the wire-strung <i>mandarone</i> ” [47, p 106]	The spelling change of the name of the Italian musical instrument mandora on the German manner	Worldbuilding: object	IM: morphological – lexical
112.	bene elim	“Their name for themselves is <i>bene elim</i> , I’m told” [47, p 108]	Borrowing from Hebrew phrase ‘sons of God’	Worldbuilding: creature	EM: borrowing
113.	the Guild	“They came because of <i>the Guild</i> ,” said the third” [47, p 115]	Shortened version of the name Guild of the Torre degli Angeli	Worldbuilding: institution	IM: semantic
114.	the subtle knife	“I hold the <i>subtle knife</i> on behalf of the Guild. Where has he gone?” [47, p136]	Nonce word combination. The choice of the word subtle may be connected with the Latin <i>subtilis</i> ‘fine, thin’ or Old French <i>sotil</i> ‘penetrating’, from which the word subtle emerged.	Worldbuilding: object	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
115.	Jopari	“ <i>Jopari</i> ? That’s no kind of name I’ve ever heard of, « said Lee. «Might be Nipponese, I suppose” [47, p 144]	Etymology explained in the text: “The name he used is my own true name, John Parry” [47, p 251]	Worldbuilding (name) and Stylistic	IM: morphological – phonological

Table A.1 (continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6
116.	intercision	“Men, that’s all. But... they’ve undergone <i>intercision</i> . They have no daemons, so they have no fear and no imagination and no free will, and they’ll fight til they’re torn apart” [47, p 156]	Semantic change. The word is used metaphorically.	Worldbuilding: phenomenon	IM: semantic
117.	Siberian Tartar	“An old <i>Siberian Tartar</i> , his eyes almost lost in the wrinkles around them, laid his bow down beside it” [47, p 163]	Word combination with a nonce word	Worldbuilding: people	EM: borrowing + occasional word combination
118.	Imperial Guard of Muscovy	“Not just any soldiers, either: these were troops of the <i>Imperial Guard of Muscovy</i> , the most ferociously trained and lavishly equipped army in the world, and one sworn to uphold the power of the Magisterium” [47, p 170]	Word combination with a nonce word	Worldbuilding: institution	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
119.	the Department of Physical Sciences	“I’m glad they’ve got the place protected. But I’m from <i>the Department of Physical Sciences</i> - Sir Charles Latrom asked us to make a preliminary survey and then report back before they look at it properly” [47, p 197]	Nonce word combination	Worldbuilding: institution	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
120.	Æsahættir	“He hasn’t got <i>Æsahættir</i> . Without Aesahaettir, he and all his forces will go down to defeat” [47, p 212]	Etymology explained in the text: « <i>The word sounds as if it means ‘god destroyer’</i> » [p 349]. Root Æsa may come from the name Æsir, the gods of Norse mythology. Hættir in modern Icelandic means dangerous.	Worldbuilding: object	EM: borrowing + composition

Table A.1 (continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6
121.	god-destroyer	“The word sounds as if it means ‘ <i>god destroyer</i> ’. Did you know that?” [47, p 214]	Nonce word combination. A case of reversed translation of the phrase that was a base for coinage of the nonce word <i>Æsahætr</i> .	Worldbuilding (object) and Emotive	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
122.	the Spectres of Indifference	“Both the Oblation Board and <i>the Specters of Indifference</i> are bewitched by this truth about human beings: that innocence is different from experience” [47, p 218]	Nonce word combination coinage by the choice of words in transferred meaning.	Worldbuilding: creature	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
123.	naphtha	“They have an engine that throws out a kind of <i>naphtha</i> blended with potash, which ignites when it touches water” [47, p 231]	Semantic change occurred, as fictional naphtha refers rather to a kind of oil, rather than real petroleum. From Latin, from Greek naphtha ‘bitumen’	Worldbuilding: material	IM: semantic
124.	potash	“They have an engine that throws out a kind of naphtha blended with <i>potash</i> , which ignites when it touches water” [47, p 231]	Analogically with the nonce word naphtha, the name of the fantastic patrol, is coined on the basis of the real word for various mined and manufactured salts that contain potassium. The name is a word combination of ash, from plant ashes or wood ash and pot something where that ash is soaked in water.	Worldbuilding: material	IM: semantic

Table A.1 (continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6
125.	teleutaia makhaira	“Some people call it <i>teleutaia makhaira</i> , the last knife of all. Others call it Æsahættr” [47, p 243]	Borrowing from Greek: <i>teleutaia makhaira</i> the last knife. More precisely, <i>makhaira</i> refers to the type of blade popular in Ancient Greece similar to short sword or machete.	Worldbuilding (object) and Stylistic	EM: borrowing
126.	the Clouded Mountain	"But as for what we discovered in <i>the Clouded Mountain</i> , we can't tell you the heart of it..."[48, p 39]	Nonce word refers to the Bible, where God would often appear on mountains covered in fog, so that only chosen people could see his face.	Worldbuilding: toponym	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
127.	The Chariot	“It's sometimes called <i>the Chariot</i> ... Wherever it goes, there is the heart of the Kingdom, his citadel, his palace” [48, p 39]	Reference to the biblical ‘chariot of fire’	Worldbuilding: phenomenon	IM: semantic
128.	naphtha flare	“...the sentry stamped once or twice and slapped his gloved hands on his upper arms for warmth, for it was the coldest hour of the night, and the little <i>naphtha flare</i> in the bracket beside him gave no heat” [48, p 62]	Word combination with a nonce word. Semantic change occurred, as fictional naphtha refers rather to a kind of oil, rather than real petroleum. From Latin, from	Worldbuilding: technology	IM: semantic + occasional word combination
129.	naphtha lamp	“A naphtha lamp hung over the table, and a brazier held burning coals against the bitter chill of the night” [48, p 63]	A lamp that is fueled by fictional oil naphtha. Semantic change occurred, as fictional naphtha refers rather to a kind of oil,	Worldbuilding: technology	IM: semantic + occasional word combination

Table A.1 (continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6
			rather than real petroleum. From Latin, from Greek naphtha ‘bitumen’		
130.	the Gallivespians	“He and his kind, <i>the Gallivespians</i> , had few of the qualities of good spies except, of course, their exceptional smallness: they were so proud and touchy that they would never have remained inconspicuous if they had been of Lord Asriel's size” [48, p 64]	The first stem of the word ‘gall’ originates from English ‘bile’, ‘audacity’ and even ‘venom’. Second stem of the term is borrowed from Latin ‘vespa’ for ‘wasp’, reference to the fact that Gallivespians ride insects	Worldbuilding: creature	EM: borrowing + composition
131.	the Society of the Work of the Holy Spirit	“The most active branches are the Consistorial Court of Discipline and <i>the Society of the Work of the Holy Spirit</i> , and,” said Lord Roke, “I have spies in both of them” [48, p 64]	Nonce word combination.	Worldbuilding: institution	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
132.	lodestone resonator	“My spy in the Court, the Chevalier Tialys, is in touch with me every day by means of the <i>lodestone resonator</i> , and he is letting me know what they discover” [48, p 65]	Nonce word combination	Worldbuilding: technology	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
133.	Squadron of gyropters	“Finally I want No. 2 <i>Squadron of gyropters</i> armed and fueled, and a tanker zeppelin to take off at once and head southwest” [48, p 70]	Semantic change. The name gyropter is sometimes applied to monocoverters in which the entire aircraft rotates about its center of mass as it flies.	Worldbuilding: technology	IM: semantic

Table A.1 (continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6
134.	alethiometrist	“There came another knock at the door, and the <i>alethiometrist</i> came in. He was a pale, thin man in early middle age; his name was Teukros Basilides, and his daemon was a nightingale” [48, p 70]	Derivation from the nonce word, coined by means of adding a productive suffix to the nonce stem.	Worldbuilding: profession	EM: borrowing + affixation
135.	anbaric current	“One or two of the priests shifted uncomfortably, for "downstairs" meant the cellars below the building: white-tiled rooms with points for <i>anbaric current</i> , soundproofed and well-drained” [48, p 77]	Word combination with nonce word. From <i>anbar</i> , Arabic for amber. Parallel with the English word "electric" which is based on the Greek <i>élektron</i> , meaning ‘amber’. Both words derive from the electrostatic properties of amber.	Worldbuilding: technology	EM: borrowing + occasional word combination
136.	Seedpods	“The thought of one of those things falling on her was enough to make her take her rucksack and run out of the grove altogether. What were they? <i>Seedpods</i> ?” [48, p 92]	Compound once word	Worldbuilding: object	IM: morphosemantic – composition
137.	Mulefa	“The creature spoke again, and this time Mary tried hard to make the same sounds: " <i>Mulefa</i> ," she said tentatively” [48, p 96]	Phonetically formed nonce word that does not have a meaning	Worldbuilding: creature	IM: morphosemantic – phonetic motivation
138.	<i>zalif</i>	“Their word for themselves as a people was mulefa, but an individual was a <i>zalif</i> ” [48, p 130]	Phonetically formed nonce word that does not have a meaning	Worldbuilding: creature	IM: morphosemantic – phonetic motivation
139.	he-zalif and shezalif	“Mary thought there was a difference between the sounds for <i>he-zalif</i> and <i>she-zalif</i> , but it was too subtle for her to imitate easily” [48, p 130]	Nonce word coined by combination of nonce stem and a productive suffix	Worldbuilding: creature	IM: morphosemantic – affixation

Table A.1 (continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6
140.	Tualapi	“Atal, her friend, called: <i>Mary! Mary! Come! Tualapi! Tualapi!</i> ” [48, p 134]	Phonetically formed nonce word that does not have a meaning	Worldbuilding: creature	IM: morphosemantic – phonetic motivation
141.	spider-silk reins	“Salmakia was fitting her dragonfly with the harness she carried everywhere: <i>spider-silk reins</i> , stirrups of titanium, a saddle of hummingbird skin” [48, p 153]	Compound nonce word.	Worldbuilding: object	IM: morphosemantic – composition
142.	spy-fly	“She told him about the small tin box Iorek had made for her to shut the <i>spy-fly</i> in” [48, p 171]	Compound nonce word.	Worldbuilding: technology	IM: morphosemantic – composition
143.	anbaric forges	“...their <i>anbaric forges</i> and hydraulic presses, would have laughed at the open fire, the stone hammer, the anvil consisting of a piece of Iorek's armor” [48, p 195]	Word combination with nonce word. From <i>anbar</i> , Arabic for amber. Parallel with the English word "electric" which is based on the Greek <i>élektron</i> , meaning ‘amber’. Both words derive from the electrostatic properties of amber.	Worldbuilding: technology	EM: borrowing + occasional word combination
144.	intention craft	“Now for the armory. I understand they're ready to test the <i>intention craft</i> ” [48, p 217]	Nonce word combination. The device was powered by the intention of the controller and their <i>dæmon</i> using hand holds.	Worldbuilding: technology	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
145.	anbaric locomotive	“There waiting was a small closed carriage, drawn by an <i>anbaric locomotive</i> ” [48, p 222]	Word combination with nonce word. From <i>anbar</i> , Arabic for amber.	Worldbuilding: technology	EM: borrowing + occasional word combination

Table A.1 (continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6
			Parallel with the English word "electric" which is based on the Greek <i>élektron</i> , meaning ‘amber’. Both words derive from the electrostatic properties of amber.		
146.	make-like	“Atal said, <i>Not light, but ...</i> and said the word more slowly for Mary to catch, explaining: <i>like the light on water when it makes small ripples, at sunset, and the light comes off in bright flakes, we call it that, but it is a make-like. Make-like</i> was their term for metaphor, Mary had discovered” [48, p 232]	Compound nonce word, based on the definition of metaphor – trope based on the transference of meaning on the base of similarity or likeness.	Stylistic and Worldbuilding (phenomenon)	IM: semantic + composition
147.	seedpod wheels	“There were five young ones in this settlement, one almost grown and the others somewhere in between, and being smaller than the adults, they could not manage <i>the seedpod wheels</i> ” [48, p 131]	Compound nonce word	Worldbuilding: object	IM: morphosemantic – composition + occasional word combination
148.	sap-lacquer	“ <i>The sap lacquer</i> was a product of another and much smaller tree, which the <i>mulefa</i> cultivated for that purpose” [48, p 236]	Compound nonce word	Worldbuilding: material	IM: morphosemantic – composition
149.	sraf	“The <i>mulefa</i> had told her that the <i>sraf</i> , which had nurtured their lives and their world for thirty-three thousand years, had begun to fail just over three hundred years ago” [48, p 473]	Phonetically formed nonce word that does not have a meaning	Worldbuilding: phenomenon	IM: morphosemantic – phonetic motivation
150.	speaking-fiddle	“Cause they'll only tell Lord Asriel on that <i>speaking-fiddle</i> and he'd go there and stop us – so we got to just go, and not talk about it in front of them”[48, p 251]	Compound nonce word	Worldbuilding: technology	IM: morphosemantic – composition

Table A.1 (continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6
151.	jenniver	“He brought out a bottle of clear and pungent spirit that smelled to Lyra like the gypstians' <i>jenniver</i> , and the two spies accepted a glass into which they dipped little vessels of their own” [48, p 272]	Alteration of spelling in the Dutch word <i>jenever</i> for Dutch gin	Worldbuilding: food and drink	EM: borrowing
152.	Cathay	“...they'd been sunk by the Wapping pirates and had to swim for safety to a three-masted clipper just setting off for Hang Chow in Cathay to trade for tea” [48, p 276]	The usage of historical name of China. Moreover, the term Cathay became a poetic name for China.	Worldbuilding: toponym	EM: archaic name
153.	world of the wheel-pod trees	“There wasn't, but in the <i>world of the wheel-pod trees</i> , there had just been a shower of rain; and so it was that he discovered the window and found where Mary had gone” [48, p 289]	Compound nonce word	Worldbuilding (world) and Stylistic	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
154.	The Harpies	“Behind them, outside the wall, the screams of <i>the Harpies</i> were still echoing up and down the shore” [48, p 309]	From Greek Harpyia (plural), literally "snatchers," which is probably related to harpazein "to snatch"	Worldbuilding: creature	EM: borrowing
155.	the anbaric cables	“...clung like forlorn lovers to the anbaric cables overhead” [48, p 291]	Word combination with nonce word. From <i>anbar</i> , Arabic for amber. Parallel with the English word "electric" which is based on the Greek <i>élektron</i> , meaning 'amber'. Both words derive from the electrostatic properties of amber.	Worldbuilding: technology	EM: borrowing + occasional word combination

Table A.1 (continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6
156.	ghost-people	“Standing on the floor of this huge space were adults and children – <i>ghost people</i> – so many that Lyra couldn't guess their number” [48, p 309]	Compound nonce word	Emotive	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
157.	resonating chamber	"We place the hair in the <i>resonating chamber</i> . You understand, each individual is unique, and the arrangement of genetic particles quite distinct..." [48, p 351]	Nonce word combination	Worldbuilding: technology	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
158.	the Barnard Stokes heresy	“That locates the origin of the material, the hair, wherever she may be. It's a process that actually makes use of <i>the Barnard-Stokes heresy</i> , the many-worlds idea..."[48, p 351]	Etymology explained in the text: “ <i>Barnard and Stokes were two [...] renegade theologians who postulated the existence of numerous other worlds like this one, neither heaven nor hell, but material and sinful [...] The Holy Church naturally disapproved of this abominable heresy, and Barnard and Stokes were silenced</i> ” [46, p 39]	Worldbuilding: phenomenon	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
159.	anbaric pulses	“...the information is coded in a series of <i>anbaric pulses</i> and transferred to the aiming device” [48, p 351]	Word combination with nonce word. From <i>anbar</i> , Arabic for amber. Parallel with the English word "electric" which is based on the Greek <i>élektron</i> , meaning ‘amber’.	Worldbuilding: technology	EM: borrowing + occasional word combination

Table A.1 (continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6
			Both words derive from the electrostatic properties of amber.		
160.	hydroanbaric generating station	“The <i>hydroanbaric generating station</i> at Saint-Jean-les-Eaux has been requisitioned for our use. They produce enough power there, wouldn't you say?” [48, p 352]	Compound nonce word coined by means of adding a nonce stem to the existing on the analogy with existing word <i>hydroelectric</i>	Worldbuilding: technology	EM: borrowing + composition + occasional word combination
161.	anbaric generators	“...had it not been for the promise of driving great <i>anbaric generators</i> with the power of the thousands of tons of water that roared through the gorge” [48, p 355]	Word combination with nonce word. From <i>anbar</i> , Arabic for amber. Parallel with the English word "electric" which is based on the Greek <i>élektron</i> , meaning ‘amber’. Both words derive from the electrostatic properties of amber.	Worldbuilding: technology	EM: borrowing + occasional word combination
162.	the Royal Society	“Three hundred years ago, <i>the Royal Society</i> was set up: the first true scientific society in her world” [48, p 384]	Nonce word combination	Worldbuilding: institution	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
163.	naphtha-fumes, kerosene-fumes,	“The air was fresh, too, clear and sweet and entirely free of the taint of <i>naphtha fumes</i> , <i>kerosene fumes</i> , whatever they were, which had lain so heavily on the air in one of the worlds he'd passed through: the world his target, the tempter herself, belonged to” [48, p 387]	Semantic change	Worldbuilding: material	IM: semantic

Table A.1 (continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6
164.	spy-angels	“Farther away, in all four corners of the compass, flights of <i>spy-angels</i> cruised tirelessly, keeping watch” [48, p 395]	Nonce word combination	Worldbuilding: creature	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
165.	the Peaceable Ocean	“In the intention craft she could move lightly with the wind, adjusting her balance like a wave rider in <i>the Peaceable Ocean</i> ” [48, p 413]	Nonce word coined by addition of unnecessary suffix to the existing name	Worldbuilding: toponym	IM: morphosemantic – affixation
166.	anbaric searchlights	“The light she'd seen by till now had come from the lightning, the occasional gashes in the cloud where the sun struck through, the fires from the burning angels, the <i>beams of anbaric searchlights</i> ...” [48, p 414]	Word combination with nonce word. From <i>anbar</i> , Arabic for amber. Parallel with the English word "electric" which is based on the Greek <i>élektron</i> , meaning ‘amber’. Both words derive from the electrostatic properties of amber.	Worldbuilding: technology	EM: borrowing + occasional word combination
167	a night-picture	“She was a scientist; it was bad enough to have to admit to consulting the I Ching, but this was even more embarrassing. <i>It was a night picture</i> , she confessed” [48, p 451]	Compound nonce word	Worldbuilding: technology	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
168.	yowk-yowk-yowk	“the air was full of gunshots, cries, voices crying in pain or terror, the distant <i>yowk-yowk-yowk</i> of cliff-ghasts circling overhead” [48, p 462]	Onomatopoeia	Emotive	IM: morphosemantic – phonetic motivation
169.	whiz	“the occasional <i>whiz</i> and thock of arrows, and then a new sound: the rising of the wind” [48, p 462]	Onomatopoeia	Emotive	IM: morphosemantic – phonetic motivation

Table A.1 (continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6
170.	thock	“the occasional whiz and <i>thock</i> of arrows, and then a new sound: the rising of the wind” [48, p 462]	Onomatopoeia	Emotive	IM: morphosemantic – phonetic motivation
171.	Marchpane	“Lyra said, "Ah! <i>Marchpane!</i> " and settled back comfortably to hear what happened next” [48, p 466]	Archaic spelling of marzipan.	Worldbuilding: food and drink	EM: archaic name
172.	Sveden	“cups of silver from the mines of <i>Sveden</i> , enameled dishes from Corea” [48, p 534]	Norwegian spelling of the name Sweden	Worldbuilding: toponym	EM: borrowing

Table A.2

TERRY PRATCHETT “WYRD SISTERS”*

№	Nonce-formation	Context	Etymology	W. Dressler classification	J. Tournier classification
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	star turtle Great A'Tuin	“Through the fathomless deeps of space swims the star turtle Great A'Tuin...” [45, p 3]	Probably, may come from Dutch word ‘ <i>tuin</i> ’ meaning garden, having a metaphorical meaning of garden of world	Worldbuilding: creature	EM: borrowing + IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
2.	Discworld	“Magic glues the Discworld together – magic generated by the turning of the world itself” [45, p 3]	From disc, meaning ‘flat world’	Worldbuilding: world	IM: morphosemantic – composition
3.	Ramtop Mountains	“A lot of it ends up in the Ramtop Mountains, which stretch from the frozen lands near the Hub ...” [45, p 3]	According to Pratchett nonce word comes from RAMTOP (i.e. top of RAM, or random-access memory), a system variable in the ZX Spectrum computer	Worldbuilding: toponym	IM: semantic + word combination
4.	Hub	“...from the frozen lands near the Hub all the way, via a lengthy archipelago, to the warm seas which flow endlessly into space over the Rim” [45, p 3]	Semantic changes. The word occurs the occasional meaning of ‘the center of the world’	Worldbuilding: toponym	IM: semantic
5.	Rim	“...from the frozen lands near the Hub all the way, via a lengthy archipelago, to the warm seas which flow endlessly into space over the Rim” [45, p 3]	Semantic changes. The word occurs the occasional meaning of ‘the edge of the world’	Worldbuilding: toponym	IM: semantic
6.	luv	“Hurry up with the tea, luv. I'm that parched” [45, p 5]	Graphic representation of the accent	Emotive	IM: morphological – phonological

Table A.2 (continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Lancre	“Meanwhile King Verence, monarch of Lancre, was making a discovery” [45, p 7]	Loosely based on Lanc(ashi)re, the home of the Pendle Witches	Worldbuilding: toponym	IM: morphological – lexical
8.	undead	“I CAN, he said. YOU'RE UNDEAD, YOU SEE. GHOSTS INHABIT A WORLD BETWEEN THE LIVING AND THE DEAD. IT'S NOT MY RESPONSIBILITY” [45, p 12]	Nonce word formed with the unusual combination of stem and suffix	Worldbuilding: phenomenon	IM: morphosemantic – affixation
9.	psychically inclined	“Won't anyone be able to see me?" OH, THE PSYCHICALLY INCLINED. CLOSE RELATIVES. AND CATS, OF COURSE.” [45, p 12]	Nonce word combination	Worldbuilding: phenomenon	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
10.	Klatch	“...noted a landslide in distant Klatch, a hurricane in Howandaland, a plague in Hergen” [45, p 14]	Phonetically formed nonce word that does not have a meaning attached in the reality	Worldbuilding: toponym	IM: morphosemantic – phonetical motivation
11.	Howandaland	“...noted a landslide in distant Klatch, a hurricane in Howandaland, a plague in Hergen” [45, p 14]	Phonetically formed nonce word that does not have a meaning	Worldbuilding: toponym	IM: morphosemantic – phonetical motivation
12.	Hegen	“...noted a landslide in distant Klatch, a hurricane in Howandaland, a plague in Hergen” [45, p 14]	Phonetically formed nonce word that does not have a meaning	Worldbuilding: toponym	IM: morphosemantic – phonetical motivation
13.	the Know	“They had the peculiarity of focus that told those who had the Know that he was no longer looking at anything in this world.” [45, p 16]	Semantic change with topicalization	Worldbuilding: phenomenon	IM: semantic
14.	morphogenic field	“You've got a strong morphogenic field,' said Champot” [45, p 21]	Mening: “But I gather it all boils down to how alive you were. The more you had, the more you stay yourself, as it were, if you're a ghost.	Worldbuilding: phenomenon	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination

Table A.2 (continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6
			I expect you were one hundred per cent alive, when you were alive,' [45, p 22]		
15.	Goochy goo	"It's very romantic,' said Magrat breathily, and heaved a sigh. 'Goochy goo,' said Nanny Ogg." [45, p 30]	Reduplication	Emotive	IM: morphological – reduplication
16.	Howsa	'Howsa boy, den?' [45, p 31]	Graphic representation of the accent	Emotive	IM: morphological – phonological
17.	gel	"When I was a gel, we had a lump of wax and a couple of pins and had to be content" [45, p 33]	Graphic representation of the accent	Emotive	IM: morphological – phonological
18.	Razorback	"she used to take me over to Razorback or into Lancre whenever the strolling players were in town" [45, p 36]	Unusual combination of stems to create a topographical name (probably with somewhat comedic use)	Worldbuilding: toponym	IM: morphosemantic – composition
19.	seed 'im	"We all seed 'im! He done it with a dagger!" [45, p 41]	Graphic representation of the accent	Emotive	IM: morphological – phonological
20.	headology	"You've got to think headology, see? Not much about with all this beauty and. wealth business" [45, p 53]	Combination of the English stem head with the Greek <i>-logia</i> , from <i>-log-</i> , combining form of <i>legein</i> "to speak, tell;".	Emotive and Worldbuilding: phenomenon	IM: morphosemantic – composition
21.	Ankh-Morpork	"she had ordered from a magical supplies emporium in faraway Ankh-Morpork" [45, p 55]	Ankh – borrowing of the name of the Egyptian river, being a river of life (ironic shade as the river in the book is so polluted it brings death)	Worldbuilding: toponym	EM: borrowing + IM: morphosemantic – composition + phonetic motivation

Table A.2 (continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6
			Morpork – unknown, but can be a reference to Lancaster-Morecambe, cities also separated by a river, with Morecambe being the poor side		
22.	minks	“Let him be whoever he minks he is” [45, p 56]	Semantic change	Emotive	IM: semantic
23.	Ramtoppers	“The men were Ramtoppers as well. They were following him very closely” [45, p 56]	Combination of occasional stem and a productive affix	Worldbuilding: people	IM: morphosemantic – affixation
24.	dwarfish mechanics	“From above the trees came a muffled curse against all dwarfish mechanics” [45, p 66]	Nonce word combination	Worldbuilding: technology	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
25.	Wotcha	“ 'Wotcha,' said Nanny Ogg. Magrat winced” [45, p 68]	Graphic representation of the accent	Emotive	IM: morphological – phonological
26.	Sheep-ridge market	“I bought it down in Sheep-ridge market” [45, p 68]	Nonce word combination	Worldbuilding: activity	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
27.	Grimmers	“And you've been reading them funny books. Grimmers” [45, p 69]	Graphic representation of the pronunciation mistake in the word grimoire	Emotive	IM: morphological – phonological
28.	Bad Ass	“Granny sat back. 'He had some houses burned down in Bad Ass,' she said. 'Because of taxes” [45, p 70]	Semantic change	Worldbuilding (toponym)	IM: semantic
29.	Hogswatchnight	“And every Hogswatchnight, a side of venison. Regular” [45, p 71]	The fictional counterpart of the New Years Eve. Connected with the name of The Hogfather (the counterpart of Santa Clause)	Worldbuilding: activity	IM: morphosemantic – composition

Table A.2 (continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6
30.	ekcetra	“I explained about the need to employ a standing army, ekcetra, and they said why, and I said because of bandits, ekcetra, and they said bandits never bothered them” [45, p 74]	Graphic representation of the pronunciation mistake	Structural	IM: morphological – phonological
31.	Hangdog	“Somewhere behind the sacking walls was the town of Hangdog, which had somehow allowed itself to be built in a hollow perched in the nearly sheer walls of a canyon.” [45, p 80]	Unusual combination of stems to create a topographical name (probably with somewhat comedic use)	Worldbuilding: toponym	IM: morphosemantic – composition
32.	Aurora Coriolis	“Above all of this flared the great curtains of cold fire that were the Aurora Coriolis, the Hublights, whose frosty tints illuminated and coloured the midnight snows.” [45, p 83]	The spelling modification of the real name Aurora Boriolis. Probably, the name may have a connection with the physic concept Coriolis force – inertia force that works against the direction of the rotation	Worldbuilding: phenomenon	IM: morphological – lexical
33.	Hublights	“Above all of this flared the great curtains of cold fire that were the Aurora Coriolis, the Hublights, whose frosty tints illuminated and coloured the midnight snows.” [45, p 83]	Compound nonce word	Worldbuilding: phenomenon	IM: morphosemantic – composition
34.	the Fools' Guild	“...sleeping in the corridor always made him dream of the Fools' Guild...” [45, p 84]	Nonce word combination	Worldbuilding: institution	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
35.	Invocation	“I always say you can't go wrong with a good Invocation,' said Nanny. 'Haven't done one for years” [45, p 99]	Semantic change	Worldbuilding: activity	IM: semantic
36.	metterforicaily	“She'd often thought of the forest as a sprawling creature, but only metterforicaily, as a wizard would put it” [45, p103]	Graphic representation of the accent	Emotive	IM: morphological – phonological

Table A.2 (continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6
37.	b'zugda-hiara	“ 'What ho, b'zugda-hiara,' he said cheerfully.” [45, p 109]	Phonetically formed nonce word that does not have a meaning attached in the reality, but has a ‘translation’ in the text: meaning lawn ornament	Emotive	IM: morphosemantic – phonetic motivation
38.	spectral muscles	“But Verence had wielded iron self-control and exercised – well, had thought hard about exercise – and fairly bulged with spectral muscles” [45, p 116]	Nonce word combination	Emotive	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
39.	Monster Fun Book	“he'd found there were books other than the great heavy brass-bound Monster Fun Book” [45, p 119]	Nonce word combination	Worldbuilding: book	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
40.	Woolly Fellwort	“Here's Woolly Fellwort,' she said” [45, p 120]	A change in the real name of the herb “Woolly lousewort” with a comedic shade	Worldbuilding: plant	IM: morphological – lexical
41.	dearie	“Pray let me past, dearie.' The last word had knives in it” [45, p 145]	Graphic representation of the accent	Emotive	IM: morphological – phonological
42.	wosname	“It could be a dangerous wosname, precedent” [45, p 207]	Graphic representation of the accent	Emotive	IM: morphological – phonological
43.	wyrd	“Get back to your cauldrons, wyrd sisters,' he said softly” [45, p 209]	Graphic representation of the pronunciation mistake	Emotive	IM: morphological – phonological
44.	Thespia	“Sorry about that, your majesty. It's just her showing off. She don't even know where Thespia is” [45, p 222]	Thespia from thespians	Emotive	IM: morphosemantic – backformation
45.	Ahem	“But I meant it. We'll meet tonight at the stone and do what must be done. Ahem” [45, p 226]	Graphic representation of the mistake for the word anon	Structural	IM: morphological – phonological

Table A.2 (continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6
46.	Circle Sea	“It didn't want to be, but it was. It had spent a fortnight understudying a famous anticyclone over the Circle Sea” [45, p 232]	Nonce word combination	Worldbuilding: toponym	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
47.	hoyden	“Only . . . well, she was a, you know, a hoyden of witches, like the king said.' 'Doyenne,' said Granny, who had looked it up. 'Not hoyden” [45, p 239]	Graphic representation of the pronunciation mistake used as a subtle joke	Emotive	IM: morphological – phonological
48.	Powderknife	“That's all the way up to Powderknife and down to Drumlin's Fell. You just couldn't carry enough magic” [45, p 242]	Unusual combination of stems to create a topographical name (probably with somewhat comedic use)	Worldbuilding: toponym	IM: morphosemantic – composition
49.	Drumlin's Fell	“That's all the way up to Powderknife and down to Drumlin's Fell. You just couldn't carry enough magic” [45, p 242]	Unusual combination of two word to create a topographical name (probably with somewhat comedic use)	Worldbuilding: toponym	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
50.	Dunmanifestin	“ <i>Hoki</i> , half a man, half a goat, and entirely a bad practical joker, who was banished from <i>Dunmanifestin</i> for pulling the old exploding mistletoe joke on <i>Blind Io</i> , chief of all the gods” [45, p 248]	Unusual combination of stems to create a topographical name (probably with somewhat comedic use)	Worldbuilding: toponym	IM: morphosemantic – composition
51.	the Craft	“You don't choose the Craft, you see. It chooses you” [45, p 257]	Semantic change and topicalization	Worldbuilding: phenomenon	IM: semantic
52.	The Dysk	“New buildings were rare in Morpork, but this was even a new type of building. The Dysk” [45, p 270]	The Globe theatre reference	Worldbuilding (institution) and Emotive	IM: semantic
53.	Mended Drum	“If the water of the river Ankh was rather thicker and more full of personality than ordinary river water, so the air in the Mended	Nonce word combination	Worldbuilding: toponym	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination

Table A.2 (continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Drum was more crowded than normal air” [45, p 276]			
54.	ha'penny seats	“Something to summon up the blood and put a bit of backbone in our friends in the ha'penny seats” [45, p 281]	Graphic representation of accent	Emotive	IM: morphological – phonological
55.	the Shades	“There's some down in the Shades. I'd like to see a troll tavern” [45, p 283]	Semantic change (the name of the district of the city)	Worldbuilding: toponym	IM: semantic
56.	Patrician	“Ankh-Morpork's enviable system of licensed criminals owes much to the current Patrician, Lord Vetinari” [45, p 286]	Borrowing of the Latin word for the noblemen, a member of ruling class	Worldbuilding: title	EM: borrowing
57.	Street of Cunning Artificers	“A daft old chap in the Street of Cunning Artificers” [45, p 307]	Nonce word combination	Worldbuilding: toponym	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
58.	Theocracy of Muntab	“The calendar of the Theocracy of Muntab counts down, not up” [45, p 314]	Nonce word combination	Worldbuilding: object	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
59.	high magical potential	“Unexplained happenings were always more or less expected in the Ramtops because of the high magical potential, but several years disappearing overnight was a bit of a first” [45, p 314]	Nonce word combination	Worldbuilding: phenomenon	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
60.	Lawks	“Well, it isn't important. Lawks. I expect you're looking for Lancre” [45, p 325]	Graphic representation of pronunciation	Emotive	IM: morphological – phonological
61.	Halloee	“I say?.. Er. Halloee!” [45, p 333]	Graphic representation of pronunciation	Emotive	IM: morphological – phonological
62.	we was asked	“Only because we was asked,” said Granny” [45, p 343]	Grammatical alteration	Emotive	IM: morphological – semantic
63.	hurly-burly	“And the work has really been piling up with all this hurly-burly” [45, p 347]	Reduplication	Emotive	IM: morphological – reduplication

Table A.3

N. K. JEMISIN “THE BROKEN EARTH” TRILOGY

№	Nonce-formation	Context	Etymology	Function	J. Tournier classification
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	the Stillness	“Naturally this land’s people have named it the Stillness. It is a land of quiet and bitter irony” [42, p 7]	Semantic change and topicalisation	Worldbuilding: toponym	IM: semantic
2.	Yumenes	“The city is called Yumenes, and once it was the heart of an empire” [42, p 7]	Phonetically formed nonce word that does not have an etymology explained by the author	Worldbuilding: toponym	IM: morphosemantic – phonetic motivation
3.	The Black Star	“The Black Star is where the leaders of the empire meet to do their leaderish things” [42, p 8]	Occasional word combination	Worldbuilding: toponym	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
4.	sessapinae	“He closes his eyes and savors the faint tremolo of their voices, the fainter reverberation of their footsteps like the wingbeats of butterflies against his sessapinae” [42, p 9]	Sess is a stem that comes from Latin and means ‘to assess’, pinae may be derived from the Latin word poena for ‘pain, torment’	Worldbuilding: phenomenon	EM: borrowing + composition
5.	sess	“He can’t sess all seven million residents of the city, mind you” [42, p 9]	Sess comes from Latin and means ‘to assess’	Worldbuilding: phenomenon	EM: borrowing
6.	stonelore	“Did you know,” he says, conversationally, “that the first stonelore was actually written in stone?” [42, p 9]	Compound nonce word	Worldbuilding: phenomenon	IM: morphosemantic – composition
7.	Chiseled words	“Chiseled words are absolute” [42, p 10]	Occasional word combination	Worldbuilding: phenomenon	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination

Table A.3 (continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Yumenesces	“Most Yumenesces prefer polite abstraction over vulgar actuality” [42, p 11]	A name of the citizens formed by adding a suffix to the phonetically formed nonce-word	Worldbuilding: people	IM: morphosemantic – affixation
9.	stone eaters	“When she turns to the man — slowly; stone eaters are slow aboveground” [42, p 11]	Occasional word combination	Worldbuilding: creature	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
10.	obelisks	“The obelisks had other names once, back when they were first built and deployed and used, but no one remembers those names or the great devices’ purpose” [42, p 13]	Semantic change	Worldbuilding: objects	IM: semantic
11.	Father Earth	“just another grave-marker of just another civilization successfully destroyed by Father Earth’s tireless efforts” [42, p 14]	Occasional word combination formed by altering the common phrase Mother Earth	Stylistic	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
12.	Tirimo	“She’s in a town called Tirimo” [42, p 14]	Phonetically formed nonce word that does not have an etymology explained by the author	Worldbuilding: toponym	IM: morphosemantic – phonetic motivation
13.	comm	“In the parlance of the Stillness a town is one form of comm, or community” [42, p 14]	The word formed by means of backformation from the word community	Worldbuilding: toponym	IM: morphosemantic – backformation
14.	Tirimas Mountains	“Tirimo sits in a valley of the same name, at the foot of the Tirimas Mountains” [42, p 14]	Occasional word combination with a nonce word	Worldbuilding: toponym	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
15.	Little Tirika	“The nearest body of water is an intermittent creek the locals call Little Tirika” [42, p 14]	Occasional word combination with a nonce word	Worldbuilding: toponym	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination

Table A.3 (continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6
16.	eatiri	“In a language that no longer exists except in these lingering linguistic fragments, eatiri meant “quiet” [42, p 14]	Phonetically formed nonce word that does not have a meaning	Worldbuilding: element of language	IM: morphosemantic – phonetic motivation
17.	Equatorials	“Tirimo is far from the glittering, stable cities of the Equatorials, so people here build for the inevitability of shakes” [42, p 15]	Semantic change	Worldbuilding: toponym	IM: semantic
18.	Sanzed	“enough Sanzed in them to show, not enough to tell” [42, p 16]	Phonetically formed nonce word that does not have an etymology explained by the author	Worldbuilding: people	IM: morphosemantic – phonetic motivation
19.	longeyes	“they just looked at it through longeyes from the remaining road” [42, p 17]	Compound nonce-word	Worldbuilding: object	IM: morphosemantic – composition
20.	rogga	“There’s a rogga in Tirimo, somewhere” [42, p 17]	An offensive term may be a shortened version of the word orogeny, the real name of those people	Worldbuilding: people	IM: morphosemantic – phonetic motivation
21.	headman	“Tirimo’s headman ordered them to collect as many of the fresher animal carcasses as they could on the circuit back” [42, p 17]	Semantic change	Worldbuilding: title	IM: semantic
22.	orogene	“You’re an orogene who’s been living in the little nothing town of Tirimo for ten years” [42, p 21]	The word orogene comes from Ancient Greek ὄρος (óros) 'mountain', and γένεσις (génesis) 'creation, origin'.	Worldbuilding: people	EM: borrowing
23.	creche	“Since you were obviously well educated, you became a teacher at the local creche for children aged ten to thirteen” [42, p 21]	Semantic change	Worldbuilding: institution	IM: semantic
24.	stoneknapper	“Jija’s a Tirimo man born and bred, a stoneknapper of the Resistant use-caste” [42, p 21]	Compound nonce-word	Worldbuilding: profession	IM: morphosemantic – composition

Table A.3 (continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6
25.	Resistant	“Jija’s a Tirimo man born and bred, a stoneknapper of the Resistant use-caste” [42, p 21]	Semantic change and topicalization	Worldbuilding: institution	IM: semantic
26.	use-caste	“Jija’s a Tirimo man born and bred, a stoneknapper of the Resistant use-caste” [42, p 21]	Compound nonce-word	Worldbuilding: institution	IM: morphosemantic – composition
27.	Cebaki	“He has natural gray hair like many Cebaki, but it’s the new lines in his face that make him seem older” [42, p 26]	Phonetically formed nonce word that does not have an etymology explained by the author	Worldbuilding: people	IM: morphosemantic – phonetic motivation
28.	lorists	“Everyone grows up on campfire tales of wise lorists and clever geomests warning skeptics when the signs begin to show” [42, p 27]	Nonce word formed by mean of affixation from the stem lore and suffix -ist	Worldbuilding: profession	IM: morphosemantic – affixation
29.	geomests	“Everyone grows up on campfire tales of wise lorists and clever geomests warning skeptics when the signs begin to show” [42, p 27]	Profession formed from the name of the sphere of study geomestry (formed by affixation)	Worldbuilding: profession	IM: morphosemantic – affixation
30.	Strongback	“Lerna was born a Strongback, but when he came back to Tirimo after becoming a doctor, the Resistants adopted him” [42, p 29]	Compound nonce word	Worldbuilding: institution	IM: morphosemantic – composition
31.	Brevard militia	“Years ago and before she died, Muh Dear worked for the Brevard militia as a seamstress” [42, p 32]	Occasional word combination with a proper noun	Worldbuilding: institution	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
32.	cities of beveled stone	“she’s also heard the other children in creche whisper of child-markets in faraway cities of beveled stone” [42, p 33]	Semantic change	Worldbuilding: toponym	IM: semantic
33.	Nomidlats	“Not all places in the world are as civilized as the Nomidlats” [42, p 33]	Can be a compound nonce word, formed by means of combining threes steams:	Worldbuilding: toponym	IM: morphosemantic – composition

Table A.3 (continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6
			north + mid + latitudes		
34.	Palela	“He is as strange-looking as he sounds, and not from anywhere near Palela” [42, p 36]	Phonetically formed nonce word that does not have an etymology explained by the author	Worldbuilding: toponym	IM: morphosemantic – phonetic motivation
35.	Arctic	“He has long flat hair, which together with the skin might mark him as an Arctic” [42, p 36]	Semantic change	Worldbuilding: toponym	IM: semantic
36.	racial sense	“Nothing about him makes racial sense” [42, p 36]	Occasional word combination	Emotive	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
37.	icewhite	“She’s heard of eyes like these, which are called icewhite in stories and stonelore” [42, p 36]	Compound nonce word	Worldbuilding: phenomenon	IM: morphosemantic – composition
38.	child-buyer	“The child-buyer glances at Damaya and somehow understands that she does not understand” [42, p 40]	Compound nonce word	Worldbuilding: people	IM: morphosemantic – composition
39.	Fulcrum	“She’s young enough, so I’m taking her to the Fulcrum” [42, p 40]	Semantic change	Worldbuilding: toponym	IM: semantic
40.	Guardian	“‘You’re a Guardian?’ she asks, even though by now, she knows” [42, p 40]	Semantic change	Worldbuilding: profession	IM: semantic
41.	Warrant	“My name is Schaffa Guardian Warrant” [42, p 41]	Semantic change	Worldbuilding: toponym	IM: semantic
42.	Season	“What, so they’ll kick you out when a Season comes?” [42, p 41]	Semantic change	Worldbuilding: phenomenon	IM: semantic
43.	use name	“You will have no use name from here forth, because your usefulness lies in what you are” [42, p 41]	Occasional word combination	Worldbuilding: phenomenon	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination

Table A.3 (continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6
44.	Geddo	“When your parents reported their orogenic child to Palela’s headman, he telegraphed word to Brevard, which sent it to Geddo” [42, p 42]	Phonetically formed nonce word that does not have an etymology explained by the author	Worldbuilding: toponym	IM: morphosemantic – phonetic motivation
45.	firemountain-glass	“You’re firemountain-glass, Dama” [42, p 45]	Compound nonce word formed from three stems	Worldbuilding: material	IM: morphosemantic – composition
46.	The Incomplete Truth	“the icewhite eyes, the ashblow hair, the filtering nose, the sharpened teeth, the salt-split tongue. — Tablet Two, “The Incomplete Truth”, verse eight” [42, p 49]	Occasional word combination	Worldbuilding: object (book)	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
47.	Sume	“Perhaps the headman, Rask, has finally sent someone over to see about Sume, the town in the next valley over” [42, p 50]	Phonetically formed nonce word that does not have an etymology explained by the author	Worldbuilding: toponym	IM: morphosemantic – phonetic motivation
48.	scouts	“And once the scouts return and report the devastation that you know they’ll find in Sume [...] denial will no longer be possible” [42, p 51]	Semantic change	Worldbuilding: profession	IM: semantic
49.	quartent	“other papers showing that you’re current on your quartent taxes and were both registered Tirimo comm and Resistant use-caste members” [42, p 51]	Might be formed from the word quarter but cannot be proofed	Worldbuilding: institution	IM: morphosemantic – affixation
50.	Seasonal Law	“Eventually it will occur to someone to wonder why you’re filling delivery orders when the headman is probably on the brink of declaring Seasonal Law” [42, p 52]	Occasional word combination	Worldbuilding: phenomenon	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
51.	wound	“You sess that there are no open earth vents nearby — which means this is coming from up north, where the wound is” [42, p 53]	Semantic change	Worldbuilding: phenomenon	IM: semantic

Table A.3 (continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6
52.	Imperial Road	“though the travelers along the Imperial Road have only brought rumors of it so far” [42, p 53]	Occasional word combination	Worldbuilding: toponym	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
53.	lore-letter	“It’s all Imperially efficient and lore-letter, following rules and procedures that are simultaneously meant to be practical and to keep a large group of anxious people busy” [42, p 54]	Occasional word combination. The stem lore is very often used throughout the book to indicate a specific area of knowledge	Worldbuilding: activity	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
54.	ashblow	“He’s not a born-gray, like Lerna and others with ashblow hair” [42, p 59]	Compound nonce word formed from two stems. While ash can be connected with the idea of the white air, the stem blow is unmotivated	Worldbuilding: phenomenon	IM: morphosemantic – composition
55.	Rusting Earth	“‘Rusting Earth.’ He closes his eyes for a moment, then abruptly gets to his feet” 42, [p 60]	Occasional word combination. The word rust and its derivative are often used as a fictional counterpart of the taboo word	Emotive	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
56.	Seven Seasons	“He carries the crate as you walk down Seven Seasons, the town’s main street” [42, p 60]	Occasional word combination	Worldbuilding: toponym	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
57.	glassknives	“all of them are Sanzed-big and look like they can handle themselves even without the glassknives and crossbows they carry” [42, p 61]	Compound nonce word formed from two stems.	Worldbuilding: object	IM: morphosemantic – composition
58.	Structures	“You think of a line from stonelore, Structures, verse three” [42, p 62]	Semantic change	Worldbuilding: object (book	IM: semantic

Table A.3 (continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6
59.	torus	“He tries to run as the edge of your torus rolls toward him, but he’s simply too close” [42, p 66]	Semantic change. The specific fictional term is coined from the geometrical term	Worldbuilding: phenomenon	IM: semantic
60.	rusting	“The whole rusting town is Jija” [42, p 67]	Semantic change. The word rust and its derivative are often used as a fictional counterpart of the taboo word	Emotive	IM: semantic
61.	Feldspar	“They’re out of sight below the edge of the desk, from Feldspar’s perspective” [42, p 70]	Semantic change. A geological term is turned into the real name	Worldbuilding: name	IM: semantic
62.	two-ringer	“A two-ringer could do this” 42, [p 70]	Occasional word combination. The rank in order is formed from how many rings they are allowed to wear	Worldbuilding: title	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
63.	grit	“A grit could do it — though, admittedly, not without substantial collateral damage” [42, p 70]	Semantic change	Worldbuilding: title	IM: semantic
64.	safe	“Feldspar, her own hands occupied with the big wooden cup of safe, smiles over its rim” [42, p 70]	Semantic change. The name of the drink is coined from its characteristic of being safe for drinking, nor poisoned	Worldbuilding: food or drink	IM: semantic
65.	ten-ringer	“At least her new “mentor” is a ten-ringer” [42, p 71]	Occasional word combination. The rank in order is formed from how many rings they are allowed to wear	Worldbuilding: title	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination

Table A.3 (continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6
66.	Somidlats	“‘He recently completed a circuit in the Somidlats,’ Feldspar says, gently” [42, p 71]	Can be a compound nonce word, formed by means of combining threes steams: south + mid + latitudes	Worldbuilding: toponym	IM: morphosemantic – composition
67.	Allia	“the quartent governor was insistent that we do something about Allia’s harbor blockage as soon as possible” [42, p 71]	Phonetically formed nonce word that does not have an etymology explained by the author	Worldbuilding: toponym	IM: morphosemantic – phonetic motivation
68.	the stills	“Fulcrum orogenes must never show anger because it makes the stills nervous” [42, p 72]	Semantic change. The name of the people living in a specific are is coined form the name of the territory the Stillenss.	Worldbuilding: people	IM: semantic
69.	Likesh Mountains	“Traveling the Likesh Mountains alone is difficult” [42, p 72]	Occasional word combination.	Worldbuilding: toponym	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
70.	five-ringers	“Five-ringers and above are no longer required to have a partner or Guardian when traveling outside the Fulcrum” [42, p 72]	Occasional word combination. The rank in order is formed from how many rings they are allowed to wear	Worldbuilding: title	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
71.	Shaped Prominence	“You’ll find him in Shaped Prominence” [42, p 73]	Occasional word combination, where the name of the place is formed from the characteristic	Worldbuilding: toponym	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
72.	juniors	“She nods to her fellow juniors in passing as she recognizes them” [42, p 74]	Semantic change	Worldbuilding: title	IM: semantic

Table A.3 (continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6
73.	ringed	“Life for the ringed is easy, except during missions beyond the Fulcrum’s walls, which are brief and infrequent” [42, p 74]	Semantic change. The rank in order is formed from how many rings they are allowed to wear	Worldbuilding: title	IM: semantic
74.	Curving Shield	“She stops first at Curving Shield, one of many clusters of buildings that house the hundreds of junior orogenes” [42, p 75]	Occasional word combination, where the name of the place is formed from the characteristic	Worldbuilding: toponym	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
75.	in the name of every two-minute earth jerk	“What, in the name of every two-minute earth jerk?” [42, p 77]	Occasional word combination. Taboo words in the book are often derived from terms somewhat connected with geology	Emotive	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
76.	Go the rust away	“Then I don’t want to hear whatever you’re here to tell me. Go the rust away” [42, p 78]	Occasional word combination. The word rust and its derivative are often used as a fictional counterpart of the taboo word	Emotive	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
77.	well-bred	“But then, he’s obviously not well-bred, either: that hair, and skin so black it’s almost blue, and he’s small” [42, p 81]	Occasional word combination	Worldbuilding: people	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
78.	feral	“He shoves his hands into the pockets of his rumpled robe. “You’re a feral” [42, p 81]	Semantic change	Worldbuilding: people	IM: semantic
79.	Sanzed Equatorial Affiliation	“Erlsset, twenty-third emperor of the Sanzed Equatorial Affiliation, in the thirteenth year of the Season of Teeth” [42, p 86]	Occasional word combination	Worldbuilding: toponym	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination

Table A.3 (continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6
80.	the Season of Teeth	“Erlsset, twenty-third emperor of the Sanzed Equatorial Affiliation, in the thirteenth year of the Season of Teeth” [42, p 86]	Occasional word combination. The periods of time are formed from the word season (a peculiarity of the secondary world) and its characteristic	Worldbuilding: time period	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
81.	catalysis	“amplify it by some indefinable process of concentration or catalysis or semi-predictable chance, push movement and warmth and death from the earth” [42, p 87]	Semantic change, where the nonce word is formed from the real term of chemistry	Worldbuilding: phenomenon	IM: semantic
82.	Seasonal standard	“Seasonal standard procedure is to shut down all nonessential hydro and geo” [42, p 88]	Occasional word combination	Worldbuilding: phenomenon	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
83.	akaba	“cachebread smeared with salty akaba paste from the jar you stuffed into it a lifetime and a family ago” [42, p 89]	Phonetically formed nonce word that does not have an etymology explained by the author	Worldbuilding: food or drink	IM: morphosemantic – phonetic motivation
84.	Coastal	“You wonder if he’s from an eastern Coastal comm” [42, p90]	The name of the territory is formed with a help of suffix al	Worldbuilding: toponym	IM: morphosemantic – affixation
85.	commless	“There are horror tales that start this way, with bands of feral commless children who turn out to be cannibals” [42, p 91]	Characteristic formed form the term comm (mentioned earlier) by combining with the productive suffix -less	Worldbuilding: people	IM: morphosemantic – affixation
86.	Acid Season	“Umbl Innovator Allia, “A Treatise on Sentient Non-Humans,” Sixth University, 2323 Imperial/Year Two Acid Season” [42, p 93]	Occasional word combination. The periods of time are formed from the word season	Worldbuilding: time period	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination

Table A.3 (continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6
			(a peculiarity of the secondary world) and its characteristic		
87.	kriga	“There are boring parts, like when the Imperial Road along which they ride passes through endless fields of kirga stalks or samishet” [42, p 94]	Spelling alteration of the real plant ‘krigia’ also known as dwarf dandelion	Worldbuilding: plant	IM: morphological – lexical
88.	samishet	“There are boring parts, like when the Imperial Road along which they ride passes through endless fields of kirga stalks or samishet” [42, p 94]	Borrowing of the Persian pronunciation of the word semsad for Buxus	Worldbuilding: plant	EM: borrowing
89.	sleep like an earthquake	“I sleep like an earthquake,” he says, smiling as if this is some sort of joke” [42, p 95]	Occasional word combination based on ironic simile	Emotive	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
90.	Innovator	“Moreover, she was an Innovator in use-caste, and thus she had studied orogenes and understood something of how their power worked” [42, p 100]	Semantic change and topicalization	Worldbuilding: people	IM: semantic
91.	kinetic transference	“That is the nature of your power, you see: kinetic transference, sesunal catalysis” [42, p 100]	Occasional word combination	Worldbuilding: phenomenon	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
92.	sesunal catalysis	“That is the nature of your power, you see: kinetic transference, sesunal catalysis” [42, p 100]	Occasional word combination with a nonce word in it	Worldbuilding: phenomenon	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
93.	shatterland	“They are deep into the shatterland now; sheer, jagged rock faces, as high as the buildings in Brevard” [42, p 103]	Compound nonce word	Worldbuilding: toponym	IM: morphosemantic – composition

Table A.3 (continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6
94.	Fifth Season	“Sanze is the only nation that has ever survived a Fifth Season intact — not just once, but seven times” [42, p 104]	Occasional word combination. The periods of time are formed from the word season (a peculiarity of the secondary world) and its characteristic	Worldbuilding: time period	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
95.	deadciv	“Sanze is still here, and the obelisk is just another deadciv leftover.” [42, p 104]	Compound nonce word, formed from the full stem of the adjective dead and part of the stem of the word of civilization	Worldbuilding: people	IM: morphosemantic – composition
96.	May your dreams be ever still	“Good night, little one. May your dreams be ever still” [42, p 115]	Occasional word combination	Emotive	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
97.	Boiling season	“BOILING SEASON: 1842–1845 Imperial. A hot spot beneath Lake Tekkaris erupted” [42, p 115]	Occasional word combination. The periods of time are formed from the word season (a peculiarity of the secondary world) and its characteristic	Worldbuilding: time period	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
98.	comm-changers	“Maybe they were comm-changers” [42, p 117]	Occasional word combination with a nonce word in it	Worldbuilding: people	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
99.	Breeder	“You’ve heard that in Yumenes, among the Breeder use-caste, icewhite eyes are — were — especially desirable” [42, p 118]	Semantic change and topicalization	Worldbuilding: title	IM: semantic

Table A.3 (continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6
100.	outliers	“This boy’s people, whoever they are, have clearly managed to remain outliers” [42, p 123]	Nonce word formed by means of combining the stem of the verb and a preposition to create the name for people living outside of the civilized communities	Worldbuilding: people	IM: morphosemantic – combination (incorporation)
101.	Evil Earth	“But if he can find your daughter, he can be the Evil Earth incarnate and you won’t give a damn” [42, p 126]	Occasional word combination	Emotive and Worldbuilding	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
102.	Alabaster	“Alabaster, he tells her — which she assumes someone gave him ironically” [42, p 128]	Semantic change – the name of the material is tropicalized and turned into a proper name	Worldbuilding: name	IM: semantic
103.	geomestry	“They were very careful to teach her this, back when she was a grit learning basic geomestry and seismology” [42, p 129]	Coined by means of affixation. The names of the branches of science are formed from the stem with addition of nonce suffix -mestry	Worldbuilding: area of science	IM: morphosemantic – affixation
104.	geoneers	“all Imperial Roads were built by teams of the best geoneers and orogenes” [42, p 129]	Combination of the stem geo and nonce suffix -neer (on the analogy with the word engineer that cannot be divided into stem and suffix)	Worldbuilding: profession	IM: morphosemantic – affixation
105.	node maintainer	“I’m giving the node maintainers a break” [42, p 131]	Occasional word combination	Worldbuilding: profession	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination

Table A.3 (continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6
106.	in Earthfires	“Why in Earthfires would I quell microshakes?” [42, p 132]	Occasional word combination with a nonce word in it	Emotive	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination + composition
107.	Great Eastern Forest	“They’re near the Great Eastern Forest; nothing but a carpet of trees rising and falling for as far as the eye can see” [42, p 136]	Occasional word combination	Worldbuilding: toponym	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
108.	archeomests	“The archeomests found some old tablets in one of the dead cities on Tapita Plateau” [42, p 137]	Profession formed from the name of the sphere of study archeometry (formed by affixation)	Worldbuilding: profession	IM: morphosemantic – affixation
109.	proto-shake	“The proto-shakes, even from here, are powerful enough to make her mouth taste of bitter old metal and the beds of her fingernails to itch” [42, p 139]	New coinage formed by combining stem shake with prefix proto-	Worldbuilding: phenomenon	IM: morphosemantic – affixation
110.	sess-numb	“Even the most sess-numb stills can feel these” [42, p 139]	Compound nonce word with one real and one coined stem	Worldbuilding: phenomenon	IM: morphosemantic – composition
111.	supervolcano	“Because an orogene who spontaneously creates a supervolcano does not do so without generating a torus the size of a town” [42, p 146]	New coinage formed by combining stem volcano with prefix super-	Worldbuilding: phenomenon	IM: morphosemantic – affixation
112.	Rusting Earthfires	“Rusting Earthfires. So Syen dismounts and loops the horses’ reins around a listing sapling” [42, p 150]	Occasional word combination	Emotive	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
113.	Imperial mother-of-pearls	“It costs them two Imperial mother-of-pearls for a shared room and stabling for two horses for the night” [42, p 168]	Occasional word combination	Worldbuilding: currency	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination

Table A.3 (continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6
114.	Leadership	“Everything about the gates screams that this is a comm with lots of new money and not enough lorists talking to its Leadership caste” [42, p 169]	Semantic change and topicalization	Worldbuilding: institution	IM: semantic
115.	kirkhusa	“The one with the stone kirkhusa in front?” [42, p 174]	Phonetically motivated nonce word that does not have clear etymology	Worldbuilding: creature	IM: morphosemantic – phonetically motivated
116.	temtyr	“Syen has treated herself by ordering a temtyr fillet, which is an expensive delicacy back in Yumenes” [42, p 175]	Phonetically motivated nonce word that does not have clear etymology	Worldbuilding: creature	IM: morphosemantic – phonetically motivated
117.	silvabees	“Syenite has a side dish of garlic yams and carmelized silvabees, in addition to her own meal, on a separate smaller plate” [42, p 176]	May be coined by means of compounding but the meaning of the word is unsure	Worldbuilding: food or drink	IM: morphosemantic – composition
118.	Parallel scaling	“Parallel scaling. Pull a carriage with one animal and it goes only so far” [42, p 184]	Occasional word combination	Worldbuilding: phenomenon	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
119.	swapthrisk	“Kill you deader than swapthrisk bite” [42, p 185]	Phonetically motivated nonce word that does not have clear etymology	Worldbuilding: creature	IM: morphosemantic – phonetically motivated
120.	Discipline	“Grits who haven’t dressed and groomed themselves or tended the bed properly are sent to Discipline” [42, p 209]	Semantic change and topicalization	Worldbuilding: institution	IM: semantic
121.	Sanze-mat	“Some speak Sanze-mat with different accents, having originated from different parts of the world” [42, p 210]	The word is formed from the nonce stem Sanze referencing to the specific ethnicity (mentioned earlier) and a nonce suffix -mat meaning language	Worldbuilding: language	IM: morphosemantic – affixation

Table A.3 (continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6
122.	crucibles	“They walk in small groups to lessons in the various courts of the Fulcrum that the older grits call crucibles” [42, p 210]	Semantic change	Worldbuilding: institution	IM: semantic
123.	Ring Garden	“After lunch the grits travel through the Ring Garden in long, silent lines overseen” [42, p 213]	Occasional word combination	Worldbuilding: toponym	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
124.	Old Man Earth	“they fear nothing — not the stills, not themselves, not even Old Man Earth” [42, p 214]	Occasional word combination	Emotive	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
125.	Crack	“Damaya makes her move on Crack at breakfast the next day” [42, p 221]	Semantic change	Emotive	IM: semantic
126.	Fungus Season	“FUNGUS SEASON: 602 Imperial” [42, p 229]	Occasional word combination. The periods of time are formed from the word season (a peculiarity of the secondary world) and its characteristic	Worldbuilding: time period	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
127.	Dibars	“This was in downtown Dibars, an area with several thousand inhabitants on a busy day, and not far from the Seventh University” [42, p 232]	Phonetically formed nonce word that does not have an etymology explained by the author	Worldbuilding: toponym	IM: morphosemantic – phonetic motivation
128.	Seventh University	“This was in downtown Dibars, an area with several thousand inhabitants on a busy day, and not far from the Seventh University” [42, p 232]	Occasional word combination	Worldbuilding: institution	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination

Table A.3 (continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6
129.	Choking Season	«The Choking Season is the one that occurred most recently, a little over a hundred years ago» [42, p 242]	Occasional word combination. The periods of time are formed from the word season (a peculiarity of the secondary world) and its characteristic	Worldbuilding: time period	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
130.	Mount Akok	«killing mostly people in the Antarctic, near Mount Akok when it blew» [42, p 242]	Occasional word combination with a nonce word in it	Worldbuilding: toponym	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
131.	the uni	“If I didn’t try to figure him out, my old masters at the uni would hire assassins to hunt me down” [42, p 253]	Nonce word coined by means of clipping	Emotive	IM: morphosemantic – clipping
132.	ashfall	“The ashfall only gets heavier over the next few days, until you finally do pull the masks out of your runny-sack” [42, p 255]	Compound nonce word	Worldbuilding: phenomenon	IM: morphosemantic – composition
133.	Shemshena Street	“He was playing at the improvisation hall on Shemshena Street; this was in Alebid” [42, p 257]	Occasional word combination with a proper nonce noun in it	Worldbuilding: profession	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
134.	should-not-be	“He is just as should-not-be, just as not-quite-real, just as frustrating” [42, p 265]	Compound nonce word	Emotive	IM: morphosemantic – composition
135.	not-quite-real	“He is just as should-not-be, just as not-quite-real, just as frustrating” [42, p 265]	Compound nonce word	Emotive	IM: morphosemantic – composition
136.	whatevertherust	“Was I not supposed to find a giant floating whatevertherust hidden at the bottom of a harbor during a routine coral-clearing job?” [42, p 266]	Compound nonce word. The word rust and its derivative are often used as a fictional counterpart of the taboo word	Emotive	IM: morphosemantic – composition

Table A.3 (continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6
137.	'mests	“the 'mests haven't wanted anything from her” [42, p 267]	The nonce suffix -mest meaning profession is used independently, referencing to any scientist in general	Worldbuilding: profession	IM: morphosemantic – clipping
138.	avalanche-subtle	“You can keep doing what you've obviously been doing, trying to be as avalanche-subtle as your kind ever gets” [42, p 298]	Occasional word combination, based on the ironic metaphor	Emotive	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
139.	the Maximal	“That's the edge of the Maximal, one of the two main tectonic plates that make up the Stillness” [42, p 301]	Semantic change and topicalization	Worldbuilding: toponym	IM: semantic
140.	the Minimal	“The Minimal's way up north” [42, p 301]	Semantic change and topicalization	Worldbuilding: toponym	IM: semantic
141.	Crazy ruster	“'Let me talk to them first, so you don't get us killed.' Crazy ruster” [42, p 314]	Occasional word combination. The word rust and its derivative are often used as a fictional counterpart of the taboo word	Emotive	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
142.	Marcasite	“Instructor Marcasite praised her for only icing a two-foot torus around herself while simultaneously stretching her zone of control to an approximate depth of one hundred feet” [42, p 327]	Semantic change and topicalization	Worldbuilding: name	IM: semantic
143.	Wandering Season	“Imperial history takes over after the Wandering Season” [42, p 343]	Occasional word combination. The periods of time are formed from the word season (a peculiarity of the secondary world) and its characteristic	Worldbuilding: time period	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination

Table A.3 (continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6
144.	Madness Season	“The Madness Season happened only a little while afterward, and Warlord Verishe — Emperor Verishe, the first Emperor — started Sanze then” [42, p 343]	Occasional word combination. The periods of time are formed from the word season (a peculiarity of the secondary world) and its characteristic	Worldbuilding: time period	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
145.	Breathless Season	“...somewhere between the Season of Teeth and the Breathless Season, the Fulcrum was founded on this site” [42, p 343]	Occasional word combination. The periods of time are formed from the word season (a peculiarity of the secondary world) and its characteristic	Worldbuilding: time period	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
146.	socket	“You saw the extrusions from the socket walls. Weren’t you curious?” [42, p 351]	Semantic change	Worldbuilding: object	IM: semantic
147.	Jyamaria	“‘Aritussid,’ says Tonkee. ‘Jyamaria. The lower Ottey States’” [42, p 362]	Phonetically formed nonce word that does not have an etymology explained by the author	Worldbuilding: toponym	IM: morphosemantic – phonetic motivation
148.	Ottey States	“‘Aritussid,’ says Tonkee. ‘Jyamaria. The lower Ottey States’” [42, p 362]	Occasional word combination with a nonce word in it	Worldbuilding: toponym	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
149.	geode	“It’s a geode. You can sesh that, the way the rock around you abruptly changes to something else” [42, p 365]	Semantic change	Worldbuilding: phenomenon	IM: semantic

Table A.3 (continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6
150.	eating Earth	“Evil, eating Earth,” you whisper” [42, p 366]	Occasional word combination as equivalent to swear word	Emotive	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
151.	Eturpic	“The first problem is that she can’t speak the language — which Alabaster tells her is called Eturpic” [42, p 372]	Phonetically formed nonce word that does not have an etymology explained by the author	Worldbuilding: language	IM: morphosemantic – phonetic motivation
152.	Crusty rust	“Crusty rust, ’Baster, what is wrong with you?” [42, p 397]	Occasional word combination. The word rust and its derivative are often used as a fictional counterpart of the taboo word	Emotive	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
153.	threeleaf	“a plate of roasted tulifish and braised threeleaf with sweetened barley that must have been stolen from some mainland comm” [42, p 399]	Compound nonce word	Worldbuilding: plant	IM: morphosemantic – composition
154.	affection dihedron	“It’s a two-and-a-half-some, an affection dihedron” [42, p 401]	Occasional word combination	Emotive	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
155.	astronometry	“She has heard of pseudosciences like astronometry, knows that its adherents make unprovable claims like this” [42, p 403]	Coined by means of affixation. The names of the branches of science are formed from the stem with addition of nonce suffix -mestry	Worldbuilding: area of science	IM: morphosemantic – affixation
156.	Shattering Season	“Nearly every living thing died as his fury became manifest in the first and most terrible of the Fifth Seasons: the Shattering Season” [42, p 410]	Occasional word combination. The periods of time are formed from the word season	Worldbuilding: time period	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination

Table A.3 (continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6
			(a peculiarity of the secondary world) and its characteristic		
157.	triangulation lines	“The triangulation lines were pretty clear. Tirimo was the center of the circle, so to speak” [42, p 424]	Semantic change of a word combination	Worldbuilding: phenomenon	IM: semantic
158.	Merz	“There were two. The amethyst, and another from the Merz” [42, p 425]	Phonetically formed nonce word that does not have an etymology explained by the author	Worldbuilding: toponym	IM: morphosemantic – phonetic motivation
159.	Sixth University	“You’ve read accounts of attempts by the Sixth University at Arcara to capture a stone eater for study” [42, p 427]	Occasional word combination	Worldbuilding: institution	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
160.	Kiash Traps	“The eruption of the Kiash Traps, multiple vents of an ancient supervolcano” [42, p 444]	Occasional word combination with a nonce word in it	Worldbuilding: toponym	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
161.	Meovites	“The Meovites spread themselves over the slope behind a ridge that blocks most of the wind but where the sun is full and bright” [42, p 452]	Coined by means of affixation from the name of the island Meov	Worldbuilding: people	IM: morphosemantic – affixation
162.	spinel	“The spinel,’ he says, confirming your shock. ‘That one’s mine. Have you made any of them yours, yet?’” [42, p 483]	Semantic change	Worldbuilding: object	IM: semantic
163.	Eggsell Season	“There are records of lorists existing as far back as the long-rumored Eggshell Season” [43, p 8]	Occasional word combination. The periods of time are formed from the word season (a peculiarity of the secondary world) and its characteristic	Worldbuilding: time period	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination

Table A.3 (continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6
164.	Regwo	“Once lorists came only from a race called Regwo” [43, p 8]	Phonetically formed nonce word that does not have an etymology explained by the author	Worldbuilding: people	IM: morphosemantic – phonetic motivation
165.	Westcoasters	“Westcoasters who had sallow-reddish skin and naturally black lips” [43, p 8]	Combination of two stems and a productive suffix -er to denote the people of certain territory	Worldbuilding: people	IM: morphosemantic – composition + affixation
166.	still-light	“Why? What’s this about a still-light? What does” [43, p 21]	Spelling alteration as a representation of the mistake in speech	Emotive	IM: morphological – lexical
167.	Flat Top	“Just appeared in the middle of what passes for a town square within the geode—Flat Top” [43, p 26]	Occasional word combination	Worldbuilding: toponym	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
168.	Strawberry-Hay	“She nods to Hjarka, glares at Strawberry-Hay until he sighs and turns to face her” [43, p 27]	Occasional word combination	Worldbuilding: name	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
169.	Hunters	“Our Hunters can survive out there” [43, p 29]	Semantic change	Worldbuilding: institution	IM: semantic
170.	Scenic Overlook	“Give me a half hour, then meet me at Scenic Overlook” [43, p 37]	Occasional word combination	Worldbuilding: name	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
171.	Unknown Sea	“The dark obelisk is so far away, well past the Western Coastals, somewhere over the Unknown Sea” [43, p 41]	Occasional word combination	Worldbuilding: toponym	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
172.	Fire-under-Earth	“Fire-under-Earth, he’s still Schaffa, and he will not let himself forget this” [43, p 51]	Occasional word combination	Emotive	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination

Table A.3 (continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6
173.	Earth-spawned beasts	“Filthy Earth-spawned beasts. That’s why they have to be drowned as babes” [43, p 53]	Occasional word combination	Emotive	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
174.	Metter	“Metter is a little fishing town a few miles south of Allia” [43, p 54]	Phonetically formed nonce word that does not have an etymology explained by the author	Worldbuilding: toponym	IM: morphosemantic – phonetic motivation
175.	cachefood	“Tonkee must’ve acquired, partially open to reveal mushrooms and a small pile of dried beans and other cachefood” [43, p 65]	Compound nonce word	Worldbuilding: food or drink	IM: morphosemantic – composition
176.	mellow	“The stench of it, and the yellowish color of the outer wrapping, tells you it’s a mellow” [43, p 77]	Semantic change	Worldbuilding: food or drink	IM: semantic
177.	derminther mela	“derminther mela leaves and flower buds, mildly narcotic when dried” [43, p 77]	Occasional word combination with a nonce word in it	Worldbuilding: plant	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
178.	boilbugs	“The locals say they’re called boilbugs, though no one knew why before now” [43, p 78]	Compound nonce word	Worldbuilding: creature	IM: morphosemantic – composition
179.	the Rift	“the Rift could cause an age of winter that lasts millions of years” [43, p 81]	Semantic change and topicalization	Worldbuilding: toponym	IM: semantic
180.	Bugkiller	“‘Not you, too,’ she mutters. ‘I don’t want to hear it, Bugkiller’” [43, p 85]	Compound nonce word that is used as a humorous nickname for the character	Worldbuilding: name	IM: morphosemantic – composition
181.	Nife	“Nassun has begun to suspect that Jija means to take her all the way to Nife, one of the few cities in the Antarctic region” [43, p 125]	Phonetically formed nonce word that does not have an etymology explained by the author	Worldbuilding: toponym	IM: morphosemantic – phonetic motivation

Table A.3 (continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6
182.	o-word or the r-word	“He never says the o-word or the r-word” [43, p 129]	Occasional word combination that imitates the real euphemic constructions for curse words	Worldbuilding: language	IM: morphosemantic – composition
183.	metallorist	“You meet a nervous metallorist and three knappers who are nothing like Jija” [43, p 136]	Compound nonce word coined from two stems: metal and a nonce word lorist, thus forming a meaning a person who studies the lore of metal	Worldbuilding: profession	IM: morphosemantic – composition
184.	the Rifting	“These are the ones who had nowhere to go, their comms destroyed by the Rifting or the aftershakes” [43, p 136]	Semantic change and topicalization	Worldbuilding: phenomenon	IM: semantic
185.	Old Man Crey	“how to stop Old Man Crey (who isn’t that old) from complaining again that the communal baths are too tepid” [43, p 138]	Occasional word combination with a proper noun	Worldbuilding: name	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
186.	Butter Marble	“You push Butter Marble from your mind and look away” [43, p 140]	Occasion word combination	Worldbuilding: name	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
187.	energy redistribution	“And most of them will never be able to get past energy redistribution” [43, p 148]	Occasional word combination with a proper noun	Worldbuilding: phenomenon	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
188.	magic redistribution	“what you’re struggling to learn because it relies on things that make no sense whatsoever, is something you’ve started calling magic redistribution” [43, p 148]	Occasional word combination with a proper noun	Worldbuilding: phenomenon	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
189.	Found Moon	“I should not need to remind you that all Nassun knew before Found Moon was Tirimo” [43, p 170]	Occasional word combination	Worldbuilding: toponym	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination

Table A.3 (continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6
190.	Jekity	“Jekity the city died because of human errors, compounded” [43, p 170]	Phonetically formed nonce word that does not have an etymology explained by the author	Worldbuilding: toponym	IM: morphosemantic – phonetic motivation
191.	tibbit-run	“A tibbit-run—small, furred animals that swarm like ants when food is scarce enough—swept into the comm” [43, p 170]	Compound nonce word with ne nonce stem	Worldbuilding: creature	IM: morphosemantic – composition
192.	Corepoint	“Even its name, which the stone eaters told me, acknowledges this: Corepoint” [43, p 190]	Compound nonce word	Worldbuilding: toponym	IM: morphosemantic – composition
193.	Obelisk Gate	“The Obelisk Gate amplifies energies both physical and arcane” [43, p 178]	Occasional word combination	Worldbuilding: object	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
194.	control cabochon	“The two hundred and sixteen individual obelisks, networked together via the control cabochon” [43, p 200]	Occasional word combination	Worldbuilding: object	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
195.	lost to the Earth	“How they came to produce him, and how he came to leave them, is lost to the Earth, but their faces are interesting, at least” [43, p 204]	Occasional word combination	Emotive	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
196.	Earth’s judging eyes	“The other two Guardians look at him with the Earth’s judging eyes” [43, p 208]	Occasional word combination	Emotive	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
197.	sandteethers	“that sometimes its creatures wiggle or bubble forth, like crabs or squid or sandteethers, though the lattermost are said to appear only during a Season” [43, p 214]	Compound nonce word	Worldbuilding: creature	IM: morphosemantic – composition
198.	Earthfires-damned Moon	“All of it together forging a net, to catch the Earthfires-damned Moon” [43, p 242]	Occasional word combination	Emotive	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination

Table A.3 (continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6
199.	tendrils	“tendrils get longer with every contact, too” [43, p 264]	Semantic change	Worldbuilding: phenomenon	IM: semantic
200.	child-allocations	“Based on the favorable recent genealogy, they contribute one of their child-allocations to the family” [43, p 242]	Occasional word combination	Worldbuilding: object	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
201.	Rennanis	“WELCOME TO RENNANIS, it reads in charcoal” [43, p 277]	May be an altered spelling derived from renaissance. The name of the city in which remains of civilization found their refuge	Worldbuilding: toponym	IM: morphological – lexical
202.	Lamprophyre	“Lamprophyre falling backward over his chair to escape Umber’s blurring reach for him” [43, p 302]	Semantic change and topicalization	Worldbuilding: name	IM: semantic
203.	Steel	“I will come to you later,” Steel says” [43, p 314]	Semantic change and topicalization	Worldbuilding: name	IM: semantic
204.	corestone	“My compassionate one. I do not want my corestone removed” [43, p 342]	Compound nonce word	Worldbuilding: object	IM: morphosemantic – composition
205.	sweet flaking rust	“then, sweet flaking rust, do you trust anyone?” [43, p 361]	Occasional word combination	Emotive	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
206.	rogga-hunts	“We’re not starting any rogga-hunts, here” [43, p 394]	Occasional word combination with a nonce word in it formed on analogy with witch-hunt	Emotive	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
207.	Yumenescene seredis	“You know... we both get through this, I have a stash of Yumenescene seredis in one of the storecaches” [43, p 406]	Occasional word combination in which a name of the imaginary drink is formed based on the region it is made in,	Worldbuilding: food or drink	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination

Table A.3 (continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6
			which name is also a nonce		
208.	someworld	“In those memories I was someone else, just as the Stillness was someworld else” [44, p 18]	Compound nonce word from two real stems	Emotive	IM: morphosemantic – composition
209.	Syl Anagist	“This world, in this now, is the city’s name: Syl Anagist” [44, p 20]	Phonetically formed nonce word that does not have an etymology explained by the author	Worldbuilding: toponym	IM: morphosemantic – phonetic motivation
210.	Syl Skeptics	“The Syl Skeptics still claim there’s no proof things will happen the way she said, but she’s never been wrong in one of her predictions” [44, p 46]	Occasional word combination with a nonce word in it	Worldbuilding: profession	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
211.	Burndown	“Are you talking about Burndown?” That was what I’d come to talk about, after all” [44, p 47]	Compound nonce word	Worldbuilding: phenomenon	IM: morphosemantic – composition
212.	biomagestric	“This makes her as much one of us as if she’d been decanted from the same biomagestric mix” [44, p 62]	Nonce word formed by combining the real stem and a nonce suffix -magestry to form a name of science an suffix -ic to formulate an adjective	Worldbuilding: area of science	IM: morphosemantic – affixation
213.	conductor	“The conductor speaks as her kind do, in thin vibrations that only ripple the air and barely stir the ground” [44, p 62]	Semantic change	Worldbuilding: profession	IM: semantic
214.	name-word	“I know this conductor’s name-word, Pheylen” [44, p 62]	Compound nonce word	Worldbuilding: name	IM: morphosemantic – composition
215.	us-woman	“So I stare at the new woman, the us-woman, and try to pay attention while the conductor introduces her” [44, p 63]	Compound nonce word	Worldbuilding: people	IM: morphosemantic – composition

Table A.3 (continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6
216.	Evil Death	“Evil Death, he’d never stop. Such a savage temper he has” [44, p 64]	Occasional word combination used as an exclamation showing the attitude the civilization has toward death	Emotive	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
217.	decommissioned	“Decommissioned is the word the conductors prefer to use, when one of us is removed from service” [44, p 66]	Semantic change	Worldbuilding: activity	IM: semantic
218.	tuners	“the rest we learned in the first few weeks of life with our fellow tuners” [44, p 67]	Semantic change	Worldbuilding: people	IM: semantic
219.	biomagestry	“a triumph of genengineering and biomagestry and geomagestry and other disciplines for which the future will have no name” [44, p 69]	Nonce word formed by combining the real stem and a nonce suffix -magestry to form a name of science	Worldbuilding: area of science	IM: morphosemantic – affixation
220.	geomagestry	“a triumph of genengineering and biomagestry and geomagestry and other disciplines for which the future will have no name” [44, p 69]	Nonce word formed by combining the real stem and a nonce suffix -magestry to form a name of science	Worldbuilding: area of science	IM: morphosemantic – affixation
221.	Rennies	“It’s not like the Rennies can leave, after all” [44, p 74]	The name of the citizens is formed from the name of the toponym Rennanis (mentioned above) by the means of suffix -y (plural -ies)	Worldbuilding: people	IM: morphosemantic – affixation
222.	stone forest	“By now you’ve entered a stone forest” [44, p 79]	Occasional word combination	Worldbuilding: phenomenon	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination

Table A.3 (continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6
223.	rusting perfectionist	“Yours is smooth, rounded, nearly polished. Rusting perfectionist” [44, p 83]	Occasional word combination. The word rust and its derivative are often used as a fictional counterpart of the taboo word	Emotive	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
224.	Georcanity	“Georcanity seeks to establish an energetic cycle of infinite efficiency” [44, p 119]	The nonce word formed from two stems geo- (Greek for Earth) and -arcan (from Latin arcere ‘to enclose’)	Worldbuilding: phenomenon	EM: borrowing
225.	countertenor	“Tetlewha was our countertenor, the half wavelengths of the spectrum” [44, p 120]	Semantic change	Worldbuilding: profession	IM: semantic
226.	Zero Site	“She has even been to Zero Site, where the moonstone rests” [44, p 122]	Occasional word combination	Worldbuilding: toponym	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
227.	biomagestre	“I’ve consulted with the chief biomagestre, and she’s insistent that there’s no significant difference in your relative abilities” [44, p 126]	Nonce word formed by combining the real stem and a nonce suffix -magestry to form a name of science	Worldbuilding: area of science	IM: morphosemantic – affixation
228.	holo-sign	“A holo-sign writes itself in the air before us as we cross the threshold” [44, p 172]	Compound nonce word	Worldbuilding: phenomenon	IM: morphosemantic – composition
229.	ash lung	“She’s not happy that Maxixe has an advanced case of ash lung” [44, p 177]	Occasional word combination	Worldbuilding: phenomenon	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
230.	un-roggas	“Heard the rumors about how roggas could become... un-roggas, I guess”[44, p 193]	Nonce word formed from the nonce stem and real prefix	Worldbuilding: people	IM: morphosemantic – affixation

Table A.3 (continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6
231.	Niesbred	“Some of the words I did not know (“Niesbred” and “forktongue,” for example” [44, p 232]	Compound nonce word formed from one nonce stem and the real one	Worldbuilding: people	IM: morphosemantic – composition
232.	forktongue	“Some of the words I did not know (“Niesbred” and “forktongue,” for example” [44, p 232]	Compound nonce word formed from two real stems referring to the specificity of certain race	Emotive	IM: morphosemantic – composition
233.	Sylanagistine	“Kelenli laughed softly and said, “‘He’s Sylanagistine”” [44, p 232]	The name of the citizens is formed from the name of the toponym by means of adding a suffix	Worldbuilding: people	IM: morphosemantic – affixation
234.	Maecar	“Their names, if this matters, are Maecar, Kakhiarar, and Cilir” [44, p 238]	Phonetically formed nonce word that does not have an etymology explained by the author. Seems that the names of the ancient continents all have the ending -ar or -ir but this common feature is not explained in the text.	Worldbuilding: toponym	IM: morphosemantic – phonetic motivation
235.	Kakhiarar	“Their names, if this matters, are Maecar, Kakhiarar, and Cilir” [44, p 238]	Phonetically formed nonce word that does not have an etymology explained by the author. Seems that the names of the ancient continents all have the ending -ar or -ir but this common feature is not explained in the text.	Worldbuilding: toponym	IM: morphosemantic – phonetic motivation

Table A.3 (continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6
236.	Cilir	“Their names, if this matters, are Maecar, Kakhiarar, and Cilir” [44, p 238]	Phonetically formed nonce word that does not have an etymology explained by the author. Seems that the names of the ancient continents all have the ending -ar or -ir but this common feature is not explained in the text.	Worldbuilding: toponym	IM: morphosemantic – phonetic motivation
237.	Thniess	“One of these groups was the Thniess” [44, p 238]	Phonetically formed nonce word that does not have an etymology explained by the author	Worldbuilding: people	IM: morphosemantic – phonetic motivation
238.	Niess	“It was hard to say their name with the proper pronunciation, so Sylanagistines called them Niess” [44, p 238]	Phonetically formed nonce word that seems to be formed to resemble to previous one	Worldbuilding: people	IM: morphosemantic – phonetic motivation
239.	Niespeople	“Niespeople looked different, behaved differently, were different – but every group is different from others” [44, p 239]	Compound nonce word with one nonce stem and one real	Worldbuilding: people	IM: morphosemantic – composition
240.	vehimal	“It’s called a vehimal. The announcement says it will depart from this city and begin the transit to Corepoint in two minutes, to arrive in six hours.” [44, p 264]	Portmanteau word from the words vehicle and animal	Worldbuilding: object	IM: morphosemantic – blending
241.	sinkline feedback	“I suppose you’re close enough to detect it here. That’s just sinkline feedback” [44, p 295]	Occasional word combination with a semantic change	Worldbuilding: object	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
242.	lammotyrs	“On Launch Day, each sink reservoir should have approximately thirty-seven lammotyrs stored, which is three times” [44, p 297]	Phonetically formed nonce word that seems to be formed to resemble to previous one	Worldbuilding: people	IM: morphosemantic – phonetic motivation

Table A.3 (continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6
243.	the Wall	“You’ve already heard people using a different term, however – simply, the Wall” [44, p 302]	Semantic change and topicalization	Worldbuilding: toponym	IM: semantic
244.	sparkfall	“Danel says the Rennies called it sparkfall, and that it’s mostly harmless” [44, p 309]	Compound nonce word	Worldbuilding: phenomenon	IM: morphosemantic – composition
245.	taro	“Despite this, the seed stocks contain lots of dandelion and other hardy, low-light-tolerant edibles, including Equatorial staples like taro” [44, p 311]	Semantic change	Worldbuilding: plant	IM: semantic
246.	come a-conquering	“If anyone does come a-conquering, however, nothing will stand between the comm and conquest except its wall” [44, p. 312]	Adding of archaic prefix a- to the progressive form of the verb	Emotive	IM: morphological – grammatical
247.	somerusting	“Somerusting day, somerusting year” [44, p 322]	Compound nonce word. The word rust and its derivative are often used as a fictional counterpart of the taboo word	Emotive	IM: morphosemantic – composition
248.	Hladdac	“Some old Etrupic, some Hladdac, a little early-dynasty Regwo” [44, p 327]	Phonetically formed nonce word that seems to be formed to resemble to previous one	Worldbuilding: language	IM: morphosemantic – phonetic motivation
249.	Hemispheric Ocean	“The onyx acknowledges sequence initialization with a single, heavy blat of sound that sends ripples across the Hemispheric Ocean” [44, p 372]	Occasional word combination	Worldbuilding: toponym	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
250.	constructs	“We do not assert ourselves, we constructs” [44, p 354]	Semantic change	Worldbuilding: people	IM: semantic

Table A.3 (continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6
251.	arcanochemical	“The arcanochemical lattice – what you think of as mere brown stone, and the energetic state that produces it – is forming nicely” [44, p 426]	Compound nonce word formed from two stems arcano meaning enigmatic, hidden and chemical	Worldbuilding: phenomenon	IM: morphosemantic – composition
252.	reordering	“by now many of us are skilled enough to replicate that reordering without a lengthy gestation” [44, p 441]	Semantic change	Worldbuilding: phenomenon	IM: semantic

Table A.4

LEIGH BARDUGO “NINTH HOUSE”

№	Nonce-formation	Context	Etymology	W. Dressler classification	J. Tournier classification
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Lethe	“Alex found herself notched into the window seat in the rooms hidden on the top floor of 268 York, reading Suggested Requirements for Lethe Candidates” [41, p 9]	Borrowing of the Latin word Greek word "oblivion" or "concealment".	Worldbuilding: institution	EM: borrowing
2.	Hutch	“The secret rooms above the shop were affectionately known as the Hutch by Lethe members” [41, p 9]	Semantic change	Worldbuilding: toponym	IM: semantic
3.	Darlington	“When they were gone, she ordered takeout aggressively, charging it all to Darlington’s still-active account” [41, p 10]	Compound word from the proper name Daniel Arlington	Worldbuilding: name	IM: morphosemantic – composition
4.	Skull and Bone	“Skull and Bones, oldest of the landed societies, first of the eight Houses of the Veil” [41, p 14]	Nonce word combination	Worldbuilding: institution	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
5.	Houses of the Veil	“Skull and Bones, oldest of the landed societies, first of the eight Houses of the Veil” [41, p 14]	Nonce word combination	Worldbuilding: institution	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
6.	Bonesmen	“The Bonesmen can boast more presidents, publishers, captains of industry, and cabinet members than any other society” [41, p 14]	Compound nonce word	Worldbuilding: people	IM: morphosemantic – composition
7.	Haruspex	“All eyes were on the Haruspex, his lean face hidden behind a surgical mask, pale blue robes spattered with blood” [41, p 18]	Borrowing of the Latin name for the religious official who performs a specific ritual	Worldbuilding: title	EM: borrowing
8.	Scribe	“...the undergrad Scribe taking down the predictions that would be passed on to hedge-fund managers and private investors all over the world...” [41, p 20]	Semantic change	Worldbuilding: title	IM: semantic

Table A.4 (continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Grays	“The theater had two local Grays who always sat in the same places, just a few rows apart” [41, p 21]	Etymology explained in the text: “They look gray,” he’d snapped. “That’s why they’re called Grays” 41, [p 22]	Worldbuilding: creature	IM: semantic
10.	victima	“They think it makes for better predictions [...] The crazier the victima, the closer to God” [41, p 23]	Borrowing of Latin term for sacrificial victim	Worldbuilding: people	EM: borrowing
11.	Manuscript	“Skull and Bones didn’t really excel at anything other than prognostication, and of course the members of Manuscript weren’t interested in sharing their glamours with another society” [41, p 30]	Semantic change	Worldbuilding: institution	IM: semantic
12.	dudebro	“The dudebro equivalent of best friends forevah!” [41, p 33]	Compound nonce word	Emotive	IM: morphosemantic – composition
13.	best friends forevah!	“The dudebro equivalent of best friends forevah!” [41, p 33]	Graphic representation of the pronunciation	Emotive	IM: morphological – phonological
14.	Black Elm	“She saw his long body sprawled in front of the great stone fireplace at Black Elm” [41, p 34]	Semantic change	Worldbuilding: toponym	IM: semantic
15.	Il Bastone	“Supposedly Lethe had safe houses and hidey-holes all over the Yale campus, but the two Alex had been introduced to were the Hutch and Il Bastone” [41, p 36]	Probable borrowing of the Italian religious term for staff used in the process of ritual	Worldbuilding: toponym	EM: borrowing
16.	Wolf’s Head	“For all she knew, the shapeshifting idiots at Wolf’s Head had turned themselves into a herd of buffalo” [41, p 39]	Nonce word combination	Worldbuilding: institution	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
17.	Oculus	“Dawes picked up on the first ring. “Oculus speaking” [41, p 39]	Borrowing of the Latin word meaning ‘eye’	Worldbuilding: title	EM: borrowing
18.	Dante	“She was Dante. Darlington was Virgil. That was the way Lethe was supposed to work” [41, p 39]	Semantic change from the proper name	Worldbuilding: title	IM: semantic

Table A.4 (continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6
19.	Virgil	“Darlington was Virgil. That was the way Lethe was supposed to work” [41, p 39]	Semantic change from the proper name	Worldbuilding: title	IM: semantic
20.	Centurion	“There’s a body at Payne Whitney[...]Centurion is on site” [41, p 39]	Borrowing Latin term for a commander, nominally of a century	Worldbuilding: title	EM: borrowing
21.	coin of compulsion	“She’d seen Darlington flash one at a security guard before, but she’d never used a coin of compulsion herself” [41, p 71]	Nonce word combination	Worldbuilding: object	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
22.	Acacia Fraternity	“...and Hiram Bingham III of the now-defunct Acacia Fraternity, to form the League of Lethe as an oversight body for the societies’ occult activities” [41, p 75]	Nonce word combination	Worldbuilding: institution	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
23.	Scroll and Key	“Harkness tapped James Gamble Rogers (Scroll and Key, 1889) to create a plan for Yale and design many of its structures” [41, p 75]	Nonce word combination	Worldbuilding: institution	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
24.	Pearls of Protection	“Cuthbert’s Pearls of Protection had to be worn for a few hours every month or they lost both their luster and their power to protect the wearer from lightning strikes” [41, p 82]	Nonce word combination	Worldbuilding: object	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
25.	Revolution Clock	“...including the Revolution Clock, which showed an accurate-to-the-minute countdown to armed revolt in countries around the globe” [41, p 82]	Nonce word combination	Worldbuilding: object	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
26.	Hiram’s Crucible	“At the center of the room sat Hiram’s Crucible, or, as the delegates of Lethe liked to call it, ‘the Golden Bowl’” [41, p 83]	Nonce word combination with a proper noun	Worldbuilding: object	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
27.	the Golden Bowl	“At the center of the room sat Hiram’s Crucible, or, as the delegates of Lethe liked to call it, ‘the Golden Bowl’” [41, p 83]	Nonce word combination	Worldbuilding: object	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination

Table A.4 (continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6
28.	Orozcerio	“But it’s the key to the Orozcerio. The problem with Lethe’s elixir wasn’t the recipe; it was the vessel” [41, p 84]	We can separate two stems <i>oro</i> form Latin gold and <i>cerio</i> or other name for cerium. Together those chemical elements create a catalyst, parallel two how a potion is a catalyst for the ability to see ghosts	Worldbuilding: food or drink	EM: borrowing
29.	The Golden Trial	“The elixir has plenty of other names besides Orozcerio,” he said. “The Golden Trial” [41, p 85]	Nonce word combination	Worldbuilding: food or drink	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
30.	Hiram’s Bullet	“Hiram’s Bullet. Every time a member of Lethe drinks it, every time the crucible is used, he takes his life in his hands” [41, p 85]	Nonce word combination with a proper noun	Worldbuilding: food or drink	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
31.	the Veil	“The mixture is toxic and the process incredibly painful. But we do it. Again and again. For a glimpse behind the Veil” [41, p 85]	Semantic change with topicalization	Worldbuilding: phenomenon	IM: semantic
32.	Ground Zero	“She frowned and then said, “Oh, you mean Ground Zero. Don’t tell me you haven’t read the file” [41, p 88]	Nonce word combination	Worldbuilding: place	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
33.	Chabash	“Chabash,” he murmured. The moths beat their wings in unison” [41, p 92]	From Hebrew word for ‘to bind’	Worldbuilding: spell	EM: borrowing
34.	Uverat	“Uverat.” They flapped their wings again and began to turn gray. “Memash” [41, p 92]	From Hebrew ‘air’	Worldbuilding: spell	EM: borrowing
35.	Memash	“Uverat.” They flapped their wings again and began to turn gray. “Memash” [41, p 92]	From Hebrew ‘substance’	Worldbuilding: spell	EM: borrowing
36.	ink drunk	“Ink drunk.” He shut the lid and placed the box back in the cupboard” [41, p 93]	Nonce word combination	Worldbuilding: phenomenon	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination

Table A.4 (continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6
37.	address moths	“Address moths were originally used for transporting classified information. Once they drank a document, they could be sent anywhere in a coat pocket or a box of antiques” [41, p 93]	Nonce word combination	Worldbuilding: creature	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
38.	La Belle Belbalm	“Still, if La Belle Belbalm demanded your presence, you didn’t argue” [41, p 107]	Nonce word combination with a proper noun and word borrowed from French	Worldbuilding: name	EM: borrowing + occasional word combination
39.	basso belladonna	“then sleeping through the basso belladonna crash before she went to her English lecture” [41, p 120]	Nonce word combination with a nonce term baso belladonna, from the real name of the herb, probably formed phonetically for the sake of alliteration	Worldbuilding: plant	IM: morphosemantic – phonetically motivated occasional word combination
40.	haunter	“He was an actual haunter, a Gray who could pass through the layers of the Veil and make his presence felt” [41, p 122]	Semantic change	Worldbuilding: creature	IM: semantic
41.	Aurelian	“Aurelian, home to the would-be philosopher kings, the great uniters” [41, p 125]	Semantic change from the proper noun	Worldbuilding: institution	IM: semantic
42.	logomancy	“Well, they specialize in logomancy, word magic. So something with a contract?” [41, p 127]	Compound word from two borrowed Ancient Greek stems: <i>logos</i> – word, <i>mantia</i> – divination	Worldbuilding: activity	EM: borrowing + composition
43.	Locksmiths	“The Locksmiths had canceled their next ritual” [41, p 129]	Compound nonce word	Worldbuilding: people	IM: morphosemantic – composition
44.	Emperor	“A woman in her forties trailed him, tonight’s Emperor—the alumna selected to supervise the ritual” [41, p 131]	Semantic change and topicalization	Worldbuilding: title	IM: semantic
45.	Great Cold	“The elixir was like dunking your head into the Great Cold, like stepping into a long, dark winter” [41, p 135]	Nonce word combination	Worldbuilding: phenomenon	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination

Table A.4 (continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6
46.	death words	“Death words could be anything, really, as long as they spoke of the things Grays feared most” [41, p 137]	Nonce word combination	Worldbuilding: spell	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
47.	introduced to the door	“There was no key to get into Il Bastone. Alex had been introduced to the door the first day Darlington brought her to the house” [41, p 152]	Nonce word combination	Emotive	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
48.	telescope portal	“Lethe had a limited amount of room, so the library had been rigged with a telescope portal” [41, p 154]	Nonce word combination	Worldbuilding: phenomenon	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
49.	Albemarle Book	“You wrote down the subject you sought in the Albemarle Book, placed it in the bookcase...” [41, p 154]	Nonce word combination with a proper name	Worldbuilding: book	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
50.	Quiet Ones	“They were just the Quiet Ones, and if she didn’t pay them too much attention, they left her alone” [41, p 158]	Nonce word combination	Worldbuilding: creature	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
51.	compulsion	“He had long carried a gouri given to him by his mother—specifically the blue “evil eye” or mati, which stymied any attempts at compulsion” [41, p 185]	Semantic change	Worldbuilding: phenomenon	IM: semantic
52.	Darlingtonish	“She read through twice more for punctuation and to try to make her answers sound as Darlingtonish as possible” [41, p 201]	Nonce word coined by means of adding productive suffix -ish to already nonce stem	Worldbuilding: name	IM: morphosemantic – affixation
53.	gluma	“Shit, that’s a gluma.” Alex needed her flash cards” [41, p 210]	Borrowing of the Latin word meaning grain, signifying the creature that is only a shell of the human	Worldbuilding: creature	EM: borrowing
54.	corpse beetles	“Corpse beetles. They’ll eat you from the inside out” [41, p 210]	Nonce word combination	Worldbuilding: creature	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination

Table A.4 (continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6
55.	glamour	“When we speak of Manuscript, we talk of mirror magic, illusions, great glammers of the type that can make a star” [41, p 212]	Semantic change	Worldbuilding: phenomenon	IM: semantic
56.	Merity	“They’ve taken Merity, the drug of service” [41, p 230]	Semantic change and topicalization	Worldbuilding: food or drink	IM: semantic
57.	acolyte	“It’s taken by acolytes to give up their will” [41, p 230]	Borrowing from Greek akolouthos ‘follower’	Worldbuilding: title	EM: borrowing
58.	mist	“The mist,” he said, feeling like the worst kind of fool, his mind still spinning, his body buzzing with whatever he had inhaled” [41, p 235]	Semantic change	Worldbuilding: phenomenon	IM: semantic
59.	brimstone	“I had to use brimstone to burn the beetles out of you. I’d say the cure was worse than the disease” [41, p 240]	Derived from the Old English brynstan and a root meaning "to burn"	Worldbuilding: plant	EM: archaic name
60.	glumas	“Book and Snake raises the dead. They use glumas... “Glumae,” murmured Dawes” [41, p 248]	Graphic representation of mistake in forming a plural form from a Latin noun	Emotive	IM: morphological – grammatical
61.	was carving her up	“Tara was killed on a Thursday night, a ritual night, and if you read my report, you know that at the same time someone was carving her up” [41, p 250]	Nonce word combination	Emotive	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
62.	Book of Emerging Forth into Night	“hieroglyphs from the Book of Emerging Forth into Night carved into the sides and base of the channel” [41, p 271]	Nonce word combination	Worldbuilding: object	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
63.	effluvia	“Preferably something that retains her effluvia” [41, p 277]	Semantic change	Worldbuilding: phenomenon	IM: semantic
64.	Bridegroom	“Exactly. Wait... then the Bridegroom didn’t kill his fiancée?” [41, p 286]	Semantic change and topicalization	Worldbuilding: name	IM: semantic
65.	Lettermen	“this natural revulsion can be nothing but increased by the way the Lettermen have chosen to present themselves” [41, p 287]	Compound nonce word	Worldbuilding: people	IM: morphosemantic – composition

Table A.4 (continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6
66.	Layabouts	“The Layabouts are gracing us with their presence” [41, p 291]	Compound nonce word	Worldbuilding: people	IM: morphosemantic – composition
67.	Starpower	“Starpower. Astrumsalinas. It’s salt skimmed from a cursed lake where countless men drowned, in love with their own reflections” [41, p 333]	Compound nonce word	Worldbuilding: phenomenon	IM: morphosemantic – composition
68.	Astrumsalinas	“Starpower. Astrumsalinas. It’s salt skimmed from a cursed lake where countless men drowned, in love with their own reflections” [41, p 333]	Combination of two Latin stems: Astrum – stars and salina – salt pit or salt	Worldbuilding: phenomenon	EM: borrowing + composition
69.	weather magic	“society had been known for weather magic” [41, p 360]	Nonce word combination	Worldbuilding: phenomenon	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
70.	artium tempestate	“artium tempestate, which they had used for everything from manipulating commodities to swaying the outcome of essential field goals” [41, p 360]	Nonce word combination of two Latin words: atrium – cunning, artful, tempestate – tempest storm	Worldbuilding: phenomenon	EM: borrowing + occasional word combination
71.	teapots for tempests	“Aquariums?” asked Alex. “Teapots for tempests” [41, p 361]	Nonce word combination	Worldbuilding: object	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
72.	brewed weather	“This was where the students of St. Elmo had brewed weather” [41, p 361]	Nonce word combination	Worldbuilding: phenomenon	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
73.	weather vane	“The weather vane turned slowly, catching the wind, then began to whir in Alex’s palm” [41, p 362]	Nonce word combination	Worldbuilding: object	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
74.	alsamt	“Alsamt,” he began...” [41, p 369]	Borrowing of the Arabic term meaning silence	Worldbuilding: spell	EM: borrowing

Table A.4 (continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6
75.	mukhal	“Mukhal—” The breath was sucked from his mouth before he could finish the words” [41, p 369]	Borrowing. Probable not finished mukhallat meaning mixture in Arabic	Worldbuilding: spell	EM: borrowing
76.	stray magic	“No one had been keeping an eye on the societies back then, and she remembered what Darlington had said about stray magic breaking loose from the rituals” [41, p 422]	Nonce word combination	Worldbuilding: phenomenon	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
77.	hound-dog casting	“We don’t know. I thought we’d use a hound-dog casting” [41, p 472]	Nonce word combination	Worldbuilding: phenomenon	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
78.	signatories	“But we can activate the language to summon the signatories” [41, p 472]	Borrowing of the Latin word meaning to seal, to sign.	Worldbuilding: phenomenon	EM: borrowing
79.	echo	“No soul can endure it. We summoned a poltergeist, an echo. That’s all” [41, p 480]	Semantic change	Worldbuilding: creature	IM: semantic
80.	Wheelwalker	“We are Wheelwalkers. All worlds are open to us” [41, p 549]	Compound nonce word	Worldbuilding: creature	IM: morphosemantic – composition
81.	Jonathan Desmond or Jean Du Monde	“I thought it was a name at first, Jonathan Desmond or Jean Du Monde. But that wasn’t it at all” [41, p 574]	Graphic representation of mistake in the word	Stylistic	IM: morphological – phonological
82.	Gentleman demon	“Gentleman demon. That’s what they were saying. They were talking about Darlington” [41, p 574]	Nonce word combination	Worldbuilding: name	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination
83.	Duru dweomer	“Teachings: Duru dweomer, portal magic” [41, p 577]	Duru – door (proto Indo European) Dweomer – to whisk, to fume (middle English)	Worldbuilding: phenomenon	EM: borrowing + occasional word combination
84.	bone conjuring	“Teachings: Nekyia or nekromanteía, necromancy and bone conjuring” [41, p 577]	Nonce word combination	Worldbuilding: activity	IM: morphosemantic – occasional word combination

SUMMARY

Робота присвячена дослідженню авторських лексичних новотворів у літературі жанру фентезі. Актуальність вибраної теми зумовлена широким використанням нових авторських лексем та особливостями функцій, які вони виконують в системі жанру.

Метою дослідження виступає аналіз найпоширеніших у художній літературі типів лексичних новотворів та визначення функцій, які okazіоналізми виконують в текстах жанру фентезі.

У першому розділі роботи було надано визначення, характеристику та дослідження теоретичної бази аналізу авторських новотворів та okazіональної лексики у жанрі фентезі. Було розглянуто процес словотвору в англійській мові, різні підходи до визначення й класифікації авторських новотворів, проаналізовано функції, які okazіональна лексика може виконувати в художній літературі. Було розглянуто можливості класифікації авторських новотворів з точки зору механізму їх створення. При здійсненні комплексного підходу до класифікації новотворів було використано праці з неології Жана Турньє, який пропонує поділ на дві основні матриці дослідження okazіональної лексики: зовнішню та внутрішню. Зовнішню матрицю складають запозичення з іноземних або архаїчних джерел. Внутрішня матриця включає морфосемантичні, семантичні та морфологічні новотвори. Це дозволяє проаналізувати поширені типи авторських новотворів та знайти їх функції та роль яку вони відіграють в структурі творів, вибраних в якості практичного матеріалу.

У другому розділі було проаналізовано вісім книг жанру фентезі: трилогії «Темні Матерії» Філіпа Пулмана та «Зруйнована Земля» Н.К. Джемісін, «Віщі сестри» Террі Пратчетта, «Дев'ятий дім» Лі Бардуго, що на практиці висвітлило функціонування авторських новотворів в художній літературі, дозволило визначити їхню етимологію, належність до тематичних груп, класифікувати за матрицями Жана Турньє. Було розраховано кількість та структуру методів словотвору і визначено найбільш часто використовувані. Було розподілено

вибрані okazіоналізми на підгрупи відповідно до функцій, які вони виконують у тексті, сформульовано їх роль та важливість для жанру фентезі.

Таким чином, зроблено висновок, що вибір засобів словотвору може залежати від задумів і комунікативних цілей автора тексту, особливостей певного жанру, а також від цільової аудиторії. Отже, до кожної визначної підгрупи авторських новотворів було надано приклади з okazіональних утворень, знайдених в тексті практичного матеріалу та розділених на зовнішню та внутрішню матриці. Кожна з цих груп надалі була класифікована на запозичення з іноземних мов (*Æsahætr*, *sessapinae*), архаїчні назви і поняття (*ghasts*, *brimstone*), морфосемантичні (*hydroanbaric*, *kirkhusa*), семантичні (*grit*, *The Dysk*) та морфологічні (*wyrd*, *come a-conquering*) новотвори. Загалом було виявлено, що новотвори внутрішньої матриці зустрічаються частіше, причому найчисельнішою групою є морфосемантичні okazіоналізми. Запозичення, як правило, також є досить поширеною групою новотворів, однак дуже часто вони поєднуються з іншими способами словотвору, такими як складання основ чи okazіональним сполучення слів.

Також, було визначено основні функції, що характеризують авторські новотвори. Перш за все, вони слугують для найменування понять і явищ вторинного світу, які не існують в реальності. Згідно з проведеним дослідженням, авторські новотвори здебільшого виконують світотворчу функцію (*Ankh-Morpork*, *Mulefa*) в текстах жанру фентезі. По-друге, оскільки новотвори зазвичай не відповідають правилам або виділяються в тексті своєю химерною структурою чи способом вимови, вони служать засобом привертання уваги (*Crusty rust*, *Earthfires-damned Moon*), провокуючи читачів розшифровувати нові складні структури. Отже, такі слова можуть виконувати стилістичну та емотивну функції, коли вони доносять до читача певне важливе повідомлення, натякаючи чи передвіщаючи розвиток сюжету, або, якщо вони мають у собі емоційний відтінок, викликаючи певну реакцію аудиторії, допомагаючи читачеві відчути історію на більш особистому рівні.

В результаті проведеного аналізу типів та функцій лексичних новотворів у художній літературі, доведено, що okazіональні утворення та авторські новотвори є незамінними для досягнення комунікативної мети, вони дозволяють підкреслити специфіку окремого альтернативного світу, створюючи міцну асоціацію виключно з контекстом конкретного літературного твору.