https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ytr28t5VzAs

Where Do New Words Come From?
(by Marcel Danesi)

Watch the video and find the answers to the questions below.

1) How many new words are added to the Oxford English Dictionary annually?
2) How many words are there currently in use in the English language?
3) Why is it so that our existing words can leave gaps in what we want to express?
4) How much of the English vocabulary comes directly from other languages?
5) Where were the English words meaning legal and religious concepts borrowed from?
6) What languages were the words in the box borrowed from?

> jury / altar / coffee / pizza / spaghetti / curry

7) Why did such words as 'Naïvetẻ', 'Machismo' and 'Schadenfreude' appear in English? What do these words mean?
8) What do scientists use to give names to new concepts?
9) What is the origin of the word 'clone'?
10) What examples of compound words were given?
11) What examples of clipping and blending parts of words together were given?
12) How can an obsolete word get a new life? What examples are given to illustrate this?
13) What words came to mean the opposite through metaphor, irony or misuse?
14) Why do some of the new words become mainstream?
15) What is the origin of the present-day meaning of the word 'meme'?
16) What is the name for the phenomenon when words can describe themselves?
17) Where do new words come from? Name all the ways mentioned in this video.

KEYS

1) about 1000 new words
2) over 170 000 words
3) because our world changes, new ideas and inventions appear, and the science progresses
4) nearly half of the English vocabulary
5) from Rome and France
6) 'altar' – French, 'jury' – Latin, 'coffee' – Arabic, 'spaghetti' and 'pizza' – Italian, 'curry' – Indian
7) sometimes another language has the right word for the complex idea or emotion; 'Naiveté' – lack of experience, wisdom, or judgement; 'Machismo' – a strong or aggressive masculine pride; 'Schadenfreude' – pleasure derived by someone from another person's misfortune
8) classical languages
9) 'clone' was derived from the ancient Greek word for 'twig' to describe creating a new plant from a piece of the old
10)   'airport', 'starfish
11)   'spork', 'brunch', 'Internet'
12)   an obsolete word can adopt a new meaning: 'villain', 'geek'
13)   'sick and wicked' are used to describe something literally amazing
14)   sometimes scientists or companies give an official name to a new discovery or technology, but in some countries there are language academies that make the decisions
15)   'meme' was coined in the 1970s by a socio-biologist Richard Dowkins from the ancient Greek 'mimesis' for 'imitation'→ he used it to describe how ideas and symbols propagate through the culture like genes through the population → with the advent of the Internet the process became directly observable in how jokes and images were popularized at a lightning speed → and soon the word came to refer to a certain kind of image → 'meme' not only describes how words become part of language → the word is a 'meme' itself
16)   'autological'
17) borrowings, compounding, clipping, blending, an obsolete word can adopt a new meaning