Araksya STEPANYAN[∗]
Yerevan State University

ENGLISH NEOLOGISMS OF ANCIENT GREEK AND LATIN ORIGIN IN THE FIELD OF PSYCHOLOGY

In our rapidly developing world, people often need to create words to name new concepts. The process of creating a new word is actually very complex and consists of a number of stages that are mostly carried out at the subconscious level. People need to understand the role of a newly encountered phenomenon in the world around them and how that phenomenon will be classified within the framework of the already familiar categories. Another problem is the choice of the outer (phonetic) form of the newly created word, which is mainly based on the categorization process of the new phenomenon encountered by a person. This paper is aimed at studying the role of morphemes of Ancient Greek and Latin origin in the process of coining neologisms in the field of psychology. Psychology is a rapidly developing branch of science, and consequently new words need to be coined frequently. In the paper, we tried to reveal what kind of categorization processes take place when creating new words, and how these processes affect the external phonetic composition of given neologisms, and in particular, why Ancient Greek or Latin morphemes are chosen for coining neologisms in the field of psychology.

Key words: *neologism, generalization, categorization, Ancient Greek, Latin*

Introduction

It is a well-known fact that languages are one of the best mirrors of the way of thinking and the worldview of the societies. Consequently, neologisms are one of the most evident indicators of the changes in the society at a given period. New words and expressions are born to name the new concepts appearing in the life of the speakers of a particular language. They are coined both in people's everyday communication and in scientific literature. In the modern world there is a strong and unprecedented boom in the development

---

∗ araksya.stepanyan@ysu.am

of different branches of science, and psychology is not an exception. Consequently, there are many new words appearing in that particular branch of science. This paper aims at studying the neologisms belonging to the scope of psychology and investigating the reasons why the overwhelming majority of them have Ancient Greek and Latin origin.

The objectives of the research are:
- to categorize the neologisms coined in the field of psychology into general thematic groups,
- to investigate the etymology of the constituent parts of the new words,
- to examine the role of categorization in the process of coining a new word and to understand its impact on the content and form of a neologism,
- to analyze reasons why the majority of the new words in this branch of science are made up of morphemes of Ancient Greek and Latin origin.

To reach the above-mentioned objectives the methods of etymological and corpus analysis are used in the first part of the paper. In the second part we use the method of observation in order to investigate particular cases that present interest in the scope of this paper in the light of generally accepted findings in psycholinguitics and cognitive linguistics.

The material of the research is collected from online media. The etymology of the words under study is checked via online etymological dictionary "Etymonline."

Etymology of neologisms coined in the psychological science

Psychology is the scientific study of mind and behaviour (Spielman, 2017, p. 5). It emerged as a science in the 19th century and passed through several stages (structuralism, functionalism, psychoanalysis, gestalt psychology, behaviourism, humanism, and cognitivism). During all the stages of its development, psychological science has concerned itself with the unfathomable secrets of the human mind. In modern world medicine and psychology are going hand in hand. In the contemporary medical science it is beyond doubt that many health problems are connected with behavioural patterns. It is assumed that 48% of deaths in the USA are preconditioned by the behavioural factors (smoking, physical activity, dietary behaviours, and alcohol intake) (Johnston & Dixon, 2008, p. 509). The number of specialists engaging in psychoeducation increase day by day. People try to care not only for their physical well-being, but also for their psychological health that are closely interrelated and interdependent. This is why many physicians tend not

to draw a strict demarcation line between physical health and psychological health.

So, it becomes evident that psychological science is gaining more and more significance nowadays. The problems that are currently under study of psychologists include "nature vs nurture," "free will vs determinism," "accuracy vs inaccuracy," and "conscious vs unconscious" debates (https://ocw.mit.edu/ans7870/9/9.00SC/MIT9_00SCF11_text.pdf, p. 41). New experiments and investigations are carried out to examine human mind and behaviour, hence new words are needed to name new concepts or newly discovered phenomena in this branch of science. Before proceeding to certain examples let us understand the stages of coining neologisms.

The process of coining new words is rather complicated. It consists of several stages, most of them being subconscious. According to J. Grzega and M. Schöner, the first stage is identification of a particular referent in a particular context after which the differentiation of general and specific features happens. The speaker tries to find similarities between the new referent and the other images s/he already carries in the background knowledge. If in the speaker's mind that referent is identified as a part of an already known category, then s/he chooses to use an already existing word (though, even in this case a new word can be born if the speaker tries to sound different or more sophisticated, or maybe vulgar or polite, etc.). If the referent is unknown to the speaker, or if the speaker deliberately coins a new word even if there is an already existing word for the particular referent, the speaker will pass through several stages of word-finding and name-giving. The distinctive features of the referent will be analyzed once again, but this time in more detail, and much attention will be paid to specific or local features, some of which will be taken as a basis for designation. In the subsequent stage, particular morphemes will be selected for naming the new referent. One should hasten to add that whatever form is chosen to name a particular referent, the speaker uses the already learnt models of the language. These models are mainly based on the speaker's mother tongue, though they can belong also to a foreign language that the speaker masters. During the next stage, in the speaker's mind the newly generated word is given a certain form, content and grammatical features. In the final stage, the word is "phonetically realized" (Grzega & Schöner, 2007, pp. 17-20).

One can observe abundance of Ancient Greek and Latin morphemes in neologisms in different branches of science and psychology is not an exception in this respect. New words in psychology are mainly connected with psychological disorders and human sexuality. Among the most widespread psychological problems are phobias that are paid close attention

to in the psychological science. Nowadays new names of phobias appear in English, e.g., "acephobia," "aphobia," "coronaphobia," "tomophobia," "twentydekaphobia," etc. It is worth mentioning here that the word "phobia" itself comes from the Ancient Greek word "φόβος" meaning "fear". Let us go deeper into the etymology of the above-mentioned words.

The word "acephobia" is formed by using the stem "ace" (shortening of *asexual*) and "-phobia" (fear). The word "asexual" (not a neologism) itself is coined by means of the Ancient Greek affix "ἀ-" (a prefix that is to convey a meaning opposite to the word to which the prefix is added) and "sex" coming from Latin "sexus" meaning "gender." "Acephobic" is derived from the word "acephobia" with the help of the suffix "-ic" tracing back to Latin "-icus" (a suffix that was used to form adjectives from nouns). In the word "aphobia" one can observe the same etymology as in case of "acephobia" ("asexual" or "aromantic" + "-phobia"). In "aphobia" "a" is a contraction of the words "asexual" or "aromantic." The word "aphobia" is not new in psychology, it was used to mean "lack of fear," and now as a neologism it means "phobia of asexual people." Interesting is the fact that these two words (in fact, homonyms), though identical in sound form, have different etymologies and consequently different meanings. In the first case the word "aphobia" was coined through "a-" + "-phobia" where "a-" is the negative prefix of Ancient Greek origin meaning "without." In the second case "a" is a clipping of "asexual" or "aromantic" and is not a prefix but a stem.

There are no documented uses of the above-mentioned neologisms on COCA, however we were able to find some examples from different online pages, e.g.,

- Discrimination against asexual people, also known as *acephobia* or *aphobia* when directed at aspec (aromantic and asexual) people, encompasses a range of negative attitudes, behaviours, and feelings toward asexuality or people who identify as part of the asexual spectrum (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Discrimination_against_ asexual_people).

- To begin in your support of asexual students, start by knowing these definitions: […]
Aphobic/*Acephobic*: The discrimination against asexual or aromantic people (https://www.glsen.org/blog/10-ways-educators-and-gsa-advisors-can-support-asexual-students).

- Because it's so common, *aphobia* can be hard to recognize if you're not used to looking for it (https://www.ourspectrum.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/ 10/What-is-Aphobia.pdf).

The neologism "coronaphobia" is formed through combining the morphemes "corona(virus)" and "-phobia." It is of interest that for naming the life-threatening virus that spread around the whole world keeping the world population in a long-term lock-down and caused millions of deaths, the Greek word "κορώνη" was chosen. This is a vivid example to show that people when dealing with the fields of medicine, psychology and many other branches of science prefer morphemes of Ancient Greek or Latin origin.

"Twentydekaphobia" is another neologism originated as a result of Covid-19. It is an interesting mixture of morphemes from both Ancient Greek and Modern English. "Twenty" is a numeral in Modern English of Proto-Germanic origin , "deka-" ("deca-") comes from the Ancient Greek word "δέκα" meaning "ten". One can find some examples of the above-mentioned words on different online sites:

- Another term we can add to that list is "*coronaphobia.*" The researchers who helped coin the term in December 2020 said that *coronaphobia* is a new type of anxiety specific to COVID-19 (https://www.health.com/condition/infectious-diseases/coronavirus/ coronaphobia-covid-anxiety-disorder).

- "COVID Era: *Twentydekaphobia* – fear of the number 20" (https://junction59.com/insights/ten-new-phobias-of-2020-youve-never-heard-of).

Another word that came to existence in the field of psychology is "tomophobia" from the Ancient Greek morphemes "tomo-" and "-phobia." "Tomo-" traces back to the Ancient Greek word "τόμος" that meant "slice." In connection with fears, one should also mention the newly coined "microfear" that comprises the prefix "micro-" that comes from the Ancient Greek word "μικρός" meaning "small" and "fear" from Proto-Germanic "*fērō," "*fērą" meaning "danger." The usage of these words is documented on a number of online pages:

- *Tomophobia* refers to fear or anxiety caused by forthcoming surgical procedures and/or medical interventions (https://www.researchgate. net/publication/40900466_Tomophobia_the_phobic_fear_caused_by _an_invasive_medical_procedure_An_emerging_anxiety_disorder_ A_case_report).

- "February 21, 2009, Hannah Hoag, Reading the fine print of the human face, Toronto Star:
  "And he told The New York Times that when he recently looked over Katie Couric's 2007 60 Minutes interview with Yankee infielder Alex Rodriguez, in which he denies using performance-enhancing drugs, Ekman spotted a hint of "*microfear*" around Rodriguez's lips […]" " (https://www.wordsense.eu/microfear/).

There are new coinages that were created to name other psychological problems apart from phobias. The word "coronasomnia" is one of the numerous words coined as a result of Covid-19. It is a blend of "corona" and "insomnia." "Corona" comes from Ancient Greek "κορώνη" meaning "crown." "In-" is the Latin prefix "in-" ("without"), "somnus" is a Latin word meaning "sleep." The suffix "-ia" comes from the Ancient Greek suffix "-íᾱ" used to form abstract nouns. The word is included in the recent online articles connected with psychological health, e.g.,

- "*Coronasomnia* is characterized by an increase in sleep problems during the pandemic, as well as symptoms of anxiety, depression, and stress. While insomnia is often linked to anxiety and depression, *coronasomnia* differs from traditional insomnia because it's related to the COVID-19 pandemic" (https://www.sleepfoundation.org/ covid-19-and-sleep/coronasomnia).

The stem "somnus" can be found also in the new word "semisomnia" that was coined through "semi-" (from Latin prefix "sēmi-"), "somnus" and the Ancient Greek suffix "-ia." One has to scan some new articles on psychological health to observe the usage of this word, e.g.,

- "IF YOU ARE having sleeping problems but you don't feel you have full-blown insomnia, you may have what is referred to as *semisomnia*. This is when you are able to get some sleep, but it is not restful sleep" (https://www.healthcentral.com/article/semisomnia-and-insomnia-ignore-at-your-own-risk).

The neologism "autigender" is a blend of the words "autistic" and "gender." The word can be found on some online pages covering topics about psychology and medicine, e.g.,

- " '*Autigender'* identifies that an autistic person thinks about and relates to their gender label – or lack of gender label – in the context

of autism" (https://www.menshealth.com/health/a41994953/autigender/).

As far as psychological problems are concerned, the word "allistic" can be of interest as many new words are coming into existence to characterize some disorders or uncommon behaviours, the word "allistic" (meaning "non-autistic"), on the contrary, was coined to characterize common behavior, and what is more interesting, even the word-formation pattern is used on analogy with the word characterizing the disorder (or, as some researchers put it, a diverse way in human thinking). When we look at the etymology of the word "autistic," we see this picture: "autistic" = "autism" + "-ic." The word "autism" originates from Ancient Greek "αὐτός" ("self") and "-ισμός" (a suffix that was used to form abstract nouns). The suffix "-ic" comes from Ancient Greek "-ικός" that was added to noun stems to form adjectives. In the same way, "allism" was coined through combining the morphemes "allo-" (from Ancient Greek "ἄλλος" meaning "other") + "-ism." Finally, on the analogy with the word "autistic," the suffix "-ic" is added to "allism." One can observe 13 documented cases of usage of the word "allistic" in COCA, e.g.,

- "We're just different, in a way that makes it hard for us to fit into *allistic* (non-autistic but not necessarily otherwise normal) social spaces but that also makes it hard for *allistics* to fit into autistic social spaces […]."

As mentioned above, there are many new words being coined nowadays that are connected with human sexuality. Vast majority of these words have Ancient Greek or Latin origin.

In these words we can see clippings of the already existing words comprising Ancient Greek or Latin morphemes, e.g., "a-spec," "acephobia," "acephobic," "acespec," "allonormativity," "aphobia," "aro," "aro-ace," "aro-allo," "aroness," "arospec," "autigender," etc.

The words "a-spec", "acephobia", "acespec", "aphobia", "aro", "aro-ace", "aro-allo", "aroness", "arospec", "autigender" are all neologisms, but they are formed on the basis of other not new words containing Ancient Greek or Latin morphemes.

The words "acephobia," "acephobic," "aphobia," and "autigender" were already discussed above in connection with psychological problems and practices of not so common behaviour.

"A-spec" ("asexual" + "spectrum") and "ace-spec" ("ace" ("asexual") + "spec" ("spectrum")) are coined by combining "asexual" and "spectrum,"

22

"asexual" coming from "a-" ("without") + "-sexual" from Latin "sexuālis" ("sexual") and "spectrum" (the Latin word "spectrum"). "Arospec" is a compounding of "aro" (clipping of "aromantic") and "spec" (from Latin "spectrum"). Examples include:

- *A-spec* is the umbrella term for anyone who experiences little to no romantic to sexual attraction (https://abacesandaros.ca/a-spec).

- *Arospec* is also used as a specific identity term describing someone who experiences conditional, unreliable or otherwise nonnormative romantic attraction, but doesn't label it further (https://www.aromanticism.org/en/basic-terms).

The neologism "aro" is a clipping of "aromantic" that was comprised of the Ancient Greek negative prefix "a-" and the Latin word "romanticus" ("having the qualities characteristic to a romance"). The words "aro-ace" (aro" (clipping of "aromantic") + "ace" (clipping of "asexual")) and "aro-allo" ("aro" (clipping of "aromantic") + "allo" (clipping of "allosexual")) are compoundings made of clippings - "aro" is a clipping of "aromantic," "ace" – of "asexual," "allo" – of "allosexual". "Aroness" ("aro" (clipping of "aromantic") + "-ness") is coined through clipping ("aro" from "aromantic") and affixation ("-ness" is a native Germanic suffix and manifests itself in Old English "-nis," "-nes," coming from Proto-West Germanic "*-nassī"). Examples can be found in different online sources:

- This *Aro* Week (19th-25th February 2023), we're taking the opportunity to debunk some myths around aromanticism and raise awareness about what it means to be *aro* (https://www.stonewall.org.uk/about-us/news/5-things-you-should-know-about-aromantic-people).

- The resources below are ways to educate oneself about the *ace/aro* population and to find community within it (https://rcsgd.sa.ucsb.edu/education/asexual-aromantic-education).

From the above-mentioned examples one can observe abundance in the usage of the Ancient Greek affix "ἀ-" ("not, without"). We could also see that the Ancient Greek affix "ἄλλος" meaning "other" is rather productive in contemporary English. Examples include "allistic," "allonormativity," and "aro-allo."

In the word "allistic" all the components of the word come from Ancient Greek and Latin: "allo-" + "-ist" + "-ic", "allo-" tracing back to the Ancient

Greek "ἄλλος" (állos, "other"), "-ist" ("-ism") to Ancient Greek "-ισμός" (-ismós) that was a suffix for forming abstract nouns, "-ic" coming from Latin "-icus" that was used to form adjectives from nouns. "Allonormativity" is coined through "allo-" + "normativity," "normativity" tracing back to Latin "nōrma," "-ate" coming from the Latin perfect passive participle suffixes of first conjugation verbs "-ātus", "-āta", and "-ātum," "-ive" from Latin "-īvus" that was added to the perfect passive participle to form an adjective of action, "-ity" from Latin "-itās" which was a suffix denoting state or condition. "Aro-allo" is an interesting example from the point of view of word-formation processes. It is a combination of two clippings: "aro" (*aromantic)* + "allo" (*allosexual*). There are a number of documented cases of usage of these words:

- "*Allistic* simply means a non autistic person" (https://www.spectroomz.com/blog/allistic-definition).

- Even when people self-identify as asexual, *allonormativity* and compulsory sexuality delegitimize asexuality as an identity (https://brill.com/display/book/9789004506725/BP000013.xml).

- *Aromantic Allosexual* (shortened to *Alloaro* or *Aroallo*) describes people who are Aromantic and/or Aro-spec and also Allosexual (https://mogai.miraheze.org/wiki/Alloaro).

- *Allonormativity* is the assumption that all human beings are allosexual, i.e. that they experience sexual attraction to other people (https://sites.smith.edu/aace/about-asexuality-and-aromanticism/allonormativity-and-amatonormativity/#:~:text=What%20is%20amatonormativity%3F,and%20the%20Law%20(2011).).

In the thematic group of words referring to human sexuality one can also mention the new coinage "alta-male" that includes the Latin word "alta" that meant "deep, profound" in Latin.

The words "amatonormative" and "amatonormativity" also belong to the scope of love and sexuality. The prefix "amato-" comes from Latin "amor" (n. "love") and "amāre" (v. "to love"). The etymology of the word "normativity" was already presented above. The application of these words can be observed in some online resources, for instance:

- *Amatonormativity* is the set of societal assumptions that everyone prospers with an exclusive romantic relationship (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Amatonormativity).

- *Amatonormativity* is the assumption that a central, exclusive, romantic relationship is normal for humans, and is a universally shared goal (https://www.aromanticism.org/en/news-feed/amatonormativity-101).

There are words constituting morpheme "-mania" (which is normally used in words that characterize a psychological disorder) that belong to the field of politics, e.g., "Corbynmania" = "Corbyn" + "-mania" and "Obamamania" = "Obama" + "-mania." These are cases where a word of Ancient Greek origin has acquired some new semantic nuances based on the original meaning. The suffix "-mania" comes from the Ancient Greek word "μανία" that means "madness." The word "mania" as a noun in modern English has gained another meaning that is relatable to the initial one and can be used to mean "fanaticism" or "obsession." Evidently the words "Corbynmania" and "Obamamania" are not used to express mental disorders, but to criticize and to mock at the people who are blindly following the politicians, and the suffix "-mania" here is used to strengthen the impact these words can have on the listener/reader.

There is only one use of the word "Corbynmania" documented in COCA, e.g.,

- That is the heart of the Yvette Cooper pitch, and her rebuttal to *Corbynmania*.

We were able to find 25 uses of the word "Obamamania" on COCA, e.g.,

- "David Cochrane, who runs the Irish political web forum Politics.ie, says that although *Obamamania* is in full swing, he considers Queen Elizabeth's trip to Ireland more politically significant.

Nearly the same phenomenon connected with the use of "-mania" can be seen in case of the neologism "logomania." Here one should not confuse the new word "logomania" with its homonym which is not a neologism, meaning abnormal talkativeness. The neologism "logomania" is used to mean fashion design in which a brand's logo is continuously repeated. "Logo" comes from the Ancient Greek word "λόγος" meaning "word." Here again one can see the phenomenon where the word "mania" is used to mean not the psychological disorder, but rather to precondition people's perception of negative connotation deliberately related to the word. There were two usages of the word "logomania" noted in COCA, one of them representing the first meaning, the other – the second one. As far as the neologism is concerned, the example presented on COCA is the following:

- With *logomania* on the wane, Lagerfeld splattered double-Cs all over hosiery only […].

We cannot but mention some words in the sphere of psychology that cannot be fallen under the above-mentioned thematic grouping. One of those words is "pluviophile" coined by means of combining "pluvio-" and "-phile." "Pluvio-" comes from Latin "pluvius" meaning "rain," "-phile" from Ancient Greek "φίλος" meaning "dear." COCA has not documented any case of application of this word yet, but it can be found on other online pages, e.g.,

- Simply put, a *pluviophile* is someone who loves the rain (https://www.yourtango.com/self/what-is-pluviophile-signs-you-love-rain).

"Promnesia" is coined on the analogy of "amnesia." "Amnesia" traces back to Ancient Greek "ἀμνησία" that was in its turn coined from "ἀ-" ("not, without") + "μιμνήσκω" ("to remember") + "-ῐ́ᾱ" (that was used to form abstract nouns). So, in the case of "promnesia" the prefix "a-" is substituted with "pro-" from Ancient Greek "πρό" ("before"). Again COCA does not offer us any examples of usage of this word. It can be observed on other online sites, e.g.,

- *promnesia* – The sensation of remembering something that is being experienced for the first time; the sense of déjà vu (https://www.oxfordreference.com/display/10.1093/oi/authority.20110803100349320;jsessionid=8152B5AD2E7FD41B4F4E38F2A9B9DCDD).

The word "promnesia" as a linguistic sign was coined at the end of the 19th century, but it has gained popularity only recently and is introduced as a separate entry in "Dictionary of Psychology", 4th ed., 2015, that is why we viewed it as a neologism. Interestingly this word was transferred very quickly from the field of psychology to that of technology and the Internet. Now it is used also to mean "a browser extension (Chrome/Firefox/Firefox mobile) which provides a sidebar which complements browser history with some enhanced features" (https://chrome.google.com/webstore/detail/ promnesia/kdmegllpofldcpaclldkopnnjjljoiio?hl=en).

Another word worth mentioning here is "protologism" (beloning to both the scope of psychology and that of linguistics) coined by using the Ancient Greek words "πρῶτος" meaning "first" and "λόγος" meaning "word." A few online resources offer some examples of application of this word:

- *protologism* n (Gr protos, first, original + Gr logos, word; cf. prototype, protoplasm) - a newly created word which has not yet gained any wide acceptance. It is a prototype, or a hypothetical projection, of a new lexical unit, which may eventually become current in writing or speech (https://www.emory.edu/INTEL NET/lex_language.html#:~:text=protologism%20n%20(Gr%20proto s%2C%20first,current%20in%20writing%20or%20speech)).

The use of the word "πρῶτος" here relates the word "protologism" to the concept of "prototype" (from Ancient Greek "πρωτότυπος" meaning "original").

The role of categorization in shaping the sound form of a new word

By observing neologisms in psychology and the abundant use of Ancient Greek and Latin morphemes in them, a question can arise quite naturally: why does the overwhelming majority of neologisms in the field of psychology constitute morphemes of Ancient Greek or Latin origin? The answer to this question can be found by investigating the perception and reproduction processes of the human brain. As mentioned above, we pass through different stages in the process of perceiving and naming an object. Speech production is in fact the process of expressing the speaker's intention through linguistic means after certain patterns. According to Willem Levelt, "language production is logically divided into three major steps: deciding what to express (conceptualization), determining how to express it (formulation), and expressing it (articulation)" (Levelt, 1989, as cited in "Handbook of Psycholinguistcs," 2006, p. 21). The speakers are not only the producers but also the listeners of their own speech. They carry the inner mechanisms of decoding their own speech and have some idea how comprehensible and relevant it is.

The process of language production is rather complex: it comprises several stages and satisfies some criteria which are usually controlled subconsciously. Humans tend to create some mental connections between the different concepts in their minds. This eventually results in generalization which is a great way of processing information they get from the surrounding world. Generalization is a subconscious process and in most cases it takes time and effort to bring the feature according to which these correlations are made into the field of consciousness. The process of categorization is based on the ability of generalization. Categorization is the process of dividing the world into groups of entities whose members are in some way similar to each other (Jacob, 2004, p. 518).

The processes of generalization and categorization play a crucial role starting from our first steps in perceiving the surrounding world. Actually, these processes take place in our minds every day: when coming across a phenomenon, we categorize it and differentiate between known and unknown phenomena.

One cannot overestimate the huge role the processes of generalization and categorization have in language use. We could observe that these processes have their significant influence on the phonemic level too. New words are born by taking a distinctive feature of an object that needs to be named, and finding some similarities to objects that already bear a name and then using a similar sound form for naming the new object.

The mechanisms that underlie the processes of generalization and categorization are nearly identical in different age groups. One can see many similarities between child language acquisition and production and adult language use. By digesting the generalizing concepts and learning the respective words, the child starts to create the categorized image of the surrounding world. For example, many studies were carried out to investigate how the shape of an object influences children's categorization and naming. New words are born by the same analogy with the phenomenon observed in the object naming processes by children. We could observe that categorization processes are nearly identical both in case of children and adults when they meet a new object that does not need to be given a new name, i.e. a new linguistic sign does not need to be coined. However, we could observe some differences in the process of generating a new linguistic sign in case of different age groups.

A significant difference can be observed in connection with the purpose of coining a new word. In most cases children create new words with purely communicative purpose. They use already familiar structures in order to create uncommon units for the given language to make their purpose comprehensible for the surrounding people. Children tend to create "neologisms" to designate the objects that already have their universally accepted names, they do not have the purpose to mark their speech stylistically. In case of adults the new unit can have some other functions apart from communicative one: if an adult creates a new word for a phenomenon that already bears a name, s/he has some specific purpose (to sound sarcastic or more polite or to mock at something, etc.).

Another difference is connected with the amount of linguistic experience. This is mainly observed in cases when categorization takes place on the phonemic level. As children have comparably less linguistic experience, they often tend to create "new linguistic signs" that do not match the accepted rules

of the given language, though one should mention that these signs are not lacking logical reasoning because they are formed according to certain patterns applied in that language. On the contrary, adults, having incomparably more linguistic experience, and therefore certain more profound linguistic prototypes in their minds, can use categorization for the phonetic "designing" of a linguistic sign that is being born in their minds for naming a newly encountered phenomenon that is somehow associated with a familiar phenomenon, the phonemic form of which can serve as a prototype for the emerging linguistic sign. An important thing to mention here is that adults in most cases "form" the new linguistic sign according to the patterns characteristic to the given language.

Hence, in connection with the new words in the field of psychology having Ancient Greek and Latin origin, we can say that people who coin them, already carry in their minds certain prototypes and construct the new words according to them. Proceeding from this, one can conclude that they are of a comparably more advanced age and have quite high level of education. They are familiar with the patterns that have been used for psychology terms. Historically, the vast majority of psychology terms have carried Ancient Greek or Latin morphemes, so, for coining new words, people now do not need to think of a certain pattern according to which the new words should be constructed, but they choose what they already have in their background knowledge (in this case - Ancient Greek or Latin morphemes).

It is common knowledge that the first steps in understanding the secrets of mind and soul, which later became the grounds for modern psychology were taken excessively in Ancient Greece. Many issues researched by them served as bases for later investigators. Even the term "psychology" itself derives from the Ancient Greek word "psyche" (meaning "soul") and "-λογία" ("study"). Ancient Greek philosophers were among the first investigators who posed many questions that later became the main problems tackled by the psychologists. One of the most remarkable works worth mentioning here is Aristotle's treatise "Περὶ Ψυχῆς" ("On the Soul"). The words used by the Greek authors developed into terms in later investigators' works and did not need to be translated in the researchers' languages, particularly with the aim of being comprehensible to many nations, as Ancient Greek terms are mostly comprehensible for specialists worldwide. Thus, it becomes clear how the Ancient Greek and Latin words have prototypical function for researchers and why they choose them for naming new phenomena in the psychological science.

The principle of economy, quite evidently, plays a significant role here. Human beings are "designed" in such a way that they want to achieve the best

possible result with the least possible effort (see Grzega, 2011, pp. 6-7, for more detail). As far as new words are concerned, one can observe that people try to create comprehensible signs by making the least possible cognitive effort and, quite naturally, the easiest way to achieve this goal is using the ready-made patterns. By the way, as far as neologisms are concerned, this principle can be applied not only to the "word-coiners" but also to the listeners/readers, as they will not spend much effort to decode the messages: they already have some similar examples in their background knowledge. One cannot but mention the significant role procedural (implicit) memory plays in this respect, which is directly connected with our subconscious mind. It is formed and bolstered by repeated and continuous exposure to stimuli and can be manifested in form of different associations.

It is interesting to note that if the language user chooses one morpheme in Greek or Latin, then the other constituting morpheme, by the power of association, is also probable to be of Ancient Greek or Latin origin, e.g., "-phobia" is productive today in coining words about irrational fears, and the other morpheme (the one that particularizes which phobia is being spoken about) in most cases is also Ancient Greek.

Conclusion

To sum up, one can once again state that categorization, taking place in our subconscious mind, plays a huge role in our worldview and eventually in creating new conventional signs to name phenomena in the surrounding world.

REFERENCES

Grzega, J. (Ed.). (2011). *A Recollection of 11 Years of Onomasiology Online (2000-2010).* https://d-nb.info/1221527312/34.

Grzega, J., & Schöner, M. (2007). *English and General Historical Lexicology.* Katholische Universität Eichstätt-Ingolstadt.

Introduction to Psychology. https://ocw.mit.edu/ans7870/9/9.00SC/_MIT9_00SCF11_text.pdf

Jacob, E. (2004, December). Classification and Categorization: A Difference That Makes a Difference. *Library Trends.*

Johnston, M., & Dixon, D. (2008, July). Current Issues and New Directions in Psychology and Health: What Happened to Behaviour in the decade of Behaviour? *Psychology and Health.* https://doi.org/10.1080/08870440701816728

Spielman, R. (2017). *Psychology.* Rice University.

Traxler, M., Gernsbacher, M., (Eds.). (2006). *Handbook of Psycholinguistics.* Elsevier Inc.

Colman, A. (2015). A Dictionary of Psychology (4th ed.). Oxford University Press. https://doi.org/10.1093/acref/9780199534067.001.0001

Առաքելյան, Ռ. (2007): *Հոգելեզվաբանություն:* «Լուսակն» հրատարակչություն:

Գրիգորյան, Վ. (2014): *Հոգեֆիզիոլոգիա:* ԵՊՀ հրատարակչություն:

SOURCES OF DATA

- https://www.english-corpora.org/coca/
- https://www.etymonline.com/
- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Discrimination_against_asexual_people
- https://www.glsen.org/blog/10-ways-educators-and-gsa-advisors-can-support-asexual-students
- https://www.ourspectrum.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/10/What-is-Aphobia.pdf
- https://www.health.com/condition/infectious-diseases/coronavirus/coronaphobia-covid-anxiety-disorder
- https://junction59.com/insights/ten-new-phobias-of-2020-youve-never-heard-of
- https://www.researchgate.net/publication/40900466_Tomophobia_the_phobic_fear_caused_by_an_invasive_medical_procedure_An_emerging_anxiety_disorder_A_case_report
- https://www.wordsense.eu/microfear/
- https://www.menshealth.com/health/a41994953/autigender/
- https://www.sleepfoundation.org/covid-19-and-sleep/coronasomnia
- https://www.healthcentral.com/article/semisomnia-and-insomnia-ignore-at-your-own-risk
- https://abacesandaros.ca/a-spec
- https://www.aromanticism.org/en/basic-terms
- https://www.stonewall.org.uk/about-us/news/5-things-you-should-know-about-aromantic-people
- https://rcsgd.sa.ucsb.edu/education/asexual-aromantic-education
- https://www.spectroomz.com/blog/allistic-definition
- https://brill.com/display/book/9789004506725/BP000013.xml
- https://mogai.miraheze.org/wiki/Alloaro
- https://sites.smith.edu/aace/about-asexuality-and-aromanticism/allonormativity-and-amatonormativity/#:~:text=What%20is%20amatonormativity%3F,and%20the%20Law%20(2011).

- https://www.yourtango.com/self/what-is-pluviophile-signs-you-love-rain
- https://www.oxfordreference.com/display/10.1093/oi/authority.20110803100349320;jsessionid=8152B5AD2E7FD41B4F4E38F2A9B9DCDD
- https://chrome.google.com/webstore/detail/promnesia/kdmegllpofldcpaclldkopnnjjljoiio?hl=en
- https://www.emory.edu/INTELNET/lex_language.html#:~:text=protologism%20n%20(Gr%20protos%2C%20first,current%20in%20writing%20or%20speech
- https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/logomania#:~:text=%3A%20abnormal%20talkativeness%20%3A%20logorrhea
- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Amatonormativity
- https://www.aromanticism.org/en/news-feed/amatonormativity-101

Ա. ՍՏԵՓԱՆՅԱՆ – *Անգլերենի՝ հին հունական և լատինական ծագմամբ նորաբանությունները հոգեբանության ոլորտում.* – Սրընթաց զարգացող աշխարհում մարդիկ հաճախ են կարիք ունենում ստեղծելու բառեր՝ նոր հասկացույթներ անվանելու համար: Նոր բառի ստեղծման գործընթացն իրականում շատ բարդ է և կազմված է մի շարք փուլերից, որոնք հիմնականում կատարվում են ենթագիտակցական մակարդակում: Մարդիկ կարիք ունեն հասկանալու նոր հանդիպող երևույթի դերը իրենց շրջապատող աշխարհում, և թե այդ երևույթը ինչպիսի դասակարգման կենտարկվի իրենց արդեն իսկ ծանոթ կարգերի շրջանակներում: Մեկ այլ խնդիր է նոր ստեղծվող բառի արտաքին հնչյունական կողմի ընտրությունը, որը հիմնականում խարսխվում է մարդու կողմից իրեն հանդիպող նոր երևույթի կարգայնացման վրա: Սույն հողվածը նվիրված է հին հունական և լատինական ծագմամբ ձևույթների դերին հոգեբանության ոլորտում ստեղծվող նորաբանությունների շրջանակում: Հոգեբանությունը շատ արագ զարգացող գիտություն է, և բնական է, որ անընդհատ նոր բառեր ստեղծելու կարիք է առաջանում: Հողվածում փորձել ենք վեր հանել, թե կարգայնացման ինչպիսի գործընթացներ են տեղի ունենում հոգեբանության ոլորտում նորաբանություններ ստեղծելիս, և թե այդ կարգայնացման գործընթացներն ինչպես են ազդում տվյալ նորաբանությունների արտաքին հնչյունական կազմի վրա, մասնավորապես՝ ինչու են ընտրվում հին հունարեն կամ լատիներեն ձևույթներ հոգեբանության ոլորտի նորաբանությունների կազմման համար:

Բանալի բառեր. նորաբանություն, ընդհանրացում, կարգայնացում, հին հունարեն, լատիներեն

А. СТЕПАНЯН – *Английские неологизмы древнегреческого и латинского происхождения в области психологии.* – В нашем быстро развивающемся мире часто приходится создавать слова для обозначения новых понятий. Процесс создания нового слова на самом деле очень сложен, он состоит из ряда этапов, которые в большинстве своём осуществляются на подсознательном уровне. Говорящему необходимо понять роль нового явления в окружающем мире и то, как это явление будет классифицироваться в рамках уже знакомых категорий. Другой проблемой является выбор внешней, фонетической формы вновь создаваемого слова, в основе которого лежит главным образом процесс категоризации нового явления, с которым сталкивается человек. Целью данной статьи является выявление морфем древнегреческого и латинского происхождения в структуре английских неологизмов и определение их роли при образовании неологизмов в области психологии, которая является быстро развивающейся отраслью науки, требующей создания значительного количества новых слов для обозначения новых понятий. В статье сделана попытка выявить процессы категоризации при создании неологизмов в области психологии, а также их влияние на внешний фонетический состав данных неологизмов.

Ключевые слова: неологизм, обобщение, категоризация, древне-греческий, латинский