

Herald pedagogiki. Nauka i Praktyka

wydanie specjalne



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Herald pedagogiki. Nauka i Praktyka (HP) publishes outstanding educational research from a wide range of conceptual, theoretical, and empirical traditions. Diverse perspectives, critiques, and theories related to pedagogy – broadly conceptualized as intentional and political teaching and learning across many spaces, disciplines, and discourses – are welcome, from authors seeking a critical, international audience for their work. All manuscripts of sufficient complexity and rigor will be given full review. In particular, HP seeks to publish scholarship that is critical of oppressive systems and the ways in which traditional and/or “commonsensical” pedagogical practices function to reproduce oppressive conditions and outcomes. Scholarship focused on macro, micro and meso level educational phenomena are welcome. JoP encourages authors to analyse and create alternative spaces within which such phenomena impact on and influence pedagogical practice in many different ways, from classrooms to forms of public pedagogy, and the myriad spaces in between. Manuscripts should be written for a broad, diverse, international audience of either researchers and/or practitioners. Accepted manuscripts will be available free to the public through HPs open-access policies, as well as we planed to index our journal in Elsevier's Scopus indexing service, ERIC, and others.

HP publishes two issues per year, including Themed Issues. To propose a Special Themed Issue, please contact the Lead Editor Dr. Gontarenko N (info@ejournals.id). All submissions deemed of sufficient quality by the Executive Editors are reviewed using a double-blind peer-review process. Scholars interested in serving as reviewers are encouraged to contact the Executive Editors with a list of areas in which they are qualified to review manuscripts.

DETERMINING COMPREHENSION AND REMEMBERING NEOLOGISMS

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Abstract. The given article is about a neologisms, newly coined words. Language experts sometimes object to a neologism on the grounds that a suitable term for the thing described already exist in the language. Some neologisms, especially those dealing with sensitive subjects, are often objected on the grounds that they obscure is issue being discussed, and that a words novelty, often objected discussed and that away from the root issue and into a sidetrack about the meaning of the neologism itself.

Keywords. Neologism, newly, coined, words, language, meaning, phenomena, collection, mean, expressions, create, short-lived, old words.

New words and expressions or neologisms are created for new things irrespective of their scale of importance. They may be all-important and concern some social relationships, such as anew form of state, e.g. People's Republic, or something threatening the very existence of humanity, like nuclear war. Or again the thing may be quite insignificant and short-lived, like fashions in dancing, clothing, hairdo or footwear (e. g. roll-neck). In every case either the old words are appropriately changed in meaning or new words are borrowed, or more often coined out of the existing language material either according to the patterns and ways already productive in the language at a given stage of its development or creating new ones.

Thus, a neologism is a newly coined word or phrase or a new meaning for an existing word, or a word borrowed from another language.

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The intense development of science and industry has called forth the invention and introduction of an immense number of new words and changed the meanings of old ones, e. g. aerobic, black hole, computer, isotope, feedback, penicillin, pulsar, quasar, tape-recorder, supermarket and so on.

After being coined, neologisms invariable undergo scrutiny by he public and by linguistics to determine their suitable to the language. Many are accepted very quickly others attract opposition.

Language experts sometimes object to a neologism on the grounds that a suitable term for the thing described already exist in the language. Non-experts who dislike the argument, deriding the neologism as a quot: obuse and ignorance of the language quota.

Some neologisms, especially those dealing with sensitive subjects, are often objected on the grounds that they obscure is issue being discussed, and that a words novelty, often objected discussed and that away from the root issue and into a sidetrack about the meaning of the neologism itself.

Proponents of a neologism see it as being useful and also helping the language to grow

and change often they perceive these words as being a fun and creative way to play with a language.

Also, the semantic precision of most neologism, along with that what is usually a straightforward syntax, often makes them easier to grasp by people who are not native speakers of the language.

The outcome of the debates, when they occur, has a great deal of influence on whether a neologism eventually becomes on accepted part of the language.

Linguists may sometimes delay acceptance for instance by refusing to include the neologisms in dictionaries: this can sometimes cause a neologisms to die out over time. Nevertheless of the public continues to use the term, it always eventually she is statues as neologism and enters the language even over the objection of language experts.

The phenomena of collection means that two or more words appear in each other's company because the usage of a particular noun.

The gone come can count for a noun and a verb.

One might say there is a care word and a collocation that combines with that care-word.

One has for example in mind the noun "crime" u-English and looks for the verb which combines with that care-word. One has for example in mind the noun and which denotes the action of doing it (the crime). This has to be either the verb commit or perpetrate.

This applies for Arabic as well. When having the noun in mind only the verb... or ... can be used. While having the some noun in mind and seeking for an adjective that experts the bad, violet and harmful nature of the crime and can in English choose from a limited number or adjectives like "atrocious", "vicious" and some others. This some in Arabic with... one can combine a limited number or adjectives combine a limited number of adjectives like... linguistics may sometimes delay acceptance, for instance by refusing to include the neologism in dictionaries this can sometimes cause a neologism die out over time.

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Nowadays neologisms expressed by abbreviations and acronyms awchich are short-cuts to language. Although generally considered improper for formal writing, such as in an essay, these short-cuts are helpful ways to say and write commonly used language. Think about it. You might be a bit confused by the all the English teaching abbreviations that are used in the profession. Here is a list of the most common English teaching abbreviations that are used in the profession with an emphasis on ESL / EFL teaching.

ELT - English Language Teaching

ESL - English as a Second Language

EFL - English as a Foreign Language

The main difference between these are that ESL is English taught to foreign language speakers living in an English speaking country like The United States, Canada, England, Australia, etc. English as a foreign language, on the other hand, is taught to those wishing to learn English for their study / work / hobby needs but who live in countries

where English is not the first language.

Here are some more important abbreviations related to teaching, teaching certificates, and English exams:

AAAL - American Association for Applied Linguistics

ACTFL - American Council on the teaching of Foreign Languages

AE - American English continue reading below our video

BAAL - British Association of Applied Linguistics

BC - British Council

BEC - Business English Certificate - Cambridge business English exam certificate

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