The article is a discussion of common root neologisms functioning on the Lithuanian websites. The attention is focused on stylistically expressive internet neologisms within a political discourse – the article analyses composition and usage trends with suffix derivatives coined from personal names of politicians.

Keywords: neologism, internet, political discourse, word formation.

1. Great changes are typical of the Lithuanian language of recent decades, as well as of other languages characterised by a stream of new words also called neologisms (Mikelionienė 2000, 144; Metcalf 2002; Girčienė 2006, 78). In the 21st century, a new stimulus for the neologism process has been given and the gates for the general discourse of neologisms have been opened by the interactive internet (cf. Ayto 2006) treated by communication specialists as the main medium relating the public and private realms (see a more comprehensive review in Nevinskaitė 2012, 37). The global network has opened a way to public discussions of the linguistic community, democratised and accelerated the socialisation and lexicalisation processes for neologisms serving the referent function (i.e. the function of naming realities). The electronic space is also a very favourable environment for spreading of neologisms, serving the emotional-expressive function, whose developmental factor is the need for newer and more expressive presentation (Girčienė 2013, 79–88). The abundance of expressive neologisms (also called stylistic, facultative, occasional neologisms, etc.) on the internet (see Cabré 1999; Mikelionienė 2000; Offord 2001; Girčienė 2006; Jakaitienė 2010, etc.) is undoubtedly attributable not only to the above-mentioned new possibilities for publicising and dissemination of new words predetermined by the new technologies, but also to the general cultural background of the ongoing period: playfulness is treated as one of the most significant features in the postmodern period, and neologisms are treated as one of the playing devices (cf. Nuyen 1992; Hassan 2001; Lyotard 2010).

One of the peculiarities of the interactive neologism process typical of the recent period is spread of common root neologisms including both stylistically neutral and expressive lexemes. For instance, the Lithuanian world wide web sites provide as many as over 400 neologisms, both new loan words and new derivatives,
with the component euro- as well as over 300 neologisms with the component eco-, e.g., eurovaliuta ‘eurocurrency’, eurolietvis ‘euroLithuanian’; ekofilmas ‘ecofilms’, ekoperkoholikas ‘ecoshopaholic’, etc. There also exist numerous other families of common root words, although not so vast, e.g., over 120 newly coined words containing the component (-)tinkl- ‘(-)net-(-)web-’, e.g., (mikro)tinklaraštis ‘(micro)weblog’, plepatinklis ‘chatnet’; over 30 new loan words and hybrid derivatives having the component (-)blog-, e.g., blogeris ‘blogger’, blogeraviimas ‘blogginger’; over 20 new loan words and hybrid derivatives having the component (-)gugl-, e.g., guglas ‘google’, guglintojas ‘googler’; over 20 new loan words and hybrid derivatives having the segment (-)feisbuk-, e.g., feisbukizacija ‘facebookisation’, feisbukinimas ‘facebooking’; over 20 stylistically expressive new derivatives with the component -runkel-, e.g., runkelėjimas ‘beetrootisation’ (going stupid, acquisition of rural manners), neo;runkelis ‘neobeetroot’ (neofool)’. On the web, new expressive compounds having the same second component are spreading, e.g., girta; dzenis ‘drunk; day’ (usually meaning birthday), koldūnadienis ‘dumpling; day’, tortadienis ‘cake; day’, tinkladienis ‘web; day’; galvažmogis ‘headman’, pilvažmogis ‘bellyman’, projektžmogis ‘projectman’, sovietžmogis ‘Sovietman’, valdžiažmogis ‘governmentman’; galiasklaida ‘powercasting’\textsuperscript{2}, gandasklaida ‘rumourcasting’, paskalasklaida ‘scandalcasting’, pletkasklaida ‘gossipcasting’, purvasklaida ‘dirtcasting’, etc. Generally, quite a number of expressive derivational neologisms have several to x-teen common root words of different usage frequency functioning on the internet (for more, see Girčienė 2008, 2011, 2012, 2013).

The object of the present article is stylistically expressive web neologisms within a political discourse, i.e. derivatives from personal names of politicians. The researched material contains 228 common root suffix derivatives coined from 45 politicians’ names stored in the “2002–2012 Electronic Database of Neologisms,” encompassing more than 4000 new lexemes.\textsuperscript{3} The goal of the article is to perform a qualitative and quantitative analysis of the composition and the main usage trends of stylistically expressive politician’s name suffix derivatives. Politicians’ names were determined on the basis of the alphabetical list of the names of politicians who worked at the Seimas (Parliament) of the Republic of Lithuania until October 2012. To search for suffix derivatives coined from politicians’ names, electronic political discourse (websites discussing political issues, etc.; examples are marked with inf.) as well as communicative web space (reader comments, etc.; examples are marked with com.) have been examined.

\textsuperscript{1} The literal meaning of the word “runkelis” is “beetroot”. Figuratively, it means a stupid person, a person having low intellect, a rural dweller or, sometimes, a drunk person.

\textsuperscript{2} This family of derivatives comes from the Lithuanian word “žiniasklaida” meaning mass media. The literal meaning of “žiniasklaida” is “newscasting”. The entire family of neologism examples actually means mass media representing its various aspects, e.g., that mass media has much power.

\textsuperscript{3} Derivatives from politicians’ names were included in the neologism database on the basis of the annex of an undergraduate thesis – alphabetical list of neologisms (see Sologubovaitė 2012, supervised by J. Girčienė). The present article embraces only a part of the empirical material of the said thesis included in the aforementioned neologism database, i.e. common root derivatives from politicians’ names.
2. It should be noted that suffix derivatives are very popular among expressive derivational neologisms used on the Lithuanian web (see Girčienė 2013). Naturally, suffix derivatives are also dominant among expressive derivational neologisms within a political discourse. Suffix derivatives coined from 50 (i.e. over one third) politicians’ names included in the analysis have been found (the total number of Lithuanian MPs is 141). Five of them had one derivative only, therefore they were not included in the sample of common root derivatives. Out of 45 politicians’ names, more than one derivative was coined, so 45 derivative families of stylistically expressive suffix derivative was found. The number of common root derivatives in the families varies from 2 to 14. The majority (11) families have three derivatives; 9 families have 4 derivatives; 8 families have 2 derivatives. There are far fewer families having more than 4 derivatives: 4 families have 6 derivatives; 3 families have 8 and 9 derivatives; 2 families have 5 and 7 derivatives; there also exist 3 families having 8, 13 and 14 derivatives each (see Figure 1).

Figure 1. Connections between the number of common root neologisms and their distribution in different families

The most (9 to 14) stylistically expressive neologisms have been coined from the family names of high-profile politicians most widely known to the society or the ones recognised by the public due to scandals: Zuokas, Kirkilas, Paksaš, Valinskas, Kubilius, Brazauskas, Adamkus, Šustauskas, e.g., šustauskiada ‘shustauskiad’, šustauskėlis ‘little Šustauskas’, šustauskinėti ‘to act like Šustauskas’, šustauskininkas ‘shustauskist’, šustauskinis ‘shustauskical’, šustauskiškas ‘shustauskical’, šustauskiukas ‘little Šustauskas’, šustauskizacija ‘shustauskisation’, šustauskizmas ‘shustauskism’. The number of common root derivatives belonging to other families varies from 8 to 12, e.g., masiuliada ‘masiuliad’, masiuliëtis ‘masiulist’, masiulindkas ‘masiulist’, masiulinis ‘masiulical’, masiulistas ‘masiulist’, masiuliskas ‘masiulical’, masiulizmas ‘masiulism’.

3. Among the analysed expressive common root derivational neologisms within the political discourse (in nomination growth gaps, cf. Cichocki 1996, 779; Mikelionienė 2000, 31), as usual, the dominant group is nouns (151) followed by adjectives making almost one fourth (54); verbs constitute less than one tenth
of all cases (18); there are very few adverbs (5) (see the percentage in Fig. 2), e.g., \textit{paksiena} ‘Paksas stuff’, \textit{paksiškas} ‘paksical’, \textit{paksuoti} ‘to act like Paksas; to support Paksas’; \textit{stomistas} ‘stomist’, \textit{stomiškas} ‘stomical’, \textit{stomiškai} ‘stomically’.

It should be noted that similar trends of distribution by part of speech are typical not only of common root derivational neologisms, but also of all expressive (see Girčienė 2013) and referential derivational neologisms (see Mikelionienė 2000, 31; Girčienė 2011, 165).

![Figure 2. Distribution of common root neologisms by part of speech](image)

Naturally, the nouns particularly are characterised by the largest variety of derivational affixes – common root neologisms within a political discourse and belonging to this part of speech are coined with 11 different suffixes: -\textit{elis}, -\textit{ėlis}, -\textit{iada}, -\textit{iena}, -\textit{iets}, -\textit{ininkas}, -\textit{istas}, -(i)\textit{ukas}, -\textit{izacija}, -\textit{izmas}, and -\textit{ybė}, e.g., \textit{kirkilėlis} ‘little Kirkilas’, \textit{kirkiliada} ‘kirkiliad’, \textit{kirkiliena} ‘Kirkilas stuff’, \textit{kirkilietis} ‘kirkilist’, \textit{kirkilininkas} ‘kirkilist’, \textit{kirkilistas} ‘kirkilist’, \textit{kirkiliukas} ‘little Kirkilas’, \textit{kirkilizacija} ‘kirkilisation’, \textit{kirkilizmas} ‘kirkilism’. For derivation of the comparatively scarce group of verbs, five suffixes are used: -\textit{auti}, -\textit{ėti}, -\textit{inėti}, -\textit{inti}, and -\textit{uoti}, e.g., \textit{zuokauti}, \textit{zuokinėti}, \textit{zuokinti}, \textit{zuokuoti} (‘to act like Zuokas’ or ‘to support Zuokas’ in all cases); \textit{kubilauti}, \textit{kubilėti}, \textit{kubilinti} (‘to act like Kubilius’ or ‘to support Kubilius’ in all cases). Two derivative formants are used for adjectives: -\textit{inis} and -\textit{iškas} (e.g., \textit{nedzinskinis} ‘nedzinskical’, \textit{nedzinskiskis} ‘nedzinskical’). Adverbs are made using the suffix -\textit{iškai} (e.g., \textit{vareikiškai} ‘vareikically’). In comparison with the general analysis of expressive derivational neologisms embracing over 1000 units used on the internet (see Girčienė 2013), it can be observed that 228 expressive common root suffix derivatives (nouns) within a political discourse have a variety of suffixes that is almost three times smaller. Meanwhile, both verbs and adjectives are coined using the same suffixes as in the general analysis.
4. A total of 19 suffixes have been used for composition of expressive common root neologisms within a political discourse (see Fig. 3). The majority of them (15) are of a Lithuanian origin (e.g., *valinskiukas* ‘little Valinskas’, *valinskiškas* ‘valinskical’, *valinskiinkas* ‘valinskist’, *valinskiinis* ‘valinskical’, *valinskiëlis* ‘little Valinskas’, *valinskiëtis* ‘valinskist’, *valinskiêna* ‘Valinskas stuff’, *valinskiënti* ‘to support Valinskas; to act like Valinskas’, *valinskiëtis* ‘to become like Valinskas; to start liking Valinskas; to change one’s political beliefs in favour of Valinskas’; *zuokiskai* ‘zuokically’, *zuokauti*, *zuokuotë*, *zuokineti* (‘to act like Zuokas’ in all cases), *zuokybë* ‘stuff typical of Zuokas’, *zuokelis* ‘little Zuokas’). Meanwhile, the number of international formants is three times smaller (4 formants), e.g., *kubiliada* ‘kubiliad’, *kubiliistas* ‘kubiliist’, *kubiliacija* ‘kubiliisation’, *kubiliëmas* ‘kubiliism’.

A total of 170 derivatives are coined with Lithuanian affixes, and three times fewer are made using international formants (58 neologisms). The fact of employing both indigenous and international affixes for coining expressive derivational neologisms can also be observed in the general analysis of expressive derivational neologisms (see Girčienė 2013).

As can be seen from the picture, the majority (30 each) derivatives have been found with the suffixes -(i)ukas and -iškas, e.g., *paleckiukas* ‘little Paleckis’, *paleckiškas* ‘paleckical’. Somewhat fewer, yet still many neologisms have been coined with the suffixes -ininkas (28), -izmas (27), -inis (24), e.g., *vagnorinkas* ‘vagnorist’, *vagnorizmas* ‘vagnorism’, *vagnorinis* ‘vagnorical’. More than ten derivatives contain the suffixes -istas (16), -élis (14) and -iétis (11). Other suffixes are used with fewer than ten derivatives: -iada (8), -izacija (7), -iêna and -iênti (6 each), -iškai (5), -auti and -uoti (4 each), -éti, -inéti, -élis and -ybé (2 each) (see Fig. 3 for the percentile expression; also see the illustrative examples above).
5. The relationship between expressive derivational neologisms and the derivational system is not regular, i.e. it varies. They contain suffix derivatives formally matching usual models of composition. For example, derivatives with the suffixes -elis, -ēlis, -ukas are attributable to the category of diminutives, e.g., nedzinskiukas ‘a politician having little, scarce influence and named by an underlying word’: Klounai okupavo Seima, klounai zenijasi, kad juos vel rinktu tauta, be savo nuomones. Jokios atskakomybes pries rinkejus. Nedzinskiukas su savo politine sutve juokina tauta, apgaudineja ir nieko4 “Clowns have occupied the Parliament, clowns are having marriages to make the nation re-elect them, have no opinion of their own. Little Nedzinskas with his political gang is making the nation laugh, cheating, and nothing of that” (com.). Yet the majority of neologisms within a political discourse and coined from politicians’ names are atypical neologisms having a notably prominent structural and semantic deformation, e.g., derivatives with the suffix -iena (Neduok dieve pradesit soumenai <...> leisti nauja laikrastuka ‘Valinskiena ‘God forsake me not if you showmen…start publishing a new newssheet, Valinskas Stuff’) (com.). Such stylistically expressive neologisms, as usual, are not used to name animal meat, like kiauliena ‘pork’ or other material taken from some body, i.e. “meat” in a figurative sense, e.g., grybiena ‘mycelium’, mediena ‘timber’, uoliena ‘rock as a material’ (see. Ambrazas 2006, 141; cf. Mikelionienė 2002, 76).

According to typicality of composition (the relationship with the composition system), derivational neologisms are usually divided into typical constructs (the ones coined accordingly with the existing derivation types) and atypical ones (constructs that diverge more or less from the derivation types) (Urbutis 2009, 278–279). Typicality requirements are not as significant for expressive neologisms as for terminological ones. It is maintained that expressive neologisms are often atypical from the standpoint of composition and violate the general principles of word formation (Mikelionienė 2002, 74). It is namely an atypical character that is often attributed to stylistic impact and additional expression (Župerka 2001, 68).

6. Expressive (stylistic) neologisms are “words that have acquired additional derivationally stylistic aspects”, used to invoke the reader’s emotional reaction and convey the “playful, intimate, free, unrestrained, ingenious and ironical” (Pikčilingis 1975, 158). Stylistic connotation is one of the most significant features of such neologisms (Blažinskaitė 2004, 59). Next to the denotative (main) meaning, such neologisms also possess a connotative one. It is a secondary, additional content or nuance of the word (cf. Župerka 2001, 20). The most important components of the connotative meaning are emotional and stylistic nuances. Emotional nuances express the relationship with the object of speaking and the addressee, indicate the author’s emotional state, mood and are divided into positive and negative ones (Župerka 1997, 18).

A negative (pejorative, ironical, mocking, etc.) emotional nuance is typical of the majority of expressive common root neologisms within a political discourse. Politicians as those expressing the electorate’s will are usually in the society’s

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4 The expression of the usage examples has been left in its authentic form. To save space, some of them have been expurgated.
focus of attention, which is not always pleasant, yet the number of derivatives from politicians’ names having a negative emotional shade particularly increases when politicians get involved in scandals. As examples we could name the president’s impeachment, removal from the position of the chair of the Seimas, prosecution, recognition of politicians’ behaviour as unethical or incompetent, etc., e.g., Kauno pilis, ten esantį autobusų stotis, visas senamiestis – apšėpes ir nusmurgęs užkampis: Šaustauskas iš arenos dingo, bet mieste šustauskism, ubagizmas lyg koks dilgėlynas ir toliau lapoja “The Castle of Kaunas, the bus station of Kaunas, the entire downtown – a shabby and stale nook: Šustauskas has disappeared from the scene, yet shustauskim and begging still grow leaves like a bunch of nettles” (com.); Šustauskizacija kaip neorasisimas yra tamsių jėgų pučiamas gaivalas “Shustauskisation, like neo-racism, is a wave blown by dark forces” (inf.); Tokia šustauskinė šlovė trunka tik keletą metų “Such shustauskical glory only lasts for a few years” (inf.); Persigeria ir paskui girti šustauskinėja:) “They get drunk like skunks and afterwards act like Šustauskas ☺” (com.).

7. Public relevance of expressive neologisms, the trends of their usage and their importance for users is reflected not only in appearance of new derivational branches (in this case, the abundance of common root derivatives), but also in their fast spread on the internet – the frequency of their usage both in the informational and communicative space.

Using the Google general search system, it was determined that over one tenth of stylistically expressive common root neologisms within a political discourse have been used on the internet more than one thousand times (those used most frequently – even up to ten thousand times), e.g., paksištas ‘paksist’, paksiškas ‘paksist’, paksizmas ‘paksism’, paksiukas ‘Little Paksas’. Less than one fifth of neologisms have been used ten to one hundred times, and the same proportion – one hundred to one thousand times, e.g., valinskiškas ‘Little Valinskas’, valinskiada ‘valiskiad’, valinskiškas ‘valinskical’, valinskiškas ‘valinskist’. More than a half of the stylistically expressive neologisms within a political discourse are treated as seldom used ones as they have been used one to ten times, e.g., razmistas ‘razmist’, razmiškas ‘razmical’, razmininkas ‘razmist’.

There are relationships between the scope of common root neologism families and the usage of the derivatives constituting them. E.g., among the most frequently used neologisms (starting with 1000 cases), representatives of the largest families (those having the most derivatives) are dominant. Also the connections between the number of derivatives with definite suffixes and the frequency of their usage should be mentioned. E.g., the most frequently used neologisms (starting with 1000 cases) are derivatives with the most frequently used suffixes: -(i)ukas, -ininkas, -izmas, -inis, -istas and -ėlis (see Fig. 3). Derivatives with these suffixes are also dominant among neologisms used for 100 to 1000 times.

A fairly high frequency of some expressive neologisms within a political discourse is no surprise, as other analyses also indicate a high frequency of some expressive neologisms within a political discourse: the previously mentioned feature of stylistic neologisms’ functioning (having been treated as seldom used before) in the electronic space is their fast spread and fairly high frequency in
usage (also several lexical units up to several tens of thousands of usage cases), empowered by the interactivity of the internet (Girčienė 2013). Obviously, the authors of such expressive derivational neologisms must have accurately spotted and named the issues that are important for the society. Usually, a higher spread of expressive neologisms treated as a phenomenon of rare usage earlier is not a new phenomenon – the trends of spread of expressive neologisms (having come into usage with undoubtedly stylistic purposes at the very beginning) have been already observed for a fair amount of time. As early as ten years ago it was noticed that quite a large part of such neologisms, especially those found in publicist writing, are characterised by very quick spreading, are memorised and sometimes become words of universal usage (Mikelionienė 2002, 74). This process has been further accelerated by the 21st century’s interactive internet technologies: they have provided an opportunity for any citizen of the free postmodern world involved in mass play (not only a writer, a publicist, or similar, as it was usual before) to become an active creator of language, able to settle words coined by himself or herself in the virtual reality and, alongside, disseminate the expressive neologisms created by other internet users through their own texts.

Generalising notes

A very broad stream of neologisms is typical of the lexis of the Lithuanian language originating in the recent decades, as well as of other languages. In the 21st century, a new stimulus for the neologism process has been given and the gates for the general discourse of neologisms have been opened by the interactive internet. Here, new words particularly typical of postmodernism are abundantly created, discussed and disseminated. One of the peculiarities characteristic to the interactive neologism process typical of the recent period is the spread of common root neologisms. The Lithuanian web provides over 400 neologisms with the component euro-, over 120 newly coined words containing the component (-)tinkl- ‘(-)net-/(-)web-’, over 30 new words having the component (-)blog-, over 20 new words having the components (-)gugl-, (-)feisbuk-, -runkel- ‘rural’, generally, several to x-teen (more than ten) common root words of different frequency functioning on the internet have expressive derivational neologisms, and so on. The common root neologisms contain both new loan words and new derivatives, both stylistically neutral and expressive new words. The abundance of neologisms is particularly typical of one semantic group of expressive neologisms, i.e. new derivatives coined from politicians’ personal names.

228 stylistically expressive neologisms attributable to a political discourse have been found on the internet, i.e. suffix derivatives from the names of 45 politicians elected to the Seimas (Parliament) of the Republic of Lithuania for the term until the autumn of 2012. The number of common root derivatives in 45 derivational families differs from two to fourteen. The majority of derivational families (28) have the fewest (two to four) derivatives; almost twice as few families (17) have more derivatives, the number ranging from five to fourteen. The most (9 to 14) expressive neologisms have been coined from the family names of high-profile politicians most known to the society or the ones known to the public due

Among the neologisms of the political web discourse, the dominant group is nouns (66%); almost one fourth (24%) is adjectives; less than a tenth (8%) is verbs, and very few adverbs (2%). The greatest diversity of derivational affixes is also typical of nouns – neologisms belonging to this part of speech are coined with 11 different suffixes: -elis, -ėlis, -iada, -iena, -ietis, -ininkas, -istas, -(i)ukas, -izacija, -izmas, and -ybė. A total of 19 suffixes have been used for derivation of neologisms, the majority (15) being of a Lithuanian origin. The most productive ones are -(i)ukas, -iškas -ininkas, -izmas and -inis.

The relationship between expressive derivational neologisms within a political discourse and the composition system is uneven, i.e. it varies. They contain derivatives that essentially match the usual composition models formally, e.g., derivatives from politicians’ names with the suffixes -elis, -ėlis and -ukas are attributable to the category of diminutives; they name politicians having small and scarce influence. Yet the majority of neologisms coined from politicians’ names and having a political discourse are non-typical new words having a particularly prominent structural and semantic deformation. The atypical character of their derivation as well as of the derivation of other expressive neologisms made from politicians’ names is attributable to stylistic impact and additional expressivity of such neologisms. It should be noted that the majority of expressive common root neologisms with a political discourse are characterised by a negative (pejorative, ironic, mocking, etc.) emotional nuance. The number of derivatives from politicians’ names having a negative emotional nuance particularly increases, when politicians get involved in scandals.

The public relevance of expressive neologisms within a political discourse, trends of their usage and their importance for users is reflected not only in appearance of new derivational branches (in this case, the abundance of common root derivatives), but also in their fast spread on the internet – the frequency of their usage both in the informational and communicative space. Over one tenth of the neologisms analysed have been used on the internet for over 1000 times, and less than a fifth of neologisms – for 100 to 1000 and 10 to 100 times in both cases. More than a half of the expressive common root neologisms should be treated as rare usage words (1 to 10 cases of usage). There are relationships between the scope of common root neologism families and the usage of the derivatives constituting them – all of the most frequently used neologisms are derivatives with the most frequently used suffixes: -(i)ukas, -ininkas, -izmas, -inis, -istas and -ėlis. Meanwhile, the derivatives with these suffixes are also dominant among neologisms used 100 to 1000 times.

The fairly high frequency of some expressive neologisms within a political discourse is no surprise, as other analyses also indicate a high frequency of some expressive neologisms within a political discourse: the previously mentioned feature of stylistic neologisms’ functioning (having been treated as seldom used
before) in the electronic space is their fast spread and the fairly high frequency in usage (also several lexical units up to several tens of thousands of usage cases) empowered by the interactivity of the internet. Obviously, the authors of such expressive derivational neologisms must have accurately spotted and named the issues that are important for the society, and the interactive internet technologies of the 21\textsuperscript{st} century have empowered the fast spread of new lexical units.

References


Rakstā tiek aplūkoti internetā funkcionējoši lietuviešu valodas vienas saknes neoloģismi, lielāko uzmanību pievēršot stilistiski ekspresīviem politiskā disku rasturīgās prasības, kas arī analizētas politiķu personvārdu atvasinājumu darināšanas un lietošanas tendences. Pēdējās desmitgadēs lietuviešu valodā, tāpat kā daudzās citās valodās, leksikai raksturīga visai liela neoloģismu plūsma. 21. gs. jaunvārdu darināšanas procesu no jauna stimulēja un visaptverošās neoloģismu disku rasturīgās prasības, tāpēc šīs prasības būtu prasība kā politiķiem, īpaši viņiem, kas lietoja politiskās diskursa neoloģismus.

Pēdējās desmitgadēs lietuvieši radoja jaunās politiķu personvārdas, kas tika izmantotas lietoties politiskās diskursa neoloģismos. Tačās bagātās jaunās personvārdas tika izmantotas politiskajās diskursa neoloģismos, kas izmantoja jaunās personvārdas kā politiķa elpāna vai politiķa statusa simbolu. Lietuvalē, politiķu personvārdas, kas tika izmantotas politiskajās diskursa neoloģismos, ir vēlāk tika izmantotas arī citās politiskajās diskursa neoloģismos, kas tika izmantotas arī citās politiskajās diskursa neoloģismos.
resp., nievājoša, ironiska, izsmējoša u. tml., emocionālā nokrāsa. Politiķu personvārdu jaundarinājumu ar negatīvu emocionālo nokrāsu skaits īpaši palielinās, kad politiķi iekļūst skandālā.


Jāpiemin arī konkrētu piedēkļu atvasinājumu skaita un to lietošanas biežuma saistība: visi biežāk lietotie neoloģismi ir atvasināti ar vispopulārākajiem piedēkļiem, kuri ir lietoti 100–1000 reižu, tā tālākām atvasinājumiem dominē.

Netipiski darināto ekspresīvo politiskā diskursa neoloģīsu lietošanas biežums nepārsteidza, to popularitāti pierāda arī citi pētījumi. Visus šādus neoloģismus vieno kopīgas funkcijas elektroniskajajā vietā – ātra izplatība, izmantojot interneta interaktivitātes iespējas, un samērā biežā lietošana, lai gan agrāk tie tika uzskatīti par reti lietošanas biežuma saistība: visi biežāk lietotie neoloģismi ir atvasināti ar vispopulārākajiem piedēkļiem, kuri ir lietoti 100–1000 reižu, tā tālākām atvasinājumiem dominē.

Tātad ekspresīvo vārddarināšanas neoloģīsu autori ir precīzi uzskatījuši un nosaukuši sabiedrībai aktuālas lietas, savukārt 21. gadsimta interneta tehnoloģijas ir ļaujusi attīstīties jaunajām leksikas vienībām.