ENGLISH NEOLOGISMS IN FOOD AND DRINK

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ABSTRACT

This TFM will study English neologisms found in the semantic field of food and drink. My research attempts to give updated information about the most productive cases of word formation in English inside this semantic field.

The research has its focus on analysing the most usual ways of creating or increasing the English lexicon in our field of study, by analysing the terms from the perspective of their distribution over word-classes and dealing with their frequency of appearance on the Internet. That way, there is evidence of which neologisms are more frequent and, therefore, clearly installed in the English language.

The focus of the research is mainly descriptive; with a corpus of study taken from weblogs, specialized books and magazines related to food, drink and cooking, the online versions of several dictionaries and the Internet as main source of information, since they are the media in which neologisms tend to appear originally.

Key words: English neologisms, word formation, conversion, blending, compounding, affixation, clipping, acronymy, back formation

Este TFM estudia neologismos en inglés en el campo semántico de la comida y la bebida. La investigación intenta dar información actualizada sobre los casos más productivos de formación de palabras en inglés en este campo semántico.

El análisis se centra en las formas más frecuentes de crear o incrementar el léxico del inglés referido a la comida y la bebida, en el estudio de los términos desde la perspectiva de su distribución en clases de palabras y de su frecuencia en internet. El estudio evidencia cuáles son los neologismos más frecuentes e instalados en el idioma.

El foco de la investigación es principalmente descriptivo; con un corpus de estudio seleccionado de weblogs, libros y revistas especializados relacionados con la comida, bebida y cocina, las versiones online de varios diccionarios e Internet como fuentes principales de información, ya que suponen los medios en que los neologismos suelen aparecer en primer lugar.

Palabras clave: neologismos en inglés, formación de palabras, conversión, combinación, composición, afijación, acronimia, acortamiento, derivación regresiva
1. INTRODUCTION

This TFM will study English neologisms found in the semantic field of food and drink. Neologisms are an interesting and changing field of study that allows wide research since data is constantly growing. Besides, their study can give us important information about the current ways in which words enter the English language. My research in this field attempts to give updated information about the most productive cases of word formation in English inside a semantic field. As studying neologisms in general will be a too wide field of study, this research will centre mainly on the semantic field of food and drink which could include cooking terms also.

First of all, we have decided to focus the research on analysing the most usual ways of creating or increasing the English lexicon in our field of study. Intuitively, it seems to this researcher that the most prolific way to include words related to food and drink in English is creating them by blending one word into another, followed by compounding and affixation; and, therefore, this will be our hypothesis that we will try to prove with empirical data. Firstly, following a quantitative analysis of the data, and secondly a qualitative analysis. We will determine if the selected English neologisms related to the semantic field of food and drink are created by blending, compounding, affixation, whether they follow other word-formation processes such as: back formation, reduplicatives, clippings, acronyms, or alphabetisms or if they are cases of conversion or borrowing from other languages.

The study of English neologisms related to food and drink is an area of interest which can have future applications, personally and academically. It is a field of study which can be extended in the future to study new uses of the terms analysed and if their frequency of use is the same or it is increasing or decreasing. As neologisms are steadily being born, new additional research could be done in the same field.

1.1. Aim of the study

The objectives of this master’s thesis are to investigate the constitution of some selected data of neologisms referred to the semantic field of food and drink. This research will present the definitions of the terms, the frequencies of the different word formation processes that occur within these neologisms, as well as the word classes to which they belong, together with the frequency of their appearance on the Internet. To be able to do this we will focus our study on three research questions.

1.2. Research questions

In order to conduct our research, the following research questions will be addressed:
Which are the most frequent word formations patterns in neologisms in food and drink?
Which are the word classes they belong to?
What is the frequency of appearance of these neologisms on the Internet, in terms of number of webpages and number of entries?

2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1. Neologisms

First of all, in order to clarify our research we have to find an accurate definition of the term “neologism”. According to Algeo, “a NEW WORD is a form or the use of a form not recorded in general dictionaries”, this form “may be novel (…) or a novel use of an existing form” (Algeo, 1991: 2). Similarly, Kerremans claims that “in dictionaries, neologisms are often defined, if the term is used or defined at all, as “new words” or “new senses or usages of existing words” (Kerremans 2015: 27) but, according to these definitions, neologisms will be the same as nonce-formation, which makes it necessary to clarify those characteristics that a new word should fulfil to become a neologism.

According to Fischer, “a neologism is a word which has lost its status of a nonce-formation but is still one which is considered new by the majority of the members of a speech community”, besides it also has to show “a permanent frequency over a certain period of time and (…) distribution in various communicative contexts and domains” (Fischer, 1998: 4). In general, these new expressions must have continued frequency in the English language, and must be included in the globally used vocabulary. Those are the criteria that we have taken into account when deciding which neologisms we should include in the present analysis.

Other definitions of neologisms highlight the moment in which these terms are not considered as such anymore, because they are installed in the language completely or because they have become old-fashioned. “A neologism stays new until people start to use it without thinking, or alternatively until it falls out of fashion, and they stop using it altogether. But there is never any way of telling which neologisms will stay and which will go.”(Crystal, 2003: 132).

The creation of new words shows the vitality and richness of a language, in contrast with those early nineteenth century theories which considered that adding some new words to the dictionary would make the English language be debased, “we might prefer to view the constant evolution of new terms and new uses of old terms as a reassuring sign of vitality and creativeness in the way a language is shaped by the needs of its users” (Yule, 1985: 52). This
creativity, vitality, innovation and richness is clearly reflected in the great profusion of English neologisms related to food and drink, although neologisms are still dismissed as is reflected in this extract taken from TraslateMedia online blog:

Portmanteaux aren’t always taken seriously and can be viewed dismissively when they first emerge – a common fate for any neologism. New portmanteau words are often initially dismissed as ‘frankenwords’. Despite this, some of those that are most rigorously dismissed nevertheless show remarkable sticking power. 

According to Prysiazhniuk, “[n]eologisms in any language are the evidence of dynamic processes in language which adapts to rapid changes in the modern world.” (Prysiazhniuk, 2016: 65). This author also considers that “[t]hey are the driving force that triggers language development” (Prysiazhniuk, 2016: 69), and therefore, research on them can and should be used to study the active changes in society which are usually reflected in language. Closely related to this assertion is Ahmad’s (2000) opinion who claims that “[n]eologisms are an interesting phenomenon in that their emergence demonstrates the capability of language to undergo and sustain change, and its capability of deflecting negative intrusion from other languages and cultures” (Ahmad, 2000: 71). On the other hand, neologisms are a field of study which mean a challenge for translators and imply an important obstacle in computational linguistic analysis.

Additionally, when dealing with a possible classification of types of neologisms, we have to refer to Cabré’s (2006) study on the different kinds of them. This author claims that we can find four main types of neologisms; neologismos de forma, sintácticos and semánticos (morphological, syntactic and semantic neologisms) and préstamos (borrowings) (Cabré, 2006: 231). In our field of study, we could find several examples of those types: “unturkey” would be a case of morphological neologism because there is a change in the form of the original word; “to pie” is a case of syntactic neologism because it undergoes a change of word class, and “peanut-buttering”, one of semantic neologism; in which a new meaning is added to an already existing word without changing its form. As an example of borrowing, related to our field of study, we could mention: “margarita” a loan word taken from Spanish. According to Ahmad, the inclusion of neologisms borrowed from other languages sometimes is seen as dismissed but “the march of science and technology, the emergence of multinational sporting events and the globalisation of food and drinks, forces the hand of language planners to let in foreign words” (Ahmad, 2000: 711).
2.2. Word-formation processes

There are several ways of creating neologisms in a language, and “[d]espite the disagreements among the scholars in this area, there do seem to be some regular processes involved” (Yule, 1985: 52) in their creation. In order to explain the different types of word formation processes that we will find in those neologisms which are analysed in our research, we will make a brief compilation of those ways of creating neologisms in the English language.

In order to clarify the terms we are dealing with, we could say that word–formation has been defined by Bauer as the “formation of new lexemes” (Bauer, 1983: 34) and lexical word-formation, according to Huddleston, “describes the processes by which new lexical bases are formed and the structure of complex lexical bases, those composed of more than one morphological element. The traditional term is simply word-formation: we add lexical to exclude the formation of words by inflectional processes” (Huddleston & Pullum, 2002: 28).

First of all, we will start defining conversion. According to Quirk et al., “[c]onversion is the derivational process whereby an item is adapted or converted to a new word class without the addition of an affix” (Quirk et al. 1985: 1558); other authors, such as Yule, consider it is “[a] change in the function of a word” and it can also be referred to as “category change” and “functional shift” (Yule, 1985: 54). This author provides a good example of this kind of word-formation process related to our field of study: “Have you buttered the toast?” (Yule, 1985: 54), where the noun “butter” becomes a verb.

Secondly, we will define blending. “[B]lends are formations in which a compound is made by ‘blending’ one word with another. Enough of each is normally retained so that the complex whole remains fairly readily analysable” (Quirk et al. 1985: 1583). An example taken from this author, which is related to our semantic field of study, will be: “brunch”, a special kind of “lunch” which shares some characteristics of a “breakfast”.

According to Leher, “[b]lends are compounds consisting of a whole word and a splinter (part of a morpheme) or two splinters. A frequent splinter may become a combining form” (Leher, 2007: 115). Besides, “when a splinter becomes common, it can take on the status of a morpheme, and it behaves linguistically as a combining form. However, these morphemes tend to remain bound and rarely become free morphemes” (Leher, 2007: 132).

Other authors, such as Yule, consider that “blending is typically accomplished by taking only the beginning of one word and joining it to the end of the other word” (Yule, 1985: 53) and others, such as Quirk & Greembaum, claim that “many blends have only a short life and are very informal, but some have become more or less fully accepted in the language” (Quirk & Greembaum, 1976: 448). What seems to be clear is that many neologisms found in the
semantic field of food and drink belong to this category and plenty of them are fully accepted in the language as it is proved by the evidence of examples of use we have found in this study. In fact, some blends “not merely become well-established but act as a highly productive model for new formations; cf: cheeseburger, beefburger, shrimpburger” (Quirk et al., 1985: 1583).

Thirdly, we will give some definitions for another very productive way of creating new words in English called **compounding**. According to Quirk et al., “a compound is a lexical unit consisting of more than one base and functioning both grammatically and semantically as a single word” (Quirk et al. 1985 : 1567). It is a very prolific way of entering neologisms in the English language, as well as German; although it “can also be found in totally unrelated languages, such as Hmong (...) which combines (...) pajkws (‘flower’ + ‘corn’= ‘popcorn’)” (Yule, 1985: 53). This word-formation process differs from blending in the fact that, “in a blend at least one of the elements is fragmentary when compared with its corresponding uncompounded word form” (Quirk & Greembaum, 1976: 448). Some examples related to our field of study, taken from Quirk et al. (1985) would be: “popcorn”, “meat delivery”, “eating apple” and “breadcrump”.

Fourthly, we will deal with another word-formation process called **affixation** or derivation, which consists in adding one or more elements known as affixes to a stem. When the element, or affix, is added before the stem we have a case of prefixation, if it is added after the stem it is suffixation. “All English words formed by this derivational process use either prefixes or suffixes, or both” (Yule, 1985: 55). According to Quirk & Greembaum (1976), “[p]refixes do not generally alter the word-class of the base” (Quirk & Greembaum, 1976: 431), but, “[u]nlike prefixes, suffixes frequently alter the word-class of the base” (Quirk & Greembaum, 1976: 435). On the other hand, David Crystal claims that “[r]eliable comparative statistics are not yet available, but there does seem to have been a trend towards the increased use of affixes as a means of word-formation in English in the later decades of the 20th Century. The trend looks set to continue” (Crystal, 2003: 133).

Some useful examples of prefixation related to our field of study, taken from Quirk et al. (1985) would be: “malnutrition”, “overeat”, and “pre-cook”, and examples of suffixation would be: “roaster”, “kitchenette” and “creamy”.

Another source to include new words into the English language is by means of the process labeled **borrowing**. As its name indicates, these neologisms are words which have been borrowed from other languages. Many loan-words have been adopted throughout the history of the English language, but this process is not only a characteristic of the past; globalization
and the widespread use of the Internet have provoked the inclusion of a great number of words with foreign origin into the English lexicon. In relation to our semantic field of study we could mention a lot of Tex-Mex terms borrowed from Spanish, such as “fajita”, “enchilada”, “tamal” or “quesadilla”.

There are also minor types of word-formation process such as **clipping**. According to Yule, it “occurs when a word of more than one syllable is reduced to a shorter form” (Yule, 1985: 54); this new word will belong to the same word class as the original. It is not a very prolific way of creating neologisms but it can be usually found in informal speech, showing familiarity. Quirk *et al.* (1985) claim that this shortening of the word can be done omitting the last part of the word, the first part or both. An example related to our field of study, taken from this author, would be the American term: “French fries” from “French fried potatoes”.

Another minor way of entering new words in the English language is making up a new word taken the initial letters, or larger parts, of several words, this process is labeled as **acronymy**. According to Quirk and Greembaum (1976), there are two types of acronyms, those which are pronounced as sequences of letters, that are referred to as “alphabetisms”, and those which are pronounced as words. As this word-formation process is not very prolific, the example provided related to the semantic field of food and drink belongs to our own research in this paper; “VB6” from the phrase “vegan before 6”. [http://wordspy.com/index.php](http://wordspy.com/index.php).

The third minor process of word-formation that we can find in the English language refers to the case when a term is created by reduction of an already existing word that belongs to a different word class. In fact, it is usually the term with suffix which is prior to the one without it. This process is known as **backformation**, according to Quirk *et al.* it “is particularly fruitful in creating denominal verbs” (Quirk *et al*., 1985: 1579). An example of it, related to our semantic field of study and taken from this author, will be “bottle-feed”.

Fourthly, we will deal with the case of those new words which are created as totally invented terms. This word-formation process which is not very fruitful is labelled by Yule (1985) as **coinage**. In many cases, these terms come from a trade name, as it is the case of “aspirin”. Finally, there is a last and very peculiar type of minor process of word-formation called **reduplicatives**, in which the new term is formed by repeating similar or identical syllables. According to Crystal,

[r]eduplicatives are used in a variety of ways. Some simply imitate sounds: ding-dong, bow-wow. Some suggest alternative movements: flip-flop, ping-pong. Some are disparaging: dilly-dally, wishy-washy. And some intensify meaning: teeny-weeny, tip-
Reduplication is not a major means of creating lexemes in English, but it is perhaps the most unusual one. (Crystal, 2003: 130)

2.3. Previous studies on neologisms in food and drink and other semantic fields
First of all, we have to take into account that studies on neologisms in food and drink are not very prolific. Currently, most research done in the field of neologisms tends to refer to those new terms which appear in the Internet language, known as Netspeak and in the social networks, such as Twitter; this is the case of Bhosale’s (2015) research, who studies the creation of lexico-syntactic patterns in order to detect neologisms. Besides, there are some original and modern studies which deal with neologisms referred to politics or literature. Such are the cases of Fontaine’s (2016) article about the new word “Brexit” following a lexicogrammatical approach or von Hilsheimer’s (2011) study of those neologisms created by the novelist J.K. Rolling in Harry Potter’s novels.

One of the most relevant, well-known and updated publications about English neologisms in the semantic field of food and drink is Friedland’s (2015) dictionary, where he includes a hundred of new terms. In this text, the author claims that some of the neologisms are portmanteau words, other are cases of affixation and many of them are taken from foreign languages. (Friedland, 2015: 1845)

On the other hand, we can find several studies dealing with neologisms from the perspective of analysing their linguistic features in order to explain them. These studies are based on the hypothesis that “knowledge about word formation processes and types of semantic change can improve the automatic acquisition of aspects of the syntax and semantics of neologisms” (Cook, 2010: 118). In fact, in this research, Cook establishes that knowing the word-formation processes and the different kinds of semantic change that new words undergo are valid ways of explaining neologisms in English.

Related to this study there is another interesting research done by Janssen, who claims that the best way of analysing neologisms is through a hybrid type of research between the corpus-based and the lexicographic analysis of them, a method that he named as “extended lexicographic diachronic criterion” (Janssen, 2006: 2).

Finally, some research on neologisms has been done from a very different perspective, it is that which focuses on applied linguistics and the way in which these new words could and should be taught in EFL classes. This is the case of the research carried out by Rets, which establishes that “[t]he analysis of the nature of neologisms showed that there can be used a number of teaching strategies to incorporate neologisms into English language lessons” (Rets, 2016: 819).
3. METHODOLOGY

The focus of the research will be mainly descriptive; and only centred on written texts due to the impossibility of getting enough significant oral data to analyse. We have selected some corpora to study, taken from weblogs, specialized books and magazines related to food, drink and cooking, the online versions of several dictionaries and the Internet as main source of information, since they are the media in which neologisms tend to appear originally. The selection of neologisms taken as data for our research has been done by taking into account that these new terms must appear frequently in order to be considered as part of the lexicon of the English language.

To check the frequency of use of these terms, we have followed an empirical process through the use of WebCorp Live <http://www.webcorp.org.uk/live/>, a tool which lets the researcher access the Web as corpus and, that way, getting current quantitative raw data. In most cases we have used FAROO search engine, although BING search engine has also been used when additional data were required for the study. In APPENDIX 3, I have included various screenshots as examples of the way of functioning of the tool and its interface. These data, which have been selected from several online sources, include a number of terms which fulfil the previously established criteria to be considered as English neologisms, according to Kerremans (2015), Algeo, (1991) and Fischer (1998). That is, the terms selected for the study will be new forms or the use of forms not recorded in general dictionaries; they will be novel, or a novel use of an existing form with new senses. Additionally, they will be terms which have lost their status of nonce-formations but which still are considered new by the majority of the members of a speech community, besides they will have to show permanent frequency over a certain period of time and distribution in various communicative contexts and domains.

On the other hand, according to Janssen,

[...]here are two main goals in the linguistic observation of neologism. On the one hand, updating existing lexicons and dictionaries with the newly arisen words. And on the other hand the analysis and description of the neologisms themselves in terms of distribution over word-classes, statistics on derivational methods, statistics on loan words origination, etc. (Janssen, 2006: 1)

Following these criteria, we have decided to deal with our neologisms according to the second goal. Firstly, we are interested in analysing the neologisms related to the semantic field of food and drink focusing on the word-formation processes that they have undergone to be created as new words or to acquire new meanings. These analyses will be done by looking
up this information in several dictionaries, or web pages when the neologism is not still included in them. In some other cases, when the information is not available in any of those sources, it will be provided by myself, indicating that the analysis has been done by me. In the quantitative analysis, we will reflect our findings in a table and in a chart to help us to compare the distribution of word-formation process.

Secondly, we are interested in analysing the terms from the perspective of their distribution over word-classes, and that will be the second analysis that the selected neologisms will undergo. We will see to which word-class they belong and we will reflect our findings first in a table and then in a chart, in order to fully appreciate the comparison.

Thirdly, we will continue dealing with their frequency of appearance on the Internet. That way, we will verify which neologisms are more frequent and, therefore, clearly installed in the English language. In order to find the number of appearances in different webpages and, also the number of entries that we can find of each term, we will look up all the selected neologisms in WebCorp Live webpage. It will inform us of all those webpages which include these terms nowadays and the number of entries of them. Once we have obtained this information, the results will be reflected in two tables and two charts for their comparison.

Finally, we will look up current examples of use of each neologism, included in several sources: blogs, webpages, newspapers, and dictionaries; and these examples will be showed next to each term.

The object of study will be a selection of 91 English neologisms related to the semantic field of food and drink, the list of analysed terms is shown in APPENDIX 1. We have decided to select this number of terms because it is large enough to reflect useful data and can be used as an indication of the way in which neologisms in food and drink behave. All the selected terms are included in www.wordspy.com, a platform which collects a great number of nonce formations which have already acquired the status of neologisms due to their frequency of use. In Word Spy, neologisms are listed under several tags, referring to a number of different semantic areas and subareas. For the selection of my corpus of study I took as basis the list of neologisms included under the category labelled: CULTURE, which comprises several semantic subcategories, FOOD AND DRINK being one of them. The data provided by this platform includes 186 terms, shown in APPENDIX 2. Carefully analysing each of these terms, I arrived at the conclusion that 95 of them were cases of compounds, formed by joining two or three terms, and written as two or three separated words. As the analysis of these terms is quite clear, just based on their observation, I considered that this type of nonce formations was not relevant for my research, and therefore, they were discarded, focusing the study on
the rest of the list which could be analysed properly. Ideally, the number of terms could be increased, including the discarded terms, and, this way, to analyse if the distribution would be similar to the findings of this study, but we should take into account that each term would have to be first analysed to know if it could be considered a neologism. Then, it would have to undergo careful research to establish its word-formation process, which we already know is a case of compounding, which word-class it belongs to and its frequency of appearance. Therefore, the inclusion of more terms in the study would require a great quantity of researching time and it will highly increase the extension of this study. We have made a selection of the terms to be analysed, giving the meaning and etymology of the terms, their frequency of appearance on the Internet and examples of use, taken for many different sources which have been included next to each term. The selection criterion to choose these examples of use is again based on WebCorp Live. When we search for the terms on the tool, it provides all the webpages in which it is currently included, and, by analysing them carefully, I have chosen one of each of them which reflects clearly the meaning and use of the neologism.

Finally, we have attempted to derive conclusions from this analysis that determine which the current most used word formation processes in this lexical area are, which English neologisms are more used on the Internet and what type of part of speech they belong to.

4. A SAMPLE LIST OF ENGLISH NEOLOGISMS IN THE SEMANTIC FIELD OF FOOD AND DRINK

In this section, first of all, we have included the list of the analysed neologisms, information related to the word-class to which they belong; its definition according to some dictionaries, when the word has already been included in them, or according to several webpages when it has not. Secondly, we have given information about the word-formation process it has undergone. In this case, the classification inside one type of word-formation process or other has been done by me, based on the etymology that I have researched in two different sources, which have been provided next to them: Word Spy webpage and Merriam Webster Dictionary or, in some cases, the analysis of the constituents have also been done by me, in which case this information is also provided next to the term. Thirdly, the frequency of use in the Internet is also included, according to WebCorp Live webpage and, finally, we have given an example of use which shows evidence of the inclusion of this neologism in the lexicon.

1. **alcopop**: n.
**Definition:** “A soft drink or lemonade that contains alcohol, “a sweet fizzy alcoholic drink (= one with bubbles”. [http://dictionary.cambridge.org/es/diccionario/ingles/alcopop](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/es/diccionario/ingles/alcopop), “A commercially produced drink that resembles a soft drink but contains alcohol. The cheapness and availability of such drinks, which were originally developed in the US in the 1970s, is held by many to be a major contributory factor in the surge in alcohol consumption among the young at the end of the twentieth century.” (Ayto: 2013)


**Frequency of use:** Found in 28 webpages, 103 entries.


**Example of use:** “The City Council on Tuesday followed suit, with campaign supporters saying the city was the first in the nation to approve an “alcopop free zone” move”.


2. **agrihood:** n.

**Definition:** “A neighborhood with green spaces designated for agricultural use so that residents can grow food and raise animals”. [<http://wordspy.com/index.php>]


**Frequency of use:** Found in 20 webpages, 53 entries.


**Example of use:** “What has you most excited about new $1B agrihood near UCF?” asked the Orlando Business Journal. Because what’s not to love? Housing and farms!”

[<http://www.takepart.com/article/2015/04/30/agrihoods>]

3. **antigriddle:** n.

**Definition:** “A cooktop that uses a -30 degrees Farenheit surface to quickly freeze foods”. [<http://wordspy.com/index.php>]

**Etymology:** prefixation, anti + griddle (my analysis)

**Frequency of use:** Found in 10 webpages, 25 entries.


**Example of use:** “immersion circulators and antigriddle cooktops for low-temperature cooking” [<https://dinersjournal.blogs.nytimes.com/category/cooking-tools/>]
4. **beersicle**: n.

**DEFINITION:** “Beer frozen into the shape of a popsicle”. [http://wordspy.com/index.php]

**ETYMOLOGY:** blending, beer + popsicle [http://wordspy.com/index.php?word=beersicle]

**FREQUENCY OF USE:** Found in 1 webpages, 1 entry. [http://www.webcorp.org.uk/live/search.jsp?search=beersicle&i=on&span=c50&api=faroo&bingLang=xx&farooLang=xx&info=on&filter=]

**EXAMPLE OF USE:** “the only time they’re palatable is when they’re chilled to one degree short of beersicle and you’ve just come in sweating from cutting the grass” [http://wordspy.com/index.php?word=beersicle]

5. **beerware**: n.

**DEFINITION:** “Software in which the purchase “price” is to buy the developer a beer, drink a beer in the developer’s name, or send the developer a case of beer”. [http://wordspy.com/index.php]

**ETYMOLOGY:** blending, beer + software [http://wordspy.com/index.php?word=beerware]

**FREQUENCY OF USE:** Found in 13 webpages, 33 entries. [http://www.webcorp.org.uk/live/search.jsp?search=beerware&i=on&span=c50&api=faroo&bingLang=xx&farooLang=xx&info=on&filter=]

**EXAMPLE OF USE:** “The beerware license – most famously used by Poul-Henning Kamp – originally was less about beer and more about politics.” [http://opentracker.blog.h3q.com/2010/08/]

6. **bingeable**: adj.

**DEFINITION:** “Compulsively and excessively watchable or consumable, particularly a TV show or food.” [http://wordspy.com/index.php]

**ETYMOLOGY:** suffixation, binge + -able (my analysis)

**FREQUENCY OF USE:** Found in 38 webpages, 71 entries. [http://www.webcorp.org.uk/live/search.jsp?search=bingeable&i=on&span=c50&api=faroo&bingLang=xx&farooLang=xx&info=on&filter=]

**EXAMPLE OF USE:** “After the release of the first three episodes in one bingeable bunch, Amazon plans to roll out the remaining eight weekly -- as is traditionally done for TV shows” https://www.cnet.com/8301-1023_3-57612150-93.html

7. **biodiesel**: n.

**DEFINITION:** “A truck and bus fuel made from discarded restaurant grease”. [http://wordspy.com/index.php]

**ETYMOLOGY:** blending, biological + diesel [http://wordspy.com/index.php?word=biodiesel]
8. **breatharian**: n.

**DEFINITION**: “A person who attempts to get all their nutritional needs from the air”.

<<http://wordspy.com/index.php>>

**ETYMOLOGY**: suffixation, *breath* + *-arian*  

**FREQUENCY OF USE**: Found in 47 webpages, 171 entries.


**EXAMPLE OF USE**: “The claims of a “Breatharian” couple who say they’ve survived for nearly a decade on little more than air and sunlight are tough to swallow, according to experts interviewed by The Post” <<http://nypost.com/2017/06/19/breatharian-no-food-diet-claims-are-a-bunch-of-hot-air-experts-say/>>

9. **briet**: n.

**DEFINITION**: “A diet that a bride uses to lose weight before her wedding day”.

<<http://wordspy.com/index.php>>

**ETYMOLOGY**: blending, *bridal* + *diet* <<http://wordspy.com/index.php?word=briet>>

**FREQUENCY OF USE**: Found in 50 webpages, 94 entries.

http://www.webcorp.org.uk/live/search.jsp?search=briet&i=on&span=c50&api=faroo&bingLang=xx&farooLang=xx&info=on&filter=

**EXAMPLE OF USE**: Magazines have taken to publishing before and after shots of “painfully thin Kate”, calling her “Queen of diets” and “Slimline Kate”, and speculating on the “briet”, or bridal diet”. <<http://wordspy.com/index.php?word=briet>>

10. **broccoflower**: n.

**DEFINITION**: “A cross between broccoli and cauliflower”. (Leher 2007: 129)

**ETYMOLOGY**: blending, *broccoli* + *cauliflower*  

**FREQUENCY OF USE**: Found in 7 webpages, 46 entries.

http://www.webcorp.org.uk/live/search.jsp?search=broccoflower&i=on&span=c50&api=faroo&bingLang=xx&farooLang=xx&info=on&filter=
EXAMPLE OF USE: “Broccolli and the Broccoflower is actually a fractal.”
http://1000awesomethings.com/2008/06/20/1000-broccoflower/

11. **bustaurant**: n.
**ETYMOLOGY**: blending, *bus* + *restaurant*  
**FREQUENCY OF USE**: Found in 7 webpages, 11 entries.
http://www.webcorp.org.uk/live/search.jsp?search=bustaurant&i=on&span=c50&api=faro&
bingLang=xx&farooLang=xx&info=on&filter=
**EXAMPLE OF USE**: “The new “bustaurant” has a gourmet kitchen”

12. **cheapuccino**: n.
**DEFINITION**: “An inexpensive, low-quality cappuccino, particularly one from a vending machine; a cappuccino made from brewed or instant coffee”. <<http://wordspy.com/index.php>>
**ETYMOLOGY**: blending, *cheap* + *cappuccino*  
**FREQUENCY OF USE**: Found in 1 webpage, 1 entry.
http://www.webcorp.org.uk/live/search.jsp?search=cheapuccino&i=on&span=c50&api=faro&
bingLang=xx&farooLang=xx&info=on&filter=
**EXAMPLE OF USE**: “Scratch-off tickets are fun…I tend to have better luck with them. The most I got was $5 on one. Used it to buy a “cheappuccino” and junk from the gas station.” <<http://wordspy.com/index.php?word=cheapuccino>>

13. **chickenability**: n.
**DEFINITION**: “A quality or condition that makes a food similar to or as popular as CHICKEN”. <<http://wordspy.com/index.php>>
**ETYMOLOGY**: affixation, *chicken* + *-ability* (my analysis)
**FREQUENCY OF USE**: Found in 0 webpage, 0 entries. http://www.webcorp.org.uk/live/
**EXAMPLE OF USE**: “He sums up his growth strategy for fish as “chickenability”.

14. **climatarian**: n.
ETYMOLOGY: affixation, climate + -arian

EXAMPLE OF USE: “The list describes the climatarian diet as one “whose primary goal is to reverse climate change.””

15. cocktailian: n.

DEFINITION: “A person who is an expert at making cocktails; a master bartender.”

EXAMPLE OF USE: “Thank you to the many who have guided me in my quest to become the very best I can be in this business of cocktailian pleasure.”

16. coldscape: n.

DEFINITION: “Technologies, buildings, and other artificial sources of cold used for the preparation, distribution, and storage of food.”

EXAMPLE OF USE: “Three video screens divide the national coldscape survey into Produce (on the left), Meat, Dairy, and Processed Foods (in the middle), and Distribution (on the right).”

17. cookprint: n.

DEFINITION: “The energy and other resources used while preparing meals.”
ETYMOLOGY: blending, cooking + footprint

FREQUENCY OF USE: Found in 3 webpages, 5 entries.
http://www.webcorp.org.uk/live/search.jsp?search=cookprint&i=on&span=c50&api=faroo&bingLang=xx&farooLang=xx&info=on&filter=

EXAMPLE OF USE: “I’ve written about the U.S. wine industry, international foods, shrinking your “cookprint,” and cooking with kids.” http://caffeineandyou.com/about/about-kate-heyhoe/

18. cowpooling: present participle
DEFINITION: “Purchasing a whole cow or side of beef from a local farmer and sharing the cost among multiple families.” <<http://wordspy.com/index.php>>
ETYMOLOGY: blending, cow + carpooling
<<http://wordspy.com/index.php?word=cowpooling>>

FREQUENCY OF USE: Found in 3 webpages, 17 entries.

EXAMPLE OF USE: “Want to know more about buying in bulk or buying as a group (cowpooling)?” http://www.bradysbeef.com/contact.html

19. cryovacking: n.
DEFINITION: “A cooking technique in which food is placed in a plastic bag, vacuum-packed, and usually cooked slowly in warm water”. <<http://wordspy.com/index.php>>

Other Forms: Cryovack, v.
ETYMOLOGY: affixation, Perhaps from cryo- (“freezing”) + vack (“vacuum”)

FREQUENCY OF USE: Found in 9 webpages, 20 entries.
http://www.webcorp.org.uk/live/search.jsp?search=cryovacking&i=on&span=c50&api=faroo&bingLang=xx&farooLang=xx&info=on&filter=

EXAMPLE OF USE: “Cryovacking, which is more often called sous vide (French for "under vacuum"), is poised to change the way restaurant chefs cook…” <http://www.nytimes.com/2005/08/14/magazine/under-pressure.html>

20. demitarian: n.
ETYMOLOGY: affixation, demi (half) + -tarian

FREQUENCY OF USE: Found in 6 webpages, 8 entries.

EXAMPLE OF USE: "Adopting a 'demitarian' diet would lead to a 25-40 per cent reduction in nitrogen emissions from agriculture in Europe"


21. deskfast: n.

DEFINITION: “Breakfast eaten at a desk”.

EXAMPLE OF USE: “And if so, is the deskfast any more healthy? The answer is, it depends”.

http://www.care2.com/causes/is-deskfasting-healthier-for-you.html

22. diabulimia: n.

DEFINITION: “An eating disorder in which a diabetic person attempts to lose weight by regularly omitting insulin injections.”

EXAMPLE OF USE: “Diabulimia” is a little known but dangerous practice in which type 1 diabetes patients, mostly women, withhold insulin in order to lose weight”.

http://www.health.am/psy/cat/C405/

23. drailing: present participle.

DEFINITION: “Composing and sending an embarrassing email message while inebriated.”


Other Forms: deskfast v. and deskfast adj.

ETYMOLOGY: blending, desk + breakfast

FREQUENCY OF USE: Found in 4 webpages, 5 entries.

ETYMOLOGY: blending, diabetes + bulimia

FREQUENCY OF USE: Found in 32 webpages, 158 entries.

ETYMOLOGY: blending, drunk + emailing

FREQUENCY OF USE: Found in 6 webpages, 8 entries.
FREQUENCY OF USE: Found in 10 webpages, 119 entries (Bing).
EXAMPLE OF USE: “A male friend of mine in Victoria enjoys passionate “drailing” (emailing when drunk) with a girl he’s only ever got er, fleshy with in the organic world once”.

24. **drunkorexia**: n.

**DEFINITION:** “Eating less to offset the calories consumed while drinking alcohol.”

**ETYMOLOGY:** blending, *drunk* + *anorexia* (my analysis)
<<http://wordspy.com/index.php?word=drunkorexia>>

FREQUENCY OF USE: Found in 32 webpages, 158 entries.
EXAMPLE OF USE: “Drunkorexia has serious immediate as well as long-term negative consequences”
https://www.eatingdisorderhope.com/blog/drunkorexia-signs-symptoms-and-prevalence-on-college-campuses

25. **Dryuary**: n.

**DEFINITION:** “A January during which a person consumes no alcohol; a campaign to encourage abstinence from alcohol during January.”
<<http://wordspy.com/index.php>>

**ETYMOLOGY:** blending, *dry* + *January* <<http://wordspy.com/index.php?word=dryuary>>

FREQUENCY OF USE: Found in 6 webpages, 7 entries.
http://www.webcorp.org.uk/live/search.jsp?search=dryuary&i=on&span=c50&api=faroo&bin gLang=xx&farooLang=xx&info=on&site=&filter=
EXAMPLE OF USE: “She said: “Dryuary starts now.” Will she be able to do it?”
http://www.dailyrecord.co.uk/entertainment/celebrity/scots-singer-nina-nesbitt-reveals-4966894

26. **eatertainment**: n.

**DEFINITION:** “A restaurant that also offers entertainment such as wall-mounted memorabilia, video displays, or live music”.
<<http://wordspy.com/index.php>>

**ETYMOLOGY:** blending, *eatery* + *entertainment*

FREQUENCY OF USE: Found in 17 webpages, 26 entries.
EXAMPLE OF USE: “Kessler spends a lot of time meeting with (often anonymous) consultants who describe how they are trying to fashion products that offer what’s become known in the food industry as “eatertainment.”” https://www.newyorker.com/magazine/2009/07/20/xxxl

27. egotarian: adj.
DEFINITION: “Relating to a dish or cuisine created only to show off the chef’s culinary skills or creativity.” <<http://wordspy.com/index.php>>
FREQUENCY OF USE: Found in 10 webpages, 29 entries.

28. fakeaway: n.
DEFINITION: “A homemade meal that is similar to a takeaway meal purchased from a restaurant.” <<http://wordspy.com/index.php>>
FREQUENCY OF USE: Found in 15 webpages, 19 entries.
http://www.webcorp.org.uk/live/search.jsp?search=fakeaway&i=on&span=c50&api=faroo&bingLang=xx&farooLang=xx&info=on&filter=
EXAMPLE OF USE: “Her seven "fakeaway" dishes cost her just £65 to make” https://www.thesun.co.uk/living/3586843/frugal-mum-delicious-friday-night-fakeaways-81p-a-head/

29. farmageddon: n.
FREQUENCY OF USE: Found in 35 webpages, 68 entries.
http://www.webcorp.org.uk/live/search.jsp?search=farmageddon&i=on&span=c50&api=faroo&bingLang=xx&farooLang=xx&info=on&filter=
EXAMPLE OF USE: “…farmers and their political supporters couldn’t threaten us with dairy cliffs and other elements of farmageddon if we don’t pass farm bills.”
30. farmscraper: n.

**DEFINITION:** “A high-rise building used for growing crops.”

<<http://wordspy.com/index.php>>

**ETYMOLOGY:** blending, *farm* + *skyscraper*


**FREQUENCY OF USE:** Found in 10 webpages, 21 entries.

http://www.webcorp.org.uk/live/search.jsp?search=farmscraper&i=on&span=c50&api=faroo&bingLang=xx&farooLang=xx&info=on&filter=

**EXAMPLE OF USE:** “…theoretically would bring food production into the heart of population centers, with one *farmscraper* feeding thousands of people.”

http://www.time.com/time/photogallery/0,29307,1825907_1740744,00.html

31. fast-casual: adj.

**DEFINITION:** “Of or relating to a restaurant that offers a slightly higher quality of food, service, and atmosphere than a fast-food restaurant.”

<<http://wordspy.com/index.php>>

**ETYMOLOGY:** compounding, *fast* + *casual* (my analysis)


**FREQUENCY OF USE:** Found in 15 webpages, 19 entries.


**EXAMPLE OF USE:** “A vegan *fast-casual* chain you've never heard of is expanding nationwide”

http://www.businessinsider.com/category/fast-casual

32. flexitarian: n.

**DEFINITION:** “A person who eats a mostly vegetarian diet, but who is also willing to eat meat or fish occasionally.”

<<http://wordspy.com/index.php>>

Other Forms: flexitarian, adj.

**ETYMOLOGY:** blending, *flexible* + *vegetarian*


**FREQUENCY OF USE:** Found in 53 webpages, 155 entries.

http://www.webcorp.org.uk/live/search.jsp?search=flexitarian&i=on&span=c50&api=faroo&bingLang=xx&farooLang=xx&info=on&filter=

**EXAMPLE OF USE:** “I am *flexitarian* – could you be?”

http://www.independent.co.uk/topic/flexitarian

33. flexivore: n.
DEFINITION: “A person who combines a mostly meat diet with the occasional vegetarian meal”. <<http://wordspy.com/index.php>>

ETYMOLOGY: blending, flexible + carnivore


EXAMPLE OF USE: “no matter if you are flexivore, raw food, vegetarian, lactose free or gluten free!” https://rolexlearningcenter.epfl.ch/page-45190-en.html

34. foodoir: n.

DEFINITION: “A memoir that includes recipes or that is focused on food, meals, or cooking.” <<http://wordspy.com/index.php>>

ETYMOLOGY: blending, food + memoir


EXAMPLE OF USE: “The foodoir was popularized by the likes of Frances Mayes and Ruth Reichl, who wrote eloquently of lazy Italian plumbers and revolutionary West Coast restaurants”. https://schott.blogs.nytimes.com/2010/01/13/foodoirs-chicken-lit/

35. foodshed: n.

DEFINITION: “The region that produces the food used by a person, family, or town.” <<http://wordspy.com/index.php>>

ETYMOLOGY: blending, food + watershed


EXAMPLE OF USE: “…alternatives are emerging that together could form the basis for foodshed development.” https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/BF01538225

36. frankenfood: n.


Etymology: blending, Frankenstein + food


EXAMPLE OF USE:…”
**Freegan**: n.

**Definition**: “A person, usually a vegan, who consumes only food that is obtained by foraging, most often in the garbages of restaurants, grocery stores, and other retailers.”

**Etymology**: blending, *free* + vegan

**Frequency of use**: Found in 88 webpages, 129 entries.

**Example of use**: “Is it legal to be a freegan?” [http://www.mirror.co.uk/money/3-ways-legally-freegan-5697406](http://www.mirror.co.uk/money/3-ways-legally-freegan-5697406)

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**Garden-to-fork**: adj.

**Definition**: “Describing or relating to food grown in a person’s own garden.”

**Etymology**: compounding, *garden* + to + *fork*

**Frequency of use**: Found in 12 webpages, 19 entries (Bing).

**Example of use**: “2 thoughts on “Garden-to-fork” [https://wesgarden.wordpress.com/2017/03/11/garden-to-fork/](https://wesgarden.wordpress.com/2017/03/11/garden-to-fork/)

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**Gastronaut**: n.

**Definition**: “An adventurous eater.”

**Etymology**: compounding and borrowing, *gastro-* ("stomach") + -naut ("sailor")

**Frequency of use**: Found in 38 webpages, 102 entries.

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EXAMPLE OF USE: “Become a Gastronaut and travel through the galaxy, collecting stars along the way, and many more enticing rewards as you progress on your journey!”

http://www.gastronautrewards.com/

40. gastrophysics: n.


Other Forms: gastrophysicist, n.

ETYMOLOGY: blending, gastronomy + physics


FREQUENCY OF USE: Found in 35 webpages, 224 entries.


41. gastroporn: n.

DEFINITION: “The suggestive pictures and prose used to describe recipes in upscale cookbooks or menu items in fancy restaurants.” <<http://wordspy.com/index.php>>

ETYMOLOGY: blending, gastronomical + pornography


FREQUENCY OF USE: Found in 21 webpages, 24 entries.


EXAMPLE OF USE: “But perhaps the Americans don't need gastroporn?” http://www.independent.co.uk/news/media/how-to-be-a-domestic-porn-star-9211560.html

42. globesity: n.


FREQUENCY OF USE: Found in 8 webpages, 16 entries.


EXAMPLE OF USE: “…global epidemic of overweight and obesity – “globesity” – is taking over many parts of the world” http://www.who.int/nutrition/topics/obesity/en/

43. gluten-freegan: n.
**DEFINITION:** “A person who consumes a gluten-free, vegan diet.”


**ETYMOLOGY:** compounding and blending, gluten-free + vegan


**FREQUENCY OF USE:** Found in 12 webpages, 32 entries (Bing).


**EXAMPLE OF USE:** “I was forced to change my ways a little when my gluten-freegan* of a sister came to visit”. https://noisecamera.wordpress.com/

44. **grazing:** present participle.

**DEFINITION:** “Eating a number of small meals throughout the day; eating a selection of appetizers as your main meal.” <<http://wordspy.com/index.php>>

Other Forms: graze, v. and grazer, n.

**ETYMOLOGY:** new meaning for an already existing word, from grazing “to feed on growing herbage, attached algae, or phytoplankton” <<https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/graze#h1>>.

**FREQUENCY OF USE:** Found in 79 webpages, 904 entries.


**EXAMPLE OF USE:** “Grazing was the way our body was designed to eat,” says nutritionist Antony Haynes”. http://wordspy.com/index.php?word=grazing

45. **groceraunt:** n.

**DEFINITION:** “A business that combines a grocery store and a restaurant.” <<http://wordspy.com/index.php>>

**ETYMOLOGY:** blending, grocery + restaurant


**FREQUENCY OF USE:** Found in 2 webpages, 2 entries.


**EXAMPLE OF USE:** “Meet the "groceraunt," where the food is supposed to be tempting enough to get you to sit down to a meal before or after you pick up the milk and eggs.” http://www.npr.org/sections/thesalt/2015/03/30/395774725/grocery-stores-are-losing-you-heres-how-they-plan-to-win-you-back
46. **gurgitator**: n.
**DEFINITION:** “A person who competes in eating contests” <<http://wordspy.com/index.php>>
**ETYMOLOGY:** suffixation, *gurge* + -*itor* (my analysis)
**FREQUENCY OF USE:** Found in 9 webpages, 16 entries.
**EXAMPLE OF USE:** “the gurgitator told me that winning is about knowing the food;”
http://www.telegraph.co.uk/men/the-filter/11836118/Meet-Matt-Stonie-the-worlds-number-one-competitive-eater.html

47. **haloodie**: n.
**DEFINITION:** “A person who has an ardent interest in halal food.” <<http://wordspy.com/index.php>>
**ETYMOLOGY:** blending, *halal* + *foodie* <<http://wordspy.com/index.php?word=haloodie>>
**FREQUENCY OF USE:** Found in 24 webpages, 197 entries. (Bing)
**EXAMPLE OF USE:** “our own little Haloodie enjoyed his mini Battered Bites with their milder taste”. http://www.halal-mama.co.uk/2016/08/haloodies.html

48. **hypercarnivore**: n.
**DEFINITION:** “An animal with a diet consisting mostly of meat.” <<http://wordspy.com/index.php>>
Other Forms: hyper-carnivore, hyper carnivore, hypercarnivorous, adj.
**ETYMOLOGY:** prefixation, *hyper* + *carnivore* (my analysis)
**FREQUENCY OF USE:** Found in 20 webpages, 39 entries.
http://www.webcorp.org.uk/live/search.jsp?search=hypercarnivore&i=on&span=c50&api=faroo&bingLang=xx&farooLang=xx&info=on&filter=
**EXAMPLE OF USE:** “the paleontologists found that Poposaurus was a hypercarnivore.”
http://phenomena.nationalgeographic.com/2013/02/21/poposaurus-postosuchus-and-the-dinosaur-mimic-croc-walk/

49. **hyperpalatable**: adj.
**DEFINITION:** “Extremely, even addictively, tasty, particularly due to a mixture of fat, sugar, and salt.” <<http://wordspy.com/index.php>>
**ETYMOLOGY:** affixation, *hyper* + *palate* + *able* (my analysis)
FREQUENCY OF USE: Found in 21 webpages, 33 entries.

http://www.webcorp.org.uk/live/search.jsp?search=hyperpalatable\&i=on\&span=c50\&api=faroo\&bingLang=xx\&farooLang=xx\&info=on\&filter=

EXAMPLE OF USE: “…some experts say the Cheetos are "hyperpalatable," meaning they're highly addictive”

http://abcnews.go.com/blogs/health/2012/10/16/schools-take-aim-at-popular-flamin-hot-cheetos/

50. janopause: n.

DEFINITION: “The practice of abstaining from alcohol for the month of January.”

<<http://wordspy.com/index.php>>

ETYMOLOGY: blending, January + pause (my analysis)

FREQUENCY OF USE: Found in 3 webpages, 6 entries.

http://www.webcorp.org.uk/live/search.jsp?search=janopause\&i=on\&span=c50\&api=faroo\&bingLang=xx\&farooLang=xx\&info=on\&filter=

EXAMPLE OF USE: “A new study shows that the annual January alcohol abstinence challenge, "Janopause," can help you lose weight and lower your cholesterol and glucose levels.”

http://www.medicaldaily.com/tags/health-benefits

51. locapour: n.

DEFINITION: “A person who drinks only locally produced wine or beer.”

<<http://wordspy.com/index.php>>


FREQUENCY OF USE: Found in 3 webpages, 6 entries.

http://www.webcorp.org.uk/live/search.jsp?search=locapour\&i=on\&span=c50\&api=faroo\&bingLang=xx\&farooLang=xx\&info=on\&filter=

EXAMPLE OF USE: “Locavorism has gained more steam since then, and has even given rise to the locapour offshoot, for those whose wine and beer consumption is limited to locally produced brands”. https://www.visualthesaurus.com/cm/wordroutes/2828/

52. locavore: n.

DEFINITION: “A person who eats only locally grown food.”

<<http://wordspy.com/index.php>>


FREQUENCY OF USE: Found in 55 webpages, 210 entries.

http://www.webcorp.org.uk/live/search.jsp?search=locavore\&i=on\&span=c50\&api=faroo\&bingLang=xx\&farooLang=xx\&info=on\&filter=
EXAMPLE OF USE: “I support a lot of the values and the ethics of the **locavore** movement.”
http://www.newsweek.com/environment-are-locavores-really-green-79401

53. **malternative**: n.

**DEFINITION:** “A flavoured, malt-based, alcoholic beverage.”
<<http://wordspy.com/index.php>>

**ETYMOLOGY:** blending, *malt* + *alternative* <<http://wordspy.com/index.php?word=malternative>>

**FREQUENCY OF USE:** Found in 20 webpages, 181 entries (Bing).
http://www.webcorp.org.uk/live/search.jsp?search=malternative&i=on&span=c50&api=bing&bingLang=xx&farooLang=xx&info=on&site=&filter=

**EXAMPLE OF USE:** “Mike's Hard Lemonade is a leader in the "malternative" category”

54. **milkaholic**: n.

**DEFINITION:** “A person addicted to milk.” <<http://wordspy.com/index.php>>

**ETYMOLOGY:** blending *milk* + *-aholic* <<http://wordspy.com/index.php?word=milkaholic>>

**FREQUENCY OF USE:** Found in 51 webpages, 86 entries.

**EXAMPLE OF USE:** “Norton is an admitted “milkaholic.” “That’s the one thing I’m addicted to. I can’t get enough. I drink more than 10 glasses a day.”

55. **mouthfeel**: n.

**DEFINITION:** “The way that a food product feels inside a person’s mouth.”
<<http://wordspy.com/index.php>>

Other Forms: mouth-feel and mouth feel

**ETYMOLOGY:** compounding, *mouth* + *feel* (my analysis)

**FREQUENCY OF USE:** Found in 52 webpages, 126 entries.
http://www.webcorp.org.uk/live/search.jsp?search=mouthfeel&i=on&span=c50&api=faroo&bingLang=xx&farooLang=xx&info=on&filter=

**EXAMPLE OF USE:** “This later processing allows them to naturally dehydrate and can give them a sweeter, fuller flavor and mouthfeel”

56. **MVVD**: n.
DEFINITION: “A person who consumes an excessive amount of alcohol while standing up.”

Other Forms: MVVD adj.

ETYMOLOGY: acronym, from the phrase male vertical volume drinker.

FREQUENCY OF USE: Found in 10 webpages, 88 entries. (BING)

EXAMPLE OF USE: “MVVD stands for Male Vertical Volume Drinker”


57. nicotini: n.

DEFINITION: “A nicotine-laced martini.”

ETYMOLOGY: blending, nicotine + martini

FREQUENCY OF USE: Found in 16 webpages, 91 entries (Bing).

EXAMPLE OF USE: “One such drink was the 'Nicotini' made using vodka infused with tobacco leaves – its purpose being to recreate the effects of a cigarette.”

https://www.theguardian.com/lifeandstyle/wordofmouth/2012/feb/17/tobacco-cocktails

58. nose-to-tail: adj.

DEFINITION: “Relating to a movement or philosophy that believes in consuming all edible parts of an animal.”

ETYMOLOGY: compounding, nose + to + tail (my analysis)

FREQUENCY OF USE: Found in 4 webpages, 12 entries.

EXAMPLE OF USE: “Henderson’s London restaurant St. John — and arguably the cookbooks that came out of it — is almost entirely responsible for the modern nose-to-tail movement.”


59. nutraceutical: n.

DEFINITION: “A pill or other pharmaceutical product that has nutritional value; a food that has had its nutritional value enhanced by pharmaceuticals.”

ETYMOLOGY: blending, nutritional + pharmaceutical
**FREQUENCY OF USE:** Found in 20 webpages, 61 entries.

http://www.webcorp.org.uk/live/search.jsp?search=nutraceutical&i=on&span=c50&api=faroo&bingLang=xx&farooLang=xx&info=on&filter=

**EXAMPLE OF USE:** “The marine nutraceutical industry is booming in Europe and Asia,” [https://m.phys.org/news250855058.html](https://m.phys.org/news250855058.html)

60. **nutritarian:** n.


Other Forms: nutritarianism, n.

**ETYMOLOGY:** suffixation, nutrient + -arian

**FREQUENCY OF USE:** Found in 45 webpages, 63 entries.

http://www.webcorp.org.uk/live/search.jsp?search=nutritarian&i=on&span=c50&api=faroo&bingLang=xx&farooLang=xx&info=on&filter=


61. **opportunivore:** n.

**DEFINITION:** “A person who eats whatever he or she can find, particularly food that has been discarded.” [http://wordspy.com/index.php](http://wordspy.com/index.php)

**ETYMOLOGY:** suffixation, opportunity + -vore

**FREQUENCY OF USE:** Found in 6 webpages, 6 entries.


**EXAMPLE OF USE:** “he calls himself an "opportunivore," meaning he'll eat whatever is available”. [http://articles.latimes.com/print/2009/nov/05/entertainment/et-mike-roselle5](http://articles.latimes.com/print/2009/nov/05/entertainment/et-mike-roselle5)

62. **orthorexia:** n.


Other Forms: orthorexic n. and orthorexic adj.

**ETYMOLOGY:** prefixation, ortho- (“correct”) + -orexia (“appetite”); cf. anorexia.

**FREQUENCY OF USE:** Found in 7 webpages, 72 entries (Bing).

http://www.webcorp.org.uk/live/search.jsp?search=orthorexia&i=on&span=c50&api=faroo&bingLang=xx&farooLang=xx&info=on&filter=

**EXAMPLE OF USE:** “Orthorexia: “Can Healthy Eating Be a Disorder?”
http://www.time.com/time/health/article/0,8599,1963297,00.html

63. **peanut-buttering:** present participle

**DEFINITION:** “Spreading the resources of a company or person too thin.”

**ETYMOLOGY:** compounding and adding a new meaning to an already existing word, *peanut* + *butter* (my analysis)

**FREQUENCY OF USE:** Found in 0 webpages, 0 entries.


**EXAMPLE OF USE:** “Still, a former Google executive observed, “Google could do fewer products and make fewer investments. They are doing too many and peanut-buttering everything.”

64. **pescetarian:** n.

**DEFINITION:** “A person who supplements a vegetarian diet with fish.”
<<http://wordspy.com/index.php>>

Other Forms: pescivegetarian, piscetarian and pescetarian, adj.

**ETYMOLOGY:** blending and borrowing, *pesce-* (“fish”) + *vegetarian*

**FREQUENCY OF USE:** Found in 44 webpages, 77 entries.

http://www.webcorp.org.uk/live/search.jsp?search=pescetarian&i=on&span=c50&api=faroo&bingLang=xx&farooLang=xx&info=on&filter=

**EXAMPLE OF USE:** “In regard to the herring, I'm more of a pescetarian than full fledged veggievore,” http://33leagues.blogspot.ca/2010/08/pity-party.html

65. **PGST:** n.

**DEFINITION:** “The ability to purchase at the wholesale level certain fruits and vegetables from different parts of the world at different times of the year, thus enabling retailers to offer this produce either year round or for longer periods than their traditional local growing seasons.


**ETYMOLOGY:** acronym, from the phrase permanent global summer time.

**FREQUENCY OF USE:** Found in 3 webpages, 5 entries.  

**EXAMPLE OF USE:** “Supermarkets’ pursuit of PGST means that they cannot be honest with customers”.  

66. **pie**: v.  
**DEFINITION:** “To hit a person, particularly a political or business leader, in the face with a pie”.  
Other Forms: pieing, present participle.  
**ETYMOLOGY:** conversion, **pie**, n. (my analysis)

**FREQUENCY OF USE:** Found in 2 webpages, 30 entries.  

**EXAMPLE OF USE:** “After the pieing, the Express reported Johnson was given a change of clothes and apologized to the crowd,”  

67. **pluot**: n.  
**DEFINITION:** “A fruit created by cross-pollinating a plum and an apricot in such a way that the resulting hybrid has dominant plum characteristics.”  

**ETYMOLOGY:** blending, **plum + apricot**  

**FREQUENCY OF USE:** Found in 25 webpages, 108 entries.  

**EXAMPLE OF USE:** “And how is a pluot different from a plumcot?”  

68. **pollotarian**: n.  
**DEFINITION:** “A person who supplements a vegetarian diet with poultry.”  
Other Forms: pollotarian adj. and pollotarianism, n.  
**ETYMOLOGY:** affixation and borrowing, **pollo- (chicken) + -tarian**  
**Portafuel**: n.

**Definition**: “A portable and nutritious meal or snack.”

**Example of Use**: “Close by in the new foodie dictionary is ‘portafuel,’ snacks that are both portable and healthy, such as pita pockets filled with hummus”.

---

**Pre-gaming**: present participle

**Definition**: “Bingeing on alcohol at home before going out for the evening, particularly to a place where alcohol is expensive or not available.”

**Example of Use**: "Only recently has pre-drinking - also referred to as pre-partying, pre-gaming, pre-loading, or pre-funking - been identified and introduced into the empirical alcohol literature,”

---

**Prebiotics**: n.

**Definition**: “Nondigestible food substances that improve health by stimulating the growth or activity of beneficial bacteria within the colon.”

---
EXAMPLE OF USE: "But as there are many studies showing that people with IBD have altered populations of bacteria in their colon, probiotics or prebiotics (fibres that provide food for helpful bacteria) could be beneficial." [http://www.theage.com.au/lifestyle/diet-and-fitness/a-pain-in-the-gut-20120625-20y2z.html]

72. proana: adj.
ETYMOLOGY: prefixation and clipping, pro- + anorexia.
EXAMPLE OF USE: “Though visualization is a pretty helpful tool in achieving goals, the emphasis specifically on a “flat belly” and “control” is disturbingly reminiscent of ProAna fare on the web.” [http://www.blisstree.com/2014/04/29/beauty-shopping/mydietcoach-thinspo-diet-app/]

73. procaffinating: present participle.
DEFINITION: “Delaying or postponing something until one has had one or more cups of coffee; drinking coffee slowly as a delaying tactic.” [http://wordspy.com/index.php]
OTHER FORMS: procaffeinate, v., procaffeinator, n. and procaffination, n.
ETYMOLOGY: blend, procrastinating + caffeine.
EXAMPLE OF USE: “Procaffinating is a perfect word that describes me on this lazy day as I am blissfully sipping cup after cup of coffee and procrastinating all work; cleaning the house, laundry and giving the dog a bath”. [http://wordspy.com/index.php?word=procaffinating]

74. rawist: n.
75. **reductarian**: n.

**DEFINITION:** “A person who purposefully reduces the amount of meat in their diet.”

**ETYMOLOGY:** suffixation, *reduce* + -tarian.

**FREQUENCY OF USE:** Found in 30 webpages, 120 entries.

**EXAMPLE OF USE:** “Aspire to eat less meat? Then you're a reductarian!”


76. **retox**: v.

**DEFINITION:** “To resume the consumption of alcohol, caffeine, and similar substances after a period of detoxification.”

**ETYMOLOGY:** preffixation and clipping, *re-* + *detox* (my analysis)

**FREQUENCY OF USE:** Found in 33 webpages, 85 entries.

**EXAMPLE OF USE:** “If you’re going to bother doing a detox, try to refrain from rocking straight into a retox.”


77. **shedista**: n.

**DEFINITION:** “A professional but low-budget winemaker, particularly one who processes the grapes in a shed or shed-like building.”

**ETYMOLOGY:** affixation, *shed* + -ista (my analysis)

**FREQUENCY OF USE:** Found in 21 webpages, 53 entries. (Bing)

**Example of use:** “McInerny explored the *shedista* phenomenon in Santa Barbara, California…” (Friedland 2015: 1975)

78. **shmeat**: n.

**Definition:** “Meat grown in vitro from a tissue culture.”

**Etymology:** blending, *sheet + meat* (my analysis)

**Frequency of use:** Found in 23 webpages, 67 entries.


79. **sleep-eater**: n.

**Definition:** “A person who eats while asleep.”

**Example of use:** “Besides, she is a sleep-eater. One time she woke up with a container of cheese spread next to her bed with a hunting knife sticking out of it.” [http://wordspy.com/index.php?word=sleep-eater](http://wordspy.com/index.php?word=sleep-eater)

80. **somewhereness**: n.

**Definition:** “A unique set of characteristics that identify a wine with a particular geographical area.”

**Etymology:** suffixation, *somewhere + -ness*. (my analysis)

**Frequency of use:** Found in 13 webpages, 24 entries.

**Example of use:** “while Wine Spectator critic Matt Kramer dubbed it a wine's “somewhereness.”” [http://www.foodandwine.com/wine/is-terroir-real](http://www.foodandwine.com/wine/is-terroir-real)

81. **SPIN**: adj.

**Definition:** Relating to the dense cultivation of vegetables and other crops on small plots, particularly in urban settings. [http://wordspy.com/index.php](http://wordspy.com/index.php)
ETYMOLOGY: acronym, from the phrase Small Plot Intensive.

FREQUENCY OF USE: Found in 15 webpages, 144 entries. (BING)

EXAMPLE OF USE: “And as SPIN farming becomes practiced more widely, it will create new farmland closer to metropolitan areas” http://www.wordspy.com/index.php?word=spin2

82. supersize: v.

DEFINITION: “To exchange something for a much larger size; to increase in size substantially.” <<http://wordspy.com/index.php>>

ETYMOLOGY: prefixation, super- + size. (my analysis)

FREQUENCY OF USE: Found in 48 webpages, 92 entries.
http://www.webcorp.org.uk/live/search.jsp?search=supersize&i=on&span=c50&api=faroo&bingLang=xx&farooLang=xx&info=on&filter=

EXAMPLE OF USE: “Culture Impossible Foods to supersize production of lab-grown burger”

83. supertaster: n.


ETYMOLOGY: prefixation, super + taster (my analysis)

FREQUENCY OF USE: Found in 28 webpages, 89 entries.
http://www.webcorp.org.uk/live/search.jsp?search=supertaster&i=on&span=c50&api=faroo&bingLang=xx&farooLang=xx&info=on&filter=

EXAMPLE OF USE: “A new study suggests that you may love salt because you're a supertaster”. http://www.cnn.com/2010/HEALTH/06/16/salt.taste/

84. tofurkey: n.


FREQUENCY OF USE: Found in 48 webpages, 79 entries.
http://www.webcorp.org.uk/live/search.jsp?search=tofurkey&i=on&span=c50&api=faroo&bingLang=xx&farooLang=xx&info=on&filter=

85. **tomacco**: n.

**DEFINITION:** “A hybrid created by grafting a tomato plant onto the roots of a tobacco plant.”  
<<http://wordspy.com/index.php>>

**ETYMOLOGY:** blending, *tomato* + *tobacco*  

**FREQUENCY OF USE:** Found in 37 webpages, 92 entries.  
http://www.webcorp.org.uk/live/search.jsp?search=tomacco&i=on&span=c50&api=faroo&bingLang=xx&farooLang=xx&info=on&filter=

**EXAMPLE OF USE:** “Part of Baur’s intention in growing his tomacco was to poke fun at the tobacco industry”.  http://www.telegraph.co.uk/culture/6872418/Simpsons-stories-the-tomacco-man.html

86. **turducken**: n.

**DEFINITION:** “A boneless turkey that is stuffed with a boneless duck that is stuffed with a boneless chicken.”  
<<http://wordspy.com/index.php>>

**ETYMOLOGY:** blending, *turkey* + *duck* + *chicken*.  

**FREQUENCY OF USE:** Found in 51 webpages, 187 entries.  
http://www.webcorp.org.uk/live/search.jsp?search=turducken&i=on&span=c50&api=faroo&bingLang=xx&farooLang=xx&info=on&filter=

**EXAMPLE OF USE:** “The turducken of desserts. A threelayer cake pies baked into each layer… (Friedland, 2015: 1880)

87. **unturkey**: n.

**DEFINITION:** “A vegetarian substitute for turkey, particularly a turkey-shaped “bird” made with wheat gluten, soy, and other vegetarian ingredients.”  
<<http://wordspy.com/index.php>>

**ETYMOLOGY:** prefixation, *un-* + *turkey*. (my analysis)

**FREQUENCY OF USE:** Found in 8 webpages, 178 entries.  

**EXAMPLE OF USE:** “i’m trying to synthesize the original unturkey recipe with the updates from Miyoko.”  http://unturkey.org/2008/11/15/its-that-time-of-year-again/

88. **VB6**: n.
DEFINITION: “A person who eats a vegan diet before 6:00 PM, and then whatever they want after that.”

ETYMOLOGY: acronym, from the phrase “vegan before 6”.

FREQUENCY OF USE: Found in 37 webpages, 229 entries.

EXAMPLE OF USE: “Mark Bitman appeared on HuffPost Live on Friday to promote his new book VB6: Eat Vegan Before 6:00 To Lose Weight and Restore Your Health...For Good.”

89. vegangelical: n.

DEFINITION: “An extremely zealous vegan who is eager to make other people believe in and convert to veganism.”

ETYMOLOGY: blending, vegan + evangelical

FREQUENCY OF USE: Found in 5 webpages, 6 entries.

EXAMPLE OF USE: “…lots of people raid the linguistic dressing-up box, throwing out things like narcissocracy and iHunch and zero-tasking and vegangelical, but only the smartest and most memorable survive.”

90. vegivore: n.

DEFINITION: “A person who craves or has a special fondness for vegetables.”

ETYMOLOGY: suffixation, vegetable + -vore.

FREQUENCY OF USE: Found in 2 webpages, 8 entries.

EXAMPLE OF USE: “…the Vegivore does not restrict his or her diet.”

91. vinotherapy: n.

ETYMOLOGY: compounding, *vino* (wine) + *therapy* (my analysis)

FREQUENCY OF USE: Found in 22 webpages, 38 entries. 
http://www.webcorp.org.uk/live/search.jsp?search=vinotherapy&i=on&span=c50&api=faroo&bingLang=xx&farooLang=xx&info=on&filter=

EXAMPLE OF USE: “The day spa will feature vinotherapy, a series of treatments fashionable overseas…” http://diversity.net.nz/ill-drink-to-that/2007/05/30/

5. ANALYSIS OF RESULTS

5.1. Quantitative Analysis

Table 1:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of word formation process</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Frequency (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>blending</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>52,74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compounding</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8,79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>affixation</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>26,37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>acronym</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4,39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conversion</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2,19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clipping</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2,19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mixture of more than 1 type</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3,29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>91</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1. Type of word formation process in English neologisms related to food and drink.

Chart 1:
Table 2:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parts of Speech</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Frequency (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>noun</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>81,31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>verb</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4,39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adjective</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7,69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>present participle</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6,59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2. Parts of speech in English neologisms related to food and drink.
Chart 2: Proportion of different parts of speech in English neologisms related to food and drink in the research.

Table 3:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Frequency of appearance in webpages</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Frequency (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 - 10 webpages</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>39.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 - 20 webpages</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>18.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 – 50 webpages</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>32.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 50 webpages</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>91</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3. Frequency of appearance in webpages of English neologisms related to food and drink in the research.

Chart 3:
Chart 3. Number of webpages which contain the analysed English neologisms.

Table 4:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Entries</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Proportion (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 – 25 entries</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>38.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 - 50 entries</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>14.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51 – 75 entries</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76 - 100 entries</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>12.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 100 entries</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>26.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>91</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4. Number of entries in websites of English neologisms related to food and drink in the research.
In the qualitative analysis of this Master’s dissertation we are going to explain the results that we have found when we have analysed the data of neologisms. First of all, we have to take into account that we have worked with a selection of neologisms belonging to a previously established list of neologisms related to food and drink that Word Spy.com had compiled. As we detailed in section 3 of this paper, the research has not been done with the complete list of neologisms but with a selection of them, made following the criterion of including only those neologisms which could not be analysed as compounds written as two or three separated words. As we previously claimed, those neologisms could be included in the classification of compounds just by visual observation and, therefore, would not provide relevant information for this paper. Therefore, the results included in this qualitative analysis, as well as those previously provided in the quantitative one, refers exclusively to the list of the 91 analysed neologisms.

Firstly, we will comment on the results referred to the word-formation process found in the data. We have seen that the most frequent type of word-formation process in our selection of neologisms is blending. There are 48 terms, which represent a percentage of 52.74% of the total number of analysed neologisms. They include terms such as: “Dryuary”, “eatertainment”, “foodshed” and “gastroporn”. The second most prolific type of word-
The word-formation process found in the research is affixation, with a total of 24 terms, which represent 26.37% of the total. Neologisms created by affixation include terms such as: “egotarian”, “breatharian” and “climatarian”. The third type of construction is compounding, with a total of 8 terms, that is 8.79% of the total number. This type of word-formation includes words such as: “fast-casual”, “garden-to-fork” and “mouthfeel”. Fourthly, we have found 4 cases of acronyms which represent a percentage of 4.39%. Examples of this type of construction are: “MVVD”, “PGST” and “SPIN”. Afterwards, we have seen that there are 3 neologisms which cannot be classified in only one class of word-formation process because they have undergone several different processes; therefore we have considered them as mixture of at least two processes. They are “gastronaut”, a case of compounding and borrowing, “gluten-freegan”, compounding and blending and “pescetarian”, which includes borrowing and blending. Finally, the least frequent types of word-formation processes in our research are conversion and clipping. We have found 2 cases of each of them, which represent 2.19% of the total. Examples of conversion are: “grazing” and “pie”; and “proana” and “retox” of clipping.

Secondly, we are going to answer our second research question; which word classes the analysed neologisms belonged to. We have found that the most frequent part of speech in our analysis is the noun. There are 74 neologisms which are nouns, a percentage of 81.31% in our study, what implies that it seems to be a very frequent word class in neologisms referred to food and drink. Samples of terms found in our study are: “alcopop”, “beersicle” and “Dryuary”. The second most frequent part of speech in our selection of neologisms is the adjective, we have found 7 examples which represent 7.69% of the total number of terms. Words such as: “bingeable”, “egotarian” and “fast-casual” are included in this word class. On the other hand, some terms which have been analysed as nouns because they are more frequent in this category can also appear as adjectives, this is the case of “climatarian” and “cocktailian”. Thirdly, we have found 6 present participles, that is 6.59% of the total number of analysed terms. Examples of this class are: “drailing” and “procaffinating”. Finally, the less frequent type of word class in our study is the verb. We have only found 4 terms, which represents 4.39% of the total number of analysed neologisms, although there are other neologisms which can be used as verbs although they are primarily nouns, this is the case of “desktfast”. Examples of verbs are: “pie” and “retox”.

Lastly, we will attempt to answer our third research question, which refers to the frequency in which our neologisms appear on the Internet. Our research has shown that there are only 8 neologisms which appear on more than 50 different webpages, such as: “turducken” and “grazing”. There are 30 neologisms which appear frequently, from 21 to 50
different webpages, such as: “gastroporn” and “pescetarian”. Afterwards, the analysis has shown that there are 17 neologisms, which are not so frequent on the Internet, appearing from 11 to 20 webpages, such as: “fakeaway” and “fast-casual”. Finally, the research reveals that we have 36 neologisms which appear on less than 11 webpages, such as: “locapour” and “janopause”. On the other hand, in terms of entries, we have found that 24 neologisms are very frequent on the Internet, appearing more than 100 times, such as: “gastronaut” and “freegan”, what shows that these terms are very established in the lexicon of the English language. They are 11 terms which appear more than 75 times, such as: “pescetarian” and “tomacco”. Others are less frequent on the Internet, we have found 8 terms which show more than 50 entries, such as: “shmeat” and “orthorexia”; and 13 neologisms which appear only in more than 25 occasions, such as: “hyperpalatable” and “gluten-freegan”. Finally, there are 35 terms which are not frequent at all, the research reveals 25 entries or less of them, such is the case of: “bustaurant” and “coldscape”.

6. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, in this paper we have dealt with a selection of neologisms in the semantic field of food and drink. Firstly, we have selected the data that we were going to analyse. The selection of the data has been done by searching on the Internet an appropriate number of terms which could be representative of the semantic field we were dealing with. A very complete list of terms was found on Word Spy webpage and it was the point of departure to make the selection of the terms for our analysis. The list provided by this platform included 186 terms, but 95 of them were discarded because they were not relevant for our research, since all of them were compounds written as two or three separated words. We were interested in the research of those other terms whose constructions were not so clear, therefore we chose the rest of the list, 91 terms, in order to analyse their structure, in terms of word-formation processes, the word class to which they belong and their frequency of appearance on the Internet.

Firstly, after introducing our research questions in order to establish the aims of our study, we have dealt with the theoretical part of the research. A thorough investigation has been done on the definition of the term “neologism”. We have defined the term from different approaches given by several authors: Algeo, Kerremans, Fischer, Crystal, Yule, Prysiazhnik, Ahmad and Cabré; giving, that way, the characteristics and the criteria which define neologisms and which will be applied in the practical part of the study. Afterwards, as we are
going to focus the research on the word-formation process that neologisms undergo, we have given a very detailed theoretical basis on the different types of word-formation processes to enter new words in the English lexicon.

Thirdly, the methodology to follow has been detailed. It has been established that each term would be defined, according to a dictionary or a webpage, and additional information would be provided, such as the type of word-formation process with which they were formed, the type of word-class to which each term belong, their frequency of appearance on the Internet in terms of number of webpages and number of entries in which they are found, as well as detailed examples of use for each of the analysed neologisms. In this section, the methods, tools and resources that have been used to retrieve this information are explained.

Fourthly, the results of our analysis are presented. We have shown and interpreted the data gathered from our research. Firstly, in the quantitative analysis, we have presented our results in tables and charts, in order to make clear the raw data obtained in the research. Secondly, in the qualitative analysis of results, we have interpreted and explained the results, giving examples in each case.

Finally, as conclusion of my research, I would like to clarify that the aim of this study is not to generalize our findings to be applied to all neologisms in the semantic field of food and drink, but giving a descriptive perspective of the list of neologisms selected. Our findings could be used as basis to continue additional research in this same field of study.
7. REFERENCES


Bhosale, M. 2015. Detecting Neologisms in Twitter Master Dissertation. University of Maryland, Baltimore County,


8. ONLINE REFERENCES


001/acref-9780192803511


9. APPENDIX 1

9.1. List of selected neologisms

agrihood
alcopop
antigriddle
beersicle
beerware
bingeable
biodiesel
breatharian
briet
broccoflower
bustaurant
cheapuccino
chickenability
climatarian
cocktailian
coldscape
cokprint
cowpooling
cryovacking
demitarian
deskfast
diabulimia
drailig
drunkorexia
Dryuary
eater-tainment
egotarian
fakeaway
farmageddon
farmscraper
fast-casual
flexitarian
flexivore
foodoir
foodshed
frankenfood
freegan
garden-to-fork
gastronaut
gastrophysics
gastroporn
globesity
gluten-freegan
grazing
groceraunt
gurgitator
haloodie
hypercarnivore
hyperpalatable
Janopause
locapour
locavore
malternative
milkaholic
mouthfeel
MVVD
nicotini
noe-to-tail
nuttraceutical
nutritarian
opportunivore
orthorexia
peanut-buttering
pescetarian
PGST
pie
pluot
pollotarian
portafuel
pre-gaming
prebiotics
pro-ana
procaffinating
rawist
reducetarian
retox
shedista
shmeat
sleep-eater
somewhereness
SPIN
supersize
supertaster
tofurkey
tomacco
turducken
unturkey
VB6
vegangelical
vegivore
vinotherapy
10. APPENDIX 2

10.1. List of food and drink neologisms included in Word Spy.


100-foot diet  
agrihood  
alcopop  
allergy bullying  
amost alcoholic  
ambient snacking  
antigriddle  
aple diet  
apple tourist  
auto-eating  
avocado hand  
beer miler  
beersicle  
beerware  
bet dieting  
bingeable  
biodiesel  
bird dog  
bliss point  
breatharian  
briet  
broccoflower  
bubble tea  
bustaurant  
candy bar phone  
cappuccino economy  
champagne problem  
cheapuccino  
chewable liquor  
chickenability  
climatarian  
Coca-Colanization  
cocktailian  
coffee-sipper  
coldscape  
cookie talk  
cookprint  
cowpooling  
critter label  
Cryovacking  
cup-holder cuisine  
dashboard dining  
death cafe  
demitarian  
debfast  
diabulimia  
draining  
drive-through cuisine  
drive-time dining  
drunk dial  
drunkorexia  
Dryuary  
eater-tainment  
egotarian  
ethical eater  
exercise bulimia  
extreme beer  
fakeaway  
famine theft  
farm to fork  
farmageddon  
farmscraper  
fast-casual  
fast-food cluster  
fast-food zoning  
fat tax  
fatberg  
flexitarian  
flexivore  
food baby  
food desert  
food forest  
food futurist  
food miles  
food swamp  
foodcourt  
multiculturalism  
foodoir  
foodshed  
Frankenfood  
freegan  
freshman 15  
fridge Googling  
Frito feet  
functional food  
garage wine  
garden-to-fork  
gastronaut  
gastrophysics  
gastroporn  
gateway vegetable  
Generation XL  
globesity  
gluten-freegan  
goat cheese curtain  
golden rice  
grazing  
groceraunt  
gurgtator  
haloodie  
heirloom pork  
home meal replacement  
hypercarnivore  
hyperpalatable  
Janopause  
latte art  
latte factor  
lipper-cycle  
lacapour  
lacavore  
malternative  
marmalade-dropper  
marzipan layer  
meat tooth  
milkaholic  
molecular gastronomy  
molecular mixology  
mouthfeel  
muffin-choker  
MVVD  
nicotini  
nose-to-tail  
nutraceutical  
nutritarian  
one-handed food  
opportunivore  
orthorexia  
passive overeating
peanut-buttering
pescetarian
PGST
pharma food
pie
pink slime
pistachio principle
pluot
pollotarian
portafuel
pre-gaming
prebiotics
pro-ana
procaffeinating
programming fluid
ramen profitable
rawist
reducetarian
relaxation drink
retox
salad dodger secondhand
drinking
shedista
shmeat
Sideways effect
silent hunger
sleep-eater
slow food
smell test
somewhere
speed scratch
SPIN
spinach cinema
stealth fat
stealth health
stomach share
super Tuscan
supersize
supertaster
the bacon of X
tofurkey
tomacco
toy food
turducken
two-pizza team
unturkey
use-by date
VB6
vegangelical
veggie libel

vegivore
victimless meat
vinotherapy
white food
window farm
11. APPENDIX 3

11.1. Examples of searches with WebCorp Live.

Figure 1:

![Figure 1: Examples of searches with WebCorp Live using FAROO engine.](image-url)
Figure 2: Examples of searches with WebCorp Live using FAROO engine.

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Figure 3: Examples of searches with WebCorp Live using FAROO engine.
Figure 4: Examples of searches with WebCorp Live using BING engine.

Figure 5: Examples of searches with WebCorp Live using BING engine.