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İNGİLİS TELESKOPİZMİNİN TƏHLİLİNƏ LİŊQVOKOQNİTİV YANAŞMA

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Xülasə

İngilis dilində teleskopizm (telescoping) iki və ya daha çox sözün hissələrinin birləşməsi nəticəsində yeni leksik vahidin yaranmasıdır. Bu prosesdə ilkin sözlərin müəyyən hissələri ixtisar edilir, səlis və yığcam bir forma əmələ gəlir: *brunch* (breakfast + lunch), *smog* (smoke + fog), *motel* (motor + hotel) və s. Teleskopizmin əsas xüsusiyyəti iqtisad prinsipi ilə bağlıdır: dil daşıyıcıları qısa, yaddaqalan və rahat tələffüz olunan formaları seçirlər.

Linqvokoqnitiv yanaşma bu hadisəni yalnız morfoloji və semantik baxımdan deyil, həm də idrak prosesləri kontekstində araşdırır. Koqnitiv aspektdə iki anlayış arasında assosiasiya, konseptlərin birləşdirilməsi və yeni reallıqların adlandırılması mühüm rol oynayır. Teleskopik sözlər, adətən, insanların gündəlik həyatında yaranan yenilikləri ifadə etmək üçün yaradılır və sürətlə leksikona daxil olur. Reklam, texnologiya, media və pop-kultura bu prosesin əsas təşviqçiləridir.

Bu yanaşma göstərir ki, teleskopizmlər sadəcə struktur dəyişiklik deyil, həm də dilin dinamikliyini, innovativ potensialını və insan şüurunun kreativ imkanlarını əks etdirir. Onlar qloballaşan dünyada informasiya ötürülməsini sadələşdirir, yeni anlayışları qavramağı asanlaşdırır və ingilis dilinin müasir inkişafında mühüm rol oynayır.

Açar sözlər: söz yaradıcılığı, affiksasiya, ixtisar, spesifikasiya, metonimiya, metafora, prefiks, suffiks.

A LINGUO-COGNITIVE APPROACH TO THE ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH TELESCOPISM

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Abstract

In English, telescoping is the formation of a new lexical unit through the combination of parts of two or more words. In this process, certain segments of the original words are omitted, resulting in a smooth and compact form: *brunch* (breakfast + lunch), *smog* (smoke + fog), *motel* (motor + hotel), etc. The main feature of telescoping is related to the principle of economy: language users prefer forms that are short, memorable, and easy to pronounce.

The linguo-cognitive approach examines this phenomenon not only from morphological and semantic perspectives, but also within the context of cognitive processes. In the cognitive aspect, association between two concepts, the blending of concepts, and the naming of new realities play an important role. Telescopic words are typically created to express innovations that arise in people's daily lives and quickly enter the lexicon. Advertising, technology, media, and pop culture are the main driving forces of this process.

This approach shows that telescopisms are not merely structural changes, but also reflect the dynamism of language, its innovative potential, and the creative capabilities of human consciousness. They simplify the transmission of information in a globalizing world, facilitate the understanding of new concepts, and play an important role in the contemporary development of the English language.

Key words: word formation, affixation, clipping, specification, metonymy, metaphor, prefix, suffix.

ЛИНГВОКОГНИТИВНЫЙ ПОДХОД К АНАЛИЗУ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ТЕЛЕСКОПИЗМА

Айнур Абазарова

Академия государственной пограничной службы

Резюме

В английском языке телескопирование – это образование новой лексической единицы в результате объединения частей двух или более слов. При этом происходит сокращение отдельных частей исходных слов, что приводит к образованию более кратких и лаконичных форм: *brunch* (завтрак + обед), *smog* (дым + туман), *motel* (мотор + отель) и т. д. Основная особенность телескопирования связана с принципом экономии: носители языка выбирают короткие, запоминающиеся и легкопроизносимые формы.

Лингвокогнитивный подход изучает это явление не только с морфологической и семантической точки зрения, но и в контексте когнитивных процессов. В когнитивном аспекте важную роль играют ассоциация между двумя понятиями, их сочетание и обозначение новых реалий. Телескопические слова обычно создаются для выражения инноваций, возникающих в повседневной жизни людей и быстро проникающих в лексикон. Реклама, технологии, СМИ и поп-культура являются основными факторами, способствующими этому процессу. Такой подход показывает, что телескопии – это не просто структурные изменения, но и отражение динамизма языка, его инновационного потенциала и творческих возможностей человеческого сознания. Они упрощают передачу информации в глобализованном мире, способствуют пониманию новых концепций и играют важную роль в современном развитии английского языка.

Ключевые слова: словообразование, аффиксация, снижение, уточнение, метонимия, метафора, приставка, суффикс.

Introduction

The study of vocabulary is an urgent issue of modern linguistics. The surrounding world imposes on society the need for education and the importance of using new lexical units to name new realities. Changes in lexical composition occur mainly in connection with changes in the morphological composition of words. The theory of word formation studies the word-forming structure of words, as well as the ways of formation of new lexical units, the types and implementation of word-forming models [Бортничук, 1988:5].

The term “word formation” has two meanings. In a narrow sense, word formation is a system of ways and means of forming new words in accordance with certain word formation models. In a broad sense, word formation is understood as a branch of linguistics that studies the ways, methods and means of creating new words, as well as the structure of the formation of existing words. Previously, the theory of word formation existed within the framework of grammar and did not act as a separate branch of linguistics. Modern theory of word formation is an independent linguistic direction, closely related to lexicology and morphology and having a common subject of study with them – examples of word formation [Бортничук, 1988:6].

Word formation methods have a different essence, mechanisms, means of implementation and result – newly formed words. In English, words can be simple, that is, they can consist only of roots or derivatives, that is, simple words can be formed using various word formation methods [Бортничук, 1988:8].

Word formation in English has been studied as a separate topic of linguistics. The term word formation reflects two main meanings, and these meanings should be distinguished from each other. The term word formation is used in the initial sense to denote the process of constant formation of new words in the language. Language is constantly in a state of progress and development, and this includes certain linguistic processes, including the process of creating new lexical units in the language. This process has received the name "word formation" in the language. According to scientists working in the field of linguistics, the structure of each rootless and, at the same time, modern words with a certain root is the logical result of such a process. According to another linguist, E.S.Kubryakova, the main essence of the process of creating a "word" is the emergence of new names, new secondary units, and soon such names turn into words. The term word formation literally means the naming of the process of word creation. Although word creation is considered an independent field in linguistics, it cannot be imagined separately from other aspects of linguistics, lexicology, morphology and syntax. The scientific works of Academician V.V.Vinogradov, E.S.Kubryakova and

others provide extensive information on the interaction of word creation with other aspects of the language.

Vocabulary tools are divided into morphological, semantic and morphological-syntactic. In addition to morphological ways of word formation, affixation, basic structure, abbreviation, and telescopes are also used to change the morphological source of the word. When talking about the importance of affixes as a grammatical function in word formation, it is necessary to talk separately about prefixes and suffixes (final suffixes). Because each of them has its own role in word formation as a grammatical function. Some linguists attribute prefixes to the syntactic method of word formation, others to the derivational method, thereby noting the multifaceted nature of affixal word formation. There are a large number of affixes in the English language, which are both affixes that arose at the expense of the English language itself, and affixes borrowed from other languages. Academician V.V.Vinogradov, speaking of affixes, notes that the affix that created this or that part of speech retains the ability to separate from the word to which it is attached. Affixes are easily distinguished from compound words. However, there are compound words in which one of their components participates in word formation together with the affix. Despite all this, affixes can be easily distinguished, both within a compound word and in individual words. Regarding the difference between affixes and the component of complex words, V.N.Yarseva rightly notes that "despite the fact that morphemes are limited to affixes, their use in parts of speech belonging to the same class is higher than that of root morphemes. Any affixed morpheme can be used in a combination with a large number of root morphemes. However, root morphemes can combine with other affixed morphemes in a very limited way. Summarizing the above, the following definition of affixes can be given. By affixes, we understand a morpheme that, as a result of its development, acquires an abstract meaning characteristic of words from a whole class, and this morpheme, joining the base, changes its meaning [Rəcəbli, 2021]. In modern English, affixes as a whole participate in the word formation process, some of which are productive, while others are relatively unproductive. Without taking into account productive and unproductive formations, the following suffixes are used in the word formation process: *-er, -or, -ee*. Affixes such as *-is, -ite, -man, -ness, -ism, -ship, -dom, -hood, -ation, -ment, -ery, -acy, -age, -ed, -y, -ish, -en, -les, -ly, -ful, -some, -fold, -worthy, -like, -able, (-ible), -ous, -an (ean-ian), -uk, -ik, -nok, -a, -self, -well, -ill, -ise, -fy, (-ify), -ate, -en, -de, -diss, -mis, -under, -over, -up, -re*, participate in word formation in English and significantly expand the vocabulary of the language.

The productive way of word formation is the formation of two or more original bases by combining them. The form of a compound word affects its meaning, for example, the word *sun-burn* means "sunburn", and the word *sunburn* means "sunburn" [Новоселец, 2019:70-71].

Abbreviation is a word formation method that occurs by removing part of the morpheme syllable of a word. Abbreviation, also called abbreviation, is used for

linguistic economy, for example, *ad* – advertisement, *telly* – television, *stud* – student, *bus* – autobus, *phone* – telephone. The word formed by abbreviation does not carry any other semantic information. The full form of the word differs from the abbreviated form only in emotional and stylistic coloring [Новоселец, 2019:72]. The problems of abbreviated lexical units as a special linguistic phenomenon have attracted the attention of many scientists, namely: V.N.Rychkova, O.M.Medvidya, O.V.Palyuha, L.M.Chumak, etc.

In spoken language, abbreviation is the cutting or omission of a morpheme part of a word. Abbreviations appeared at the beginning of the New English era and gained special development in the 20th century. In oral speech, abbreviations always coexist with full forms: *doc* – doctor “doctor”, *prof* – professor “professor”, *ad* – address “address”, *dad* – daddy “dad”, *stud* – student “student”, *bus* – autobus “bus”, *phone* – 20 phone “telephone”, they differ only in the stylistic and emotional coloring that grows in colloquial speech. Oral abbreviations are mainly monosymmetric: *com* – commander, *memo* – memorandum “memorandum”, *sem* – semester “semester”. However, both homonymy and synonymy are observed between abbreviations: *ball* – balloon “ball, balloon” coincides with the name of the ball, *cop* – corporal “corporal” – with the nickname of the policeman. When abbreviated, new forms, of course, belong to the same part of the language to which the prototype belongs. Most abbreviations are nouns and adjectives, while adjectives are less common. Among the abbreviated adjectives: *civy* – civil “civil”, *nogo* – no good one “worthless person”, *prep* – preparatory “preparation”. Abbreviations are usually classified as lexical and graphic. Lexical abbreviations are forms of shortened parts, three types of abbreviations are distinguished: *final* (*apocope*) – *exam*, *doc*, *gym* (*examination*, *doctor*, *gymnasium*), *secondary* (*senkop*) and *initial* (*apheresis*) – *plane*, *phone* (*airplane*, *telephone*).

Telescopy is one of the newest methods. Telescopy is one of the newest methods of word formation in the English language, which is associated with linguistic economy in terms of the historical, political, geographical, social, economic and cultural conditions of society. Society is constantly developing and improving in the political, economic, scientific-technical, spiritual, cultural spheres of life, respectively, and the vocabulary of the language is also subject to changes as a reflection of the objective process of development of society. Telescopy is a combination of structural elements of two full words. Such a new, the meaning of the word in most cases includes 23 common meanings of both of its components. Sometimes this common meaning is the difference between the full lexical meaning of the first or second component and the grammatical meaning of the other consists of the sum of. However, such cases are not very common and therefore do not cause much interest. The process of mechanical combination of two adjacent morphemes with the omission of the same or similar part of one of the two morphemes is facilitated, in addition to their phonetic similarity, by the stereotypical nature of the corresponding syntactic structure and its frequent repetition. In linguistics,

there is no single definition of telescopic units, and therefore scientists use different concepts to express this phenomenon.

The following types of telescoping are distinguished: 1) formed by the combination of the initial fragment of the first word with the final fragment of the second (according to the $ab + cd = ad$ model: *adult + kid = adid*); 2) formed by the combination of the initial fragments of both words (according to the $ab + cd = as$ model: *science-fiction = sci-fi*); 3) formed by the combination of the full form of the first word with the final fragment of the second (according to the $ab + cd = abd$ model: *car + breakfast = carfast*); 4) formed by the combination of the initial fragment of the first word with the full form of the second (according to the $ab + cd = acd$ model: *American + Indian = Amerindian*); 5) formed by the combination of the initial fragments of the first and second words (according to the $ab + cd = bd$ model: *Internet + citizen = netizen*). As a rule, telescoping in modern English are based on common nouns, but there are cases of lexical units formed from proper nouns, for example, *Tomdaya = Tom Holland + Zendaya* [Жаботинская, 2010:21].

The semantic method of word formation is the formation of new word meanings through generalization, concretization, metonymy and metaphor. Generalization is the expansion of meaning when a word begins to be used for a larger number of references. For example, the word *journey*, borrowed from French, was previously used in the sense of one day trip. Due to generalization, the meaning was generalized to mean a trip of any duration. In modern English, the word *journey* can also be used in the sense of any hollow long cylindrical body [Новоселец, 2019:23].

Specification is the opposite of generalization, a semantic word formation method in which a word is used to denote a smaller number of referents. For example, the word *case* denotes the general meaning of the circumstances in which a person or thing finds itself. A specific meaning may have different semantic knowledge depending on the field of use, for example, a law suit in court, a form in the paradigm of a noun in grammar, a patient or an illness in medicine [Еникеева, 2014:185].

Traditional definitions of metonymy are based on the assumption that metonymy is a figurative device for giving a certain charm and grandeur to style, and all studies are limited to the lexical level. Metonymy is based on the transfer of the name of one subject to another based on the adjacency of concepts and relationships. In addition, metonymy is a figure of speech in which a word is replaced by another word with which it is closely related. For example, "The White House" is often used as a metonymy for the presidential administration. The most common cases of adjacency are 1) part and whole; 2) capacity and content; 3) material and product made from this material; 4) author and this author's work; 5) tool and the thing made with its help.

Metaphor is characterized by the transfer of the properties of one object to another on the basis of similarity. R.Hoffman says about this: "Metaphor is an extremely practical tool. Metaphor can act as a means of description and explanation in all areas. It can find

application in psychotherapeutic conversations, in negotiations between airline pilots, in ceremonial games, in programming languages, in artistic language, and even in the mechanics of the wind. Wherever a metaphor is used, it always activates and enriches the understanding of human movement, activity, knowledge, and language". The ubiquitous use of metaphor is the main factor confirming its relevance to various discourses.

Linguistic value sets, which are one of the power centers of language, open up broad creative and productive perspectives as a result of meaning leaps and name changes, name transfers, and concept exchanges, and expand the possibilities of understanding by acquiring new boundaries and realities. Among the fairly numerous types of metaphors, various types of metaphor, which are considered to be more universal, are considered: evaluative-aesthetic, figurative, conceptual, argot metaphors, phonographic metaphors, object, state-action, and color metaphors. Unlike metaphor, metonymic transfer does not only serve to name a separate element of the situation, but also, being a way of expressing the situation, is becoming more active in enriching the vocabulary of the language: The most common cases of similarity are 1) similarity of form; 2) similarity in external characteristics; 3) similarity in function; 4) similarity in sound; 5) similarity in location; 6) similarity in general impression.

Morphological-syntactic word formation is the formation of words by moving from one part of the language to another without changing their external form. An example of such a word formation method is conversion. Conversion occurs when a certain word changes its word class and thus becomes a new word. Since this does not imply expansion at the level of the internal structure of the word, this process is also called zero derivation or zero affixation. It is argued that, although there is no visual representation of the meaning-taking, a so-called zero morpheme is added to the base as a justification for the change: $[cook]_v \rightarrow [[cook]_V + O]_N$. For example, the noun chair can also form the base of a verb: E.g. We each had to sit in our own chair (Biz hər birimiz öz stulumuzda oturmalı olduq) > I was called to chair (Mən kursüyə dəvət olundum) [Дубравская, 2010:76].

Derivative words with different structures can be created using word-forming models. I.I. Kovalenko interprets the word-formation model as "a pattern expresses the formula of the combination of the corresponding derivational building material, that is, it has a root and an affix that form it" [Новоселец, 2019]. Word-formation patterns can be productive and unproductive. Productive patterns serve as models for the formation of new words, for example, the formation of nouns according to the $v + er = N$ and $v + ing = N$ models or adjectives according to the $n + less = Adj.$ model. During the historical development of the language, unproductive patterns, although preserved in previously formed word forms, have lost the ability to form new words [Дубравская, 2010]. Our work examines words of English origin formed by telescoping. When analyzing such words, the addition of traditional and cognitive approaches to the analysis of word-formation processes is combined. The traditional approach involves the identification of

formal models of telescoping, and the cognitive approach involves the identification of conceptual models that structure the internal form of these words.

Cognitive linguistics, which studies the relationship between language and thinking, is represented by a number of foreign and domestic schools, each of which offers its own understanding of conceptual mechanisms. In our work, we use the development of the semantics of language networks (S.A.Zhabotynska), in which a typology of the main schools of proposals as tools for organizing information in human thinking was developed [Еникеева, 2014].

Conclusion

The proposed linguistic analysis of English telescopingisms is structured into several key stages that collectively provide a comprehensive understanding of this word-formation phenomenon.

1) Search for loanwords formed by telescoping in real lexicographic sources. This initial stage focuses on identifying authentic examples of telescoping from credible dictionaries, corpora, and other verified lexical databases. The aim is to gather a representative set of words that illustrate the active usage of telescoping in English.

2) Analysis of the external form of the studied words and identification of their formal models. At this stage, the structural characteristics of each telescopingism are examined, including their phonetic, morphological, and orthographic properties. By doing so, it becomes possible to determine the dominant patterns in how parts of words merge and which segments are preserved, omitted, or altered.

3) Schemes for constructing conceptual models of telescoping using basic models. This step introduces the cognitive dimension by creating conceptual schemes that show how two or more concepts merge within the speaker's mind to form a single lexical item. These schemes serve as a bridge between the formal representation of telescoping and its mental processing by language users.

4) Comparison of formal and conceptual models of telescopingisms in order to clarify the regularities of their formation. By juxtaposing formal and conceptual models, researchers can reveal the regularities and principles underlying telescoping, such as economy of expression, semantic transparency, and ease of pronunciation.

Conclusion

Therefore, the integration of traditional linguistic approaches (focusing on structural and morphological aspects) with cognitive approaches (emphasizing conceptual blending, mental mapping, and associative thinking) provides a deeper and more nuanced understanding of how telescopingisms are formed in English. This combined methodology not only enhances our knowledge of modern word-formation processes but also sheds light on the dynamic relationship between language structure and human cognition. It highlights how speakers, driven by the need for brevity, creativity, and expressiveness, create innovative lexical units that efficiently convey new meanings.

Such an analysis also holds practical relevance for lexicography, translation studies, and teaching English as a foreign language, as it allows learners and researchers to grasp the logic behind telescoped forms and predict their future development trends in the evolving English lexicon.

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