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WORD-FORMATION AND SEMANTICS IN CREATION OF NAMES OF CURRENT AND
FUTURE PROFESSIONS

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Kinnitus

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PREFACE

It is a well-known fact that any language absorbs new words and concepts from various spheres of human activity, which is also reflected in such sciences as linguistics. Saussure (1916) in *Course in General Linguistics* states that a language can exist without the influence of society, however it cannot develop.

However, in order for a word to become a word is understandable to everyone, a word must have its own semantics. Despite this, among scientists (Saussure 1916, Kroeger 2019) there is an opinion that the meaning of a sign is mostly unmotivated or carries a polysemantic meaning different from the original one. However, other scientists (Bally 1944, Ullmann 1962) suggest that the meaning of a sign is motivated in cases of onomatopoeia.

These opposed opinions may become a linguistic problem for names of professions. Since many spheres of occupation have not yet entered the life of mankind and will appear at some point in the future, there are still no exact names for them. For example, if future popular areas of occupation remain in technological, social, and economic areas, then over time, new professions will appear in these areas that would require new names for professions. However, then arises the question "will the names of these professions be motivated or not?"

Eventhough processes of word-formation have already been studied in the works of Kemmer (n.d.), Ratih, Gusdian (2018), they are still insufficiently studied in the creation of names of professions.

The first research problem is to discover what the most common word-formation processes are in the creation of names of professions. The second research problem is to find how it would help to coin names of future professions applying Saussure's *Course in General Linguistics* and Ratih's, Gusdian's *WORD FORMATION PROCESSES IN ENGLISH NEW WORDS OF (OED) ONLINE.*

The Introduction presents an overview of word-formation processes and theories of semantics and provides an outline of professions that are considered prominent nowadays.

Chapter I (*Features of the Process of Formation of New Words in the English Language*) examines various linguistic (semantic and semiotic) theories and methods of their application in the formation of words and names of professions.

Chapter II (*Ways of Forming Names of Professions in Modern English Language*) examines the application of methods of word-formation and semantic value in practice, as well as the study of the spheres of future professions and their possible future names applying word-formation processes.

The Conclusion summarizes the research and main points of the analysis and comments on the hypothesis.

INTRODUCTION

To understand how names of professions were formed, it is important to know the basic linguistic approaches, theories about the language, its structure, etymology, and semantics of words. Thus, in order to identify what the word-formation processes of names of future professions will be, it is necessary to understand not only how words are formed, but also their historical, etymological, and semantic aspects.

Language, Main Characteristics of Semantics

Language has always been and still is, under the influence of social and political processes. The influence and changes in language can be seen in history (colonization, for example). Moreover, in connection with the colonization of new territories, either the language of people who were colonized or the language of colonizers accepted some of the new words or rules of the other language. For example, the English language absorbed a vast number of French words in the period of 1417-53 when Normandy was colonized by England's Empire (Augustyn 2020).

For instance, Saussure (1916) drew attention to the importance of understanding the psychology of language in the formation of words. He accentuated the internal relationship of the sign and the sign system, and how semiotics affect the process of the emergence of words' meanings. "Saussure's view of language as a system of signs, sign and system are mutually conditioning, since a sign only derives its value from within the system on the basis of its relation to other signs" (Lipka 1992: 40). This implies that, in order to communicate, people cannot only rely on understanding the structure of the language they speak. In this case, they will not be able to understand each other and their communication would not succeed. That is why semantics people include in their speech, whether it is a full coherent paragraph or an exclamation point at the end of a sentence is so crucial. This proves that language is not just some set of signs, it is a functioning system understandable to everyone.

It is a well-known fact that semiotics and semantics are interconnected. Kroeger in his book *Analysing meaning. An introduction to semantics and pragmatics* suggests that "The term semantics is often defined as the study of meaning. It might be more accurate to define it as the study of the relationship between linguistic form and meaning" (Kroeger 2019: 4).

Lipka (1992) distinguishes two types of semantics: *structural* semantics and *generative* semantics. *Structural* semantics has interests in smaller units of language (words), while

generative semantics is preoccupied with sentences and their lexis. Nonetheless, Kroeger (ibid) adds one more division to this list; so-called *utterance* meaning, also known as *speaker* meaning. He distinguishes between *utterance* meaning and *sentence* meaning:

> "A sentence is a linguistic expression, a well-formed string of words, while an utterance is a speech event by a particular speaker in a specific context. When a speaker uses a sentence in a specific context, he produces an utterance. As hinted in the preceding section, the term sentence meaning refers to the semantic content of the sentence: the meaning which derives from the words themselves, regardless of context. The term utterance meaning refers to the semantic content plus any pragmatic meaning created by the specific way in which the sentence gets used" (Kroeger ibid: 5).

As for the relations of words and their meaning he writes that it is occasional. Both Saussure and Kroeger agree that the meaning of the word is not motivated. They write that it is unmotivated in most cases, even in the cases of onomatopoeia. However, Kroeger adds that even though onomatopoeic words are not motivated by the meaning, there is a tendency for them to have similarities in different languages.

On the other hand, Bally (1944) has an opposite opinion; he suggests that cases of onomatopoeia are motivated by meaning. Marchand (1969) also indicates that the meaning of the word is motivated by semantics, however, morphology also has its influence. This means that both semantics and word-formation are significant.

Therefore, the meaning and concept of a word includes sign, semantics, and word-formation processes. With these three main and crucial aspects, there is the possibility to form new words by using the models represented in the language.

Main Tendencies of Word-formation Processes

Merriam-Webster Dictionary (n.d.: para. 1) defines word-formation as "the formation of words in a language by the processes of derivation and composition". Collins dictionary (n.d.: para. 1) identifies word-formation as "the formation of words, for example by adding prefixes or suffixes to roots". In general, it can be said that word formation is the process of forming a word by identifying the origin of the word and then attaching individual morphemes to it that are suitable in a particular case and thereby forming a new word.

On this basis, two divisions are distinguished in the processes of word-formation. For instance, Bauer (1983) suggests that the processes of word-formation distinguish between *productive* and *non-productive*. Ratih and Gusdian agree with his statement: "the word-formation process will be called as non-productive if it is not appropriate to use in the production of new materials. Therefore, it can be concluded that the word-formation process

will be productive if it can be used to produce the new words" (Ratih, Gusdian 2018: 24). The word *productive* refers to a process that can be used in the creation of new words.

Nowadays linguists, such as Kemmer (n.d.), Ma'mur (n.d.), and Ratih, Gusdian (ibid) distinguish many word-formation processes, also dividing them into productive (compounding, derivation, etc.) and non-productive (abbreviations, clipping, etc. .).

In addition to well-known processes of word-formation, Ratih and Gusdian (ibid) provide the processes of double word-formation, such as folk etymology + compounding, compounding + affixation, blending + affixation, clipping + blending. These processes can be applied to the processes of forming names of professions.

Spheres of Occupation and Names of Professions

According to the Online Etymology Dictionary (n.d.) the word "profession" comes from the Latin *professionem* "public declaration," noun of action from past-participle stem of *profiteri* "declare openly". The first meaning of word profession was influenced by religion "vows taken upon entering a religious order". As times passed the meaning of a word profession was changing due to different influences of humans' activity "a calling requiring specialized knowledge and often long and intensive academic preparation" (Meriam-Webster Dictionary n.d. : para 4a). Lester in his book *On professions and being professional* offers his own definition of profession: "A profession might be considered as a reasonably well-defined occupation that meets a defensible set of criteria for being a profession, whether those are derived from a social construct, trait or sociological perspective" (Lester 2015: 3).

Morrell (1995) distinguishes *primary* and *secondary* professions. *Primary* professions include the professions that are in the most necessary fields of human life. He gives such examples as Judges, Doctors, Surgeons, etc. *Secondary* professions in his example are Dentists, Architects, Civil Engineers, etc. It can be seen, that professions tend to be ranked according to their status.

Morrell (1995) states that professions that have the *highest* status among the others are *primary* professions. *Secondary* professions have *lower* status compared to the *primary* professions. Pekkola, Carvalho et al. (2019) agree with this idea and have their terminology; *primary* professions have the name of *status* or *traditional* professions. *Secondary* professions are called *new* or *occupational* professions.

They add one more type of profession to their list which is *educational* professions. "The third group are educational professions that are part of the occupational system and, at the

same time, an integral part of the educational system which lays the foundation for the occupational system (e.g., professors and teachers)" (Pekkola, Carvalho et al. 2019: 131). It can be noticed that they distinguish professions in the field of *education* from *secondary* professions, while Morell does not separate them.

Lester (2015) also supports the idea of distinguishing the *educational* professions. He states that in the time of development of technologies it is noticeable that *technical* professions had a vast number of changes and grew out the previous versions of themselves, that is they can represent a new different category of professions.

Pekkola, Carvalho et al. suggest:

> "The old professions are becoming more middle-class and female dominated and losing their traditional foundations, that has been based on elite and male domination. Some professional occupations are still more elite than others, but their power is defined though methods that are different from those adopted by traditional professionals" (Pekkola, Carvalho et al. ibid: 129).

This leads to another crucial aspect in the names of professions, which is gender. The matter of the role of gender was discussed during the International Conference on "Language, Communication and Culture" in 2002. It was mentioned that "English language is a sexist language that discriminates against a gender group (e.g. by obscuring the latter's existence)" (Gesuato 2002: 1). It was suggested to use professions' names that would not discriminate against others.

It is also important to consider that in the modern world, there is an intensive development of new areas of occupation and in this regard, the emergence of completely new professions and their names is taking place. Changes in the spheres of professional activities are associated with the automation of many production processes, the development of the internet, and globalization. According Teofilov (2019), in the USA "one-quarter of jobs are at "high-risk" of automation since 70 percent or more of their tasks could be done by machines… Some 40 percent of jobs are at "low-risk", with less than 30 percent of their tasks able to be performed by a robot"; for this reason, most professions might disappear or at least will be partly performed by humans.

Nowadays, according to Hong (2021), the most popular spheres of occupation are technological, social, and economic. Therefore, professions in the medical, IT, and financial spheres remain popular and highly paid professions. However, it is still unknown what impact it will bring and leave in the language, especially to the names of professions and their formation.

Therefore, the research questions are:

1.   Are the names of the professions motivated or non-motivated?

2.   How has the development of the spheres of human activity influenced the emergence of the names of professions?

3.   Which occupational spheres will stay popular in the future and what would emerge?

4.   What would be the word-formation processes in names of professions in the future?

CHAPTER I FEATURES OF THE PROCESS OF FORMATION OF NEW WORDS IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

1.1 Semantic and Word-formation Relations, Classification of Word-formation

The term *semantics* has several definitions. For example, Leech (1981: x) suggests that semantics is the *study of meaning* that is combinable with other branches of linguistics in order for language to exist. Kroeger, on the other hand, prolongs this statement and amplifies his perspective on this term. He suggests that semantics is "the study of the relationship between linguistic form and meaning" (Kroeger 2019: 4).

Despite this, semantics divides between *structural semantics* that concerns small units, such as words and *generative semantics* that studies sentences and lexis (Lipka 1992). However, Kroeger (ibid) includes *utterance* or *speaker meaning*. He distinguishes the difference between *utterance meaning* and *sentence meaning*. *Sentence meaning* refers to the semantic structure of what has been produced by the speaker whether it is a sentence or just one word. Context does not matter here. "The term utterance meaning refers to the semantic content plus any pragmatic meaning created by the specific way in which the sentence gets used" (Kroeger ibid: 5).

Saussure (1916), the creator of semiotics, suggested that semiology is "A science that studies the life of signs within society". He noted that a sign is a small linguistic unit that exists in a particular system, which, in this case, is language. However, language needs more than signs to be meaningful and apprehensible. That is why he mentions that "The linguistic sign unites, not a thing and a name, but a concept and a sound-image" (Saussure 1916: 66). The term *sound-image* refers to the mental representation of a sound.

It can be said, that semantics and semiotics correlate through the units they both transmit in a certain context. Saussure (ibid) suggests that in the process of communication there is a connection between the *signified* and *signifier*. His main focus was to discover how a sign is being transferred, in which context, and which semantical unit it carries. "Saussure's view of language as a system of signs, sign and system are mutually conditioning since a sign only derives its value from within the system on the basis of its relation to other signs" (Lipka 1992: 40).

Therefore, any sign, if used in a certain context, always transfers some meaning that was intended by the speaker to include. To state it more globally, any language transmits the

semantic units of either a sign as a dot or a letter or a whole sentence that is understandable to the speaker and hearer.

1.1.1 The Main Mechanisms of Word-formation

Bauer (1983) claims that the processes of word-formation are different; they can be *productive* and *non-productive*. Ratih and Gusdian (2018: 24) also distinguish between *productive* and *non-productive* word-formation processes. They suggest that the word-formation process is a *productive* type in case it has materials to build and produce a new word. If there are no materials for construction and production, then it is called a *non-productive* method.

Moreover, word-formation processes can be *inflectional* and *derivational.* In case of *inflection*, there are suffixes to be added that represent the possession or plural form. It is a division of non-morphological word-formation. It is possible to see an example of *inflection* in names *John – John's* or by creating plural form of a word *singer – singers*. Suffixes that are used are *-s* and *-s'.*

Derivation, on the other hand, is a morphological branch of word-formation. Prefixes (before stem) or affixes (after stem) or a combination of both are always used in a process of coining a new word. The most common suffixes in *derivation* according to Ma'mur's research *SEMANTICS AND WORD-FORMATION IN MODERN ENGLISH* (n.d.) are *-ment, -er, -ar, -or, -ion, -ation, -tion, - ance, -ence, -t, -ure, -ture, -y, -ery, -age, -ing.*

1.2.1 Word-formation Processes

In this research, word-formation methods would be applied only to study the formation of certain nouns (names of professions).

Kemmer (n.d.), Ma'mur (ibid), Ratih and Gusdian (ibid), Saussure (1916), and Wood (1911) identify the following types of word-formation processes:

Acronym is a word-formation method that is formed by collecting the initial letters of words of a phrase or a name and creating a new word that phonetically is also pronounced as one word (*ASAP - As Soon As Possible*).

Affixation is a process of coining new words by adding affixes (one or more) to the root morpheme. It is one of the most frequent methods of word-formation.

Back-formation is a creation of a word by removing an affix from the original word. *Back-formation* is often *associated* with *affixation* and sometimes even confused with it. In fact, this is a process that is opposite to *affixation*, from word *reporter* is possible to form a *report* removing the last affix of the word.

Blending is a method of creating a word by connecting parts of two or more words. Moreover, it is easy to divide and join morphemes because they all have "identifiable boundaries". In word *brunch* two other words are merged *breakfast* and *lunch*, they are not only forming a new word graphically, but the pronunciation also differs. This is one of the examples of Wood (1911). However, Kemmer (n.d.) suggests that this type of word-formation is called *composition*.

Clipping (*shortening*) is a type of word-formation that creates a new word by taking one part of a collocation while the other part remains and has a meaning of a whole collocation that it was before (*(tele)phone*). Sometimes *abbreviation* is considered to be a part of *clipping*. Even though *abbreviation* is formed by taking the first letters of each word in a phrase, there can be cases when the word just becomes shorter. For example, word *advertisement* can be written and pronounced as an *ad.* It is a case of *clipping* and *abbreviation* at the same time.

Composition (compounding) is a way for two or more foundations to create a new word by merging (root + affix). Kemmer offers this explanation for the term:

"Compounding forms a word out of two or more root morphemes. The words are called compounds or compound words… Examples include photograph, iatrogenic, and many thousands of other classical words. The way the word is written does not affect its status as a compound" (Kemmer, ibid: para. 1).

She also adds that the combinations of words could be from different parts of speech and can make more complex words (more than two elements). The examples are *pick-up truck, ice-cream cone*, etc.

Contradiction (shortening) is a coining of a new word through the reduction of one or more syllables from the original word or by abbreviating.

Conversion is a creation of a new word through modification of its part of speech. It is an affixless way of word-formation methods that often includes semantic changes (*try* (noun), to *try* (verb)).

Folk etymology is a process that searches for the real "original" meaning of a word and its etymology. However, it is always a false assumption because of phonetical similarities and human logic in order to connect the link between two similar words. The word *hamburger*, for example, is often referred to the derivation, however, it originates from word *Hamburg* which is a name of a city.

Onomatopoeia is a process of creating a new word by imitating it phonetically. Usually, they are sounds that were made by animate or inanimate objects are imitated. Saussure and Kroeger both agree that the meaning of the word is not motivated in most cases, even in the cases of onomatopoeia. However, Kroeger persists that in different languages onomatopoeic words correlate with each other; they often have similar pronunciations.

Reanalysis is a word-formation type that happens through changes in a morphological structure of a word. It forms a new form of a word that can differ from the original one even to the point it is no longer recognisable. "This happened in hamburger, which was originally Hamburger steak 'chopped and formed steak in the Hamburg style, then hamburger (hamburg + er), then ham + burger" (Kemmer ibid: para. 8).

Reduplication is a way of coining a new word by duplicating the foundation of a word either without modifications or with a variety of vowel or consonant in a root.

Ratih and Gusdian (2018) in their research *WORD FORMATION PROCESSES IN ENGLISH NEW WORDS OF OXFORD ENGLISH DICTIONARY (OED) ONLINE* tried to discover the most common word-formation methods. The processes of word-formation they discovered, as a result of their research, are *compounding, folk etymology, affixation, abbreviation, acronyms*, and others. In addition to the most well-known word-formation processes, Ratih and Gusdian (ibid: 26) add such processes of double word formation as *folk etymology + compounding, compounding + affixation, blending + affixation, clipping + blending*.

It is important to understand that in order to create new words, it is impossible to avoid and ignore the rules of the language. Moreover, new words have to be used by plenty of people in order to become a part of the language. Then there is a possibility for these words to appear in dictionaries, they would be classified according to their style as well. However, there are words that have not yet been recognised in the language (*neologisms*) that can be formed through different methods of word-formation processes, they also may acquire a new meaning and new style.

1.3.1 Identification of the Most Productive Word-formation Methods

Tournier (1985) and Marchand (1969) suggest that the most productive methods of word-formation are *affixation* and *composition*. Marchand (1969) in his works also adds *zero-derivation* (*conversion*) and *back-formation*, that together with *affixation* and *composition* form *the combination of full signs*. Others, such as *blending*, *clipping*, etc. represent *the combination of other elements*. Tournier (1985) completes this list with *clipping* and *acronyms*, making them just as important word-formation methods as the ones above.

Ma'mur in his research *SEMANTICS AND WORD-FORMATION IN MODERN ENGLISH* (n.d.) mentions that "In the process of word-formation, there are generally known at least seven broad ways how English words are formed affixation, conversion, compounding, reduplication, clipping, blending, and acronym". Thus, it expands the list of frequency of the methods of word-formation.

However, most of the scientists and researchers (Tournier, Kemmer, Marchand) agree that the most productive word-formation methods are *affixation*, *compounding*, and *conversion*.

From this, it follows that the productive methods of word-formation are the most important and common when coining new words.

1.4.1 Suffixes in names of professions

According to Ljubičić (2018) the most frequent suffixes in names of professions are:

Suffix *-or/-er* is the most frequent. The semantic unit it carries can be identified by Online Etymological Dictionary (n.d.) as "word-forming element making nouns of quality, state, or condition". The earlier forms of this suffix were *-our, -orem, -ator*.

Another suffix Ljubičić mentions is *-ent/-ant*. This suffix usually serves to coin adjective forms from nouns and verbs. This suffix shortened from the previous form *-entem*. In 1500 *-ant* prevailed over *-ent*, however, it later changed back to *-ent* and only some words still have suffix *-ant* in them (Online Etymological Dictionary n.d.).

Suffix *-ist* is met in nouns and represents "one who does or makes". It is arguable from which language this suffix appeared in the English. This suffix can be seen in Latin *-ista* and in Greek *-istes*, which serves as an ending (Online Etymological Dictionary ibid).

The earlier form of suffix *-arius* is now known as an *-eer* and sometimes as *-ier* in the English language. The meaning this suffix carries refers to the one who does something (Online Etymological Dictionary n.d.). This suffix most often appears in loanwords.

Another suffix *-ian* previously was a part of a stem, however later "came to be felt as connective" and entered the English language as a suffix (Online Etymological Dictionary ibid). The suffix *-ian* usually shows in words that have a stem ending with a consonant.

Suffix *-ster* was applied to any person regardless of gender, although its ancestors have both feminine forms *-istrijon* and masculine *-ere*. This suffix appears in nouns of action with semantics referring to "a person who…" (Online Etymological Dictionary ibid). The suffix does not appear much in professions' names.

Next suffix *-ive* is mostly met in adjectives created from verbs. This suffix has a meaning of doing something or tending to do something. Because it was borrowed from Latin as an *-ivus*, in some words it can be seen as *-y* (Online Etymological Dictionary ibid). In case of coining names of professions, it is not very applicable.

It is also unknown from which language suffix *-ic* was exactly borrowed. It can be seen in Latin in a form of *-icus*, in Greek as *-ikos*, and Slavic *-isku* (Online Etymological Dictionary ibid). According to Ljubičić (2018) this suffix is mostly present in Greek borrowings, so there is a huge possibility it entered the English language from Greek.

Another suffix *-ess* is a has a semantic unit of a feminine form. It can only be met in names of professions that are considered to be women's professions. The earlier form of this suffix is Latin *-issa* (Online Etymological Dictionary ibid). In the present English language, this suffix serves as a feminine form of suffix *-er* in names of professions.

According to Online Etymological Dictionary (ibid), suffix *-man* "emerged from the noun man and was suffixed to the borrowings from other languages". Thus, it can be said that this suffix appears only in names of professions that were formed with compounding (Ljubičić, ibid) while words with other suffixes were coined with derivation.

Zero suffix can be seen in cases of another process of word-formation. For example, in cases of clipping (nurse) (Ljubičić, ibid).

1.2 Analysis and Classification of the Most Productive Ways of Forming the Names of Professions in English

According to Morrell (1995), there are two types of professions: *primary* and *secondary*. "Primary professions include, for example: Judges, Doctors, Surgeons, top Police Officers, top Military Officers, Professors, higher ranking Lawyers and Bishops. Secondary professions include, for example: Dentists, Architects, Civil Engineers, Surveyors, Accountants, Lawyers and all other specialised technical occupations [Scientists, Educators, Nurses, etc]".

Moreover, Morrell (ibid) and Pekkola, Carvalho et al. (2019) agree that all professions have a status that they belong to. For example, Morrell (ibid) distinguishes between *high* and *low* status that is directly connected with *primary* and *secondary* professions. Pekkola, Carvalho et al. (ibid) have different names for them which are *status* or *traditional* professions (*primary*) and *new* or *occupational* professions (*secondary*) professions.

There is a tendency for newer professions' names to be created not only using the *productive* methods of word-formation but also *non-productive*. In this research, these (productive) word-formation methods will most frequently be taken as a basis together with some *non-productive* processes, such as *clipping*, *abbreviations*, and others.

Lester (2015), however, identifies the third type of profession which is the *educational* profession. In his opinion educational professions are those that appeared during the foundation of educational institutions; they are professions that require education. In the 21st century, these professions are mostly connected with the usage of technologies as they have been developing and influencing the processes of education as well. Therefore, there may happen changes in the category of educational professions, meaning that old professions may disappear when new professions supplant them.

Pekkola, Carvalho et al. (ibid) also mention *educational* professions. They mention that *educational* professions "…are part of the occupational system and, at the same time, an integral part of the educational system which lays the foundation for the occupational system (e.g., professors and teachers)" (Pekkola, Carvalho et al. ibid: 131). This is the same idea of studying at the university to get enough skills and become a qualified specialist.

The other important factor that influenced the names of professions is gender. "English language is a sexist language that discriminates against a gender group (e.g. by obscuring the latter's existence)" (Gesuato 2002: 1). However, at present time, there is a tendency for language to develop gender-neutral forms of names of professions. The reason for this change may be in Pekkola's, Carvalho's et al. (ibid) research *The sociology of professions and the study of the academic profession* "The old professions are becoming more middle-

class and female dominated and losing their traditional foundations, that has been based on elite and male domination" (Pekkola's, Carvalho's et al. 2019: 129).

It can be said, that the social factors influencing the formation of names of professions are ranking and gender. Applying the most productive word-formation methods it is possible to investigate the history and etymology of names of professions, discover the frequency of word-formation methods used and apply them to names of new professions.

Therefore, methods used for research are background literature studies that would be applied by analysing names of professions and their formation, and comparative analysis to identify the sphere of occupation in present and future. Based on these two methods, it would be possible to identify the processes of word-formation of names of professions of the future.

CHAPTER II WAYS OF FORMING NAMES OF PROFESSIONS IN MODERN ENGLISH LANGUAGE

2.1 Reasons and Trends in the Emergence of New Names of Professions

In this part of the study, the issues of the appearance of professions' names in the English language are considered from the point of view of word-formation.

During the identification of the main factors of appearance of professions' names in the language, Online Etymological Dictionary, Orford English Dictionary, Mariam-Webster Dictionary, and Cambridge Dictionary were used.

The factors that influenced the emergence of new professional titles are:

Historical

The meaning of the concept of profession has changed through the centuries. According to Online Etymological Dictionary (n.d.), the first meaning of profession was "vows taken upon entering a religious order". Accordingly, it can be said that professions and religion were strongly connected.

One of the first occupational names in religion was monk which originates from the Greek word *monakhos*. It is unknown when the word appeared in English language, however it has a Proto-Indo-European root *men-* meaning "small, isolated."

Most of the names of professions associated with religion emerged in the 13th – 14th century from Old French and Old German. As it was mentioned in Chapter 1 the main causes of emergence of new professions in English language were mostly due to politics, social processes, and economy of that time period. For example, lots of borrowings from French entered English language due to colonization, trade, and international marriages (Augustyn 2020). Examples can serve such names as *abbess, bishop, chaplain, pastor, priest,* and *vicar*.

It is also noticeable that some of the religious profession names have affixes in them (*chaplain* probably variation of suffix *-ian*, *past-or*, *priest* from prefix *pre-*) Online Etymological Dictionary (ibid).

Most of the occupational titles were borrowed from Old French *abbess* (abbesse), *chaplain* (chapelein "clergyman"), *pastor* (pastur "herdsman, shepherd"), *vicar* (vicaire "deputy, second in command") which were previously borrowed from the Latin language. In the case

of *pastor* and *priest*, the process of *derivation* can be already seen here. There is the French suffix *-ur* that came to English as *-or* with reference to a person and later to occupation, and a Proto-Indo-European prefix *pre-* with the meaning of "forward".

It can be seen that in the middle of the 14th century the definition of profession started changing referring to "any solemn declaration" (ibid). Mantiri (2010) in his article *Factors Affecting Language Change* discusses the main reasons for language change which are mostly political, social, and economic, such as colonization, trade, and international marriages. The changes in semantics of word profession has probably happened during the colonization of Normandy by England's Empire (1417-53) (Augustyn 2020).

According to Barber, Beal et al. (1993) French language became the main influential language and the language of the higher society mainly used by aristocrats and in the court. Despite the fact that English was no longer the language of record, its dialects were still spoken by 90% of the population of England. French affected the vocabulary of the English language and lots of loanwords originated from French. For example, titles of ranks *baron, count, duke, marquess*, words to do with administration include *council, country, crown*, words related to the sphere of law *crime, judge, justice*, religious terms *prayer, relic, religion, saint* and so on. That is why some words in the English language have different formations. Even though, some of the words adapted to the rules of the language and through the processes of word-formation became "English" words.

By the beginning of the 16th-century, the word profession acquired the meaning of "body of persons engaged in some occupation" (Online Etymological Dictionary n.d.). This is most likely due to the ascension to the throne of Queen Anne and the outbreak of the War of the Spanish Succession (Lotha 2013). People were urged to unite and fight together.

These historical processes have left their mark on the formation of the rules and words in the English language.

As it was mentioned in Chapter 1, in the names of professions, the following word-formation suffixes are distinguished: *-or/-er, -ent/-ant, -ist, -eer, -ian, -ster, ive, -ic, -ess, -man* or *zero suffix* (Ljubičić 2018).

**-*or/-er*

In the period between the 13th – 14th centuries even more titles of professions containing the suffix *–or/-er* appeared: *butcher* (Old French bochier), *baker* (Greek phogein "to roast"),

weaver (uncertain origin "move side to side"), *farmer* (Old French fermier "lease-holder") and so on.

-ent/-ant

As it was common for borrowings to enter the English language another suffix –ant originated from Old French, for example, *merchant* (Anglo-French marchaunt "merchant, shopkeeper"), suffix *-ant* was more widespread in the early 15th-century in names of occupations such as *assistant* (one who helps or aids another), *attendant* (one who waits upon another), *accountant* (Old French acontant "professional maker of accounts").

-ist

Professional titles with the suffix *–ist* also entered the English language at this time period (13th-14th century). For example, *artist* (Italian artista "one who cultivates one of the fine arts"), *linguist* (hybrid Latin lingua "a master of languages"; "one who uses his tongue freely"). Of course, this suffix became more common and later in the 15th – 16th centuries more professional titles with this suffix emerged, especially in medicine: *dentist* (French dentiste from dent "tooth"), *journalist* (French journaliste "one who keeps a journal"), *pharmacist* (could be from Latin pharmacopola and Greek pharmakopoles) which earlier was *pharmacian* (1720) but later replaced with *pharmacist*, *archivist* (Latin archivista).

-eer

Engineer (Old French engigneor "engineer, architect, maker of war-engines; schemer") and *charioteer* (Old French charioteer "one who drives a chariot") have emerged in English in 14th century, *auctioneer* (from a Latin verb "to sell by auction") appeared later in 16th century.

-ian

For example, the suffix *–ian* can be seen in the names of professions that mostly entered the English language in the 15th-16th centuries: *optician* (French opticien "maker or seller of optical instruments"), *politician* (Old French politique and Medieval Latin politica), *dietician* (Old French dieter, root ai- "to give, allot."), *tactician* (Greek taktikē (tekhnē) "(art of) arrangement"), *statistician* (Italian statista "one skilled in statecraft"), *musician* (Old French musicien "one skilled in music"), *electrician* (Latin electricus literally "resembling amber").

-ster

This suffix can be found in *spinster* (Proto-Germanic *spenwan* "draw out and twist fibers into thread"), *gangster* (Proto-Germanic *gangaz* "act of going"), and *mobster* (Latin phrase *mobile vulgus* "fickle common people").

-ive

Professional title *fugitive*'s (Old French fugitif "one who flees, a runaway, a fugitive from justice, an outlaw") appearance in English date back to the 14th century, while word *detective* (Latin detectus "uncover, lay bare, expose, disclose, reveal") emerged in the 16th century.

-ic

Mechanic (Greek *mekhaniko*s "an engineer"), critic (Greek *kritikos* "able to make judgments"), cleric (Church Latin *clericus* "clergyman, priest").

-ess

The suffix *-ess* is a feminine suffix correlated with *-or/-er* and appears in such professional titles, as *actress* (from actor, Latin actor "an agent or doer"), *stewardess* (from steward, Proto-Germanic wardaz "guard "), *waitress* (from waiter "attendant, watchman"), *poetess* (from poet, Latin poeta "a poet"). These titles are dated back to the 14th-15th centuries.

-man

This suffix emerged from the noun man and was suffixed to the borrowings from other languages. It appears in the names of occupations of fisherman (German fischer), fireman (German Feuer "fire"), policeman (Middle French police "organized government, civil administration"), handyman (Proto-Germanic handuz "the human hand").

zero suffix

Zero affixation is usually presented in case of conversion: *cook* (Latin coquus, from coquere "to cook"), *guide* (Old French guide "one who shows the way"), *nurse* (Old French norrice "foster-mother, wet-nurse, nanny"), *spy* (Old French espie "spy, look-out, scout").

It can be met in the borrowings as well since these words only have roots: *smith* (Proto-Germanic *smithaz* "skilled worker"), *mason* (Old High German *steinmezzo* "stone mason").

Therefore, most of the occupational titles started entering English language in the period of 13th – 16th centuries. In present times some of them experienced semantical changes due to political, socio-cultural, scientific and gender processes that have influenced the language.

Political and socio-cultural

According to Brown, van Leeuwen et al. (2004) the existence of guilds has greatly influenced both society and the language. They believe that there are fewer feminine occupational titles in the English language because, until the middle of the 20th century, women and members of minority groups at that time had much fewer rights and freedoms to work. In general, in the field of crafts, work was passed from father to son. Therefore, most of the names of professions in the field of crafts do not have a feminine form. For example, *smith, potter, woodcarver, carpenter,* and *weaver* do not have a feminine form. The suffix *-er* originally referred to a male person.

However, with the collapse of the guilds, society began to experience changes in the economy, which influenced the creation of new professions. Various labor movements and unions emerged, such as blue collar labor workers (Brown, van Leeuwen et al. ibid), which included *farm, factory, and mine workers, construction worker, machine operator, millwright, assembler, truck driver* and so on. Already here it can be seen that *compounding* was one of the predominant processes of word-formation, as already existing names of professions were added to new words and concepts and formed a completely new name (*truck driver, construction worker*).

Now the old and new professions have become much more dependent on bureaucracy. Employees have the opportunity to move up the career ladder. In Sweden and Norway, for instance, the formation of welfare systems and higher education has begun (Brante 2013). Since the development of new professions required special training, new higher educational institutions started to form and open to training workers. This is how new professions appeared, for example, *nurse, schoolteacher, social worker,* and *librarian.*

Due to the fact that in many countries the state supported private business (Brante ibid), over time, people, especially the younger generation, began to open their own businesses and prefer to work for themselves. This led to the emergence of professions, such as *blogger, gamer, freelancer* and others started emerging.

Scientific and technological progress

Martinez mentions the main factors influencing how technologies have changed the professional sphere. Rapid technological processes, economical changes, and computer usage increase has led to the formation of new word places. In the middle of the 20th century, it was strongly required to have a background education or a university diploma in order to acquire

a certain position. Therefore, more universities and different kinds of institutions were opening in order to teach people the required skills.

With the technological inventions, globalization, space exploration, and service-oriented economy influencing society vastly there were changes in the organization of occupations. *Dictionary of Occupational Titles* by Wirtz reflects the work areas that became relevant by 1965.

There are 9 categories of jobs listed in the dictionary presented, which are:

1. Professional, technical, and managerial occupations;

2. Clerical and sales occupations;

3. Service occupations;

4. Farming, fishery, forestry, and related occupations;

5. Processing occupations;

6. Machine trades occupations;

7. Bench work occupations;

8. Structural work occupations;

9. Miscellaneous occupations.

As these professional spheres started appearing and some of them further developing, new workplaces were created with technological progress, such as industrialization and mechanization influencing almost all of them. The usage of machines in farming, fishing, etc. has led to less time consuming, easier and more productive means of work performance.

It does not apply to all professional spheres, however. New inventions were just the beginning for some occupations. For example, with the invention of the telephone, the following occupations appeared: *telephone ad-taker, telephone-answering-service operator, telephone diaphragm assembler, telephone-directory distributor, telephone-directory deliverymen, telephone engineer, telephone-information clerk, telephone inspector, telephone installer, telephone-instrument foreman, telephone-interceptor operator, telephone messenger, telephone operator*, etc. That is, the names of professions were formed using such a method of word formation as *compounding* where more than one word compound the name of the

position. Moreover, it can be said that in this case, names of professions are *motivated* (Bally 1944, Ullmann 1962) because they appeared from the names of concrete object adding the name of the task or position.

The dictionary provides definition of *telephone-answering-service operator* and their performed actions.

> "Telephone-answering-service operator… interceptor operator: telephone interceptor operator. Operates cord or cordless switchboard to provide answering service for clients. Greets caller and announces name of phone number of client. Records and delivers messages, furnishers information, accepts orders, and relays calls. Places telephone calls at request of client and to locate client in emergencies. Date-stamps and files messages" (Wirtz 1965: 729).

Despite the fact that the development of technologies gives people great opportunities and a wide range of new professions, technologies, at the same time, leave people jobless. Many of the listed above occupations have already disappeared and been replaced by machine work. To this degree, technologies in the near future may exclude other jobs that do not require special attention from a person. Automation and robotization have led to the fact that such professions as, for example, *cashier, guide, check-in agents* (at the airport), *ticket attendant* (at the cinema) and others may soon disappear since the performance involves routine actions which can be held by machines and robots. For instance, electronic checkouts are already operating in supermarkets, where the buyers themselves can scan the goods and pay for them. The help of a cashier is not required, therefore, this profession may soon disappear from the professional sphere. As for other jobs, there are applications with an audio guide and digital maps, so not everyone needs the help of a *guide*. At the airport and at the cinema is possible to scan tickets and documents yourself or do it via the Internet.

> "Technology, jobs, and the future of work" addresses this issue and believes that more than half of the jobs can be automated in the future. "We find that about 60 percent of all occupations have at least 30 percent of activities that are technically automatable, based on currently demonstrated technologies. This means that most occupations will change, and more people will have to work with technology… Our scenarios suggest that it may take at least two decades before automation reaches 50 percent of all of today's work activities…" (Manyika 2017).

Therefore, it is a matter of time before the professional sphere will be fulfilled with the automatization and robotization and how it will affect the occupations which would most likely disappear along with their titles and affect those which would be created and carry new professional names.

Gender processes

In the 21st century, the influence of feminism on society is increasingly noticeable, which, among other things, is reflected in the language. At the international conference *Language, Communication and Culture* that was held in 2002 in Italy, the problems of modern English were discussed, in particular the names of professions and the attitude towards different sexes belonging to one profession.

Gesuato (2002) identifies the following gender-related factors in the English language that have been influenced by society:

English is a sexist language because the names of professions are mostly presented only in the masculine gender. There are almost no names of the same professions in the feminine gender. Thus, discrimination against the female sex is expressed. It also affects communication, which often becomes biased and can cause inaccuracies. For example, due to the fact that people have a certain stereotypical opinion about the areas of work, in particular about which profession is male and which is female, misunderstanding may arise. If a woman works in a "male" job, then other people may believe that a man is working in their organization, as is usually the case if they do not know this person. Thus, there is a misunderstanding or different expectations from what kind of person takes a position and the participation of a woman in this profession can be perceived inadequately. For example, in English, the suffix *-man* in the names of professions denotes a male representative of the profession, there are much fewer feminine suffixes in the names of professions, such as *-ess*.

Another factor that affects the perception of the gender of a person of a particular profession is the semantics that is embedded in the names of professions. Since in the names of professions the semantic part ending in man carries the meaning of belonging to the male sex (*policeman, salesman*), when it is said about a certain number of people (more than one person), this element is again visible, which either means that there is in view of all men, or women and men (*policemen, salesmen*), which again causes discrimination against the other sex.

As a result of this conference, it was proposed to increase the use and implementation of gender-unmarked job titles in speech in order to prevent gender discrimination. For example, instead of using the words *policeman, fireman, businessman*, try using *police officer,* and *firefighter, businessperson*. The more people learn about gender-neutral job titles, the more these titles are used in people's speech.

In today's world, it is increasingly evident that society is trying to be tolerant in matters of gender variability. Terms such as *transgender* and *gender nonconforming* (American Psychological Association 2018) are widely used to make people feel more comfortable. This is also evident in the workplace, with employers increasingly using gender-neutral language and job titles. This helps to eliminate misunderstandings, discrimination, and prejudice and helps to build good relationships within the team.

2.2 Corpora of Dictionary of Occupational Titles Reflecting the Names of Professions

For the analysis of names of professions, the Dictionary of Occupational Titles was used. It should be noted that this dictionary was created in 1995, many professions' names have lost their relevance since the professions themselves have disappeared, but their names can serve as a model for the analysis of word-formation processes in the professions' names.

The *Table 1* (see Appendix) has certain characters. The sign "*" means that this name is more often used in combination with another word, for instance, *maker** can be *coffee maker, box maker, mattress maker*. The sign "**" marks the names of professions, which represent a specific indication of the position, for example, *head, chief*. The sign "(1)" means that the name of the profession has more than one meaning.

Figure 1. The number of suffixes in the names of professions from the Dictionary of Occupational Titles
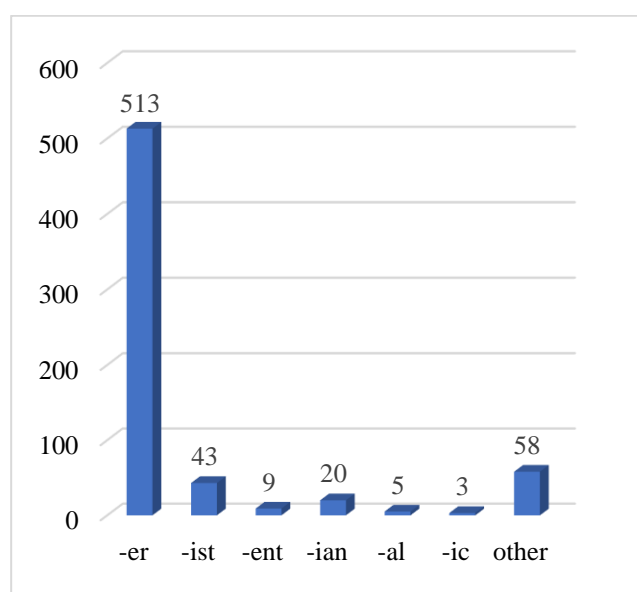
The *Figure 1* concludes the results of the table and shows, that the most common suffix is *-er/-or*, which outperforms all other suffixes in professions' names. The second most popular suffix is *-ist*. The suffix *-ist* represents the names of professions that are mostly related to science such as medicine. This is followed by *-ian*, which also mainly includes the names of professions related to science. Least number of professions' names with *-al* and *-ic* suffixes. There are plenty of loanwords with other suffixes that are listed in the column *other*.

The names of professions with other suffixes represent a huge variety of different fields of occupations. This column also contains the names of professions that have *zero suffixes*, for example, *cook, nurse* (which are originally verbs).

Some adjectives, such as *representative, executive* also acquired the form of nouns (Online Etymological Dictionary n.d.). Some nouns denoting a specific object have become polysemic and have acquired additional meanings: *hand, head* can be parts of the body and designations of positions (Ljubičić 2018). The *-er/-or* and other columns contain the names of professions that contain two words, the last word denoting an action or a specific position of a person in this context and cannot be used separately. For example, *fig caprifier, fire fighter* cannot be used separately from each other because the meaning will be completely different. It is also noticeable that a small number of occupational titles have masculine and feminine forms *host/hostess, steward/stewardess*.

Thus the table shows that most names of professions are formed with the suffixes *-or/-er* indicating a change in state and *-ist* indicating a participant in the action (Online Etymological Dictionary ibid). It can be noted that this list does not contain the names of professions with the suffix *-man*, the names of professions with a more or less gender-neutral connotation are presented in the Dictionary of Occupational Titles (1995).

2.3 Word-formation processes in future names of professions

This part of the study was conducted using various forecasts about popular fields of occupations and careers in the near future (Teofilov 2019, Brown 2021, Liu 2020, Lindzon 2021, Hong 2021, Janota 2021).

The current generation prefers to work for themselves creating their own business (Lindzon ibid), so there will be more creators of various types. At the same time, technical work will be done with the help of technology, workers will only partially participate. The automation

process is increasingly affecting the fields of economics and medicine, as more and more modern technologies are used in the most necessary areas of human activity. Consequently, these two areas in particular will be among the most relevant and highly paid (Liu 2020, Hong 2021). For instance, more and more people prefer to lead a healthy lifestyle, however, not everyone can manage to do it themselves. Teofilov (2019) suggests that the *fitness commitment counselor* will be indispensable in this matter, as they will guide people in the right direction and provide moral support.

In addition, the fields of beauty, art and sports, among many others, have been influenced by technology, and people, in particular creators, are willingly using technologies to create paintings or clothes. For example, such a profession as *digital tailor* (Teofilov ibid) has the opportunity to appear in the near future, when the client does not even need to personally meet with the creator but simply communicate their parameters and all clothes can be created on a computer and printed using a 3D printer.

The field of technology itself will also develop, new improved technologies will appear; and with this new dangers may arise. With the violation of private data of social network users, new vacancies will be created to help to prevent this, such as *personal data broker* (Teofilov ibid).

Although other areas of human activity will also develop and increasingly use technology for their work, new positions are unlikely to appear. For example, in the field of education, even if more and more technologies are used, the teaching profession will still not change its main goal to educate students, thus, *educational* professions would be relevant (Lester 2015). There may be new positions that will be introduced in all institutions and companies, still, it is unlikely that a separate new position in the field of education will be able to appear. With the emergence of new professions, faculties for new specialities may open at the universities. Then there may be new positions for teachers who are obliged to teach a new profession to students but the profession of a teacher itself will not change.

It can be noted that examples of future job titles such as *fitness commitment counsellor*, *digital tailor*, and *personal data broker* were created using *compounding + –or* (*affixation*) (Ratih, Gusdian 2018). Most likely, these tendencies will continue in the formation of future names of professions.

As was mentioned in Chapter 1, *affixation, compounding,* and *conversion* are the most popular productive word-formation processes (Tournier 1985; Kemmer n.d.; Marchand 1969) in

names of professions, and *clipping* and *abbreviations* are the most frequent non-productive word-formation processes (Ratih, Gusdian 2018).

There will not be any need for new additional *affixation*, as professions' names tend to be neutral, not referring to any gender. Moreover, there are new names for developing industries that are often part of the names of professions; with that, it has to be pointed out the position of the person, wheatear they are a manager or a head of the company. It is unlikely that there will be new names of professions that would still include *affixation*, such as *cyberer* simply due to the lack of the meaning of what the person in this position is in charge of. Only already existing names of professions (*manag -er, special -ist*) would keep the affixation as a word-formation process unless there will emerge completely new occupational spheres that would require new titles.

Conversion is the process that was mostly used to coin the names of older or traditional names of professions, such as *cook* and *judge*. Therefore, it would not be as demanded as well.

Compounding is mostly used in names of new professions, rather than old ones; examples are *police officer, shop assistant, sales representative*. That is why it would still be highly in use coining new names of professions. Most of the new professions' names of the near future will include more than one word. It can be already seen by the examples of names of professions that are anticipated to appear soon. For instance, Teofilov (2019) suggests, that professions of the near future would be *data detective, ethical sourcing officer, cyber city analyst*, and so on. Brown (2021) agrees with Teofilov and adds to this list *smart home design manager, workplace environment architect, algorithm bias auditor*. It can be seen that all of these occupational titles were created using *compounding*. Thus, from productive word-formation processes, *compounding* would take the leading role.

Other processes of word-formation would be *non-productive*. There is a tendency to use *abbreviations* for some occupations, such as *IT manager* (Liu 2020), *VFX / CGI* (Janota 2021) in *VFX artist*, etc. These abbreviation titles have already been borrowed from its spheres in a form of abbreviations and are used like ones in the names of professions. To look at the whole picture, there is still a process of *compounding* to be seen. For instance, *IT* (*abbreviation*) + manag -er (*affixation*) together create a name of profession consisting of more than one word (*compounding*).

Therefore, *compounding + affixation* and *compounding + abbreviation* (Ratih, Gusdian ibid) will be the most common word-formation process in the names of future professions. Name

of professions would supplement the list of *secondary* professions (Morrell 1995) and *educational* (Lester 2015). Moreover, most names of future professions will be *motivated* (Bally 1944, Ullmann 1962) as they carry the semantic units in them (the object or the area they related to).

CONCLUSION

The processes of naming professions are closely connected with the development of society, with its growth - with the progress of new areas of human activity, the disappearance of old professions and the emergence of new ones. The emergence of new professions creates the need for their names. New names of professions appear, which either retain the old or acquire new semantics and are examples of new word-formation processes.

Semantics, as a conception, has been studied from different perspectives where such scientists as Saussure (1916), suggested that not only a word but a simple sign have their own meaning. On the other hand, Saussure mentioned that semantics is *not motivated* by any word of any language. His opinion, however, met disagreement from the side of Bally (1944) and Marchand (1969) who believed that the meaning of a word is *motivated*.

During the study of the suffixes of *The Etymological Dictionary* (n.d.), the next factors that had influenced the creation of names of professions were identified: historical, socio-political, technological, and gender-related. The socio-political and technological factors will continue dominating the occupational titles. It can be seen that any new invention will receive its name which would later become a part of the name of the profession.

Looking at the structure-forming part, word-formation processes in names of professions will be both *productive* and *non-productive*. They will be interconnected and often used in the creation of future names of professions. Even now the influence of *double word-formation* (Raith, Gusdian 2018) processes is noticeable because more names of professions consist of at least two words and have been created by using more than one word-formation process.

Most suffixes of occupational titles have semantics behind them. Most occasionally they refer to a person or to the one who makes something. It should be mentioned, that even though most suffixes have previously referred to a man, except *-ess* (Ljubičić 2018). In present times the English language is heavily influenced by the gender processes that happen in society. It can be seen that some names of professions have been replaced by other names (*fireman - firefighter*). Therefore, every suffix, except for *-man/-woman, -ess* carries gender-neutral semantics not referring to any gender.

Moreover, during the analysis of corpora of *The Dictionary of Occupational Titles* (1995), it was discovered that the suffix *-er* is the most frequent and can be found in 513 cases of names

of professions; for comparison, the second most popular suffix *-ist* is a part of 43 names of occupational titles.

Therefore, semantics in names of professions is *motivated*. The example is the invention of telephone that led to the emergence of new names of professions, such as, telephone operator. *Occupational (new, secondary)* and *educational* (Pekkola, Carvalho et al. 2019) professions will take the leading role. New professions will require having the background education, for example, job in the sphere of IT would require the knowledge and the necessary skill to be qualified to work in this sphere.

The overview of articles about future professions by Teofilov (2019), Manyika (2017), Brown (2021), and Janota (2020), and highly-paid profession by Liu (2020), Lindzon (2021) and Hong (2021) shows that the most popular spheres of near future would be IT, economics, and private businesses. It should be mentioned that all of the future occupations would be under the influence of technological progress, especially automatization. All of the occupational spheres would obligate a person to have either a slight or a high proficiency level and technological literacy depending on the job requirements.

Analysing the corpora of *The Dictionary of Occupational Titles* (1995) and articles about future professions, it was found that the word-formation process of the future names of professions will be the *double word-formation*. The most common *double word-formation* processes would *become composition + affixation* and *composition + abbreviation*. The suffix *-er* will remain the most frequent and will become a model in forming new names for professions.

SUMMARY IN ESTONIAN

On üldteada tõsiasi, et iga keel neelab uusi sõnu ja mõisteid erinevatest inimtegevuse valdkondadest, mis kajastub ka sellistes teadustes nagu keeleteadus. Saussure (1916) rõhutas oma *Üldkeeleteaduse kursust* märgi ja märgisüsteemi sisemist suhet ning seda, kuidas semiootika mõjutab sõnade semantika tekkimise protsessi. Sõnamoodustusprotsesse on juba uuritud Kemmeri (n.d.), Ratih, Gusdiani (2018) töödes. Kuid on nii semantikat kui ka sõnamoodustusprotsesse ametinimetuste loomisel ei ole veel piisavalt uuritud.

Bakalaureusetöö teema on "Sõnamoodustus ja semantika praeguste ja tulevaste ametite nimede loomisel". Esimene uurimisprobleem on selgitada välja, millised on kõige levinumad sõnamoodustusprotsessid ametinimetuste loomisel. Teiseks uurimisprobleemiks on välja selgitada, kuidas oleks võimalik välja mõelda tulevaste ametite nimesid, kasutades Saussure'i *Üldkeeleteaduse kursust* ning Ratih'i, Gusdian'i uuringut "Processes of Word Formation in English New Words of" (OED).

Autor peab vastama järgmistele küsimustele:

1. Kas ametite nimetused on motiveeritud või mittemotiveeritud?

2. Kuidas on inimtegevuse valdkondade areng mõjutanud ametinimetuste teket?

3. Millised ametialad jäävad edaspidi populaarseks ja millised tulevad välja?

4. Millised oleksid tulevikus elukutsete nimetuste sõnamoodustusprotsessid?

Taustakirjanduse uurimused ja võrdlev analüüs on metoodikaks, mida autor hakkab küsimustele vastuste leidmiseks kasutama.

Bakalaureusetöö koosneb neljast osast: sissejuhatusest, esimesest peatükist, teisest peatükist ja kokkuvõttest. Sissejuhatuses antakse ülevaade sõnamoodustusprotsessidest ja semantikateooriatest ning antakse ülevaade tänapäeval silmapaistvateks peetud ametitest.

Esimene peatükk (*Inglise Keele Uute Sõnade Moodustamise Protsessi Tunnused*) vaatleb erinevaid keelelisi (semantilisi ja semiootilisi) teooriaid ning nende rakendamise meetodeid sõnade ja ametinimetuste moodustamisel.

Teine peatükk (*Ametinimede Moodustamise Viisid Kaasaegses Inglise Keeles*) käsitleb sõnamoodustusmeetodite ja semantilise väärtuse rakendamist praktikas ning ka tulevaste ametite sfääride ja nende võimalike tulevikunimede uurimist sõnamoodustusprotsesse rakendades.

Kokkuvõte vastab eelnevalt esitatud küsimustele. Semantika on motiveeritud ametinimetustes. Juhtrolli saavad ametialased (uued, teisejärgulised) ja haridusalased elukutsed. See tähendab, et lähituleviku populaarseimad valdkonnad on IT, majandus ja eraettevõtlus. Levinumad topeltsõnamoodustusprotsessid oleksid kompositsioon + afiksatsioon ja kompositsioon + abreviatuur. Sufiks -er jääb kõige sagedasemaks ja saab eeskujuks uute ametinimetuste kujundamisel.

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APPENDIX

Table 1. *The number of suffixes in the names of professions from the Dictionary of Occupational Titles*

-er/-or		-ist	-ant/-ent	-ian/-ion	-al/-el	-ic	other
abstractor		acupressurist	accountant	beautician	marshal	critic	acrobat
actor		acupuncturist	agent**	comedian	model	mechanic	actuary
adjudicator		aerodynamicist	assistant*	companion**	mohel	paramedic	aide*
adjuster*		agronomist	attendant*	custodian*	paralegal		architect
administrator*		allergist-immunologist	consultant*	dietitian	principal		associate*
adviser*/advisor*		analyst*	lieutenant	equestrian			athlete
aligner*		anesthesiologist	president	historian			attorney*
amalgamator		anatomist	sergeant	librarian			bailiff
annealer		anthropologist	superintendent	magician			bellhop
announcer*		apiculturist		mathematician			boatswain
anodizer		archeologist		musician			bodyguard
applicator*		archivist		pediatrician			boss**
appraiser		aerialist		obstetrician			bursar
arbitrator		artist		optician			caddie
arranger*		aquarist		sanitarian			captain(1)
assayer		audiologist		scullion			car hop
assembler*		biochemist		statistician			chief**
assessor(1)		biologist		surgeon			clerk*
assorter		biophysicist		technician*			clown
astrologer		botanist		veterinarian			coach
astronomer		cardiologist					cook
auditor		cartoonist					dean**
baker		chemist					deckhand

baler		colorist					detective
bander*		columnist					double
barber		conservationist					executive**
barker		copyist					expert**
bartender		cosmetologist					foster parent
batcher*		criminalist					grip
bather*		cryptanalyst					guard*
beater*		culturist*					guide
bedder		cytologist					hand**
beveler		dentist					head**
bibliographer		dermatologist					host/hostess(1)
binder*		ecologist					jockey
billposter		economist					judge
biographer		electrologist					lead**
blaster		endodontist					lifeguard
bleacher		entomologist					magistrate
blender*		epidemiologist					mason
blocker*		ethnologist					mate**
blower*		gemologist					mime
boiler*		genealogist					nurse
bolter*		geneticist					nurse-midwife
bonder		geodesist					orderly
bookbinder		graphologist					pilot
booker		gynecologist					playwright
borer*		histopathologist					poet
bottomer		horticulturist					referee(1)
breaker*		humorist					representatives**
breeder*		hydrologist					secretary
primer		hypnotherapist					scout
broker		internist					smith*

41

brusher		aserist					stand-in
bucker		ibrettist					steward/stewardess (1)
budder		inguist					umpire
buffer*		obbyist					
builder		yricist					
burner*		machinist					
busher		metallurgist					
butcher		metrologist					
butler		microbiologist					
buyer*		manicurist					
cager		mineralogist					
cantor		mosaicist					
caponizer		mycologist					
carbonizer		naturalist					
caretaker		hematologist					
caser		neurologist					
caster		ophthalmologist					
catcher*		optometrist					
carpenter		orthodontist					
carver		orthoptist					
caulker		orthotist					
causticiser		otolaryngologist					
cementer		palaeontologist					
charger*		parasitologist					
charrer		pathologist					
chaser		periodontist					
chauffeur		petrologist					
checker*		pharmacist					
chipper		pharmacologist					
chiropractor		phlebotomist					
chopper*		philologist					

choreographer		photogrammetrist				
chucker*		photojournalist				
clarifier*		physiatrist				
classer*/ classifier*		physicist				
clamper		physiologist				
cleaner*		podiatrist				
clipper*		proctologist				
clocker		projectionist				
closer*		prosthetist				
clothier*		prosthodontist				
coater		psychiatrist				
cobbler		radiopharmacist				
coiler*		radiologist				
coiner*		receptionist				
collator		recordist				
collector*		scientist				
colorer		seismologist				
commander		silviculturist				
commentator		sociologist				
commissioner*		spectroscopist				
compensator		specialist*				
composer		stylist				
compounder		taxidermist				
compressor		technologist*				
computator*		therapist				
conductor		toxicologist				
conservator		urologist				
contractor*		ventriloquist				
controller*		zoologist				
cooper						

coordinator*						
coper						
coroner						
cornerer						
corrector						
costumer						
counselor						
counter*						
countersinker						
crabber						
creeler						
cremator						
crimper*						
crewmember*						
curator						
crystallographer						
culler						
cutter(1)						
slicer*						
dancer						
dealer*						
debubblizer						
deburrer						
decontaminator						
decorator*						
definer						
demonstrator*						
deodorizer						
designer						
detacker						
detailer*						

developer*							
dipper							
director(1)							
dispatcher*							
distiller(1)							
distresser							
doctor							
doffer*							
domer							
doorkeeper							
drafter*							
draper							
dresser*							
drier*							
driller							
driver							
drummer(1)							
dulser							
dumper							
dyer							
edger							
editor							
electrotyper							
embalmer							
embosser							
enameler							
engineer							
engrosser							
entertainer*							
erector*							
etcher							
evaluator							

examiner*							
excavator*							
exerciser							
expander*							
exterminator*							
extractor*							
fabricator							
faller							
farmer							
feeder*							
feltmaker							
fermenter							
fig caprifier							
filer*							
filler*							
finer							
fire fighter							
firer							
fisher							
flamer							
flanger							
flocker							
flumer							
flusher*							
flyer							
focuser							
folder*							
forester							
forger*							
former*							
framer*							
frazer							

fuller*						
fumigator						
gardener						
garnisher						
gatherer*						
gauger						
getterer						
gilder						
ginner						
glazier						
gluer*						
grader*						
greaser						
grinder*						
groomer*						
groover						
grower*						
gunner						
handicapper						
handler*						
hanger*						
hatter						
heater*						
helper*						
hemmer						
herder						
horseshoer						
sitter*						
hostler						
huller*						
hunter*						
identifier*						

llustrator						
mpersonator						
mpregnator						
nker						
nlayer						
nletter						
nspector*						
nstructor(1)						
nserter*						
nterpreter(1)						
nterviewer						
nvestigator*						
rrigator						
roner						
ailer						
acketer*						
anitor						
igger						
oiner*						
ointer*						
uggler						
keeper*						
knitter						
acer						
aster*						
ather						
atexer						
acquerer						
awyer						
ayer*						
eather etcher						
etterer						

eveler(1)							
iner							
inker*							
oader*							
ocator*							
ogger							
ooper							
maintainer*							
maker*							
mangler							
marker*							
manager							
masher							
masseur/masseuse							
melter*							
member**							
mender							
metallographer							
miller							
milliner							
miner							
mixer*							
molder							
monitor*							
mounter*							
nailer							
narrator							
navigator							
neutralizer							
newscaster							
newswriter							

modulizer						
oceanographer						
observer*						
officer						
oiler						
opener*						
operator(1)						
orchestrator						
overhauler						
oxidizer						
packer*						
pager						
painter						
pairer						
pallbearer						
palletizer						
patcher						
plant propagator						
paster						
pasteurizer						
patroller*						
pawnbroker						
pegger						
performer						
perfumer						
photographer						
picker*						
pickler						
planner*						
plater						
pleater*						
plucker*						

plugger*							
police officer							
polisher*							
porter*							
postmaster							
pourer*							
powderer							
practitioner*							
preparer*							
prepleater							
presser*							
programmer							
printer*							
processor*							
proctor*							
producer(1)							
promoter*							
prompter							
prospector							
pruner*							
puller*							
pulverizer							
puncher*							
puppeteer							
purser(1)							
racer							
racker							
radiographer							
rafter*							
rancher							
ranger*							
rater*							

aveler						
reader*						
reamer*						
recesser*						
reclaimer						
recruiter						
reeler						
registrar*						
regulator*						
reinspector						
remelter						
renovator*						
repairer*						
reporter*						
reproducer*						
restorer*						
reviewer*						
rider*						
rigger						
rifler*						
ripper						
riveter						
roaster*						
roofer						
rougher						
router						
rubber						
sailor						
salvager*						
sampler*						
sander*						
sawyer						

scanner*						
setter*						
scaler*						
scheduler*						
scorer*						
sculptor						
selector*						
servicer*						
shader*						
shaker*						
shearer*						
shaver*						
sewer						
shaper*						
shedder*						
sheller						
shoveler*						
shrouder						
sider						
siderographer						
sifter						
singer(1)						
sizer						
skiver						
slasher						
sleever						
skeiner						
smoker*						
snailer						
solderer						
sorter*						
spinner*						

splicer*							
spooler*							
spotter(1)							
sprayer							
spreader*							
stainer							
stager							
stamper*							
stapler*							
starcher							
starter*							
stenciler							
stereotyper							
sterilizer							
stitcher							
straightener*							
stratigrapher							
stringer							
striper							
stuffer							
supervisor*							
surfacer*							
surveyor*							
taper							
tapper							
tanker							
taster							
teacher							
tearer*							
telecommunicator							
temperer							
tender*							

ester*						
hreader						
hresher						
hrower						
icketer						
imer*						
inter						
ipper						
opper						
racer						
rader						
rainer						
ransferrer*						
ransplanter						
ranslator						
rapper*						
reasurer						
reater*						
rimmer*						
ruer						
umbler						
uner*						
urner						
utor						
wister*						
underwriter						
upholsterer						
upsetter						
verifier*						
waiter/waitress						
washer*						
waxer*						

weaver*							
weeder-hinner							56
welder							
weigher							
whacker*							
wharfinger							
whizzer							
wholesaler(1)							
winder							
wiper							
wirer*							
wire walker							
wood hacker							
worker*							
wrapper*							
warper							
writer							