

**LEXICO-SEMANTIC AND STRUCTURAL PECULIARITIES
OF NOMINATIONS OF ADDICTIONS IN ENGLISH AND SPANISH**

Abstract. The paper is focused on contrastive studies of the nominations of addictions in English and Spanish. The aim of the research is to analyze lexico-semantic and structural peculiarities of nominations of addictions in English and Spanish. A lexico-semantic classification of terms of addictions has been suggested. Lexico-semantic analysis revealed the synonymic terms among some of the nominations of addictions, which is explained by the co-existence of Latin and national word formation elements. The structural analysis demonstrates the dominant part of two-component clusters in English and word combinations of three words in Spanish, conditioned by syntactical systems of the correspondent languages.

Key words: addiction, mania, nominations of addiction in Spanish, nominations of addiction in English, structural analysis, lexico-semantic classification

Nowadays, with the appearance of new activities, such as social nets, internet searching, dependency on different gadgets, mainly smart-phones, etc., people may develop new types of addictions, therefore the necessity of new nominations arises. Addictions or dependencies are harmful habits which can bring to negative consequences and destructive behavior, thus making life quality significantly worse. The aim of the research is to compare the structural features of nominations of addiction in English and Spanish.

Let us compare the definition of “addiction” in several sources. According to American Psychological Association, “addiction is a state of psychological or physical dependence (or both) on the use of alcohol or other drugs. The term is often used as an equivalent term for substance dependence and sometimes applied to behavioral disorders, such as sexual, Internet, and gambling addictions” [2].

As we can observe from the definition mentioned above, addictions are not limited to chemical products consuming, which may produce harm to the consumer, but also comprise harmful behavior for the addict and surrounding people [1].

Addiction is a chronic disease with genetic, psycho-social and environmental factors which influence on its development and manifestations. It is characterized by continuous and periodical

episodes of uncontrolled use, ignoring harmfulness of the use and behavior, includes distortions of thoughts, frequently negation [5]. It is to be noted that there are synonymic terms *addiction / adicción* and *dependency / dependencia*, though *addiction / adicción* is of terminological character and *dependency / dependencia* is polysemantic possessing more general meaning, therefore *addiction / adicción* is characterized by more frequent use in medical contexts and common speech.

The classification of dependencies includes addictions to substances, psychological and social addictions. We suggest lexico-semantic classification of nominations of addiction, which is represented by lexical units denoting the following notions:

- General types of addictions: *chemical substance dependency / dependencia de substancias químicas, psychological addiction / adicción psicológica, social addiction / adicción social*;
- Specific types of addictions: *gambling addiction / ludopatía, addiction to internet tecnofilia, addiction to tobacco / tabaquismo*;
- People suffering from addictions: *drug addict / drogadicto, gambling addict / ludopata, shopaholic / adicto a compras, alcoholic / alcohólico, workaholic / adicto al trabajo, etc.*;
- Methods of treatment: *CBT (cognitive behavioral therapy), hypnosis, chemical and medicinal treatment*.

Let us compare the nominations of addictions in English and Spanish. We do not pretend to present an exhaustive list of nominations of all possible addictions but we will try to mention the main existing dependencies.

Table 1. Types of addiction nominations in English and Spanish

English	Spanish
Drug addiction	Adicción a drogas, drogadicción
Hallucinogens addiction	Adicción a alucinógenos
Addiction to opioids	Adicción a opioides
Alcohol addiction	Adicción a alcohol
Tabacco addiction, nicotine addiction	Adicción a tabaco / nicotina, tabaquismo, tabacomania
Food addiction	Adicción a comida
Sex addiction	Adicción a sexo
Video games addiction	Adicción a videojuegos
Gambling addiction	Adicción a juegos de azar, ludopatía
Plastic surgery addiction	Adicción a cirugía estética
Shopping addiction	Adicción a compras
Addiction to work	Adicción al trabajo
Addiction to internet	Ciberadicción
Comsuming	Consumismo
Addiction to risky behaviour	Adicción a actividades de riesgo
Addiction to technologies	Tecnofilia

The structural analysis of the nominations of addictions revealed the dominance of two-component word combinations both in English and Spanish, though English terms tend to possess mostly a cluster structure *noun + noun* (*shopping addiction*), where two nouns are used, the first one in attributive function, whereas in Spanish word combinations *noun + preposition + noun* structure is more frequent (*adicción a compras*). This fact is conditioned by syntactical features of Spanish, where noun clusters are not used.

Some Spanish nominations of addiction are one-word terms: *ludopatía, ciberadicción, tecnofilia, drogadicción*, the equivalents of which are expressed by noun clusters or word combinations in English (*gambling addiction, addiction to technologies, drug addiction*).

It should be mentioned that addictions are similar to manias, though there is no any statement that they are synonyms or related notions. In Russian and Ukrainian there exist parallel nominations of similar addictions and manias, for example, *кофеман / кавоман, наркоман, меломан*. The parallel use of *tabaquismo, tabacomania, adicción al tabaco* in Spanish can prove the similarity of notions. The same situation is observed in the term *shop addiction* or *oniomania* as compulsive or uncontrolled shopping, “an abnormal impulse for buying things” [6]. Mania is defined in Cambridge dictionary as a “very strong interest that fills a person’s mind or uses up all their time” [4]. APA Dictionary of Psychology defines mania as “1. generally, a state of excitement, overactivity, and psychomotor agitation, often accompanied by overoptimism, grandiosity, or impaired judgment. 2. More specifically, a manic episode or, sometimes, a hypomanic episode. 3. preoccupation with a particular activity or idea, especially when used as suffix” [3]. Mania is represented more as a state of mind and addiction, as activity, behaviour.

Manias and addictions are considered to be abnormal states or behavioral activities, though sometimes the word *addiction* is used in metaphorical meaning, as in Shakira’s song “*I am addicted to you*”. Frequent use of the phrase *to be addicted to something* possesses the meaning “*to like or to love something*”, thus, contextual analysis may reveal whether we mean pathological state and addiction is used in terminological meaning or in metaphorical one.

New activities and the development of technologies may cause new types of addictions and the list of the nominations will extend, as terminology and vocabulary in general always reflect the changes in society. So, terminology of addictions has a dynamic character and may be enriched with new nominations. Future studies may be focused on nominations of addictions in several languages to reveal the tendency to use Latin or Greek word formation elements, for example, *tecnofilia*, and also the creation of national terms, as in case of Spanish *tabaquismo, tabacomania*, addiction to use of tobacco. Nominations of addictions, despite of common use in different contexts, may be considered terms, as they are mainly used in Psychology and Psychiatry. Future studies may

be dedicated to synonymic terms and notional coincidence of addiction nominations with nominations of manias to reveal common word formation components.

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ЛЕКСИКО-СЕМАНТИЧНІ Й СТРУКТУРНІ ОСОБЛИВОСТІ НОМІНАЦІЙ АДДИКЦІЙ В АНГЛІЙСЬКІЙ ТА ІСПАНСЬКІЙ МОВАХ

Анотація. Стаття присвячена зіставному аналізу номінацій аддикцій в англійській та іспанській мовах. Мета дослідження – аналіз лексико-семантичних і структурних особливостей номінацій аддикцій (залежностей) в англійській та іспанській мовах. Запропоновано лексико-семантичну класифікацію термінів аддикцій. Лексико-семантичний аналіз виявив синонімічні терміни у номінаціях аддикцій, що обумовлено співіснуванням латинських і національних словотворчих елементів. Структурний аналіз продемонстрував переважання двокомпонентних кластерів в англійській мові та трьохслівних словосполучень в іспанській мові, що обумовлено синтаксичною системою відповідних мов.

Ключові слова: аддикція, манія, номінація аддикцій в іспанській мові, номінація аддикцій в англійській мові, структурний аналіз, лексико-семантична класифікація.

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Аннотация. Статья посвящена сопоставительному анализу номинаций аддикций в английском и испанском языках. Цель исследования – анализ лексико-семантических и структурных особенностей

номинаций аддикций (зависимостей) в английском и испанском языках. Предложена лексико-семантическая классификация терминов аддикций, обусловленных параллельным использованием латинских и исконных словообразовательных элементов. Структурный анализ показал преимущественное наличие двукомпонентных кластеров в испанском языке и трехкомпонентных словосочетаний в испанском языке, обусловленных синтаксической системой соответствующих языков.

Ключевые слова: аддикция, мания, номинация аддикций в испанском языке, номинация аддикций в английском языке, структурный анализ, лексико-семантическая классификация.