ARCHAISMS AND NEOLOGISMS WITH THE SUFFIX – VEL IN ADJECTIVES OF THE PORTUGUESE LANGUAGE

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this article is to examine some theories about archaisms and neologisms, focusing on the examples of adjectives suffixed with -vel in the Portuguese language. To give examples of adjectives in -vel considered as archaisms, fragments of morphologically annotated texts from the Historical Corpus of the Portuguese Tycho Brahe were chosen, and to demonstrate the dynamism of the suffix -vel, texts from online newspaper articles were used. The results obtained through the analyses demonstrate that the suffix -vel, in the Portuguese language, is productive and has always been present in the formation of words, hence why adjectives formed with the suffix -vel are found both in ancient and contemporary texts.

Keywords: Archaism. Neologism. Adjective. Suffix -vel.

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INTRODUCTION

The study of archaisms and neologisms in contemporary linguistics reveals much about the changes and adaptations that characterize the evolution of a language. Archaisms are terms, expressions, or linguistic structures that, although they have been common in past periods, become little used or even obsolete due to cultural, social, and communicative changes. On the other hand, neologisms reflect the constant adaptation and innovation of the language, emerging to express new realities or concepts that do not find adequate terms in existing resources.

Recent research on archaisms, especially in large historical corpora, such as the *Historical Corpus of the Portuguese Tycho Brahe*, allows us to identify the trajectory of terms that have lost their widespread use, but that still appear in literary, regional, or technical contexts. Studies such as those by Bittencourt and Braga (2023) analyze how these archaisms resist in the lexicon and how certain structures, although aged, maintain relevance in legal, literary, or regional texts, perpetuating a connection with past linguistic traditions.

On the other hand, the phenomenon of neologisms has gained even more prominence in recent decades, driven by rapid technological and social changes. Recent studies, such as that of Oliveira (2022), show that the internet and social networks, for example, are fertile environments for the emergence of new words and expressions, often with a short lifespan, but with great impact. The productivity of suffixes and prefixes, such as the case of the suffix *-vel* in adjectives, is often studied to understand the adaptability of language in shaping new meanings and expressions.

The combination of archaisms and neologisms in the language demonstrates how the lexicon maintains a rich layer of tradition while adapting to new communicative demands. Researchers argue that this coexistence not only preserves the history of the language, but also promotes the continuous evolution of vocabulary, ensuring the expressiveness and versatility of linguistic communication over time.

The present article refers to the adjectives in the Portuguese language, it is intended to demonstrate the suffix *-vel,* in the formation of adjectives both in the context of archaisms and in the context of neologisms.

First, however, it is opportune to take up some conceptions of language. From this perspective, the ideas of Marchuschi (2000) are outlined, who conceives language as a dynamic system that combines stability and variability, characterized by a structure that is

neither fixed nor entirely predictable, but that presents systematicity and diversity simultaneously. This linguistic system must be analyzed in terms of the immanent and transcendent values that it carries, which implies that its study cannot be isolated from the context in which it is used, since language is always situated. In addition, language is a social and communicative activity with historical roots, developed to enable interaction between individuals. Although language has an internal organization that allows for scientific analysis, it is not restricted to a rigid set of rules that guarantee infallible predictions, given that natural languages are difficult to fully formalize.

Conceiving the language in these terms, it must be agreed that the speaker receives economic, political, social and many other influences during his life course. As a result of this fact, there is a change in its linguistic profile over time. This phenomenon is justified because the living language accompanies the people who speak it; it is not static, but dynamic; since you cannot put it in a hermetically sealed box and keep recording the movement of use, as generations may need it, carefully, not to modify it – not at all!

Coseriu (2022) addresses linguistic change by drawing attention to the fact that this phenomenon should not be investigated only in causal terms (because languages change), because if it were, they would be naturally static.

All this change in language is focused on the context of use, it evolves according to the needs of speakers to name things, facts, phenomena. The character of linguistic change is noted because there is a previous state; This change is a concrete activity. What used to express the desire of the linguistic society, today may no longer do so, hence some words come and others come and it is in this movement of coming and going that archaisms and neologisms are inserted, it is in this vision that the diachrony and synchrony of language are outlined.

Entering into this focus, this article aims to present adjectives with the suffix *-vel* in the Portuguese language, which have become obsolete, that is, they are classified as archaisms and the newly created adjectives, belonging to the class of neologisms, thus demonstrating that the suffix *-vel* has always been present in the formation of adjectives in the Portuguese language.

To exemplify this approach, the same *corpus of this* author's research was used, when the master's dissertation was used. Thus, for the study of archaic adjectives formed with the suffix *-vel,* research was carried out in the texts written between 1500 and 1900, morphologically annotated, of the Historical Corpus of the Portuguese Tycho Brahe. The

Historical Corpus of Portuguese Tycho Brahe is developed within the scope of the Thematic Project Rhythmic Patterns, Parameter Fixation & Linguistic Change, of the Research Group on Historical Morphology of the Portuguese Language, coordinated by Prof. Dr. Charlotte Marie Chambelland Galves of the Institute of Language Studies (IEL), UNICAMP. This *corpus* contains free texts, for free research for pedagogical purposes, and can be accessed at the following address: www.tycho.iel.unicamp.br/~tycho/. They are texts written by authors who were born between 1380 and 1845. It is a work developed alongside the Thematic Project Rhythmic Patterns mentioned above.

To locate the adjectives in *-vel,* in the Historical Corpus of Portuguese Tycho Brahe, object of this study, commands of UNIX tools developed by Professor Dr. Leonel Figueiredo de Alencar, professor at UFC, were used. And to point out the adjectives formed with the suffix *-vel,* as neologisms of the Portuguese language, texts from articles and texts from *online* newspapers chosen unsystematically that are published in contemporary media, through the internet, in newspaper pages and *online articles were used*. They are free texts, accessible to the public, written in Portuguese that mark the use of the language in contemporary times. These adjectives are not dictionarized, but they are present in the daily life of the Portuguese language speaker.

First**,** a theoretical research was carried out, seeking scholars who define archaisms and neologisms**;** Then**,** we moved on to the discussion proposed by this article, which are the adjectives in *-vel* present in archaisms and neologisms.

THE ARCHAISMS

The archaisms that constitute words or expressions that have fallen into disuse because they no longer convey the desire of the speakers, remain in the linguistic collection.

Depending on the author's view, archaism can be conceptualized in various ways. In this sense, Coutinho (1976, p. 210) points out that "archaisms are old words, forms or expressions, which are no longer used". This author also refers to the slowness of changes, which can be of form or of meaning. For Coutinho**,** words become archaic in certain forms, but the derived ones remain with archaic roots; or words remain in their form, presenting only alteration in meaning.

Coutinho (1976) points out several causes that can determine the archaicization of words, among them are: 1 – the disappearance of institutions, customs and objects; 2 – the

synonymy or the neologism; 3 – the euphemism or degradation of meaning; 4 – the special sense; 5 – homonymy. His study goes on to divide archaisms into lexicons or of words and syntactic or construction.

Dubois *et al* (1998:65), thus conceptualizes archaism as "a lexical form or syntactic construction belonging, in a given synchrony, to a system that has disappeared or is in the process of disappearing". These authors also define archaisms as forms used by older speakers in comparison with the common norm of younger speakers in the same linguistic community. This gives archaisms the classification of lexical archaisms or of words and archaisms of construction;

Mattoso Câmara Jr.**,** in his *Dictionary of Linguistics and Grammar* (1996), refers to archaisms as "words, forms or phrasal constructions that have come out of use in the current language and were in force in it".

Lapa (1998. p. 46), in turn, argues that archaisms are "words that are gradually abandoned, in favor of new terms, until they perish and are buried in their own cemetery, which are dictionaries".

Biderman (2021, p.136) states:

> Archaisms are words/expressions that have fallen into disuse or have become obsolete. The disappearance of a referent or of any reality (custom, cultural phenomenon, etc.) in the life of a community can lead the word that names them to aging and death, lasting only in fossil form in the documents of the language. This does not prevent it from being used sporadically in at least two types of situations: in historical texts (scientific or historical fiction) or in literary creations when an artist reuses it for aesthetic purposes.

What can be inferred from the theoretical definitions of archaisms is that they obey a relative consensus. The authors point to what Biderman (2011) states that archaism is a witness to a past linguistic reality. Thus, archaisms are losing their use because their connotations no longer satisfy the speakers.

NEOLOGISMS

According to Dubois et *al* (1998, p.590), "neologism is "a lexical unit (new signifier or new signifier-signified relationship) that occurs within a determined communication model, not previously carried out". This new signifier characterizes the ideology of form, consisting of the formation of new lexical units based on unpublished signifiers, while the new signifier-signifier relationship concerns the neology of semantic content**,** which consists of the use of

a signifier already existing in the language associated with a content that it did not have until then.

Rocha (2003, p.79) explains that neologisms arise because the linguistic system demands it. There is influence of the speaking subject and semantic functions have a role to play. For the aforementioned author, the causes of the emergence of neologisms are linked to three functions, namely, the first of categorical change – when it is necessary to use a lexical item from one class in another; the second is the expressive evaluation – which occurs when the speaker's role is decisive in the formation of the new lexical item, while the third is the labeling that is evidenced when there is a need to attribute names to things, actions, places, such as *malufar*, *deletar, ministeriável, etc.*

Bechara (2004, p. 351) states that the neologism enters the language through several paths. The first occurs through the "use of the silver of the house", that is, through the elements (words, prefixes, suffixes) already existing in the language, either in the usual meaning or by changing the meaning. This whole process produces results such as "*seal, secretaries, mycosskirt" etc.*

According to Alves (2020), "neology is the process of lexical creation and the result of this phenomenon is called neologism". The author continues her understanding by pointing out the means by which they are formed, namely: the mechanism of the language itself, the autochthonous processes, or lexical items arising from other linguistic systems. The author corroborates her ideas by stating that these resources are widely used, diachronically or synchronously.

Delving a little deeper into her teachings, the author classifies neologisms into phonological, creations whose basis is non-existent in the language, for this reason that Alves (2020) considers a totally new signifier; Syntactic neologisms start their formation from elements already existing in the language and use the processes of word formation by prefix, suffix and composition derivation, semantic neologisms are those that arise in the language without a formal change in the existing lexical units.

It should be clarified that the concepts and classifications presented here about archaisms and neologisms of several scholars are intended only to promote an overview so that the main focus of this study can be supported, that is, the presence of the suffix –*vel.*

THE FORMATION OF ADJECTIVES IN -VEL

Like any word in the Portuguese language that**,** when created, goes through a process of formation, the adjectives in -*vel* are no exception to the rule. The literature, in this aspect, is unanimous: adjectives are formed by suffix derivation. The suffix -*vel* is defined as follows:

> -vel[Do lat. -*bRle.*]
> Sufixo nominal.
> 1. adjective former, from Latin verbal rad. (infinite, supine, part. pass.), or vernacular, and which means: 'worthy of'; 'liable to practice or suffer a certain action': *usable*, *evaporable*; *correctable*. [Equiv.: -*ível*: *encompassable*, *imposable*, *perishable*. On -*bil*-, as in *indispensability*, see. -*(i)ity*.]
> (Aurélio's Electronic Dictionary)

> *Suf.* From the lat. –*bìlis,e* 'liable to', more rarely 'agent of' something indicated by the rad., which as a rule is verb.; in good Latinity, this rad. is from supn. (lat.cl. *sensibìlis,e*, from supn. *sensum* of v. *sentíre* 'to feel'), but, in low Latinity, also. appears with f. verbal rad. of the *infectum* (B.-lat. *dicibìlis,e*, *indicibìlis,e*), of the rad. of the v. *dicère*, (instead of supn. *dictum*); The fact is that, over time and in the later days, this SUF. It grew in use in the Romance languages. (esp. -*ble*, fr. -*ble*, it. –*bile*); in Port., as cultism that is Orign., he initially presented a f. –*bil*, then followed by the modern f. In 1572, Camões, in *Os Lusíadas*, offers us the following sampling: a) –*bil*: *possibil* (1 time), *impregnable* (2), *imóbil* (2 times, but with reservation of what will be said in the entry -*óvel*), *insensíbil* (1), *insuffríbil* (1), *unstable* (1), *invincible* (1), *invisible* (2), *terrifying* (3), *sellable* (1), *fickle* (1); b) –*vel*: *notable* (1), and c) –*able*: *notable* (2), *memorable* (2), *inexplicable* (1); there is *weak* (2) and *mobile* (1), which do not belong to this morphological pattern (see –*il*); the registered f. of pl. occurred as –*biles*, –*bees*, –*vees* until the current –*veis*, intercohabiting for certain times; this suf. always occurs preceded by a vowel, so that the querent must seek -*ável*, -*ével*, -*ível*, - *In* the modern der. (XVI onwards), a sequence is implied that passes from vulg. to worship, such as -*vel* > -*ability* (*accusable*: *accusability*, *possible*: *possibility,* etc.)
> (Electronic Dictionary of Houaiss)

The suffix -*vel***,** when joined with a base**,** expresses the possibility of action sometimes in an active sense, sometimes and**,** more often, in a passive sense.

The bases, which are the primitive radicals, that can give rise to the adjectives in –*vel* are diverse. The main basis for the formation of the adjective is the direct transitive verb, however**,** there are adjectives with intransitive verbal bases, nominal bases, non-existent bases, truncated bases, there are also foreign language bases. In this way, the adjectives in - *vel* are inserted both in the ancient vocabulary of the Portuguese language and in the contemporary.

The research carried out in the *corpus,* previously specified, presents adjectives that are in disuse, these are inserted in the archaisms of the Portuguese language. Paragraphs were extracted in which the adjective can be glimpsed, the researched texts belong to the

Historical Corpus of the Portuguese Tycho Brahe with morphological annotations. To prove the existence of new creations in *-vel, integrating the adjectives that are classified as neologisms of the Portuguese language, cases with fragments of online texts are exemplified.* The adjectives are contextualized and paraphrased for better understanding.

ARCHAISMS CLASSIFIED AS ADJECTIVES FORMED BY THE SUFFIX –*VEL*

In the Historical Corpus of Portuguese Tycho Brahe there are other adjectives that could be configured as archaisms, however, we opted for those that would leave less doubts as to whether they were archaic or not. It is noteworthy that these examples were extracted from the *corpus* annotated morphologically and are contextualized; the initial information is, respectively: year of publication of the work, identification of the text and location of the adjective. Examples follow:

1-Serviceable/ADJ-G
1675_b_001_pos.txt.cs:1255:but/CONJ neither/CONJ-NEG o/D draft/N,/, nor/CONJ-NEG as/D-F-P suas/PRO$-F-P reasons/N-P ,/, which/WPRO n@/P @a/D-F policy/N Romana/ADJ-F was/SR-D acceptable/ADJ-G ,/, the/CL was/SR-D n@/P @a/D-F scandalized/VB-AN-F Madrid/NPR ./. B-001,48.613/ID./PONFP
-Worthy of being taken care of
2- factivel/adj
1601_c_006_pos.txt.cs:1341:E/CONJ if/CONJS some/Q not/NEG have/TR-SR this/DEM por/P factional/ADJ-G ,/, see/VB-SP there/ADV no/NEG he/CL provide/VB-SP ,/, que/C he/CL succedeo/VB-D a/P elle/PRO ./. C-006,87.657/ID./PONFP
- that can be done
3-Fashionable/ADJ-G
1799_g_005_pos.txt.cs:5223:e/CONJ taking/VB-G always/ADV on/P a/D-F left/N,/we went/SR-D by/P+D that/WPRO today/ADV looks/VB-P a/D-A-F azinhaga/N of/P between/P fifths/N-P,/but/CONJ that/WPRO visibly/ADV was/SR-D on others/P+OTHER-F-P eras/N-P a/D-F street/N plus/ADV-R fashionable/ADJ-G this/P+D-F village/N courtesan/ADJ-F./. G-005,0.2609/ID./PONFP
-elegant
Fashion
4-Formosa-Insensitive/ADJ-G
1702_c_001_pos.txt.cs:3523:How many/WD-F-P times/N-P discovered/VB-D I/PRO O/D heart/N duma/P+D-UM-F of these/P+D-F-P such/ADJ-R-G-P and/CONJ which/WD-P women/N-P,/calls VB-AN-F-P false/ADJ-F-P and/CONJ inconstant/ADJ-G-P and/CONJ that/WPRO love/VB-P whole/Q o/D world/N ,/, by the/P+D place/N in/P that/WPRO brought/VB-D a/D-A sign/N,/, paten/pallate p+d-f/n out/ADV/p+d place/N or/set by the set/P+D-P places/N-P/P surround/N/P+D-F skirt/N under/ADV,/P+D even/ADJ time/N/C/D-f dictated/VB-AN-F beautiful-insensitive/ADJ-G striving/VB-D by/P persuade/VB with/P os/D-P his/PRO$-P speeches/N-P that/C,/, exempt/VB-AN-F of/P+D-F admiration/N of/P+D-P men/N-P,/were/SR-D them/PRO creatures/N-P in/P that/WPRO not/NEG cared/VB-D./. C-001,154.1704/ID./PONFP
- Beautiful that cannot be felt
5-immemoravel/adj-g
1601_c_006_pos.txt.cs:5345:saved/P if/CONJS if/SE welcome/VB-SR á/P+D-F posse/N immemorable/ADJ-G ,/, a/D-F qual/WPRO naõ/NEG val/VB-P contra/P

Reys/NPR-P ,/, because/CONJ has/TR-P privilege/N of/P minors/ADJ-R-G-P ,/,
e/CONJ force/N of/P majores/ADJ-R-G-P ;/. C-006,203.2617/ID./PONFP
-that cannot be remembered
6- Inlayable/ADJ-G
1675_b_001_pos.txt.cs:5215:mas/CONJ a/D-F incrutable/ADJ-G Providence/NPR
d@/P @o/D Very High/ADJ-S quis/VB-D n@/P @o/D middle/N d@/P @estes/D-P
paths/N-P pay/VB logo/ADV a/D-F company/N,/, e/CONJ os/D-P desires/N-P ./. B-
001,209.2563/ID./PONFP
- which can be encrusted
7-Indefectible/ADJ-G
1705_a_001_pos.txt.cs:2347:all/Q-P find/VB-P nos/P+D-P elements/N-P a/D-UM
patrimony/N common/ADJ-G ,/, free/ADJ-G ,/, e/CONJ indefectible/ADJ-G ;/. A-
001,59.1160/ID./PONFP
- that it has no defect
8- Unspeakable/ADJ-G
1799_g_005_pos.txt.cs:1521:Such/ADJ-R-G was/SR-D a/D-F ideal/ADJ-G e/CONJ
spiritualíssima/ADJ-S-F figure/N that/WPRO in/P foot/N,/, leaning/VB-AN-F to/P+D-
F bank/N where/WADV ended/VB-D of/P eat/VB a/D-F good/ADJ-F da/P+D-F
old/N,/, contemplated/VB-D ,/, in that/P+D face/N macerated /VB-AN and/CONJ
erased/VB-AN ,/, a/D-F unspeakable/ADJ-G expression/N of/P sadness/N
that/WPRO it/PRO little/Q a/P little/Q ia/VB-D taking/VB-G and/CONJ that/WPRO
all/Q-F if/IF reflected/VB-D,/how/CONJS said/VB-D,/, in/P+D semblant/N da/P+D-F
contemplating/N./. G-005,0.758/ID./PONFP
-that can't be said
9- Unsurpassed/ADJ-G
1836_o_001_pos.txt.cs:857:Astonishing Effect/N/ADJ,/Of/P a/D-A-F grace/N,/, of/P
a/D-A-F innocence/N,/, and/CONJ to/P+D even/ADJ time/N of/P a/D-A-F majesty/N
and/CONJ of/P a/D-UM panasuring/N unsurpassed/ADJ-G./. O-
001,82.395/ID./PONFP
- which cannot be exceeded
10- Unexceptionable/ADJ-G
1799_g_005_pos.txt.cs:1243:By/P little/Q more/ADV-R que/C if/SE generalize/VB-P
o/D principle/N,/, stays/VB-P indisputable/ADJ-G ,/, unexceptional/ADJ-G to/P
always/ADV e/CONJ to/P all/Q./. G-005,0.619/ID./PONFP
- which cannot be excepted
11-inexpugnaveis/adj-g-p
1601_c_006_pos.txt.cs:3739:we can them/VB-P+CL compare/VB with/P as/D-F-P
whores/N-P,/what/WPRO sniffing/VB-G a/P musk,/N,/CONJ making/VB-G
square/N/P lizonjas/N-P,//CONJ cuddles/N-P,/, estafaõ/VB-P as/D-F-P plus/ADV-R
impregnable/ADJ-G-P pockets/N-P,/, and/CONJ scorching/VB-P os/D-P plus/ADV-R
privileged/VB-AN-P deposits/N-P./. C-006,162.1831/ID./PONFP
- which cannot be impregnated
12-inhabitavel/adj-g
1608_v_004_pos.txt.cs:6213:none/Q-NEG-F thing/N there was/HV-D plus/ADV-R
settled/VB-AN-F in/P+D-F seniority/N,/that/C be/SR uninhabitable/ADJ-G a/D-F
zone/N torid/ADJ-F ;/. V-004,194.3075/ID./PONFP
- unfit to live in
13-Insufferable/ADJ-G
1510_p_001_pos.txt.cs:219:No/P+D cable/N/P+D-P three/NUM months/N-P
sample/VB-D A/P our/PRO$ MR/NPR THAT/C Afraid/ADJ elle/PRO that/C by/P
be/SR insufferable/ADJ-G lost/VB-SD O/D Q/WPRO had/VB-RA by/P me/PRO
,/how/CONJS some/Q-P your/PRO$-P neighbors/ADJ-P you/CL had/TR-D ja/ADV
said/VB-PP ,/, me/CL sale/VB-D a/P change/VB-P of/P dates/N-P for/P price/N of/P
twelve/NUM thousand/NUM kings/N-P a/P hum/NUM Jewish/NPR by/P name/N
Abram/NPR Muse/NPR ,/, natural/ADJ-G da/P+D-F city/N do/P+D Toro/NPR ,/,
two/NUM-F legoas/N-P &/CONJ meya/ADJ-F do/P+D monte/N Sinay/NPR ,/, o/D
qual/WPRO in/P a/D-A-F Cafila/NPR from/P merchants/N-P that/WPRO
departed/VB-D from/P Babylonia/NPR to/P Cayxem/NPR me/CL led/VB-D a/P
Ormuz/NPR,/, &/CONJ me/CL submitted/VB-D a/P dom/NPR Fernando/NPR de/P

Lima/NPR que/C then/ADV ahi/ADV was/ET-D by/P Captain/NPR da/P+D-F fortress/N,/, &/CONJ to/P+D Doctor/NPR Pero/NPR Fernandez/NPR-P Ombudsman/NPR General/ADJ-G da/P+D-F India/NPR,/what/WPRO of/P few/Q-P days/N-P ahi/ADV era/SR-D coming/VB-G by/P warrant/VB-AN of/P+D Governor/NPR Nuno/NPR da/P+D-F Wedge/NPR a/P do/VB some/Q-F-P things/N-P of/P service/N del/P+D Rey/NPR,/, &/CONJ elles/PRO both/Q-P for/P alms/N-P that/WPRO will take away/VB-D pulp/P+D-F earth/N,/, &/CONJ polo/P+D that/WPRO also/ADV will give/VB-D of/P suas/PRO$-F-P houses/N-P ,/, will gather/VB-D two hundred/NUM pardaos/N-P ,/, which/C will give/VB-D by/P me/PRO to/Jewish P+D/NPR ;/. P-001,27.101/ID./PONFP
- not given to suffering
14-Hackable/ADJ-G
1631_c_003_pos.txt.cs:4073:But/CONJ hope/VB-P I/PRO that/C not/NEG miss/VB-SP,/, before/ADV help/VB-SP both/ADV-R a/P yours/PRO$-F Mercê/NPR,/, that/C in that/P+D room/N of the/R+D nothing/Q-NEG you/CL communicate/VB-SP o/D all/Q,/, that/WPRO is/SR-P a/D-A fine/ADJ,/, fiery/ADJ-G and/CONJ incessant/ADJ-G,/, indefatigable/ADJ-G,/, persevering/ADJ-G,/, eternal/ADJ and/CONJ,/, beyond/ADV of/P all/Q how much/WADV if/SE says/VB-P,/, pure/ADJ,/, mild/ADJ,/, strong/ADJ-G excessive/ADJ,/, vehement/ADJ-G,/, incomprehensible/ADJ-G love/N of/P God/NPR,/, which/WPRO never/ADV-NEG if/SE farta/VB-P,/, never/ADV-NEG if/SE bored/VB-P,/, never/ADV-NEG ceases/VB-P,/, always/ADV burns/VB-P,/, always/ADV flies/VB-P,/, always/ADV if/SE absorbs/VB-P in/P+D caught/N immense/ADJ-G,/ADJ-G,/, infinite/ADJ,/, inexplicable/ADJ-G,/, over-deep/ADJ beyond/ADV of/P immense/ADJ and/CONJ plus/ADV-R that/C infinite/ADJ,/ADV beyond/ADV of/P over-lovable/ADJ-G and/CONJ incomprehensible/ADJ-G goodness/N,/, goodness/N,/, goodness/N,/, goodness/N,/, goodness/N and/CONJ infinite/ADJ-F-P goodness/N-P of/P God/NPR./. C-003,0.2034/ID./PONFP
- that cannot be hacked
15-Irascible/ADJ-G
1644_b_003_pos.txt.cs:487:Os/D-P da/P+D-F soul/N são/SR-P que/WPRO fosters/VB-P o/D concupiscible/ADJ-G ,/, irritates/VB-P o/D irascible/ADJ-G e/CONJ dazzles/VB-P e/CONJ disturbs/VB-P o/D rational/ADJ-G ;/. B-003,21.236/ID./PONFP
- who will be easily angered
16-irrefragable/adj-g
1644_b_003_pos.txt.cs:1443:porque/CONJ esta/D-F é/SR-P a/D-F verdade/N irrefragável/ADJ-G :/. B-003,53.704/ID ./PONFP
17- livel/adj-g
1517_h_001_pos.txt.cs:1209: Left / N Bottom/ADJ No/P+D Scudo/N Playing/WPRO Touched/VB-D No/P+D Ground/N With/P A/D-F Tip/N,/Right/N Up/VB-AN With/P a/D-F Astea/N In/P+D-F Hand/N,/As/CONJS Won/VB-D/P Way/N That / C <P_134>/CODE If/SE Addressed/VB-D O/D Cotovello/N Livel/ADJ-G Do/P+D/Shoulder/N./. H-001,134.558/ID./PONFP
-level
18-novel/adj-g
1542_c_007_pos.txt.cs:3095:ordering/VB-G his/PRO$ will/N much/Q á/P+D-F his/PRO$-F will/N,/disposing/VB-G das/P+D-F-P things/N-P of/P his/PRO$-F soul/N,/, not/NEG as/CONJS Christão/NPR novel/ADJ-G,/, otherwise/SNAG/CONJS se/CONJS out/SR-RA creado/VB-AN of/P boy/N with/P o/D milk/N da/P+D-F Church/NPR Catholica/ADJ-F./. C-007,175.1507/ID./PONFP
 -new
19- PENIVEL/ADJ-G
1651_b_008_pos.txt.cs:2483:My/PRO$ sir/NPR,/these/D-F-P reflections/N-P gloomy/ADJ-F-P are/SR-P effects/N-P's/P+D's/N in/P-that/WPRO me/CL think/VB-P,/starting/VB-G A/D-A-F long/ADJ-F peable/ADJ-G journey/N./. B-008,149.1186/ID./PONFP
-Painful
of the French *pevel*
20-Laughable/ADJ-G

1579_l_001_pos.txt.cs:3761:pois/CONJ is/SR-P definition/N and/CONJ difference/N of/R+D man/N being/SR animal/N rational/ADJ-G,/, and/CONJ a/D-F his/PRO$-F own/ADJ-F passion/N is/SR-P be/SR laughable/ADJ-G ;/. L-001,0.1878/ID./PONFP
- laughable

21- spunhavel/adj-g

1517_h_001_pos.txt.cs:2479:E/CONJ VIA-A/VB-D+CL i/PRO star/ET as/CONJS who/WPRO wants/VB-P combat/VB a/D-A-F spunhable/ADJ-G city/N by/P discretion/N and/CONJ morning/N and/CONJ ao/P+D painter/N assi/ADV same/ADJ via/VB-D star/VB on/P warning/N and/CONJ vegiante/ADJ-G as/CONJS quem/WPRO fosse/SR-SD o/D surrounded/VB-AN,/, pondo/VB-G sentinelas/N-P in one/P part/N and/CONJ in another/P+OTHER-F ordering/VB-G lifting/VB bridges/N-P,/making/VB-G mines/N-P and/CONJ surrounding/VB-G all/Q-P os/D-P walls/N-P and/CONJ towers/N-P ;/. H-001,228.1147/ID./PONFP

Note. No equivalences of meaning were found.

22- About-Admirable/ADJ-G

1631_c_003_pos.txt.cs:211:e/CONJ in/P burning/ADJ-G-P sighs/N-P and/CONJ scorched/VB-AN-P desires/N-P's/P if/SE unite/VB with/P God/NPR,/that/WPRO is/SR-P o/D his/PRO$ principle/N,/, wherefrom/P+WADV came out/VB-D,/, a/D-F source/N where/P+WADV was born/VB-D,/, a/D-F origin/N where/P+WADV sent/VB-D and/CONJ o/D center/N where/WADV finally/ADV quiets/VB-P,/, when/CONJS in it/P+PRO if/IF collects/VB-P and/CONJ if/SE fits/VB-P and/CONJ if/IF enters/VB-P of/P whole/Q,/, for/P,/, after/ADV of/P be/ET in/VB-AN-F init/P+PRO,/, if/SE extend/VB by/P+D-F immensity/N of that/P+D be/N infinite/ADJ,/, to/P if/SE extend/VB in that/P+D taken/N of/P love/N ,/, to/P burn/VB in that/P+D sea/N of/P light/N ,/, to/P if/SE pour/VB e/CONJ transform/VB of/P all/Q in that/P+D juice/ADJ well/N,/, on-infinity/ADJ,/on-admirable/ADJ-G and/SET on-eternal/ADJ./. C-003,0.103/ID./PONFP
– worthy of being over-admired

23-On-Kind/ADJ-G

1631_c_003_pos.txt.cs:4073:But/CONJ hope/VB-P I/PRO that/C not/NEG miss/VB-SP,/, before/ADV help/VB-SP both/ADV-R a/P yours/PRO$-F Mercê/NPR,/, that/C in that/P+D room/N of the/R+D nothing/Q-NEG you/CL communicate/VB-SP o/D all/Q,/, that/WPRO is/SR-P a/D-A fine/ADJ,/, fiery/ADJ-G and/CONJ incessant/ADJ-G,/, indefatigable/ADJ-G,/, persevering/ADJ-G,/, eternal/ADJ and/CONJ,/, beyond/ADV of/P all/Q how much/WADV if/SE says/VB-P,/, pure/ADJ,/, mild/ADJ,/, strong/ADJ-G excessive/ADJ,/, vehement/ADJ-G,/, incomprehensible/ADJ-G love/N of/P God/NPR,/, which/WPRO never/ADV-NEG if/SE farta/VB-P,/, never/ADV-NEG if/SE bored/VB-P,/, never/ADV-NEG ceases/VB-P,/, always/ADV burns/VB-P,/, always/ADV flies/VB-P,/, always/ADV if/SE absorbs/VB-P on/P+D caught/N immense/ADJ-G,/ADJ-G,/, infinite/ADJ-P,/, inexplicable/ADJ-G,/up-deep/ADJ beyond/ADV of/P immense/ADJ and/CONJ plus/ADV-R that/C infinite/ADJ,/ADV beyond/ADV-Kind/ADJ-G and/CONJ incomprehensible/ADJ-G goodness/N,/, goodness/N,/, goodness/N,/, goodness/N,/, goodness/N and/CONJ infinite/ADJ-F-P goodness/N-P of/P God/NPR./. C-003,0.2034/ID./PONFP
- worthy of being overloved

24-Usable/ADJ-G

1579_l_001_pos.txt.cs:4085:IS/SR-P necessary/ADJ that/C as/D-F-P walls/N-P this/P+D domicile/N sejam/SR-SP alveadas/VB-AN-F-P e/CONJ que/C o/D fato/N usible/ADJ-G stay/VB-SP reteúdo/VB-AN nas/P+D-F-P ultimates/ADJ-F-P dêle/P+PRO ./. L-001,0.2040/ID./PONFP
- Worthy of use

The adjectives attendable, feasible, immemorable, incrustable. indefectible, unspeakable, unsurpassable, unexceptional, impregnable, inhabitable, insufferable, invadable, irascible, irrefragable, peasurable, laughable and usible have radicals that are

easy to identify in the Portuguese language, for example**,** atendible from the verb to attend, uninhabitable from the verb to inhabit, etc.

The adjectives fashionable and petable come from foreign languages, in the case of English and French, they were used as foreign words. Currently**, it** is very fashionable (elegant, chic), without suffocation**.**

The examples livel, novel and spunhável were transported to the Portuguese language in the original form, in fact, they are not included in the derivationals, although their endings are in –*vel.* All the examples mentioned are inserted in lexical or word archaisms.

The adjectives beautiful-insensible, over-admirable, over-lovable are considered composite morphological archaisms, because in their compositions the first words emphasize the meaning of the second word. These are adjectives that characterize very well the archaisms in -*vel* in the Portuguese language.

NEOLOGISMS CLASSIFIED AS ADJECTIVES FORMED WITH THE SUFFIX –VEL

Returning to the postulates of Alves (2020), when he refers to the creation of neologisms, but particularly to syntactic neologisms, those that "suppose the combination of elements already existing in the Portuguese linguistic system" (Alves, 2020, p.14), it should be noted that the adjectives that follow are included in this group, they are called syntactic neologisms because they combine elements that are not circumscribed exclusively in the lexical sphere. Here are the examples:

> 01- DRINKABLE
> OPINION - IVOX (12/10/04)
> Finally a "drinkable" diet, despite everything
> Agreeing with our friend who gave her opinion, it really is the first diet or light soda that is good. I really hate soft drinks of this type, but I still prefer the original version. When people decide to produce soft drinks with fructose, then they may prefer light or diet refrigeration [...]
> Site: http://www.ivox.com.br
> Paraphrase: that can be drunk
> 02- FOOD
> Museum offers edible insect on the menu
> What is happening to these creatures? At the new Audubon Insectarium, budgeted at $25 million and opening here in June, you can watch Formosan termites attack a wooden reproduction of the New Orleans landscape [...], you can participate in the museum's brightest interactive activity, joining the line of eager visitors ready to munch on a handful of crispy fried crickets.
> Paraphrase: that can be eaten
> 03-DANCEABLE
> www.folha.com.br
> 24 March 2004 - 8:01 am

Tribute from his children makes Dorival Caymmi cry
PEDRO ALEXANDRE SANCHES
from Folha de S.Paulo
Dorival Caymmi cried. On the verge of turning 90, the Bahian patriarch of Brazilian music receives a unique tribute from his children in "Para Caymmi de Nana, Dori e Danilo - 90 Anos". [...]" The idea of the sambas came because it is a party date. I wanted to give him and all of us a gift, something cheerful, funny, danceable, defines Nana. [...] (SANCHES, 2004).
Paraphrase: fit to be danced
04- DOIZABLE
Write Good Requirements
The main reason why people
write bad, as well as the way in which they
avoid. The examples presented
make it easier to understand. [...]
Good requirements
[...]. If we are not sure whether the requirement is technically implemented, we should look into it and carry out the necessary research to determine whether it is feasible or not. If, even so, the doubt remains, we must specify what we want as an objective (and not as a requirement). Even if a requirement is technically feasible, it may not be attainable due to budgetary, time (timing), or other constraints. [...]
(Source: www.engenharia-software.com)
Paraphrase: what can be done
05-FICABLE
New York: our studio in Chelsea
[...] If you know someone who lives in Manhattan and doesn't have a job, you should know that they live very badly here. And this is reflected in the vacation rental market. The amount of we see along the way is greater than in any other of the cities where we rented. But with science, advance and patience, you can find a stayable, affordable and comfortable place. [...]devoid of information, knowledge and sensitivity, increasing functional illiteracy. [...]
Paraphrase: possible to stay
06-GLOBABLE
A TRIBUNA - The best newspaper in the region
Estilo D+ - 24/08/2007 A.G.E.N.D.A.
[...]Remember the articles I showed the "soap opera fashion"? I discovered that Fafá represents several brands shown in the soap opera, one of them is Alphorria, one of my favorites. It's worth checking it out and going around totally 'globable'. [...]
Paraphrase: related to Rede Globo
07-ENJOYABLE
THEMATIC PROJECTS - MÁRIO PEDROSA THE LOVELY REVOLUTIONARY LIKABLE
The best definition I know of Mario Pedrosa was given by himself, in a conversation we had, in which he defined himself as likable. And, in fact, I have not met, throughout my entire life, anyone as likable as him. He was likable because in him affection came before reason. [...]That's what Mario was: a lovable revolutionary who accepted the forces of reality. [...]
(Source: http://www.bn.br/site/pages/bibliotecadigital/projetostematicos/Mariomariopedrosa.htm)
Paraphrase: Fit to Like
08-MORRIBLE
Coverage About Us 2008 06.10.2008 at 7:45 am
SCOUT SUPERSTARS
By Eduardo Carli
Ben Harper and Dave Mathews Band star in music festival committed to combining commercial success with environmental themes, such as ecological devastation
"We, civilizations, know that we are mortal," said the poet Paul Valéry. Today we can go a step further and say: the planets are not exempt from the law of mortality

either. And in this century that is coming, the efforts to try to keep alive this dying Earth of ours - which, according to some, is already dying - will become more and more constant.
Paraphrase: Capable of being mayor
09- RECTOR
www.folha.com.br
06/11/2001 - 21h18
For USP's rector, "teaching must reach a larger audience"
from Folha de São Paulo
For the candidate for rector Erney Plessman de Camargo, 66, a full professor in the Department of Parasitology at the Institute of Biomedical Sciences at USP, it is a waste for the public university to transmit knowledge to a limited audience. He advocates distance learning to reach a larger audience. [...] (PARA..., 2001).
Paraphrase: Capable of being a rector
10- SEQUESTRABLE
03/02/2002 - 05:44
Kidnappers live 24 hours a day with security guards
PAULO SAMPAIO
ROBERTO DE OLIVEIRA
from Folha Magazine
One thousand three hundred people were invited to the opening of the collective exhibition that businesswoman Joëlle Nasser, wife of banker Ezequiel Nasser, promoted last Wednesday in her gallery in Jardim Paulistano. Discreetly diluted in the crowd, three security guards played invisible to watch over her, in the best "Where's Waldo?" style.
Paraphrase: Capable of being kidnapped

All adjectives exemplified as neologisms justify what Rocha (2003) called lexical productivity. The items, when created, triggered the RFP (word formation rules), in this case a base followed by the suffix –*vel*, in a conversation, advertisement, journalistic, literary or scientific text, to meet the speaker's need at the time. As can be seen, the neologism can appear instantly in the face of the facts experienced, for example the adjective rector – when the election for rector of a university is elected. Thus, many are common to a group of speakers, that is, they are already institutionalized, even if they are not dictionary. Others can be considered regionalisms. Consequently, the neologism is a linguistic phenomenon that enables the emergence of new lexical items in the language in open communication.

FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

Contemporary discussions on archaisms and neologisms highlight language as a living organism, in constant transformation, reflecting not only internal linguistic changes, but also rapid social, cultural, and technological transformations. This article explored the role of the suffix -*vel* in the creation of adjectives, demonstrating how the Portuguese language, while preserving archaic forms in specific contexts, is also able to respond to modern demands with great lexical flexibility.

The analysis of historical and contemporary data reinforces that archaisms, far from being simply traces of the past, play an important role in the maintenance of linguistic traditions, even if in restricted uses. They remain as a linguistic memory that connects the current language to its roots. On the other hand, neologisms show the agility of language in responding to new situations, especially in a dynamic digital context, where the creation of terms is intensified and their life cycle is often ephemeral.

These processes of renewal and preservation coexist and contribute to a lexicon that, in addition to being vast, is historically rich and functionally versatile. The analysis of adjectives with the suffix *-vel* exemplifies this dual nature of the Portuguese language: at the same time conservative and innovative. Thus, this study contributes to a deeper understanding of linguistic evolution and the way in which language, in its communicative and cultural essence, adapts and molds itself according to the needs and contexts of its speakers.

The use of the suffix *-vel*, in the process of forming adjectives in the Portuguese language, attests that the resulting adjectives are in the diachrony and synchrony of the language. The suffix *-vel,* as a structural element arising from verbal adjectives of the Latin language and inserted in the collection of Portuguese suffixes, continues to have the same meaning over the years. Which can be said to be a suffix that is in permanent action.

It is observed that in the formation of words with this suffix, the pairs (bases and/or radicals) are altered, but the designations of meaning are adequate to the needs of the speakers, so the adjectives formed with the suffix *–vel* are present in the past or present tense of use. The use of adjectives with the suffix *-vel,* exemplified in texts from different times, proves their existence early in the history of the language – with many adjectives in disuse and**,** therefore**,** have become archaisms. Neologisms prove that this suffix is productive and reveals itself as an important word-forming unit through RFP by suffix derivation, meeting the need of the speaker at his time of use in the history of the language.

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