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Nota di contenuto	<p>LEXICAL INNOVATION A Study of Slang, Colloquialisms and Casual Speech; Editorial page; Title page; Copyright page; Table of contents; 0. BY WAY OF INTRODUCTION; 1. SUBSTANDARD LANGUAGE; 1.1 Borrowings : foreign sources; 1.2 Loans from other sociolects or dialects; 1.3 The fascination of antiquity; 1.3.1. Slang-Etymologies; 1.3.2. Eclipse of etymological memory; 1.3.3. Creative misunderstanding: folk-etymology; 1.4 Ascendance and decline; 1.5. Meaning reception and semantic shift; 1.6. The ephemerity of slangisms; 1.7. Neologisms; 2. STRUCTURES AND MANIPULATIONS 2.1.Dissimilitative morphophonemic manipulations2.2. Assimilative/associative manipulations; 2.2.1. Rhyming and alliteration; 2.2.2. Reduplication; 2.3. Onomatopoeia and morphophonological symbolization (LautSymbolik); 2.4. Revitalisation and activation of the morpheme potential; 2.5. Proper names and generic nouns; 2.6. Intensifiers; 2.7 Invectives and expletives; 2.8. Syntagms; 3. SLANG, AND THE UNIVERSE OF METAPHORICAL LANGUAGE; 3.1. Contiguity relations; 3.1.1. Pars pro toto; 3.1.2. Other contiguity relations; 3.1.3. Absurdities, great and small; 3.1.4. Animal and plant metaphors 3.1.5. Lexical paraphrases of metaphors3.2. Reduction vs. extension of semantic content: quantitative manipulations; 3.3. Qualitative manipulations: euphemisms and pejoratives; 3.4. Componential re-</p>

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### Sommario/riassunto

In addition to borrowing from various foreign sources, the main origins of slang terms are the activation and revitalization of existing morphological and lexical material. Metaphorical manipulation of lexical items, as the main device used for the production of slangisms, shows remarkable similarities in languages otherwise quite different from each other. Slang is analyzed as a kind of substandard language variation which any full-fledged language is bound to develop because it is experimental in that it is born from insubordination and protest against the stress experienced in the speech co

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