

## Neologisms In English

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**ABSTRACT:** In this work, new vocabulary is studied as a means of reflecting the changes taking place in modern linguoculture under the influence of such socially significant factors as computerization, informatization, globalization, etc. In transitional periods of social and economic development, the issue of language changes becomes one of the central issues in scientific research, since it is objectively an indicator of the dynamics of social and industrial transformations. It defines the concept of "neologism" and shows its characteristics and also describes the ways of forming neologisms in English.

**KEYWORDS:** *Vocabulary Of The Language, Lexical Stock Of The Language, Replenishment Of The Vocabulary, Neological Boom, Creation Of A Neologism, Active Vocabulary, The Reason For The appearance of neologisms.*

### INTRODUCTION

The vocabulary of any language is constantly replenished, enriched, updated. Words disappear, go out of use, others, on the contrary, appear, begin to be actively used by native speakers. The lexical stock of a language can be enriched in different ways. For example, at certain periods of the development of the state, a significant amount of borrowed vocabulary appears in its language, which is observed, for example, in the present period. However, the main source of vocabulary replenishment is not borrowing, but the formation of new lexical units based on the native language by using different methods of word formation. Words and phrases created to denote new phenomena of reality, new objects or concepts are called neologisms (from the Greek *neos*- new and *logos* -word).

At the moment, English, like many other languages, is experiencing a "neological boom". A huge influx of new words and the need to describe them led to the creation of a special branch of lexicology - neology - the science of neologisms. Especially many neologisms appear in the scientific and technical language as a result of the rapid progress of science and technology. So, for example, in the Uzbek language during the period of the emergence and development of aviation, the words arose: airplane, pilot, land, air hole, etc. can serve as words that have appeared relatively recently: *televviewer* – TV viewer, *atomic pile* - nuclear reactor, *brandalism* - covering city facades with ugly advertising posters.

The emergence of a new word is the result of a struggle between two tendencies: the tendency of language development and the tendency of its preservation. This is due to the fact that "there is a rather strong tendency in the language to remain in a state of communicative fitness." However, in order to more adequately reflect, reproduce and consolidate new ideas and concepts, language in general and vocabulary in particular are forced to rebuild, differentiate, generate new units. At the same time, the appearance of a new word is not always caused by the direct needs of society for a new designation. Often a neologism is the result of new associations or the result of the elimination of homonymy, etc., i.e. when creating a neologism, purely intralingual stimuli often act.

### Main part

Neologisms are words that are completely new lexical units for each historical period. Such words have not yet entered the active vocabulary, so they may not be understood. The term "neologism" is applied to a newly created one based on the material of a language, in full accordance with the word-formation models of a word or a phrase that exist in the language, denoting a new previously unknown, non-existent concept, subject, branch of science, occupation, profession, etc. For example: *reactor* – nuclear reactor, *biocide* – biological war, as well as to neologisms proper, namely to the newly created synonyms for the word already in the language to denote a known concept, the accompanying semantic and stylistic shades of the word, which are superimposed on its main meaning, as well as to words in a new meaning. For example, the word *boffin* (a scientist engaged in secret work, most often for military purposes) is a close synonym for scientist, but has a different semantic connotation. There is also some heterogeneity in the composition of these lexical innovations for the reasons of their appearance, for their stability in the language, for the frequency of use, for further fate, when some of them are firmly included in the language, while others are less stable and can go out of use through some relatively short period of time.

The reason for the emergence of neologisms is social and scientific and technological progress: the emergence of new socio-economic realities, discoveries in the field of science and technology, achievements in the field of culture. A sign of neologism is the absolute novelty of a word for most native speakers. The word is a neologism for a very short time. As soon as the word begins to be actively used, it loses the sign of novelty and becomes common.

Currently, the words lunar rover, cosmodrome, radar, launch vehicle, programming are not neologisms. These words were new for their historical period, but now they have been mastered by languages and are not perceived by native speakers as new. Thus, from the above, it becomes clear that the concept of a neologism is changeable in time and relative: a word remains a neologism as long as the speakers feel novelty in it.

An important question in the framework of the study is also the question of how a new word is created. It has been established that a certain individual participates in the act of the primary "baptism" of the object. In the structure of the act of nomination, the starting point is a complex interweaving of the speaker's intentions and his personal meanings, that is, the speaker's individual semantic task. The person who creates a new word (*originator*) strives for individualization and originality. Then the word goes through several stages of socialization (*acceptance in society*) and lexicalization (consolidation in the language system). The word is perceived by the purveyors who spread it among the masses. These are, as a rule, university professors, school teachers, reporters, and media workers. The word is recorded in the periodicals. The next stage of socialization is the adoption of the word by the broad masses of native speakers. Next comes the process of

lexicalization, and then - the acquisition of skills for the adequate use of a new word, that is, the acquisition of communicative and pragmatic competence by native speakers. The processes of socialization of a word and its lexicalization occur through the interaction of intermediaries (for example: teachers, reporters, actors, through the media, etc., etc.)

English, like other languages, is in constant flux and dynamics. The vocabulary, as the most mobile layer of the language, reacts most sensitively to all changes in the social, cultural and other spheres of the life of the speaking community, because it is the word that is the "mirror of life". Also, the constantly growing interest of modern linguistics in various aspects of word formation is explained by the fact that the word is the central unit of the language. The proper properties of the word as a lexical unit intersect in it with the properties of other elements of the language. This interaction underlies the functioning of the language system as a whole.

Consequently, when translating texts with neologisms, specialists encounter a number of difficulties. There are certainly problems in literary criticism and translation theory. Many of the words that were neologisms for the reader of the 19th century have become common words for our contemporary. And some common words of that century have become archaisms. However, in the era of the creation of the work, any neologism was introduced by the author for specific purposes in order to enhance expressiveness and accurately reproduce speech. The main difficulty in translating neologisms is understanding the meaning of a new word. The actual translation of the neologism is solved by using the methods given below, depending on what type of words the given neologism belongs to. If a new word is absent in the English-Russian dictionary, then you should try to find it in the English-English explanatory dictionary. Many well-known dictionaries have sections "New words" Section).

It is recommended to use the dictionaries of the most recent editions. Many neologisms can be found in dictionaries and slang sections. Nevertheless, for objective reasons, dictionaries cannot fully reflect in their stock all newly emerging words, if only because lexicographers are wary of including so-called "occasional" neologisms in dictionaries, that is, individual new formations introduced by individual authors for this case. Such words often turn out to be "unviable" and disappear as quickly as they appear. To find out the meaning of a neologism, first of all, it is necessary to establish in what meaning this unit appears in the original. Most linguistic units are polysemantic, but in the context they, as a rule, appear in some one of the meanings.

So, on the basis of the foregoing in this paragraph, we came to the conclusion that the neologism (*neo* + Greek. *logos* word) is a new word, a linguistic innovation (turn of speech), a grammatical feature that appears in the language. The reason for the emergence of neologisms is social and scientific and technological progress: the emergence of new socio-economic realities, discoveries in the field of science and technology, achievements in the field of culture. A sign of neologism is the absolute novelty of a word for most native speakers. The word is a neologism for a very short time.

As soon as the word begins to be actively used, it loses the sign of novelty and becomes common. Thus, the concept of a neologism is changeable in time and relative: a word remains a neologism as long as the speakers feel novelty in it. All neologisms, their morphological structure and nature of meaning, are formed in line with English word-formation traditions, when the need for a new word is realized.

Modern English has many ways of forming new words, which include compounding, conversion, abbreviations, adjectivization, substantivization, reverse word formation, lexical-semantic way, alternation of sounds and stress transfer in a word (phonological way), etc.

However, not all of these methods are used to the same extent, and the proportion of each of them in the word-formation process is not the same. We will focus on the most common of these ways of forming neologisms, namely: affix mode (prefix and suffix modes), composition, conversion, abbreviation, borrowing from other languages, reverse, derivation, fusion. abbreviation.

Below we will tell you more about each of them. Affixal units make up 24% of all neoplasms and are slightly inferior to complex words. A characteristic feature is education in scientific terms: for example, the suffix *-on* (elementary unit or particle) is used to create such terms as: *gluon* is a new elementary particle in physics that sticks quarks together, *luxon* is an elementary particle with zero mass. In soil science taxonomy, a new suffix *-sol* (from the Latin *solum* soil) is actively used to define different types of soils: *aridisol* - (in the American version) desert soil, *histosol*- wet soils, *vertisol*- clay soils, *hioxisol* -tropical soils.

Prefix units show the increased role of prefixes. The main source of prefixes is Latin, French and Greek: *acro-*, *bio-*, *xeno-*, *micro-*, *euro-*, *tele-*, etc. Their use is usually limited to scientific and technical fields. Some prefixes are extracted from phrases and compound words: *dial-a* (to denote a service that can be ordered by phone) from dialphone, for example, *dial-a-bus*, *dial-a-meal*.

The *mega-* prefix, which acts as an amplifying particle, is extremely popular in American informal communication. In recent years, this prefix has been actively used in the lexicon of adolescents. For example, to express the highest assessment of an event, phenomenon, person, the word *megadual* (totally awesome) is used, something extremely good. Dual in this case is used to mean "twice as good".

Suffix units are more commonly used in everyday communication and are more marked with the slang mark. So, one of the most common slang suffixes is the *-y* / *-i.e.*, (ironic meaning). Words formed with its help are limited in use by the framework of informal communication, mainly among young people. For example: *groupie* a fan of a pop band or stars accompanying them everywhere; *roadie* is a member of a group of musicians responsible for the transportation and installation of equipment; *weapony* sentimental movie; *preppie* student of a private privileged school (used with irony by representatives of the middle class); *tekky* (techno-freak) a person obsessed with technical innovation.

### Composition.

One of the most ancient, universal and widespread ways of word formation in the English language is word composition. The process of compounding is a fusion of two bases - homonymous word forms. For example, *carryback* - "transferring losses to an earlier period", *think-tank* - "collective brain".

In cases where words ending and beginning with the same vowel or consonant are connected, one of them is omitted: *net* + *etiquette* = *netiquette* "unwritten generally accepted rules of communication or posting information on the Internet." The number of complex-derived units is increasing. The main productive suffix is the *-er* suffix: *page-turner* is an extremely interesting book; *all-nighter* - something that lasts all night, such as a session during a session. Among complex units, a significant proportion are words formed with the help of particles and adverbs, this is especially true for

adjectives and verbs. *Laid-back*- relaxed, *buttoned-down*-conservative, traditional, turned-on - anxious, switched-off - off, feeling nothing.

One of the most commonly used multicomponent models has recently become the model with the word *line*, which is on the verge of complex words and phrases: *straight-line responsibility*- direct responsibility; *dotted-line responsibility*- shared responsibility; *bottom-line*- final; *top-of-the-line*- the best. This model is limited in use to situations of informal communication by representatives of the business community.

Very often, with this method of education, neologisms have a satirical connotation, especially in the press: "... *that they taste the same in Peking as they do in London or New York, and so it was that world burgeronomics was born by McDonald's*". In this case, the author of the article wants to draw the reader's attention to the significant development of the McDonald's restaurant chain, the fast food industry, which has its own laws and phenomena. And like other economic laws, they work in the same way in different countries: "... that in Beijing they taste the same as in London or New York, this is how McDonald's created the world hamburgernomy."

In general, multicomponent units used in informal communication are more typical for the American version, for example: to nickel-and-dime pay great attention to little things, meat-and-potatoes main, nuts-and-bolts basic, quick-and-dirty bar, a cafe where you can have a quick bite.

### Conversion

Conversion is the transition of a word from one part of speech to another. So, for example, now on the Internet you can often see *E-mail me/ us to ...* Understanding the meaning of such a neologism is not difficult. The syntactic context makes it possible to determine the belonging of a word to transitive verbs, and knowing the meaning of the word E-mail (e-mail) we translate: Send messages by e-mail to the address ... Conversion as a way of creating new words has significantly reduced its activity and is inferior to all other types of word formation.

Among the converted nouns, the tendency to form from verbs with postpositions is increasing: *rip-off* theft (from *to rip-off*- to steal). A significant number of new nouns are formed by conversions from adjectives, for example: *collectibles* items to be collected, especially obsolete or rare; *cool* - self-control, restraint is often used in phrases *to lose one's cool*, *to keep one's cool*. Especially productive is the formation of nouns from adjectives ending in *-ic*, for example: *acrylic*, *transuranic*, *tricyclic*.

Nouns can be formed from verb phrases, for example: *work-to-rule* performance of workers with the requirements to comply with all clauses of the employment contract. When nouns are formed from adjectives at the semantic level, the sense "quality" is muffled and the sense "subject" is added, which becomes the center of the meaning of the substantive unit: *acrylic* (synthetic material). Thus, during conversion, the content of the concept is enriched.

Geographically, the new converted units are limited primarily to American and to a lesser extent to British English. Abbreviation Among the irregular ways of forming morphological neologisms, the most productive in recent decades are abbreviations, which reflect the tendency to rationalize the language, to save language efforts. Despite the fact that abbreviations make up only a small percentage of the total number of neologisms, their number is growing.

Of the four types of abbreviations (abbreviations, acronyms, truncation, merging), truncated words predominate. For example: *anchor* < *anchorman* a news commentator that coordinates TV or radio

programs. The word is limited in its use to the American version (in the British version it corresponds to presenter, *lib* <liberation).

A feature of truncations is their limited use in colloquial speech. Truncation is most typical for various types of slang (school, sports, newspaper). Among the examples above, newspaper truncations prevail. So, *upmanship* often appears on the pages of English newspapers and is used in advertisements, in recommendations on how to achieve success. For example: *Upmanship is the art of being one up on all the others. Hospital upmanship: My Doc is better'n yours.* Among the abbreviations, abbreviations and acronyms occupy a large place. *VCR (vidio-cassette recorder), TM (transcendental meditation), PC (personal computer), MTV (Music Television).* Typically, abbreviations are spelled. When an abbreviation occurs only in writing, it reads like a full word. What's new is the absence of dots after each letter of the abbreviations, which brings them closer to acronyms. Acronyms are pronounced as full words. For example: *MIPS (million instructions per second) million instructions per second (computer term); CAD (computer-aided design) - in medicine.* The acronyms used in education deserve special attention: *TEFL (Teaching English as a Foreign Language);* everyone knows the international organization of teachers of English as a foreign language *IATEFL (International Association of Teachers English as a Foreign Language)* and the American organization *TESOL (Teachers of English to Speakers of Other Languages);* in the field of environmental protection: *UNEP (United Nations Environmental Program).*

#### Borrowing from other languages

Borrowing from other words is a common way of forming neologisms. Used when there is no identical word in the target language. Here are some examples. *"The Soviets had Sputnik, but the Americans had their open-plan kitchen. No contest".* The Soviet Union created Sputnik, and the Americans created an open kitchen. Out of competition. Reverse derivation Reverse derivation is the process of forming verbs by truncating the suffix from correlative nouns.

For example, *televise* - show on television from *television* - television.

#### Fusion

Fusion is a connection of either a truncated root of one word with a whole word, or a connection of two truncated roots: *forex reserve (forex = foreign + exchange) - reserves in foreign currency; impex transactions (impex = import + export) - export-import transactions.*

#### Abbreviation

Among the existing types of this method of word formation, partly abbreviated initial abbreviations deserve special attention, the essence of which is the initial abbreviation of one of the construction elements, for example, *B-unit (Barclays currency unit)* is an international monetary unit of Barclays Bank International, *Fed Wire* is an electronic system ties of federal reserve banks (USA).

### CONCLUSION

So, neologisms are usually formed according to the laws of the corresponding language, according to its productive models of word formation. However, literary-book neologisms are sometimes created by unproductive methods of word formation. In such cases, the effective power of word-formation means becomes more prominent, more evident, more tangible. The very means of forming new words, therefore, often act as a stylistic device. Thus, on the one hand, in recent years, the language has seen the use of numerous ways of forming new vocabulary (affixation, composition, mixing,

abbreviation, conversion), reflecting the word-formation and semantic processes occurring in the language during this period. On the other hand, the formation of the semantics of neologism is the result of linguistic-creative activity associated with the transition of a new unit from individual concrete use to use by the linguistic community. The most characteristic ways of forming neologisms in modern English are compounding, conversion and changing the meanings of words.

So, social and scientific and technological progress has become the reason for the emergence of new socio-economic realities, discoveries in the field of science and technology, achievements in the field of culture. As a result, new words, new terms came to the English language by itself. A large number of new lexical units have appeared in connection with the development of computer technology. In the field of culture and art, there is a rapid process of experimentation, new works are created, and, accordingly, new names.

So in the field of cinema, television and video technology, many new technical means have appeared, followed by a large number of neologisms. Especially many neologisms appear in the scientific and technical language as a result of the rapid progress of science and technology.

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