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STYLISTIC FEATURES OF ENGLISH NEOLOGISM

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SUMMARY

The term "neologism" is derived from the most commonly used terms in every word and the words of the New Testament. The term "neologism" is somewhat obscure, as neologisms refer to only lexical novels, but are borrowed from other languages or new ones. The unique and precise linguistic typology of neologisms does not exist in general work on lexicology, and in particular in the works of the underlined neologisms. There are some unanimous classifications in the New Testament, the neologisms of which are incompatible with a number of groups, either of which can not be ignored in their own language.

Keywords: English, neologisms, English vocabulary, vocabulary of the language, phraseological phrases

İNGİLİS NEOLOGİZMLƏRİNİN ÜSLUBİ XÜSUSİYYƏTLƏRİ**XÜLASƏ**

Bu məqalədə İngilis dilində olan yeni sözlər, yəni “neologizmlər”dən söhbət açılır. Nəzərdən keçirilmiş "neologizm" terminin hər birində istifadə olunan yeni sözlər mövcuddur. Hər bir dilin leksik vahidinin formalaşmasında neologizm mühüm rol oynayır. Unikal dil, linqvistik tipoloji terminlər və leksikologiyada, xüsusi ilə də dilin yaranma vahidlərində yeni sözlərin rolu əvəzsizdir.

Açar sözlər: İngilis, neologizm, İngilis dili lüğəti, dil sözlüyü, frazeoloji ifadələr

СТРУКТУРНЫЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ АНГЛИЙСКИХ НЕОЛОГИЗМОВ

РЕЗЮМЕ

В этой статье рассматривается термин «неологизм» происходит от наиболее часто используемых терминов в каждом слове и в словах нового завета. Термин «неологизм» несколько неясен, так как неологизмы относятся только к лексическим романам, но заимствованы из других языков или новых. Уникальной и точной лингвистической типологии неологизмов не существует в общей работе по лексикологии и, в частности, в работах подчеркнутых неологизмов. В новом завете есть несколько единодушных классификаций, неологизмы которых несовместимы с рядом групп, ни один из которых нельзя игнорировать на их родном языке.

Ключевые слова: английский, неологизмы, английская лексика, лексика языка, фразеологические фразы

Neologisms are words that are absolutely new lexical units for each historical period. Such words have not yet entered the active vocabulary, so they may not be understandable.

Since the second half of the 20th century, the development of technical progress has had a significant impact on society - new phenomena are emerging, the way of life and the technical equipment of everyday life are changing. All this is directly reflected in the language - new words and concepts arise that reflect the realities of life. New words and new meanings of already existing words appear regularly in the language. The language is in a state of continuous development, including certain language processes, including the process of creating new lexical units. The ability to develop is a natural way of social existence of this system. "Language as a whole is a dynamic system, because it is associated with human activity, contributing to its continuous development, enrichment and improvement" [1, p.30]. Toroptsev also emphasizes that "language, and with it its system, like any phenomenon, an object, has the potential for development" [1, p.31]. The development of language proceeds under the sign of its constant improvement and enrichment of functional capabilities. And in the sphere of vocabulary, this development takes place especially intensively and visually, is realized in a constant two-way process archaization - the renewal of the vocabulary of the language. According to the Linguodidactic encyclopaedic dictionary, A.N. Schukin, "a neologism is a word or a turn of speech created to denote a new subject or the expression of a new concept" [4, p.25]. In the Linguistic Encyclopedic Dictionary the following definition of the term "neologism" is given: "Neologisms (from the Greek neos - new and logos - word) - words, meanings of words or combinations of words

that appeared in a certain period in a language or used once ("occasional" words) in any text or speech". The time frame for assigning a unit to neologisms from the moment the word enters the language ranges from several years to several decades. Neologisms are most often formed with pragmatic communication goals at a particular moment in time, in a specific communication situation. Being a realization of a certain communicative intention, new lexical units become a product of discourse. Most neologisms are associated with the development of science, technology, culture, and economics. The source of neologisms is both interpersonal discourse and the discourse of the media.

The term "neologism" is applied to the newly created on the material of the language, in full accordance with the word-formation models of the word existing in the language or the word combination denoting a new previously unknown, non-existent concept, subject, branch of science, occupation of the profession, etc. For example: nuclear reactor, biocide - biological warfare, and to the actual neologisms, namely to the newly created synonyms already available in the language for the notion of a known concept, the accompanying semantic and stylistic nuances of the layer and superimposed on its fundamental importance, as well as to the words a new meaning. For example, the word *boffin* (a scientist engaged in secret work, most often for military purposes) is a close synonym for the word *scientist*, but has a different semantic connotation. There is also some heterogeneity in the composition of these lexical innovations for reasons of their appearance, for their stability in language, for frequency of use, for future fate, when some of them are firmly embedded in the language, while others are less stable and can be eliminated through some kind of relatively short period of time.

The cause of the appearance of neologisms is social and scientific and technical progress: the emergence of new socio-economic realities, discoveries in the field of science and technology, achievements in the field of culture. The sign of the neologism is the absolute novelty of the word for the majority of 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*, *booster rocket*, *programming* are not neologisms. These words were new for their historical period, but are now mastered by languages and are not perceived by native speakers as new.

Thus, from what was said above it becomes clear that the concept of the neologism is variable in time and relative to: the neologism the word remains as long as the speakers feel the novelty in it.

An important issue in the study is also the question of how to create a new word. It is established that in the act of the primary "baptism" of the object, a certain individual participates. In the structure of the act of nomination as a starting point is a complex interlacing of the speaker's intentions and his

personal meanings, that is, the individual semantic task of the speaker. The term neologism refers to the term neologism referring to the basic theory. New words, or neologisms, are used to describe new words, such as cybernetics, interferon and other. Exceptional scientific-technical terminological systems are actively being added to the new terms. Subgroups form a group of precise nominative-lexical neologisms. Neologisms actively function in the language. Create the novelty effect until concepts become familiar and understandable.

In order to study new words in lexicology, a special section is singled out - neology, which is characterized by a "connotation of novelty." The main term of neology is neologism. Neologisms are "words and phrases created to denote new phenomena of reality, new objects or concepts." The problem of the language nomination led to the appearance of the so-called "speech mode" in journalism. This fashion is seen in the desire for self-expression of the "word-maker", his individuality. The emergence of a new word is the result of opposing the tendencies to change the language on the one hand, and the tendencies towards its preservation on the other. Due to the need to adequately express new ideas, changes in society, the language has to generate new units. The structure of the work corresponds to the goals and tasks set. It consists of an introduction, two chapters, a conclusion, a list of sources used. The appearance of neologisms is a direct evidence of the viability of the language, its desire to express all the wealth of human knowledge and the progress of civilization. Everything about the attitudes, indifference, and neo-purity of the neologism, which has emerged from the modern science, is consistent with the neolithic lexicon of different types of neologisms. The problem of the typologies of the new terminology is the term terminological character: unobtainable, first-line, to use the term, namely, the types of neologisms; во-вторых, define systematic relationships, communicate with perceptions, expressed in terms of terms; in-trinity, ordering some, all-embracing synonyms of the terminology of neologism. From the definition of the definition, it is possible to say about two basic types of patterns in different types. Structural prize on neologism, its unique definition of the common language of the same type. The neologisms of this point of view represent the word or phrase. Undoubtedly, the inner-language neologisms of the word "acquisition" in the language are counter-productive, they have a very close connection with the latest. In the long run, these links are developed in volumes that are indispensable to the actuality of their semantics, and start the active production of the new vocabulary base for the productive base, which is a part of the ordinary category of new developments, such as the English language. discharge of word - formation neologisms. The revival of newer titles for those who are already in the language of the word, also refers to one of the most successful ways of lexical neologisms. In the case of a single word, the word is activated by one of the activation words, synonymic first, and the passage of pass words

in passive sloi lexicons, there is their archive. From the neoplasms, they perceive the neologisms the result of the development of science and technology, the newest terms life, social and political changes, etc. e. [5, p.6]. Theoretically, the denotative theoretical theory is neologism. Most foreign neologisms are phonetically new words with a new semantics for the English language (these are topical neologisms such as a grant, a copier, a pager). They make up the so-called equivalently non-equivalent vocabulary. However, some foreign languages can be considered as neologisms only from the phonetic side, ie. they are units that are new in sound and "old" in meaning. Such lexemes have synonyms, equivalents (for example: mass media, monitoring, teenagers, tour) in the English language system, and thus constitute an equivalent foreign vocabulary.

At present, the problem of the typology of foreign neologisms is acute. In modern English philology there is a noticeable difference in the estimates of a foreign word from the point of view of its necessity or, conversely, redundancy for the English language system [2, p.9]. Today, When new principles are formulated, a large number of words are emerging once and persistent vocabulary, which are new white-carari, innovation management, jeerics, life cycle cycle, controlling the crisis, management control, etc. p. First of all, let us define the very concept that we will operate in worthwhile article. So, in the most general sense, neologisms in vocabulary are considered words or meanings of existing words that appeared in the language of relatively nonlong. Within the stylistic and approach, neologism is treated as a word whose novelty is marked by its new stylistic use, examples of which are words that jargon or meta-language in everyday language (for example, the term downtime 'time when one is not working or active'. Denotative theory is Neologisms as words that arise for the name of new subjects and concepts and thus acquire new denotative meanings, such such as smartphone, selfie, e-book. The structural approach defines neologisms as words that have a completely new language and acoustic form and structure, as that: hobbit Tolkien. With the etymological approach, neologism is understood as already existing in the language word that has developed a new meaning: umbrella device used as protection against rain protecting force or influence'. And, finally, the parties-The lexicographic approach to neologism is embedded in this notion, among other things, the non-fixedness of a new word in dictionaries, for example, the linguistic unit-cinematherapy 'using films as therapeutic tools.

A large number of neologisms arise in connection with the social changes taking place in the countries of the English language. One of the most common social phenomena, especially characteristic of Great Britain, is the so-called feminist movement, i.e. the movement of women for equality in rights with men. [2, p.11] Thanks to this movement, many new lexical units emerged, for example: the Lib Movement - "feminist movement", libber, libbie - "participant

or supporter of the feminist movement", etc. Researchers language give a different definition of this term. The vocabulary of any language is constantly replenished, enriched, updated. Words disappear, get out of use, others, on the contrary, appear, begin to be actively used by native speakers. Neologisms can appear on several for some reason. Neologism can appear by his invention. However, such a model creation of neologisms is rare in English because of the high stability of the language and its word-formation models. However, in the theory of neology in English there are still many problem areas of study. These include, first of all, a systematic analysis of factors, stages, the mechanism of the emergence of new words and meanings in terms of extralinguistic (sociolinguistic or functional-pragmatic correlation), and the actual linguistic conditioning of the prevailing productive models in the language. It is indisputably established that such functional-stylistic varieties of modern English as the style and language of mass media (press, television, radio), such spheres of public life as advertising, business communication, science, technology, electronics, medicine, politics, finance, fashion are due to a number of sociolinguistic reasons the main "suppliers" of new vocabulary in modern English. A more productive way of creating Neologisms is the creation of new words according to the word generator in the language, models based on existing language of words. The productivity of this method the origin of neologisms is explained in that known elements are used in a new unusual combination. The emergence of new words occurs in the reborrowing within a single language. Perhaps borrowing a lexeme from dialect, professional speech, jargon in the literary language. At the same time, expansion of the value of the borrowed unit of the country. When the transition is reversed, the lexemes from the literary language to a special form of speech, the value of a unit is narrowed. Thus, between the words of a special lexicon is a constant exchange. Enrichment of vocabulary walks also by transferring values already available words. In such cases, The emergence of neologisms is due to Such phenomena as polysemy, metaphor, transfer, metonymy, homonymy, conversion, and so on. The lexical stock of the language can be enriched in different ways. For example, in certain periods of the state's development, 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 word-formation methods. Words and phrases created to denote new phenomena of reality, new objects or concepts, are called neologisms (from the Greek *neos* - the new and *logos* - the word). At the moment English, like many other languages, is experiencing a "neologic boom". A huge influx of new words and the need for their description led to the creation of a special branch of lexicology - neology - the science of neologisms.

Conclusion

Neologisms included not only in the language of the younger generation, but begin to appear in the media information. This, above all, magazines and newspapers, including electronic, Basic complexity in the perception of the neologism - uyasThe meaning of a new word. New lexeme probably not in the English-Englishwordre, in this case, you can refer to the AngloEnglish explanatory dictionary. In widely known academic dictionaries There are sections of new words. Some neoLogisms can be found in the sections devoted to slang or actually in slang dictionaries. Nevertheless, working with printed dictionaries not always can give the necessary result. For objective reasons, dictionaries can not fully reflect all newly emerging words.

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