

Types and Functions of Neologisms in Contemporary English Language

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ABSTRACT

The current article discusses various types of neologisms in modern English language. Scientific insights of researchers investigating the field of neologisms are given and analyzed in the article. In addition, the article focuses on classifications of neologisms providing examples from the language being analyzed by the author. Moreover, author emphasizes stylistic functions of these language units providing examples from literary works of different periods, and comparing them to contemporary English language.

Keywords: Neologisms, transnomination, semantic neologisms, literary neologisms, terminological neologisms, occasionalisms, stylistic neologisms

INTRODUCTION

It is known that in the classes of "living organisms" language is in integral communication with all spheres of human life. Its vocabulary is constantly filled with new lexical units related to the rapid changes taking place in society, social, political, economic and scientific-technical aspects. News in the language appears not only under the influence of social, but also linguistic factors. The history of the lexicon, which is an important component of the language, in particular, indicates that the word appears primarily due to internal, systemic events or acquisitions from other languages. The next type of similarity is reflected in the appearance of new words in any field. In modern linguistics,

it is accepted to call such words neologisms. Lexicology studies the emergence of new words from the point of view of the internal system of language and speech practice. Since the lexical units that appeared in the language itself express a new word, they are called neologisms, the words that can be included in the vocabulary of the language, but have not acquired the appropriate status for entering it, and the individual-author unit, that is, the characteristic word for a certain owner of the language, are called potentialisms (a unit that exists in the form of a possibility).

PRIMARY RESEARCH

A. M. Peshkovsky divides neologisms into 2 types. Type 1 includes terminological neologisms - new lexical and phraseological units. They express new concepts or existing concepts with new words about the new conditions that occur in the life of an individual and society under the influence of social and political changes in the field of science and technology. Neologisms of the 2nd type are called stylistic neologisms. Based on one of the founders of the Prague School of Linguistics S.O. Kortsevsky's theory of the asymmetric dualism of the linguistic sign, we call neologisms of the first category primary (nuclear, central, basic) neologisms, and neologisms of the second category secondary (subordinate, incremental, dependent on speech requirements, emerging) neologisms.

All neologisms have the color of novelty. However, dictionaries do not have the ability to record their connotative colors in time. That is why dictionaries provide supplements or dictionaries for new words are created.

T. S. Peskova developed the following classification of neologisms:

1. neologisms (both new in form and meaning): "audio typing", "computer-buyer". Such neologisms quickly take their place in the general literary lexicon, in particular, terms and concepts;
2. transnomination (the form is new, but the meaning is given in a different form: "gudser" (> "suds"- "soap foam")-goap

- opera. These neologisms are usually used in simple expressive language and acquire the status of synonymy;
3. semantic neologisms resulting from the use of old words in a new sense. Compare: "sophisticated" - used to mean "experienced (wise) person", then "sophisticated computer" - "advanced, progressive". Sometimes a foreign language also affects. For example, if the word "aggressive" was used in the past in a negative sense, today - on the contrary: "aggressive" (aggressive) policy" is used in the sense of "active policy" under the influence of the English language.
 4. occasionalism (nonce - words) are words that have arisen to express situations in meaning. Such neologisms are not included in dictionaries and therefore do not enter the language. They are aimed at expressing functional uniqueness and are mainly made by conversion: For example: "I married in Texas" - "I married in Texas".

The stylistic functions of neologisms are manifested depending on the fact that they are terminological or stylistic words and phrases, in other words, they do not understand new concepts of objective existence or interpret concepts that already exist in the language.

In the formation of the style of English fiction, attention is paid to barbarisms in the formation of stylistic neologisms. To date, appropriations have given way to the semantic process of creation of authorial neologisms.

We give examples of stylistic neologisms: «... besides, there is a tact» (That modern phrase appears to me sad stuff. But it will serve to keep my verse compact) (Byron. Don Juan).

The meaning of the word "tact" in the above example was recorded in the Oxford dictionary in 1904. Byron, feeling its novelty, used it in his poems.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Many neologisms of authorship remain within the domain of the individual. Only some of them have been widely used. For example, Dickens's "Pickwickian" neologism was not excluded

from his works (occasionalism), while "quixotic" neologism entered the English dictionary as a full-fledged lexical unit. Any new word created on the basis of the internal rules of the language does not unconsciously enter the vocabulary. Studies show that stylistic neologisms perform two main tasks: 1) reveal a certain additional feature of a thing - phenomenon and indicate the relationship to the facts of two objective existences.

Two functions of stylistic neologisms are the main ones in the style of artistic speech. Therefore, most of the author's neologisms are characterized by the ability to express a strong emotional meaning.

The function of revealing the additional (increased) characteristic of things and events is manifested in the style of speech that more reflects the social life of the people speaking this language, more precisely, in the style of a newspaper. This and especially neologisms of a political nature are determined in connection with the facts of political life at a certain stage of society's development. In any English-language newspaper, one can come across "Prima Ministerless", "Magpietude", "to out - British", "intellectualistic eggheads", "Megabuck" (\$1,000,000) and other neologisms. Also noteworthy are the neologisms that appear in connection with meetings held at the highest level. Here are some of them: "summit", "summiteer", "summitry", etc.

Most literary neologisms are formed by word insertion and affixation, as opposed to colloquial neologisms, which are formed through word change and conversion. In this case, the functions arising from the meaning of the new word-formation tool become stylistic functions. If in English there is a group of suffixes that give emotional meaning (such as diminutive, intensifier, derogator), neologisms formed in this way perform a certain emotional function. If neologisms are formed using conversion, its main function is related to a concise figurative interpretation of the phenomenon. We can also see this in the following examples: "to corner somebody", "to put somebody into a corner" is a figurative interpretation of the descriptive phrase.

Neologisms created by poets and writers who work diligently on the choice and use of words, departing from traditional means

of expression, are of particular importance. According to the futurists, the language cannot always express the subtle feelings and thoughts of the poet. Because it gradually loses the ability to express the tone of thought. New words are needed to fill this gap.

CONCLUSION

Many assimilations are entering the modern Russian and Uzbek languages. Some of them move from the active vocabulary to the inactive vocabulary, while others, on the contrary, push the basic lexicon of the language out of circulation and acquire the character of applicability. In order not to lag behind the times, we use foreign words first in the field for which it is intended, and then in everyday life. The deep roots of globalization, Internet technologies are reflected in the life of the society, and therefore in the language. As a result, the language system approaches other cultures and acquires a positive value if it meets the requirements of the language norm. New words are as necessary as air for every language fund, because they allow the language system to become richer and more colorful. It should not be forgotten that not only life created the language, but also the language, in turn, shapes, decorates and enriches our life, gives cultural meaning.

Based on the above, we divide neologisms into the following types:

1. Terminological neologisms, i.e., new lexical and phraseological neologisms that express existing concepts with new words that have arisen as a result of science and technology, socio-political changes:
2. Stylistic neologisms. With the help of this type of neologisms, the norms and criteria of the stylistic use of words in the language change. The following classification of neologisms is also found in scientific sources:
 - a. neologisms that enrich the lexicon of the general literary language mainly with terms and concepts (attention is paid to the novelty of the form and meaning);

- b. transnomation, that is, new forms of words that exist in a different form in the language. It embodies the expressive simple language and becomes synonyms of the words used in the language since ancient times.
- c. Semantic neologisms - that is, old words that have acquired a new meaning;
- d. occasionalisms - words that appeared to express certain events. They are not included in dictionaries and therefore do not enter the language. Because they are intended for one-time expression and are mainly created using conversion.

The function of neologisms depends on the meaning of the means of forming a new word. For example, in English, a group of suffixes gives the meaning of a word additional emotionality. Therefore, with the help of this tool, neologisms acquire a new emotional function. Neologisms created by conversion serve as concise and figurative expressions of things and events. Neologisms created by poets and writers perform the function of creative language decoration.

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