



## Neologisms In Modern Linguistics

Zaripova Aziza Ravshanovna

1st year Master's degree student at NUU  
E-mail: [azeeravshanovna@gmail.com](mailto:azeeravshanovna@gmail.com)

Mamatova  
Feruzamakhhammadovna

PhD, Senior teacher at NUU  
Department of English linguistics  
[feruzamakhammadovna@gmail.com](mailto:feruzamakhammadovna@gmail.com)

### ABSTRACT

This article focuses on the investigation of nominative processes and lexical changes happening at the current stage of English language development. The processes of social, cultural, scientific, and political life, all imply ongoing linguistic evolution. When new linguistic units first develop, linguistic and extra linguistic variables both have a big impact. In our country the main signs of new words, their semantic structure, structural and classification of semantic types, lexical-grammatical-syntactic of components the properties have been extensively and thoroughly studied. New in scientific and technical texts words are of particular interest not only in content, but also in form. The purpose of this work is some lexical-semantic of neologisms in the current English Dictionary is the research of properties. In this case, the following tasks are solved: - research of the semantic characteristics of neologisms; - description of the lexical features of neologisms; - factors of development of neologisms into the vocabulary of the English language identify.

### Keywords:

neologism, linguists, the English language, lexical units

The emergence of neologisms, as in other languages, is called English in the language of the people's living, production activities, the method of Environment depending on the relationship with the different vocabulary layers from time immemorial to find content started. Terminologists, in general, engaged in lexicology from the research of scientists it becomes<sup>1</sup>clear that a person is living, daily activities, it is directly related to such language

1. Катлинская Л. П. Живые способы создания русских слов. М., 1995. С. 7.

2. Сенько Е. В. Теоретические основы неологии. Владикавказ. 2001. С. 16.

units and, in addition to its antiquity, to its stability is characterized by the fact that it is not prone to various linguistic changes. Production weapons, household items, names of relatives, these are the lexemes that represent natural phenomena. Progress is relentless. The economic, political, technological and social spheres are constantly developing, new phenomena and things appear, which lead to the emergence of new words in the language In linguistics, such new words are called neologisms. That is, "words and phrases that are embedded in language and recognized as being associated with the growth of culture and technology, the development and change of social relations, and the changes in people's lives and living conditions. New".

In the age of globalization and information, there are quite a few such words. As L. P. Katlinskaya notes, "the question of what a neologism is in the proper linguistic sense is still open" [1]. All this, according to E. V. Senko [2], gives us reason to conclude that neology is "not established", but so far only an "emerging" science in the field of linguistics. This is a completely natural and natural process. Any science does not immediately become ready, but goes through a long, thorny path of formation. First, they are included in a special section of online dictionaries. Cambridge Dictionary, Oxford English Dictionary, Macmillan Dictionary, Merriam-Webster Dictionary After the necessary stages of socialization (social acceptance) and lexicalization (language integration), they are included in the active linguistic vocabulary to complement the stock of frequently used words. New words are classified according to the way they originated. 1) Phonological neologism (formed from sound combinations, often using onomatopoeia or slang): noun zizz (British slang) meaning short sleep (imitation of the sound of a sleeping person, three-letter zzz), and the adjective yucky (disgusting) are derived from the exclamation yuck and describe extreme levels of disgust. Another example is the interjection bazinga (from the onomatopoeic verb zu zing, meaning to speak quickly) used to emphasize a witty remark or joke. Such neologisms can be described as "strong." They possess the highest degree of novelty, explained by their rarity and freshness. This group also includes audio borrowing, perestroika (from Russian), solidarnosc (from Polish), etc.

2) Borrowing. It is characterized by a vocal distribution not characteristic of English, typical morphological expressions, and a lack of motivation. Although a small percentage of the total new vocabulary, without this layer the new vocabulary would be essential and should be considered. For example, the lexical structure of English continues to expand through borrowing from various languages, with French remaining the primary source. There are also borrowings from African and Asian languages, especially Japanese, Russian,

Arabic, etc. From Arabic, biogeocoenose (ecosystem) – from Russian New words appear every day. Vocabulary is supplemented by both borrowing and intralinguistic means. Therefore, in order to recognize the latest trends, translators should not only observe new grammatical phenomena, but also study additions to the language vocabulary. One of the basic sources of vocabulary is new words and/or new words in form. Content, that is, coined words.

Hence, neologism is an extremely relative concept. First of all, the development of language each stage will have its own neologism, that of neologism at one stage the phenomenon under consideration does not have to be neologism even in the second stage. For example, from the point of view of the 30s, lexemes such as *shpal-*, *seyalka* - being assessed as neologism, in the current Uzbek language these are typical, modern has become a lexeme; considered neologism from the point of view of the 20s and lexemes such as "*aeroplan-*, *yo'qsil*" have become archaisms.

Secondly, in the definition of neologism, the language of this phenomenon (individual and neologism in speech) is also irrelevant how long it exists. Lexeme it can both get out of neologism in a very short time and remain in neologism for a long time. Commonly neologism is typical, it quickly becomes a modern lexeme; while individual speech neologism, how long let it not pass, not losing its novelty point, in general neologism can get stuck. For example<sup>3</sup>, the lexeme "system" was neologism in the 20s - 30s, now it has become a typical lexeme; in the early poetry of Gafur Ghulam occurring *mozollan-* (*mozolated hands* - "olqish", "Tagdo'zi"), *fashistlan-* (*fashistlanaroq* - «To'qinish»), *qo'ng'irla-* (*Qo'zichoqning barrasiday mayda qo'ng'irlab* - «Non») – tiny ringing of *barrasiday* individual speech remained neologism.

Taking into account the concretizers discussed above, N. Z. Kotelova calls "lexical innovations" "words, meanings of words, idioms that usually exist in a certain period in a certain language, sublanguage, language sphere, etc. and did not exist in a certain limited

preceding period in the same language, sublanguage, language<sup>4</sup> sphere, etc."

It is known that in the language there is general neologism and individual speech neologism, and general neologism occupies a large place in the life of society.

Such neologisms are created by the author on the basis of a certain methodological requirement. However, any new neologisms appear, first of all, in individual speech. If such words are accepted by members of society, then in the language system to the same word to the range of universal neologism, fulfilling its function only when there is a need can pass. In some sources, neologisms are classified into a specific group and species as it is studied, the emergence of real neologisms is named it is taken<sup>2</sup> as a basis that the new name of vaqyelik should be. However, the current at the time the demand for the emergence of neologisms in the language system to the development of society changed accordingly. The transition of words from one language to another is a certain to the formation of a new phenomenon as a new name, to the lexical "base" of the language causing to sit down. Mutual cultural among the peoples of the world, political and economic cooperation is also in the process of language development the effects are being missed.

## Conclusion

The theory of translation makes its research a number of other traditional philological, especially using linguistic research techniques with role, more political it carries on the basis of the semanticlubium method, which is used in close connection with the specific method . At the same time, the languages of origin and translation are linguistic the need for a detailed analysis of the means are some of the other types of linguistic research from special techniques, including the method of component analysis requires use . Of the two Language units being compared at such a time cases of acquiring additional signs of meaning in different contexts are analyzed. These techniques have been implemented that

<sup>3</sup>. Котелова Н. 3. Там же. С. 22

<sup>4</sup>. N.Turniyozov, A.Rahimov. O'zbek tili qo'llanma. 132

serve to complement each other provides an opportunity to thoroughly and objectively evaluate translations in all respects .The rapid development of Science and technology can also be attributed to the field of Economics it does not remain without carrying out the impact, as a result of which several more economies leads to the emergence of new neologisms in the field of.

In the practice of term regulation, one or another dictionary unit is called the term when ranking, it is usually derived from the following requirements: it is a specific system to be included in the structure and express a single meaning within the framework of this system, to be regulated having signs, not having synonyms (dublets), short, remembering and it must meet such requirements as ease of pronunciation. Of course, all terms when meeting these requirements, it is said that the regulation of terminology nor was it transverse. However, the work in practice has not yet come to an end.

After carefully examining the issues highlighted in the scientific literature, we will attempt to establish our own definition of the term "neologism" as well as standards for the allocation and classification of new linguistic units.

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