



Semantics of Neologisms in Modern Linguistics

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ABSTRACT

This article is about neologisms. Neologism is a new word. With the development of society, culture, the creation of new technology, tools, the formation of new ideas about the world, new objects and concepts appear that require designation in words.

Keywords:

Neologism, linguistics, dictionary, word, lexicology, meaning, culture

The mother tongue plays an important role in the spiritual development of a person, in the cultural and educational development of society. Language is a mirror of national spirituality, enlightenment and culture. The hadith says, "The beauty of a person is in his tongue." Every nation respects its language. Because language is the cornerstone of a nation, if it is lost, the nation will also be lost. "All the virtues permeate the human heart, first of all, with the unique charm of the mother goddess, the mother tongue. The mother tongue is the soul of the nation. It is inevitable that a nation that has lost its language will lose its identity." Hence, the main sign of the existence and unity of a nation is language.

No matter what nation in the world, its place and position in world civilization is determined by its unique national identity and historical experience. The first sign of national identity is the national language, which is one of the important conditions for the formation of a nation as a nation. Without language, there is no nation. It is a language, a means of raising a nation to the level of a nation, determining its existence and activity and with it the whole

form of human image takes shape. The cultural and spiritual wealth of the people, their intellect and thinking, scientific, historical and cultural riches are reflected in its language. In this sense, language is the heart and existence of the people. Language is the great and priceless spiritual wealth of the people, the inexhaustible treasure informs them. In this sense, language has been formed and existed for centuries. It is no coincidence that the reforms in the field of spirituality in our country pay special attention to language issues, in particular, the state language.

Vocabulary is the most dynamic, ever-evolving component. Innovations, developments and changes in society are reflected in the lexicon. Vocabulary development goes in two directions. On the one hand, the vocabulary is enriched by the expression of historical changes and innovations in the study of society in the process of its development. Vocabulary is enriched by words adopted in other languages, new words created, new terms, new phrases due to changes in the meaning of words. Vocabulary changes do not depend on the

language system. On the other hand, the lexicon is enriched by creating new words using existing word tools.

In modern linguistics, large and serious research has been conducted in all its areas, especially in the field of lexicology. However, not all problems in this area are completely solved. The neologisms in the Uzbek dictionary have not been fully studied yet. S.I.Ojegov admits that vocabulary is more complex and multifaceted than other levels of language. Its task is, on the one hand, to reflect the being that society breathes in all its complexity and on the other hand, to create lexical, semantic, methodological-synonymic words and express the complex linguistic relations of a number of similar phenomena. The acquisition of words from one language to another is highly valued as a mixture of languages. Well-known linguist L.V.Shcherba considers such a process to be one of the most important problems of linguistics.

The linguistic term "neologisms" refers to new words that have a touch of novelty compared to other words of the language. Words in the language serve to designate specific objects, signs of objects, actions, signs of actions, quantities. Many items and actions have their own names, which appeared a very long time ago.

Neologism is a new word. With the development of society, culture, the creation of new technology, tools, the formation of new ideas about the world, new objects and concepts appear that require designation in words. In this case, words are born that have a clear tinge of novelty compared to the usual, often used words or very old words that name ancient objects or phenomena. Such new words are called neologisms.

The word "neologism" has Greek roots: neoliterally means "new", logos - "word". Neologism is a word or figure of speech created to denote a new subject or to express a new concept. In the last century, with the development of astronautics, neologism words appeared: rocket, launch vehicle, cosmodrome, spaceship, space travel, lunar rover, lunar, starship, starship.

Some words quickly lose their shade of freshness and novelty and become common. Back in the middle of the 20th century, the word "cosmonaut" was an obvious neologism. Now it is common and familiar to everyone, even small children. The word "traffic light", denoting a light signaling device for regulating the movement of vehicles and pedestrians on the streets of cities, was also once a neologism and then gradually it lost its novelty due to the fact that this item has firmly fit into the daily life of cities. The word has become familiar and common.

Modern words retain a shade of freshness and novelty:

- cloning - replication, artificial creation of living organisms-copies;
- immobilizer - anti-theft device;
- kidnapping - the kidnapping of children for the purpose of extorting a ransom.

Author's neologisms. Neologisms are a source of enrichment of the writer's language, which he uses to enhance the accuracy and expressiveness of speech. In his work, the writer uses a new word created by himself by combining existing words or any of their parts. Such words are called author's neologisms. They exist in a certain context, for example: A.S.Pushkin, we find the unusual word "dishonored" or A.P.Chekhov - the verb "windowed".

The socio-political and cultural life of the state actively influences changes in the structure of the dictionary. New words are the result of the emergence of previously unknown concepts and events. The fate of such words is different: some of them eventually become an active part of the Russian dictionary, others are not recognized or quickly forgotten.

The term "neologisms" in the history of language is used to describe the vocabulary enriched with new words in certain periods of historical development. For example, we can talk about the period of Peter the Great, the period of the Great Patriotic War and the neologisms of others. Every generation of the Russian population feels the novelty of certain words.

The vocabulary of our language is replenished in many ways. Dictionary updates can occur directly with the help of new words. The old dictionary develops new meanings. For example, now we call a person who has a voucher without a gold medal "gold" and so on.

Vocabulary is the most mobile, part of the language, it is constantly being improved, updated, at the same time it reacts to changes in the environment around us reality, that is, it develops along with life.

These changes are more expressed in the appearance of new words with a temporary connotation of novelty. The belonging of words to neologisms is a relative and historical property, therefore there is no consensus among scientists in the definition of this concept and that is why one of the problems of neology is the definition of the term "neologism". According to N.M.Shansky, neologisms are "new lexical formations that arise due to social necessity to designate a new object or phenomenon, retain a sense of novelty for native speakers and who have not yet entered or were not included in general literary use.

In our opinion, N.Z.Kotelova offers the clearest system of parameters-specifiers for the characteristics of new words and grounds for their classification. In her opinion, the first and main determinant of the concept of "neologism" is the concretization of the parameter "time". Neologisms are new words in relation to one of the previous time periods: that is, words that did not previously exist. Thus, the first removal of the relativity of the concept of neologism is an indication of reference points in time and time relationships of periods; specific points of reference are determined by the degree of renewal of the vocabulary in certain period. The second determinant is concretization according to the "language space" parameter, which is associated with a change in the composition of the vocabulary of the Russian literary language in connection with the movement of words from one sphere of use to another. The third determinant refers to the terms "neologism", "neology"; it is the concretization of units that are evaluated in terms of their novelty. The

concept of neologism, according to the internal form and etymology of the term, refers to the word. The term "neology" can also be understood as the science (logos) of the new (neo), in which case it will be suitable for designating various new phenomena in the language: new properties of old words, changes in stylistic coloring; new forms of word inflection, compatibility; new lexicogrammatical functions of words.

The fourth determinant is associated with the establishment of structural features of the novelty of the word itself. The idea of new words as new consonances not motivated by the internal structure is common among non-linguists.

Among the above parameters, the criterion of time is the frequency one in the linguistic literature. In addition to the "time" criterion, in our opinion, "linguistic space" is also an important feature, it is these two features that the vast majority of researchers take into account, and on their basis definitions are formed in various dictionaries and textbooks. Thus, according to N.Z.Kotelova, a word can be considered a neologism only if it meets the requirements set out above. Semantic neologisms are inferior in number to lexical ones (development, know-how, limit), although in the 80-90s.

Problems of describing neologisms, their creations, as well as their types, are investigated and developed a long time ago, but recently time in linguistics there has been a new approach to the study of neologisms, which consists in "considering the interaction between the process of creating new words and their use in a particular communicative act". Systematic study of neologisms began relatively recently. New words have been most actively studied in Russian linguistics since the 1960s. XX century, as evidenced by monographs, dissertations, numerous articles in which neoplasms are considered in various aspects: word-formation, lexicological, sociolinguistic, normative, stylistic, onomasiological (works by E.A.Zemskaya, V.V.Lopatin, A.G.Lykov, N.Z.Kotelova, L.P.Krysin, I.S.Ulukhanov, E.I.Khanpira, N.M.Shansky and others). The intensive

replenishment of the dictionary with new words, as well as the active word production that have been noted recently, are indisputable factors and the need for their linguistic study seems obvious to us.

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