

SEMANTIC, DERIVATIONAL AND FUNCTIONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF NEOLOGISMS IN MODERN ENGLISH

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ABSTARCT

Neology could be a branch of linguistics which deals with new words. In linguistics the term is neologism. These studies are associated with particular topics because the essence of neologisms, their derivation within the English language, means by which they're created, their assimilation in spoken discourse, delimitations of recent words and nonce words, problems of nomination processes within the language, the impact of motivation within the origin of latest words, etc. Therefore, it's often said that neology expresses lots of disputable areas that it could still be considered a timely and relevant subject for linguistic investigations. the foremost ongoing problem is that of the term itself.

Keywords: Neologism, borrowed words, assimilation, dissimilation, transmission, nominal function, lexicalization, mass media, socio-cultural processes, globalization, acronym, socialization and lexicalization.

INTRODUCTION

The theory of derivation, initially, is clearly connected with the determination of correlation between the conceptual styles of thinking. It studies and concerns the creation, establishment, usage, appearing within the way of life and distribution of the names of some fragments from the target reality. the subject of the suggested theory is that the study of the end result of interaction of non-public thinking, language and

reality within the process of nomination. During the method of the joint situation of a sender and a receiver a specific feature of an object or an occurrence is picked out. It remains a fundament of naming. A. A. Potebnya considers the principal feature of an object as a “presentation” or an “inner form”, while its external name is decided by lexical and grammatical selective means of the language. in keeping with the scientist’s point of view, one among the features, which dominates is that the inner form [1]. Different contexts of the meaning of the expression and therefore the motivators of a speaker and receiver must be taken into consideration. within the point of the creation of lexical units with the flexibility of the performance of nominal functions, the specificity of every concrete language doesn't proceed only from the peculiarities of its grammatical structure. The potential of the conceptual thinking (how universal it could be) contains.

The reasons within which new words are created, and therefore the factors which manage their acceptance into the language, are typically taken really much as a right by the same old speaker. so as to work out a word, it's not crucial to bear in mind of how it's constructed, or whether it's simple or complex, whether or not it will be separated into two or more constituents. it's natural to be ready to use a word which is unaccustomed us once we discover what object or notion it denotes. Some words are more obvious than others. We may only have met the separate elements of the adjectives unfathomable, indescribable, to be able to recognize the familiar pattern of negative prefix + transitive verb form + adjective-forming suffix on which many words of comparable form, like uneatable, are formed. Knowing the pattern, we are able to guess their meanings: 'cannot be fathomed', “cannot be described”- although we don't seem to be surprised to search out other, similar-looking words, as an example unbelievable, unpredictable, that this analysis won't work. We recognize as 'transparent' the adjectives unassuming, unheard-of, while taking without any consideration the very fact that we cannot use assuming or heard-of. We recognize this as quite natural considering the actual fact that although we will use the verbs to drum, to pipe, to trumpet, we cannot use the verbs to piano, to violin and that we address the

apparent paradox of to dust, meaning either 'to remove dust from something' or 'to apply a dust-like substance to something' ineffectively.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

But once we go about new coinages, like tape-code, freak-out, beautician, we might not be able to explain our reactions to them without delay. We may find them acceptable and in accordance with our emotion about how words must be formed, or they're likely to look to us offensive, and in how contrary to the foundations. Innovations in vocabulary are able to arouse quite strong feelings in folks that may otherwise not be within the habit of thinking considerably about the language [2]. Theory of nomination developed first of all because the theory directed to explanation of the way between the items to its meaning, i.e. way from subjective world to nomination of its certain fragments. that's concerned with onomasiology approach to the investigation of the language; approach, which is regarded to seem through substantial sides of language units from the purpose of view of its objective orientation, i.e. correlation with extra linguistic objective line as a method of designation [3].

An individual, creating new word, aims individualization and originality. Then the word goes through several stages of socialization (acceptance and recognition by society) and lexicalization. Word is perceived by mediators which share it among mass. they're typically teachers of universities, school teachers, reporters, workers of mass media. within the results of nomination the unit is made, which refers to at least one of the categories of nomination units (derived or compound word). Each style of nomination units is characterized by unique number of features. Such features are: synthesis/analysis of nomination, which allows to contrast nominations enclosed frame of 1 word to verbose nominations; globality of unit, its semantic integrity and motivation, which allows to contrast non-derivative word as holistic sign to all or any others demonstrating different stage of ruggedness. So, derived words are less rugged in their semantics than compound; absence or presence of predicative connection between component signs, which allows to single out simple

word without this connection and contrast it to all or any other units of nomination where this connection exists in latent type or it's externally expressed. [4]

New words and expressions or neologisms are created for brand new things regardless of their scale of importance. they will be all-crucial and keen on some social relationships, attitudes like a brand new sort of state, e. g. People's Republic or something threatening the very existence of humanity, like warming or pandemics. Or again the thing is also rather insignificant and lives short term, like fashions in dancing, clothing, jewels, hairdo or footwear (e. g. roll-bracelet). In every situation either the old lexis are appropriately altered in meaning or new words are borrowed, or more often coined out of the present language material either in keeping with the patterns and methods already productive within the language at a given stage of its development or creating new ones.

The process of nomination may pass several stages. In other words, a brand new notion is known as by a terminological phrase consisting of words which in their turn are made of morphemes. The phrase is also shortened by ellipsis or by graphical abbreviation, and this transformation of form is achieved without change of meaning. Acronyms aren't composed of existing morphemes in keeping with existing word-formation patterns, but on the contrary revolutionize the system by forming new words and new morphemes out of letters. [5]

The language can redefine and reuse old words. The dictionary name, in turn, became generalized as a verb assuming to explore for something, not so crucially on the net. Everyone can find a 'hamburger' of two existing words- web + master otherwise you can fuse them together: lexpert =lexics + expert, someone who is an expert in uttering words. Such an amalgamated word is additionally called a portmanteau (from French, meaning a bag for carrying clothes, one that opens on two sides) since Charles Dodgson gave them this moniker in his 1872 classic "Through the Looking-Glass". Carroll himself coined some great portmanteaux, for example chortle (chuckle + snort), and slithy (slimy + lithe).

CONCLUSION

In this day and age English language like many other languages passes through “neologistic boom” in its spoken and written discourse. Large amount of recent words (neologisms) and necessity of their interpretation led to formation of special particular branch of lexicology-neology-science about neologisms. This sector has been discussing linguistic interpretation of the phenomenon of neology, and bringing forward various definitions to the term neologism suggested by different scholars. Therefore, a neologism is taken into account to be a brand newly coined word or phrase or a new meaning for an existing word, or a word borrowed from another language. Furthermore, the subject saw evolution of neologism, i.e. the stages the word must withstand to enter the language. As we reside within the period of globalization, plenty of objects are created and much of latest words are came to an existence to call them. There's little question that country language currently is that the most generally used language for international communication both for business and education. Words and expressions are born, live for a brief time then wipe out or find their place in our vocabulary in keeping with the temporary or permanent usage of the phenomena they depict. Today an excellent number of linguists are attempting to reveal the foremost productive spheres of act. Accordingly, there are 4 leading spheres that are men and 75 women links, computer technologies, culture and science where business and language appear more or less stable.

The development of latest meanings in existing words proves another fruitful source of recent vocabulary that's getting used widely. Semantic extension expresses the qualitative aspect of vocabulary growth. Traditionally there are distinguished such semantic processes as metaphor, metonymy, extension or generalization of meaning, specialization or narrowing of meaning: pejorative words (words that have negative meaning) and melioration. Among these metaphor is predominating.

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