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NEOLOGISMS IN THE MODERN ENGLISH LANGUAGE

MÜASİR İNGİLİS DİLİNDƏ NEOLOGİZMLƏRİN ROLU

XÜLASƏ

Müasir dünya siyasi, sosial, elmi, texniki və digər dəyişikliklərə məruz qalır ki, bu da ingilis dilində yeni sözlərin yaranmasına və köhnə sözlərin yenidən nəzərdən keçirilməsinə səbəb olur. Statistikaya görə, hər il inkişaf etmiş ölkələrdə minlərlə neologizm yaranır. Müəyyənləşdirilir ki, neologizmlərin iki növü var: yeni sözlər və "köhnə" sözlərdə yaranmış yeni mənalar. Onlar tərcümədə çətinlik yaradır, çünki adi ingiliscə-rusca lüğətlərdə belə sözlərə rast gəlmək olmur. Lüğətin geridə qalması problemi ilə yanaşı, neologizmlərin lüğətlərdə qeydiyyatını ləngidən amil onların dildə keçici, müvəqqəti mövcudluğudur. Neologizmlər və digər məcazi söz və ifadələr, eləcə də slenqizmlər çox tez yaranır, bununla əlaqədar olaraq ingilis leksikoqrafları onları "təsadüfi", yəni təsadüfən istifadə edirlər.

Açar sözlər: *neologiya, terminologiya, termo-neologiya, tematik qrup, inkişaf.*

Introduction: The actuality of this theme is that neologisms are very important in our life, especially now, because we have a development of science and technology, the new courses in the field of literature, art and music.[1, p.116]

And there are a lot of new words created in different fields. All these mean that the actuality of this theme is very important. Sometimes people even don't know the meaning of some abbreviations because they are new. Indeed, sometimes with the abbreviations such as AIDS, the unabbreviated form may be so specialized that it is unknown to most people - a point not missed by the compilers of quiz games, who regularly catch people out with a well-known abbreviations and another types of neologisms.

The result achieved and their novelty. Lexical-semantic features of neologisms in modern English, which more distinguished as the whole unit being in the mutual connection, have been studied. As the result of the investigation of patterns the new data of structural and semantic properties of the analyzed neologisms which determine the criteria of including frame groups into the microsystem have been revealed. Description of neologisms was conducted taking into account the active interaction of a person with objective reality, while word perception is connected with subjective assessment and has reflection on the language of the certain society.

Vlahov S., Florin S. "The Untranslatable in Translation The theoretical meaning". This theme is not so spread, but a lot of language scientists describe neologisms in their books. It is a very interesting theme to study. New notions come into being, requiring new words to name them. Sometimes a new is introduced for a thing or notion that continues to exist, and the older name ceases to be used.

The number of words in a language is therefore not constant; the increase as a rule, more than makes up for the leak-out [2, p.166-172]. It means that the vocabulary of any language does not remain the same but changes constantly.The practical value. The theme of this qualification paper can be used as an aid for lectures of lexicology and it also can be used as a topic for discussion for students of Language Universities.

The structure of the work consists of the following parts: introduction, 2 chapters, conclusion and the list of the used literature.The introduction to this work is based on the choice of this theme, the actuality of the aim and specific problems. A.Akhundov: "Introduction to Linguistics". Also considered are the theoretical meaning and the practical value of this work.The first chapter shows the division of neologisms by their structure.In the second chapter the appearance of neologisms during the English Renaissance is considered.

In the third chapter the types of the neologisms were described.The forth chapter shows neologisms from the point view of semantic and phonetic factors.The fifth chapter studies sociolinguistic aspects of education based on neologisms.The sixth chapter studies neologisms as a word building.[3, p.119].

Neologisms are perhaps the non-literary and the professional translator's biggest problem. New object and processes are continually created in technology. New ideas and variations on feelings come from the media. Terms from the social sciences, slang, dialect coming into the mainstream of language, transferred words, make up the rest. A few years ago, three hundred "new" words were said to be counted in four successive numbers of the French weekly language express.

It has been stated that each language acquires three thousand new words annually. In fact, neologisms cannot be quantified, since so many hover between acceptance and oblivion and many are short-lived individual creations. What is obvious is that their number is increasing steeply and as we become more language as well as self-conscious, articles, books and specialist and general dictionaries devoted to them appear more commonly.

Since they usually arise first in a response to a particular need, a majority of them have a single meaning and can therefore be translated out of context, but many of them soon acquire new (and sometimes lose the old) meanings in the Target Language.

Levy. "The state of theoretical thought in the field of translation" Neologisms can be defined as newly coined lexical units or existing lexical units that acquire a new sense. Unless they are opaque, obscure and possibly cacophonous (compare "yum" and "yuck"), neologisms usually attract and please everyone, but purists are so attached to Graeco-Latin conventions. (Once there was a fuss about oracy) that they jib at so-called violations of English grammar. Unlike the French, the English have no basis from which to attack new words.[4, p.123].

Most people like neologisms and so does the media and commercial interests exploit this liking. Multinationals with their ingenious advertising, make efforts to convert their brand names (Coke, Tipp-Ex, Tesa, Bic, Schweppes, etc.) into eponyms (i.e. any word derived from a proper noun including acronyms) and in appropriate cases you have to resist this attempt when you translate.

Neologism is any word which is formed according to the productive structural patterns or borrowed from another language and felt by the speakers as something new. Example: tape-recorder, supermarket, V-day (Victory day). The research of cosmic space by the Soviet people gave birth to new words: Sputnik, spaceship, space rocket. For that period all these words were new.

Garayev: "Lexical borrowings of European origin in the modern Azerbaijani language"Anglo-Saxon forms, borrowings, and the use of affixes account for most of what appears within the English lexicon, but they do not tell the whole story. People do some creative, even bizarre things with vocabulary, from time to time, and a fascinating topic in lexicology is to examine just what they get up to.[5.p.223-333].

The general term for a newly-created lexeme is a coinage: but in technical usage a distinction can be drawn between nonce words and neologisms.A nonce word (from the 16th-century phrase

for the nonce, meaning `for the once') is a lexeme created for temporary use, to solve an immediate problem of communication.

Someone attempting to describe the excess water on a road after a storm was head to call it a fluddle - she meant something bigger than a puddle but smaller than a flood. The new-born lexeme was forgotten (except by a passing linguist) almost as soon as it was spoken. It was obvious from the jocularly apologetic way in which the person spoke that she did not consider fluddle to be a `proper' word at all.

There was no intention to propose it for inclusion in a dictionary. As far as she was concerned, it was simply that there seemed to be no word in the language for what she wanted to say, so she made one up, for the nonce. In everyday conversation, people create nonce-words like this all the time.

Kunin A. V. "English idioms" But there is never any way of predicting the future, with language. Who knows, perhaps the English-speaking world has been waiting decades for someone to coin just this lexeme. It would only take a newspaper to seize on it, or for it to be referred to in an encyclopedia, and within days (or months) it could be on everyone's lips. Registers of new words would start referring to it, and within five years or so it would have gathered enough written citations for it to be a serious candidate for inclusion in all the major dictionaries.[6.p.42-54].

It would then have become a neologism - literally, a `new word' in the language.A neologism stays new until people start to use it without thinking, or alternatively until it falls out of fashion, and they stop using it altogether. But there is never any way of telling which neologisms will stay and which will go. Blurb, coined in 1907 be the American humorist Gelett Burgess (1866-1951), proved to meet a need, and is an established lexeme now.

I.V. Solovieva: "Normalization of scientific and technical terminology".On the other hand his coinage of gubble, `to indulge in meaningless conversation', never caught on. Lexical history contains thousands of such cases. In the 16th century - a great age of neologisms - we find disaccustom and disacquaint alongside disabuse and disagree. Why did the first two neologisms disappear and the last two survive? We also find effectual, effectuous, effectfull, effectuating, effective. [7, p.98-129].

Scientific innovation Why did only two of the five forms survive, and why those two, in particular? The lexicon is full of such mysteries.The focus of interest was vocabulary. There were no words in the language to talk accurately about the new concepts, techniques, and inventions which were coming from Europe, and so writers began to borrow them.

Most of the words which entered the language at the time were taken from Latin, with a good number from Greek, French, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese. Then, as the period of word-wide exploration got under way, words came into English from over 50 other languages, including several indigenous languages of North America, Africa, and Asia. Some words came into English directly; others came by way of an intermediate language. Many came indirectly from Latin or Italian via French.

Relevance of the article. Some writers, such as Thomas Elyot, went out of their way to find new words, in order (as they saw it) to `enrich' the language. They saw their role as enabling the new learning to be brought within the reach of the English public-whether this was access to the old classical texts, or to the new fields of science, technology, and medicine. There were many translations of classical works during the 16th century, and thousand of Latin and Greek terms were introduced, as translators searched for an English equivalent and could not find one. Some, indeed, felt that English was in any case not an appropriate vehicle for the expression of the new learning. English, in this view, did not compare well with the tried and tested standards of Latin or Greek, especially in such fields as theology or medicine. It was a language fit for the street, but not for the library.

Conclusion: Neologisms. These are very common in newspaper vocabulary. The newspaper is very quick to react to any new development in the life of society, in science and technology. Hence, neologisms make their way into the language of the newspaper very easily and often even

spring up on newspaper pages, e.g. lunik, a splash-down (the act of bringing a spacecraft to a water surface), a teach-in (a form of campaigning through heated political discussion), backlash or white backlash (a violent reaction of American racists to the Negroes' struggle for civil rights), frontlash (a vigorous antiracist movement), stop-go policies (contradictory, indecisive and inefficient policies).

The above-listed peculiarities of brief news items are the basic vocabulary parameters of English newspaper style.The vocabulary of brief news items is for the most part devoid of emotional colouring.

Some papers, however, especially those classed among "mass" or "popular" papers, tend to introduce emotionally coloured lexical units into essentially matter-of-fact news stories, e.g."Health Minister Kenneth Robinson made this shock announcement yesterday in the Commons." (Daily Mirror)"

Technicians at the space base here are now working flat out to prepare GeAiini 6 for next Monday's blast-off." (Daily Mail) "Defence Secretary Roy Mason yesterday gave a rather frosty reception in the Commons to the latest proposal for a common defence policy for all EEC countries.".Important as vocabulary is, it is not so much the words and phrases used in brief news items that distinguish them from other forms of newspaper writing. The vocabulary groups listed above are also commonly found in headlines and newspaper articles. The basic peculiarities of news items lie in their.

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The role of neologisms in modern english

Annotation

Neologisms are the main problem of modern scientific research. A lot of new objects and processes are continually created in technology. We can find new ideas and variations in social life, science. Neologisms can be defined as newly coined lexical units that acquire new sense.

Peter Newmark proposed to review twelve types of neologisms and discuss the translation of particular instances by the way of the appropriate contextual factors. Every time neologisms appeared in our life. The 16thcentury was the period of the great course in literature called “Renaissance”.

A lot of writers used new words in their poems and stories in order to “enrich” the English language. But some of neologisms are short-lived. They appeared and disappeared.The subject matter of the qualification paper is lexical-semantic features of neologisms in modern English

The object of the research work is the types of neologisms: the old words with new senses, derived words, abbreviations, collocations, new coinages.The main aim of this work is to describe neologisms by their structure, to give examples of neologisms of old and new senses, to compare their meanings, to describe neologisms from the point of view of phonetic factors and semantics.

Key words*: neology, terminology, term-neologism, thematic group,development.*

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Роль неологизмов в современном английском языке

Аннотация

Неологизмы представляют собой важный объект современных научных исследований. В сфере технологий постоянно возникают новые объекты и процессы; новые идеи и их вариации появляются также в общественной жизни и науке. Неологизмы можно определить как недавно созданные лексические единицы, приобретающие новое значение.

Питер Ньюмарк предложил классификацию из двенадцати типов неологизмов и рассмотрел особенности их перевода с учетом контекстуальных факторов. Неологизмы сопровождают нас на протяжении всей истории; так, эпоха Возрождения (XVI век) стала периодом активного обновления языка в литературе.

Многие писатели использовали новые слова в своих произведениях, стремясь «обогатить» английский язык. Однако некоторые неологизмы оказывались недолговечными: они возникали и исчезали. Тема данной квалификационной работы — лексико-семантические особенности неологизмов в современном английском языке.

Объектом исследования выступают различные типы неологизмов: слова, приобретающие новые значения, производные слова, аббревиатуры, устойчивые словосочетания и новообразования. Основная цель работы — описать структуру неологизмов, привести примеры слов с новыми значениями, сопоставить эти значения, а также проанализировать неологизмы с точки зрения фонетических и семантических характеристик.

***Ключевые слова**: неология, терминология, термин-неологизм, тематическая группа, развитие.*

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