



SCIENTIFIC AND THEORETICAL BASICS OF THE ANALYSIS ON NEOLOGISMS

Azimova Sevara Abdulla qizi

Teacher at Andijan state institute of foreign languages

E-mail: sevarakhamidova98@gmail.com

Abstract: This study is devoted to introduction of English neologisms and researchers dedicated to how to define neologisms in different ways. Furthermore the establishment of the main means of expressing neologisms in modern English are discussed.

Key words: barbarism, gallicism, anglicism, archaism, transliteration and transcription, loan translation, calque, descriptive translation (explanatory).

NEOLOGIZMLAR BO'YICHA TAHLILNING ILMIY-NAZARIY ASOSLARI

Azimova Sevara Abdulla qizi

Andijon davlat chet tillari instituti o'qituvchisi

E-pochta: sevarakhamidova98@gmail.com

Annotatsiya: Ushbu tadqiqot ingliz tili neologizmlari bilan tanishtirishga va tadqiqotchilar neologizmlarni turli yo'llar bilan aniqlaganligiga bag'ishlangan. Bundan tashqari, zamonaviy ingliz tilida neologizmlarni ifodalashning asosiy vositalarini yaratish masalasi ko'rib chiqiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: varvarlik, gallizm, anglikizm, arxaizm, transliteratsiya va transkripsiya, qarz tarjimasi, kalka, tavsifiy tarjima (tushuntirish).

Early in the 1930s, the first dictionary of neologisms had been compiled. American linguist Dwight Bolinger was the earliest scholar who began to introduce English neologisms in periodicals in sequence. He created a column Living Language in Words (published in Los Angeles) between 1937 and 1940. In 1943, his column appeared in American Speech and he renamed it Among the New Words. This column has been dedicated to collecting the latest new words since then.

What is neologism?

What kind of word can be defined as “neologism”?



Actually, the researches on these questions are being heatedly pursued, yet no general agreement has been reached. Researchers with different knowledge backgrounds may define neologism in different ways. Neologisms are by definition “new”, and as such are often directly attributable to a specific individual, publication, period, or event. The term “neologism” was itself coined around 1800. In linguistics, a neologism is a word, a term, or a phrase, which has been recently created (“coined”) – often to apply to new concepts, or to reshape older terms in newer language form. The concept neologism has wide connotation, including word, new word group, new sense, new usage, new affixation and its derivation, old affixation with new usage and its derivation. They are also called vogue words, namely new and popular words.

Scholars usually discuss neologisms from two perspectives: the time perspective and the semantic perspective. From the time perspective, neologisms refer to words within a certain period. If those words, say appeared 20 or 30 years ago, are still used today, and have deeply rooted in people’s minds, they can still hold the identity of neologism. From the semantic perspective, neologisms refer to words that newly appear in communication and carry the new meanings. However, those old words that hold the new meaning are also considered as neologisms.

So far, a general criterion for defining neologisms can be found:

1) Neologisms are the words, which didn’t occur before and are newly built and currently enter the common lexicons.

2) Neologisms are the words, which within a certain period of time, have been widely, accepted by people and still find their applications nowadays.

3) Neologisms are those old words, which carry the new meanings.

In this paper, the terms neologisms and new words are used alternatively with the same reference, that is, the term ‘new words’ in this paper is only used to refer to neologisms, not in the sense of “words one does not know”.

Neologisms have been allotted a lot of different definitions. In dictionaries, *neologism* is generally defined as “a new word or a new meaning for an established word”. To be more specific, Peter Newmark defines neologisms as “newly come lexical or existing units that acquire a new sense”¹. According to Oxford Dictionary of English² a *neologism* is “a newly coined word or expression that may be in the process of entering common use, but has not yet been accepted into mainstream

¹ Newmark, P. (1988) *A Textbook of Translation*. New York: Prentice-Hall International.

² Oxford Dictionary of English (2003) Great Clarendon Street, UK: Oxford University press.



language. Neologisms are often directly attributable to a specific person, publication, period, or event. The term *neologism* is not used only in linguistics, it can also be found in other sciences. And if we take some science in particular, we may see that all of them reflect the essence of the notion, as there is “always something new”. It is possible to create a new definition using all the above mentioned ones. This definition might be as follows: a *neologism* is a word, a term, or a phrase that has been recently created (or coined) often to apply to new concepts, to synthesize pre-existing concepts, or to make older terminology sound more contemporary. Neologisms are especially useful in denominating inventions, new phenomena, or old ideas that have taken on a new cultural context. In the present research we will stick to this definition, as it seems to include all the main characteristic features of neologisms.

However, as early as the second half of the 18th century, it became obvious that the vocabulary of literary expression should and perhaps could not be fully limited. Thus pejorative *neologism* was given an ameliorative doublet, *neology* which meant the introduction of “*approved*” or “*correct*” new words into language³.

The old meaning of *neologism* is synonymous to that of *barbarism*, *gallicism* (in English), *anglicism* (in French), and even *archaism*. It is opposed to *purism*⁴. Such word characteristics as being an archaism or a neologism are historically relative. To value the level of word topicality, to ascribe to neologism the features of archaism is possible only by looking at a certain period of social existence of a language.

Words such as *cable television* (1966), *CD-Rom* (1988), *flashback* (1966), *environment* (1972), *hip-hop* (1985), or *piña colada* (1967) were new words in their times; today, however, they are all familiar to the general public.

Neologisms stand for innovation in every language. New words are created every day and their number in English is growing fast. Neologisms generally draw on traditional word formation devices such as affixation and compounding. Compounds can be headed by any major lexical class, and all the types of combinations are found in neologisms: *skinhead*, *redhot*, *over-quick*. *Girldom* and *marketer* are the examples of affixation. It is also possible to form neologisms through *blending* (*Spanglish*, *Slanguage*, *vodkatini*) and *acronymization*.

³ Петрашевский, М.В. (1846) *Карманный словарь иностранных слов*. 1846:234

⁴ *The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language: Fourth Edition* (2000) Boston publisher Houghton Mifflin.



(RAM – random access memory). Acronyms are similar to *clippings* (*vet, lab, flu*).

Sometimes neologisms are made up through *conversion* (*to network, to nurse*). *Mass media* such as television, newspapers, magazines, and radio are the means of communication that reach large numbers of people in a short time. The mass media produce great influence on the English language, and in this respect especially newspapers and broadcasting should be mentioned because it is their duty to report things as they happen and thus they are often in need of new terms to describe new happenings, ideas and inventions.

Therefore journalists are those who play an important role in creating and spreading neologisms. Considering the history of the English newspaper writing, we find out that it dates back to the 17th century. The first newspapers carried only news, without comments, as commenting was considered to be against the principles of journalism. By the 19th century, newspaper language was recognized as a particular variety of style, characterized by a specific communicative purpose and its own system of language means⁵.

Mass media is not only the source of information; it is also, as it has been mentioned before, spreading neologisms. If a word wants to ‘stay alive’, it has to be admitted widely in public speech and used by mass media, and/or personalities, such as politicians, authors etc.⁶. Depending on the editor and on what kind of dictionary a coinage should enter, one factor might be more of a value than another. Of the many thousands of new words created every year, about 200 new words fulfill the above-mentioned conditions and make their way into a standard dictionary.

The term «neologism» first appeared in France in 1755. About 50 years later it was borrowed by the English language in the meaning of using new words and word combinations, language innovations, etc⁷. Any living language is a dynamic phenomenon. It is constantly developing, meeting challenges of social, cultural, political, economic and scientific changes of the society and getting adjusted to them. Each social or political change or innovation leads to the appearance of new words and terms: Grexit (выход Греции из Евросоюза); Vrexit (выход Великобритании из Евросоюза); Blairites (сторонники Блэра); Trampites (сторонники Трампа).

⁵ Morrison S. The English Newspaper: Some Account of the Physical Development of Journals Printed in London between 1622 & the Present Day. Cambridge University Press, 1932

⁶ Barnhart R. Some Thoughts about Neologisms before Starting BDNE IV. Journal of the Dictionary Society of North America, 1995

⁷ Zabotkina V. I. New lexics of modern English. – Minsk: Visshya shkola, 1989. – 126 p.



Neologisms have a large number of different definitions. Usually, in dictionaries, the concept of "neologism" is interpreted as "a new word" or "a new concept, for a long-forgotten, a previously existing word". According to the famous English professor and translator Peter Newmark, neologisms are "newly appeared lexical or existing units that acquire a new meaning"⁸.

Neologisms are "new units of the lexical system of the language that have arisen due to the social need to give a name to a new object or express a new concept and which function in speech as ready-made, reproducible units".

In the preface to the Oxford Dictionary of Neologisms, a "new word" is defined as "any word, phrase or meaning that has come into common use or has been fashionable at some time"⁹.

A neologism is a word or combination of words that has recently appeared in a language. Thousands of neologisms appear in developed languages. Some of them disappear (as a rule, these are highly specialized words that have simpler synonyms), and some are firmly fixed in the language and assimilated into human speech.

In the encyclopedic dictionary, the concept of neologism is interpreted as follows:

1) New words and expressions created to denote new objects or to explicate new concepts;

2) New words and expressions, the strangeness of which is clearly felt by native speakers¹⁰.

The English proverb "Where habit leads, language follows" perfectly fits this tendency and proves the fact that language innovations are very quick to accompany life innovations. The following words which appeared in the English language not long ago convincingly illustrate it:

- Netiquette (obeying norms of etiquette while chatting on the net)
- Phablet (smartphone with a big monitor)

Thus, neologisms are words and word combinations which appear in a language at a definite time and keep being so until people speaking this language acknowledge their novelty. In this respect a neologism is a historical notion, since having become in general use a newly born word stops being a neologism.

We have undertaken a deep penetration into the problem of neologisms, complex and urgent nowadays, to emphasize the intricacy and complexity of the

⁸ Newmark P.A textbook of translation.-New-York: Prentice hall, 1988.-312p.

⁹ Oxford dictionary of neologisms, 2017.

¹⁰ The great encyclopedic dictionary, 1997. -65p



process of translating neologisms. Actually, the translation of neologisms tops the list of the most difficult matters which a translator can face. It happens so because neologisms are new words which have not yet entered into the common use. Moreover, English dictionaries cannot register at once all new words which annually enrich our vocabulary meeting the demands of constant changes in social, economic, political, cultural life resulting in appearance of innovations which definitely are to be named. In this situation translators have nothing to do but rely on the context and try to transfer the meaning of neologisms into the target language using descriptive methods to explain neologisms or invent new words. This way seems to be more reliable than, for example, some online dictionaries.

As world famous investigators of the theory of translation point out, there are four main methods of translating neologisms¹¹:

- Selecting an equivalent in the target language;
- Transliteration and transcription;
- Loan translation or calque;
- Descriptive translation (explanatory).

Transcription maintains the sound from of the source word with the help of another script. For example:

- Establishment – истэблишмент;
- Tribalism – трайбализм;
- Superman – супермен.

Terms as well belong here. For example:

- Alma mater – альма матер;
- Summit - саммит.

Transliteration supposes transformation of letters into another alphabet.

For example:

- Salt Lake City – Солт Лейк Сити;
- Holding – холдинг;
- Resume – резюме. Actually, transcription and transliteration are often

combined. As many English letters and sounds do not have exact analogues in the Russian language, some words can have several variants of translation¹². *For example*: drugstore – драгстор и драгсто.

During the monitoring of the Internet and modern online newspapers and magazines, the following neologisms were identified:

¹¹ Resker. YA. I. Posobiye po perevodu s angliyskogo yazika na russkiy. –Minsk:Prosvesheniye, 1982.-159 p.

¹² Petrova E. E. Analiz I perevod nekotorig neologizmov poslednix let, 2014. – 123-125 p



Screenager is a teenager who spends all his time at the screen of a phone, tablet, computer or any electronic device;

Bitcoin – digital currency, internet currency;

E-Quaintance – a familiar person, but only on the Internet;

Guerrilla Proofreading – a tendency to meticulously search out errors in texts (including on the Internet) and publicly point them out, something like grammar-Nazism;

Catfishing is the use of a fictional personality or fictional details of a biography in order to spin a virtual romance;

Stage-Phoning – is an attempt to attract the attention of random passers – by to his person by talking on a mobile phone;

Textrovert – a person who prefers correspondence to any other form of communication;

Textpectation is the moment when we have written a message to someone and are looking forward to a response, besides, nervously glancing at the mobile phone screen;

Technostress – stress from an excessively large amount of equipment around;

Pancake people is usually the name of the modern generation of active Internet users who know, as it may seem, a lot, but really do not understand any business to the end;

Facebookholic (Facebook + (suf)-Holic-) – a person who is dependent on the social network “Facebook”;

Compunicate-Computer+Communicate)-communication and correspondence with a person sitting next to you in the same room, instead of talking out loud;

Text Support – encouraging text messages from friends at the moment of an important and responsible event in your life (Pronounced tech support);

Digital Immigrant – a person who got acquainted with modern technologies and started using the Internet in adulthood.

The rapid replenishment of the vocabulary of the language occurs in a period of significant changes and upheavals in the economic and socio-political life of society, as a result of which new concepts and realities emerge that require nomination. At the moment, in modern linguistic space, linguists have noted a rise in word-building activity, its distinguishing features are the looseness of native speakers, the desire for diversity of speech and emotionality, the desire to express their ideological position.



All this inevitably leads to an increase in the language activity of a person, and, consequently, to a large number of diverse neoplasms¹³.

Loan translation or calque does not change the word of the source language at all. This method concerns borrowings from different languages. For example: English «sky-scraper» has the Russian calque «небо-скреб», English «global village» has the Russian calque «всемирная деревня».

To conclude this paper is just a tentative study of English neologisms. Therefore, it doubtless has imperfections due to the limited time and research competence. Analysis of English neologisms from perspectives of other branches of linguistics such as pragmatics, sociolinguistics or stylistics shall be suggested in future investigation.

List of literature:

1. Newmark, P. (1988) *A Textbook of Translation*. New York: Prentice-Hall International.
2. Oxford Dictionary of English (2003) Great Clarendon Street, UK: Oxford University press.
3. Петрашевский, М.В. (1846) *Карманный словарь иностранных слов*. 1846:234.
4. *The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language: Fourth Edition* (2000).
5. Morrison S. *The English Newspaper: Some Account of the Physical Development of Journals Printed in London between 1622 & the Present Day*. Cambridge University Press, 1932.
6. Barnhart R. Some Thoughts about Neologisms before Starting BDNE IV. *Journal of the Dictionary Society of North America*, 1995.
7. Zabotkina V. I. *New lexics of modern English*. – Minsk: Visshya shkola, 1989. – 126 p.

¹³ Khamzayev S. A. Semantic peculiarities of neologisms functioning in the English and Uzbek newspapers. *International journal of social science research and review*, 2022.