



## THEORETICAL FOUNDATION OF THE STUDY OF NEOLOGISMS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK NEWSPAPER DISCOURSE

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### ABSTRACT

*Modern linguistics considers language as dynamic complex system. The language system is in constant movement, the processes of development and improvement do not stop.*

Language, like man, he has his own past, present and future. This is largely due to the fact that, as noted by many linguists, in the scientific literature the problem of language variability, which is an invariable characteristic language, is one of the central. [1, p.376]

We know that modern English is a living, changing system that consists of different registers and many styles. Two processes take place in it: the process of the birth of new words and the enrichment of vocabulary in one area and obsolescence, and then the disappearance of words in other areas. At the moment, the English and Uzbek languages are facing an incredible neological boom. The question arises, what is a neologism, and this question is still open.

The lexeme “neologism” has Greek roots and consists of two elements - neo (Greek new) and logos (Greek word). In English – “neologism”.

The Linguistic Encyclopedic Dictionary gives the following definition: “Neologisms are words, meanings of words or combinations of words that appeared in a certain period of time in any language or are used once (“occasional” words) in any text or act of speech”. [2, p. 96] Thus, quantitative and qualitative changes in the vocabulary the composition of the language is largely associated with the history of the people, which is the creator and native speaker of this language. Therefore, if we trace the connection of vocabulary with the history of the development of a given social collective, you can try to get an answer to some questions, and exactly:



- what are the mechanisms for creating a word, the occurrence of which dictated by the needs of society at a certain point in its development;
- what are those word-formation techniques and means, with the help of which organizes the language material to create new word.

Scientists associate the emergence of new words primarily with new ones discoveries, deepening knowledge about

already known facts and phenomena reality. [3, p.192] The emergence of a new branch of lexicology - neology - due to the need to describe new words. Neology as a relatively new field of research represents difficulties for linguists in terms of identifying its structural organizations. The French linguist A. Rey presented a peculiar classification of the science of neologisms. He also suggested splitting the core neology into two parts:

-1- area	-2- area
of borrowing and other forms that are not motivated for most speakers;	of morphology, which in its semantic structure reflects a deeper syntactic structure.

As for the structure, A. Rey identified three varieties of this science [4]:

- formal neology,
- semantic neology,
- pragmatic neology

Moreover, formal neology is a process which results in the application of grammar rules to morphemic structure of the language. In this case, we are dealing with the so-called potential neologisms formed with suffixes, prefixes and by compounding. For example, V.G. Gak considers the problem of nomination to be of paramount importance in the emergence of new lexemes. He highlights the internal and external means of nomination and draws attention to the fact that most of the neologisms are formed with the help of

internal resources.[5] Internal means of nomination use the own resources of a given language, these include: the formation of new words, rethinking of existing words, phrases. These naming facilities are most essential to the structure of the language. It is impossible not to admit the fact that the new branch of linguistics - neology - cannot yet be defined as an independent area lexicology. Nevertheless, the main directions and areas have already been outlined.

As N.Z. Kotelova notes that the term “neology” can be conceptualized as science (logos) about the new (neo). Thus, this definition can be used to designate new phenomena in the language, and exactly [6, p.3-6]:



1. The emergence of any new properties in old words, terminology of words, changes in the stylistic coloring of the word.
2. The emergence of new forms of inflection, compatibility, etc.
3. The emergence of new lexical and grammatical functions of words, specialization of their use as permanent applications or words, connecting with applications.

In turn, V.V. Vinogradov finds neologisms as new words or meanings fixed in the language, defining new objects and thoughts. The linguist writes in his works that such “ordinary neologisms” in the rapid age of the spiritual development of society and scientific and technological progress continuously occupy their well-deserved place in the language. The formation of neologisms occurs according to various productive models that exist in a given language. He classifies neologisms as facts of the language, since they are born in connection with the need of society to communicate (names of new objects, concepts, facts, phenomena), and not to satisfy the expressive-emotional needs of the individual. [7, p. 220] There are many reasons for the formation of neologisms in modern English-language newspaper articles. In addition to changes in social, state and political conditions, cultural rapprochement of different countries and a technical boom, one of these is that neologisms give some dynamism to the text, as well as give imagery to journalistic creation. Often, journalists deliberately use new words to create an intriguing headline

in order to grab the reader's attention and, as a result, generate newspaper circulation, which will ensure the existence of the newspaper and increase its popularity. It should be noted that most often neologisms come from colloquial speech, and this penetration of elements of lively colloquial vocabulary into newspaper speech is one of the distinguishing features of the process of forming a newspaper language. However, neologisms become widespread if they help the newspaper to perform in the best possible way the functions of information and influence on the reader. Sometimes neologisms have a touch of ease, and sometimes familiarity, which deviates from the stylistic norms of the literary language. But, on the other hand, neologism can be a vivid stylistic means of language, possess expression. Due to their stylistic features, colloquial speech and neologisms have a rather large impact on printed products, reflect the rhythm of lively colloquial speech, give the context of the newspaper various stylistic shades, and that is why it is necessary to research and analyze the penetration of neologisms into newspaper speech.

## **Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar:**



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