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# СЎЗ САНЪАТИ ХАЛҚАРО ЖУРНАЛИ

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## SEMANTIK NEOLOGIZMLARNING LINGVOMADANIY TAHLILI

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### ANNOTATSIYA

Ushbu maqola jamiyatdagi o'zgarishlar tufayli paydo bo'lgan yangi so'zlar ustida tadqiqotlarni o'z ichiga oladi. Ushbu tadqiqot jarajonida, avvalambor, neologizmlarning orasida lingvomadaniy ma'noga ega so'zlar ajratib olindi.

Tadqiqot asosi etib quyidagi tilshunos olimlarning izlanishlari: Sablayrolles, Espersen, Vinogradov, Maslova va boshqa shu kabi turli yetuk tilshunoslar tadqiqotlariga murojaat etildi.

Tadqiqot jarayonida, ushbu neologizmlar ustida diaxronik, semantik tahlil va boshqa shu kabi lingvomadaniy tahlillar olib borildi.

Tahlillar natijasida so'zlarning yangi ma'no manbalari hosil bo'lishi turmush hayotning keskin o'zgarishi, vaqt va kontekst (muhit (mahalliy, tarixiy, ijtimoiy)) orqali ekanligi ma'lum bo'ldi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** neologizmlar va neonimlar, neosemiya, polisemiya, diaxronik tahlil, semantik neologizm, semantik ma'no qisqarish jarayoni, semantik ma'no kengayish jarayoni, madaniy konnotatsiya.

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## ЛИНГВОКУЛЬТУРНЫЙ АНАЛИЗ СЕМАНТИЧЕСКИХ НЕОЛОГИЗМОВ

### АННОТАЦИЯ

В данную статью включены исследования новых слов, появившихся в связи с изменениями в обществе. Проведя исследование, мы выделили слова с лингвокультурными коннотациями.

Для нашего исследования мы обратились к исследованиям разных лингвистов, таких как Саблайроллес, Эсперсен, Виноградов, Маслова и др.

Следуя нашему углублению, мы сделали лингвокультурологический анализ этих неологизмов, такой как диахронический, семантический анализ и т.д.

В ходе нашего анализа мы увидели, что источниками новых значений слов являются изменение с течением времени и контекст (среда (местная, историческая, социальная и т.д.).

**Ключевые слова:** неологизмы и неонимы, полисемия, диахронический анализ, семантические неологизмы, семантическое ограничение, семантическое расширение, культурные коннотации.

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## LINGUOCULTURAL ANALYSIS OF SEMANTIC NEOLOGISMS

### ABSTRACT

This article includes research on new words that have appeared due to changes in society. By doing research we have separated the words with linguistic-cultural connotations.

For our research, we have addressed the research of different linguists such as Sablayrolles, Espersen, Vinogradov, Maslova etc.

Following our deepening, we made the lingocultural analysis of these neologisms, such as diachronic, semantic analysis, etc.

During our analyzes we have seen that the sources of new meanings of words are by the progress of temporal movements and the context (the atmosphere (local, historical, social).

**Keywords :** neologisms and neonyms, neosemies, polysemy, Diachronic analysis, semantic neologisms, semantic restriction, semantic extension, cultural connotations.

The semantic evolution of words can be traced back to several main causes: historical, social, linguistic and psychological. According to the changes of a social, political and cultural nature that appear in contemporary society, semantic neology creates new terms or words by adding a new meaning to an already existing denomination in the two classes considered: neologisms and neonyms. According to the research of Rumanian philologist Daniela Dinca, neologism is a means of enriching a language; it can appear synonymic series, promotes morphological creation and has a reduced circulation; opposed to neologism, the neonym is created by the need for terminologies, does not present synonymic series, favors syntagmatic creation and masters international circulation with universal value.

The specificity of semantic neology as a process of internal formation consists in the multiplication of meaning for the same lexical unit: "It is neology when a word already existing in a language adds another meaning". [1]

Semantic neologisms - new words that have acquired additional lexico-semantic variants in the process of development and have socio-cultural connections.

The change of meaning during its history, the word receives a new meaning which eliminates the original meaning. For example: ramage :

1. in the Middle Ages, many branches;
2. that lives in the branches;
3. birds (warping song);
4. birdsong even if they are not in the trees.[2]

The development of meaning: the word acquires a new meaning without eliminating the primitive (original) meaning. For example: error :

1. go here and there;
2. be wrong

Both of these meanings exist in the modern language. The second was the most productive: erreur, erroné, errements.[3]

A single word can have multiple meanings. This is how we come to the notion or phenomenon of polysemy.

Indeed, the semantic value of words reacts immediately and directly to the slightest changes that appear in society and in language. The semantic evolution of words is a productive internal source of vocabulary enrichment.

Conversely, the monosemy of the word can be created by the context and also by the atmosphere (local, historical, social).

Indeed, the meaning of the word depends on the region, the province where this word is used.



In today's French, many geographical, technical, military and medical terms have broadened their meaning by passing into political terminology: climat, crise, combat, etc. [4]

The word can modify its meaning as a result of the change that makes the notion expressed by these words:

1. Zone frontière- limited space of a place, of a country; (geography)

Zone d'influence- anything comparable to any space; (geography)

Zone de confort- set of habits, integrated beliefs;[5] (economy)

zone euro – European country set. (geography)

2. Couloir- moving from one room to another; (location)

Couloir- narrow passage: air corridor; (aerodrome)

Couloir de nage-private swimming pool model with a very long and narrow rectangular basin; [6] (societal evolution).

3. Réutilisation - act of using again;

réutilisation - right of reuse, possibility offered to the public to use, including for commercial purposes, the data held or produced by administrations in the exercise of their public service mission.

4. Cavalier-ère- person on horseback (riding) ;

Cavalier-ère - contained in a bill or a proposal of law, which has no connection with the subject dealt with by the text under examination. (legislative; law).

In all these cases, it is the notion expressed that is transformed, while the structure of the word does not change.

Over the centuries, the meaning of a word can be restricted, extended or shifted. It can also strengthen or weaken. Semantic evolution takes place through the essential processes of change and development of the meaning of words: metonymy, metaphor, extension and restriction of meaning, improvement and degradation of meaning, hyperbole, understatement and euphemisms.

The evolution of the meaning of words is a slow and complex process. The evolution of the meaning of words takes place in two essential ways:

1. by semantic restriction;
2. by semantic extension.

Some words have restricted their meaning (restriction). For example : pondre les oeufs (to lay eggs) comes from the Latin verb ponere (“poser” in French) (to lay). Their original meaning is broader than their current meaning. Also, a car – a means of transport, today – an automobile. Also, une voiture (a car) – a means of transport, today – une automobile (an automobile).

Several words could be explained in a favorable or in an unfavorable sense, for example, the adjective fatal meant marked by fate, and fate can be favorable or unfavorable. The example of the restriction of meaning is the word « roman » : in the Middle Ages, it meant “any literary work written not only in Latin, but in the Romance language. » [7] Such works mostly had a secular subject, as opposed to the theological subjects expounded in Latin. These secular subjects were very often the story of some love affair. So the word « roman » has acquired a very precise meaning: a book where it is a story (adventures) of love.[8] Another classic example: the verb « labourer » (plough) meant "to work" in general: labourer le bois, la terre (to plow the wood, the earth). Today, till the land only.

Again, the restriction of meaning is followed by a change of the article and the number of the noun, for example:

**la** bonté et avoir **des** bontés pour qn,

**la** liberté et prendre **des** libertés avec qn, etc.

Neologisms are searched according to domain of use and analyzed for changes in their meanings. We found that when the spheres of use of neologisms change, new semantic words appear that have linguistic and cultural connotations, such as: le zone euro (from economics to politics), couloir (from the aerodrome to societal evolution), allemand-e (from linguistics to art), capitaliser (from economy to daily life).

According to Maslova, at present there have been several directions in cultural linguistics, for example, the cultural linguistics of a distinct social group, of ethnos in a kind of gloss in a cultural

situation. She also noted diachronic cultural studies, that is to say the measurement of the linguistic-cultural state of an ethnic group over a certain period of time.

Diachronic analysis, involving the study of a neological unit in time; it applies mainly to semantic neologisms, previously known words that have acquired new meanings. . The neologism of 2017-peau “protects the body” or “non-carrying envelope with which the exterior of a building is covered”; another neologism of 2017- pédigrée "genealogy" or "modern or contemporary, and which allows a large number of aesthetic and functional possibilities"; neologism of 2019 – parapluie “umbrella” “animal species whose protection helps to preserve a large number of other species”; 2019 neologism – suivre “monitor” or “follow a person registered on a social network”.

By diachronic and semantic analysis of these neosemies, we come to the conclusion that even the words have the new meanings they do not lose their primitive meanings, so we form the polysemies. We know that the polysemy of the prerequisite for the very nature of language stems from the relationship between language and the real content of human experience. Polysemy, according to Mr. Breal, is one of the signs of civilization and in no way leads to confusion of meanings.[9] According to O. Espersen, a language devoid of polysemy would turn into “linguistic hell”.[10] According to Academician V.V. Vinogradov, no language would be able to express each specific idea in an independent syllable or the root element. The concreteness of experience is limitless, the resources of the richest language are strictly limited. The language is compelled to distribute an innumerable set of meanings under one or another of the headings of basic concepts. The development of language is closely linked to the development of society. The reasons for the appearance of new words and new meanings in old words lie mainly in the change of social life, the development of production, achievements in the field of art, sports, etc., as well than the development of thought. The pace of development of science, technology and human society itself is accelerating. All this cannot go unnoticed by language. Accelerated language development is noted by many researchers. ... According to French linguists, the 20th century is the most “neogenic”, especially for 30 years. In our time, the French language, like many others, is experiencing a veritable “neological boom”.[11]

In order to somehow stimulate the use of new vocabulary, a policy of “controlled neology” is being introduced in France. Many official institutions were created, including the “International Council of the French Language”. The Council publishes a special review “the Bank of words”, which should trace all the changes that occur in modern French and be a kind of reference in the field of neology.

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5 ЖИЛД, 2 СОН

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