



## The Study of Classifications of Neologisms in English

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**Abstract:** The article discusses approaches to the study of the typology of neologisms. The author presents the semantic classification of new words in the English language.

**Keywords:** neologism, typology of neologisms, word, language, English language, type of neologisms.

The most mobile part of the language is the vocabulary, which is updated and improved, continuously responding to changes in the world, developing along with life, since the vocabulary is influenced by both extra linguistic factors, as well as any influences occurring in the lives of native speakers of this language. New concepts and objects that need to be named appear with the development of human society in various fields of activity. So new words appear in the English language. To designate new words in linguistics, the term "neologism" is usually used, the content of which is determined by: neos (Greek. new), logos (Greek. word). Neologism is "every new word or expression appearing in the language" [4, p.5]. Gradually neologisms are assimilated in the language and become commonly used, but not all of them are stored in memory.

The development of world progress in all areas, interethnic relations has a strong impact on our lives. Every day there is a new lifestyle and way of life. And all this is directly reflected in our language, namely, new expressions and concepts arise, which later take place in various spheres of life. No science or other kind of activity is possible without the presence of neologisms in them, since the appearance of new processes is equivalent to the appearance of new words, namely neologisms.

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" [5, p.144]. According to the famous English professor and translator Peter Newmark, neologisms are "newly appeared lexical or existing units that acquire a new meaning" [8, 14p.].

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 speakers [2, p.65].

Interest in the study of the appearance of new words is growing every decade. There are a large number of studies devoted to the appearance of neologisms, as well as the peculiarities of use, methods of education. The question of the classification of neologisms has been studied by many Uzbek and foreign linguists. Consider the classification of the Soviet linguist V.G. Gaka, which fully reflected the types of neologisms:

1. Actually neologisms, we are talking about the fact that the novelty of the form is combined with the novelty of the content, namely: the iphone-yawn is a phenomenon when one person reaches for the phone then all the surrounding people did it. The "contagiousness" of this



action is compared to yawning, bucket list is a list of actions (desires) that you have never done before, but would really like to do during your lifetime, frenemy is a friend who actually pretends to be your enemy (detractor), infodemics – (infodemia) – fake information about the corona virus, which spreads faster than the virus itself, doom scrolling – (doom scrolling) – this word describes people who can scroll through negative news for hours and wind themselves up before going to bed, helicopter parents – parents who constantly take care of and help their children, even when they no longer need it, zoom wear is a style of clothing in which above the waist they wear clothes acceptable for the office, and below – ordinary;

2. Transnomination is a combination of the novelty of the form of a word with the meaning with which it was previously transmitted by another form. For example: bucks – dollars, burnt-out – tired (letters. burnt out), deadline – (deadline) - (lit. death line) – this expression is often used when a task is given and a deadline is set, and a deadline is called a deadline. In other words, transnomination is giving a previously existing word a more expressive form, which, in turn, is also fully and will reliably convey the meaning of the word. This phenomenon very often happens during the appearance of neologisms in order to give the word an emotionally expressive coloring. I.R. Galperin called such a phenomenon in the language of linguistics "stylistic neologisms", since it is the transnomination that works in two directions: it performs nominative and stylistic functions [3, pp.19-29];
3. Semantic innovation or reinterpretation is manifested in the fact that those words or terms that are already available in the language are supplemented with a completely new meaning. Let's give examples of such words: cheesu – poor, beggar, and bread – money, easy-peasy – easier than simple, sick– cool, cool, drag – boredom. In other words, semantic innovations or reinterpretation are new meanings for those words that already existed before, there are also the following options:

1. The meaning of the word completely changes its former meaning and acquires a completely new one;
2. The word acquires one or more meanings, but it does not lose its former [4, p.407].

Louis Gilbert proposed his own version of the classification of neologisms and distributed them according to the method of word formation:

1. Phonological neologisms are those that are created from certain sounds.

According to E.V. Rosen, such words are often called "artificial" or "invented" [6p.194]. This group includes new words formed from interjections. For example: zizz is an imitation of the sounds of a short sleep that a person makes. This is often graphically conveyed in cartoons or comics like zzz. Oops! – Such an interjection means crying out or regretting something done incorrectly or accidentally;

2. Morphological neologisms – lexical units created based on samples already existing in the language system, as well as from their morphemes. There are various ways of word formation, such as:

2.1 Affixation is a way of forming neologisms by attaching affixes (word-forming elements) to the base of the word. For example: word formation using suffix age – foodage – (the process of videotaping yourself during cooking /eating food), stadyage – cramming;

2.2 Word composition is the addition of literally full-fledged words or their bases into one whole word. With this type of formation of neologisms, there can be various variations of combinations: bling-bling [N+N] – jewelry, trinkets, binge-watch [V+N] – a person who can review the entire



season of the series at one time, all-nighter [PN+N] – a person who does not sleep all night and maybe preparing for something;

2.3 Conversion is a way of forming a new word without changing the form of the word and without the help of word-forming elements. For example: to hammer – score;

2.4 Abbreviations is a method of obtaining a new word by truncating the basics without changing their meaning at the lexical and grammatical level. There are: truncated words – telephone – phone; letter abbreviations – US, TV; neologisms-acronyms – HS – (high school–senior classes), AG – (all good– everything is good), YOLO – (you live only once – life is one).

3. Borrowings are lexical units that came to our language from other languages [7, 178p.].

Consider the classification given by I.V. Arnold, where the researcher notes that new words and expressions can arise regardless of their significance. In her opinion, neologisms have an active status, reflecting the changes that are taking place in society, and at the same time some of them have a short term. I.V. Arnold suggests the following classification:

1. Borrowing from other languages together with the meaning or separately to denote another phenomenon;
2. Changing the meanings of existing lexical forms;
3. An absolutely new lexical unit [1, p.198].

Thus, according to Uzbek and foreign scientists, neologisms have quite different classifications, namely: neologisms proper, transnomination, semantic innovation of a word, borrowing, changing the meaning of a word. In everyday life, Louis Gilbert's classification of neologisms is most often found; where the author claims that there are phonological and morphological neologisms, as well as various ways of their formation.

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