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**COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE WAYS OF CREATING NEOLOGISMS
IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK**

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INTRODUCTION

On the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev's proposal, 2018 is announced in our country "A Year of supporting active entrepreneurship, innovative ideas and technologies". The tasks of communicating with people, realization of their requests and wishes have become a priority state policy. The decree of the President of Uzbekistan "On measures to fundamentally improve the system of working with applications of legal and physical persons" was adopted on 28 December 2016.

The people's reception also has all conveniences for ensuring the constitutional rights of citizens to submit an application (claim, request) to a state body.

The inscription with the words of President of our country Shavkat Mirziyoyev "Living with concerns of people is the most important criterion of humanity" at the entrance to the reception immediately catches the eye. The activities of the reception are organized on the basis of this benchmark. Modern conveniences for a direct dialogue with the population, considering, recording and filing of applications have been created. The needs of mothers with young children, people with disabilities are taken into account.

The Head of State, getting acquainted with the work of the People's reception, praised the high level of its activities. Now there is a need to fill the work with content, strengthen the internal culture.

President Shavkat Mirziyoyev has signed a number of decrees aimed at the development of science management system in Uzbekistan, as well as the perfection of the structure and activities of the Academy of Sciences.

In accordance with the Decree, the State Commission for Science and Technology headed by the Prime Minister of the Republic of Uzbekistan has been set up, tasked with elaborating and introducing for consideration an integrated government policy in the field of scientific and technical activity, in the identification of priority directions for innovation programs.

The Decree on measures to further improve the activity of the Academy of Sciences, the organization, management and financing of research activities, signed by the President of the country, defines the main goals and priorities of its activity on the basis of modern requirements. In addition, to further bolster up the research infrastructure as part of the Academy of Sciences it is created a number of research institutions, as well as individual institutions will be back in its management. These measures will allow carrying out wide-range studies, concentrating the available scientific potential in various fields of science and forwarding it to the solution of actual problems of the socio-economic sphere.

On December 10, 2012 The First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov signed a decree “On measures to further improve foreign language learning system”. [2, 2]

It is noted that in the framework of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On education" and the National Programme for Training in the country, a comprehensive foreign languages' teaching system, aimed at creating harmoniously developed, highly educated, modern-thinking young generation, further integration of the country to the world community, has been created. During the years of independence, over 51.7 thousand teachers of foreign languages graduated from universities, English, German and French multimedia tutorials and textbooks for 5-9 grades of secondary schools, electronic resources for learning English in primary schools were created, more than 5000 secondary schools, professional colleges and academic lyceums were equipped with language laboratories. [2, 4]

However, analysis of the current system of organizing language learning shows that learning standards, curricula and textbooks do not fully meet the current requirements, particularly in the use of advanced information and media technologies. Education is mainly conducted in traditional methods. Further development of a continuum of foreign languages learning at all levels of education; improving skills of teachers and provision of modern teaching materials are required.

According to the decree, starting from 2013/2014 school year foreign languages, mainly English, gradually throughout the country is being taught from the first year of schooling in the form of lesson-games and speaking games, continuing to learning the alphabet, reading and spelling in the second year (grade).

In order to increase teaching standards in distant rural areas, the higher educational institutions are allowed targeted admission of people living in distant areas to foreign language programs on the condition that they will oblige themselves to work in the acquired specialty at their residence area for at least 5 years after graduation. The decree also envisages 30% salary increase for foreign language teachers in rural areas, 15% increase for those in other areas.

According to the Presidential Decree of the Republic of Uzbekistan № PD-2909 “On measures for further development of Higher Education System” adopted on 20th of April 2017, all educational institutions of the Republic should establish close partnerships with the leading international research institutions, broad introduction of advanced teaching technologies into educational process, educational programmes and teaching materials based on international educational standards, involve dynamically in research activity and professional development of teachers and professors. Overall, today the educational sphere of the country, as well as all other social spheres, is undergoing reforms.

The Decree № PD-2909 was developed in order to enhance the educational system for 2017 – 2021 years period. According to the Programme, during the years of 2017-2021 construction, reconstruction and major repairs of 180 educational and scientific laboratories, sports facilities and units of social engineering infrastructures belonging to 48 higher educational institutions will be carried out. At the same time, step-by-step realization of ultra-modern equipments of 400 teaching laboratories in 53 educational establishments included to the plan, and scientific laboratories intended in the cooperation with other higher educational establishments in the field of scientific research are going to be established.[1, 2]

While reading a book, one should know the subjects as lexicology, grammar, phonetics and stylistics, because these subjects are very necessary in obtaining the foreign language. We analyzed one of the most important among them is stylistics because it can describe the meaning of words.

The theme of our qualification paper is “Comparative study of the ways of creating neologisms in English and Uzbek”

The actuality of the theme is that neologisms and the ways of creating them was investigated a lot before but comparative study of the ways of creating neologisms in two languages is still disputable. We think that the theme comparative study of the ways of creating neologisms in English and Uzbek needs the further investigation.

The main aim of our qualification paper is to give information about the English vocabulary as an adaptive system, number of vocabulary units in Modern English, the influence of globalization on the creation of neologisms, neologisms and their meanings and division by their structure, comparative study of the ways of creating neologisms in English and Uzbek, comparative study of terminological and stylistic neologisms in English and Uzbek and modern methods and different activities for teaching the ways of creating neologisms in English and Uzbek languages.

The main aim of our research puts forward the following **tasks** to fulfill:

- ❖ English vocabulary as an adaptive system
- ❖ Number of vocabulary units in Modern English
- ❖ The influence of globalization on the creation of neologisms
- ❖ Neologisms. their meanings and division by their structure
- ❖ Comparative study of the ways of creating neologisms in English and Uzbek
- ❖ Comparative study of terminological neologisms in English and Uzbek
- ❖ Comparative analysis of stylistic neologisms in English and Uzbek
- ❖ Modern methods and different activities for teaching the ways of creating neologisms in English and Uzbek

The subject matter of the research paper is to study the influence of globalization on the creation of neologisms, neologisms and their meanings and division by their structure, comparative study of the ways of creating neologisms in English and Uzbek and comparative study of terminological and stylistic neologisms in English and Uzbek.

The object of analysis of the graduation paper is to study comparative study of the ways of creating neologisms in English and Uzbek.

The methods of analysis in the graduation paper are comparative transformational methods.

The main material of given graduation paper is taken from different books on on theoretical and practical stylistics as such English Stylistics: Stylistics by Galperin I.R., Ingliz tili stilistikasi by Bobokhonova L.T., Seminars in Style by Kukhareenko V.A., An Essay in Stylistic analyses by Galperin I.R., English Stylistics by Musaev Q., Stylistic Analysis by Soshalskaya E.G., Prokhorova V.L., Adabiyotshunlik asoslari by T.Boboiev and others. Besides above mentioned literatures I took information from Internet, Work Book Encyclopedia.

The sphere of usage of the results of graduation paper: the results of the graduation paper are extensive used in the process of teaching English learning students at Universities, pupils at schools as well as how to motivate students or pupils to learn the comparative study of the ways of creating neologisms in English and Uzbek languages.

The theoretical value of the present qualification paper is that the theoretical part of the work can be used in delivering lectures and seminars on English Stylistics and Language Learning.

The practical value of the present qualification paper is that the practical results gained by investigating the giving problem may be used as examples or mini-tests in seminars and practical lessons of English Stylistics and Language Learning.

The scientific novelty of the work is to investigate the influence of globalization on the creation of neologisms, neologisms and their meanings and

division by their structure, comparative study of the ways of creating neologisms in English and Uzbek and comparative study of terminological and stylistic neologisms in English and Uzbek.

Structurally the present research work consists of – Introduction, Two Chapters, Conclusion and Bibliography.

As we conclude part by part we can say followings:

In introductory part we'll write about the education system, improving and advancing it, paying attention to youth education and teaching students foreign languages, improving the quality of education in our country and other issues. Besides of this information we'll give the actuality of the theme, the theoretical and practical value of the theme, the novelty of the theme, the literature overview, the aim and tasks of the theme and the structure of our qualification work.

In the first chapter we'll give detailed information about English vocabulary as an adaptive system, the number of vocabulary units in Modern English, the influence of globalization on the creation of neologisms, neologisms and their meanings and division by their structure.

In the next chapter we'll investigate comparative study of the ways of creating neologisms in English and Uzbek, comparative study of terminological and stylistic neologisms in English and Uzbek and modern methods and different activities for teaching the ways of creating neologisms in English and Uzbek

In the end of our research work we'll give a total conclusion about the qualification work and the list of used literature.

We hope this research work will achieve to its purpose and its end. And I believe that in future I will continue this theme on my next studies and research works.

CHAPTER 1. THE ENGLISH VOCABULARY AS AN ADAPTIVE SYSTEM

To adapt means to make or undergo modifications in function and structure so as to be fit for a new use, a new environment or a new situation. The speaker chooses from the existing stock of words such words that in his opinion can adequately express his thought and feeling. Failing to find the expression he needs, he coins a new one. It is important to stress that the development is not confined to coining new words on the existing patterns but in adapting the very structure of the system to its changing functions.

According to F. de Saussure synchronic linguistics deals with systems and diachronic linguistics — with single elements and the two methods must be kept strictly apart. A language system then should be studied as something fixed and unchanging, whereas we observe the opposite: it is constantly changed and readjusted as the need arises.

The concept of adaptive systems overcomes this contradiction and permits us to study language as a constantly developing but systematic whole. The adaptive system approach gives a more adequate account of the systematic phenomena of a vocabulary by explaining more facts about the functioning of words and providing more relevant generalizations, because we can take into account the influence of extra-linguistic reality.

The study of the vocabulary as an adaptive system reveals the pragmatic essence of the communication process, the way language is used to influence the addressee. There is a considerable difference of opinion as to the type of system involved, although the majority of linguists nowadays agree that the vocabulary should be studied as a system. [4, 75]

Our present state of knowledge is, however, insufficient to present the whole of the vocabulary as one articulated system, so we deal with it as if it were a set of interrelated systems. For different purposes of study different types of grouping may prove effective, there is no optimum short cut equally suitable for all purposes. In the present chapter we shall work out a review of most of the types of

grouping so far suggested and an estimate of their possibilities. If we succeed in establishing their interrelation, it will help us in obtaining an idea of the lexical system as a whole.

We must be on our guard, however, against taking the list of possible oppositions suggested by this chapter for a classification. We shall constantly slide the basis of our definitions from one level to another, whereas in an adequate classification the definition of various classes must be based on the same kind of criteria. That means we shall obtain data for various approaches to the system, not the system itself as yet.

The adaptive system approach to vocabulary is still in its infancy, but it is already possible to hazard an interim estimate of its significance. Language as well as other adaptive systems, better studied in other branches of science, is capable of obtaining information from the extra-linguistic world and with the help of feedback makes use of it for self-optimisation. If the variation proves useful, it remains in the vocabulary. [4, 79]

The process may be observed by its results that are by studying new words or neologisms. New notions constantly come into being, requiring new words to name them. Sometimes a new name 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.

New words and expressions or neologisms are created for new things irrespective of their scale of importance. They may be all-important and concern some social relationships, such as a new form of state, e. g. People's Republic or something threatening the very existence of humanity, like nuclear war. Or again the thing may be quite insignificant and short-lived, like fashions in dancing, clothing, hairdo or footwear (for example, roll-neck). [9, 38]

In every case either the old words are appropriately changed in meaning or new words are borrowed, or more often coined out of the existing language material either according to the patterns and ways already productive in the

language at a given stage of its development or creating new ones. Thus, a neologism is a newly coined word or phrase or a new meaning for an existing word, or a word borrowed from another language.

The intense development of science and industry has called forth the invention and introduction of an immense number of new words and changed the meanings of old ones, for example, aerobic, black hole, computer, isotope, feedback, penicillin, pulsar, quasar, tape-recorder, supermarket and so on. The laws of efficient communication demand maximum signal in minimum time. To meet these requirements the adaptive lexical system is not only adding new units but readjusts the ways and means of word-formation and the word-building means. Thus, when radio location was invented it was defined as radio detection and ranging which is long and so a convenient abbreviation out of the first letter or letters of each word in this phrase was coined, hence radar.

The process of nomination may pass several stages. In other words, a new notion is named by a terminological phrase consisting of words which in their turn are made up of morphemes. The phrase may be shortened by ellipsis or by graphical abbreviation, and this change of form is achieved without change of meaning. Acronyms are not composed of existing morphemes according to existing word-formation patterns, but on the contrary revolutionise the system by forming new words and new morphemes out of letters. The whole process of word-formation is paradoxically reversed.

The lexical system may adapt itself to new functions by combining several word-building processes. Thus fall-out — the radioactive dust descending through the air after an atomic explosion — is coined by composition and conversion simultaneously. Ad-lib ‘to improvise’ is the result of borrowing (Lat. ad libitum), shortening, compounding and conversion. Compare also admass coined by J.B. Priestley and meaning ‘mass advertising in its harmful effect on society’. It is also interesting to mention the new meaning of word-formation patterns in composition. Teach-in is a student conference or a series of seminars on some burning issue of the day, meaning some demonstration of protest.

This pattern is very frequent: lie-in, sleep-in, pray-in, laugh-in, love-in, read-in, sing-in, stay-in, and talk-in. In all the above variants the semantic components ‘protest’ and ‘place’ are invariably present. This is a subgroup of peculiarly English and steadily developing type of nouns formed by a combined process of conversion and composition from verbs with postpositives, such as a holdup ‘armed robbery’ from hold-up ‘rob’, come-back ‘a person who returns after a long absence’. [9, 45]

The intense development of shortening aimed at economy of time and effort but keeping the sense complete is manifest not only in acronyms and abbreviations but also in blends, e.g. bionics < bio+(electr)onics; slintnastics<slim+gymnastics and back-formation. The very means of word-formation change their status. This is for instance manifest in the set of combining forms. In the past these were only bound forms borrowings from Latin and Greek mostly used to form technical terms.

Now some of them turn into free standing words, for example, maxim ‘something very large’. Semi-affixes which used to be not numerous and might be treated as exceptions now evolve into a separate set. An interesting case is person substituting the semi-affix -man due to an extra linguistic cause — a tendency to degender professional names, to avoid mentioning sex discrimination (chairperson, policeperson).

The set of semi-affixes is also increased due to the so-called abstracted form that is parts of words or phrases used in what seems the meaning they contribute to the unit. For example: workaholic ‘a person with a compulsive desire to work’ was patterned on alcoholic; footballaholic and bookaholic are self-explanatory. Compare also: washeteria ‘a self-service laundry’. [12, 123]

When some word becomes a very frequent element in compounds the discrimination of compounds and derivatives, the difference between affix and semi-affix is blurred. Here are some neologisms meaning ‘obsessed with something’ and containing the elements mad and happy: power-mad, money-mad, speed-mad, movie-mad and auto-happy, trigger-happy, footlight-happy. It is not

quite clear whether, in spite of their limitless productivity, we are still justified in considering them as compounds. Our survey has touched only upon a representative series of problems connected with the functioning and development of the present-day English vocabulary as an adaptive system and of the tendency in coining new words. For a reliable mass of evidence on the new English vocabulary the reader is referred to lexicographic sources.

New additions to the English vocabulary are collected in addenda to explanatory dictionaries and in special dictionaries of new words. One should consult the supplementary volume of the English-Russian Dictionary ed. by I.R. Galperin, the three supplementary volumes of "The Oxford English Dictionary" and the dictionaries of New English which are usually referred to as Barnhart Dictionaries, because Clarence Barnhart, a distinguished American lexicographer, is the senior of the three editors. [8, 103]

The first volume covers words and word equivalents that have come into the vocabulary of the English-speaking world during the period 1963-1972 and the second — those of the 70s. In what follows the student will find a few examples of neologisms showing the patterns according to which they are formed. Automation 'automatic control of production' is irregularly formed from the stem automatic with the help of the very productive suffix -tion. The corresponding verb automate is a back-formation, 're-equip in the most modern and automated fashion'. Re- is one of the most productive prefixes, the others are anti-, de-, un-, the semi-affixes self-, super- and mini- and many more; for example, anti-flash 'serving to protect the eyes', antimatter n, anti- novel n, anti-pollution, deglamorise 'to make less attractive', resit 'to take a written examination a second time', rehouse 'to move a family, a community, etc. to new houses'.

The prefix un- increases its combining power, enjoys a new wave of fashion and is now attached even to noun stems. A literary critic refers to the broken-down "Entertainer" (in John Osborne's play) as a "contemporary un-hero, the desperately unfunny Archie Rice". Unfunny here means "not amusing in spite of the desire to amuse". All the other types of word-formation described in the previous chapters

are in constant use, especially conversion (orbit the moon, service a car), composition and semantic change. Compounding by mere juxtaposition of free forms has been a frequent pattern since the Old English period and is so now, cf. brains-trust 'a group of experts', brain drain 'emigration of scientists', to brain-drain, brain-drainer, quiz-master 'chairman in competitions designed to test the knowledge of the participants'.

In the neologism backroom boys 'men engaged in secret research' the structural cohesion of the compound is enhanced by the attributive function. For example: redbrick (universities), paperback (books), ban-the-bomb (demonstration). [22, 79]

The change of meaning or rather the introduction of a new, additional meaning may be illustrated by the word net-work 'a number of broadcasting stations, connected for a simultaneous broadcast of the same programme'. Another example is a word of American literary slang — the square. This neologism is used as a derogatory epithet for a person who plays safe, who sticks to his illusions, and thinks that only his own life embodies all decent moral values. As a general rule neologisms are at first clearly motivated. An exception is shown by those based on borrowings or learned coinages which, though motivated at an early stage, very soon begin to function as indivisible signs. A good example is the much used term cybernetics 'study of systems of control and communication in living beings and man-made devices' coined by Norbert Wiener from the Greek word *kybernetes* 'steersman'+suffix *-ics*.

There are, however, cases when etymology of comparatively new words is obscure, as in the noun boffin 'a scientist engaged in research work' or in gimmick 'a tricky device' — an American slang word that is now often used in British English. In the course of time the new word is accepted into the word-stock of the language and being often used ceases to be considered new, or else it may not be accepted for some reason or other and vanish from the language. The fate of neologisms is hardly predictable: some of them are short-lived, others, on the contrary, become durable as they are liked and accepted. Once accepted, they may

serve as a basis for further word-formation: gimmick, gimmickry, gimmicky. Zip (an imitative word denoting a certain type of fastener) is hardly felt as new, but its derivatives — the verb zip (zip from one place to another), the corresponding personal noun zipper and the adjective zippy — appear to be neologisms. When we consider the lexical system of a language as an adaptive system developing for many centuries and reflecting the changing needs of the communication process, we have to contrast the innovations with words that dropped from the language (obsolete words) or survive only in special contexts (archaisms and historisms). Archaisms are words that were once common but are now replaced by synonyms. When these new synonymous words, whether borrowed or coined within the English language, introduce nothing conceptually new, the stylistic value of older words tends to be changed; on becoming rare they acquire a lofty poetic tinge due to their ancient flavour, and then they are associated with poetic diction. Some examples will illustrate this statement: aught n ‘anything whatever’, betwixt prp ‘between’, billow n ‘wave’, chide v ‘scold’, damsel n ‘a noble girl’, ere prp ‘before’, even n ‘evening’, forbears n ‘ancestors’, hapless a ‘unlucky’, hark v ‘listen’, lone a ‘lonely’, morn n ‘morning’, perchance adv ‘perhaps’, save prp, cj ‘except’, woe n ‘sorrow’, etc. When the causes of the word’s disappearance are extra-linguistic, when the thing named is no longer used; its name becomes anhistorism. Historisms are very numerous as names for social relations, institutions and objects of material culture of the past. [16, 89]

The names of ancient transport means, such as types of boats or types of carriages, ancient clothes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. can offer many examples. Before the appearance of motor-cars many different types of horse-drawn carriages were in use. The names of some of them are: brougham, berlin, calash, diligence, fly, gig, hansom, landeau, phaeton, etc. It is interesting to mention specially the romantically metaphoric prairie schooner ‘a canvas-covered wagon used by pioneers crossing the North American prairies’. There are still many sailing ships in use, and schooner in the meaning of ‘a sea-going vessel’ is

not a historism, but a prairie schooner is. Many types of sailing craft belong to the past as caravels or galleons, so their names are historisms too.

The history of costume forms an interesting topic by itself. It is reflected in the history of corresponding terms. The corresponding glossaries may be very long. Only very few examples can be mentioned here. In W. Shakespeare's plays, for instance, doublets are often mentioned. A doublet is a close-fitting jacket with or without sleeves worn by men in the 15th-17thcenturies. [29, 141]

It is interesting to note that descriptions of ancient garments given in dictionaries often include their social functions in this or that period. Thus, a tabard of the 15th century was a short surcoat open at the sides and with short sleeves, worn by a knight over his armour and emblazoned on the front, back and sides with his armorial bearings. Not all historisms refer to such distant periods. Thus, bloomers — an outfit designed for women in mid-nineteenth century. It consisted of Turkish-style trousers gathered at the ankles and worn by women as "a rational dress". It was introduced by Mrs. Bloomer, editor and social reformer, as a contribution to woman rights movement. Somewhat later bloomers were worn by girls and women for games and cycling, but then they became shorter and reached only to the knee.

A great many historisms denoting various types of weapons occur in historical novels, for example, a battering ram 'an ancient machine for breaking walls'; a blunderbuss 'an old type of gun with a wide muzzle'; breastplate 'a piece of metal armour worn by knights over the chest to protect it in battle'; a crossbow 'a medieval weapon consisting of a bow fixed across a wooden stock'. Many words belonging to this semantic field remain in the vocabulary in some figurative meaning, for example, arrow, shield, sword, vizor, etc.

1.1 Number of vocabulary units in Modern English

Linguists call the total word-stock of a language its lexicon or vocabulary. There is a notion that a so-called unabridged dictionary records the unabridged lexicon, that is all the words of the language. But the lexicon of English is open-ended. It is not even theoretically possible to record it all as a closed system.

The exact number of vocabulary units in Modern English cannot be stated with any degree of certainty for a number of reasons, the most obvious of them being the constant growth of Modern English word-stock especially technical terms of the sciences which have come to influence our modern society. As one of the American lexicographers aptly puts it we could fill a dictionary the size of the largest unabridged with names of compounds of carbon alone.

There are many points of interest closely connected with the problem of the number of vocabulary units in English, but we shall confine ourselves to setting down in outline a few of the major issues:

- 1) divergent views concerning the nature of vocabulary units and
- 2) intrinsic heterogeneity of modern English vocabulary.

Counting up vocabulary units we usually proceed from the assumption that the English lexicon comprises not only words but also phraseological units. The term “phraseological unit” however allows of different interpretation.

If the term is to be taken as including all types of set expressions, then various lexical items ranging from two-word groups the meaning of which is directly inferred from the meaning of its components, e.g. to win a victory, to lose one's balance, etc. to proverbs and sayings, for example, it is the early bird that catches the worm, That is where the shoe pinches, etc. have to be counted as separate lexical units on a par with individual words. [28, 63]

Thus in the case of to win a victory we must record three vocabulary units: the verb to win, the noun victory and the phraseological unit to win a victory. If however we hold that it is only the set expressions functioning as word-equivalents are to be treated as phraseological units, to win a victory is viewed as a variable, (free) word-group and consequently must not be counted as a separate lexical item.

The results of vocabulary counts will evidently be different. Another debatable point closely connected with the problem of the number of vocabulary units in English is one of the least investigated problems of lexicology — the border-line between homonymy and polysemy when approached synchronically and divergent views concerning lexico-grammatical homonymy.

If identical sound-forms, for example, work (n) and work (v) are considered to be different grammatical and semantic variants of the same word, they are accordingly treated as one word. This conception naturally tends to diminish the total number of vocabulary units in English. In some cases of lexical homonymy the boundary line between various meanings of one polysemantic word and the meanings of two homonymous words is not sufficiently sharp and clear and allows of different approaches to the problem.

Thus, words like fly — ‘a two-winged insect’ and fly — ‘a flap of cloth covering the buttons on a garment’ may be synchronically treated as two different words or as different meanings of the same word.

Next comes the problem of *w o r d a n d w o r d v a r i a n t s*. If, for example, we consider the clippings doc, prof, etc. as variants of the words doctor, professor, we must count prof and professor, doc and doctor as two words having each two variants. If, however, we regard them as different words having each of them its sound-form and ‘semantic structure, we shall count them as four separate words. There is one more point of interest in connection with the problem of the number of words that should be mentioned here. Paradoxical as it may seem a great number of lexical items actually used by English-speaking people cannot practically be counted. These words are usually referred to as “occasional”, “potential” or “nonce-words”.

The terms imply that vocabulary units of this type are created for a given occasion only and may be considered as but “potentially” existing in English vocabulary. They may be used by any member of the speech community whenever the need to express a certain concept arises. These are derived and compound words which are formed on highly productive and active word-building patterns.

Some of these word-formation patterns and affixes are so active and productive as “to make even a representative sampling beyond our resources”. In fact the suffix -er, e.g., may be added to almost any verbal stem to form a noun denoting the agent of the action. If we count up all the words that may be formed in this way, the number of vocabulary units will be considerably magnified. It is clear from the above that the divergent views concerning the nature of basic vocabulary units cannot but affect the estimate of the size of English vocabulary in terms of exact figures.

Modern English vocabulary is not homogeneous, and contains a number of lexical units which may be considered “non-English” and “not modern”. It follows that in estimating the size of vocabulary very much depends on our understanding of the terms *modern* and *English*. Let us begin with the analysis of the term *English vocabulary units*. If we compare words of the type *Luftwaffe*, *regime*, *garage*, *sputnik*, we shall see that the borderline between ‘non-assimilated’ borrowings which make up part of English vocabulary and foreign or alien words is not always sharp and distinct. For example, it was already pointed out that the Second World War and fascist aggression gave currency to a number of new lexical items such as *Luftwaffe*, *Blitzkrieg* and others. [27, 108]

Words of that type are distinguished from other neologisms by their peculiar graphic and sound-form. They are felt as “alien” elements in the English word-stock and are used more or less in the same way as words of a foreign language may be used by English speakers. This also applies to barbarisms. As a rule barbarisms, for example, *mutatis mutandis* (L.), *faux pas* (Fr.) and others, are included even in the comparatively concise dictionaries alongside with English words although it is rather doubtful whether they are really part of the English vocabulary.

The criterion which serves to describe lexical units as belonging to Modern English vocabulary is also rather vague. The point is that profound modifications in the vocabulary of a language are occasioned not only by the appearance and creation of new lexical items but also by the disappearance of certain lexical

units. Some words seem gradually to lose their vitality, become obsolete and may eventually drop out of the language altogether. This was the case with the OE. *niman* — ‘take’; *ambith* — ‘servant’ and a number of others. The process being slow and gradual, the border-line between “dead” and “living” words in the English word-stock is not always clearly defined.

Such words, as *welkin*, *iclept* are scarcely ever used in present-day English but may be found in poetical works of outstanding English poets of the nineteenth century. Can we consider them as non-existing in the Modern English vocabulary? The answer to the question as to the number of lexical units in modern English word-stock will naturally vary depending on the answer given to this particular question. [27, 118]

According to the recent estimates the OED contained 414,825 lexical units out of which 52,464 are obsolete words, 9,733 alien words, 67,105 obsolete and variant forms of main words.

Taking into account the growth of the vocabulary in the last forty years an estimate of 30,000 words in the actual working vocabulary of educated persons today may be considered reasonable though it comprises a number of non-assimilated, archaic and occasional words. It should be pointed out, however, that a considerable number of words are scarcely ever used and the meaning of quite a number of them is unknown to an average educated English layman, for example, **abalone**, **abattoir**, **abele** and the like. [29, 145]

It follows that there is a considerable difference between the number of lexical items in Modern English vocabulary and the number of lexical items in actual use. By the phrase “in actual use” we do not imply words and phrases used by any single individual but the vocabulary actually used and understood by the bulk of English-speaking people as a whole at a given historical period. It also follows that not all vocabulary items are of equal practical importance. In this connection it should be recalled that there is a considerable difference between the vocabulary units a person uses and those he understands.

According to the data available, the “passive” vocabulary of a “normally educated person” comprises about 30,000 words. At best about 20,000 are actually used in speech. Of these not all the words are equally important.

The relative “value” of lexical items is dependent on how frequently this or that particular unit occurs in speech and on the range of application of these units. 4,000 — 5,000 of most frequently occurring words are presumed to be amply sufficient for the daily needs of an average member of the given speech community. It is obvious that these 4,000 — 5,000 comprise ordinary words which are as a rule polysemantic and characterised by neutral stylistic reference. Specialised vocabulary units (special words and terminology) are naturally excluded.

It should not be inferred from the above that frequency alone is an adequate criterion to establish the most useful list of words. There are, especially in science, words that appear very rarely even in a large corpus, but are central to the “concepts of a whole science.

As is well known terminology in various fields of scientific inquiry comprises many peculiar vocabulary units the bulk of which is made up of Latin or Greek morphemes. Terms possess a number of common features in all European languages. Terms are as a rule used by comparatively small groups of professionals and certainly not by the language community as a whole. Most of them are to a certain extent “international”, understandable to specialists irrespective of their nationality.

Special words and terms make up the bulk of neologisms and the question naturally arises whether terms belong to common English vocabulary items. Nevertheless they are of great importance for those who are working in this or that branch of science or technology.

1.2. The influence of globalization on the creation of neologisms

There is no doubt that English language today is the most widely used language for international communication. Words and expressions are born, live for a short time and then die or find their place in our vocabulary according to the temporary or permanent nature of the phenomena they describe.

Indeed, if no new words were to appear, it would be a sign that the language was moribund; the progress of arts and sciences gives birth to a large majority of new words: each new word that does appear should be severely scrutinized before it becomes generally accepted.

No new science is possible without neologisms, new words or new interpretations of old words to describe and explain reality in new ways. How could Aristotle have developed the logic of syllogisms or Newton the theory of dynamics without new vocabularies and definitions? They were neologists, and everybody wanting to contribute new knowledge must be. «To reject neologisms, often despicably, is to reject scientific development. No sign of scientific conservatism is so telling as the rejection of all but the established concepts of a school of thought.

Neologisms are, however, relative to the terminological paradigm actually dominating a field of knowledge. It may be a radical renewal to introduce terms from a tradition believed to be outmoded».

There exist various definitions of such a linguistic notion, as neologism, and every of them expresses the gist of this notion taking into the consideration one of the numerous aspects of neologism. The most general are: «Neologism: Neologisms are «words that have appeared in a language in connection with new phenomena, new concepts, but which have not yet entered into the active vocabularies of a significant portion of the native speakers of the language»

«A neologism is the term used to describe a word that has been made-up or invented by a speaker, which appears in a transcript of spontaneous speech dialogue. It can also be described as a word which does not appear in the dictionary of the primary spoken language, but which is also not a foreign word».

The common thing in these both definitions is that neologism is not yet registered in dictionaries and in most cases it is a colloquialism for the time being.

If we consider the cultural acceptance, we can reckon that after being coined, neologisms invariably undergo scrutiny by the public and by linguists to determine their suitability to the language. Many are accepted very quickly; others attract opposition. Language experts sometimes object to a neologism on the grounds that a suitable term for the thing described already exists in the language. Non-experts who dislike the neologism sometimes also use this argument, deriding the neologism as «abuse and ignorance of the language» [17, 71]

Some neologisms, especially those dealing with sensitive subjects, are often objected to on the grounds that they obscure the issue being discussed, and that such a word's novelty often leads a discussion away from the root issue and onto a sidetrack about the meaning of the neologism itself.

Proponents of a neologism see it as being useful, and also helping the language to grow and change; often they perceive these words as being a fun and creative way to play with a language. Also, the semantic precision of most neologisms, along with what is usually a straightforward syntax, often makes them easier to grasp by people who are not native speakers of the language.

As it was pointed out by Andrew Lloyd James, a Welsh linguist, «A language is never in a state of fixation, but is always changing; we are not looking at a lantern-slide but at a moving picture». As English is a growing language new words and phrases emerge everyday at a pace that the Oxford English Dictionary and the Webster's cannot keep up with. While these dictionaries wait for years before they consider words 'fit to publish', the Web is working faster to bring these new terms to light. [18, 225]

It is estimated that more than 40% of the neologisms appeared in the nineties, it can be explained by the sudden jump in computer technologies and the more evident results of the sexual revolution. In the eighties, 24% of the new words were coined, that was more or less a stable period of the contemporary society. As for the 2000–2004, for this period more than 36% of the neologisms

were built. That is the richest period, as the progress became faster, as well as, the time itself

It's the first time new words were fixed in newspapers. Such tabloids, as The INDEPENDENT (London), Chicago TRIBUNE, THE WASHINGTON POST, The AUSTRALIAN, CANADIAN Issues are the productive sources. The Internet sites give birth to the numerous words which deal with technologies, for instance, the esato.com gave life to the word BLUEJACKING. Not only English speaking countries tabloids are among the sources, THE JERUSALEM POST «bore» the floor time, etc. Some other local newspapers like THE DENVER POST, FLORIDA TIMES, THE TORONTO STAR, THE NATION, etc. can also be called the sources. Issues, discussed at conferences (Digital Rights Management Conference) can be the reasons for the new words appearance (dark net) as well.

Men and women links are also of interest, ¼ of all new notions (according to our investigation) make up in this sphere. Irritable Male Syndrome (-anger and irritableness in men caused by a sudden drop in testosterone levels, particularly when brought on by stress or the word) men breasts (excess fatty tissue that causes a man's chest to resemble a woman's breasts) show us how men begin to resemble a woman more and more, physically and psychologically. Or take for example, a metrosexual individual, who spends much money on his appearance and lifestyle.

The second richest branch is Computer. New computer technologies give rise to new words. Most of them are connected with the Internet and E – mail, as the Internet offers us more and more opportunities, as well as, all computer technologies. Software in many people's lifetime has been mostly a wonderful way to live, because we're just learning how to do it and anybody with some time and talent and initiative can try out any crazy idea. We have so much processing power and so much memory and such great tools and we still fail, most times, to produce things that are fun to use. Neologisms like, GOOGLE, «SPIM» became an indispensable part of Internet users' speech. One can google and find any information he or she needs and the other gets spIM every time he or she uses Instant Messenger.

Culture sphere is developing along with the society that is why it is the third richest. Television and food and drink branches have more fresh words, than ever now, and again, it is connected with the technological and social development.

Individuals suffer from passive over-eating, that is the excessive eating of foods that are high in fat because the human body is slow to recognize the caloric content of rich foods; eating whatever is put in front of you, even to the point of discomfort. The ground for it all is the change of the life rhythm – shortage of time.

Technology and the world have the equal number, in the technology branch more than a half of all new words are connected with cell phones. The majority of civilized people have «cellies» to save time and money. Some have problems with BLUEJACKING while standing in a line in the supermarket (temporally hijacking another person's cell phone by sending anonymous messages using the Bluetooth system). Or one can make 911 butt call, that is definitely is not worth responding to.

Business and language are less influenced, these spheres are more or less stable, business – is because it is the matter of money. Market succeeds in creating immense quantities of (unevenly distributed) wealth, lifting people out of rural poverty and urban slums, in arranging that most people have jobs, that most things that are built that are needed, and the most things that are needed are built. These are not small accomplishments. Also, it can be marked that business is often a filthy practice. It encourages both vile venial and monstrous mortal sin, all as an organic consequence of the competitive marketplace. That explains our statistics, we have three new words, connected with this topic, and one of them deals with crime – 419 scam (fraud, making people pay money, which hope to get more later, the numbers «419» is the number of the law, prosecuting this type of a crime). The other word deals with the stock market – dead cat bounce (a temporary recovery from a major drop in a stock's price). [3, 115]

Language is the sphere which is really flexible and prone to changes, but still people need more or less stable language system to communicate. New words in

this sphere are kippers (an acronym) and himbo (an insult) or hathos (feelings of pleasure derived from hating someone or something), they are a rare case in point.

In most cases words have a noun as another part of speech, like in words neurotheology, the new form is neurotheologian or metrosexual – metrosexuality, also straight supremacist – straight supremacy. As for creating the adjectives, we have such examples, as hathos – hathotic, or spim – antispim and lipstick lesbian – lipstick with a suffix – ic highly employed. Verbs are also common: bluejacking – to bluejack, manscaping – to manscape, flash mob-to flash mob.

Neologisms like, spim, flash mob are the brightest representatives to show how productive the words can be, they have a noun, a verb, an adjective and even they have a plural form –flash mobs, for example. Few words have a plural form. These facts show that while speaking sometimes people have to converse words into a different part of speech. The bigger paradigm of morphological forms the word develops the more probability it will have to survive for a while and even stay in the language. The reason for this event is that these new notions as well as words are gradually becoming the essential part of the civilized world.

According to our statistics, most words acquire a new meaning rather than a new word appears with a new notion. This can be explained by the fact, that there is not enough, we would say proper, words to express all the variety of newly created and used notions in the rapidly changing world. [23, 189]

1.3 Neologisms. their meanings and division by their structure

No new science is possible without neologisms, new words or new interpretations of old words to describe and explain reality in new ways. How could Aristotle have developed the logic of syllogisms or Newton the theory of dynamics without new vocabularies and definitions? They were neologists, and everybody wanting to contribute new knowledge must be. “To reject neologisms, often despicably, is to reject scientific development. No sign of scientific conservatism is so telling as the rejection of all but the established concepts of a school of thought.

Neologisms are, however, relative to the terminological paradigm actually dominating a field of knowledge. It may be a radical renewal to introduce terms from a tradition believed to be outmoded.”

There exist various definitions of such a linguistically event, as neologism, and every of them expresses the gist of this notion taking into the consideration one of the numerous aspects of neologism. The most general are:

“Neologisms are words that have appeared in a language in connection with new phenomena, new concepts, but which have not yet entered into the active vocabularies of a significant portion of the native speakers of the language”. [7, 25]

“A *neologism* is the term used to describe a word that has been made-up or invented by a speaker, which appears in a transcript of spontaneous speech dialogue. It can also be described as a word which does not appear in the dictionary of the primary spoken language, but which is also not a foreign word.”

The common thing in these both definitions is that neologism is not yet registered in dictionaries and in most cases it is a colloquial for the time being. For instance, the word nihilist (nihilist) [<Latin *nihil* (nothing)] was first used in an essay in 1829 and was popularized in Turgenev's “Fathers and Sons” (1962), through his depiction of the radical doctor of the 1860's, Bazarov.” The reason for introducing the word into the language was that there were many

young people of that time believing that nothing had meaning or value. As soon as the word was coined it was accepted by the society and has existed in a number of languages since then.

If we take some sciences in particular, we may see, all of them reflect the essence of the notion, as there is “always something new”. For instance, in linguistics, a **neologism** is a recently-coined word, or the act of inventing a word or phrase. Additionally it can imply the use of old words in a new sense, giving new meanings to existing words or phrases. As it was mentioned above neologisms are especially useful in identifying new inventions, new phenomena, or old ideas which have taken on a new cultural context. The word neologism was coined around 1800 and was, at that time, a neologism itself.

In psychology, a **neologism** is a word invented by a person suffering from psychotic disorders; psychiatrists sometimes use these neologisms, which often have meaning only to the subject, as clues to determine the nature of the subject's disorder.

In theology, a **neologism** is a relatively new doctrine (for example, rationalism). In this sense, a neologist is an innovator in the area of a doctrine or belief system, and is often considered heretical or subversive by the mainstream church.

The main point in all these definitions is that the word or meaning is new and the implication is that the word might be adopted by the society and take roots or ignored and shortly forgotten.

So, some examples for new words and, with abbreviations:

Google (GOO. gul) *v.* To search for information on the Web, particularly by using the Google search engine; to search the Web for information related to a new or potential girlfriend or boyfriend; *SMS*-short message service, *Paynet*, *Usb*.

The lexicographic term neologism is in itself something of a neologism. For a long time neologism was mainly seen as pathological or deviating - Webster's Third New International Dictionary (1966) describes neologism as a meaningless

word coined by a psychotic - and such linguistic standard works as Bloomfield's *Language* or Lyons' *Semantics* do not index the term.

In 1975 Alain Rey published his *Essay de definition du concept de neologism*, translated into English and printed in Rey (1995), where he gives a thorough theoretical treatise of processes of lexical neology and lays a theoretical foundation for systematic lexicological and terminological work in the area.

Rey emphasizes among other things the social and pragmatic aspects of linguistic neology. The creation of a neologism cannot be dissociated from individual creators who are integrated into a community and use it in discourse for expressing themselves in a particular situation.

Neologisms as a linguistic phenomenon can be seen from different aspects: time (synchronic), geographical, social and communicative. Thus neologism is a unit of the lexicon, a word, a word element or a phrase, whose meaning, or whose signifier-signified relationship, presupposing an effective function in a specific model of communication, was not previously materialized as a linguistic form in the immediately preceding stage of the lexicon of the language. This novelty, which is observed in relation to a precise and empirical definition of the lexicon, corresponds normally to a specific feeling in speakers. According to the model of the lexicon chosen, the neologism will be perceived as belonging to the language in general or only to one of its special usages; or as belonging to a subject-specific usage which may be specialized or general. [10, 83]

Neologisms can be either loan words in the form of direct loans and loan translations, or newly coined terms; either morphologically new words or by giving existing words a new semantic content. For the individual, some words may be unknown without necessarily being neologisms. A special term that the interpreter does not understand is not automatically a neologism. It is part of the linguistic competence and general knowledge of the interpreter that she or he is able to determine whether a term is new or just unknown to him or herself.

Neologisms have to become generally known to the public through their usage in a specific context.

In linguistics, a neologism refers to a recently created (or coined) word, phrase or usage which can sometimes be attributed to a specific individual, publication, period or event. The term was itself coined around 1800.

A neologism can also refer to an existing word or phrase which has been assigned a new meaning. Neologisms are especially useful in identifying inventions, new phenomena, or old ideas which have taken on a new cultural context. A neologist is a person who develops a neologism and neology is the act of introducing a neologism into a language.

Neologisms tend to occur more often in cultures which are rapidly changing, and also in situations where there is easy and fast propagation of information. Neologisms are often created by combining existing words or giving words new and unique suffixes or prefixes.

Neologisms often enter the language through mass media, the Internet, or through word of mouth especially, many linguists suspect, by younger people. Virtually every word in a language was, at some time, a neologism, though many are quite ancient. Neologistic words or phrases themselves are borrowed from the older word, when required, to define the new concepts. Neologistic words or phrases which are combined are often shortened or lengthened. Neologisms can also be created through abbreviation, acronym, by intentionally rhyming with existing words, or simply through playing with sounds.

Neologisms often become accepted parts of the language. Other times, however, they disappear from common usage. Whether or not a neologism continues as part of the language depends on many factors, probably the most important of which is acceptance by the public.

Acceptance by linguistic experts and incorporation into dictionaries also plays a part, as does whether the phenomenon described by a neologism remains current, thus continuing to need a descriptor. It is unusual, however, for a word to enter common use if it does not resemble another word or words in an identifiable way. In these cases, strange new words succeed because the idea behind them is especially memorable or exciting. When a word or phrase is no longer new, it is no

longer a neologism. Neologisms may take decades to become old, though. Opinions differ on exactly how old a word must be to no longer be considered a neologism to some, cultural acceptance also plays a influential role than time in this regard; other disagree, stating the amount of time the word exists in use is the important factor. [13, 29]

There are other neologisms of a very different kind, which come into existence as the crystallization of a political tendency or a movement in ideas. Prime Minister, Cabinet, His Majesty's Opposition, have been neologisms of this kind in their day, all standing for particular developments of the party system, and all of them, probably, in more or less general use before they made their way into books. Such words in our day are racial, and intellectuals. The former is an ugly word, the strangeness of which is due to our instinctive feeling that the terminational has no business at the end of a word that is not obviously Latin. Nevertheless the new importance that has been attached for the last half century to the idea of common descent as opposed to that of mere artificial nationality has made a word necessary. Racial is not the word that might have been ornamental as well as useful; but it is too well established to be now uprooted.

Intellectuals are still apologized for in 1905 by *The Spectator* as 'a convenient neologism'. It is already familiar to all who give any time to observing continental politics, though the *Index to the Encyclopedia* (1903) knows it not. A use has not yet been found for the word in home politics, as far as we have observed; but the fact that intellect in any country is recognized as a definite political factor is noteworthy; and we should hail intellectuals as a good omen for the progress of the world.

These, and the scientific, are the sort of neologism that may fairly be welcomed. But there is this distinction. With the strictly scientific words, writers have not the power to decide whether they shall accept them or not; they must be content to take submissively what the men of science choose to give them, they being as much within their rights in naming what they have discovered or invented as an explorer in naming a new mountain, or an American founder a new city.

Minneapolis, Pikeville, and Pennsylvania, may have a barbaric sound, but there they are; so telegram, or aesthophysiology. The proud father of the latter (Herbert Spencer) confesses to having docked it of a syllable; and similarly Mr. Lecky writes of 'a eudaemometer measuring with accuracy the degrees of happiness realized by men in different ages'; consequently there will be some who will wish these long words longer, though more who will wish them shorter; but grumble as we may, the patria potestas is indefeasible. [15, 126]

On the other hand, with such words as racial, intellectuals, it is open to any writer, if he does not like the word that threatens to occupy an obviously vacant place, to offer a substitute, or at least to avoid giving currency to what he disapproves. It will be remembered that when it was proposed to borrow from France what we now know as the closure, it seemed certain for some time that with the thing we should borrow the name, cloture; a press campaign resulted in closure, for which we may be thankful. The same might have been done for, or rather against, racial, if only some one had thought of it in time.

“Yesterdays neologisms, like yesterdays jargon, are often todays essential vocabulary”-Academic Instincts, 2001.

Lewis Carrols poem “Jabberwocky» has been called “the king of eulogistic poems» as it incorporated some dozens of invented words. Sometimes the title of the book will become the neologism.

For instance: Catch-22 from the title of Joseph Heller’s novel and Generation X from the title of novel have become part of the vocabulary of many English-speakers. Also worthy of note is the case in which the author’s name becomes the neologism, although the term is sometimes based on only one work of that author.

As a literary concept and term, neologism appeared in the early 18th century, at the time when the neoclassical practices of the French Generation of 1660 began to consolidate, throughout Europe, into a body of normative teaching. The idea that different domains of human experience should be represented in literature by

distinct literary styles entailed the notion that each of these styles should operate within distinct vocabulary.

Usage, specific usage of the best Authors, the Court, or the City, determined the limits of this vocabulary, along with other grammatical and stylistic properties. Authors using words and expressions (as well as phrase structures) from outside this universe were said to use neologisms, new expressions.

Critics of the time conceived of neologism in literature as analogous to the continuous creation and introduction of new lexical units into language, and they thought of language change in general as a process of decay. Thus neologism was condemned on both aesthetic and linguistic grounds and the term was used pejoratively only. This older meaning of neologism, and the attitude it reflects, is still alive today.

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 a meliorative doublet, neology which meant the introduction of approved or correct new words into language. Critical literature has since expended a great deal of effort to define, not very successfully, the limits of neology, usually concluding that the latter should be above all Horace's *licentia sumpta prudenter*, restricted to cases of real need (for concepts for which no single word or expression exists in the language) and that new words should be analogous in form to existing words in the language.

Since, however, there are an infinite number of concepts an author may wish to represent in his writing, or a speaker, in his speech, and since the lexicon of most natural languages offers a very large number of possible analogies.

The old meaning of neologism is synonymous with barbarism, Gallicism (in English), Anglicism (in French), and even archaism. It is opposed to purism.

The modern, neutral meaning of neologism appears early in the 19th century and still combated by Littré in French, gains acceptance towards the end of the century. The expansion of the literary experience by the Romanticists, the Realists, and the Naturalists, as well as the emergence of linguistics as an objective science

has contributed to this development - Victor E. Hanzeli. Indeed, if no new words were to appear, it would be a sign that the language was moribund; but it is well that each new word that does appear should be severely scrutinized.

The progress of arts and sciences gives occasion for the large majority of new words; for a new thing we must have a new name; hence, for instance, motor, argon, appendicitis. It is interesting to see that the last word did not exist, or was at least too obscure to be recorded, when the Oxford Dictionary began to come out in 1888; we cannot do without it now. Nor is there in the same volume any sign of argon, which now has three pages of the Encyclopedia Britannica to itself. The discoverers of it are to be thanked for having also invented for it a name that is short, intelligible to those at least who know Greek, free of barbarism, and above all pronounceable.

As to barbarism, it might indeed be desired that the man of science should always call in the man of Greek composition as godfather to his gas or his process; but it is a point of less importance. Every one has been told at school how telegram ought to be telegrapheme; but by this time we have long ceased to mourn for the extra syllable, and begun seriously to consider whether the further shortening into wire has not been resisted as long as honour demands.

Among other arts and sciences, that of lexicography happens to have found convenient a neologism that may here be used to help in the very slight classification required for the new words we are more concerned with—that is, those whose object is literary or general, and not scientific. A 'nonce-word' (and the use might be extended to 'nonce-phrase' and 'nonce-sense'—the latter not necessarily, though it may be sometimes, equivalent to nonsense) is one that is constructed to serve a need of the moment... The adjective is a nonce-sense, summerly elsewhere meaning 'such as one expects in summer'; the noun is a nonce-word. [5, 58]

All these formations, whether happy or the reverse, may be assumed to be conscious ones: the few that now follow—we shall call them new even if they have

a place in dictionaries, since they are certainly not current—are possibly unconscious. *For example:*

The minutes to dinner-time were numbered, and they briskened their steps back to the house.—E. F. Benson. (quicken)

He was in some amazement at himself ... remindful of the different nature...—Meredith (mindful)

Remindful should surely mean 'which reminds', not 'who remembers'.

Persistent insuccess, however, did not prevent a repetition of the same question.—Times. (failure)

The best safeguard against any deplacement of the centre of gravity in the Dual Monarchy.—Times. (displacement).

Many neologisms have come from popular literature. For instance, the title of Joseph Heller's novel *Catch-22* has become part of the vocabulary of many English-speakers. Douglas Coupland's novel *Generation X: Tales for an Accelerated Culture* contained an assortment of neologisms, some of which, such as *Mc. Job* and *Generation X*, have become part of the language.

The resolving of understanding “neologism” by the different investigators becomes clear two points of view, concluding in that, that the term of “neologism” using in new style, as a creating on a new material of language in full corresponding with existing in language kinds of words or word combinations, meaning new, beforehand unknown, unexciting understanding, subject, branch of knowledge, profession and so on. *For example:* reaction- ядерныйреактор, biocide-биологическаявойна and so on, in such way as neologism, and exactly in new created synonyms already existing in a word language for the meaning of well-known understanding almost semantic and stylistic colours of word, which are based on its general meanings, and already to words in new meaning.

For example: the word boffin (scientist) divested the synonyms of the word scientist, but it already has another semantic colour and so on. Almost marked some difference in contents of that lexical innovations by the cause of its result, of its stability in language, of its clearness of using, of its future destiny when few of

them will fast enter into the language, another will be less stable and can be thrown out of using after some short time.

“Also the presenting of new words connected with resulting of new associations, but the understanding is the same as the language in general, lexical appropriations doing their special actions as the method of connections, rebuilding, differences and clearing with what, that more correctly to show, present and fasten new comprehensions corresponding words and combinations.”

The new-foundation, if it results in periphery, as it gets more fasten demands and unchangeable in word fond. New-foundations, as a rule, presented in the language of science, techniques, art, politic, and in the same time as a neologism in speaking language. As for the time of criteria for seclusion of new-foundation and neologism exactly to decide it is impossible, it has a sense to use subjective criteria: if it receive the collective language consciousness this or that lexical unit as a new. For the sequent we will name it with the term “neologism”, any word for their comfort have the statue of lexical new-foundation, as the quality of own neologism.

The basic complications during the translation of neologisms, it is the explaining of the meaning of the new word. Particularly the translation of neologism, which meaning has already known to translator, the mission is easier and it solves by the way of using means, being suspended for the type of the word which belongs to that neologism.

If the new word absents in English-Russian dictionary, as it is need to try to find it in English-English dictionary. There are “New words Sections” in many famous dictionaries. In that time recommends to use dictionaries of the last issue. Many neologisms we can find in dictionaries and sections about slangs. It must remind that more operative prepared and published dictionaries in little and middle thickness, but they can’t satisfy the demands of professionals.

However, the dictionaries in objective causes can’t wholly show in their all new-founded words, as for that lexis avoid to include in dictionaries such called “occasional” neologisms, individual new-founded, brought by the individual

authors, such words also turns ‘unlivable words’ and disappear as fast as they appear. If we investigate the explaining of the meaning of neologism from the context. Coming out from the term “neologism” we can assume, that the translator first meet with his own neologism, naturally he has no imagination, about that which is explained by him.

For that the meaning of neologism we often forced to understand it from the contexts. During the written translation the context as a rule rather informed. During the translation of the word usually secludes two periods:

1. The explaining of the meaning of the word in context;
2. Giving that meaning by the medium of word.

By the translating of neologism, how it says, the first period plays an important role, and the second is only just a technique question and it must solve with the methods of more usable for the word.

In general understanding of the context differences to micro context and macro context: under the micro context means the context of the sentence, as linguistic unit, without going out from the circle of the sentence; macro context it is compactness of linguistic unit, surrounding that unit out of the sentence, saying another word-in mixing with them sentences. Stable type of the macro context is impossible to show- it can be context from group of sentences, chapters or the whole creation, for example: story, tales, articles or drama. [11, 36]

It is very important that during the using of neologism we must pay attention to macro context, because exactly in it can be “the prompt word”.

Micro context we can separate into syntactic and lexical. Syntactic context it is the syntactic construction in which used this word, combinations or sentence. Lexical context it is completeness of clear lexical units, words and stable word combinations, as surrounding them we meet this unit.

New words as a rule appeared on base of already existing words and morphs in language. The analyze of that words and morphs can give to the translator real help in clearing the meaning of neologism. For that is necessary to now well the

mediums of word shaping in English language, like these: giving one more meaning to already existing word combinations.

For example: the word call in English it means “named”, “to call to somebody” “telephone ring” and so on.

One of the most ancient, universal and propagated mediums combinations, which doesn't lose their activeness and now days. One from three of new-founded words in modern English are complicated words.

For example: carry-back –“to replace the harm payment to a news period”, Citiplus- “City bank (USA)” and others.

As the norms of modern English language lets co-ordination of words, carrying the same lexical-grammatical characterizes which connects during the word-foundation of the base, it is explaining that in what reasons the translator works with hard words of neologism, and there are combinations in which: *for example:* closing bank-“bank, which had already finished its deal, in which took part several banks”; closing bank-“bank which has already closed” and so on.

Now recultivated a row of criteria's for limiting complicated words and word combinations. During the translation of neologisms in English a unique attention has autographical criteria, its sense is in to review any complex, written together or by dash, as the complicated words and complexes, which components written lone, like combinations. *Examples:* Dividend-right certificate- “a certificate which gives you a right to get the certificate”, dear-money policy- “limited credit by the way of rising the percents”, fill-or-kill order- “the order of client to the dealer, which must be done immediately or be annulated.” In reasons when the word is connected, finishing and beginning in the same sound or consonant, one of them being low: net + etiquette=netiquette-“unwritten wholly rule of relations or information placed in Internet”. [25, 133]

However we must mark that it is not a rule. Some sections of the American dives are upping the case still further by using an even more emotive term “cyberrape”, to describe the actions of Jake Baker, a 20-year-old American student.

However, it is necessary to mark, that in many variants viewed incompleteness in writing even the same complex. For example, in reason of man-made “artificial, made by a man” 6%- written in lone, 82%-by dash, 12%-together. The analyze of components numbered in the contents of complicated word, gives to the translator a possibility, knowing its lexical meaning, to clear out the meaning of the whole complex: -Graphite bombing caused power lines destruction turning off life-supports in Belgrade hospitals. How we see the neologism life-supports composed from two pieces life (“*hayot*”) and support (“*qo’llab-quvvatlamq*”), it means that allowed to keep life or be livable, so paying attention on context this neologism we can translate as “an instrument of life supporting”.

The forming by analogue already existing in language by the way of adding in it different productive affixes. For the right understanding of the meaning formed by that way of neologism, translator is needed to know the productive affixes in modern English language and be able to member the word right in components: Kite-flyer- “money receiver under the fixed checks. Very often in such method of forming neologisms has theatrical colour, particularly in dives: ...that they taste the same in Peking as they do in London or New York, and so it was that world burgernomics was born by McDonald’s. Here the author of the article want to pay attention of the reader on essential developing the net of restaurants “McDonalds”, where take place their own rules and didn’t act like another economic rules do in different countries.

The comparative value and place of the word in the vocabulary system is conditioned by the interdependence of the structural, semantic, stylistic and etymological aspects of the words which is brought out most vividly in the frequency value attached to each word.

On the basis of the interrelation of lexical and grammatical types of meaning words fall into two classes: notional words and form words — a numerically small class of words with the highest frequency value.

CHAPTER 2. COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE WAYS OF CREATING NEOLOGISMS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

As the aim of our work is to investigate the problem of neologisms, and ways of their forming, we will overview the word-building means. At first we will tackle the problem of various classifications of word-formation, linguists used to mention morphological, syntactic and lexico-semantic types of word-formation.

At present the classification of the types does not, as a rule, include lexico-semantic word-building. Of interest is the classification of word-formation means based on the number of motivating bases, which many scholars follow. A distinction is made between two large classes of word-building means:

To Class I belong the means of building words having one motivating base. To give an English example, the noun *catcher* is composed of the base *catch-* and the suffix *-er*, through the combination of which it is morphologically and semantically motivated.

The basic means in word-derivation are affixation and conversion. Derived words usually consist of a root and an affix, which in their turn fall into prefixes which proceed the root in the structure of the word (re-write, mis-pronounce) and suffixes which follow the root (teach-er, dict-ate). Derived words are extremely popular in the English vocabulary.

Successfully competing with this structural type is the so-called root word which has only a root morpheme in its structure. This type widely represented by a great number of words belonging to the original English word stock or to earlier borrowings (house, book, work), and in Modern English, has been greatly enlarged by the type of word building, called conversion (pale, adj.- to pale, v; to find, v- a find, n.)

Conversion sometimes is referred to as an affixless way of word-building or even affixless derivation. Conversion is a process of creating a new word from some existing one or by changing the category of a part of speech, the morphemic shape of the original word remaining unchanged. The new word has a meaning which differs from that of the original one though it can more or less be easily

associated with it. It has also a new paradigm peculiar to its new category as a part of speech (*nurse*, *n.* –*to nurse*, *v.*).

Class II includes the means of building words containing more than one motivating base. Needless to say, they are all based on compounding (country-club, door-handle).

This type of word building, in which new words are produced by combining two or more stems, is one of the most productive types in Modern English; the other two are conversion and affixation. Compounds, though certainly fewer in quantity than derived or root words, still represent one of the most typical and specific features of English word-structure. Compounds are not homogeneous in structure.

Traditionally three types are distinguished: neutral, morphological, syntactic. In neutral compounds the process of compounding is realized without any linking elements, by a mere juxtaposition of two stems (shop-window, bedroom, and tallboy). Morphological compounds are fewer in number. This type is not productive and it is represented by words in which two compounding stems are combined by a linking vowel or consonant (Anglo-Saxon, statesman, handiwork). In syntactic compounds we find a feature of a specifically English word-structure.

These words are formed from segments of speech, preserving in their structure numerous traces of syntagmatic relations typical of speech: articles, prepositions, adverbs, prepositions, as in *lily-of-the-alley*, *good-for-nothing*. Syntactical relations and grammatical patterns current in present-day English can be traced in the structures of such compound nouns as *pick-me-up*, *know-all*, and *whodunit*.

In this group of compounds, we find a great number of neologisms, and *whodunit* is one of them. The structure of most compounds is transparent, and it is clear that the origin of these words is a simple word combination.

Most linguists in special chapters and manuals devoted to English word-formation consider as the chief processes of English word formation affixation,

conversion and compounding. Apart from these a number of minor ways of forming words such as back-formation, sound interchange, distinctive stress, sound imitation, blending, clipping and acronymy are traditionally referred to Word-formation.

Some minor types of word-formation can belong neither to word derivation nor to compounding, as some words while shortening can have two bases:

For example: V-day, Victory day,

And can some have one:

For example: lab. Laboratory; doc. document, doctor; adv. adverb; smth. Something; pl. plural and many others.

The same reason can be applied to other minor types. We will not be strict and consider them as minor word building means.

Shortenings are produced in two different ways. The first is to make a new word form a syllable (rarer two) of the original word. The latter may lose its beginning (as in *phone* made from *telephone*), its ending (as in *hols- holidays, advertisement*) or both the beginning and ending (as in *flu-influenza*).

The second way of shortening is to make a new word from the initial letters (similar to *acronymy*) of a word group: *U.N.O.* from the *United Nations Organization*; *U.S.* from the *United States of America*. This type is called initial shortenings and found not only among colloquialisms and slang. So, *g.f.* is a shortened word made from the compound *girlfriend*.

As a type of word-building shortening of spoken words, also called clipping or curtailment, is recorded in the English language as far back as the 15 century. It has grown more and more productive ever since. This growth becomes especially marked in many European languages in the 20th century, and it is a matter of common knowledge that this development is particularly intense in English.

Shortenings of spoken words or curtailment consists in the reduction of a word to one of its parts (whether or not this part has previously been a morpheme), as a result of which the new form acquires some linguistic value of its own.

Newly shortened words appear continuously: this is testified by numerous neologisms, such as *demo* from *demonstration*; *frog* or *fridge* from *refrigerator*; *trank* from *tranquilizer*; *net* from *internet*.

Many authors are inclined to overemphasize the role of “the strain of modern life” as the mainspring of this development. This is, obviously, only one of reasons, and the purely linguistic factors should not be overlooked. Among the major forces are the demands of rhythm, which are more readily satisfied when the words are monosyllabic.

When dealing with words of long duration, one will also note that a high percentage of English shortenings is involved into the process of loan word assimilation. Monosyllabism goes farther in English than in any other European language, and that is why shortened words sound more like native ones than their long prototypes.

The other word building means can be called: blends, blending, fusions or portmanteau words. The process of formation is called telescoping, because the words seem to slide into one another like sections of a telescope. Blends may be defined as formations that combine two words and include the letters or sounds they have in common as a connecting element.

The analysis into immediate constituents is helpful so far as it permits the definition of a blend as a word with the first constituent represented by a stem whose final part may be missing, and the second constituent by a stem of which the initial part is missing. The second constituent, when used in a series of similar blends may turn into a suffix. A new suffix - *on* is, for instance, well under way in such terms as *nylon*, *rayon*, *silon*, formed from the final element of *cotton*.

Depending upon prototype phrases with which they can be correlate two types of blends can be distinguished. One may be termed additive, the second, restrictive. The respective type is transformable into an attributive phrase where the first element serves as modifier of the second: *cine (matographicpano) rama* – *Cinerama*. Other examples are: *medicare- medical care*, *telecast- television broadcast*.

Both types involve the sliding together not only of sound but of meaning as well. Yet the semantic relations, who are at work, are different. The additive type is transformable into a phrase consisting of the respective complete stems combined with the conjunction and, example: *smog- smoke* and *fog* “a mixture of smoke and fog”. The elements may be synonymous, belong to the same semantic field or at least be members of the same lexico-grammatical class of words: *French + English=Frenglish*.

Blends, although not very numerous altogether, seem to be on the rise, especially in terminology and also in trade advertisements.

Another way of forming new words is acronymization, as for this process, we can say, that, because of ever closer connection between the oral and the written forms of the language it is sometimes difficult to differentiate clippings formed in oral speech from graphical abbreviations. They are becoming more employed in oral speech and widely used in conversation.

During World War I and after it the custom became very popular not only in English-speaking countries, but in other parts of the world as well, to call countries, governmental, social, military, industrial and trade organizations and officials not only by their full titles but by initial abbreviations derived from writing. Later the trend became even more pronounced.

For example: The UK-United Kingdom, the UNO-United Nations Organization; USA-United States of America; The tendency was to omit full stops between the letters: GPO (General Post Organization). Some abbreviations nevertheless appear in both forms: EPA and E.P.A. (Environmental Protection Agency). Such words formed from the initial letter of each of the successive parts of a phrasal term have two possible types of orthoepic correlation between written and spoken forms.

If the abbreviated written form lends itself to be read as though it were an ordinary English word and sounds like an English word, it will be read like one. The words thus formed are called *acronyms* (from *GREEK* *acros-* ‘end’ + *onym* ‘name’). This way of forming new words is becoming more and more popular in

almost all fields of human activity, and especially in political and technical vocabulary: U.N.O. also UNO (ju:nou)- *United Nations Organization*, NATO- *the North Atlantic Treaty Organization*, SALT –*Strategic Arms Limitation Talks*.

The last example shows that acronyms are often homonymous to ordinary words: sometimes intentionally chosen so as to create certain associations. Thus, for example, the National organization for Women is called NOW. Typical of acronymic coinages in technical terminology are *JATO*, *laser*, *radar*.

Acronyms present a special interest because they exemplify the working of the lexical adaptive system.

As for semantic word- building, we can say, that it is any change in word – meaning, for instance the word *bench*- ‘a long seat of wood or stone’; ‘a carpenter table’. The majority of the linguists, however, understand this process only as a change in the meaning of a word that may result in the appearance of homonyms, as is the case with *flower*- “a blossom” and *flour*- : the fine meal” “powder made from wheat and used for making bread” and other. The application of the term word-formation to the appearance of homonyms due to the development of polysemy seems to be debatable for the following reasons:

As semantic change does not, as a rule, lead to the introduction of a new word into the vocabulary, it can scarcely be regarded as a word-building means (neither can we consider the process a word-building means even when an actual enlargement), the vocabulary does come about through the appearance of a pair of homonyms.

Actually, the appearance of homonyms is not a means of creating new words, but it is the final result of a long and laborious process of sense-development. Furthermore, there are no patterns after which homonyms can be made in the language.

Finally, diverging sense-development results in a semantic isolation of two or more meanings of a word, whereas the process of word-formation proper is characterized by a certain semantic connection between the new word and the source lexical unit. For these reasons diverging sense-development leading to the

appearance of two or more homonyms should be regarded as a specific channel through which the vocabulary of a language is replenished with new words and should not be treated on a par with the processes of word-formation, such as affixation, conversion and composition.

Though *aggress* is in the dictionary, everyone will feel that it is rare enough to be practically a neologism, and here a nonce-word. The mere fact that it has never been brought into common use, though so obvious a form is sufficient condemnation.

The word is, we imagine, a loan from photography. Expressions so redolent of the laboratory are as well left alone unless the metaphor they suggest is really valuable. Perhaps, if *rather* and *super-* were cancelled against each other, *sensitive* might suffice. Indeed, if no new words were to appear, it would be a sign that the language was moribund; but it is well that each new word that does appear should be severely scrutinized.

Multinationals with their ingenious advertising, make efforts to convert their brand names (*Coke*, *Tipp-Ex*, *Tesa*, *Bic*, *Schweppes*, etc.) into eponyms (any word derived from a proper noun including acronyms) and in appropriate cases you have to resist this attempt when you translate 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*). J. Buranov and A.Muminov in their book “A practical course in English lexicology” (1990) said that neologisms may be divided into:

- 1) **Root words:** Ex: *jeep* - a small light motor vehicle, *zebra* - street crossing place etc;
- 2) **Derived words:** Ex: *collaborationist* - one in occupied territory works helpfully with the enemy, *to accessorize* - to provide with dress accessories;
- 3) **Compound:** Ex: *air-drop*, *microfilm-reader*, words are as a rule monosemantic. Terms, used in various fields of science and technology make the greater part of neologisms.

New words belong only to the notional parts of speech: to nouns, verbs, adjectives and others are mainly formed by:

- 1) Word formation (mainly production types): -gen, -ogen: carcinogen (biological term); ics: psycholinguistics, electronics; nik: filmnik; folknik;
- 2) Semantic extension: heel - a tractor (old meaning: heel - the back part of foot); to screen - to classify;
- 3) Borrowing: telecast, telestar (Greek), sputnik also deal with metaphor.

The translation is concerned with certain particular problems: metaphor, synonyms; proper names, institution and cultural terms, grammatical, lexical and referential ambiguity, cliché, quotations; cultural focus, overlap and distance, idiolect; neologisms; jargon, the four categories of key terms can be categorized as: formal - completely new words. These are rare - the locus classicus is the 17th century word for 'gas' (from 'chaos') - in the semantic translation. If they are original, they should be transcribed, and recreated, if recently coined. Brand names should be transcribed or given their TL brand names; eponyms - recently based on proper names, including inventors and names of firms and towns.

The translator often has to be careful not to transcribe these (boycotter, but not limoger) and in particular beware of the Western nations' chauvinism about their medical vocabulary (Roentgen, Graves, Hodgkin, Wilson etc) derived - formed with production prefixes (*de-*, *mis-*, *non-*, *pre-*, *pro-*) and suffixes (*-ism*, *-ize*, *-ization*), for example, *misdefine*, *non-event*, *encyclopaedism*, *taxon*, *paraclinique*, etc. If such neologisms are transparently comprehensible, the translator can cautiously 'naturalise' them, assuming that Latin and Greek roots are acceptable in the TL - particularly in technological texts ;) new collocations, for example, '*urban guerrilla*', '*unsocial hours*', *route fleurie*, *ouvrier specialist* ('*skilled worker*'). [17, 79]

In Uzbek Yevropa tillaridan kirgan yangi sozlar: *avizo* — hisob -kitob operatsiyasi; *aksiya* — paychiga beriladigan qimmatbaho qog`oz; *auksion* — kirtioshdi savdosi; *balans* — narsalarning o`zaro muvofiq salmog`i; *bankrot* — *qaizini to`lashga qurbi yetmagan korxonasi*, savdogar; *biznes* -foйдаorttirishga

sovnarkom, sovpreme) or adopted (for example, motel). If no recognized equivalent exists they should be translated (for example, 'mania for abbreviations', ecotage, 'environment cult', but 'workaholic ergomane. Opaque blends such as 'ruckus' should where possible have both components (ruction, rumpus) translated;) semantic, old words with new meanings, as 'sophisticated', 'viable', 'credible', 'gay', base (F), Base (G). These should be 'normalised' (translated by a normal word) but 'base' should perhaps replace the patronizing 'rank and file' and the excruciating 'grassroots', as an old word with a new meaning ('chalk face'), abbreviations (shortened form of word).

These are commoner in French and German than English: for example, Uni, Philo, 'Beeb', 'vibes', bac, Huma; they are normalised (translated unabbreviated), unless there is a recognized equivalent (for example, bus, metro, plus sci-tech terms).

P. Newmark proposes to review twelve types of neologisms and discuss the translation of particular instances by way of the appropriate contextual factors. P. Newmark is a professor and he has many years of experience in teaching translation techniques. In the below frame you can see types, contextual factors and translation procedures for the translation of neologisms.

Neologisms 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, for example, 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) above-listed peculiarities of brief news items are the basic vocabulary parameters of English newspaper style.

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, for example, "Health Minister Kenneth Robinson made this shock announcement yesterday in the Commons." (Daily Mirror) [26, 83]

"Technicians at the space base here are now working flat out to prepare Ge Aiini 6 for next Monday's blast-off." (Daily Mail)

"Defense Secretary Roy Mason yesterday gave a rather frosty reception in the Commons to the latest proposal for a common defense policy for all EEC countries." (Morning Star) 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 syntactical structure. The reporter is obliged to be brief; he naturally tries to cram all his facts into the space allotted. This tendency predetermines the peculiar composition of brief news items and the syntactical structure, of the sentences. The size of brief news items varies from one sentence to several (short) paragraphs. And generally, the shorter the news item, the more complex its syntactical structure. Following grammatical peculiarities of brief news items are of paramount importance, and may be regarded as their grammatical parameters.

The English language is very rich in neologisms - the word has been created recently and perhaps will not live in the language for a long time. It is very seldom that we find equivalent for the translation of neologisms and for the most part we use descriptive translation and word-for-word translation, people of good will, top level talks usually make out the meaning of the new words with the help of the context, but it is also necessary to take into consideration the way of their formation.

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And generally, the shorter the news item, the more complex its syntactical structure following grammatical peculiarities of brief news items are of paramount importance, and may be regarded as their grammatical parameters. Complex sentences with a developed system of clauses, for example, "Mr. Boyd-Carpenter, Chief Secretary to the Treasury and Paymaster-General (Kingston-upon-Thames),

said he had been asked what was meant by the statement in the Speech that the position of war pensioners and those receiving national insurance benefits would be kept under close review." (The Times)

"There are indications that BO AC may withdraw - threats of all-out dismissals for pilots who restrict flying hours, a spokesman for the British Airline Pilots' association said yesterday," (Morning Star).

Verbal constructions (infinitive, participial, gerundial) and verbal noun constructions, for example, "Mr. Nobusuke Kishi, the former Prime Minister of Japan, has sought to set an example to the faction-ridden Governing Liberal Democratic Party by announcing the disbanding of his own faction numbering 47 of the total of 295 conservative members of the Lower House of the Diet."

These constructions are largely used to avoid mentioning the source of information or to shun responsibility for the facts reported, for example, "The condition of Lord Samuel, aged 92, was said last night to be a 'little better.'" (The Guardian)

"A petrol bomb is believed to have been exploded against the grave of Cecil Rhodes in the Matopos." (The Times)

Attributive noun groups are another powerful means of effecting brevity in news items, for example, 'heart swap patient' (Morning Star), 'the national income and expenditure figures' (The Times),

'Labour backbench decision' (Morning Star),

'Mr. Wilson's HMS fearless package deal' (Morning Star.)

Newspaper tradition, coupled with the rigid rules of sentence structure in English, has greatly affected the word-order of brief news items. The word-order in one-sentence news paragraphs and in what are called "leads" (the initial sentences in longer news items) is more or less fixed. Journalistic practice has developed what is called the "five-w-and-h-pattern rule" (who-what-why-how-where-when) and for a long time strictly adhered to it. In terms of grammar this fixed sentence structure may be expressed in the following manner: Subject-Predicate (+Object)-Adverbial modifier of reason (manner)- Adverbial modifier of place-Adverbial

modifier of time, for example, "A neighbour's peep through a letter box led to the finding of a woman dead from gas and two others semiconscious in a block of council flats in Eccles New Road, Salford, Lanes yesterday." (The Guardian) has been repeatedly claimed by the authors of manuals of journalistic writing that the "five-w-arid4i" structure was the only right pattern of sentence structure to use in news reports. Facts, however, disprove this contention.

Statistics show that there are approximately as many cases in which the traditional word-order is violated as those in which it is observed. It is now obvious that the newspaper has developed new sentence patterns not typical of other styles. This observation refers, firstly, to the position of the adverbial-modifier of definite time. Compare another pattern typical of brief news sentence structure:

"Derec Heath, 43, yesterday left Falmouth for the third time in his attempt to cross the Atlantic in a 12ft dinghy." (Morning Star)

"Brighton council yesterday approved a J 22,500 scheme to have parking meters operating in the centre of the town by March." (The Times) and some other unconventional sentence patterns have become a common practice with brief news writers are some other, though less marked, tendencies in news item writing of modifying well-established grammatical norms. Mention should be made of occasional disregard for the sequence of tenses rule, for example, "The committee - which was investigating the working of the 1969 Children and Young Persons Act - said that some school children in remand centres are getting only two hours lessons a day." (Morning Star) is ordinarily looked upon as a violation of grammar rules in any other kind of writing appears to a functional peculiarity of newspaper style.

2.1 Comparative study of terminological neologisms in English and Uzbek

Nowadays there are different types of neologisms in the world. Everybody uses these new words nearly every day. There are also other neologisms of a very different kind, which come into existence as the crystallization of a political tendency or a movement in ideas.

So, I'd like to give some more examples for the types of neologisms. They are:

- * Terminological neologisms-words or terms, used as neologisms.
- * Scientific - words or phrases created to describe new scientific discoveries.
- * Technological - words or phrases created to describe inventions.
- * Political - words or phrases created to make some kind of political or rhetorical point, perhaps with an eye to the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis
- * Pop-culture - words or phrases evolved from mass media content or used to describe popular culture phenomenon (which may be considered a subsection of slang). For example: brutalitarian
- * Imported - words or phrases originating in another language. Typically they are used to express ideas that have no equivalent term in the native language.
- * Trademarks are often neologisms to ensure they are distinguished from other brands. If legal trademark protection is lost, the neologism may enter the language as a genericized trademark. For example: Kodak, Adidas, Nike

Example: prion * Political — words or phrases created to make some kind of political or rhetorical point, sometimes perhaps with an eye to the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis.

Example: pro-life. Some political neologisms, however, are intended to convey a negative point of view.

Example: brutalitarian * Pop-culture — words or phrases evolved from mass media content or used to describe popular culture phenomena (these may be considered a subsection of slang).

Example: carb * Imported — words or phrases originating in another language. Typically they are used to express ideas that have no equivalent term in the native language.

Example: tycoon * Trademarks are often neologisms to ensure they are distinguished from other brands. If legal trademark protection is lost, the neologism may enter the language as a genericized trademark.

Example: Kodak * Nonce words — words coined and used only for a particular occasion, usually for a special literary effect. * Inverted — words that are derived from spelling (and pronouncing) a standard word backwards.

Example: redrum * Paleologism - a word that is alleged to be a neologism but turns out to be a long-used (if obscure) word. Used ironically.

A neologism, from Greek origin is a word that is new to a language. In natural languages, neologisms are being created spontaneously by its native speakers, most often when a new, yet undescribed term has to be dealt with. Since it is a language created in an incomplete state, a neologism is an attempt by a speaker or writer to introduce an essential term which has not been mentioned by researchers.

Neologisms often become popular by way of [mass media](#), the [Internet](#), or [word of mouth](#) — especially, many linguists suspect, by younger people. Virtually every word in a language was, at some time, a neologism, though most of these ceased to be such through time and acceptance.

Neologistic words or phrases themselves are borrowed from the older word, when required, to define the new concepts. Neologistic words or phrases which are combined are often shortened or lengthened. Neologisms can also be created through abbreviation, acronym, by intentionally rhyming with existing words, or simply through playing with sounds.

We classify neologisms by the following scheme:

Type I are words which are formed by changing the genus, the numerous or another attribute of a word originally mentioned in one of Tolkien texts following

the rules which have been derived by Quenya grammar scholars. Example: *aldaron* (genitive plural) → *alda* (nomenative).

Type II are words which are created by modifying the word class of a word originally mentioned in one of texts following respective rules which most of Quenya grammar scholars agree upon or, at least, where there is no greater controversy on the respective rule. Example: *verya* (brave) → *verië* (braveness).

Type III are words which are introduced into language by adapting word stems of Greek, Latin or, more rarely, English origin which are used throughout many European languages. Example: *fisica* (physics).

Type IV is words which are imported from other European languages.

For example: Finnish.

Type V is entirely new words or grammar constructs.

One will constantly face the problem that the original vocabulary is insufficient to describe a particular phenomenon or express a particular thought. We try to find a balance between finding a way to express ourselves and maintaining as original as possible, at least in its spirit.

This leads to the following simple rules:

Before introducing a neologism, make sure that a word with this meaning exists neither in one of the dictionaries nor in one of the books. List of neologisms already be prepared to accept the removal of the neologism, if such a reference will be found later.

Neologisms introduced elsewhere are to be preferred, as long as there are no serious doubts about their correctness.

Type I neologisms are generally accepted and every reader with a knowledge of grammar will be able to derive a meaning.

In general, type II neologisms are to be used preferably instead of type III.

Type III neologisms should only be used if all possible respective type II neologisms have been consensually found too large, too bulky or unpleasantly sounding by the community.

Type IV neologisms should be avoided except for very special cases. A thorough discussion must take place prior to introducing such innovations.

In our work, we are determined to define the word-building means of the new word and the sphere of its use; we have presented the major types of word forming way and have mentioned some spheres where they can be used and their cultural acceptance.

Now we present the table, where terminological neologisms are arranged according the popularity first of all, the earliest citation, the short definition, the word-building type, the sphere of usage are presented.

<i>N^o</i>	<i>Neologism</i>	<i>Earliest citation, the source</i>	<i>Short definition and the possible forms</i>	<i>Word-building type</i>	<i>Sphere of usage</i>
1	bluejacking	www.esato.com, January 5, 2003	<i>pp.</i> Temporarily hijacking another person's cell phone by sending it an anonymous text message using the Bluetooth wireless networking system. —bluejack <i>v.</i> —bluejack <i>ern.</i>	Blending - Blue- form Bluetoot h, jacking- from Hijackin g	<u>Computer</u> s _____ <u>Hacking</u> and <u>Hackers</u> <u>Computer</u> s _____ <u>Wireless</u> <u>Technolog</u> y - <u>Cell</u> <u>Phones</u>
2	darknet	—Peter Biddle, Paul England, Marcus Peinado, and Bryan Willman, The	<i>n.</i> The collection of networks and other technologies that enable people to illegally share copyrighted digital	Blending or word- composit ion,- Dark+ Net	<u>Computer</u> s - <u>Data</u> <u>Computer</u> s - <u>Internet</u> <u>Computer</u> s _____

<i>Nº</i>	<i>Neologism</i>	<i>Earliest citation, the source</i>	<i>Short definition and the possible forms</i>	<i>Word-building type</i>	<i>Sphere of usage</i>
		Darknet and the Future of Content Distribution, <i>Digital Rights Management conference</i> , November 22, 2002	files with little or no fear of detection. Also: Darknet.	(from the word <i>internet</i> analogy)	<u>Networkin</u> <u>g</u> <u>Computer</u> <u>s</u> - <u>Programm</u> <u>ing</u> and <u>Software</u>
3	Google bombing	—Adam Mathes, Filler Friday: Google bombing, <i>Über: Better Than You</i> , Daily, April 6, 2001	(Googulbawm.ing) <i>n.</i> Setting up a large number of Web pages with links that point to a specific Web site so that the site will appear near the top of a Google search when users enter the link text. —Google bomb <i>n.</i>	Word-composit ion	<u>Computer</u> <u>s</u> - <u>Hacking</u> and <u>Hackers</u> <u>Computer</u> <u>s</u> - <u>Internet</u>
4	white food	—Adair Lara, A Healthy Attitude About Food, <i>The San Francisco</i>	<i>n.</i> Processed foods such as white sugar and all-purpose flour, or starchy foods such as potatoes, rice, and	Word-composit ion: white+fo od;	<u>Culture</u> - <u>FoodandD</u> <u>rink</u>

<i>Nº</i>	<i>Neologism</i>	<i>Earliest citation, the source</i>	<i>Short definition and the possible forms</i>	<i>Word-building type</i>	<i>Sphere of usage</i>
		<i>Chronicle</i> , July 23, 1991	pasta.	Sense development: generalization of the meaning (the word <i>white sugar</i> is reduced to <i>white</i>)	
5	phishing	—Ed Stansel, Don't get caught by online 'phishers' angling for account information, <i>Florida Times-Union</i> , March 16, 1997	(FISH.ing) <i>pp.</i> Creating a replica of an existing Web page to fool a user into submitting personal, financial, or password data. — <i>adj.</i> — <i>phishern.</i>	Spelling violation : PH instead of F, to distinguish the notions; sense development	<u>Computer</u> <u>s - E-mail</u> <u>Computer</u> <u>s -</u> <u>Hacking</u> <u>and</u> <u>Hackers</u> <u>Computer</u> <u>s - Internet</u> <u>The World</u> <u>- Crime</u>
6	spim	—Eric Zorn, R U ready for a	<i>n.</i> Unsolicited commercial messages	Blending :	<u>Computer</u> <u>s -</u>

<i>Nº</i>	<i>Neologism</i>	<i>Earliest citation, the source</i>	<i>Short definition and the possible forms</i>	<i>Word-building type</i>	<i>Sphere of usage</i>
		plague of instant messages?, <i>Chicago Tribune</i> , August 5, 1999	sent via an instant messaging system. Also: spIM. —spimmingpp. —spimmern. —antispimadj.	spam+IM (Instant messenger)	<u>Communications</u> <u>Computers - Spam</u> <u>Computers</u> - <u>Wireless Technology</u> - <u>Cell Phones</u>
7	butt call	—Anne Paine, Better response time at 911 center hailed, <i>The Tennessean</i> , June 14, 2003	<i>n.</i> An unintended phone call placed by sitting on one's cell phone.	Word composition: butt+call	<u>Technology</u> - <u>CellPhones</u>
8	419 scam	—Bill Schiller, Crooks and con men stain a national image, <i>The Toronto Star</i> , May 10, 1992	(four-one-nine scam) <i>n.</i> A fraud, particularly one originating in Nigeria, in which a person is asked for money to help.	Word composition	<u>Business - Money</u> <u>Computers - E-mail</u> <u>The World - Crime</u>
9	flash mob	—Sean Savage, Flash	(FLASH mawb) <i>n.</i> A large group of people	Word composition	<u>Computers - E-mail</u>

<i>Nº</i>	<i>Neologism</i>	<i>Earliest citation, the source</i>	<i>Short definition and the possible forms</i>	<i>Word-building type</i>	<i>Sphere of usage</i>
		Mobs Take Manhattan, <i>cheesebikini.com</i> , June 16, 2003	who gather in a usually predetermined location, perform some brief action, and then quickly disperse. — <i>v.</i> , — <i>adj.</i> —flash mobbern. —flash mobbing <i>pp.</i>	ion, sense develop ment	<u>Computer</u> <u>s - Internet</u> <u>Culture -</u> <u>General</u> <u>The World</u> <u>- Activism</u>

We had most frequently used neologisms to investigate at our disposal, it is clear that it is only a small portion of new coined words we could use, but for the convenience and the accuracy of the analysis only these words were taken. Nevertheless, even these words can prompt us about the contemporary processes in the language, and we can distinguish the most productive ways of new words to appear and the main spheres where they are needed. We can determine the major trends in the neology as well.

Blending is less popular, cases, like *hathos*, the blend of *hate* and *pathos* is marked.

Such types as affixation, acronimization (*kippers* - from “kids in parents' pockets eroding retirement savings”) turned out to be not very productive. It can be explained by various reasons- 1) elaboration in forming, 2) difficulty in predicting (decoding) the information.

The richest branch is *Computer*. New computer technologies give rise to new words. Most of them are connected with the Internet and E- mail, as the Internet offers us more and more opportunities, as well as, all computer technologies. Software in many people’s lifetime has been mostly a wonderful way

to live, because we're just learning how to do it and anybody with some time and talent and initiative can try out any crazy idea. We have so much processing power and so much memory and such great tools and we still fail, most times, to produce things that are fun to use. Neologisms like, *GOOGLE*, “*spIM*” became an indispensable part of Internet users’ speech. One can *google* and find any information he or she needs and the other gets *spIM* every time he or she uses Instant Messenger.

Culture sphere is developing along with the society that is why it is the second richest. *Television* and *food and drink* branches have more fresh words, than ever now, and again, it is connected with the technological and social development. Individuals suffer from *passive over-eating*, that is the excessive eating of foods that are high in fat because the human body is slow to recognize the caloric content of rich foods; eating whatever is put in front of you, even to the point of discomfort. The ground for it all is the change of the life rhythm- shortage of time.

Science is the third richest, new sciences and discoveries are made in this sphere- that is *neurotheology*, for example: *Technology and The world* have the equal number, in the Technology branch; more than a half of all new words are connected with cell phones. The majority of civilized people have “*cellys*” to save time and money. Some have problems with *Bluejacking* while standing in a line in the supermarket (temporally hijacking another person’s cell phone by sending anonymous messages using the Bluetooth system). Or one can make 911 *butt call*, that is definitely is not worth responding to.

Business and language are less influenced, these spheres are more or less stable, *business* – is because it is the matter of money. Market succeeds in creating immense quantities of (unevenly distributed) wealth, lifting people out of rural poverty and urban slums, in arranging that most people have jobs, that most things that are built that are needed, and the most things that are needed are built. These are not small accomplishments. Also, it can be marked that business is often a filthy practice. It encourages both vile venial and monstrous mortal sin, all as an

organic consequence of the competitive marketplace. That explains our statistics, we have three new words, connected with this topic, and one of them deals with crime- 419 scam (fraud, making people pay money, which hope to get more later, the numbers “419” is the number of the law, prosecuting this type of a crime). The other word deals with the stock market- dead cat bounce (a temporary recovery from a major drop in a stock's price).

Language, is the sphere which is really flexible and prone to changes, but still people need more or less stable language system to communicate. New words in this sphere are *kippers* (an acronym) and *himbo*(an insult) or *hathos* (feelings of pleasure derived from hating someone or something), they are a rare case in point.

As we can see, some of the new-coined words have developed a paradigm of even three parts of speech, some only one. In most cases words have a noun as another part of speech, like in words *neurotheology*, the new form is *neurotheologian* or also straight *supremacist- straight supremacy*. As for creating the adjectives, we have such examples, as *hathos –hathotic*, or *spim- antispim* and *lipstick lesbian-lipstick* with a suffix *-ic* highly employed.

Verbs are also common: *bluejacking – to bluejack*, *manscaping – to manscape*, *flash mob-to flash mob*. Neologisms like, *spim*, *flashmob* are the brightest representatives to show how productive the words can be, they have a noun, a verb, an adjective and even they have a plural form- *flash mobs*, for example. Few words have a plural form.

These facts show that while speaking sometimes people have to converse words into a different part of speech. The bigger paradigm of morphological forms the word develops the more probability it will have to survive for a while and even stay in the language. The reason for this event is that these new notions as well as words are gradually becoming the essential part of the civilized world.

According to our statistics, most words acquire a new meaning rather than a new word appears with a new notion. This can be explained by the fact, that there is not enough, we would say proper, words to express all the variety of newly created and used notions in the rapidly changing world.

New meanings were acquired when two (as it may seem) incompatible words are composed and a new word appears. For instance, words like, *quiet party* or *globaldimming*, *time porn* were not of primary importance, moreover, they were not used and were not actual, if we take for example, the seventies or eighties of the 20th century. These things simply did not exist, or were not popular to the same extent as they are now. Or the word does not change at all, just the new meaning is implied – *kidnap*.

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 can be defined as newly coined lexical units or existing lexical units that acquire a new sense.

2.2 Comparative analysis of stylistic neologisms in English and Uzbek

Stephen Ullmann is the professor of the Roman languages in the University of Oxford. In his book "Semantics and the Introduction to the Science of Meaning" described some phonetic factors that can be seen in some marginal elements of language - neologisms, place-names, foreign words.

Phonetic factors - the phonetic structure of a word may give rise to emotive effects in two different ways. The first of these is onomatopoeia. Where there is an intrinsic harmony between sound and sense, this may, in suitable context, come to the fore and contribute to the expressiveness and the suggestive power of the word. Vangelas, for example, described the new word exactitude as a monster against which everybody protested at first, though in the end they became used to it. English words adopted into French have been subjected to a great deal of adverse criticism because of their alleged harshness: Keepsake, for instance, which was very fashionable in the early 19th century, was denounced in a magazine article as a 'hard word' whose perilous pronunciation will prevent it from becoming popular.

The Italian poet Alfieri went even further: he wrote an epigram on the sonorous quality of the Italian word capitano, which was deformed and 'nasalised' in French capitaine, and reduced to a mere captain in harsh English throats.

Stephen Ullmann in his book also wrote about the loosing of emotive meaning of some words, and as an example, he took neologisms. He said that the more often we repeat an expressive term or phrase, the less effective it will be. This is particularly noticeable in the case of figurative language. When, a few years ago, the term bulge began to be used to denote an increase in the birth rate. It had the effect of an illuminating metaphor; now we are accustomed to it that we no longer visualize the image. [24, 66]

Hyperbolic terms are even more affected by the law of diminishing returns. We all know how quickly they go out of fashion. In our own time, modern forms of publicity and propaganda consume such words at an unprecedented rate and are constantly on the look-out for fresh alternatives: even such technical terms as supersonic have been drawn into their orbit.

Finally, words may lose their evocative power as they pass from a restricted milieu into common usage. When the English term sport was introduced into French in 1828, the writer who first used it was at pains to explain that the word had no equivalent in his own language. For several decades, sport remained an Anglicism of limited currency in French; as late as 1855, the purist Viennet protested against it in a poem about English words, which he read to the Institute:

*Faut-il, pour cimenter un merveilleux accord,
Changer l'arène en turf, et le plaisir en sport?*

Since then, the word has become part of everyday French and has lost all evocative force. The same has happened to many successful neologisms. The adjective international for instance, was formed in 1780 by Jeremy Bentham who apologized for his temerity in coining a new term: "The word international, it must be acknowledged, is a new one, though, it is hoped, sufficiently analogous and intelligible". Subsequently the word became an indispensable element of our political vocabulary and lost any air of neologism it may have had in Bentham's day.

Rather more subtle are the movements of words up and down social scale. One is quite surprised to learn that some ordinary English words such as joke or banter began their career as slang terms, and that many others - cajole, clever, fun, job, width, etc. - were stigmatized as 'low' by Dr. Johnson.

Similarly, in the French *la blague* 'to joke, to banter' is today a harmless colloquialism; yet little more than a century ago it must have had powerful social overtones.

2.3. Modern methods and different activities for teaching the ways of creating neologisms in English and Uzbek

Neologisms are words or phrases that are invented to describe either new things or to give a new name to an old idea. Neologisms occur in the English language very frequently.

Neologisms may become accepted language or disappear through lack of use, but recent examples include analysis, paralysis, WMDs, VJ, bimmers and no-fly list.

There are many ways neologisms are created and this can be an interesting area for learners to work on. Neologisms are formed, for example, by blending, by borrowing from other languages, from acronyms and from affixes.

The Oxford English Dictionary has chosen the neologism (new word) "omnishambles" as its Word Of The Year for 2012. The OED's blog defines this recent addition to the English vocabulary as "a situation that has been comprehensively mismanaged, characterized by a string of blunders and miscalculations". It is a noun and is used informally. The word is a combination of the prefix "omni," which means "in all ways" or "of all things," and "shambles," which means "a state of total disorder from every possible angle". The word was first coined in 2009 in a BBC political comedy but rose to prominence earlier this year after it was used to attack the British government by at least eight politicians in the British Parliament.

Other words in Oxford's top ten include "Eurogeddon" - the threatened financial collapse in Europe - and "second screening" - to watch television and a device such as an iPad simultaneously. The texting acronym "YOLO" - you only live once - also made it onto the list. Oxford said there was no guarantee omnishambles would be added to its dictionary. It said the word first had to "stand the test of time". Oxford selects its Word Of The Year "to reflect the ethos of the year and its lasting potential as a word of cultural significance". Past winners include "podcast," "carbon footprint" and "credit crunch". This year's American winner is "gif" - the format extension of many images on the Internet.

1. ENGLISH VOCABULARY: Walk around the class and talk to other students about English vocabulary. Change partners often. Share your findings with your first partner.

2. CHAT: In pairs / groups, decide which of these topics or words from the article are most interesting and which are most boring.

dictionaries / neologisms / blog / blunders / noun / shambles / political comedy / "Eurogeddon" / financial collapse / simultaneously / device / guarantee / ethos / gif
Have a chat about the topics you liked. Change topics and partners frequently.

3. WORDS OF THE YEAR: What do they mean? Complete this table with your partner(s). Change partners and share what you wrote. Change and share again.

	Part of speech	Possible meaning(s)
omnishambles		
Eurogeddon		
second screen		
YOLO		
mummy porn		
green-on-blue		

4. VOCABULARY: Students A **strongly** believe vocabulary will become very easy to learn in the future; Students B **strongly** believe it will always be difficult. Change partners again and talk about your conversations.

5. NEOLOGISMS: Which of these past new words do you use often? Rank these and share your rankings with your partner. Put the most used at the top. Change partners often and share your rankings.

credit crunch	soccer mom
carbon footprint	ground zero
podcast	cloud computing
information superhighway	Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)

6. DICTIONARY: Spend one minute writing down all of the different words you associate with the word 'dictionary'. Share your words with your partner(s) and talk about them. Together, put the words into different categories.

Activity 1. TRUE/FALSE: *Read the headline. Guess if a-h below are true (T) or false (F).*

- a. The word "omnishambles" was first used by Shakespeare. T / F
- b. "Omnishambles" means to do something "better than excellent". T / F
- c. The word is often found on British coins, especially old ones. T / F
- d. Eight or more politicians used the word to criticize the UK government. T / F
- e. "Eurogeddon" describes a possible war between all European countries. T / F
- f. The acronym "YOLO" means "you only live once". T / F
- g. "Omnishambles" is not in the Oxford English Dictionary. T / F
- h. The American winner of Word Of The Year is the image extension "gif". T / F

Activity 2. Synonym Match: *Match the following synonyms from the article.*

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Neologism | a. Promise |
| 2. Comprehensively | b. Mess |
| 3. Characterized | c. Criticize |
| 4. Shambles | d. Messaging |
| 5. Attack | e. Spirit |
| 6. Simultaneously | f. Typified |
| 7. Texting | g. new word |
| 8. Guarantee | h. Mirror |
| 9. Reflect | i. at the same time |
| 10. Ethos | j. Completely |

Activity 3. PHRASE MATCH: *(Sometimes more than one choice is possible).*

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. this recent addition to | a. is used informally |
| 2. characterized by a | b. acronym "YOLO" |
| 3. It is a noun and | c. string of blunders |

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------------|
| 4. from every | d. extension |
| 5. rose to | e. possible angle |
| 6. other words in | f. the English vocabulary |
| 7. the texting | g. potential |
| 8. stand the test | h. Oxford's top ten |
| 9. its lasting | i. prominence |
| 10. Format | j. of time |

Activity 4. GAP FILL: Put the words into the gaps in the text.

The Oxford English Dictionary has chosen the (1) _____ (new word) "omnishambles" as its Word Of The Year for 2012. *rose*

The OED's blog defines this (2) _____ addition to the *disorder* English vocabulary as "a situation that has been comprehensively *neologism* mismanaged, characterized by a (3) _____ of blunders *string* and miscalculations". It is a noun and is used (4) _____. *least*

The word is a combination of the (5) _____ "omni," *informally* which means "in all ways" or "of all things," and "shambles," *recent* which means "a state of total (6) _____ from every *prefix* possible angle". The word was first coined in 2009 in a BBC political comedy but (7) _____ to prominence earlier this year after it was used to attack the British government by at (8) _____ eight politicians in the British Parliament.

Other words in Oxford's top ten (9) _____ "Eurogeddon" - the threatened financial (10) _____ in Europe - and *acronym* "second screening" – to watch television and a (11) *format* _____ such as an iPad simultaneously. The texting (12) *collapse* _____ "YOLO" – you only live once - also made it onto *crunch* the list. Oxford said there was no guarantee omnishambles would *include*

be added to its dictionary. It said the word first had to "(13) *stand*
_____ the test of time". Oxford selects its Word Of The *device*
Year "to reflect the ethos of the year and its (14) *lasting*
_____ potential as a word of cultural significance". Past
winners include "podcast," "carbon footprint" and "credit (15)
_____ ". This year's American winner is "gif" – the (16)
_____ extension of many images on the Internet.

Activity 5. Listen and find the correct answer.

- 1) The Oxford English Dictionary has chosen the ...
 - a. oldologism (old word) "omnishambles" as its Word Of The Year
 - b. neologism (neo word) "omnishambles" as its Word Of The Year
 - c. neologism (new word) "omnishambles" as its Neologism Of The Year
 - d. neologism (new word) "omnishambles" as its Word Of The Year
- 2) ... a situation that has been comprehensively mismanaged
 - a. mismanaged comprehensively
 - b. completely managed
 - c. comprehensively mismanaged
 - d. managed comprehensively
- 3) characterized by a _____ of blunders and miscalculations
 - a. string
 - b. ripe
 - c. cotton
 - d. thread
- 4) a state of total disorder from ...
 - a. possibly every angle
 - b. every possible angle
 - c. every angle possibility
 - d. angle possibly every
- 5) ... _____ prominence earlier this year

- a. roses too
 - b. two roses
 - c. rose to
 - d. to rose
- 6) the _____ financial collapse in Europe
- a. threats of
 - b. threatening
 - c. threat of
 - d. threatened
- 7) The texting acronym "YOLO" – _____ - also made it onto the list.
- a. youth owes life one
 - b. you only live online
 - c. youth owns life once
 - d. you only live once
- 8) It said the word first had to ...
- a. "understand the timed test".
 - b. "stand the testing time".
 - c. "stand the test of time".
 - d. "understand the test of time".
- 9) reflect the ethos of the year and its lasting potential as a ...
- a. word of cultural significance
 - b. word of political significance
 - c. world of cultural significance
 - d. word of significant culture
- 10) gif" – the format _____ of many images on the Internet
- a. extensive
 - b. exhaustion
 - c. expansion
 - d. extension

Activity 6. Listen and fill in the gaps.

The English Dictionary (1) _____(new word) “omnishambles” as its Word Of The Year for 2012. The OED’s blog defines this (2)_____English vocabulary as “a situation that has been comprehensively mismanaged, characterized by a string of (3)_____”. It is a noun and is used informally. The word is a combination of the prefix “omni”, which means “of all things” and “shambles”, which means (4)_____from every possible “angle”. The (5)_____in 2009 in a BBC political comedy but (6)_____earlier this year after it was used to attack the British government by at least eight politicians in the British Parliament. Other words in Oxford’s top ten include “Eurogeddon” – the threatened financial collapse in Europe – (7) _____-to watch television and a device such (8) _____. The texting acronym “YOLO” – you only live once – also (9) _____. Oxford said there was no guarantee omnishambles would be added to its dictionary. It said the word first had to “(10)_____”. Oxford selects its Word Of The Year “to reflect the ethos of the year and its lasting (11)_____cultural significance”. Past winners include “podcast”, “carbon footprint” and “credit crunch”. This year’s American winner is “gif” – (12) _____of many images on the Internet.

Activity 7. Answer these questions.

1. What word in the first sentence means "new word"?
2. What is "omnishambles" characterized by?
3. When was the word "omnishambles" used for the first time?
4. Where was the word "omnishambles" used for the first time?
5. How many politicians attacked the British government?
6. What new word means to watch TV and an iPad at the same time?
7. What does "YOLO" mean?
8. What did the OED not guarantee?

9. What does "omnishambles" have to do to get in the OED?

10. Why does the article mention the image format extension "gif"?

Activity 8. Multiple Choice quiz:

1.	The word "omnishambles" is characterized by a string of ...	6.	Another in Oxford's top ten was...
	a) beepers b) bounders c) blunders d) bloopers		a) "globalgeddon" b) "Eurogeddon" c) "climategeddon" d) "terrorgeddon"
2.	"Omnishambles" is a noun that is used...	7.	"YOLO" means...
	a) informally b) formally c) colloquially d) typically		a) You only live once. b) You once live only. c) Youth owes life one. d) Youth owes life once.
3.	When was the word "omnishambles" first used?	8.	What test does "omnishambles" have to stand?
	a) 2009 b) 2010 c) 2011 d) 2012		a) The Test Of International Vocabulary b) The U.S. citizenship test c) The test of time. d) The test of global acceptance
4.	Where was the word "omnishambles" first used?	9.	What kind of potential must "omnishambles" show?
	a) In a BBC political drama. b) In a BBC political comedy. c) In a BBC political documentary. d) In a BBC political movie.		a) Basting. b) Wasting. c) Fasting. d) Lasting.
5.	How many politicians used the word	10.	Which of these is a past Word Of

in the UK Parliament?	The Year winner?
a) Eight, at most. b) Eight. c) Seven or eight. d) At least eight.	a) Credit crunch. b) Internet. c) Carbon. d) Shambles.

Activity 9. Role Plays:

Role A – Traditionalist

You really don't like new words. Think of three reasons why. English already has the exact word you need for any situation. If we keep making new words, we won't understand each other. People make new words because they don't understand their language properly. They lack intelligence.

Role B – Word lover

You totally love new words. Think of three reasons why. You love the way English vocabulary has developed. The language needs new words to define new situations in life. You think people who create new words are super-cool. You think people who dislike new words live in the past.

Role C – "Omnishambles" creator

You are a very educated and intelligent writer. You have a huge vocabulary. You think English needs more words. Think of three reasons why. There was no other word to describe the situation you wanted to explain. You love Shakespeare because he invented thousands of new words.

Role D – English learner

You think "enough already!!!" You are good at English but don't want more words to learn. Think of three reasons why. You think "omnishambles" is a stupid word and English speakers don't know it. You think it is better to use "total shambles" because everyone can understand this.

Activity 10. WORD SEARCH: Look in your dictionary/computer to find collocates, other meanings, information, synonyms....for the words 'English' and 'word'.

English	word
----------------	-------------

Share your findings with your partners.

Make questions using the words you found.

Ask your partner/group your questions.

Activity 11. ARTICLE QUESTIONS: Look back at the article and write down some questions you would like to ask the class about the text. Share your questions with other classmates/groups. Ask your partner/group your questions.

Activity 12. GAP FILL: In pairs/groups, compare your answers to this exercise. Check your answers. Talk about the words from the activity. Were they new, interesting, worth learning.....?

Activity 13. VOCABULARY: Circle any words you do not understand. In groups, pool unknown words and use dictionaries to find their meanings.

Activity 14. TEST EACH OTHER: Look at the words below. With your partner, try to recall how they were used in the text:

chosen	ten
addition	second
string	once
omni	time
2009	past
Eight	gif

Activity 15. Write five GOOD questions about English vocabulary in the table. Do this in pairs. Each student must write the questions on his/her own paper. When you have finished, interview other students. Write down their answers.

	STUDENT 1	STUDENT 2	STUDENT 3
Q.1.			
Q.2.			
Q.3.			
Q.4.			
Q.5.			

Now return to your original partner and share and talk about what you found out.

Change partners often. Make mini-presentations to other groups on your findings.

STUDENT A's QUESTIONS (Do not show these to student B)

- a) What did you think when you read the headline?
- b) What springs to mind when you hear the word 'vocabulary'?
- c) How happy are you with your knowledge of English vocabulary?
- d) Do you know more words than average in your own language?
- e) What do you think of the word "omnishambles"?
- f) Do you think English has enough words without adding more?
- g) What recent neologisms are there in your language?
- h) What recent world events might be an "omnishambles"?
- i) Could anything you've ever done be described as an "omnishambles"?
- j) Do you think "omnishambles" will survive?

STUDENT B's QUESTIONS (Do not show these to student A)

- a) Did you like reading this article? Why/not?
- b) What's the best way to learn vocabulary?

- c) What do you think of the other neologisms mentioned in the article?
- d) Have you ever made a new word (in any language)?
- e) What do you think of so many English words being part of your vocabulary?
- f) What are your favourite / least favourite English words?
- g) Are there words in English you still keep forgetting?
- h) Is your teacher good at teaching vocabulary?
- i) How interested are you in learning neologisms?
- j) What questions would you like to ask a neologisms expert?

Activity 16. DISCUSSION: Write your own questions

STUDENT A's QUESTIONS (Do not show these to student B)

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____
- 4. _____
- 5. _____
- 6. _____

STUDENT B's QUESTIONS (Do not show these to student A)

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____
- 4. _____
- 5. _____
- 6. _____

Activity 17. Put the correct words from the table below in the article.

The English Dictionary (1) _____(new word) “omnishambles” as its Word Of The Year for 2012. The OED’s blog defines this (2)_____English vocabulary as “a situation that has been comprehensively mismanaged, characterized by a string of (3)_____”. It is a noun and is used informally. The word is a

combination of the prefix “omni”, which means “of all things” and “shambles”, which means (4) _____ from every possible “angle”. The (5) _____ in 2009 in a BBC political comedy but (6) _____ earlier this year after it was used to attack the British government by at least eight politicians in the British Parliament. Other words in Oxford’s top ten include “Eurogeddon” – the threatened financial collapse in Europe – (7) _____-to watch television and a device such (8) _____. The texting acronym “YOLO” – you only live once – also (9) _____. Oxford said there was no guarantee omnishambles would be added to its dictionary. It said the word first had to “(10) _____”. Oxford selects its Word Of The Year “to reflect the ethos of the year and its lasting (11) _____ cultural significance”. Past winners include “podcast”, “carbon footprint” and “credit crunch”. This year’s American winner is “gif” – (12) _____ of many images on the Internet.

1. (a) Neologism (b) organism (c) Patriotism (d) Schism
2. (a) Subtraction (b) Plus (c) Addition (d) Added
3. (a) Suffix (b) Fixative (c) Prefix (d) add-on
4. (a) Box (b) Corner (c) Line (d) Angle
5. (a) Coined (b) Billed (c) Receipted (d) Paid
6. (a) Last (b) Least (c) Lesser (d) Lessen
7. (a) Throaty (b) Treaty (c) Threaded (d) Threatened
8. (a) Was (b) As (c) Has (d) Is
9. (a) Had (b) Did (c) Made (d) Took
10. (a) Firm (b) Stand (c) Take (d) Be
11. (a) Redo (b) Revise (c) Report (d) Reflect
12. (a) Lexis (b) significance (c) neologist (d) vocabulary

Activity 18. SPELLING ACTIVITY:

Paragraph 1

1. chosen the gonmeisol
2. this recent tdinoiad to the English vocabulary
3. characterized by a string of dlensrub
4. The word is a bitaonncomi of ...
5. a state of total oderidrs from every possible angle
6. rose to eeorcimnnp earlier this year

Paragraph 2

7. the edtarnheet financial collapse in Europe
8. The texting ronmcay "YOLO"
9. no eugatrena omnishambles would be added
10. its lasting pnleotait
11. a word of cultural cifenacnsiig
12. "gif" – the format xentinseo of many images

Activity 19. Number these lines in the correct order. The first was done for you:

- () screening" – to watch television and a device such as an iPad simultaneously. The texting acronym
- () miscalculations". It is a noun and is used informally. The word is a combination of the prefix "omni," which means "in all
- () added to its dictionary. It said the word first had to "stand the test of time". Oxford selects its
- () a word of cultural significance". Past winners include "podcast," "carbon footprint"
- () Other words in Oxford's top ten include "Eurogeddon" - the threatened financial collapse in Europe - and "second
- (**I**) The Oxford English Dictionary has chosen the neologism (new word) "omnishambles" as its Word Of The Year
- () earlier this year after it was used to attack the British government by at least eight politicians in the British Parliament.
- () ways" or "of all things," and "shambles," which means "a state of total

disorder from every possible

- () been comprehensively mismanaged, characterized by a string of blunders and
- () "YOLO" – you only live once - also made it onto the list. Oxford said there was no guarantee omnishambles would be
- () and "credit crunch". This year's American winner is "gif" – the format extension of many images on the Internet.
- () for 2012. The OED's blog defines this recent addition to the English vocabulary as "a situation that has
- () angle". The word was first coined in 2009 in a BBC political comedy but rose to prominence
- () Word Of The Year "to reflect the ethos of the year and its lasting potential as

Activity 20. Put these words in right order:

1.	recent this defines blog OED's The addition.
2.	has that situation A mismanaged comprehensively been.
3.	from angle state disorder possible A total every of.
4.	word The 2009 in coined first was.
5.	By eight the least in Parliament at politicians British.
6.	such as an iPad simultaneously. Watch TV and a device
7.	guarantee omnishambles There would was be no added.
8.	had to stand the test of time The word first.
9.	Its as of potential word significance lasting a cultural.
10.	images Internet format many the The of on extension.

Activity 21. Circle the correct word:

The English Dictionary *has chosen/choice* (new word) "omnishambles" as its Word Of The Year for 2012. The OED's blog *definitions/defines* this recent addition to the English vocabulary as "a situation that has been *comprehensively/comprehensive* mismanaged, characterized by a *string/rope* of

blunders and miscalculations”. It is a *verb/noun* and is used informally. The word is a combination of the *suffix/prefix* “omni”, which means “in *all/every ways*” or “of all things” and “shambles”, which means a state of *total/totally* disorder from every possible “angle”. The word was first *banked/coined* in 2009 in a BBC political comedy but rose to prominence earlier this year after it was used to attack the British government by at least eight politicians in the British Parliament.

Other words in Oxford’s top *ten/list* include “Eurogeddon” – the threatened *financial/finances* collapse in Europe – and “second screening - to watch television and a device such *has/as* an iPad simultaneously. The texting *acronym/synonym* “YOLO” – you only live once – also *did/made* it onto the list. Oxford said there was no *warrantly/guarantee* omnishambles would be added to its dictionary. It said the word first had to “*stand/sit* the test of time”. Oxford selects its Word Of The Year “to *reflect/refract* the ethos of the year and its *listing/lasting* potential as a word of cultural significance”. Past winners include “podcast”, “carbon footprint” and “credit crunch”. This year’s American winner is “gif” – the *format/formal* extension of many images on the Internet.

Activity 22. PUNCTUATE THE TEXT AND ADD CAPITALS:

the english dictionary has chosen (new word) “omnishambles” as its word of the year for 2012 the oed’s blog defines this recent addition to the english vocabulary as “a situation that has been comprehensively mismanaged characterized by a string of blunders and miscalculations” it is a noun and is used informally the word is a combination of the prefix “omni”, which means “in all ways” or “of all things” and “shambles” which means a state of total disorder from every possible “angle” the word was first coined in 2009 in a bbc political comedy but rose to prominence earlier this year after it was used to attack the british government by at least eight politicians in the british parliament other words in oxford’s top ten include “eurogeddon” – the threatened financial collapse in europe – and “second screening - to watch television and a device such as an ipad simultaneously the texting acronym “yolo” – you only live once – also made it onto the list oxford said there was no guarantee omnishambles would be added to its dictionary it said

- | | | | |
|-----|-----------|----|-----------|
| 7. | Texting | g. | Messaging |
| 8. | Guarantee | h. | Promise |
| 9. | Reflect | i. | Mirror |
| 10. | Ethos | j. | Spirit |

Activity 2. INTERNET: Search the Internet and find out more about English vocabulary. Share what you discover with your partner in the next lesson.

Activity 3. ENGLISH VOCABULARY: Make a poster about English vocabulary. Show your work to your classmates in the next lesson. Did you all have similar things?

Activity 4. OMNISHAMBLES: Write a magazine about the word “omnishambles”. Include imaginary interviews with people who are for and against it. Read what you wrote to your classmates in the next lesson. Write down any new words and expressions you hear from your partner.

Activity 5. WHAT HAPPENED NEXT? Write a newspaper article about the next stage in this news story. Read what you wrote to your classmates in the next lesson. Give each other feedback on your articles.

Activity 6. LETTER: Write a letter to a vocabulary expert. Ask him/her three questions about English vocabulary. Give him/her three of your opinions on it. Read your letter to your partner in your next lesson. Your partner will answer your questions.

CONCLUSION

This paper is dedicated to neologisms in English and Uzbek languages. This work was done according to the intensive developing branch of communicative theory of language - linguistic pragmatics based on material of neologisms.

As a literary concept and term, neologism appeared in the 18th century and its old meaning was synonymous to “barbarism”. In the modern meaning of neologism appeared early in the 19th century and, gained the acceptance towards the end of the century. Nowadays around 4000 words enter English vocabulary every year which reflects the fast development of the language and makes the phenomena interesting to analyze.

We also tackled a problem of the cultural acceptance. There is no criterion for judging how long the neologism takes to be accepted by the public. If it does, it is not the point though, because the reason why it becomes recognized is of more importance.

In our work we also dealt with problems concerning the sources of new words as neologisms emerge every day and so fast those dictionaries cannot keep up with. While the dictionaries wait for years for the words to be fit to be published, the World Wide Web is acting more efficiently to bring these words to life.

We took these words to determine the major trends in the growing vocabulary; the words were analyzed according to

- the source and time of appearance,
- to the word building type,
- to the sphere of usage,
- to the ability to create new words,
- to the new notion appearance.

The period, which is rich in neologisms, is the nineties, due to rapid change in social relations and hi-tech developments. But as the processes became faster,

more new words were coined, the “richest” (36%) time (at the beginning of the XXI century. The major source is Media, tabloids as well as locals, in particular (The Independent, The Washington Post). The Internet also plays a determinative role in forming new words.

Most neologisms in our work were formed whether by word composition or sense development (more than 80%), which are the ‘easiest’, as one doesn’t have to invent anything new, just combining two words together or implying a new meaning to an old word. Minor word building types (blending, acronimization) are less employed. That happens due to the flash-like rhythm of modern life.

While analyzing spheres of usage, we came to such a conclusion, that the most, as we can say, renewable branch is that of *sociology* (45 references out of 113), as it is the most developing sphere of the human life at this point.

The more active usage of the computer and computer technologies (20 references out of 113) give rise to more new words connected with this topic, the same can be applied to the mobile/cell phones, they are more employed and thus have more functions, which results in the appearance of new words. We can also reckon that the bigger number of neologism has paradigms (36%), that shows- the words are more employed and are being accepted by the language.

More words just acquire new meaning; as a result, a new word is born (46%). The ‘old’ words were not used in a present meaning, due to its previous non- necessity.

As a total issue, we can mark, that the enlargement of the English language vocabulary, as well as any other language, is closely connected with the humans’ social life. Every new event in our life finds its reflection in the language, and the faster the life is the simpler the ways, thanks to which our language is enlarged.

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