

NEOLOGISMS AND WORD FORMATION PROBLEMS

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Annotation

The attention of linguists is mainly attracted by neologisms related to scientific and technical topics, due to the rapid progress of science and technology in recent decades. This fact had a great impact on the information sphere. It is in the media that all global events occurring in the world are reflected. At the moment, our society is characterized as “informational”, and, therefore, it is based on the processes of collecting, storing and transmitting information, which provides an opportunity for its implementation and further development.

Key words: *informational, Internet, Google, online dictionaries*

Currently, the problems associated with the emergence of new words in the language has become the object of research of linguists, who study the processes of the emergence and use of terms in specialized texts. In terms of outstanding scientist A.A. Reformatskiy's terminology “terms as their constituent parts are a tool with the help of which scientific theories, laws, principles, provisions are formed; at terms reflects a socially organized reality, therefore, the terms are socially obligatory”¹. In connection with the modern progress of science and technology and the social changes accompanying it, causing a radical restructuring of the conceptual apparatus of many scientific disciplines and the emergence of new branches of knowledge, there are new concepts that naturally dramatically increases the need for nomination. Along with the “neological boom” in linguistics there is a concept of “terminological explosion”. The massive emergence of new terms makes major changes to existing terminological systems. The task of linguists to transform this spontaneous “explosion” in a controlled process.

¹ Реформатский А.А. Мысли о терминологии. – В кн.: Современные проблемы русской терминологии. – М., 1986. – С. 17.

According to the concept of A.V. Superanskaya, terms do not refer to common, but to special vocabulary and there are not in the literary or the national language, and in special sublanguages².

From here, it can be concluded that in each national language. There are as many sublanguages as there are branches of knowledge and production in the country. The very notion of a term for materials free Wikipedia encyclopedia is interpreted as a word or phrase, precisely and unambiguously naming the concept and its relation to other concepts within the special sphere. Terms serve specializing, restrictive designations of objects, phenomena characteristic of this sphere, their properties and relations³.

Unlike general vocabulary words, which are often ambiguous and they are emotional, terms within the scope of application are unambiguous and deprived of expression. Terms as a discharge special vocabulary are words and phrases, used mainly by people of a certain profession, specialty. Lexical units of this kind may have a different structure. According to the number of components, terms-words, or single-word terms, less commonly referred to as single-lexemes, are distinguished, which may also include complex terms, formed by the addition of bases and with a fused or hyphenated writing; term phrases, or compound, multicomponent terms.

Neologisms are usually introduced when an individual or individuals find that a specific notion is lacking a term in a language, or when the existing vocabulary is insufficiently detailed, or when the neologist is unaware of the existing vocabulary. The law, governmental bodies, and technology have a relatively high frequency of acquiring neologisms. Another trigger that motivates neologists and protologists to coin a neologism is in order to disambiguate a previously existing term that may have been obscure or vague due to having multiple senses⁴.

The digital revolution in 1990s is the radical reshaping and restructuring of social patterns. “Because of the wild spread of internet, America is speaking a whole new language”, said Shawn Holley in his *The New Word Revolution*. Lots of neologisms that have a historical significance by reason of the influence they exerted on the language field are brought into existence. According to the statistics, more than 20 neologism dictionaries have been compiled, among which some put emphasis on the academic field and some are distinctive by their popularity. *Oxford English Dictionary*, *Webster’s Third New International Dictionary* and *Barhart Dictionary of New English* are the ones with the highest academic value.

New words are numerous. Sometimes it seems as if a new word has about as much chance of developing into a permanent addition to our vocabulary. Only few of them

² Суперанская А.В. Терминология и номенклатура. // Проблематика определений терминов в словарях разных типов. – Л., 1976. – С. 117.

³ Википедия – свободная энциклопедия [Электронный ресурс]. – Электрон. (827 624 статьи). – URL: <http://ru.wikipedia.org> (дата обращения: 12.01.2019).

⁴ <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Neologism> (The date of the application: 12.04.2019).

will remain as serious candidates for the dictionary. Books especially about new words are abundant. However, only a few scholars have ventured to propose factors that make for the success of new words. One is Goran Kjellmer, whose article “Potential Words” in the journal *Word* for August 2000 also reviews previous proposals. The other is the executive secretary of American Dialect Society, Allan Metcalf who proposed the FUDGE scale. The two reached different conclusions.

Along with books and periodicals, there is the Internet. In particular, it makes my extensive searches for examples of how words are actually used today possible. Here the author has searched thousands of pages indexed by Google.com countless times to find current uses of words under discussion.

Often, neologism is the result of eliminating the anomaly, or the result of new associations, etc., that is, when creating a neologism, only intra-language stimuli often act. As established, in general terms, the emergence of a new word in the language is dictated by pragmatic needs. The sender of the message selects from the available lexical thesaurus that best expresses his/her thoughts and feelings. If there is no such word in the sender's lexicon, then s/he often modifies or creates a new lexical unit. Linguists have established a statistical pattern for the growth of new words in the text, which is closely related to the content of the text, as well as its pragmatic attitude. Recently, studies of the new vocabulary are increasingly concluding that it is necessary to identify patterns of substantive, including pragmatic, conditionality of the appearance of new words in the text. In this respect, the pragmatic considerations of the writer, the artist, the words are both similar and different.

The speed and volume of the formation of the conceptual apparatus directly associated with the intensity of development of any field of knowledge: this or that branch of science develops faster, the more active are lexical units that reinforce the achievement of human comical thought in linguistic forms. In many cultures in the result of using the national language in science there is a special functional style designed to explication of scientific information. In many languages there have been formed national terminology systems reflecting the knowledge system on this discipline. Being an essential component of the system of language, the terms obey the law of conservation language and in connection with these form different groups of neologisms.

Since in the 21st century terminologically developed languages have mainly due to special vocabulary, comprehensive her study of her acquires paramount importance. Exact comprehensive study of special vocabulary on the background of vocabulary in common, as well as consideration of its individual discharges in contrast with each other and with common vocabulary help to identify the characteristic features of each of them. Assuming that the terms are before all, words and phrases, the methods used terminology for a long preparatory period the formations of this scientific discipline

were borrowed from sciences, on the basis of which it has grown. It is clear that the main ones here are linguistic methods. And to the present, the most important and fruitful ways of studying the terms remain methods of lexicology, word formation, semasiology, onomasiology, sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics, cognitive linguistics, theory of translation, applied linguistics, linguistic theory text, etc. Structurally, terminology can be divided into two sections: theoretical, analyzing terms and terminology systems, as well as exploring the laws of their creation and functions citation; and, of course, applied, whose products are dictionaries, standards, term collections, term banks logical data, card files, databases, etc. So, now time we can talk about terminology as an independent scientific and applied discipline, which grew out of linguistics and achievements of a number of modern sciences and applied sciences.

Nowadays there are a lot of terms coming from English to other languages. They come to compete with existing terms of the receiving language. Alongside with these, there are created new terms when naming new professions, positions, degrees and titles.

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