

CLASSIFICATION OF NEOLOGISMS AND THEIR ACTUAL AREAS OF SEMANTIC RESEARCH AND FORMATION

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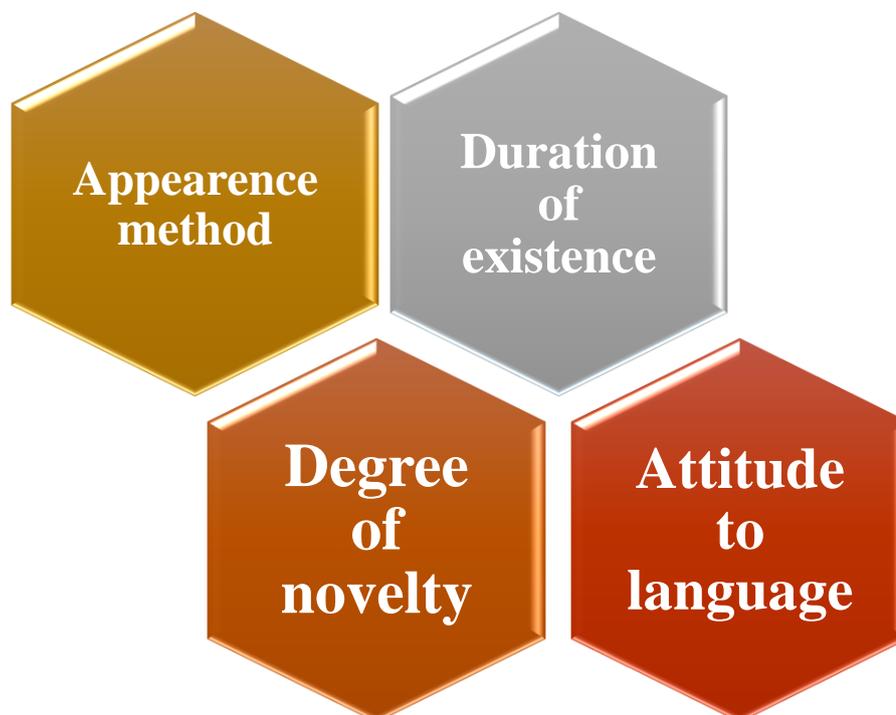
Abstract: Way of formation let us dwell on each criterion in more detail. Depending on the method, the appearance of neologisms is distinguished: *lexical neologisms*, which are created by productive word-formation models, and *semantic ones*, which arise as a result of assigning new meanings to already known words, and phraseological (neophrasemes). Formed as a result of assigning a new meaning to a phrase or expression most often, semantic derivation is manifested by metaphorization or metonymization, narrowing or expanding a previously known meaning.

Key words: neologisms, semantic research, lexical neologisms, word-formation

Traditionally, metaphorical expressions are considered a natural part of poetic style; however, today they have an impressive role in the language of newspapers and magazines. Used primarily in headings, metaphors make people read the article, as a rule, are not entirely clear without context, which “removes” the intrigue. It is known that the metaphor is based on an unnamed comparison of two objects or phenomena on the basis of some common feature. Most of the words that have passed the stages of rethinking and conveying a new meaning are Internet metaphors. It is metaphorical transfer that becomes one of the most productive ways of forming lexemes in the language of the newspaper discourse. The metaphor in the language of the newspaper has an unusually bright character; it is distinguished by the freshness and novelty of the image, which is erased over time, the metaphors become “clichéd” and pass into the category of neutral units.[1]

Metonymy, on the other hand consists in transferring the name from one object or phenomenon to another on the basis of adjacency (for example, using the expression *White House* meaning the American government or the president directly). As part of the research of modern linguists, types of metonymy have been identified based on the relationship of state or status to the owner (authority, youth), material to the product as a whole (silk, oil), place to the person (*a Downing Street*), etc. Value expansion according to researchers, is a natural and quite effective process in the language system. This process (described by foreign linguists as “generalization” or “extension” only means that a certain word acquires a more general meaning based on homonymy or polysemy, “such words are rarely used in their primary meaning”, are only used in relation to those acquired at a later stage.[2] Based on the research of D. Crystal, we consider it relevant to talk about two fundamental trends in the narrowing of “amelioration” meanings: the so-called (“Improvement”) “deterioration”. So, returning to our theme about lexical, semantic and phraseological neologisms, we note that the above methods are attributed by researchers to “newly formed” neologisms, opposing them to “ready-made” neologisms.[3] This group created by way includes neologisms, internal or external borrowing, as well as tracing paper and semi-tracing paper (words and word combinations created under the influence of foreign language samples, usually morphemically: skinheads, brain drain, hot line (English hot line), etc.). One of the most common evaluation criteria is also the classification of the duration of neologisms according to existence. Generally, researchers of this problem present a similar classification: they, as the analysis of their works shows, point to “facts of a brief existence at the level of speech text” (single use): “words meanings, included combinations, language system. Who have become its full members»: “innovations that live for some time in the language and then leave it.” [4]

Among the most common and generally accepted criteria for the selection of neologisms are the following:



Regarding the degree of novelty, neologisms can be divided into absolute and relative. Absolute neologisms that have no motivation and are not comparable with other words of the language are found as an exception. Such cases have taken place. It has long been thought, for example, that the word gas was arbitrarily coined in the 17th century by the Dutch physicist Van Helmont, but it is now thought to be related to the Flemish *deest spirit*. As for the word nylon, then it was chosen according to a competition announced by the company that manufactured this new type of fiber, they settled on it partly because its sound is similar to the sound of the words *cotton* and *gayon*, which are similar in semantics.

The same group includes ordinary, familiar words that, in a certain period, underwent semantic, phraseological and other changes and as a result acquired new meanings, the word *ruble* became popular for definition, evaluation in rubles (*ruble zone*, *ruble account*). Relative neologisms also include a group of internal borrowings, the appearance of which is due to the redistribution of linguistic means, i.e. those borrowings that have penetrated into the literary language from colloquial, vernacular, dialect vocabulary, from the vocabulary of youth subculture, jargon, slang, etc.[5] However, other researchers have a different opinion on this matter. For example, S.I. Alatorseva also subdivides weak neologisms according to the degree of novelty. Strong neologisms into strong ones include innovations, “the novelty and unusualness of which is felt especially brightly”. The most “illogical” in this sense, the researcher calls individual-author’s neologisms, usually expressive and emotionally colored. The next step is new nominations of new realities and concepts that cause the sensation of novelty to a greater or lesser extent. Weak neologisms are previously known words that have received a new use, i.e. External and internal borrowings (make-up is about what is a means of embellishing reality). It is worth noting, that the terms “strong and weak neologisms” were borrowed by S. I. Alatorseva. [6]

Rosen understands strong neologisms as words that “are distinguished by their unusual or foreign form or composed of intelligible parts, although the meaning of the word remains incomprehensible. And the researcher calls weak “*neologisms*, the structure of which does not violate the general ideas about the stereotypical, standard word that have developed in the linguistic experience of native speakers”. In general, we believe that the point of view of S.I. Alatorseva is very similar to the one presented above, but it must be taken into account that in this case the linguist pays more attention to the sound. Personal perception while neologisms on the absolute and words relative division is driven rather by the historical side of the existence of neologism, the conditions and period of its stay in the language.[7] Classification according to the principle of attitude to language includes two main categories:

- usual neologisms (linguistic, general language, which appeared with a new concept or reality)
- non-usual neologisms

According to A.A. Bragina, these are words that are formed by artists, writers, publicists “*in order to enhance the expressiveness of the text, to give figurativeness to the artistic text they are designed to keep freshness and originality*”. The classification of neologisms according to the method of formation is the most popular and generally accepted, therefore we decided to pay special attention to analyze neologisms in the language of the press and newspaper, based on this particular classification of them are potential and occasional words. Some scholars combine these 3 groups into neologisms, while others strictly distinguish, believing that occasionalisms contradict the laws of word formation. [8] Occasional word formation is a speech phenomenon that occurs under the influence of the context, the situation of verbal communication, to carry out any actual communicative task, mainly to express meaning necessary in a particular case. Many works are devoted to the problem of occasional words (the studies of V.V. Lopatin, Ryu Namitkova, A.G. Lykov, N.I. Feldman, etc.) however, as in the case of neologisms, there is still no single, generally accepted theory of occasionality.

To cognize the essence of any linguistic phenomenon, it is not enough to single it out from the class of homogeneous ones by indicating distinctive features; analysis needed its essence in various manifestations. This purpose is usually served by various kinds of classifications, allowing present a system of subordinate concepts. [9]

In neological works, there are various types of classifications of new words, corresponding to some aspect of innovation research. More often all stand out:

- *native and borrowed new words;*
- *nominative and nominative-stylistic;*
- *simple and compound;*
- *lexical and semantic neologisms;*
- *language and speech.*

Classification of new vocabulary by thematic feature is widespread. The multidimensionality of the phenomenon of neologism allows you to build classifications from different positions. [10] A good example of a complex classification of lexical phraseological innovations of the English language can serve the classification of S.I. Alatorseva, who differentiates neologisms according to the following features: in form linguistic unit, according to the degree of novelty, according to the method of nomination, in relation to their belonging to speech or language according to the duration of existence. Regarding these different types of neologisms are distinguished.

The external structure of the Constitution describes its relationship with other sources of law, the totality of relations, its place and role in the legal system and its significance in the system of social and normative regulation in society.

The article presents the role of family, forming system of upbringing, traditional-educational system and traditions in Uzbekistan.

In an article consistently revealing the principles of the Bologna process for measuring the quality of education, the dynamics of internationalization and the logic of integration in European higher education and in Eurasia.

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