

THE NEW CONTENT OF THE CONCEPT OF “NEOLOGISM” AT PRESENT STAGE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF LINGUISTIC SCIENCE

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Abstract. Every day new words and phrases appear in the English language, which replenish the active vocabulary. The main reason for this is the development of science and technology, as well as in connection with a change in social values. The purpose of the given article is to present various interpretations of the term neologism in a diachronic aspect and to introduce the main structural and semantic features of this concept. The scientific and practical significance lies in the fact that the analysis was performed with its own conclusions, as well as an experiment was conducted that proves the relevance of the conversion method. Methods that were used in the research are: the analysis, synthesis and experiment. This article presents various interpretations of the term “neologism” by modern linguists. The main terms of the new words are highlighted and a specific analysis is given. Two structural classifications of the formation of new words are noted, the actual semantic reasons for the appearance of new words are described. Examples of neologisms with different structure of formation are presented. The information of the article can be used by teachers, students in the field of linguistics and neology. Moreover, the facts might be useful for everyone who is interested in the theme of English neologisms and learning English as well.

Keywords: neologisms, diachronic aspect, classification, new words, structural-semantic features, media, conversion method, neologism explosion

Basic provisions

The main points of the given article are that it deals with the current theme of neologisms, that is, new English words that are actively used in speech. The term neologism is taken as a basis and considered in a diachronic aspect. In this regard, specific judgments about this definition are regarded. The features of semantics and structure are described. This gives a complete picture of the neologisms of the English language and their use in both oral and written speech. In a supplement, an experiment which was conducted among students provides additional conclusions about neologisms at the moment in social society.

Introduction

As we know the concept of “neologie” (in French – “neologie”) appeared in France in 1758. The study of neologisms in linguistics began in the 60s of the XX century, and the field of Neology began to form in lexicology.

So, according to many scientists involved in the field of linguistics, neologisms are directly related to the renewal, development and modernity of the language, as they reflect new processes taking place in the world in various types of activities. It goes without saying that the appearance of new words expand the horizons of cognitive thinking through the prism of renovation and evolution, which gives a person an advantage in deep knowledge of modern and classical English as well. That is why it might be concluded that neologisms are of great importance in replenishing the lexical vocabulary of the English language.

The topicality of the article is conditioned by the constant development and updating of the language. There are a large number of meanings of the term “neologism” and as a result, scientists and philologists interpret this definition in their own way. Thus, it is important to know and understand the meaning of the term “neologism”.

The aim of the given article is to consider various interpretations of the term “neologism” in a diachronic aspect. Along with this, to highlight the most relevant and appropriate definitions which corresponds to the material of our research. Moreover, the basic structural and semantic classification of neologisms with examples will be considered.

Materials and methods

I.V. Arnold a famous linguist designated neologisms as “words or phraseological phrases that enter the language due to the development of science and technology, changes in everyday and social life” [1]. Consequently, neologisms can be not only words, but also whole phraseological phrases that reflect various changes in all spheres of life and activity. Undoubtedly, the influx of new words is associated with the development of scientific technologies, as many new names appear that replenish the active vocabulary.

Philologists N.S.Valgina and D.E. Rosenthal describe neologisms as “new words appearing in the language as a result of the emergence of new concepts, phenomena and qualities” [2, p.46]. Therefore, it can be not only words, but also various qualities and phenomena that are inherent to the present and relevant in a certain environment. Unquestionably, these phenomena replenish the English language with new lexical units.

In turn, I.R. Galperin presents the term “neologism” as ambiguous. In his opinion, “everything in this definition is vague, since most often in dictionaries it is regarded as a new word or a new meaning for a previously existing word. The emergence of new words occurs as a result of the development of science, to describe various nuances, as well as for an economical and compact means of conveying the basic essence of speech” [3]. Hence, new words can be used in different situations to more accurately describe a specific case. It should be noted that neologisms can shorten speech, which is a modern trend in colloquial speech among young people.

For instance, the English scientist P. Newmark reviewed new words from the point of view of “some lexical or existing units that acquire a new sense” [4, p.140]. As a result, we can conclude that words that already exist can acquire a completely

different, new meaning. Ergo, these words reflect the changes taking place in society, as well as the specifics of certain areas, such as politics, economics and law.

H. Hitchings indicates that “one of the reasons for the use of new words is that words that already exist are discolored due to frequent use in oral as well as written speech. Fresh ideas, values, require new terminology. Neologisms are a solution to a problem, an innovation that is a clear, strong and evocative style” [5]. It can be noted that the British writer has a positive attitude to the appearance of new words, even if it happens for a short time. Neologisms help to describe the situation in a more presentable way and make it possible to avoid casual repetitions, clumsy expressions.

The Collins online dictionary we came across the following definition of the new word: “Neologism is a new word or expression in a language, or a new meaning for an existing word or expression” [6, p.1]. As we that this definition is standard and does not carry additional meanings and shades than in the previously mentioned sources.

E.A. Koltsova in her article entitled “Neologisms of the English language of the 21st century” interprets new lexical units as “words or phrases that are new in their form and meaning at the current time and have a new socio-cultural meaning” [7, p.2]. In addition, it is worth noting that she considers the definition in two aspects, which most often reflect social changes in society.

Seven definitions of neologisms were considered in the diachronic aspect, that is, from earlier to newer terms. Thus, after analyzing these definitions, it is worth noting that the neologism in online sources and articles at the present stage is considered briefly and clearly, practically without any explanations. However, the definitions of fundamentalists are extensive and reveal the essence of new lexical units, which makes it possible to understand new phenomena and their features occurring in the language more deeply. Thereby, we have identified three definitions that, in our opinion, reflect the whole meaning of new words with additional shades and are suitable for further research. We base the definition I.V. Arnold, I.R. Galperin and H. Hitchings.

Having familiarized with the various concepts of the term “neologism”, next we consider the basic structural classification of the formation of a new vocabulary.

L. Gilbert identifies the following classification:

- 1) phonological neologisms;
- 2) morphological neologisms:
 - a) word composition;
 - b) affixal neologisms;
 - c) converted neologisms;
 - d) reduction;
- 3) borrowing [8, p.19].

Succeeding, we want to present examples of neologisms from the Cambridge Dictionary: zizz (drowsiness, originated from sounds made in a dream); cyberfraud (fraud that is common on the Internet); gapbunssa (mood changes in a comfortable environment); productivity theatre (employee behavior when he/she seems to be

working hard) [9]. Here are examples of some types of neologisms according to the structure of Louis Gilbert.

Peter Newmark notes the following structural classification of new word formation:

- 1) blending;
- 2) generifying words;
- 3) borrowing;
- 4) semantic drift;
- 5) compounding;
- 6) affixation [4].

Furthermore, examples of new words: anti-perk (the advantage that a person gets because of his/her work, although the work is absolutely not useful for society); boomerang employee (an employee who returns to a job where he/she previously worked); space broolly (an antenna that can collect information about forests from space); energy-positive (a building that emits more energy than it consumes)[9].

The methods used in our research are analysis, synthesis and experimentation. Due to the fact that conversion has again become a productive way of forming new words in the English language and in the course of our research we found neologisms formed in this way, we decided to conduct a small experimental task. The aim of the assignment was to find out how quickly and easily the students would comprehend neologisms (recognize parts of speech) in sentences and their meanings.

Results and discussion

Fifteen English-speaking people took part in our mini-experiment. Most participants coped with the task productively. Neologisms were identified correctly. Only two people made one mistake each in parts of speech. More difficulties arose in understanding the semantics of the word, four people had four mistakes, and two respondents had two. The semantics part was complicated for them because some of them understood the meaning literally, without thinking about the deep meaning of the word. Thus, we have made sure that neologisms are a relevant topic for people who speak English.

Here is the example of sentences that were used in the task (with an explanation of semantics):

- 1) Girlfriends came in while I was matchaing with my sister (to matcha is a verb that means to drink matcha, that is, a Japanese drink).
- 2) Hi! I did not have time yesterday, I wildberried (to wildberries is a verb that means to place an order on the well-known online platform Wildberries (prototype of Amazon platform)).
- 3) I am moching right now, and what are you doing? (to mochi is a verb that means the process of eating Japanese sweets mochi).
- 4) Is Kate really foxing on us? (to fox means to deceive, to cheat).
- 5) They were working in the field and they need to put the add! (add is a noun that means an additive (food)).
- 6) Your clothes are bohoary today (bohoary is an adjective that means you are dressed in boho style).

7) A covetal opponent to win (covetal is an adjective that means thirsty, conversed from the word covet).

8) He has iPhoneous apps in his software (iPhoneous is an adjective that means applications that are downloaded in iPhones).

The participants identified the words easily since they knew the original words and were able to correctly guess the new meaning, thanks to the context and because they could also identify the parts of speech and the parts of the sentences.

In order to carry out the task, first of all we made up eight neologisms which were formed by the conversion method. In order for people not to have great difficulties in understanding, we used these new words in context, that is, in sentences. The task was to find a neologism in a sentence, indicate which part of speech it refers to and what approximate semantic meaning the neologism has. The task was prepared on the Learning Apps platform, where there is a special function for creating various exercises including an open form.

Conclusion

In our world everything is undergoing development, language is no exception. There is a process of renewal and change in various spheres. Thanks to the creation of new technologies, the discovery of new resources, as well as due to continuous innovations in the social environment, new words and concepts, that is, neologisms, arise.

Computerisation, informatisation of the times of globalisation, under the influence of important factors, increases the number of new words that enter the vocabulary and add to the general vocabulary.

In addition to the structural and semantic analysis of media neologisms, a mini-experiment was conducted. In the Learning Apps program, we created an exercise with converted neologisms that we came up with ourselves. As a result of our research, the respondents correctly identified the neologisms in sentences and parts of speech. Sometimes people had problems understanding the semantics of a word, since not everyone recognized the main word.

Summing up, it should be emphasized that neologisms are used not only in the contexts of the article, but also in the headlines, thereby attracting the attention of readers and highlighting new trends taking place in the world. N.Chomsky believed that language is innate, or in other words, we are born with language capacity. Language rules are influenced by experience and learning, but the capacity for language itself exists with or without environmental influences. According to his point of view people are born with a predisposition to learn language. The essence of his theories of language acquisition state that human beings are pre-wired to learn language and in fact are born with the basic rules for language intact. Many of the unique details of any specific language structure are heavily influenced by the environment, but the human brain is ready made to quickly acquire language at specific stages in the developmental process [10].

A large number of neologisms appear due to new discoveries and changes in many areas. Thus, science and technology do not stand still, and generate new words which are called neologisms. Next, we will consider the specific causes of the

emergence of modern neologisms, as well as give examples. Examples: Social changes taking place in the world (thermal tourism - travel to a warm country for the winter period to avoid high utility bills in your own country), Interests and characteristics of people for a comfortable life (brown noise-sounds that help people fall asleep quickly/ birdsong, the sound of waves), Economic, political updates and changes that form the active vocabulary of the English language (director of first impressions - The person who greets visitors (hostess)).

Therefore, on the basis of theoretical research in the field of Neology and applied research aimed at determining the linguistic status of neologisms, neologisms can be classified as socio-historical. It forms the concept of multifaceted relativity of the concept of renewal on the basis of three main categories: "Time", "Space", "Movement" (action) [11, p.33].

The present time might be characterized as a "neologism explosion" in the English language. This process is associated with various circumstances that help new words and concepts to arise across the board. Especially a large number of neologisms arises in such areas as politics, economics, sports, science and technology, medicine, fashion. Thus, we see that in each area there is a continuous emergence of new words, due to the use of new technologies or the development of certain structures in a particular area. Almost every linguist and philologist who is engaged in research of "neologisms" interprets this concept in his/her own way.

So, having considered the definitions of the concept of "neologism", its features we have chosen the most acceptable definitions for further scientific research. Two main classifications of the formation of new words have been identified supported by various. The current reasons for the emergence of new words are explained. Therefore, here is an analysis of the term "neologism" in the diachronic aspect taking into account the additional information concerning this phenomenon.

Besides, an experiment was conducted among students, which showed that neologisms are an integral part of our life. In addition, it showed that the active use of neologisms in various spheres of modern activity. It is worth noting that neologisms are not always identified with a full understanding, but the general meaning is interpreted correctly, based on the general context. Thus, it can be concluded that excessive and unreasonable use of neologisms leads to a violation of the semantic content of the text.

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ЛИНГВИСТИКА ҒЫЛЫМЫНЫҢ ҚАЗІРГІ ДАМУ КЕЗЕҢІНДЕГІ «НЕОЛОГИЗМ» КОНЦЕПЦИЯСЫНЫҢ ЖАҢА МАЗМҰНЫ

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Аңдатпа. Күн сайын ағылшын тілінде белсенді сөздік қорды толықтыратын жаңа сөздер мен сөз тіркестері пайда болады. Жаңа сөздер ғылым мен техниканың дамуына, сонымен қатар әлеуметтік құндылықтардың өзгеруіне байланысты туындайды. Мақаланың мақсаты – неологизм терминінің әртүрлі түсіндірмелерін диахрондық аспектіде беру және осы ұғымның негізгі құрылымдық-семантикалық ерекшеліктерімен таныстыру. Ғылыми-тәжірибелік маңыздылығы мынада: өзіндік қорытындылары бар талдау жүргізілді, сонымен қатар конверсия әдісінің өзектілігін дәлелдейтін эксперимент жүргізілді. Зерттеуде қолданылған әдістер: талдау, синтез және эксперимент. Бұл мақалада қазіргі лингвистер «неологизм» терминінің әртүрлі түсіндірмелері бойынша берілген. Жаңа сөздердің негізгі терминдері белгіленіп, нақты талдау жасалады. Жаңа сөздердің жасалуының екі құрылымдық классификациясы атап өтілді, жаңа сөздердің пайда болуының нақты семантикалық себептері сипатталады. Құрылымы әртүрлі неологизмдерге мысалдар келтірілген. Мақаланың мәліметтерін лингвистика және неология саласындағы оқытушылар, студенттер пайдалана алады. Сондай-ақ фактілер ағылшын неологизмдері тақырыбына және ағылшын тілін үйренуге қызығушылық танытатындардың барлығына пайдалы.

Тірек сөздер: неологизмдер, диахрондық аспект, классификация, жаңа сөздер, құрылымдық-семантикалық ерекшеліктер, медиа, конверсия әдісі, неологизмнің қолданылу жиілігі

**НОВОЕ СОДЕРЖАНИЕ ПОНЯТИЯ «НЕОЛОГИЗМ» НА
СОВРЕМЕННОМ ЭТАПЕ РАЗВИТИЯ ЛИНГВИСТИЧЕСКОЙ НАУКИ**

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Аннотация. Каждый день в английском языке появляются новые слова и словосочетания, которые пополняют активный словарный запас. Новые слова возникают в связи с развитием науки и техники, а также в связи с изменением социальных ценностей. Цель статьи – представить различные толкования термина неологизм в диахроническом аспекте и представить основные структурно-семантические особенности этого понятия. Научная и практическая значимость заключается в том, что был проведен анализ со своими выводами, а также проведен эксперимент, доказывающий актуальность метода конверсия. Методы, использованные в исследовании: анализ, синтез и эксперимент. В данной статье представлены различные трактовки термина «неологизм» современными лингвистами. Выделены основные термины новых слов и дан конкретный анализ. Отмечаются две структурные классификации образования новых слов, описываются собственно смысловые причины появления новых слов. Приведены примеры неологизмов с разной структурой образования. Информация статьи может быть использована преподавателями, студентами в области языкознания и неологии. А также факты пригодятся всем, кто интересуется темой английских неологизмов и изучения английского языка.

Ключевые слова: неологизмы, диахронический аспект, классификация, новые слова, структурно-семантические признаки, медиа, метод преобразования, взрыв неологизма

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