

THE CONCEPT OF "NEOLOGISM" OF WORDS OR PHRASES CREATED ON THE MATERIAL OF THE LANGUAGE

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ABSTRACT

This article analyzes the use of methods and strategies for translating English neologisms. The choice of translators of certain methods, techniques and strategies of translation and attempts to apply creative professional skills and abilities are discussed.

Keywords: neologisms, systematized, denotative meanings, literal translation, vocabulary, socio-economic realities

Neologism as a linguistic term was first introduced into scientific circulation in the middle of the XVIII century by French linguists A. Dermsteter, L. Deroy, M. Cohen, P. Gilbert, B. Garden. At the beginning of the ¹ XIX century, this concept was borrowed by other languages, including English, where the following definition was developed: the use of new words and expressions, as well as the introduction of innovations in the language.² At the same time, today there are many scientific discussions around the concept of neologism, so it is necessary to determine the meaning of this term devoted to the study of neologisms in translation studies. The general concept of a neologism implies that it is a lexeme or its new meaning, which arose in the language relatively recently. We believe that such a definition does not provide a clear understanding of the features of the linguistic phenomenon under consideration. In particular, I.V. Retz systematized various well-known definitions of the term "neologism" and synthesized the existing approaches of linguists to its interpretation, classifying neologisms according to the purpose of the study and characterized five main theoretical approaches: stylistic, denotative, structural, etymological and lexicographic.³

Each approach has its own definition. In particular, the stylistic approach uses the interpretation of a neologism as a word, the novelty of which can be determined by studying its new stylistic application. These can be lexemes that become often used in everyday life, but come from jargon. According to the denotative approach, neologisms are words designed to nominate new objects, concepts and phenomena, which, as a result of this circumstance, acquire new denotative meanings. At the same time, the structural approach implies the interpretation of neologisms as words that have a fundamentally new linguistic and sound form and structure. Within the framework of the etymological approach, this term means a word that already exists in the language that has received a new meaning. The lexicographic

¹ Pasechnaya L.A., Popova T.V. On the problem of definition of a new word in modern linguistics // Bulletin of the Orenburg State University. – 2005. – №11. – P. 168.

² Ibidem. – P. 169.

³ Retz I.V. Linguoculturogic and ecolinguistic aspects of neonomination [Text]: author. dis. on the soisk. scientist. Step. Cand. Philol. Sci. (Science) / Retz I.V. – Volgograd: Volgograd State University, 2014. – P. 10-12.

approach assumes that the main indicator of a neologism is the non-fixation of a new lexeme in dictionaries. Neologisms are words that are new lexical units in each historical period, which have not yet had time to replenish the active vocabulary, in this regard, they may not be understood.⁴

The concept of "neologism" is used in relation to words or phrases newly created on the material of the language, which arise in full accordance with the word-formation models existing in the language. The term denotes a new, previously unknown, non-existent concept, branch of science, subject, profession, occupation, etc. Consider an example: "reactor" - "nuclear reactor", "biocide" - "biological warfare".

A neologism can also be a synonym for a word already existing in the language, denoting a well-known concept, but with its other semantic and stylistic shades of the word, superimposed on its main meaning, and it can also be a word in a new meaning. In particular, the word "boffin" (a scientist engaged in secret work, most often for military purposes) appears to be a close synonym for the word "scientist" but with a different semantic connotation.

It is important to note that there is some heterogeneity in the composition of these lexical innovations, caused by the reasons for their appearance, the degree of stability in the language, the frequency of use, and further fate. At the same time, some neologisms firmly enter the language, while others turn out to be less stable in practice and go out of use after some time.⁵

Our analysis of the definitions of neologism in different approaches showed that even the general factor of the novelty of the lexeme is studied by scientists from different positions and cannot be decisive, in this regard, each linguist himself must understand what part of native speakers perceives a particular lexeme as a neologism. In this study, we will mean by neologism new words or phrases to denote new realities, which are new in form and meaning in the current period of time.⁶ Neologisms in any language belong to the passive vocabulary, since they are not known to all of its speakers, which means that they are not always able to recognize these linguistic phenomena, describe their meaning and apply them in speech. In this regard, when a lexeme is included in the active vocabulary of native speakers and is included in written sources (dictionaries), it ceases to be considered a neologism and becomes a norm and a usage with a clear meaning, therefore, it has an equivalent or variable correspondence in the target language. At the same time, most neologisms are still included in the actively used vocabulary and go into the past along with the era in which they existed.

Thus, a neologism is a new word, a linguistic innovation (turn of speech), a grammatical feature that arises in a language. The main reason for the emergence and spread of neologisms is scientific, technical and social progress: the emergence of new socio-economic realities, discoveries in the field of science and technology, as well as significant achievements in the field of culture. A characteristic feature of the neologism is its absolute novelty for most native speakers. The study of neologisms is engaged in the science of neology. The freshness and unusualness of such a word, phrase or turn of speech is clearly felt by native speakers of this language. This term is used in the history of the language to characterize the enrichment of

⁴ Peskova T.S. Neologisms. – M.: Prosveshchenie, 2019. – P. 5.

⁵ Litovchenko A.M. Word formation in English and Russian languages. – M.: AST, 2018. – P. 38.

⁶ Bragina A.A. Neologisms in Russian language: textbook. A manual for students. Philol. and linguistics. higher. Studies. institutions / A.A. Bragina – M.: Prosveshchenie, 1973. – S. 89-90.

vocabulary in certain historical periods. Tens of thousands of neologisms appear in developed languages every year. Most of them have a short life, but some are fixed in the language for a long time, are not only part of the living part of it, but also become an integral element of literature.

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