

---

## NEOLOGISMS AND THEIR INTERPRETATION IN LINGUISTICS

Azimov Abdikhamidullo Kholmonovich

Urunova Zulfizar Rafikovna

---

### Abstract

*This article focuses on the theoretical evidence of neologisms and their interpretation in linguistics, in which the category of English literature is studied from a scientific and theoretical point of view. The author highlighted the importance of modern methods in linguistics.*

---

### Keywords:

neologicistic boom,  
lexpert, protologisms,

*Copyright © 2022 International Journals of Multidisciplinary Research Academy. All rights reserved.*

---

### Author correspondence:

**Azimov Abdikhamidullo Kholmonovich**

Manager of the Chair of "English in faculties", Karshi State University, Uzbekistan

**Urunova Zulfizar Rafikovna**

An English language teacher at school #6, Kukdala District, Uzbekistan

---

### Introduction

Every nation is understood by the culture represented through the language it keeps, and each aspect of the lifetime of nation is reflected in their vocabulary.

Some words get out of usage or get transformed; new words are created to represent the truth delivered to us by mass media especially through news reporting.

At this moment English as many other languages passes through "neologicistic boom". Great number of latest words and necessity of their interpretation led to creation of Special Branch of lexicology-neology-science about neologisms. Great success in development theories of neology achieved French linguists.

### Main Discussions

A *neologism* (from Greek *neos* 'new' + *logos* 'word') may be a newly neologism which will be within the process of entering common use, but has not yet been accepted into mainstream language. Neologisms are often directly due to a selected person, publication, period, or event, consistent with Oxford English Dictionary neologism was first utilized in print in AD 1483.

Although there are general patterns of word-formation, language isn't a hard and fast, rigid system; consistent with the present stage of development new words enter the vocabulary continuously, and certain tendencies of forming new words appear and should disappear again. In linguistics, a neologism is known as a recently invented word. Neologisms are especially useful in identifying new inventions, new phenomena, or old ideas which have taken on a replacement cultural context.

New words and expressions or neologisms are created for brand spanking new things regardless of their scale of importance. They'll be all-important and concern some social relationships, like a replacement sort of state, e. g. *People's Republic* or something threatening the very existence of humanity, like *nuclear war*. Or again the thing could also be quite insignificant and short-lived, like fashions in dancing, clothing, hairdo or footwear (e. g. *roll-neck*). In every case either the old words are appropriately changed in meaning or new words are borrowed, or more often coined out of the prevailing language material either consistent with the patterns and ways already productive within the language at a given stage of its development or creating new ones.

Thus, a neologism may be a newly neologism or phrase or a replacement 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 latest words and altered the meanings of old ones, e. g. *aerobic, region, computer, isotope, feedback, penicillin, pulsar, quasar, tape-recorder, supermarket* then on.

The laws of efficient communication demand maximum signal in minimum time. To satisfy these requirements, the adaptive lexical system isn't only adding new units but readjusts the ways and means of word-formation and therefore the word building means. Thus, when radio location was invented it had been defined as radio detection and ranging which is long then convenient abbreviation out of the primary letter or letters of every word during this phrase was coined, hence *radar*.

The process of nomination may pass several stages. In other words, a replacement notion is known as by a terminological phrase consisting of words which in their turn are made from morphemes. The phrase could also be shortened by ellipsis or by graphical abbreviation, and this alteration of form is achieved without change of meaning. Acronyms aren't composed of existing morphemes consistent with existing word-formation patterns, but on the contrary revolutionize the system by forming new words and new morphemes out of letters. A language grows by infusion of latest words. Anyone who has been on the web for

quite a couple of days knows what a webmaster is. Yet only a couple of years ago if we found a "*webmaster*", we wouldn't know what that person did for a living.

There are some ways to coin words. You'll make words out of thin air: *googol*, a word for a really sizable amount (1 followed by 100 zeros) was coined by a nine-year-old boy. It had been the inspiration behind the naming of the Google program.

The language can redefine old words. The Google name, in turn, became generalized as a verb aiming to look for something, not necessarily on the online.

You can find a 'sandwich' of two existing words (web + master) otherwise you can fuse them together: *lexpert* (*lexics* + *expert*), someone who is an expert in words. Such an amalgamated word is additionally referred to as a *portmanteau* (from French, meaning a bag for carrying clothes, one that opens on two sides) since Carroll gave them this moniker in his 1872 classic "Through the Looking-Glass". Carroll himself coined some great portmanteaux, like *chortle* (*chuckle* + *snort*), and *slithy* (*slimy* + *lithe*).

Coining words is straightforward. Getting them into a dictionary and customary use is another matter. Among neologisms different categories are often distinguished.

A *protologism* may be a new word created within the hope that it'll become accepted. A protologism could also be no quite suggestion of a word which may be used, whereas a neologism may be a word that has been used. The term *protologism*, itself a neologism, was coined by Mikhail Epstein in 2003. Neologisms don't necessarily begin as protologisms since they'll arise rapidly and unintentionally.

Evolution of neologisms is another aspect for his or her study. Newly-created words entering a language tend to undergo the subsequent stages:

- Unstable - extremely new, being proposed, or getting used only by a little subculture (also referred to as Protologisms)
- Diffused - having reached a big frequency of use, but not yet having gained widespread acceptance
- Stable - having become recognizable, being en vogue, and maybe, gaining lasting acceptance
- Dated - the purpose where the word has ceased being novel, entered formal linguistic acceptance and, even may have passed into becoming a cliché.
- Passe - when a neologism becomes so culturally dated that the utilization of it's avoided because its use is seen as a stigma a symbol of being out of step with the norms of a changed cultural tradition, perhaps, with the neologism dropping from the lexicon altogether.

Sources of neologisms are often also very difference and diversified. Many samples of neologisms are often found in *sciences, fiction, branding, literature, linguistic and popular culture*. Here we are presenting some neologisms from different areas of act presented in Internet sources:

#### Science

- x-ray or rentgenograph (November 8, 1895, by Rentgen)
- radar (1941) from Radio Detection And Ranging
- region (in the 1960s)
- laser (1960) from Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation
- lidar (late 1990s) from Light Detection And Ranging
- alien space (1998)
- genocide (1943)
- homophobia (1969)
- political correctitude (1970)
- pro-choice (1975)
- heterosexism (1979)
- doe-whistle politics (1990)
- Islamophobia (1991)
- soccer mom (1992)
- corporatocracv (2000s)
- Islamofascism (2001)
- Saddlebacking (2009)

Words or phrases evolved from mass media content or wont to describe popular cultural phenomena (these could also be considered a spread of slang also as neologisms) include:

- Internet (1974);
- queercore (mid 1980s);
- plus-size (1990s);
- webinar (early 2000s);
- wardrobe malfunction (2004);
- truthiness (2005) (already existed as anobscure word previously recorded by the Oxford English Dictionary, but its 2005usage on The Colbert Report was a neologistic one, with a replacement definition);
- Simpsons (1989) are now in common use)

Commerce and advertising include many compound generalised trademarks:

- consumerization; (2004)
- hoover; (2004)
- kleenex; (2004)
- Laundromat (2004)

Linguistics, as the other science, even has created many neologisms in its metalanguage to denote terms and notions:

- hyperonym (popularized in 1980);
- backronym( 1983);
- aptromm (2003; popularized by Pierce Adams);
- snowclone (2004);
- protologizm (2005);
- nonce words— words coined and used just for a specific occasion, usually for a special literary effect.

Many neologisms have come from popular literature and have a tendency to seem in several forms. Most ordinarily, they're simply taken from a word utilized in the narrative of a book; a couple of representative examples are: "grok"-(to achieve complete intuitive understanding) "McJob", "Vyberspace" "nymphet" from *Lolita* by Nabokov . Kurt Vonnegut's child's game was the container of the Bokononism, family of nonce words. Another category is words derived from famous characters in literature, like quixotic (referring to the titular character in *Don Quixote de la Mancha* by Cervantes), a scrooee (from the most character in Dickens's *A Christmas Carol*). Carroll has been called "the king of neologistic poems" due to his poem, "Jabberwocky", which incorporated dozens of invented words.

Neologisms are by definition "new", and intrinsically are often directly due to a selected individual, publication, period, or event. The term "neologism" was itself coined around 1800. So within the early 19th century, the word "neologism" was itself a neologism.

Neologisms tend to occur more often in cultures which are rapidly changing, and also in situations where there's easy and fast propagation of data. they're often created by combining existing words (see compound noun and adjective) or by giving words new and unique suffixes or prefixes. Those which are portmanteaux are shortened.

Neologisms also can be created through abbreviation or acronym, by intentionally rhyming with existing words, or just through twiddling with sounds Neologisms often become popular through memetics by way of mass media, the web, word of mouth (including academic discourse, renowned for its jargon, with recent coinages like *Fordism*, *Taylorism*,

*Disneyfication* and *McDonaldization* now in everyday use). Every word during a language was, at a while, a neologism, ceasing to be such through time and acceptance.

### **Conclusion**

To sum up, Neologisms often become accepted parts of the language. Other times, however, they disappear from common usage. Whether a neologism continues as a part of the language depends on many factors, probably the foremost important of which is acceptance by the general public. Acceptance by linguistic experts and incorporation into dictionaries also plays a neighborhood as does whether the phenomenon described by a neologism remains current, thus continuing to need a descriptor. It's unusual, however, for a word to enter common use if it doesn't resemble another word or words in an identifiable way. (In some cases, however, strange new words succeed because the thought behind them is particularly memorable or exciting; for instance, the word 'quiz', which Richard Daly brought into English language by writing it on walls all around Dublin.) When a word or phrase is not any longer "new", it's not a neologism. Neologisms may take decades to become "old", however. Opinions differ on exactly how old a word must be to not be considered a neologism; cultural acceptance probably plays a more important role than time during this regard.

### **References:**

1. Арсентьева, Е.Ф. Сопоставительный анализ фразеологических единиц. Казань, 1989.
  2. Ашукин, Н. С., Крылатые слова / Н. С. Ашукин, М. Г. Ашукина. - М.: Художественная литература, 1978. - 418 с.
  3. Смирницкий, А. И. Лексикология английского языка / А. И. Смирницкий. М. 1956.
  4. Akhmanova O. Lexicology. Theory and Method. MGU 1972
  5. Arnold I.B. The English word. Moscow 1973
- Dictionaries
1. Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English. London, 1997.
  2. Longman Dictionary of English Idioms. L., 1981.
  3. Richard A. Spears. American Idioms Dictionary, Lincolnwood, USA, 1991.
  4. Кунин А. В. Англо-русский фразеологический словарь. М., 1984.