
DEVELOPMENT OF NEOLOGISMS

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Abstract

Keywords: word-formation, lexicon, neologism, back-formation, communication, factors, emergence of neologisms, category, typology	<i>The current article aimed to analyse some categories and factories lead the development of neologisms. Language is considered as a primary means of communication of humans. The focus of this study is on the phenomenon of neologism to explore the creation of new words.</i> <i>Copyright © 2022 International Journals of Multidisciplinary Research Academy. All rights reserved.</i>
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Introduction

A language is a structured system of communication. The structure of a language is its grammar and the free components are its vocabulary. Language can be conveyed through spoken, sign, or written language. Human language is not dependent on a single mode of transmission (sight, sound, etc.) and is highly variable between cultures and across time (Nicholas Evans & Stephen Levinson (2009))

The language of a human being is considered as a creative entity. Additionally, it is dynamic and not static. However, these qualities support a language to survive and grow (Muhammad Asif: 2021). In modern linguistics, language is considered as a complex dynamic system. The direction of dynamic system and the evolution of character are related to the general laws of dialectics. Language development is reflected in its lexicon. It depends on a number of features of the lexical level. As the main process in the development of the lexicon, various forms and ways of changing the composition of the language vocabulary are considered by linguists to be the process of neologization, because this process reflects the development of the language. One of the important tasks facing the science of linguistics is the effective flow of the process of speech communication, a deep and comprehensive study of neologisms. The vocabulary of the language is an open system. The focus of this study is on the main factors and categories of neologism phenomenon to explore the creation of new words.

The word neologism comes from Greek “neo” (new) and “logos” (word). A neologism is a new word that has recently been included in the vocabulary of a language

(Pimat, 2016). It can also refer to an idiom and an expression that has been incorporated in the speakers' everyday use of a language. Hence, "Neologisms are new words, word-combinations or fixed phrases that appear in the language due to the development of social life, culture, science and engineering" (Sayadi, 2011, para. 1). Neologisms are also defined "as newly coined lexical units or existing lexical units that acquire a new sense" (Newmark 1995, p. 140).

Main discussions

The study on neologisms or the new words created in a language has been getting the attention of linguists. It is obvious that neologisms produce a feeling of curiosity since they frequently appear in the vocabulary of speakers quite suddenly. For this reason, researchers have tried to explain how they are created and have also tried to classify them into different categories, even though they do not always coincide in their approach.

It is estimated that languages gain 3,000 new words per year, although they are difficult to quantify exactly because some of them tend to arise and vanish rapidly (Newmark, 1995). It could be stated that almost all the words in a language were at some point a neologism, although "most of these cease to be such through time and acceptance" and "opinions diverge on precisely how old a word must be to no longer be regarded a neologism" (Behera & Mishra, 2013, p. 26).

Enrichment of the language is the appearance of new words, new meanings, new phrases and expressions in the language. The emergence of new words in the language and the need to research them became the basis for the emergence of a special department of lexicology, the science of neologisms - "neology". Neologism is a phenomenon and described the new words in a language. According to Stenetorp (2010), "a neologism is a lexeme that is not described in dictionaries". Crystal (2001) clarifies neologisms as the foundation of new lexical items and acceptable within a speech community at a specific time. According to Janssen (2005) neologism forms a linguistic category. It signifies the components of language modification. Krishnamurthy (2010) presented the model of neologism which contains three components of neologism, i.e. word formation, borrowing, and lexical deviation.

The study of neology is one of the promising ways to study the social consciousness of people, because the evolution of the language vocabulary reflects important social processes. Responding to the influence of the constantly changing external world, a person constantly improves and changes language by using language materials.

It is a fact that the lexicons of all languages are developing and changing day by day, they play a crucial role in this change because while words stop to be used other new words emerge. Neologisms are the new words that speakers create in a language. They serve to keep the language up-to-date since they generally emerge because of the new situations that need to be referred to, such as new technologies, new situations in politics and new developments. Speakers create and are exposed to neologisms everywhere, for instance, in the news, social media and advertising. Thus, the study of neologisms is of particular interest because they reflect the language that speakers use to talk about new realities and situations. Almost all the words in a language were at some point a neologism. (English Neologisms in Modern Times Raquel Ortiz Colina:2021)

There are mainly two factors in the emergence of a new word-neologism in the language: intralinguistic and extralinguistic. Intralinguistic factors accelerate the process of language renewal from the inside. These factors clearly indicate the possibility of updating the internal vocabulary of the language due to the addition of new words. However, internal factors depend on external factors, because they activate the language system, cause new events to occur and new objects to appear. The main difference between external and internal factors is the stage and level of their manifestation. The global processes that determine the development of society belong to external factors, and are manifested in cases where structural changes and internal possibilities of language are determined with the help of special linguistic research.

It is natural that language considered a tool of communication, undergoes changes, because its users use new words in their speech, which do not always express new events and discoveries. Usually, the process of internal formation of the language takes place imperceptibly, the sign of novelty is very weakly expressed, and in some cases, it completely disappears due to the widespread use in the speech of the speakers of the language. This situation, together with the fact that the internal laws of language evolution are not well studied, confirms that researchers rarely address the issue of intralinguistic factors of the emergence of neologisms.

Neologisms are opposed to archaisms, that is to say, the expressions that are not used by the standard user anymore or that have been forgotten. Even though archaisms are not commonly used anymore, they must still be present in the dictionary as they can be encountered in texts written centuries ago when these words were used (Segovia, 1859). By contrast, neologisms do not frequently appear in dictionaries. In fact, some lexicographers state that words and expressions can only be considered to be new if they do not appear “in general dictionaries of Standard English” (Bauer, 1983, as cited in Onyedum, 2012, p. 28).

The creation of English neologisms reflects English morphology and English morphological processes to a great extent (Behera & Mishra, 2013). Raquel Ortiz Colina discusses the processes which result in the creation of a neologism in English in his study. Drawing from the classification by Behera and Mishra (2013), he has organised them into four main categories. The creation of the new word from scratch, that is to say when a new form with a new meaning is created, when the new word results from making some formal changes to a word that already exists in the language or is built from parts of it, when the new word takes the same form as the original but has undergone changes to its meaning or grammatical category, and finally when the new word has a foreign source (i.e. has been adopted from another language or is a direct translation from another language) (section 3.4.). (English Neologisms in Modern Times Raquel Ortiz Colina:2021)

Back-formation (also called back-derivation, retrograde derivation or deaffixation) is often described as one of the minor word-formation processes. Esko V. Pennanen (1966) focuses his attention on the whole history of back-formation phenomenon, starting in the 13th century and following the development until the early 1960s in his “*Contributions to the study of back-formation in English*”. He describes and analyzes the operation of back-formation in neologisms over the last three decades. Biermeier (2008) mentions Pennanen’s classic study as the main authority in the field of back-formation and

the only comprehensive study on this topic so far. According to Naděžda Stašková (2013) back-formation has a special position among the other types of word-formation for several reasons. Firstly, it is a process directionally opposite in its character to the most frequent, and possibly most natural way of forming new words in English – affixation. In back-formation, instead of being added, an affix (or that part of the source word which is supposed to be an affix) is subtracted, which thus results in a shorter or morphologically less complex item of vocabulary. The verb *ovate* (1988) represents the most typical and modern result of back-formation – it is a verb formed from an action noun and its meaning is “to give someone an ovation; applaud and cheer enthusiastically”.

Pennanen 's categorieses original typology (Types I–VI), Naděžda Stašková extends by three more types (VII–IX) . All the categories distinguish back-formations according to the part of speech of the source word and the resulting word, according to their morphological structure (compounds, non-compounds, monomorphemic words and derivatives) and (in the case of Types VII and VIII) according to the sort of morpheme subtracted. Naděžda Stašková (2013) concludes each category by a list of the confirmed back-formations, i.e. words actually discovered to exist in Internet communication. In addition, with each item there is a reference to the relevant Internet page and the citation of the word in context or its definition found on the page

The nine types are as follows:

Type I. Verb from agent / instrument noun

Type II. Verb from action noun

Type III. Verb from adjective

Type IV. Noun from adjective

Type V. Adjective from noun

Type VI. Noun from another noun which is believed to be its derivative

Type VII. Prefixal back-formations

Type VIII. Inflectional back-formations

Type IX. Adjective from agent noun

Conclusion

Neologisms are constantly being created in the English language, frequently through traditional word formation processes of English morphology. In some cases, they are formed from a word that already exists in the language but with a new meaning or they are the result of changing some aspect of its form, in other cases, a new form is incorporated directly. Some new words are simply incorporated in the language because of the need for a new term with a particular meaning or because speakers find some words easier than others. Recently, many neologisms have been added to the English language because of the many developments in fields such as technology and science, among others, and, the birth of the Internet, the tool that has put the whole world in contact as it has never been before, has facilitated the spread of these words. The news has also led to the spread of new words to refer to political issues through the traditional means and the new formats of social media. Additionally, neologisms have appeared in many other areas such as advertising, that employs neologisms to sound new and attractive, and the pandemic of COVID-19 has also been the source of neologisms. In short, this article has provided an overview of the creation and the presence of neologisms in English

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