

DIFFERENCES AND SIMILARITIES OF STRUCTURAL-SEMANTIC ANALYSES OF UZBEK AND ENGLISH NEOLOGISMS

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Abstract. *There exist various definitions of such a linguistic notion, as neologism, and every of them expresses the gist of this notion taking into the consideration one of the numerous aspects of neologism. The most general are: «Neologism: Neologisms are «words that have appeared in a language in connection with new phenomena, new concepts, but which have not yet entered into the active vocabularies of a significant portion of the native speakers of the language». The common thing in these both definitions is that neologism is not yet registered in dictionaries and in most cases, it is a colloquialism for the time being. If we consider the cultural acceptance, we can reckon that after being coined, neologisms invariably undergo scrutiny by the public and by linguists to determine their suitability to the language.*

Key words: *globalization, technology, influence, neologism*

Introduction. Many are accepted very quickly, others attract opposition. Language experts sometimes object to a neologism on the grounds that a suitable term for the thing described already exists in the language. Non-experts who dislike the neologism sometimes also use this argument, deriding the neologism as «abuse and ignorance of the language». Some neologisms, especially those dealing with sensitive subjects, are often objected to on the grounds that they obscure the issue being discussed, and that such a word's novelty often leads a discussion away from the root issue and onto a sidetrack about the meaning of the neologism itself. Proponents of a neologism see it as being useful, and also helping the language to grow and change; often they perceive these words as being a fun and creative way to play with a language. Also, the semantic precision of most neologisms, along with what is usually a straightforward syntax, often makes them easier to grasp by people who are not native speakers of the language. Neologisms as a linguistic phenomenon can be seen from different aspects: time (synchronic), geographical, social and communicative. Thus neologism is a unit of the lexicon, a word, a word element or a phrase, whose meaning, or whose signifier-signified relationship, presupposing an effective function in a specific model of communication, was not previously materialized as a linguistic form in the immediately preceding stage of the lexicon of the language. This novelty, which is observed in relation to a precise and empirical definition of the lexicon, corresponds normally to a specific feeling in speakers. According to the model of the lexicon chosen, the neologism will be perceived as belonging to the language in general or only to one of its special usages; or as belonging to a subject-specific usage which

may be specialized or general. Neologisms can be either loan words in the form of direct loans and loan translations, or newly coined terms; either morphologically new words or by giving existing words a new semantic content. For the individual, some words may be unknown without necessarily being neologisms. A special term that the interpreter does not understand is not automatically a neologism. It is part of the linguistic competence and general knowledge of the interpreter that she or he is able to determine whether a term is new or just unknown to him or herself. A neologism can also refer to an existing word or phrase which has been assigned a new meaning. Neologisms are especially useful in identifying inventions, new phenomena, or old ideas which have taken on a new cultural context. A neologist is a person who develops a neologism and neology is the act of introducing a neologism into a language. Neologisms tend to occur more often in cultures which are rapidly changing, and also in situations where there is easy and fast propagation of information. Neologisms are often created by combining existing words or giving words new and unique suffixes or prefixes. Neologisms often enter the language through mass media, the Internet, or through word of mouth especially, many linguists suspect, by younger people. Virtually every word in a language was, at some time, a neologism, though many are quite ancient. Neologistic words or phrases themselves are borrowed from the older word, when required, to define the new concepts. Neologistic words or phrases which are combined are often shortened or lengthened. In these cases, strange new words succeed because the idea behind them is especially memorable or exciting. When a word or phrase is no longer new, it is no longer a neologism. Neologisms can also be created through abbreviation, acronym, by intentionally rhyming with existing words, or simply through playing with sounds. Acceptance by linguistic experts and incorporation into dictionaries also plays a part, as does whether the phenomenon described by a neologism remains current, thus continuing to need a descriptor. It is unusual, however, for a word to enter common use if it does not resemble another word or words in an identifiable way.

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