

## HUMANİTAR ELMLƏR BÖLMƏSİ

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## SOME NOTES ON CLASSIFICATION OF ENGLISH NEW VOCABULARY

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**Abstract:** *This study is devoted to the problem of neology in modern English. Neologisms - words that are part of the vocabulary and are felt by the speakers as new; some neologisms pass into the popular vocabulary, some do not. The object of the study is the development of new trends in the vocabulary of modern English. The subject of the research is neologisms in modern English. The purpose of the study is to identify the main trends in the development of vocabulary in the pragmatic aspect. Under the pragmatic aspects of vocabulary, we mean, first of all, those features of its use that are associated with the social status of speakers, with the real conditions of communicative acts and their impact on the listener. Therefore, in the description of vocabulary, the emphasis is not so much on how and in what way it is created how much on how it is used and for what purpose.*

**Keywords:** *semantics, neologisms, language, borrowings, vocabulary, word-formation system*

**Introduction**

One of the unresolved problems of neology is the problem of the term "neologism". Neologisms differ from traditional canonical words in their special connections with time, which are fixed by the collective consciousness. Lexicologists and lexicographers consider new words to be units that appear in the language later than some time limit, which is assumed to be the original one. So, some researchers consider the end of the Second World War to be such a limit. Others associate the emergence of new words with space exploration and define the border of 1957 - the year the first satellite was launched. Thus, the criterion of neologism, on the one hand, is arbitrary, on the other hand, it is objective. "Any era is accompanied by the introduction of new words. Thus, the central point in the development of any language is the enrichment and expansion of its vocabulary. Newly created or borrowed words, known as neologisms, after a certain period are perceived as an integral part of it." [1, p.203]

Our world does not stand still: every day there are thousands of events that lead to large-scale changes in human life. Starting from politics, economics and ending with the transformation of scientific and technical, social and spiritual nature.

**Expansion of vocabulary**

Changes in all spheres of the life of society are most clearly reflected in speech. Vocabulary is the most variable and leaky side of the language. It is the language that is in constant motion, and one of its main tasks, along with communicative, cognitive and others, is a one-time reflection of all the realities of reality. The penetration of new words into the vocabulary is a direct proof of the ability of the language to transform and adapt to the expansion of human knowledge and capabilities, due to the endless improvement of civilization.

A neologism is a word, meaning of a word or phrase that has recently appeared in a language. From this definition it is clear that the concept of neologism is changeable in time and relative: a word remains a neologism as long as speakers feel novelty in it. But one should take into account the fact that not all new words are permanently fixed in the language. This can be explained by the possibility of the disappearance of words and phenomena both from application, as well as from usage in speech. Thus, lots of scientific works have been carried out concerning this issue [4; 5; 6].

Each social or political change, revolution, innovation leads to the introduction of new words and terms, for example, one of the latest: “Butskellism (Batskellism, conservative R.A. Butler + Hugh Gaitskel, Labor); the Butskellite economy (the economy of the period of Batskelism); Blairites (supporters of Blair); Thatcherites (Thatcher supporters); Grexit (Greece exit from the European Union); Brexit (Britain’s exit from the European Union); Brexiteers (supporters of Britain's exit from the European Union or they are also Eurosceptics)” [3, p.9].

### **The change in nomination**

The unit of language evolution, as is known, is the change in nomination, i.e. relationship between the signified and the signifier. According to general view of some prominent scientists, there are four elementary changes in the naming process: the use of a given language to designate a new object, the introduction of a new sign to designate an object that already has a name in the language, the introduction of a new sign with a new signifier, and, finally, the non-use of the sign in connection with the deactivation of the signified. In other words, neologism is a new word (a stable combination of words), new either in form or in content (both in form and content). Based on this, in the vocabulary of neologisms we can distinguish:

- 1) neologisms proper (the novelty of the form is combined with the novelty of the content): *bio-computer* computer that simulates the nervous system of living organisms;
- 2) trans-nominations that combine the novelty of a word form with a meaning that has already been conveyed previously by another form: *sudser* – soap opera;
- 3) semantic innovations, or rethinking (the new meaning is indicated by previous words, already in the language): *bread* - money, *drag* - boredom.

The language of the last decades is dominated by units of the first group, which is associated with the increased need of society to give names to new realities that have arisen in connection with scientific and technological progress.

Trans-nominations that appear in the language with the aim of giving a new, more emotional name to an object that already has a neutral name reflect a tendency towards the use of more expressive forms. This trend, along with others, reflects the processes associated with the need to improve the language mechanism: *bubble-headed*, *airhead*, *airbrain* (new slang units, limited in use to the American version) --frivolous, stupid; *burned-out* exhausted, tired; *bail-out* revenue, help.

Semantic innovations are understood as new meanings of already existing words. In this case, the following options are possible:

- 1) old words completely change their meaning, losing the word that existed;
- 2) in the semantic structure of the word, one more lexical-semantic variant appears while maintaining all the traditional ones.

Among the semantic innovations of recent decades, units of the second type predominate. Thus, the word *mafia* expanded its meaning and began to mean "any secret society, vicious circle, clan." Among the most common new meanings in modern English, one can note *charisma* - a strong personal attraction, magnetism; *go-go* - dynamic, modern.

In general, among semantic innovations, there is a tendency towards the formation of more abstract LSV (lexico-semantic variant) of the word, the expansion of meaning prevails. The specialization of meanings is less characteristic of the last decades.

Taking into account the method of creation, neologisms are divided into: 1) phonological, 2) borrowings, 3) semantic, 4) syntactic, created by combining signs existing in the language (word formation, phrase). It would be advisable to divide the 4th type of neologisms into morphological (word formation) and phraseological (phrase combinations).

Let us consider in more detail each of the types of neologisms.

### **Types of neologisms**

We have to note that new words, of course, like any other phenomenon, can be considered from different points of view, so as without a detailed study of individual aspects of development each specific layer of vocabulary, no more or less serious generalizations. However, any typology involves the classification of objects, phenomena according to the commonality of such features,

which are immanent, essential. In relation to innovations, such a sign is the nature of the called reality and the ways of its verbalization, which motivated ontologically, that is, by the very nature functional purpose of the word as a nominative language unit. "A word is a fundamental unit of speech. When defining the word one must distinguish it from other linguistic units such as a phoneme, a morpheme or a word group. All these linguistic units are significant and therefore must be investigated as a form and a meaning" [2, p.20]

1) Phonological neologisms are created from individual sounds. They are unique configurations of sounds. Such words are sometimes called "artificial" or "invented". New sound configurations are sometimes combined with morphemes of Greek or Latin origin: *perfol* - plastic film, *acryl*, *perlon* (synthetic materials).

To the group of phonological neologisms, we conditionally include new words formed from interjections: *zizz* (British slang) short sleep (imitation of sounds made by a sleeping person, often conveyed in comics using three letters *zzz*).

New interjections can conditionally be attributed to the same group: *yech* [jek] or *yuck* (limited in use by American slang) - an interjection expressing strong disgust (the adjective *yucky* / *yukky* disgusting was formed from this interjection, used mainly by children and adolescents).

These neologisms have the highest degree of novelty connotation and can be classified as "strong neologisms". The high degree of their novelty is explained by the unusual and freshness of their form.

2) Strong neologisms include borrowings that differ in phonetic distribution, which is not typical for the English language, as well as atypical morphological division and lack of motivation. The English language continues to expand through borrowing, but to a much lesser extent than it did during the Middle Ages and the Renaissance.

The main source language continues to be French. Over the past 25 years, the number of Scandinavian borrowings has sharply decreased.

A new trend is the growth of loanwords from African and Asian languages, especially from Japanese. The main centers of attraction for new borrowings are:

1) culture: *cinematheque*, *anti-roman* (from French.);

2) social and political life: *ayatollah* (from Arabic) religious leader of the Shiit Islamic sect in Iran (the word has become widely known since January 1979, when Ayatollah Khomeini came to power after the overthrow of the Shah of Iran);

3) daily life (drinks, food, sports, clothing): *petit dejeuner* (french.) small breakfast;

4) scientific and technical: *biogeocoenose* (from Russian) ecological system.

The greatest degree of novelty is distinguished by barbarisms, non-assimilated units that prevail among the new borrowed vocabulary.: *lunokhod* (from Russian); *gonzo* (from Italian) wild, crazy. Chiasms are close to them (borrowed units reflecting the specifics of the life of the source country): *gyro* (from Greek.); *kung fu* (from Chinese) kung fu fight.

The difference between barbarisms and xenisms lies in the fact that the former have synonyms in the recipient language, the latter denote phenomena, objects that exist only in the source country and are absent in the receiving country. Consequently, xenisms have a greater degree of novelty, although, according to the results of our study, they account for only 14 % of all borrowings.

Among all borrowings, the most common in colloquial speech are units from Yiddish, it is they, to a greater extent than others, that are marked in the dictionaries of new words with the mark "slang": *yenta* - gossip, *zofitig* - pleasantly well-fed (used by men in relation to a woman).

At the same time, borrowings do not replace native English units, as was the case in the Middle Ages, when the proportions of German vocabulary in the English dictionary changed markedly. The consequence of borrowing is not only the replenishment of the vocabulary, in its process the stylistic coloring of lexical units, their internal structure changes, homonymous relations are formed. Borrowing also contributes to the variability of lexical units and partly determines it.

3) To a lesser extent, morphological neologisms created according to patterns that exist in the language system and from morphemes that are present in this system are illogical. We are talking about word formation, such regular word-building processes as affixation, conversion, word formation, and less regular ones, such as reduction, lexicalization, etc.

For the first time, an attempt to create a taxonomy of word-forming means was made by Plato in his Critilus. And although in the twentieth century. Several new types of word formation have appeared, such as acronomy and telescopic, we can talk about the existence of a traditional taxonomy of word formation. However, despite the traditional nature of word formation, for a long time it was not the subject of scientific research and only in the 20th century acquired its linguistic status. The word-formation system is the result of the tendency towards typification. The main thing that distinguishes morphological neologisms from phonological ones and from borrowings is the presence of analogy and typification at the basis of their formation.

### Conclusion

In general, morphological neologisms differ from phonological and borrowings as holistic signs by a higher degree of dismemberment and motivation, as well as by the presence in most of them of an implicit predicative connection (internal predication). We can say that in the English language there is a tendency towards an increase in compositional semantic structures. For 40 % of all neoplasms of the last 25 years were divided nominative units (derivative and complex).

On the other hand, the growth of multi-component, dissected units, paradoxically, corresponds to the trend towards rationalization and economy, because new multi-component units are the result of the contraction of phrases, units characterized by a greater degree of dissection. In this case, the process of univerbation takes place, the activity of which has been noted repeatedly.

Structurally, modern morphological neologisms repeat some models that have long been productive in the English language. However, there is an accumulation of neoplasms based on newer models.

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## İNGİLİS DİLİNİN YENİ LÜĞƏTİNİN TƏSNİFATI İLƏ BAĞLI BƏZİ QEYDLƏR

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**Xülasə:** Tədqiqat işi müasir ingilis dilində neologiya probleminə həsr edilmişdir. Neologizmlər - lüğət tərkibinə daxil olan, dil daşıyıcıları və o dildə danışanlar tərəfindən yeni anlam kimi qəbul olunan sözlərdir. Bəzi neologizmlər məşhurluq və işləklilik qazanaraq dilin lüğət fonduna keçir, bəziləri isə bu prosesi keçə bilmir. Tədqiqat işinin obyektı müasir ingilis dilinin lüğətində yeni tendensiyaların inkişafı, tədqiqatın mövzusu isə müasir ingilis dilində mövcud olan bəzi neologizmlərdir. Araşdırmanın məqsədi pragmatik aspektdə lüğətin inkişafının əsas tendensiyalarını müəyyən etməkdir. Lüğətin pragmatik aspektləri dedikdə, ilk növbədə, onun

*istifadəçisinin, yəni danışanların sosial vəziyyəti, kommunikativ aktların real şəraiti və dinləyiciyə təsiri ilə bağlı olan xüsusiyyətləri nəzərdə tutulur. Ona görə də araşdırmada əsas diqqət onun necə və hansı şəkildə yaradıldığına deyil, əksinə nə qədər, necə və hansı məqsədlə istifadə edildiyi ilə bağlıdır.*

*Açar sözlər: semantika, neologizmlər, dil, alınmalar, lüğət, sözyaratma sistemi*

## НЕКОТОРЫЕ ЗАМЕТКИ ПО КЛАССИФИКАЦИИ НОВОГО АНГЛИЙСКОГО СЛОВАРЯ

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***Резюме:** Исследовательская работа посвящена проблеме неологии в современном английском языке. Неологизмы – это слова, которые входят в словарный запас и воспринимаются как новое значение носителями этого языка. Одни неологизмы, набирая популярность и функциональность, переходят в лексику языка, другие не проходят этот процесс. Объектом данной исследовательской работы является развитие новых тенденций в лексике современного английского языка, а предметом исследования являются некоторые существующие в современном английском языке неологизмы. Цель исследования – определить основные тенденции развития словарного запаса в прагматическом аспекте. Под прагматическими аспектами словаря подразумеваются, прежде всего, характеристики, связанные с социальным положением его пользователя, то есть говорящего, реальными условиями коммуникативных актов и их воздействием на слушателя. Поэтому основное внимание в исследовании уделяется не тому, как и каким образом он создается, а наоборот, сколько, как и с какой целью используется.*

***Ключевые слова:** семантика, неологизмы, язык, заимствования, лексика, словообразовательная система*

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