

Svezhentseva U.A.

Student,

Donetsk National University

STRUCTURAL PECULIARITIES OF ENGLISH NEOLOGISMS-PHRASES VERBALIZING THE LIFE OF TEENAGERS AND YOUTH OF THE XXI CENTURY

The present article deals with the analysis of structural peculiarities of English neologisms-phrases verbalizing the life of teenagers and youth of the XXI century. The word stock of any language constantly undergoes changes. That's why the rapid development of the society and appearance of new realities have caused changes in different spheres of the English literary language due to its enrichment with a growing number of new words for the reflection of the modern life. In this respect many linguists talk about the so-called «neological boom» (V. I. Zabotkina, 1989; V. P. Buldakova, 2012 and others). The enrichment of the word stock with new words and phrases serves as a proof of the fact that the language undergoing constant changes is a dynamic system.

In the course of the study of the literature on the theory of neology different definitions of the term «neologism» have been found. According to T. V. Maksimova neologisms are new words, meanings of words and phrases made for naming new realities and notions which appeared at a definite period in a language and are characterized by new means of expressiveness [2, p.7]. On the assumption of the definition given by T. V. Maksimova a tentative definition of the term «neologism» has been formulated. Namely, it is a word or a word combination which is perceived as a new one by native speakers of a literary language.

It should be pointed out that there remains a lack of integral systemic view of concrete mechanisms of word building of neologisms verbalizing the life of teenagers and youth of the XXI century notwithstanding the fact that analysis of word building and functioning of neologisms has attracted attention of many linguists (M. A. Amosova, 2001; I. V. Andrysyak, 2003; T. S. Borisova, 1991; Yu. K. Voloshin, 1971; Yu. A. Zhluktenko, 1983; V. I. Zabotkina, 1989; Yu. A. Zatsnyi, 2008; Zh. V. Koloyiz, 2002; T. V. Maksimova, 2000; Yu. A. Muradyan, 1999 and others). Thus the analysis of the aforementioned language units deserves intent research attention.

The topicality of the research is conditioned by the necessity of realization of systemic analysis of structural peculiarities of English

neologisms-phrases constituting a significant layer among neologisms representing the life of teenagers and youth which have not yet been the subject of special scientific analysis.

Though neologisms may be words and word combinations the object of the present work is English neologisms-phrases verbalizing the life of teenagers and youth of the XXI century.

The subject of the present work is structural peculiarities of English neologisms-phrases reflecting the life of teenagers and youth of the XXI century.

The material of the research is 112 English neologisms-phrases of the XXI century which have been selected from printed dictionaries [1; 4] and special electronic bases of neologisms [3; 5].

For structural analysis of neologisms-phrases the criterion of the number of components has been chosen (see *table 1*).

Thus in the course of the research the two-member model has been proved to be the most productive as 101 language units constituting 90,2% were formed according to this pattern. For instance, *Barbie flu* ‘the trend for young women to dramatically alter their appearance to make themselves look like human Barbie dolls’, *brain burn* ‘long and exhausting examinations, especially at school or university’. Three-member pattern appeared to be the least productive, as only 11 units constituting 9,8% were built according to it. For example, *ugly duckling syndrome* ‘a girl who grew up all her life unattractive until High School or College when she then «blossomed» into a really beautiful girl’, *grand theft impairment* ‘the four-hour period of time that you cannot drive or function in society due to playing Grand Theft Auto. One may have the intention to steal a car, kill innocent people, and drive recklessly’.

Table 1

Quantitative analysis of English neologisms-phrases reflecting the life of teenagers and youth of the XXI century according to the number of components

Number of components	Number of units	%
Two-member	101	90,2
Three-member	11	9,8
Total	112	100

Thus we can make a conclusion that among new processes of language enrichment there exists the tendency of building new language

units according to two-member pattern of formation of neologisms-phrases.

In the course of research the analysis of models of new phrases' formation has been conducted (see *table 2*).

Quantitative data show that the pattern «Noun + Noun» is the most productive model of neologisms' building because 67 units constituting 59,8% were formed according to it. For instance, *helicopter parents* 'parents who «hover» over their college-age kids, keeping them dependent and depriving their children from learning how to manage adult life', *lad mag* 'a magazine in which material on topics is interesting for young men'. The pattern «Adjective/ Participle + Noun» appeared to be less productive (17 units, 15,2%). For example, *flipped learning* 'a form of education in which students learn the content of a subject at home and the subsequent class is used for practice and discussion', *fuzzy math* 'mathematics education that de-emphasizes memorization and rote learning in favour of a cooperative approach to solving problems'. The research has also shown that the rest 28 language units constituting 25% were built according to different patterns which it is reasonable to join as the groups were represented by less than three units. For instance, *it girl* 'a young woman who has achieved celebrity because of her socialite lifestyle', *generation Ñ* 'young Spanish speaking citizens of USA of Latin-American by birth (letter Ñ is a specific graphic sign in Spanish)'.

Table 2

Quantitative analysis of new English phrases reflecting the life of teenagers and youth of the XXI century according to the pattern of formation

Number of components	Number of units	%
Noun + noun	67	59,8
Adjective/ Participle + noun	17	15,2
Other	28	25
Total	112	100

From this we can conclude that in the English language of the XXI century the formation of neologisms connected with the life of teenagers and youth according to the pattern «Noun + Noun» prevails.

Thus, English neologisms-phrases constitute a considerable part of new English vocabulary verbalizing the life of teenagers and youth of the XXI century. The structural analysis of the aforementioned units has

testified to the fact that the most productive pattern of formation of new English word-combinations is the two-member «Noun + Noun» model.

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Шуляк І.М.

аспірант,

Східноєвропейський національний університет імені Лесі Українки

ПЕРЕДУМОВИ ФОРМУВАННЯ НЕПРЯМИХ МОВЛЕННЄВИХ АКТІВ

У руслі прагмалінгвістичної теорії мова розглядається як цілеспрямована дія, що скерована на людину для досягнення комунікативної інтенції. У процесі живої інтеракції засобами впливу стали мовленнєві акти як мінімальні одиниці мовленнєвої діяльності з експліцитним чи імпліцитним ступенем вираження намірів. Мовленнєвий акт, смисл якого передається не буквально, а через виведення «імплікатури мовленнєвого спілкування» [5, с. 26], називають непрямим. Імплікатура мовленнєвого спілкування виводиться адресатом з контексту спілкування із засобів мовленнєвого коду, вжитих у конкретній ситуації спілкування та на основі кооперативних принципів спілкування та їх максимум [5, с. 27],

Поняття непрямого мовленнєвого акту введено у термінологію лінгвістичної прагматики Дж. Серлем, який трактував його як мовленнєву дію, що виникає за умови виникнення додаткової