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THE CONTRADICTION OF NOTION AND DEFINITION OF NEW WORDS

Language is one of those spheres of human activity that are the first to bring reaction to social and other kinds of changes in our life. Every aspect of people's life is reflected in their vocabulary. Some words get out of usage or get transformed; new words are created to represent the reality brought to us by mass media in particular through news reporting. Although the emergence of new words are not always caused by the direct needs of society in the new notation. On occasions neologism is the result of new associations.

Understanding of the world changes leads to its detailed articulation and selection of a large number of categories. Thus solved the problem of contradiction between the available resources of languages and the growing need of human communication. The process of language enrichment has been the object of a wide range of research both in Ukrainian and English linguistics.

One of the law of dialectics «of transition from quantity to quality» reveals the mechanism of something new, non-existed before. At the lingual system this law operates as follows: the increase of the vocabulary is quantitative change, but the appearance of several changes that have similar parameters leads to rooting and fixing such modifications, which represent the latest trend. Thus quantitative changes pass into qualitative. The system of language is developed at all levels, but with a different type of intensity. First of all changes visible on the

lexical and morphological levels, resulting in the operation of new words, phrases and sustainable derivational elements. Phonetic and syntactic levels also undergo changes, but they are less noticeable [4, p. 235-236].

These changes explore the branch of linguistic science, which is called «neology». The key concepts of modern neology are «neologism», «innovation».

Modern English neology is reflected in two main areas of study:

- 1) The study of the specific character of the language updates;
- 2) The identification and exploring the issues related to the lexicography of neologisms.

The first direction in linguistics studies is conducted in line with the modern theory of the nomination, which was developed as a theory aimed at explaining the way from concept to its designation in the language.

The second area, actually lexicographic, actively develops in the USA and the UK (John Algeo, Thomas Pyles, Robert W. Burchfield). Foreign lexicographers, the authors of the dictionaries of English neologisms, aims not only to fix all the new words and describe their lexical meaning, grammatical status, creation, but to provide, where possible, the most complete explanation of their conceptual content, especially if the new word serves to indicate the discoveries in science, new notions in social and cultural life of the nation, the new trends in politics.

Handling with such a lexicological phenomenon as neologism requires first of all clearing out what it exactly is. Also it is meaningful to ascertain what the criteria to differentiate it among the multitude of lexemes are.

Neologisms have been allotted to different definitions. Russian professor in linguistics V. I. Zabotkina writes that «one of the unsolved problems of neology is the problem of the term of neologism» [5, p. 6].

In dictionaries, neologisms is generally defined as «a new word or a new meaning for an established word». But this definition is not exhaustive and complete. It includes not all types of lexical, semantic and idiomatic innovations. Ukrainian professor M. I. Mostovyy writes, that «neologism is a linguistic unit that is created for the definition of a new notion» [8, p. 174]. He does not define the whole features and characteristics of the new words, but rather displays the main idea of neologism that lies in expressing new objects and phenomena. As rightly observes Kotylova, determination of neologisms for denotative sign (refer to new realities) or stylistic (accompanied by the novelty effect) does not cover all neologisms [7, p. 331].

The prominent «Dictionary of Linguistic Terms» by O. S. Akhmanova provides a more comprehensive definition, where there are differentiated two kinds of neologisms. The first definition states that: «neologism is a word or phrase made for defining a new (unknown before) object or expressing a new notion» [3, p. 263], the second one says that it is «a new word or expression that has not accepted the right for citizenship in the national language and thus is perceived as belonging to a particular, often substandard style of speech» [3, p. 263]. Both definitions of neologisms are quite adequate, but none of them indicates their characteristic features.

Indeed, a significant number of new language units appears to define new things and phenomena. It is «terminological» neologisms. At the same time quite typical are cases when one and the same new thing has more than one name. It caused by a notion of relevance as well as its comprehensive

nature and social importance. Such «polynomination» is done under the influence of internal factors connected with its social and territorial variability, with the effect of emotional speech function [6, p. 8]. On the other hand, some notions and things become outdated, and the words that represent them drop out of the language. Sometimes, a new name is introduced for a notion or thing that continues to exist [2, p. 217].

Ukrainian modern linguist Y. A. Zatsnyy offers a broader definition of neologism, based on the concept of «novelty», as this idea etymologically inherent in the term. He defines the notion of English neologism as English words and phrases that are perceived by native literary language of some specific national-territorial variant as new (in the form or content) [6, p. 9].

The most abstract interpretation of new words is given by Russian linguist V. I. Zabotkina, who treats neologisms as «units that occur in a vocabulary after particular temporal bounds taken as initial ones» [5, p. 7].

Thus, the issue of treating the concept of neologism requires to pay attention to the nature of its formation and determine the peculiarities of the representation of verbal knowledge, that existing in the system of internal lexicon.

The formation of neologisms in English at the end of twentieth century and the very beginning of the twenty-first century primarily caused by *the cognitive factor*, that is strongly pronounced cognitive human activity aimed at an adequate reflection of the environment and an awareness of their place in it, the need to assign new objects and phenomena by its native speaker. The acts of nominative operation associated with the *conceptual picture of the world*, which is a system of cognitive categories that are gradually emerging in the human mind during the active interaction with the real world. New vocabulary of modern English past three decades, and

verbalized with its help concepts, reflect the knowledge and experience, characteristic of English society during the most intensive development of science and technology, high technology, complexity of all spheres of political, socio-economic and cultural life of its members. Neologisms and corresponding concepts can be grouped together and represented in the form of cognitive categories and models which regarded as displaying a new potential of verbalized experience of modern English speakers, and form their *neological world picture*. The occurrence of neologisms in the language caused by complex action of intralinguistic and extra-linguistic factors. Lexical-semantic innovations both in language and speech are extremely diverse, which creates substantial difficulties in identifying distinguishing features in the mass of possible innovations. In order to clarify the concept of neologism, there are several criteria in the linguistic literature: 1) «*time*»; 2) «*novelty*»; 3) «*linguistic space*»; 4) «*linguistic consciousness*» [1, p. 4-6].

Based on these parameters, neologism is a word or word combination, new in content or form or in content and form that originated in a particular language and perceived as a new by linguistic consciousness of its native speakers in a certain period of time.

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