

Interjections may be considered as a separate independent part of the language, but they have special status in the system of language. They should not be regarded either as full lexical units or as functional words.

Key words: interjection, emotion, speech, motivation, language unit, speech act.

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NEOLOGISMS IN MODERN ENGLISH

Nowadays, there is no doubt that the English language is the most widely used language for international communication. The language is constantly changing and developing. There are numerous factors that influence on this process one of which is neologisms. Language is the sphere of human activity that first brings social, political and other changes in human life. Every change, innovation, revolution is preceded by introduction of new words or phrases. They can be borrowed from another language by some reasons, or can be existing words which change their meaning, or words that creating through abbreviation, or they can be slang words. It is difficult to follow the number of words in the English language, since neologisms – new words – are coined every day. Also linguists have different opinions on such problem as how long the word is neologism. Some linguists claim that a word or phrase is no longer a neologism, when it is no longer „new”. And some scholars think that the word should not be older than 25 years to be a neologism. So we can say that neologisms are the main problem of modern scientific research.

The problem of neologisms in the English language is researched by numerous linguists and philologists, such as I. Arnold, V. Eliseev, R. Fischer, I. Galperin, C. Gauker, M. Janssen, O. Jespersen, F. Katamba, A. Koonin, A. Metcalf, M. Mostovy, P. Newmark, E. Rozen, V. Zobotkina and others.

The aim of the article is to analyze the phenomenon of neologism in modern English.

First of all, we begin with the etymology of „neologism”. This term comes from Greek „néo”, what is meant as a „new”, and „logos”, what is meant as a „speech, utterance” [1, p. 140]. Neologisms are words that have appeared in the 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 [2, p. 94]. The term „neologism” is first attested in English in 1772. But the English variant of this

term was not new because French (1734), Italian and German had their respective terms [3].

The Ukrainian philologist professor M. Mostovy states that „there are no clear criteria of defining neologism as a linguistic phenomenon” [4, p. 174]. J. Algeo defines neologisms as new-coined words or new senses of an existing word that are constantly being introduced a language, often for the purpose of naming a new concept [5, p. 264]. The „Dictionary of Linguistic Terms” by O. Akhmanova provides a more detailed definition, where there are distinguished two kinds of neologisms. The first definition runs as follows: „Neologism is a word or phrase created for defining a new (unknown before) object or expressing a new notion”. The second one says that it is a „new word or expression that has not received the right for citizenship in the national language and thus is perceived as belonging to a specific, often substandard style of speech” [6, p. 263]. The second definition refers to some kind of barbarism or xenism (the old meaning of neologism is synonymous with „barbarism”, „gallicism” (in English), „anglicism” (in French), and even „archaism”) and is not appropriate in research of neologism that are mainly relevant and in demand in a certain linguistic community.

According to A. Rey, 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 tag of the lexicon of the language. 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” [7, p. 77].

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 [8]. They are often created by combining existing words or by giving words new and unique suffixes or prefixes. Neologisms can also be created through abbreviation or acronym, by intentionally rhyming with existing words, or simply through playing with sounds. We can say that a neologism may be a slang word that has to find its way into mainstream conversation, or it may be the creation of a non-native speaker who has made for example a grammatical error. The so-called slip of the tongue may also be seen as neologisms. Neologisms are usually formed under the laws of the language, by its productive patterns of word formation. However, literary neologisms are sometimes created by unproductive ways of word formation [9, p. 77]. Neologisms can be also borrowed from other languages. Borrowing can be the result of political, economic, trade and cultural contact or commercial, cultural, scientific exchange. Neologisms can come from a variety of places and might be gleaned from scientific or technical language, come from other languages, be derived by putting two words together, or they may be solely invented, as in the case of words like „Jabberwocky” from the

famous Lewis Carroll poem. Linguistic specialists suggest new words often migrate into a language most with great cultural changes or with the integration of two cultures that speak two different languages [10, p. 166 – 167].

Many neologisms have come from popular literature, and tend to appear in different forms. Most commonly, they are simply taken from a word used in the narrative of a book. For example, „McJob” from Douglas Coupland’s „Generation X: Tales for an Accelerated Culture” and „cyberspace” from William Gibson’s „Neuromancer”. Sometimes the title of the book will become the neologism. For instance, „Catch – 22” (from the title of Joseph Heller’s novel) and „Generation X” (from the title of Coupland’s novel) have become part of the vocabulary of many English-speakers [11, p. 92].

Neologisms often become popular by way of mass media, the Internet, or word of mouth – especially, many linguists suspect, by younger people. Every word in a language was, at some time, a neologism, though most of these ceased to be such through time and acceptance.

Neologisms often become accepted parts of the language. Other times, however, they disappear from common usage. Whether or not a neologism continues as a part of the language depends on many factors, probably the most important of which is acceptance by the public. 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. In some cases however, strange new words succeed because the idea behind them is especially memorable or exciting. The problem of neologisms lies in the relativity of the concept of novelty, newness as it depends on what period is taken into consideration, for how long the word has status of being new, etc. When a word or phrase is no longer „new”, it is no longer a neologism. Neologisms may take decades to become „old”, though [12, p. 102]. Some scholars claim that the word should not be older than 25 years so that it could be considered a neologism. Opinions differ on exactly how old a word must be to no longer be considered a neologism; cultural acceptance probably plays a more important role than time in this regard [12, p. 102].

Another problem aspect is classification of neologisms. One of the methods used by scholars in any science is the classification of the phenomena under investigation. For instance, in linguistics we study different parts of speech; we know the functions of words in sentences. What concerns neologisms, we have to state that the question of classification of neologisms has not been settled yet; there is no single way of classifying them. In different classifications worked out by scholars different aspects of neologism have been taken into account.

Linguists often classify the neologism by its degree of use in a language. The newborn word is at first unstable, and it’s hard to guess whether it will take hold and eventually be a word that most people know and use. A *diffused* neologism means that many people are using the word, but it doesn’t

yet have formal recognition as a word, and ultimately, if the word remains popular it may attain stable status. It has become part of the language and is likely to be defined in dictionaries [13].

The study of new vocabulary in the functional aspect involves the analysis of how neologisms appear and this analysis set the stage for the transition to the pragmatic aspect of the new words. According to the way of creation, neologisms are divided into: 1) phonological neologisms which are created from individual sounds [14, p. 78] (e.g. „zizz”, „to whee”); 2) borrowings are strong neologisms that are different by the phonetic distribution, not characteristic of the English language, as well as the unusual morphological division and lack of motivation (e.g. cinematheque, anti-roman (from French) [15, p. 65]; 3) morphological neologisms are created by samples that exist in the language system, and by the morphemes are presented in the system (such regular derivational processes such as affixation, conversion, compounding, and less regular, such as cutting, lexicalization) [16, p. 54].

J. Buranov and A. Muminov in their book „A practical course in English lexicology” say that neologisms may be divided into: 1) root words (e.g. jeep is a small light motor vehicle, zebra is street crossing place, etc); 2) derived words (e.g. collaborationist is one in occupied territory works helpfully with the enemy, to accessorize is to provide with dress accessories); 3) compound (e.g. air is a drop, microfilm is a reader) [17, p. 103]. There are a lot of classifications of neologisms according to their features and we have described some of them in our article.

Neology is one of the many translation problems that have no standardized solutions. In journalism, neologisms occur very often for their ability and power of information condensation and their expressive effect. Translators have to render them in the target language by using quite complicated reasoning, which involves many factors, such as text type, creative traditions, literary norms and conventions that are familiar to the reader of a certain society [18, p. 124].

So, neologisms can be new words or phrases that appeared in the language in connection with new phenomena or they can be existing words with a new sense that are constantly being introduced by the language. Neologisms are often created by combining existing words or by giving words new and unique suffixes or prefixes. They can also be created through abbreviation or simply through playing with sounds. They can be also borrowed from other languages and popular literature. There is no single way to track all neologisms because they are created every day, every moment of our life.

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Полковниченко Ю. Г. Неологізми у сучасній англійській мові

Стаття присвячена теоретичному аналізу неологізмів як феномену сучасної англійської лексикології. У статті обґрунтовується поняття неологізм; характеризуються шляхи появи неологізмів у сучасній англійській мові, а також способи їх утворення; представлена класифікація неологізмів за їх характерними ознаками та частотою вживання в мові. У процесі дослідження виявлено, що неологізми є достатньо складним для вивчення феноменом сучасної лексикології, що зумовлює певні труднощі з їх правильного вживання у мові та точного перекладу.

Ключові слова: неологізми, лексикологія, запозичення, мова, класифікація.

Полковниченко Ю. Г. Неологизмы в современном английском языке

Статья посвящена теоретическому анализу неологизмов как феномена современной английской лексикологии. В статье обосновывается сущность понятия неологизм; характеризуются пути появления неологизмов в современном английском языке, а также способы их образования; представлена классификация неологизмов по основным характерным признакам и по частоте их употребления в речи. В процессе исследования выявлено, что неологизмы, как достаточно сложный феномен современной лексикологии, провоцируют трудности по их правильному употреблению в речи и точному переводу.

Ключевые слова: неологизмы, лексикология, заимствования, язык, классификация.

Polkovnichenko Y. G. Neologisms in Modern English

This article deals with the phenomenon of neologism in modern English lexicology. Nowadays, neologism is still the main problem of the numerous linguistic researches. New words are created every time and we cannot track their number. They can be borrowed from other languages and popular literature. They can be created through abbreviation or simply through playing with sounds, by combining existing words or by giving words new and unique suffixes or prefixes, by a non-native speaker who has made a mistake. As the result of research is found that there are not definite features to classify the neologisms. In the article the author is described two classifications: according to the creation of the neologisms and according to the degree of use in the language. The author pays attention to the problem of defining the term “neologism” and points out that neologisms can be new words or phrases that appeared in the language in connection with new phenomena or they can be existing words with a new sense that are constantly being introduced by the language. The author determines the difficulty of translating neologisms into native language because of many peculiarities of a certain language. Neologisms create a highly relevant linguistic category for many reasons such as they are indicative of language change, also make the language living and dynamic rather than dead, and neologisms help to show productive morphology of the language.

Key words: neologisms, lexicology, borrowings, language, classification.

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