

ҚАЗАҚСТАН РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫ БІЛІМ ЖӘНЕ ҒЫЛЫМ МИНИСТРЛІГІ
Л.Н. ГУМИЛЕВ АТЫНДАҒЫ ЕУРАЗИЯ ҰЛТТЫҚ УНИВЕРСИТЕТІ



Студенттер мен жас ғалымдардың
«ҒЫЛЫМ ЖӘНЕ БІЛІМ - 2016» атты
XI Халықаралық ғылыми конференциясының
БАЯНДАМАЛАР ЖИНАҒЫ

СБОРНИК МАТЕРИАЛОВ
XI Международной научной конференции
студентов и молодых ученых
«НАУКА И ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ - 2016»

PROCEEDINGS
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«SCIENCE AND EDUCATION - 2016»

2016 жыл 14 сәуір
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between social-historical and literary-aesthetic experience, ensuring sustainable development of human culture and preservation of civilization.

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NEOLOGISMS IN THE MODERN ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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The modern world is fast progressing, its culture, science and technology are developing, new inventions in these spheres are appearing. The social life is also changing because of growing international communication and virtual communication technologies. Therefore we need more and more words and word combinations to name new phenomena of our life. That's why we decided to examine neologisms in the modern English language.

The main aim of our work was to find out and analyze the neologisms in the modern English language. We achieved this aim by solving the following tasks:

- to analyze the linguistic notion of neologisms and their role in the modern English language;
- to find the examples of neologisms in the mass media sources (Internet and magazine articles), explain their meanings and show the way they are used in the modern English language;
- to describe the types of word-formation of neologisms in the modern English language.

The object of our work is neologisms of the modern English language, the subject is their origin, types of word-formation and the peculiarities of their usage in the modern English language. Our work has its practical value as we can help the learners of the English language to enrich their vocabulary with the new lexemes and to be aware of the changes in different spheres of human activity.

In our work analyzed neologisms of the modern English language, their types of word-formation and meanings, understood how they appeared. These tasks were solved with the help of the following methods: - description of the problem (observation, generalization, classification of neologisms); - analysis of mass media sources where neologisms are used; - analysis of the way neologisms are used in the modern English language.

What does the notion of "neologism" mean?

It is natural for every language including English that some lexemes disappear from its vocabulary and new ones appear in it. These lexemes are called neologisms. Generally the notion of neologisms means —the name for a newly coined word or phrase that has not yet been accepted into the mainstream language. Neologisms are usually used for giving a name to a subject or an invention that has appeared recently.

Why do neologisms appear?

There are several reasons why neologisms appear in the language: achievements in the sphere of culture and education, inventions in technology and science; the appearance of new social notions. Neologisms appear in different spheres of human activity: in computer science, sports. All

the neologisms do not exist very long. After some time neologisms become frequently used lexemes registered in dictionaries or they are not used and become forgotten. (e.g., "pager", a wireless telecommunication device that receives and displays messages, now it is not used anymore because a lot of electronic gadgets were invented).

How do neologisms appear in the language?

It is important to understand how a new lexeme appears in the language. In the modern English there are several ways for a new lexeme to form:

- *word-composition* is composing stems of some words to get a new one (e.g., —net| + —etiquett| = —netiquett|, the rules of communicating in the Internet);
- *blending* is the reduction and addition of word's bases, abbreviations and acronyms are included in this type (e.g., —FOMO|, anxiety that an exciting or interesting event may currently be happening elsewhere, often aroused by posts seen on a social media website, abbreviation of "fear of missing out");
- *conversion* is a word formation process in which a word of one grammatical form becomes a word of another grammatical form without any changes;
- *nominalization* is the use of a verb, an adjective, or an adverb as the head of a noun phrase, with or without morphological transformation (e.g., —to rip|—rip-off|);
- *suffixation* is formation of the words by the addition of the suffix;
- *prefixation* is formation of the words by the addition of the prefix;
- *reverse formation* is formation of the verbs by the way of throwing some parts of the word off (e.g., —television|—televise|);
- *borrowing* the words from other languages means taking some words from

another language and using it in your own (e.g., —goldhoard|—treasure|).

So we can say that neologisms are new lexemes which denote a subject or a phenomenon which has appeared recently. They do not exist very long and can appear in many spheres of human activity. After some time a neologism may go through the stages of socialization (universal recognition of the society) and lexicalization (adoption in the language system) and become frequently used (—selfie|, a photograph that one has taken of oneself, typically one taken with a smartphone or webcam and uploaded to a social media website).

The analysis of neologisms in the modern English language

Technology

The technology is fast progressing now. That's why new inventions often appear in technology and science. There is a pressing need to discover the names for them. And so neologisms arise in the sphere of technology.

Table 1. Techno-Neologisms

<i>Nº</i>	<i>Word</i>	<i>Meaning</i>	<i>First Used (approximately)</i>	<i>Way of Word-Formation</i>	<i>Usage</i>
1	<i>Nobile</i>	One who hates to carry a mobile	2010	Blending: No + Mobile	<i>Nobile young men are not neanderthals or luddites. They are the future of mankind.</i>
2	<i>Xenohow</i>	Knowledge on aliens and their behaviour	2006	Blending: Xeno —alien + Knowhow —knowledg	<i>Life would have been far more interesting if I had acquired xenohow instead of a degree in mining engineering.</i>
3	<i>Buycarbonate</i>	A habitual diamond shopper	2010	Word composition: + suffixation: Buy —shop + Carbon	<i>Women turn buycarbonates as a response for hooking up with jerks.</i>

				—diamond is carbon stone! + -ate —one who does!	
4	<u>Selfie</u>	Selfie is a photograph that one has taken of oneself, typically one taken with a smartphone or webcam and uploaded to a social media website	2014	Suffixation: -self- + -ie-	<i>But first, let me take a selfie.</i> (from the song —Let Me Take a Selfie! by —The Chainsmokers!)
5	<u>Phablet</u>	A smartphone having a screen which is intermediate in size between that of a typical smartphone and a tablet computer	2013	Blending: phone and tablet	<i>Phablets have screens that measure (diagonally) between 5.3 to 6.9 inches.</i>
6	<u>Googlable</u>	Kind of information you can get from the Internet	2014	Suffication: google+ able	<i>After all, why should he empathise with a crime occurring in every Googlable place in the world?</i>

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