



## NEOLOGISMS IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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### Abstract

In this article we aim to give some information about new words in English. Types of word formation can be of various methods that are close in meaning and form in origin. Various word originations have distinctive affect in a language. Word formation plays a great role in the rankings of language existence. People are main holders of word stock of any language. Here are some ways of word formation and their usage.

**Keywords:** *amelogenesis, textpectation, hashtag, selfie, compounding, affixation, prefixes, clipping.*

### INTRODUCTION

A new English word enters a dictionary when it is used by many people and all these people agree that it means the same thing. New words are used in conversation first. One person uses a word, then others pick it up. As a result, its use spreads. The more people use it, the more likely it will be noticed by dictionary editors or lexicographers, like the people who work at dictionaries. So that doesn't mean that all the new words in English are widely used in everyday life. Some are, many of them are not. For example, some new words are very specific to a particular occupation. Dentists might use the new word "amelogenesis" which means "the formation of tooth enamel by ameloblasts."

Word formation process is generally known as the phenomenon which is so close to human's life in the world. According to Trask (1997), word formation process is a way to construct new words from existing materials. Meanwhile, according to Hacken and Thomas (2013), word formation process is how to produce the new words based on the some rules. Besides, Plag (2003) stated that word formation process is the process to create new words from other words. From the explanation above, it can be concluded that word formation process is the way to construct new words from the





existing words based on some rules. Word formation process can be productive and non-productive.

Bauer (1983) stated that word formation process will be productive if it is appropriate to use in the production of new materials. Meanwhile, the word formation process will be called as non-productive if it is not appropriate to use in the production of new materials. Therefore, it can be concluded that word formation process will be productive if it can be used to produce the new words.

Slang is very informal language or specific words used by a group of people. Usually you'll hear slang in spoken language. You can also come across it in messages or social media. However, you don't use slang in formal written work. But when a word is added to the dictionary as an official English word, you can also use it in written form. Are all new English words actually new? The experts at the Merriam-Webster dictionary explain that new words like "hashtag" and "selfie" get a lot of attention as new words. But many of the new words are just new meanings of words that are already in our language. For example, think of the recent meanings of "mouse" and "cookie." They have nothing to do with rodents or baked goods. A verb that we use every day "access," was first entered in dictionaries in 1973. And they added a specific reference to computers in 1993. These words may not make headlines, but they're just as important as words that are newly coined.

## Discussion and Results

Some of new international words are used in Australia, New Zealand, the US, Canada and the UK (and even in non-English speaking countries) originate from slang or popular usage. Slang words or phrases develop over time. Some die out because nobody uses them anymore. Others don't get used because people move on to a new slang word. Sometimes slang words are so popular that they are absorbed into the common language. So that's how language grows and evolves over time. New words are added to the dictionary. At the same time, old ones disappear. Have you ever experienced **textpectation**? According to the Urban Dictionary, that's "the anticipation one feels when waiting for a response to a text message". This new word *textpectation*, is an example of a blend or (in Lewis Carroll's more fanciful phrase) a portmanteau word. Blending is just one of the many ways that new words enter the English language, and more new words are being invented constantly! The English language has developed over centuries, and many of the words we use today have come about from one of two overarching sources: evolving words from English or English-adjacent languages themselves, or deriving from loan words from other languages. Some of those adapted words, called *cognates*, still sound similar to the





words in other languages that they're related to, but this isn't always the case - *false cognates*, or words that sound like they should be related in meaning but actually aren't, can trip up even expert writers.

In fact, most new words are actually old words in different forms or with fresh functions. We often think about word formation as something that happened centuries ago, but in fact, it's something that continues to this day. Language is constantly evolving and expanding! As some words fall out of fashion and into obscurity, others come into being, often because of highly specific contexts of time and place. This process of fashioning new words out of old ones is called derivation and here are six of the most common types of word formation:

**Affixation** - Over half of the words in our language have been formed by adding prefixes and suffixes to root words. Recent coinages of this type include *semi-celebrity*, *subprime*, *awesomeness*, and *Facebookable*. From a logical perspective, affixation is probably the type of new word formation that is easiest to figure out or to use to "create" new words in casual speech. It relies on the fact that these suffixes or prefixes have known, stable definitions, so they can be attached to any existing word to layer their meaning. Affixation may create "official", formal words as well as slang.

**Back Formation** - Reversing the process of affixation, a back-formation creates a new word by removing an affix from an already existing word, for example *liaise* from *liaison* and *enthuse* from *enthusiasm*. The logic of forming these words often follows established patterns of grammar and word structure, making them fairly predictable in their creation.

**Blending** - A blend or a portmanteau word is formed by merging the sounds and meanings of two or more other words. Examples might include *Frankenfood* (a combination of *Frankenstein* and *food*), *pixel* (*picture* and *element*), *staycation* (*stay* and *vacation*) and *Viagravation* (*Viagra* and *aggravation*).

In many (though not all) cases, words that are created via blending are slang words with a certain element of tongue-in-cheek playfulness. In the case of words like *staycation*, they may even combine two words with seemingly opposing meanings. They may also involve puns or other wordplay (for instance, *Frankenfood* makes play on words by stitching two words together, just like Frankenstein's monster is stitched together from separate parts).

**Clipping** - Clippings are shortened forms of words, such as *blog* (short for *web log*), *zoo* (from *zoological garden*), and *flu* (from *influenza*). In many instances, these clipped words will overtake their words of origin in popular usage, to the point where the original words or phrases become obsolete. No one calls a blog a "web log"





anymore, and although "influenza" is still a valid medical term, common parlance is to simply call that particular family of viruses "the flu".

**Compounding** - A compound is a fresh word or expression made up of two or more independent words: *office ghost*, *tramp stamp*, *breakup buddy*, *backseat driver*. Phrases like these will create a new, specific image separate from their individual parts, often with highly specific connotations or figurative language. A "backseat driver," for instance, refers to a person who tries to direct or advise the driver of a vehicle, often to an annoying degree, figuratively "driving" from the back seat.

**Conversion** - By this process (also known as *functional shift*), new words are formed by changing the grammatical functions of old words, such as turning nouns into verbs (or *verbing*): *accessorize*, *party*, *gaslight*. Much like back formation, the formation of these words tends to emphasize known grammatical conventions.

The popularity of the various methods has waxed and waned through the ages. For long periods (1100-1500 and 1650-1900), borrowings from French were *in vogue*. In the 19th century, loanwords from Indian languages (bangle, bungalow, cot, juggernaut, jungle, loot, shampoo, thug) were the cat's *pyjamas*. There was even a brief *onslaught* from Dutch and Flemish. In the 20th century, quite a few newbies were generated by derivation, using the -ie (and -y) suffix: talkies, freebie, foodie, hippy, roomie, rookie, roofie, Munchie, Smartie, Crunchie, Furby, scrunchie. Abbreviations, though, were the preferred MO, perhaps because of the necessity in wartime of delivering your message ASAP. The passion for initialisms seems to be wearing off, perhaps because things have got a little confusing; PC, for example, can now mean politically correct, police constable, percent, personal computer, parsec, post cibum, peace corps, postcard, professional corporation or printed circuit.

## Conclusion

Based on findings and discussion, it can be concluded that there are some processes which found in English new words of Oxford English Dictionary (OED) online, which are affixation (accretor, autocyclic, assimilativeness, etc), folk etymology (apastron, falcial, geophagia, etc), compounding (battleground, busgirl, broadband, etc), abbreviation (CABG, H-R diagram, MRS, etc), acronyms (captcha, FLOP, LARP, etc), borrowing (kinara, emoji, korona, etc), blending (dataveillance, femcee, gaysoc, etc), clipping (dom, eff, fem, etc), and back-formation (gank). Moreover, we found interesting findings, such as double word formation process in creating the new words, such as folk etymology + compounding, compounding + affixation, blending +





affixation, and clipping + blending. Then, the most productive process in English new words is affixation process. It means that affixation is the dominant process of creating English new words.

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