

NEOLOGISM: ITS PARADIGMATIC AND SYNTAGMATIC PROPERTIES

Ismoilova Kamola Rafikovna

Teacher of the Department of English Language and Literature, Kokand State Pedagogical Institute, Faculty of Foreign Languages

ARTICLE INFO.

Key words: Neologism, language evolution, cultural changes, social changes, form analysis, paradigmatic analysis.

Annotation

This article explores neologisms and their paradigmatic and syntagmatic properties. The principles of collecting neologisms are discussed, including identifying new words, assessing their frequency of use, determining their meaning, and analyzing their form. The article also delves into the paradigmatic analysis of new lexical units, examining the relationships between newly coined words and existing words in a language. Neologisms are explored as a result of transposition, with different types of transposition, such as conversion, derivation, and compounding, examined. The article concludes by highlighting the practical applications of studying neologisms for language education and the development of language technologies such as machine translation and natural language processing.

<http://www.gospodarkainnowacje.pl/> © 2023 LWAB.

INTRODUCTION

Language is a dynamic entity that constantly evolves and adapts to the changing needs of its users. One of the ways in which language changes is through the creation of neologisms, which are new words or phrases that emerge in a language community. Neologisms are often created to express new concepts, ideas, or phenomena that have not yet been named. The study of neologisms is important for understanding the evolution of language and how it adapts to changes in society.

This article examines neologisms and their paradigmatic and syntagmatic properties. The first section discusses the principles of collecting neologisms, including identifying new words, assessing their frequency of use, determining their meaning, and analyzing their form. The next section explores the paradigmatic analysis of new lexical units, examining the relationships between newly coined words and existing words in a language. The third section delves into neologism as a result of transposition, with different types of transposition, such as conversion, derivation, and compounding, examined. The fourth section discusses contrastive analysis of a neologism as for the types of transposition. Finally, the article concludes by highlighting the practical applications of studying neologisms for language education and the development of language technologies such as machine translation and natural language processing. Overall, this article provides a comprehensive overview of neologisms and their importance in the study of language.

Language is a living entity, constantly evolving and adapting to the changing needs of its users. One of the ways in which language changes is through the creation of neologisms, which are new words or phrases that emerge in a language community. Neologisms can provide insights into the way language

adapts to new situations and can shed light on the cultural and social changes that are taking place. In this article, we will explore the principles of collecting neologisms, paradigmatic analysis of new lexical units, neologism as a result of transposition, and contrastive analysis of a neologism as for the types of transposition.

Principles of Collecting Neologisms

The first step in studying neologisms is to collect them. There are several ways to do this, including monitoring media sources, analyzing social media trends, and conducting surveys among language users. The principles of collecting neologisms involve identifying new words, assessing their frequency of use, determining their meaning, and analyzing their form.

Identifying new words involves keeping track of the latest trends in society, including changes in technology, fashion, and popular culture. These trends often give rise to new words that are used to describe new concepts or phenomena. Assessing the frequency of use of new words is important because it helps to determine whether a new word is likely to become part of the language or whether it is just a passing fad. Determining the meaning of new words is crucial because it helps to understand the context in which they are used. Analyzing the form of new words is also important because it provides insights into the way language is changing.

Paradigmatic Analysis of New Lexical Units

Once new words have been identified, the next step is to analyze them in relation to other words in the language. This is known as paradigmatic analysis, which involves examining the relationships between newly coined words and existing words in a language. This analysis considers how neologisms relate to other words in terms of their meaning, function, and form. By analyzing these relationships, researchers can gain insights into how language changes and adapts to new situations.

Paradigmatic analysis of neologisms involves looking at the semantic and syntactic relationships between the new word and other words in the language. The semantic relationships include synonymy, antonymy, and hyponymy. Synonymy refers to words that have similar meanings, while antonymy refers to words that have opposite meanings. Hyponymy refers to words that are more specific than the new word. The syntactic relationships include collocation, derivation, and inflection. Collocation refers to the words that typically occur with the new word, while derivation refers to the process of creating new words from existing words. Inflection refers to the changes in form that words undergo to indicate tense, number, and gender.

Neologism as a Result of Transposition

Neologisms can also be created through transposition, which involves taking a word or phrase from one part of speech or semantic category and using it in a different way. For example, the noun "google" was transposed into a verb, meaning "to search for information on the internet." Transposition is a common way in which new words are created, and it can occur through various processes, including conversion, derivation, and compounding.

Conversion involves changing the part of speech of a word. For example, the noun "email" was converted into a verb, meaning "to send a message by email." Derivation involves creating a new word by adding a prefix or suffix to an existing word. For example, the suffix "-gate" is often added to words to indicate a scandal, as in "Watergate" and "Pizzagate." Compounding involves combining two or more words to create a new word. For example, the word "brainstorm" is a compound of the words "brain" and "storm."

Contrastive Analysis of Neologisms as for the Types of Transposition

Contrastive analysis of neologisms involves examining the different types of transposition that create new words and phrases. This analysis considers how different types of transposition affect the meaning

and form of the new word. By examining the different types of transposition, researchers can gain insights into the way language evolves and adapts to new situations.

Conversion can result in new words that have a different meaning or function from the original word. For example, the verb "text" has a different meaning and function from the noun "text." Derivation can result in new words that have a similar meaning or function to the original word, but with a different form. For example, the noun "photography" is derived from the word "photo," but has a different form and meaning. Compounding can result in new words that have a meaning that is different from the sum of their parts. For example, the word "blackout" is a compound of the words "black" and "out," but has a different meaning from the two words used separately.

CONCLUSION

The study of neologisms is a valuable tool for understanding how language evolves and adapts to changes in society. The principles of collecting neologisms, paradigmatic analysis, and contrastive analysis provide insight into how new words are created and how they relate to existing words in a language. By studying neologisms, linguists can gain a deeper understanding of the social and cultural changes taking place in society. Furthermore, understanding the paradigmatic and syntagmatic properties of neologisms can help language users to better comprehend and use new words in their daily communication. The study of neologisms therefore has practical applications for language education and for the development of language technologies such as machine translation and natural language processing.

REFERENCES:

1. Adams, M. (2013). Neologisms: New words for new needs. *English Today*, 29(1), 3-9.
2. Bauer, L. (2014). *English word-formation*. Cambridge University Press.
3. Crystal, D. (2006). *Language and the Internet*. Cambridge University Press.
4. Dubois, J., & Dubois-Charlier, F. (2016). Neologisms in English: A corpus-based study. *Journal of English Linguistics*, 44(2), 99-122.
5. Fromkin, V., Rodman, R., & Hyams, N. (2013). *An introduction to language*. Cengage Learning.
6. Görlach, M. (1999). *English words abroad*. John Benjamins Publishing.
7. Ismoilova Kamola Rafikovna. (2023). LINGUISTIC NORMS FOR CREATING A NEOLOGISM. *Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal*, 11(6), 379–383. Retrieved from <https://internationaljournals.co.in/index.php/giirj/article/view/4193>
8. Ismoilova, K. (2022). *The Submission of Uzbek Diplomatic Terms in the Dictionaries. European Multidisciplinary Journal of Modern Science*.
9. Ismailova Kamola Rafikovna. (2023). MORPHO-SEMANTIC ANALYSIS AND SEMANTIC SHIFT OF ENGLISH INTERNET SLANGS. *Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal*, 11(4), 514–518. Retrieved from <https://internationaljournals.co.in/index.php/giirj/article/view/3836>
10. Ismoilova Kamolaxon. (2022). THE IMPACT OF THE INTERNET ON THE MODERN ENGLISH LANGUAGE. *Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal*, 10(12), 405–408. Retrieved from <https://www.giirj.com/index.php/giirj/article/view/4580>
11. Ismailova Kamola Rafikovna. (2023). MORPHO-SEMANTIC ANALYSIS AND SEMANTIC SHIFT OF ENGLISH INTERNET SLANGS. *Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal*, 11(4), 514–518. Retrieved from <https://giirj.com/index.php/giirj/article/view/5144>
12. Moxinur, A. (2022). *"Toast" concept in different language system*.

13. Azizova, M. (2022, October). Distinctive Features of Natural And Artificial Bilingualism. In " *ONLINE-CONFERENCES" PLATFORM* (pp. 150-151).
14. Ochildiyeva, H. (2023). NUTQNI ALOQA VOSITASI SIFATIDA RIVOJLANTIRISH. *Scientific Bulletin of NamSU--NamDU ilmiy axborotnomasi 2023-yil_3-son*.
15. Mashrabovich, Y. E. (2022). THE DEGREE OF ANTHROPOCENTRICITY OF TERMS RELATED TO EDUCATION AND UPBRINGING IN TERMINOGRAPHIC RESEARCH. *American Journal of Interdisciplinary Research and Development*, 6, 174-177.
16. Юсуфалиев, Э. М. (2022). ТЕРМИНОГРАФИК ТАДҚИҚОТЛАРДА ТАЪЛИМ ВА ТАРБИЯГА ОИД ТЕРМИНЛАРНИНГ АНТРОПОЦЕНТРИКЛИК ДАРАЖАСИ. *INTEGRATION OF SCIENCE, EDUCATION AND PRACTICE. SCIENTIFIC-METHODICAL JOURNAL*, 3(6), 279-283.
17. Yusufaliyev, E. (2021). ТА'ЛИМГА ОИД ПЕДАГОГИК ТЕРМИНЛАРНИНГ ЛИНГВИСТИК ТАДҚИҚИ. *Журнал иностранных языков и лингвистики*, 2(6).
18. Rajarova, M. (2021). БАДИИЙ ДИСКУРСДА КОГНИТИВ МЕТАФОРЛАРНИНГ ИШЛАТИЛИШИ. *Scienceweb academic papers collection*.
19. Malika, R. (2021). ISSN: 2249-7137 Vol. 11.