

THE FUNDAMENTALS OF THE TERM "NEOLOGISM" AND HOW CONTEMPORARY SCHOLARS UNDERSTAND IT.

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Abstract: *This article explores the several ways in which "stylistic," "psycholinguistic," "lexicographic," "denotative," "structural," and "concrete historical" linguistic theory may be used to analyze and understand the notion of "neologism." The opinions of different scientists are examined, and the most comprehensive ones are disclosed.*

Keywords: *linguistic theory, linguistic essence, novelty impact, neologism, and linguisticspace.*

Linguists have always been interested in the issue of the creation and usage of new words, but in the contemporary period, which was characterized by the introduction of a significant number of neological vocabularies, the issue has taken on particular significance. In fact, many academics have seen a sort of "neological explosion" in this respect. According to D. E. Rosenthal, neologisms are novel terms for pertinent items and ideas that have not yet gained common usage [6]. V.V. Vinogradov provides a definition akin to this, stating that neologisms are novel lexical formations that emerge from the social need to label a novel object or phenomenon, maintain their novelty value for native speakers, and have not yet been adopted into mainstream literary usage [4].

It should be noted, however, that there is disagreement in contemporary linguistics on the nature and substance of neologisms. Furthermore, there is no clear meaning for the term "neologism" itself. One of the pioneers of Russian theoretical lexicology and lexicography, N.Z. Kotelova, claims that several linguistic theories attempt to identify the linguistic basis of neologism. These ideas are commonly referred to as "stylistic," "psycholinguistic," "lexicographic," "denotative," "structural" and "concrete historical". Let's briefly consider each of them [7].

Neologisms are words, meanings, or phraseological units that have been stylistically classified and are used with the impact of novelty, according to stylistic theory.

The sense of novelty that comes with learning a new word is acknowledged as the

sole requirement for classifying something as neologism in the writings of L.I. Rubinchik[8].

The indication of innovation in Yu.N. Antyufeeva's works is connected to a time-based standard. According to her, a sort of time marking that involves a certain strangeness, freshness against the backdrop of known language patterns, and obscurity (or obscurity) in broad usage is shared by all innovations, including neologisms as their distinctive idea [1].

Although A.D. Vasiliev states that "the psychological assessment of the fact of the novelty of a word is subjective, does not lend itself to absolutization," he also believes that a neologism can be defined using a criterion that maximally expands the group of native speakers whose input would be considered when classifying a word as such [3].

The notion of the relativity of the new information underpinning neologism is consistent with A.A. Bragin's onomasiological theory, which holds that only meanings that have not been previously expressed verbally may be classified as new, undiscovered languages. An attempt was made to determine the degree and type of novelty of a language unit relative to a specific native speaker and the entire language group as a whole. As a result, 3 groups of words are highlighted: words that are seen as fresh and have a new meaning in both the general and particular languages; these words are created rather than remembered;

b) terms that are unfamiliar to the language group but are familiar to the individual language, such as slang, argot, jargon, and vernacular; this category of words also includes author creations;

c) Words that are unfamiliar to an individual yet have meanings in common language [2].

N.Z. Kotelova notes that "many new words are immediately assimilated by speakers and the feeling of novelty is quickly erased" [7], which is a critique of stylistic theory proponents. Even in the moment of their creation, new words might lack novelty and appear to native speakers as common, everyday lexemes. These neologisms typically refer to new word formations that are based on productive models of Russian word formation and indicate realities that native speakers of the language are already familiar with, such as the adjectives pre-, post-, and Soviet (referring to periods of social development) and so forth. With everything considered, we may concur with N.Z. Kotelova that the novelty halo is a characteristic, not a defining attribute, of neologisms [7].

A. D. Sumanova's publications, in particular, provide the most comprehensive psycholinguistic theory. He defines neologism as a linguistic unit that has never been experienced in a native speaker's individual speech experience. As a result, the neologism's subjective, unique uniqueness is highlighted.

Because of this, her evidence suggests that native speakers may interpret archaisms as novel, unfamiliar concepts based on their life experiences. [9]. Neologisms, according to proponents of lexicographic theory, are terms that are not included in contemporary dictionaries or that are not identified by them. In Western neology, this viewpoint has gained universal acceptance.

E. Y. Shmeleva suggests using dictionary word presence or absence as one of the ways, but not as the primary feature, for detecting neologisms. The denotative hypothesis is among the most widely accepted neologism hypotheses. Neologisms are words that signify novel phenomena or concepts, and she examines them in the context of denotative theory [10].

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