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Theoretical Basis Of The Teaching And The Character Of Makeover In The Formation Of Neologisms

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Abstract : The using of neologisms can be start in many courses of theme such as in the economic, medicinal, discipline and skill and also in the family's literature. Neologisms is measured as the major interpreter problem while doing a translation procedure because there are many arguments which cannot be found in the vocabulary although the meaning of it is familiar. Nowadays, the number of it has augmented steeply because of the broadcasting, writers, educators or even a municipal figure. The internet has also created for numbers of neologisms such as the using of prefix e- in e-mail, e-business, e-commerce etc. The term neologisms originally come from Greek νέο- néo which means "new" and λόγος- lógos which means "speech or utterance". Neologisms are possibly the non-literary and the professional translator's biggest problem. New object and processes are continually created in technology. New ideas and variations on feelings come from the media. Terms from the social sciences, slang, dialect coming into the mainstream of language transferred words, make up the rest. A few years ago, three hundred "words" were said to be calculated in four successive numbers of the French weekly language rapid. It has been stated that each language acquires three thousand new words annually. In fact, neologisms cannot be enumerated, since so many hover between reception and unconsciousness and many are short-lived individual citations

Key words: neologisms, interpreter problem, vocabulary, social sciences, prototypes, Middle English, transferred words, cultural spheres.

The Old English vocabulary was approximately 25,000-30,000 words. The main three sources that contributed to several changes in the language were: Celtic, Latin and Scandinavian languages. Celtic languages were not a significant source of new words in comparison with the early influence of Latin, especially the period of adoption of Christianity by the Anglo-Saxons. Consequently, words borrowed in that period were connected with Christian religion and religious practices; most of these words go back to Greek prototypes: OE cleric 'clerk', Lat. clericus < Gk.; OE idol 'idol', Lat. idolum < Gk.; OE paradis 'paradise', Lat. paradisus < Gk. Such words as candle, congregation, devil, disciple, eternal, martyr, mass, pope, noon, offer, testament was also borrowed from Latin.



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As for Scandinavian one of the main entries was connected with place names containing or ending in -beck 'stream', -by 'settlement, dwelling', -thorpe 'hamlet', -toft 'farmstead', -thwaite 'clearing'. For example: Beck bury, Carnaby, Grimsthorpe, Thurdistoft, Apple Thwaite. The other one was connected with name-forms; the best known novelty was the ending -son, as in Henryson, Jackson, Robertson. In the Middle English, there were several periods that enormously affected the vocabulary of English. One of such is The Norman Conquest that brought new legal, administrative, military, political, literature, and ethnical terms. The massive influx of French words in post-Conquest England changed the proportion of Germanic vs. non Germanic words in the language. The exact number of French loanwords is difficult to calculate. As Mink ova and Stock well point out According to one estimate the number of French words adopted during the Middle English period was slightly over 10,000. Of these, about 75 percent have survived and are still used in Present-Day English.

The large volume of new words changed the etymological balance from approximately 3 percent of foreign (Latin) words in Old English, to 25 percent of borrowed words in Middle English. At no other time in the history of English had such a dramatic change in the composition of the vocabulary occurred the first two centuries after The defeat the source of new words was mainly Norman French. Such words as air, beast, beauty, color, dangerous, diet, feast, flower, jealous, journey, judge, liquor, oil, part, peace, soil, story, baron, noble, throne appeared in English. Also, the word-stock continued to be enriched with words reflecting the leading position of the new aristocracy in the lawful, military, administrative, political, religious, and cultural spheres.

Emerging words can be classified according to various aspects. First of all, they are called socio-political terms: minister, ministry, office, governor, district, agro-firm, farmer; economic terms: dealer, leasing, engineering, market infrastructure; scientific and technical terms: internet, computer, disk drive, scanner; lexical units related to school-education: academic lyceum, college, program, etc. can be divided into dozens of areas. Among the neologisms of assimilation there are transient, hasty, artificially formed lexemes. For example: magazine, magazine, magazine, opener, writer, program, university. They were quickly rejected by the people. Most of the neologisms are assimilated in two different ways: 1) On the basis of internal possibilities (expansion of meaning, through the use of derivation): transparency, alternative, reconstruction, auction, governor, office. 2) At the expense of external opportunities (by word of mouth): modemogram, video equipment, matiz, kick boxing, karate, damas, tiko, nexia and others.

Regarding the style, Galperin distinguishes three types of newly coined words. The first one is terminological coinages or terminological neologisms. Internationalisms borrowed by several languages words that convey concepts which play crucial role in our communication. International words can be found in such fields as science names (e.g. philosophy, biology, mathematics, medicine, lexicology); art (e.g. theatre, music, drama, artist, primadonna); politics (e.g. politics, revolution, communism, progress); technology (e.g. atomic, antibiotic, radio, computer) and so on. Furthermore, neologisms are classified by their stability: Unstable extremely new word that are known and used only by a particular subculture. Protologism [Greek protos, first + Greek logos, word; cf. prototype, neologism] is a new word created by Mikhail Epstein.

Diffused words that reached a high level of spreading and already known to many people, but they are not still accepted (e.g., jargon or lingo). Stable words that are recognized, known and



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accepted by people for a long period of time. (e.g., words which have recently been added to print dictionaries, including popular slang dictionaries).

Assimilation neologisms determine the level of expressive capacity of a language. During the years of independence, our lives have changed dramatically. New concepts have emerged. New concepts are more internal features of the languages: a) to speak in dialects; b) is based on the use of word formation. Sometimes words come from other languages in different ways. These are derived words. Know that there is no language in the world that does not speak other languages. Just as the words struggle, side, half, and honest are entering all the languages of the world, our language is also enriched by derived words that represent a number of new concepts that have entered our lives. The entry of foreign words into our language and their use leads to the emergence of certain new words in our language, and this group of words is called assimilated words; Words are based on words, that is, words are formed and enter our language without any changes in their form and meaning. For example: bar, film, leader; Most people know familiar words without any changes or additions: bar, movie, leader, because such words perform the function of Uzbek words, and some people on the contrary, they do not know the words that have been added, that have been changed. For example, how many speakers know that some words come from English or French? Some adjectives are expressed in their original form or in a form that corresponds to them: for example, French bojole, vest, coat, English punch and ponce, roastbeef and rosbif (or rosbiffe) we can mention.

For “Among the New Words”, a new word is a form or the use of a form not recorded in general dictionaries. The form may be one that is usually spelled as a single word or a compound or even an idiomatic phrase.

The form of the word itself may be novel, a shape that has not before been seen or heard in English (flextime, phillumenist, ecotage), or the newness may lie in a novel use of an existing form. In the latter case, the novelty may be in what the word refers to (turf as ‘a location, subject, or responsibility claimed as one’s own’), the word’s grammar (Looney tunes developing from the name of an animated cartoon to an adjective “erratic, absurd”), or even its relationship to those who use it (British toy-boy entering American use via super-market tabloids). Some new words are made from nothing or, at least, from not existing words. This source is the least productive of the six; most new words derive in one way or another from old words. The purest kind of creating would be to make a word completely from scratch, creation ex nihilo. When we look this matter theoretically, it should be possible to make up words in that fashion; but in fact there are no such words of which we can be sure. To make something out of nothing does not seem to be a human talent.

Another kind of creating is to make a word whose sound resembles some sound in nature: the moo of a cow or the pow of a blow to the chin. Such words are called imitative, echoic, or onomatopoeic. Instances in this book are bebop, bleep, blimp, burp, gawk, gobbledygook or gobbledygook, and re-bop. Gobbledygook which is said to imitate the sound of a turkey, is based partly on the existing echoic gobble but extends that word with a new echo.

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