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Course Paper

**Neologisms in Modern English and Ukrainian Languages: Ways of Formation
and Peculiarities of Use.**

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INTRODUCTION

Language is like soil. Despite its richness, it is prone to erosion and its fertility is under constant threat of depletion due to repeated use that saps its vitality. In language, such a means of renewal is neologisms. Progress does not stand still, politics, economics, social and technical spheres are in constant development and undergo various changes, which is undoubtedly reflected in the language. Every language is a system that is constantly changing and developing. And English is no exception. As in any other language, there are two trends: first, the process of the emergence of new words and, secondly, the aging and disappearance of old ones, while the emergence of a new word is not always caused by the direct needs of society for a new designation.

Most often, a neologism is the result of new associations or the result of the elimination of homonymy, that is, when creating a neologism, purely intra-linguistic reasons are most often at work. The English language is currently experiencing a "neology boom". In the century of widespread informatization, computerization and globalization, a colossal number of new words are formed, and after passing the necessary stages of socialization (acceptance in society) and lexicalization (fixation in the language), they are included in the active vocabulary of the language and replenish the stock of commonly used words. The constant influx of new words and the need to describe them became the reason for the creation of neology – a special branch of lexicology that studies neologisms. The relevance of this work is determined by the need to study new vocabulary as a means of reflecting the changes occurring in modern linguistic culture. Language changes show the structure and dynamics of social and industrial transformations in society.

The object of the paper is *war* neologisms in the English language.

The subject of the analysis is the specificity of *war* neologisms formation and functioning in the English and Ukrainian languages.

The aim of this work is to reveal the functional and semantic features of new lexical units of war in modern English and Ukrainian languages.

Achieving the goal of the work involves the implementation of the following **tasks**:

- 1) to distinguish the process of neologization in linguistic Studies;
- 2) to specify the features of the concept of "neologism";
- 3) to survey the classifications of neologisms;
- 4) to sample war neologisms in periodicals, Internet sources, printed dictionaries and online dictionaries;
- 5) classify the analyzed units according to the thematic principle;
- 6) organize the selected units according to functional and semantic principles.

The **theoretical value** of the article lies in laying the theoretical basis for further research in the field of lexicology.

The **practical value** of the research is determined by the possibility of applying its results to teaching Lexicology to university students.

The following **research methods** were used in the work:

- 1) the method of analysis of dictionary definitions;
- 2) transformational method of identifying the type of connection between word components;
- 3) the method of quantitative analysis, which was used to count units and word-formation patterns, to identify the frequency of use of word-formation patterns;
- 4) descriptive method, which was used in the description and analysis of new vocabulary, as well as in the comparison of neologisms to determine similar and different characteristics.

This work consists of an introduction, two chapters, conclusions, and a list of references.

CHAPTER ONE

FEATURES OF NEOLOGISMS IN THE MODERN ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Since language is the most complex and constantly changing system, and is also in continuous motion, it, as a result, evolves and develops. There are a number of reasons for the emergence of new words: the emergence of new concepts, the desire to improve the language and to save language efforts, a change in social consciousness, and others.

External and internal factors affecting the formation of words can be distinguished. Among the external factors, we singled out the level of development of society, the emergence of new realities, the increase in the pace of life, as well as its globalization, the development of mass communication, and so on. The main internal factors included vocabulary, the law of analogy, the law of economy, the law of differentiation, as well as the desire for expression. So, neology is a fairly young scientific field, located at the intersection of lexicology and word formation.

1.1. The process of Neologization in Modern Linguistics

In modern works in the field of neology, several synonymous terms are used to designate new lexical units: innovations, lexical innovations, new formations, neologisms, neonominations, new nominations, new words, occasional words, as well as potential words (Gates, 1999).

A similar variety in terminology is also observed in English-language literature: new word, buzz word, coinage, new phrase, vogue word, nonce word a

Different sources offer different concepts and descriptions of neologism. Let us stop at one of them. So, a neologism is a word, the meaning of a word or a word combination that recently appeared in the language (newly created, was absent before) (Halhday, 1974).

The novelty and unusualness of such a word, a combination of words or a turn of speech are sufficiently felt by speakers of this language. This term is used

in the history of language to describe the replenishment of the vocabulary in specific historical periods – yes, we can talk about the neologisms of Peter's time, the neologisms of individual cultural figures, i.e. author's neologisms, neologisms of the times of the World War II and so on. Tens of thousands of new words are formed in developed languages every year. Most of them exist for a short time, but some remain in the language for a long time. They penetrate not only into the living everyday fabric of language, but also become the most important part of literature. So, neology is a science that deals with the study of neologisms.

The word remains a neologism until speakers experience something new in it, or until new concepts become familiar, after which they become firmly established in the vocabulary and cease to be perceived as new. It is impossible to determine exactly how much time must pass before a word ceases to be considered a neologism, since each period in the development of the language generates a large number of new words, new meanings of already existing words. Many of them were created for use in a specific field, which is why they don't live long. However, the power of the printed word is such that often such a word, created to suit the situation, can become part of the vocabulary of the language, regardless of the quality of the word.

Based on the fact that each speaker of a language is also a carrier of culture, linguistic signs acquire the ability to perform the function of cultural signs. The way of thinking of the people is determined by belonging to a specific culture, accordingly, in each culture there are nationally specific cultural values, which are fixed in the language, in the rules of conduct, norms, traditions and customs. When studying the national character, linguists highlight, first of all, the importance of vocabulary.

Being nationally specific, neologisms, through their space, realize the categories by which the representatives of one or another people think, and the boundaries within which they are set for the purpose of perceiving and analyzing the surrounding reality. The lexical composition of the language is directly related

to the culture, history, traditions, as well as the life of the native people. Any changes in society are instantly reflected in the vocabulary of the language.

In the layer of vocabulary, there are changes of various plans:

- many words become obsolete, over time, go out of use and, as a result, disappear completely, or may remain in word usage, acting as historicisms and archaisms;

- new words appear, which either fill the so-called lacunae, that is, gaps in the vocabulary, or displace other, already existing words. In the case of full acceptance by the language community, new words become full-fledged elements of the dictionary. But still, many of them can go out of use. Such words are called "meteors";

- the meanings of some words are influenced by semantic changes. With the help of metaphorical reinterpretation, along with already existing meanings, new ones appear in words that expand its semantic structure. In accordance with the new needs of communication and nomination, the vocabulary of the language is constantly replenished with new words.

E.V. Rosen proposes to be guided by the following criteria for evaluating lexical innovations and identifying neologisms in the English language:

- a large number of registrations;
- variety of sources and genres of sources in which the word is registered;
- independence of the nomination (possibility of implementing a word, meaning, phraseology without language support);
- the presence of word-forming derivatives of various kinds, possible uses (metonymic, figurative, breakdowns of internal form, grammatical), which testify to the development of innovation by language consciousness. (КОВАЛЕНКО, 2013).

Modern linguistics considers language as a dynamic complex system. The language system is in constant motion, the processes of development and improvement do not stop. Language, like a person, has its past, present and future. This is largely due to the fact that, as many linguists note, in the scientific literature

the problem of linguistic variability, which is an invariable characteristic of language, is one of the central ones (Зацний, 2007).

In the works of linguists, it was repeatedly noted that an integral condition for the existence of any language as the main means of communication is its continuous development, its evolution, the dying out of those that were no longer in use, and the appearance of new elements at different levels of the language system. The changes primarily affect the lexical structure of the language. This is explained by the constant need for evolutionary transformations of the vocabulary, as it is directly related to objective reality and directly reflects all events and processes taking place in it. The fact that changes in the lexical-semantic sphere of the language system, the so-called fixation of changes in the linguistic picture of the world, are of great practical importance both from the point of view of linguistics and from the socio-historical and cultural points of view was repeatedly emphasized. In addition, the development of the language culture of native speakers is impossible without an analysis of the results of the evolutionary processes taking place in the modern language (Козьмик, 2007).

Thus, the most vivid evidence of continuous development, evolution of language is its ability to constantly change its vocabulary. According to the fair statement of M.M. Amosova, language itself, as the main means of communication, is directly related to any public activity of people (Козьмик, 2007). Therefore, the appearance of new words and new meanings in existing ones is a characteristic feature of all languages.

A new lexical unit goes through several stages of socialization (its acceptance in society) and lexicalization (fixing it in the language). Having appeared, neologisms are spread, as a rule, by university professors, school teachers, and mass media workers. Then it is fixed in print. The next stage of socialization is the adoption of a new lexical unit by the broad masses of native speakers. After that, the process of lexicalization begins: acquiring the skills of using neologisms in society, identifying conditions and contraindications for its use in different contexts.

As a result, a lexical unit of a separate structural type (simple, derivative, complex, compound word or word combination) is formed, which is included in various dictionaries of neologisms. It takes a lot of time for new words to become firmly established in the language, and for their use to be understood by everyone. After all, less than 10 years ago, such expressions as "inflection with an electronic virus" or "a whoopy receiving a golden goodbye" were nothing more than words with an incomprehensible meaning. Now they do not differ in any way from the expression "the cat sat on a mat", and we do not have any difficulties in understanding this meaning. The appearance of a new word is the result of the struggle of two tendencies - language development and its preservation. At the same time, the appearance of a new word is not always caused by the direct needs of society in a new meaning.

No new science is able to explain and describe today's realities in a new way without neologisms, new words and new interpretations of already existing words. New knowledge requires new terms and concepts. To abandon neologisms means to abandon scientific development. For a long time, Western linguists considered neologisms to be pathological deviations from the norm. Thus, Webster's third New International Dictionary (1966) describes a neologism as "a meaningless word coined by psychotic"; other linguistic classical works - such as "Language" by Bloomfield, "Semantics" by Lyons, do not define this term at all.

In 1975, the French lexicographer Alain Ray published the work "Essai de definition du concept de neologisme", where he gave a thorough theoretical justification of the process of lexical neology and laid the theoretical foundations for systematic lexicological and terminological research in this area. Among other things, Ray identified the social and pragmatic aspects of linguistic neology. Neologism as a linguistic phenomenon should be considered in different aspects: temporal (synchronic), geographical, social and communicative. According to A. Ray's definition, a neologism is "a unit of vocabulary, a word, element of a word or a phrase, the meaning of which implies effective functioning in a specific model of communication and which had neither a material form nor a linguistic form at the

previous stage of the development of the vocabulary of the language. This novelty, which is observed in relation to the exact and empirical definition of the vocabulary, usually corresponds to the specific feelings of the speaker. According to the chosen model of the dictionary, the neologism will be considered as belonging to the language in general or only to one of its special spheres of use, or as inherent in subject-specific use, which can be special or general".

There is no doubt that neologisms are signs of the creative process. Until now, there is no unanimous solution to the question: how can the concept of neologism be established, and what are the criteria for the involvement of a particular vocabulary unit in neologisms. From the analysis of the definitions of the concept of "neologism" by various researchers, two points of view become obvious, which are that the term "neologism" is applied to new creations, that is, to new creations based on the material of the language in full accordance with the existing word-formation models, words or word combinations in the language, denoting a new, previously unknown, non-existent concept, subject, branch of science, occupation, profession, etc., for example, *reactor* – *nuclear reactor*, *biocide* – *biological warfare*, etc., as well as actually neologisms, that is, newly created synonyms to a word already present in the language to denote a known concept, which, however, convey connotative shades, i.e. accompanying semantic and stylistic shades of the word superimposed on its main meaning, as well as to words in a new meaning, for example, the word *boffin* (scientist, engaged in secret work, most often for military purposes) is a close synonym of the word scientist, but has a different semantic shade. In the field of everyday life, a popular expression to characterize a modern person is, for example, the expression *stress puppy* - a person who is used to living a stormy, energetic life.

The increase in divorce brings such neologisms as *tug-of-love* (*tug-of-war*) - "*child of divorced parents*"; new familism - "*the concept of new family values*". At the same time, there are problems in raising children in wealthy families, which leads to the appearance of such neologisms: *bratlash backlash* by parents against raising obnoxious offspring; they do so by living relatively frugally, making

children learn their allowances and letting them spend only what they've earned, *financial parenting* "financial services and education offered to the children of wealthy parents". In the fields of fine art, theatrical life, cinema and television, we also find quite a lot of innovations: *kinetic art* "art that uses moving things", *revivalism* "a school of modern painting that returns to the old forms and techniques of fine art"; *kidvid* "television programs for children"; *inflight movies* "movies that are shown during the flight on board the plane" and other neologisms.

Many interesting neologisms can also be found in such areas of human activity as education, the professional sphere, economics, feminist movements, the study of paranormal phenomena, etc. So, for example, a new semantic group is neologisms related to possible visits to the earth by aliens from space, for example: *UFO* (Unidentified Flying Object) and the formation from this English abbreviation of the type *ufology* - ufology; *extra-terrestrials* – aliens; *sauserman* – an alien; *saucers feet* – prints left by a flying saucer, etc.

A particularly large number of new lexical units appeared in connection with the development of computer technology. For example: *personal computer* (PC) - personal computer; *multi-user* – a computer for several people; *neurocomputer* – an electronic analogue of the human brain; *hardware* – computer parts; *software* – computer program; *megabyte of computer memory* - megabyte (name of a special unit) of computer memory; to *trouble-shoot* – to destroy part of the data in the computer memory, etc. Undoubtedly, a large number of neologisms arise in connection with social changes taking place in English-speaking countries.

One of the most common general phenomena, especially characteristic of Great Britain, is the so-called feminist movement, that is, the movement of women for equal rights with men. Thanks to this movement, many new lexical units emerged, for example: *the Lib Movement* – feminist movement; *libber libbie* – a participant or supporter of the feminist movement, etc. Names with the second component -man have also changed, for example: instead of cameraman, *camera operator* is more often used, instead of fireman - *firefighter*, instead of policeman - *police-officer*, instead of chairman – *chairperson*, instead of Congressman –

Congressperson (although many words with the second component -person instead of -man is often used with a touch of humor and irony), even in the church mankind is replaced by people.

At the same time, the names of female professions are replaced by neutral ones, for example, *flight attendant* is used instead of stewardess, or if men are employed in these professions, they receive a male “marker”, for example: *male nurse, male secretary, male exotic dancer* and others. There is also some heterogeneity in the composition of these lexical innovations in terms of the reasons for their appearance, their stability in the language, and the frequency of use. But according to their further fate, when some of them firmly enter the language, and others are less stable and may fall out of use after a relatively short period of time.

1.2. Features of the concept of "neologism"

Being in constant change, the vocabulary reflects the political, cultural and social innovations brought to the language. To a greater extent, language development occurs with the development of word formation, the appearance of new words, changes in existing ones, as well as other changes in word formation models of the language.

The formation of new words is primarily related to the fact that people need to look for designations of objects that are in our lives in connection with the development of science, culture, and social relations. The emergence of new words gives us the opportunity to study the main trends in the development of a language, and also allows us to judge the lives of people who speak this language. The appearance of new words caused the appearance of a new science – neology, which, being a branch of the science of lexicology, studies the methods of formation, use and origin of neologisms. In any established science, there is a clearly formulated terminological apparatus, where each term must have its own meaning. Neology has a number of problems. These include the absence of a

clearly formulated terminological base, the absence of a precise definition of the object of neology – a new word, as well as its criteria.

Currently, the English language, like many other languages, is experiencing a "neological boom". The huge influx of new words and the need to describe them led to the creation of a special branch of lexicology – neology – the science of neologisms (ЄHIKEЄBA, 2006). New concepts, subjects, in various spheres of activity are what give neology the ground for its development. Neologisms (from the Greek *neos* "new" and *logos* "word") mean words or phrases denoting a new reality (object or concept) that appeared in the language relatively recently and still retain a hint of novelty and unusualness. As recently reproduced lexical units, neologisms are not included in the active vocabulary of the language. Languages that are considered developed add tens of thousands of new words every year.

So, drawing on a body of scholarly research in the field of neology, we view neologisms as the most mobile component of any language.

1.3. Classifications of neologisms

Let us consider the existing typologies of neologisms in detail.

1) Types of neologisms by type of linguistic unit.

According to the type of linguistic unit, neologisms are divided into neolexems, neophrases and neosemmes (words and phraseological units). Neolexems are new words that are the result of borrowing or word-formation processes. Neophrases are new phraseological units and stable combinations of words with emerging idiomatic semantics, or analytical combinations, according to the terminology of N. Z. Kotelova (Погоріла, 2017). Neosemmes are new meanings of old words and phrases.

2) Types of neologisms according to the level of novelty of the language unit.

According to the level of novelty of a neologism, which is determined by the relationship with the language system, neologisms are divided into absolute and

relative. Absolute neologisms are usually not given a detailed definition, identifying their features in relation to relative neologisms. In reality, absolute neologisms include those words and phraseological units that did not exist in the language before. For example, "*selfie*" and "*googolplex*" are absolute neologisms. The category of relative neologisms was most fully developed in the studies of T. N. Popovtseva (СНІКЕЄВА, 1999). Relative neologisms as a group of words, fundamentally not new to the language, are recognized by researchers as relatively few, but characteristic and indicative of the development of modern language. Examples include "*mouse*" (for a computer input device) and "*cloud*" (for online data storage).

3) Types of neologisms according to the method of formation.

According to the method of formation, neologisms are divided into borrowed, word-forming and semantic neologisms. Borrowed neologisms include words and phraseological units transferred from one language to another or from one sub-language to another sub-language of the same language. Borrowings are divided into external (the donor is another language: "*Café*" (from French), "*Sushi*" (from Japanese), "*Kindergarten*" (from German)) and internal (the donor is one of the dialects of the same language: "*Jazz*" (from African American Vernacular English), "*Hack*" (from computer jargon), "*Selfie*" (from modern slang)). Internal borrowings include words that entered the language from jargon and slang.

So, everything new that appears in life and language must have its place and its name. Neologisms are guides that lead us into the new world of technology, globalization, and smart society. For instance, terms like "*selfie stick*," "*emoji*," "*app*," and "*Google*" as a verb emerge to describe innovations and phenomena in the digital realm. Not only linguistic, but also extralinguistic factors affect how the appearance of certain neologisms in the language can be explained. Consider the rise of social media platforms like Facebook and Twitter, which has led to neologisms such as "*tweet*" and "*unfriend*." These include background knowledge and cultural background. For example, neologisms like "*woke*" and "*cancel culture*" reflect shifts in social consciousness and cultural dynamics. All the above-

mentioned linguists agree that language is a living system that undergoes changes every day. It cannot fail to develop in connection with the rapid development of cultural, industrial, and social life.

Conclusions to Chapter One

1. Before a new word takes root in the language and becomes widespread, it must go through several stages and then either become fixed or disappear. However, like any other updating process, updating the lexical composition of a language leads to the emergence of a number of problems. First of all, it is problematic to define the concept of a new word, as well as to identify the criteria according to which a word can be classified as a neologism.

2. The definition of a neologism continues to be an unsolved problem, as linguists do not come to a single point of view regarding the criteria for defining a neologism as a new lexical unit. The interest of linguists in the study of neology only grows, and this happens because new words appear in the language continuously. There is a need to interpret and define the functions of neologisms in the language.

3. Thus, the vocabulary of the English language is one whole and is constantly changing and being supplemented with new language units. The most common areas of occurrence of neologisms are primarily those in which innovations occur - modern technologies, scientific progress and all those new, little-known events that occur in the life of English society, that is, all those factors that lead to the appearance of neologisms. So, we can say that, according to our observations, a large number of neologisms appear precisely in the field of information technology, economy and in everyday life. The study of neologisms and the place they occupy among lexical units substantiates the need for their practical use, study in higher educational institutions. In the modern English language, there is a tendency to increase the vocabulary. The number of new words is growing rapidly, various spheres and branches of human activity are constantly enriched with them, and it is necessary, as far as possible, to trace this process.

CHAPTER TWO

FORMATION AND FUNCTIONING OF WAR NEOLOGISMS IN PRESENT-DAY ENGLISH MEDIA TEXTS

The use of neologisms allows you to fill texts with bright shades of language. The words in the texts help the author to depict events, express thoughts and feelings. Word-making processes are in full swing in the sphere of Internet space. Neologisms are actively formed both on the basis of morphological and semantic derivation.

2.1. The most productive models of formation of neologisms and their semantic features

Neologism is a specific mirror of language development and formation. They reflect the adaptation of the language to the conditions of its functioning, which change under the influence of external factors. The formation of neologisms is undoubtedly influenced by the cultural-historical and socio-political conditions of life.

Especially productive methods of neologisms formation are:

- acronymization;
- reduction;
- reversible design;
- metaphorical transfer.

The reasons for the appearance of neologisms are usually divided into two groups: external and internal. Reasons external to the language are related to the need to denote a new phenomenon, for example: *cosmochemistry*, *cosmobiology*, *oceanarium*, etc. Over time, individual language forms are fixed and repeated by the majority of network language subjects. Recently, the use of network (network neologisms) is not limited to the framework of Internet communication, it goes beyond it, creating ever-growing competition to traditional language norms. This circumstance indicates the rapid development of the network language and its

transformation into a functional style, without studying the features of which it is impossible to form a linguistic personality.

The rapid development and introduction of information technologies brings to the fore the electronic form of communication that serves almost all spheres of human life.

The Internet is becoming one of the main sources of the appearance of new words in the modern Ukrainian language. Neologisms in this environment arise with stable constancy. For example, the word "*demotivator*" (or *demotivator poster*) means an image consisting of a picture in a black or blue frame and commenting on its slogan inscriptions. Initially, demotivators appeared as a parody of motivational posters or motivators – a type of visual campaign with an optimistic appeal. Demotivators spread very quickly around the world, originating in America, and at the moment there are millions of them. *Flood* (from the unpronounceable English flood, flood) – posting of the same type of information on several forum threads or different forums, one repeated phrase, symbols, letters, words, the same graphic files or just short messages. A person who spreads a flood is called a flooder on the Internet. *To lag* – to slow down, to experience delays in communication; comes from the English "*lag*" – lag, delay, lateness.

Users call the new online position *admin* or *admin employee*; he is responsible for the normal operation of the computer network. Or the word "*moder*" (moderator) – a user who has broader rights compared to ordinary visitors on public network resources (chats, forums); he has the right to wash other people's messages, edit them, delete user pages.

Most linguists recognize the presence of the principle of linguistic economy in language. However, as we have shown above, there are differences in the understanding of the causes of this phenomenon. We share the opinion of such scientists as A. M. Peshkovskyi, A. Martine, B. A. Sribnyak, who considered linguistic economy as one of the leading factors in language development. The primary cause of language economy is the human body itself, which seeks to avoid excessive psychophysiological efforts that complicate the work of memory, the

implementation of certain mental operations related to the production and perception of language (Дерега, 2017).

As you can see, the information society is a new stage in the development of human civilization, when information processes become dominant. Information permeates the entire social space, which constantly affects the maintenance of life activities of society, authorities and citizens. Spatial, temporal, social, linguistic boundaries are being erased, and a single information space is developing in the social world. At the same time, it is available for perusal and use for its own purposes by any society, state or citizen. This space in the first decades of the 21st century. is becoming more and more, and we can already see today how it affects various spheres of social life and each of its participants.

The reasons for the appearance of neologisms can be conditionally divided into six groups:

1. Appeared as a result of the generative function of the language system. For example, 60-70 years 20th century, amid the counterculture movement, terms like "*hippie*," "*flower power*," and "*psychedelic*" emerged to reflect the changing social landscape and values of the time. These words not only encapsulated new ideas but also became integral parts of everyday language, illustrating how language evolves to express contemporary realities.

2. Economies of language means that appeared as a result of the law (one-word names formed on the basis of word combinations), for example: *metro bridge*, *metro train*, *auto boom*, *TV series*.

3. Tendencies towards regularity (uniformity) of intralingual relations that appeared as a result of the action, for example: *short film*, *Khrushchevka*, *minibus*, *continuity*.

4. Process-induced generalization tendencies (generic name for specific nominations), for example: *video camera*, *video equipment*, *office equipment*.

5. Tendencies to differentiation caused by action (species names for generic type nomination), for example: *park – geopark*, *water park*, *car park*.

6. Motivated by the need for new emotional and expressive designations of well-known phenomena (semantic word formation), for example, *boom: tourist, stock exchange*.

2.2 Linguistic analysis of neologisms

An analysis of neologisms in the English language in the British newspaper articles "The Guardian" showed that neologisms are often formed through literary techniques:

- personified neologisms (terms like "*stubborn computer*" or "*friendly neighborhood app*" give human qualities to inanimate or abstract objects);
- paronomastic neologisms (examples include "*eye scream*" (instead of "*ice cream*") or "*lemon aid*" playful phonetic variations on words with similar sounds but different meanings);
- metonymic neologisms ("*the crown*" referring to royalty is a classic example of replacing the name of an object with one of its qualities);
- metaphorical neologisms ("*bright future*" metaphorically describes optimism and hope, drawing on the similarity between brightness and positive outcomes.);
- oxymoronic neologisms ("*jumbo shrimp*" combines contradictory elements, playing with the contrast between "*jumbo*" and "*shrimp*");
- physical-synesthetic neologisms ("*velvet touch*" gives a physical quality to an abstract sensation, blending tactile and sensory experiences);
- figurative neologisms ("*silver lining*" metaphorically represents a positive aspect in a seemingly negative situation, invoking the similarity between a literal silver lining and a hidden positive aspect.);
- hyphenated neologisms ("*Self-esteem*" and "*mind-body*" are examples of hyphenated neologisms, chaining smaller lexical units together to create compound terms);

- cutting neologisms ("*fanfreakingtastic*" removes the prefix "*fan*" from "*fantastic*" and inserts an infix "*freaking*" to intensify the expression);
- abbreviated neologisms ("*brunch*" combines "*breakfast*" and "*lunch*" into a single word, representing a combination of two initial components pronounced as one.);
- mixing of neologisms ("*podcast*" blends "*iPod*" and "*broadcast*," creating a new term for digital audio content distribution);
- morphological imitative neologisms (adding suffixes like "-ify" to create terms like "*spotify*" or "*googlify*" demonstrates morphological creativity in forming new words.) (The Guardian, 2016).

There are various classifications of neologisms by types: structural, structural-semantic, classification by belonging to separate parts of the language, by thematic groups to which they belong. Therefore, the first structural type, containing neologisms consisting of morphemes, which can occur separately and be parts of new words, is the most common. As mentioned above, word combinations are one of the possible ways of creating neologisms, and a very productive one. In the classification of neologisms according to belonging to one or another part of the language, the most numerous group consists of nouns.

People create neologisms denoting new things, inventions, phenomena, their qualities, and this, in fact, is the role of nouns in language. When analyzing neologisms by thematic groups, it was found that they belong or were used in many neologisms that belong to a group united by the topic of description, which includes words that describe characteristic features of things or people, call some quality. If we look at the definition of neologisms, it becomes clear that they denote and describe new things.

Often in the English mass media there are their own neologisms, created to denote armed equipment: "*manpads*" ("*man-portable air-defense systems*"), "*cluster munitions*", "*MiG*", "*switchblade drone*", "*kamikaze drones*", "*thermobaric bomb*". In addition, the English terms "*appeasement*", "*hedgehog*"

(*in the sense of an anti-tank barrier*), and "*humanitarian corridor*" are also neologisms.

Examples of the use of neologisms in the British newspaper "The Guardian":

- *The west knows the cost of appeasement. We can't rule out any option for stopping Putin* (The Guardian, 2023); The means of expressing the neologism *appeasement* is a noun in its literal sense (translated from English: *appeasement*). The function of neologism can be defined as *nominative-expressive*, since the author broadcasts his own attitude. The reader's attitude can be predicted as usual, because the neologism has no connotation.

- *Russia accused of shelling Mariupol humanitarian corridor* (The Guardian, 2023); The means of expression of a neologism is a subordinate phrase, the components of which are a noun and an adjective. The noun "*corridor*" as part of a neologism is used figuratively, thus creating a metaphor. The use of the neologism *humanitarian corridor*, translated from English as *humanitarian corridor*, performs a social and communicative function. The neologism gives the reader a more accurate understanding of what humanitarian aid should look like.

- *A "temporary" ceasefire risks creating a country permanently divided between Russian-occupied territory and a Ukrainian rump state* (The Guardian, 2023). The neologism "*rump state*", which translates from English as "*rump state*", is characterized by a high level of expressiveness. The means of expression is a subordinate phrase consisting of a noun and an adjective. The function of this neologism is *emotional and evaluative*, because in this way the author conveys his emotions and attitude to the message, thus imposing his own perception on the readers.

Therefore, the attitude of the readers can be outlined as such that they will most likely accept the author's emotions and assessments, the information will encourage them to take certain actions and intensify the fight against the enemy. The use of the phrase "*special operation*" as a neologism with a new semantic load is quite active and widespread from the first day of the full-scale Russian-Ukrainian war.

It is worth noting that in the British newspaper "The Guardian" very often this neologism is taken in quotation marks. Example:

- *Andrei Kolesnikov, a senior fellow at the Carnegie Endowment, said the authorities may be worried that a general mobilization would antagonize large sections of the population that support the "special operation"* (The Guardian, 2023). Some neologisms, which were formed morphologically, are often correlated both in Ukrainian and in English. For example, the term "racism" was created due to the combination of the English word "*russia*" and "*fascism*". The neologism has become very popular among Ukrainian foreign media since the beginning of the Russian-Ukrainian war and reflects the brutal ideology of the Russians and their country's leadership. Example:

- *It is not easy, it is hard, but I am confident that we will pull through and Russian aggression will fail so that all other potential aggressors of the world do not dare to repeat what Russism does* (The Guardian, 2023). Another popular neologism in both languages is "*russophobia*". The term was formed with the help of the component "*russo*" and the suffix *-фобия/-phobia* and indicates a negative attitude towards everything related to Russian culture and Russians themselves

2.3. War Neologisms that Appeared in Ukrainian Language

Let us characterize neologisms in Ukraine since the beginning of the occupation in 2014. Let us recall such words as "*separs cenapu*" which, in fact, denoted the first collaborators from the time of the Revolution of Dignity. These are those who initiated and held pseudo-referendums, participated in illegal elections and elected leaders of terrorist republics – temporarily occupied territories of Donetsk and Luhansk regions.

We are proud of our "*cyborg*" heroes – Ukrainian military personnel who fearlessly defended the Donetsk airport. This is what every defender is called for their steadfastness, sacrifice and indomitability, and the very concept entered the literature and world history, which is associated exclusively with the people of

Ukraine. Similarly, before this, the word "*Azovians*" was adopted to designate those who heroically defended Mariupol and "Azovstal", stopping the further advance of the occupying forces inland. Honor and respect!

Our Armed Forces and volunteers are a model for the whole world. Neither "*zeros*" – the line of contact with the enemy, nor "*front*" – the first line of defense of the army, nor "*green*" – a forest strip or any other wooded area where military units were located scare them. They are defenders of their native state, so they fight desperately both on land, on water, and in the air. What are the "*ghost of Kyiv*" or the valiant "*Neptunes*" – modern anti-ship missiles that sent the sea cruiser "Moscow" to the bottom worth.

Our fighters wear "*cartoon*", "*multikam*", "*digit*", "*pixel*", "*termukha*" – modern military clothing; "*pedals*" means military footwear. Among the common weapons of our heroes – "*kalashmat*", "*Pokemon*", "*shaitan-trumpet*" or "*paddle*", from special equipment – "*birds*", "*eyes*" and "*night lamps*" – drones and night vision devices.

It is customary to call the occupant any number of names. "*Orks*" ("*Russian girl*", "*pig dog*", "*vanka*", "*Pushkinist*", "*putler*", "*putler youth*", "*nyash-myash*", "*can*") are criminal Russian occupation forces that invaded Ukraine; originally – fantastic creatures, evil barbarians with animal features. And there are also "*Russo-Nazis*" – Russian Nazis; "*racists*" – adherents of the ideology of racism; "*tiktok-troops*" – troops of Kadirov citizens who posted a lot of "victorious" videos and photos on social networks, but were afraid to go into real battle; "*z-occupiers*" are Russian criminals (the folkloric term "devils" is not found). And nearby there are "*Z-trophies*" – the so-called trophies of the Russian occupation army, which became stolen washing machines, televisions, jewelry and Nutella.

Original neologism are used to indicate the liquidation of the occupiers: "*zabayraktarit*" – to burn enemy equipment using known aircraft.

It is a common practice in modern substandard vocabulary to characterize the combat losses of criminals in every way. "*Two hundred*", "*three hundred*", "*enlighten*" – to cause losses to the enemy: to injure or eliminate. By the way,

Russian propaganda does not recognize the losses of its troops. That is why such neologisms as "*poternet*" became popular - a propaganda statement about the alleged absence of combat casualties in the ranks of the Russian occupation forces.

The war of liberation in Ukraine affects not only our vocabulary. For example, a new verb *Ukrained* appeared in English slang – "to *Ukrainianize*". It describes the essence of the situation in which Russia found itself after the attack on Ukraine. The authors of the Urban Dictionary online dictionary of English slang describe the essence of the new word as follows: when Russia invaded the country, and in return received humiliation at the global level. Usage example: "*Russia was Ukrainized.*"

Many neologisms come from the names of military equipment. From here, for example, such words as *javelinites*, *baraiktarites*, *vidhaimarsites* appeared - to fight the enemy, using the appropriate technique. The name "*banderomobile*" can also be attributed here – any car of the Ukrainian army. The word "*zero*" is a relative neologism known since 2014. It means the line of contact with the enemy. In fact, zero kilometers from the front.

Other popular neologisms:

4.5.0 – everything is calm. Means that there is no danger.

bavovna – an explosion on Russian or temporarily occupied territory.

Debahnulo is an unreasonable person who puts his curiosity before safety and common sense.

To be two hundred – to die on the front line.

Oblivious – unrealistic promises. All plans are in place to win on time.

To follow a Russian ship is to send someone in a direction that used to be called "erotic on foot."

To volunteer – to find something that seemed impossible.

Orc is a Russian soldier. Here, "chmonya" is an average soldier of the Russian army in the equipment of the Second World.

Pixel is a Ukrainian military uniform in the form of "square" camouflage.

Arrival – hitting a civilian or military structure by an enemy missile.

Some of these words denote military terms and slang that have made their way into the language of civilians. Others refer to specific memes.

Conclusions to chapter two

1. Active processes of word production associated with the intensive replenishment of the language with new borrowings reflect not only deep socio-political and economic transformations in the life of society in the last decade, but also changes in the lexical system of the language, its derivational potential, pragmatic meanings of verbal units. The derivational system of the Ukrainian language has expanded its potential, showing its creativity, imagery, expressiveness.
2. So, neologisms enrich the lexical composition of the language and thus confirm the dynamic nature of the language. Despite the opinion of some critics who care about the "purity" of the language, the importance of neologisms for its development should not be underestimated.
3. It is they who resolve the contradictions that arise between the existing lexical composition of the language and the new communicative and cognitive needs of speakers. They deserve the attention of scholars, perhaps in the form of published collections of neologisms, because dictionaries cannot reflect the constant growth of the number of lexical novelties.
4. Changes in the active world of a person lead to the appearance of new and expansion of old fragments of the picture of the world, which, in turn, require fixation on the "language map of the world". The picture of the world is changing, new sectors are emerging: cosmonautics, computer technology, genetic engineering, etc. And this means that new words will continue to appear in the language, which will eventually go through all the stages of socialization and lexicalization, that is, their acceptance in society.

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS

The world does not stand still, year after year the development of various items aimed at facilitating the daily life of a person, with the emergence of new devices, new definitions of "neologisms" appear. Every day, in the process of everyday communication, an average educated person uses approximately 700-800 words, many of them are new words that appeared at the end of the twentieth century and the beginning of the twenty-first.

Our comparative analysis of various scientific works allowed us to come to the conclusion that neologization processes are almost symmetrical in the English and Ukrainian languages. The main features are only in the system modes of the studied languages.

The driving force behind the development and improvement of the vocabulary is the contradiction between its possibilities at the moment of time and the desire of people to express their thoughts and feelings more adequately, more precisely and stylistically diversely. Any new changes occurring in the surrounding reality must be recorded immediately. This is how their names are formed, which have the form of words and phrases. These new names at the time of their occurrence are called neologisms. Thus, an important motive for the creation of a new vocabulary is the need for a vocabulary of various new phenomena, including material objects, as well as new ideas in the sphere of culture, politics and social life.

In today's world, new words that reflect topics relevant to society are quickly spreading and becoming popular thanks to the mass media. Depending on the relevance of the subjects and phenomena covered, as well as the frequency of mentions, neologisms lose their novelty over time and begin to be perceived by those who speak as familiar and everyday words.

RESUME

Актуальність даної роботи зумовлена необхідністю вивчення нової лексики як засобу відображення змін, що відбуваються у сучасній лінгвокультурі. Мовні зміни показують структуру та динаміку соціальних та виробничих перетворень у суспільстві.

Об'єктом є неологізми в англійській та українській мовах мові. Предметом аналізу послужили особливості формування та функціонування неологізмів в англійській та українській мовах.

Мета даної роботи полягає у дослідженні функціональних та семантичних особливостей нових лексичних одиниць у сучасній англійській та українській мовах.

Проведений нами порівняльний аналіз різних наукових праць, дозволив дійти висновків, що у англійській та українській мовах процеси неологізації є майже симетричними. Основні особливості полягають лише у системних ладах досліджуваних мов.

Ключові слова: неологізми, неологізми війни, лінгвістичний аналіз, англійська мова.

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