

SEMANTIC STUDY OF NEOLOGISMS IN NEWSPAPER DISCOURSE OF ENGLISH AND UZBEK PUBLICATIONS

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Annotation: This article is devoted to the study that the neologisms of the studied languages were first studied in a theoretical aspect, a single definition of the concept of “neologism” in the language was developed, and the criteria for distinguishing between neologisms were characterized.

Keywords: Discourse, newspaper, neologisms, semantic study.

The language of the newspaper is of interest for linguistic research, since the mass media are an integral part of modern society and are characterized by specific features. All social changes are reflected in the language, which is not only a means of communication, but also a carrier of historical memory, as well as a tool for the mutual enrichment of different cultures. The language of the newspaper, thus, acts as a kind of linguistic indicator of the speech development of society. Newspaper discourse can be defined as a type of media discourse that is realized in a certain historical period, represented by a variety of lexical and semantic means, both shaping and defining this era, and reflecting various areas of human activity.[1]

The characteristic features of newspaper-journalistic (informational) discourse include the following: economy of language means, brevity of presentation combined with information richness; selection of language means according to the principle of their intelligibility; the presence of socio-political vocabulary; the use of speech clichés typical of the style; use of metaphor. In addition, the speech of the newspaper is sensitive to any changes in society, which is associated with the appearance of neologisms. Also, in addition to neutral vocabulary, the use of phraseology is inherent in newspaper and journalistic style.

The use of phraseological units in the press always attracts the attention of the recipient, being an important source of expressive and emotional richness. Let’s consider the functioning of some phraseological units in the analyzed newspaper articles. The use of this vocabulary makes newspaper discourse appraisal and emotive: be on thin ice (muzustidayurmoq), to reap the rewards (natijasiniolmoq), no more time to waste (bekorchivaqtyoq), the lion’s share (kattaulush), black sheep (guruchkurmaksizbo’lmaydi).[2]

Some idioms are difficult to understand due to the complex semantics of the components (for example, splicing): “This budget takes a meat cleaver to public education” (This budget cuts public education in the bud). The phrase “a meat cleaves” is translated into Uzbek as “ildizigaboltaurish”, since the object is a large knife resembling a rectangular axe. The American researcher D. Crystal notes that speech puzzles us with its numerous meanings and variations of situational application; Undoubtedly, what he said can also be attributed to phraseology. However, most phraseological units do not present serious difficulties in understanding, but give speech figurativeness, evaluativeness: “For too long, a small group in our nation’s capital has reaped the rewards of government while the people have borne the cost” (Too long a small group in the capital received dividends from the government, while the people bore the costs).

Both in Uzbek and in English, the semantic similarity of a number of phraseological units is preserved: be on thin ice (muzustidayurish), no more time to waste, the lion’s share (kattaulush), to warm hands (pulkelishidanqo’lniqashlash), black sheep (guruchkurmaksizbo’lmaydi). [3]

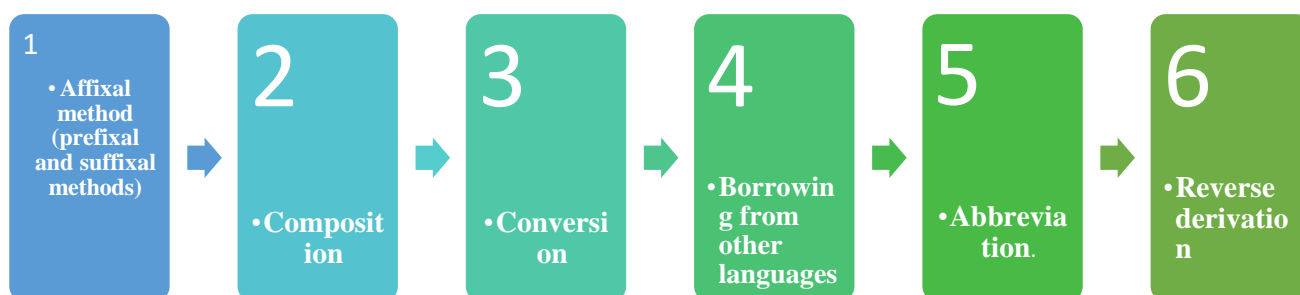
Many phraseological units are international, i.e. intersect in different languages, due to “rooting” in the language, become common speech clichés: Before this event, Maduro was on thin

ice, and now, after these damaging images, he appears even more vulnerable to crisis blow back, - said Michael (“Maduro was already walking on thin ice, and now, after these shocking photos, it became clear that he is even more vulnerable in the coming crisis,” said Michael McCarthy)

Furthermore, newspaper and journalistic texts are characterized by the presence of lexical units with national specifics. Such realities are the most striking indicators of the national originality of the lexical content of the newspaper text. Designations of national realities, as a rule, penetrate into other languages from fiction or from the mass media and represent borrowings. Thus, the use of vocabulary denoting national realities not only introduces the recipient to the course of the situation, but also allows one to plunge into the culture, to determine the specific features or chronology of the event.[4]

Neologisms include almost all spheres of life of modern society. At the moment, neology is one of the fastest growing areas of linguistics, which works at all levels, especially in political discourse. Thus, in journalistic political science articles, neologisms are often used in headlines to attract the attention of recipients. In modern media texts, such headlines are called “click baits”. In English, on average, 800 new words appear per year, which is more than in any other language in the world.

For English compound words that are neologisms, the most frequent are formations consisting of two bases. In recent years, English and Uzbek press often use this technique, so a large number of new formations have appeared in the English language - nouns and verbs. Lin V. I. Zabolkina identified the following ways of forming new words in modern English:



In the future, we will consider the features of different ways of forming neologisms separately. The vocabulary of any language is in constant change and dynamics, being its most mobile component. Vocabulary, as the most mobile layer of the language, most sensitively reacts to all changes in the social, cultural, political, scientific and other spheres of human life, because it is the word that is the “mirror of life”.

According to statistics, tens of thousands of neologisms appear every year in developed languages, and specifically in English, according to R. Burchfield, who developed a four-volume supplement to the Oxford dictionary of the English language, an average of 800 neologisms appear every year, which indicates the so-called “neologism explosion”. [5]

Neologisms perform two main functions: the definition of a phenomenon, object, person (this function is used in the media); revealing the attitude of the author to a certain situation (this function is used in works of art). Thus, we note that neologisms are an important component of the language, reflecting the unceasing development of the lexical composition.

However, one should not forget about interlingual homonyms, which are also found in newspaper texts and are of interest for research from the point of view of both monosemy and polysemy, because they are borrowings resulting from the mutual influence of languages: authority (power, in addition to: authority), accurate (accurate, not neat), booklet (brochure, in addition to: booklet), brilliant (bright, outstanding, not brilliant), capital (city), convention (agreement, in addition to: convention), data (data, not date), direction (direction, not directory), decade (not decade, but decade),

general (general, not general), global (world, in addition to: global), mayor (mayor, not major), penalty (punishment, fine, not a penalty), residence (residence, in addition to: residence).[6]

At the semantic level, the English word mayor can only denote the position of the head of the city, but not the military rank; the English word general is ambiguous, but the meanings of homonyms (general and general, chief) do not intersect: "By the late 1990s, financially mega-secure and professionally restless, the billionaire business man had told friends that four jobs on earth could tempt him away from his company: president of the United States, secretary general of the United Nations, president of the World Bank and mayor of New York in the late 1990s, being financially mega-safe and professional.

Thus, the analysis showed that of the lexical units we have considered, it is neologisms that prevail in modern newspaper discourse, which confirms that eventfulness affects the change in the lexical composition of the language and is a powerful means of replenishing it.[8]

The functioning of figurative-evaluative and culturally marked vocabulary in newspaper discourse facilitates the perception of information, the transmission of the main idea laid down by the author, embodies the expressive orientation of the text. All the lexical units we have considered have a wide information potential, allow you to capture the main meaning of the text in the memory of the recipient, influence him and direct the perception of information in the right direction. Vocabulary, included in the text, acquires both informative and emotional-evaluative meaning, and newspaper discourse includes all the diversity of the language of the newspaper-journalistic style.

The external structure of the Constitution describes its relationship with other sources of law, the totality of relations, its place and role in the legal system and its significance in the system of social and normative regulation in society.

The article presents the role of family, forming system of upbringing, traditional-educational system and traditions in Uzbekistan.

In an article consistently revealing the principles of the Bologna process for measuring the quality of education, the dynamics of internationalization and the logic of integration in European higher education and in Eurasia.

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