

ЛІТЕРАТУРА

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WAYS OF CREATING NEOLOGISMS IN MODERN ENGLISH

No living language remains stable; its vocabulary is constantly growing and changing. Some words drop out of the vocabulary of a language with changes in the social system, with the growth and development of culture and technology.

The object of our interest and investigation is neologisms. Many linguists have

researched this phenomenon.

Lexicographers consider neologisms words that appeared in the language not later a certain time. Some researchers put this boundary to be after the end of World War II. Some linguists think that neologisms are words invented after 1957 - the year of the first satellite **approbation** and of space.

New lexical units may be coined through «**vocabulary extension** and **semantic extension**».

Vocabulary extension is the appearance of new lexical items which usually appear as the result of

- productive (patterned) ways of word-formation;
- non-productive (non-patterned) ways of word-formation;
- borrowing from other languages.

Semantic extension is the appearance of new lexical meanings of existing words.

Vocabulary Extension

Neologisms are usually coined out of elements, which already exist in Modern English. Deliberate coinage is mostly the product of one's creativity, ingenuity, and imitation. One should distinguish between **patterned** and **non-patterned** ways of word-formation.

The most widely used **patterned** means are:

- affixation (suffixation and prefixation):
- conversion;
- composition

Neologisms coined by these means are made up of elements already available in the language. The novelty of them lies in the particular combination of these elements.

The **affixes** that are thought to be the most productive are: -ness, -er, mini-, over- : e.g.: a roomer, well-to-do-ness, thingness, oneness etc.

The most productive patterns of forming new nouns are:

Verb + -er,

e.g.: brain-washer, double-talker;

Verb + -ing,

e.g.: cracking, phreaking.

The most frequent ways of verb coinage are:

un- + verb,

e.g.: unhook, undo, unbreak;

(adjective/noun + noun) + -ed, e.g.: long-legged, flat-bottomed

The most widely used ways of forming new adjectives are:

verb + -able,

e.g.: attachable, livable-in;

un- + Participle I or II,

e.g.: unguarded, unheard-of;

un- + adverb,

e.g.: unsouled, uncool.

Conversion, or zero- inflection, is a special non-affixal type of transforming a word into another part of speech.

The most frequently used patterns of conversion are:

Noun - verb

E.g.: a butcher - to butcher, a boss - to boss

Verb - noun

E.g.: to know how - the know-how, to catch - the catch

Adjective - noun

E.g.: intellectual - the intellectual, progressive - the progressive

Noun - adjective

E.g.: a maiden - maiden, a sidelong - sidelong

Composition of words is compounding a word of smaller words.

E.g.: fish-in, laugh-in etc.

The second component of compound nouns often becomes centers of inventions by analogy. For instance, the component *sick* in *seasick* and *homesick* led to invention of *space-sick*, *airsick*, *carsick* etc. *Quake* in *earthquake* led to *birthquake* (population explosion); *scraper* in *skyscraper* led to *thighscraper* (mini-scirt).

New words may be coined in a **non-patterned** way. There are two types of non-patterned way of word creation:

Lexicalization as a transformation of a word-form.

Shortening which consists in substituting a part for a whole. It involves 1. transformation of a word-group into a word and 2. a change of the word-structure resulting in a new lexical item.

Due to various semantic and syntactic reasons a form that originally expressed grammatical meaning, for example, the plural of nouns, becomes a basis for a new lexical meaning. This process is called

lexicalization.

E.g.: the nouns arms, customs lost their grammatical meaning and became isolated from the paradigm of the words arm, custom, and develop a different lexical meaning of «weapons and «import duties».

Occasional lexicalization of phrases is an effective linguistic device used for stylistic purposes.

E.g.: a happy-go-lucky man; these how-do-you-do's are annoying etc.

Shortening results in new lexical items proper only in written speech.

E.g.: RD for road, St for street, Apt for apartment, etc.

However, in the process of language development many of the graphical abbreviations penetrate into the sphere of oral intercourse, for instance, a.m., p.m., SOS, etc.

Transformation of word-groups into words involve different types of lexical shortening:

Ellipsis or substantivasation;

Initial letter or syllable abbreviations (achronyms);

Blending.

Substantivisation consists in dropping the final nominal member of a frequently used attributive word-group.

E.g.: *the finals* from *the final examinations*; *a documentary* from *a documentary film*.

Acronyms and letter abbreviations are lexical abbreviations of a phrase. They are regular vocabulary units spoken as words.

E.g.; BBC - British Broadcasting Corporation; radar - radio detection and ranging; V-day - Victory Day.

Blending is the result of conscious creation of words by merging irregular fragments of several words.

E.g.: *brunch* from *breakfast and lunch*; *radiotrician* from *radio and electrician*; *mike* from *microphone*.

Borrowings are neologisms borrowed from foreign languages. The distinction should be made between:

Direct adoption of foreign words. Loan-words of this type can undergo different degrees of accommodation or remain unadopted;

Making new words by derivation or composition, including elements of different origin:

New derivatives or new compounds created by translation of the lexical unit into another language.

A lexical unit created by loan-translation is called a calque.

The 21-st century characterized by an intensive development of various sciences, technique, culture, and political life, has brought to Modern English a lot of new formations.

Semantic Extension

Semantic extension is the appearance of new meanings of already existing words in the given language. This process is caused by the following reasons:

Changes in social life of a community;

Changes of objects the names of which are retained;

Terminological use of words by people of various professional groups, where words modify their meaning acquiring a new sense; Adaptation to special purposes.

Semantic extension is one of the most important ways of enlarging the vocabulary.

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IMPROVING LISTENING SKILLS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGE CLASSES

A specialist with knowledge of a foreign language is in great demand on the labor market, therefore, the ability to perceive a foreign language by ear is an important professional skill. This skill is extremely relevant, because with the acceleration of scientific and technological progress, the transition to an information society, in which the perception and understanding of oral speech is one of the means of obtaining information when listening to the news, watching educational and entertainment television programs in a foreign language, feature and documentary films, as well as during conferences, round tables, which is extremely important at a time when possession of the necessary information is becoming an important tool in any sphere of human activity. Also, the integration of Ukraine into the international educational space and the huge opportunities for studying abroad, working abroad during the