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CLASSIFICATION AND METHODS OF FORMATION OF PHONOLOGICAL NEOLOGISMS IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

The article deals with neologisms of the English language; traced and analyzed the classifications of neologisms by way of creation; the notion “phonological neologism” is specified; the productivity of the formation of new words according to the phonological method was found.

Keywords: *neology, phonological neologisms, lexical unit, sound imitation.*

Formulation of the problem. Language development is largely due to word creative development of the system – the formation of new structural word patterns of words, modification of existing ones, increase or decrease their productivity so as “word-building serve as model designation scheme friendly material structural shell of new types of knowledge” [1, 17]. The flow of new words and the need for their description led to the creation of a special branch of lexicology-neology, whose task is not only to register speech phenomena, but also to explain why they are implemented exactly, and not otherwise. Today, like everyone else, the English language is experiencing a “neologism boom” due to the causes of extra-linguistic and actually linguistic nature. The process of enriching the language at the expense of previously unknown units is ongoing. This results from the renewal of the language in accordance with the needs of man and the changes taking place in the world, because the language depends on the environment in which it lives, as well as its own internal mechanism and structure [10, 198]. The society is socially and technologically changing fast enough, so it is extremely important for the members of the language community to create new categories for the designation of new realities in order to successfully realize themselves in it. Systematization of productive ways of creating new vocabulary units, showing the highest activity of their respective types, observing the trends of productivity loss—all these processes belong to a group of linguistic [6, 291]. Mostly they are interrelated, since it is not always possible for one of them to explain the changes occurring in the language. The branch of English neologism has been researched by many scholars, they have collected and systematized a considerable amount of actual material, but there is still a lot of unexplored problems in the word-building section, one of which is the peculiarities of the formation of phonological neologisms.

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An analysis of recent studies and publications shows that the problem of neologisms is the subject of constant interest by researchers of English philology - A.K. Bash, V.A. Berezinsky, O.L. Boyarskaya, V.G. Gak, S.M. Yenikeeva, Yu.O. Zhluktenko, V.I. Zabotkina, Yu.A. Zatsny, O.L. Klimenko, N.Z. Kotelyov, L.F. Omelchenko, A.V. Rebrus, O.O. Selivanova, L. Bauer, J. Green, J. Eito, J. Kenon, R. Fischer. In their studies, they analyze the causes of the emergence of new vocabulary units, describe the ways of their creation, offer their own classification schemes of neologisms - words or compounds used in a language in a certain period to designate a new or already existing concept or the acquisition of units of language new meanings that are perceived as such carriers languages [11, 43], distinguishing, among other things, and their phonological variety. One of the most interesting in this regard is the work of N.N. Koroleva [14]. In it, the researcher concludes that the replenishment of the vocabulary of modern English is due to quantitative and qualitative changes caused by different processes: word formation, the dynamics of the semantic structure of the word, borrowings, new trends in grammar and phonetics, and distinguishes four types of neologisms, including phonological (0.8% of all new words) [8, 4]. Emphasizing their insignificant number in comparison with other types of neologisms, the author nevertheless observes that their creation and functioning in the English language is a multi-dimensional phenomenon, which requires a thorough and comprehensive study.

The purpose of the article is to investigate the peculiarities of the formation of phonological neologisms in English, to identify the place of these units in the classification scheme of the lexicon by the mode of creation, to determine the productivity of the phonological method of the formation of new words.

The English language is constantly changing. It is the vocabulary that is the most vibrant of its stratum, which responsibly responds to all changes in the social, cultural, economic, medical and other spheres of human society's life. The emergence of new lexical units is a complex, multidimensional process that confirms the dynamism of the language. This process is also called «a change in lexical paradigms» [5, 87], which, according to the linguistic-pedagogical context, involves consideration of the functioning of modern linguistic means in various registers of speech communication. The new lexical unit passes through several stages of socialization, that is, the adoption in society, and vocabulary -protection in the language. Appearing, neologism extends, as a rule, to workers of means of mass information, teachers, teachers. Then it is fixed in print. The next stage of socialization is the acceptance of a new lexical unit by the broad masses of native speakers. Then the lexicalisation process begins: the acquisition of skills in the use of neologisms in society, the detection of conditions and contraindications for their use in different contexts. As a result, a lexical unit of a certain structural variety appears, which is included in various dictionaries of neologisms [1, 12].

The number of lexical neologisms can not be calculated, since neologisms are created not in the language as a system, but in the process of implementing this system. The sign of the entry of new words into the system of language should be considered their «recurrence», that is, the ability to reproduce outside the original context, to be involved in semantic and word-formation processes [2, 141]. Consequently, changes in the human experience lead to the emergence and expansion of old fragments of the world picture, which respectively need to be fixed in the «linguistic» map of the world. The picture of the world is changing, there are new sectors: astronautics, computer technology, genetic engineering, drug addiction, new types of

food, new types of protest. The traditional sectors are expanding: diseases, drugs, diagnostics. And this means that the language will continue to appear new words that will eventually be adopted in society.

It takes a lot of time for the new words to be fixed in the language, and their use was understandable to everyone. Until recently, expressions such as «inflection with an electronic virus», «a woopy receiving a golden goodbye», were unclear phrases, but now the speakers have no difficulty interpreting their meaning.

O.O. Selivanov in the terminology encyclopedia «Modern Linguistics» provides quite a complete and bulky definition of neologism: «Neologism is a word or a combination used in a language in a certain period to designate a new or existing concept in a new sense and is understood by native speakers» [11, 43]. Based on the above, we consider it appropriate to note the following main properties of neologisms as units of the lexical system of language. These are new words that are fixed in the language and created by the act of the nomination, including for the designation of newly-known notions. These include completely new in the form and content of the word as the results of the emergence of new root elements or borrowing results. It can also be words created from existing components, or words that have developed new values [9, 124]. To specify the concept of «neologism», linguists use such parameters as location in time, location in space, novelty, linguistic awareness, communicative restriction, nominative aspect. Neologisms are usually formed of elements already available in the language system. Such creation is always a product of someone's creativity, ingenuity or imitation. Productivity is one of the main characteristics of different language units. Of great importance is the productivity of the characteristics of the word-building model - the main mechanism in the creation of new words. It should be noted that in the theory of word-formation, «productivity» has a synonymous term - word-formation activity, which is interpreted as the ability of an element to form new words. Consequently, the model, the word-formation affix, the creative basis can be active in the formation of new words and, conversely, passive ones, that is, they produce a small amount of words or are not formed at all. Consider classification of neologisms by linguists. One of the most famous is the classification of V.I. Zabolotkina, where the neologisms are distributed, according to the means of creation, into the following groups: 1) phonological neologisms; 2) neologisms-borrowing; 3) semantic; 4) syntactical, formed by a combination of characters available in the language [4, 37]. French researcher lexicology L. Gilbert, taking into account the way of creation, also highlights the phonological neologisms, borrowings, syntactical and semantic neologisms [2, 143]. Consequently, phonological neologisms. They are defined as units formed from separate sounds, by their original configuration [8, 14]. These combinations of sounds are often combined with the orphans of Greek or Latin origin. Such words are many among the terms used in chemistry, physics, and other sciences. For example: monochromatic 'single-color', polychromatic 'multi-color' etc. They got the name of their own phonological, or «artificial» formations. Quite often, the words mentioned are mistakenly considered the result of the foundation. Recall that the foundation is based on the compilation of two or more bases with possible subsequent changes in the newly formed composite. The main productive models are $N + N = N$; $A + N = N$ [2, 89], for example: sun + flower = sunflower; police + man = policeman; boy + friend = boyfriend On the basis of the two existing words are united and give a new meaning.

There are the following subtypes of phonological neologisms: 1) words generated from exclamations; 2) slengizms; 3) onomatopoeia.

Let's consider each of them. Modern English continues to be replenished with new words, a certain number of which are phonological neologisms, formed from exclamations. For example: zizz - (British Slang) short sound (from the simulation of the sound that a man gives in a dream). Another example: sis-bombah - (American slang) spectacular sports, especially soccer (warehouses are often used by schoolchildren to cheer the players). Word to zap - shoot, hit the teeth (in the direct and figurative sense). It is used in comics as a cry for transmitting the sound of space weapons in the graphic form. Interesting is the word qwerty - the unofficial name of the keyboard of the typewriter, formed from the first letters of the upper line of the standard typewriter Q, W, E, R, T, Y. To whee (to excite) - from the whee exclamation, transmitting positive emotions, capturing something and is widely used in the informal register of linguistic communication. Tunneling (or onomatopoeia) is also one of the ways of creating phonological neologisms. With the help of sound, imitation of real phenomena, sounds that are observed in the environment are reproduced. An analysis of modern English language shows that neologisms of this type actively enrich the vocabulary of speakers. Consider some examples created using this method. Rah-rah (a short skirt worn by girls during parades) - passes a rush of skirts during dances; to buzz (to phone) - simulating the sound of a phone buzzer; to pop (to flap, to clap) - to simulate the sound of bottle decompression; itty-bitty (small) - simulating baby sounds; boozy (drunk) - the imitation of the sounds pronounced by the inhuman man. A separate variety of phonological neologisms is considered slengizma. It is known that slang arises in various closed social or age groups; It forms mainly emotionally colored vocabulary of low (familiar) sound [9, 79]. These words are the exclamations through which the senses are transmitted, and the speech becomes expressive: Yuk !, wow! (capture, surprise); ouch! (cry from painless pain); whoops !, sqebs !, erf! (embarrassment, confusion); bonk !, chyaa !, eesh !, flip mode !, oh my goshness !, shnikies! (different kinds of surprises); but! shoots for real !, ah ... and! (consent); yech! yuck! (disgust); dig that !, cool !, damm right! (approval); boo! (disapproval); badand (distrust); squish !, woochow! (emotion); woopy - woo! (happiness); yo! (ways to attract attention); phew! (relief). This also includes a certain group of words that are used for designation of concepts related to illegal activities and prohibited substances in society. For example, words such as Bo, Bo-bo, Boom, Hooch, Sezz, Sess, Yeh (synonyms of the Ukrainian Marijuana concept) have relatively recently started to be used in English and are phonological neologisms formed from the sounds that a person issues, being influenced drugs This group includes such units as B, Boo-yah, E, G, La, Meow meow, yayo (coexist concerning the notion of «drug»); Boo boo, bugaboo, deep doo - doo, doozy - simulations of the sounds of the fight are also considered phonological formations of certain social groups. Analyzing examples, we see that vocabulary is replenished by phonological neologisms, which are actively included in everyday use and are actively used by speakers. Such neologisms are persistent and have the highest level of connotation of novelty; they can be attributed to «strong neologisms», that is, those characterized by phonetic distribution, not characteristic of the English language, as well as atypical morphological division [7, 264].

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Conclusions. Consequently, we can conclude that neologisms appear from practical considerations to designate new unfamiliar phenomena that are perceived as long as native speakers feel their novelty. The phonological neologisms are a separate group, they are formed by the original combination of separate sounds. Among them it is advisable to distinguish units that 1) are based on imitation sounds and sounding; 2) appeared on the designation of concepts related to illegal activities and prohibited substances in society (slengizms); 3) exclamations that give expressive color to the expression and are used for the direct transfer of feelings. The prospects of research in this direction are the study of the spheres represented by neologisms; features of the use of neologisms by speakers of different age or social group, etc.

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КЛАСИФІКАЦІЯ ТА СПОСОБИ УТВОРЕННЯ ФОНОЛОГІЧНИХ НЕОЛОГІЗМІВ В АНГЛІЙСЬКІЙ МОВІ

У статті йдеться про неологізми англійської мови; простежено та проаналізовано класифікації неологізмів за способом творення; уточнено поняття “фонологічний неологізм”; виявлено продуктивність утворення нових слів згідно з фонологічним способом.

Ключові слова: неологія, фонологічні неологізми, лексична одиниця, імітація звуків.

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КЛАССИФИКАЦИЯ И СПОСОБЫ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ ФОНОЛОГИЧЕСКИХ НЕОЛОГИЗМОВ В АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ

В статье рассмотрены неологизмы английского языка; уточнено понятие “фонологический неологизм”; проанализированы классификации неологизмов по способу их образования; выявлена продуктивность фонологического способа образования новых слов.

Ключевые слова: неология, фонологические неологизмы, лексическая единица, имитация звуков.

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РОЗВИТОК ЕМОТИВНОГО ЗНАЧЕННЯ У ПОХІДНИХ ПСЛ. *ŽALŲ В ПОЛЬСЬКІЙ, РОСІЙСЬКІЙ ТА УКРАЇНСЬКІЙ МОВАХ

*Статтю присвячено дослідженню семантичної еволюції емотивних континуантів псл. *žalŲ у польській, російській та українській мовах. Результати аналізу дозволяють стверджувати, що протягом історичного періоду більшість назв змінювали свою семантику, деякі з них вийшли з ужитку.*

Ключові слова: семантична еволюція, значення, дефініція, континуант.

Використання етимологічних даних у семантичному описі мовних одиниць робить його повнішим і інформативнішим. Однак йдеться не лише про встановлення первісної

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