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Lexico-syntactic way of forming neologisms

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Abstract: This article specializes in the research of nominative strategies and lexical adjustments occurring on the present day degree of English language development. The strategies of social, cultural, medical, and political life, all mean ongoing linguistic evolution. When new linguistic gadgets first develop, linguistic and further linguistic variables each have a massive impact. In our us of a the primary symptoms and symptoms of latest phrases, their semantic structure, structural and type of semantic types, lexical-grammatical-syntactic of additives the homes had been drastically and punctiliously studied. New in medical and technical texts phrases are of unique hobby now no longer best in content, however additionally in form. The cause of this paintings is a few lexical-semantic of neologisms withinside the present day English.

There isn't anyt any doubt that the English language these days is the maximum broadly used language for worldwide communication. Words and expressions are born, stay for a brief time after which die or discover their region in our vocabulary consistent with the brief or everlasting nature of the fenomena they describe.

Indeed, if no new phrases have been to seem, it might be a signal that the language changed into moribund; the development of arts and sciences offers delivery to a massive majority of latest phrases: every new phrase that does seem have to be seriously scrutinized earlier than it turns into usually accepted. So this paintings does a studies into all phrase – forming method to decide the maximum effective methods of forming new phrases that seemed withinside the eighties, nineties and withinside the starting of the XXI century.

Key words: neologism, linguists, the English language, lexical units.

There are various interpretations of this kind of linguistic occasion, known as neologism, and each one conveys the essence of this concept by focusing on one of the many aspects of neologism. The most popular definitions are as follows:

"Neologism: Words that have emerged in a language in relation to new phenomena, new ideas,... but have not yet entered the active vocabularies of a significant portion of native speakers of the language."

Neologisms can arise in three primary ways: a lexical unit already present in the language can change its meaning to refer to a new object or phenomenon. In such cases, we have semantic neologisms, for example, the term "umbrella" developed meanings such as "aviation cover" or "political cover." A new lexical unit can emerge in the language to signify an object or phenomenon that already has some lexical unit to represent it. In such cases, we have transnomination, for example, the term "slum" was first replaced by "ghetto" and then by the word-group "inner city." A new lexical unit can also be introduced to represent a new object or phenomenon. In this case, we have "a proper neologism," many of which are examples of new terminology.

In this article, we will identify a variety of semantic concepts as we examine the field of neologisms related to computerization. We will highlight terms used to:

a) distinguish different types of computers, such as PC, supercomputer, multi-user, neurocomputer (analogous to the human brain);

b) identify components of computers, including hardware, software, monitor, screen, information, and vapourware (experimental computer models for display purposes only, not intended for commercial production);

c) name computer languages, such as BASIC, Algol, FORTRAN, and others;

d) describe concepts related to working on computers, such as computerman, computerization, computerize, troubleshoot, and blitz out (meaning to erase data from a computer's memory).

Regarding the definition of neologisms, they can be colloquial terms that have not yet entered mainstream conversation or the creation of a non-native speaker who has made a grammatical mistake. Slip of the tongue can also be classified as neologisms.

Morphological and syntactical neologisms are typically based on patterns already existing in the language, so they are not considered strong neologisms. Many neologisms are formed by analogy with existing lexical units in the language, such as snowmobile (similar to automobile), danceaholic (similar to alcoholic), airtel (similar to hotel), cheeseburger (similar to hamburger), and autocade (similar to cavalcade).

There are also many neologisms created by affixation, such as decompress, disimprove, overhoused, educationalist, slimster, and folknik. Phraseological neologisms can be further divided into phraseological units with transferred meanings, such as "buying into" (meaning to become involved) and "fudge and dudge" (meaning to avoid specific decisions), as well as non-idiomatic expressions like digital virus, Rubik's Cube, retail park, acid rain, and boot exchange.

Conclusion

The present varieties of newly coined words in contemporary socio-political writings (lexical and semantic neologisms) have been specified. Lexical neologisms denote entirely novel words that had not been previously used in the language. Semantic neologisms, on the other hand, are words that were previously present in the language but have acquired novel meanings. They cater to diverse stylistic

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objectives and their usage is contingent upon the functional style of speech and context. The assessment of practical instances demonstrates the correlation between these two types of neologisms. Lexical neologisms are the most recurrent group.

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