

THE USE OF NEOLOGISMS IN THE WORKS OF MODERN POETS AND WRITERS

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Annotation: In this article the important information about the use of neologisms in the works of modern poets and writers is given. In addition to this, examples of neologisms from works of famous poets and writers were analyzed.

Key words: visual imagery, word-making rules, individualized notion, universal neologism, Popular Culture, Social Media, friendly-sounding, signed poetry.

Neologisms, as is evident, are new terms or expressions that are not yet commonly employed by authors and speakers. The invention of new terms, or neologism, can have a variety of poetic effects, elevating the language to the forefront by allowing the poet to express ideas in a way that is not previously common. Any recently created word, term, or phrase that has nonetheless gained institutional or popular recognition and is assimilating into mainstream language is known as a neologism in linguistics[1]. The creative use of sign language to produce new signs has also been called poetic 'wit', and is related to the way that signers can produce strong visual imagery by creative treatment of the visual form of the signs. Words are familiar and predictable and we scarcely notice them in everyday language, except for the overall message that groups of them convey. New words, however, make us sit up and take notice. Newly created words in a poem are unfamiliar, and so unpredictable that we have to think carefully about them and why the poet made them in that way. The poet wants the audience to focus on the language in the poem, and using a new word is a good way to get it noticed. Although all speakers or signers use their knowledge of the formational rules of the language to create occasional new words when necessary, the poet's creativity has been to apply word-making rules with unusual frequency, to create words that no one else has thought to create, perhaps with a new meaning that no one has thought of. There are, essentially, two different ways of making new words: making up the word from existing elements in the language, or borrowing a word from another language. Both these strategies occur in sign language poetry.

Neologism is a very individualized notion. First off, as language develops, each stage will have its own neologism; hence, even at the second stage of the phenomenon under consideration, neologism need not be present. It is known that in the language there is general neologism and individual speech neologism, and general neologism occupies a large place in the life of society. Such neologisms are created by the author on the basis of a certain methodological requirement. However, any new neologisms appear, first of all, in individual speech. If such words are accepted by members of society, then in the language system to the same word to the range of universal neologism, fulfilling its function only when there is a need can pass. In some sources, neologisms are classified into a specific group and species as it is studied, the emergence of real neologisms is named it is taken as a basis that the new name of vaqyelik should be[2]. However, the current at the time the demand for the emergence of neologisms in the language system to the development of society changed accordingly. The transition of words from one language to another is a certain to the formation of a new phenomenon as a new name, to the lexical “base” of the language causing to sit down. Mutual cultural among the peoples of the world, political and economic cooperation is also in the process of language development the effects are being missed. Neologisms have various applications and interpretations. A neologism is the creative use of an existing term with a new meaning or the creation of a new phrase in a variety of circumstances. Neologisms can be applied in a variety of ways and situations. Here are some examples of neologisms used in various settings. Here is the use of neologisms in different contexts[3].

Neologisms in Popular Culture: Neologism words can be used to demonstrate different things in popular culture. Such as: “Staycation” referred to as a vacation at home or an area nearby. Similarly, there are words like Chillax, Tebowing, etc.

Neologisms in Social Media and Technology: There are different words that are used as alternatives to describe something on social sites and technology, but might have different literal meanings. Such as “404” can be used for someone who is clueless. Noob, troll, spam, etc are other examples.

Neologisms in Science and Technology: The words that are opted from science, but used for different contexts. For instance, Robotics, deep space, etc.

English language poets create new words for their poems. James Joyce, an Irish writer, was a prolific producer of neologisms; Finnegans Wake, for example, is rife with them. He frequently creates new words by combining parts of existing ones. Neologisms such as *asmuseyroom* and *grasshoper* have recognisable elements in them (‘muse’, ‘room’, ‘grass’ and ‘hope’) but the

reader's task is to work out, based on the sounds of the words, what the new word might mean. For example, the museyroom could be a room in a museum where a person can take time to muse on the exhibits. Another famous example of neologistic creativity occurs in Lewis Carroll's poem Jabberwocky (which has also been performed in ASL). The poem's opening lines run as follows:

Twas brillig, and the slithy toves
Did gyre and gybble in the wabe:
All mimsy were the borogroves
And the mome wraths outgrabe[4].

Unlike Joyce's new words, these do not have recognisable basic meaning elements, but they are all, nevertheless, believable words in English. They obey the word-formation rules of the language and they clearly use English grammar, such as adding an -s to make a plural. It's not fully clear what toves and borogroves are (although we know that they must be 'things' because these words behave like nouns) nor exactly what slithy and mimsy mean (even though from the context we can guess that they are adjectives). But we do have a feeling from the sounds of the words that slithy toves were more sinister than the more friendly-sounding mimsy borogroves.

Creating new signs is an important part of signed poetry. Poets can modify an existing sign in order to make it fit the scheme of the poem (equivalent to Joyce's museyroom), or they can produce totally new signs (more like borogroves). However, sign neologisms are frequently much clearer in their meaning than the words in *Finnegans Wake* or *Jabberwocky*. This is because sign languages are generally far more productive than spoken languages in everyday use. They can afford to be because the signs' visual motivation gives them meaning that signers can immediately understand in the context. Russo, Giuranna and Pizzuto (2001), working with Italian Sign Language (LIS), compared the proportion of signs showing 'dynamic iconicity' (which are essentially what we are terming neologisms here) in non-poetic lectures and in poems. They found that the productive, 'dynamically iconic' neologisms did occur reasonably frequently in a normal, non-poetic lecture – accounting for 13 per cent of the signs. However, they found that these signs occurred in 53 per cent of all the signs in the LIS poetry that they analysed[5].

Neologisms remind us that language is not something set in stone, but an evolving body of work, subject to adjustment, deletions, additions, and change. As new things are invented, as slang becomes acceptable, and as new technologies emerge, new words must fill in the gaps in language. Just in 2014, a variety of new words were added to the dictionary including hashtag, selfie, and pho. The Importance of neologism states that language is not a defined and rigid form, it is more

of an evolution. It is subjected to change, evolution, adjustments, and more. Neologism words help language to address the gap in communication and use words to express thoughts, in a more concise manner. For instance, “Cat Fish” is a neologism that means an individual who uses a false profile on social platforms. Literature is the source for many neologisms, as creative writers create words when they cannot find the appropriate word in their existing vocabulary. Shakespeare’s bedazzled from “The Taming of the Shrew”:

Pardon, old father, my mistaking eyes, that have been so bedazzled with the sun that everything I look on seemeth green.

The word Shakespeare invented to describe the gleam of sunlight has come to describe rhinestone-embellished clothing!

Chortle from Lewis Carroll’s poem “Jabberwocky”:

And hast thou slain the Jabberwock?
Come to my arms, my beamish boy!
O frabjous day! Callooh! Callay!”
He chortled in his joy.

Carroll can be thanked for giving a name to a laugh that falls somewhere between a chuckle and snort.

In conclusion it should be noted that Neologisms are one facet of lexical innovation, i.e., the linguistic process of new terms and meanings entering a language’s lexicon. The most precise studies into language change and word formation, in fact, identify the process of a “neological continuum”: a nonce word is any single-use term that may or may not grow in popularity; a protologism is such a term used exclusively within a small group; a prelogism is such a term that is gaining usage but still not mainstream; and a neologism has become accepted or recognized by social institutions. Neologisms are often driven by changes in culture and technology. Popular examples of neologisms can be found in science, technology, fiction (notably science fiction), films and television, commercial branding, literature, jargon, cant, linguistics, the visual arts, and popular culture.

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