

Mingboyeva Muborak Nabiyevna
Andijan state institute of foreign languages

Annotation: *This article is devoted to the theory of neologisms in Modern Linguistics. While analyzing spheres of usage, we came to such a conclusion, that the most, as we can say, renewable branch is that of sociology (45 references out of 113), as it is the most developing sphere of the human life at this point.*

Key words and phrases: *lexicology, stylistics, neologism, linguistics, language, theory, word, vocabulary, terminology, closed system.*

Linguists call the total word-stock of a language its lexicon or vocabulary. There is a notion that a so-called unabridged dictionary records the unabridged lexicon, that is all the words of the language. But the lexicon of English is open-ended. It is not even theoretically possible to record it all as a closed system.

A neologism is the term used to describe a word that has been made-up or invented by a speaker, which appears in a transcript of spontaneous speech dialogue. It can also be described as a word which does not appear in the dictionary of the primary spoken language, but which is also not a foreign word.

The exact number of vocabulary units in Modern English cannot be stated with any degree of certainty for a number of reasons, the most obvious of them being the constant growth of Modern English word-stock especially technical terms of the sciences which have come to influence our modern society. As one of the American lexicographers aptly puts it we could fill a dictionary the size of the largest unabridged with names of compounds of carbon alone.

There are many points of interest closely connected with the problem of the number of vocabulary units in English, but we shall confine ourselves to setting down in outline a few of the major issues:

- 1) divergent views concerning the nature of vocabulary units and
- 2) intrinsic heterogeneity of modern English vocabulary.

Modern English vocabulary is not homogeneous, and contains a number of lexical units which may be considered "non-English" and "not modern". It follows that in estimating the size of vocabulary very much depends on our understanding of the terms modern and English. Let us begin with the analysis of the term English vocabulary units. If we compare words of the type Luftwaffe, regime, garage, sputnik, we shall see that the borderline between 'non-assimilated' borrowings which make up part of English vocabulary and foreign or alien words is not always sharp and distinct. For example, it was already pointed out that the Second World War and fascist aggression gave currency to a number of new lexical items such as Luftwaffe, Blitzkrieg and others.

Words of that type are distinguished from other neologisms by their peculiar graphic and sound-form. They are felt as "alien" elements in the English word-stock and are used more or less in the same way as words of a foreign language may be used by English

speakers. This also applies to barbarisms. As a rule barbarisms, for example, *mutatis mutandis* (L.), *faux pas* (Fr.) and others, are included even in the comparatively concise dictionaries alongside with English words although it is rather doubtful whether they are really part of the English vocabulary.

According to the data available, the "passive" vocabulary of a "normally educated person" comprises about 30,000 words. At best about 20,000 are actually used in speech. Of these not all the words are equally important.

As is well known terminology in various fields of scientific inquiry comprises many peculiar vocabulary units the bulk of which is made up of Latin or Greek morphemes. Terms possess a number of common features in all European languages. Terms are as a rule used by comparatively small groups of professionals and certainly not by the language community as a whole. Most of them are to a certain extent "international", understandable to specialists irrespective of their nationality.

Special words and terms make up the bulk of neologisms and the question naturally arises whether terms belong to common English vocabulary items. Nevertheless they are of great importance for those who are working in this or that branch of science or technology.

There is no doubt that English language today is the most widely used language for international communication. Words and expressions are born, live for a short time and then die or find their place in our vocabulary according to the temporary or permanent nature of the phenomena they describe.

Some neologisms, especially those dealing with sensitive subjects, are often objected to on the grounds that they obscure the issue being discussed, and that such a word's novelty often leads a discussion away from the root issue and onto a sidetrack about the meaning of the neologism itself.

In conclusion, proponents of a neologism see it as being useful, and also helping the language to grow and change; often they perceive these words as being a fun and creative way to play with a language. Also, the semantic precision of most neologisms, along with what is usually a straightforward syntax, often makes them easier to grasp by people who are not native speakers of the language.

REFERENCES

1. Rakhimov. S. R Lectures on stylistics (For the students of the English faculties of Universities). – Andijan, 2011. - p.29
2. Смирницкий А.И. Лексикология английского языка. - М., 1998.
3. Soshalskaya E.G., Prokhorova V.L. Stylistic Analysis. - М., Higher School, 1971. - p.92
4. Spears Richard A. NTC's Dictionary of American Slang and colloquial expressions. – USA, NTC Publishing Group Lincolnwood, Illinois, 2001. - p.126
5. Tony Torn Bloomsbury Dictionary of Modern Slang. - М: Вече-Персей, 1996. - p. 89