

Lexical and semantic variants of neologisms in the English paradigm for specific purposes

The paper highlights the possibility to separate the lexical and grammatical types of neologisms in the examples of special international relations discourse. The appearance of derived words is caused not only by the nominative expediency of the new designation, but also by understanding the syntactic and stylistic order.

The issue of translating neologisms i.e. new words that has appeared in the language in connection with the development of social life and the new concepts emergence, occupies a prominent place in the translation activity practice.

There are many new neologisms in the special, scientific and technical language as a result of the rapid progress of science and technology.

Lexical neologisms are the characteristic feature of speech. In our work, we tried to make it possible to separate the lexical and grammatical types of neologisms in the examples of special i.e. international relations discourse. In our opinion, the special international relations discourse creates its own lexical-grammatical neologisms.

A neologism is a word, as well as its separate meaning or expression, which appeared in the language at a given stage of its development and the novelty of which is perceived by speakers i.e. they were used only in some speech act, text or language of a certain author [5]. It is a historically variable category, it includes the passive dictionary, i.e. these are units that have not yet entered (or will not enter, since, having appeared, they almost immediately disappeared) into active vocabulary.

In the formation of plural nouns represented by syntactic conjunctions, the formant - *s* is added either to the entire formation as a whole *free-for-allers, fare-the-wells*, or to one of the *lacks-in-office* components. Sometimes both options are possible. Failure to use a component may also have grammatical and morphological consequences: *durable goods – durables; extra changes – extras; empty containers – empties; overhead expenses – overheads; invisible exports – invisibles*.

Most of the complex nouns are not stylistically marked, but some of them have features that indicate the penetration of syntactically complex words into various registers of speech. Newly created synonymous expressions in the international relations discourse can either continue their life, or be replaced by more adequate terms, or coexist with non-terminological synonyms, for example: *to stabilize (price) – to peg, merger – tie up, to jettison – to cast away, bankruptcy – crash, to redeem (a debt) – to repurchase, trade deficit – trade gap*.

The word-formation basis of complex adjectives of the syntactic type, marked by dictionaries of neologisms, mainly served as word combinations.

However, the neologisms theory in the English language has not yet formed as an independent branch of lexicology. Meanwhile, on average, 800 new words

appear in the English language per year i.e. more than in any other language in the world. In this regard, English speakers face the task of not only recording new words, but also researching them. A total of 126 suffixes were used in the formation of new words in the last 20 years. We can highlight most spread in the international relations discourse as *-ability* *-able*, *-ac*, *-acy*, *-ance*, *-ant*, *-ative*, *-ed*, *-ee*, *-er* *or*, *-ery*, *-ing*, *-ion*, *-ional*, *-ish*, *-ism*, *-ist* and many others. Semi-suffixes take an active part in the formation of new units in the international relations texts: *-athon*, *-gate*, *-friendly*, *-a* *holic*, *pedia* *paedia*, etc.

Among the most productive prefixes in the researched discourse, it should be noted: *anti-*, *co-*, *de-*, *non-*, *post-*, *pre-*, *ne-*, *sub-*, *in-*. The greatest degree of novelty is possessed by units created with the help of new affixes and semi-affixes, such as: *-on*, *-ase*, *-sol*, *-nik*, *-manship*, *-eco*, *-mini*, *-maxi*, *-mega*, *-eine*, *-oholic*, *-dial-a*, *flexi*, etc. Example: *stakeholder economy* - an economy in which every member of society is interested in economic progress.

One of the most common multi-component models was the model with the word *-like-*: *straight-like responsibility* – *direct responsibility*;

dotted-like responsibility – *responsibility is divided into two*.

Abbreviations and acronyms occupy a large place among abbreviations. Technical terms, names of groups and organizations are most often abbreviated in international relations discourse. Abbreviations are usually used more often than the terms themselves. At first glance, simple, familiar phrases now have a brighter color. For example: *Green shoots* - growth or recovery, especially economic reconstruction; *Dragon* - any of four Asian countries: South Korea, Taiwan, Singapore and Hong Kong.

The emergence of new lexical-semantic options is often associated with ellipsis, with the action of change mechanisms within syntactic level units, since the lexical-semantic system "represents a synthesis, the result of a complex interaction of words with elements and categories of other levels of the linguistic structure [1,3]. A typical reduction of an attributive phrase, in which the second word is removed as usual, and its meaning is transferred to an adjective or noun in the attributive function. We can show such examples as: *presale view* – *presale*, *non-profit organization* – *non-profit*, *start-up company* – *start-up*, *lap top computer* = *lap top*. *The homes are run by non-profits* [5].

In some cases, the transformation of adjectives into nouns and thereby acquiring new meanings is connected not so much with elliptical contractions, but with the action of the mechanism of analogy, when such units are created according to the model of already existing ones, such as, for example, the neologism *for-profit*, which functions not only in the form of an adjective, but also a noun by analogy with the adjective *non-profit*, which was previously transformed into a noun due to ellipsis: *If a non-profit decides to convert to a for-profit it must typically transfer the value of its assets to a new philanthropic foundation*.

Acronymic synonyms are formed from the first letters of the components of a complex word: *a letter of credit* – *an LC*; *free on board* - *FOB*; *gross national product* - *GNP*; *net national product* – *NNP* [5].

Usually, lexical neologisms soon turn into semantic neologisms, because they expand their semantic structure due to new options, that is, they acquire poly-

semanticity. This applies, for example, to the neologism *make-over*, the original meaning of which is "a change in a person's appearance, the style of his/her clothes", and now it acquires a new meaning - "reorganization, reconstruction", it also applies to the word meltdown, which means a complete collapse, and many others new words that have turned into semantic neologisms. At the same time, we should note that polysemy (as evidenced by the given examples) becomes a feature of many complex words, while it is believed that it is inherent only to root words and some derived words. If we take into account the potential possibility of the latest words to expand the contexts of use, syntax (relationship with other lexemes), to change the pragmatic component of the content, then the concept of "semantic neologism" expands significantly and the number of such innovations among the total number of neologisms increases dramatically.

However, there are frequent cases of new meanings emergence as a result of metonymic transfers, which are based on associations, on actually existing connections between concepts. The word *lifestyle*, for example, now means a marketing policy aimed at making products fit the lifestyle of a certain social group, as well as political campaigning aimed at a specific category of voters; the word *suit* is used in the new meaning "administrator, manager" [2]. For example: There is now a lifestyle politics that is just as important in swaying voters as the old-style high politics of issues and public policy.

Supplementing the existing vocabulary of the language with new lexemes is one of the main tasks of the word structure, that has a whole system of defined means and models that more or less actively operate in the language. The appearance of derived words is caused not only by the nominative expediency of the new designation, but also by understanding the syntactic and stylistic order i.e. the use of derived words contributes to the syntactic compactness of the text/discourse, its expressiveness. The formation of lexical and grammatical neologisms takes place in a special discourse, in our research it is the international relations.

References

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