

## Formation of the English neologisms

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Neologisms are words that are completely new lexical units for each historical period. The term "neologism" is used in accordance with the newly created language material, word formation models that represent a previously unknown, non-existent concept of a word or phrase, a branch of science, a profession. For example: the word "reactor" is a nuclear reactor, "boffin" (in most cases, a thinker engaged in secret work for military purposes) is closer to the word "scientist" and has a different semantic feature. Also, the formation of this lexical novelty, its stability in the language and the frequency of its use depends on its necessity at that time, when a neologism enters the language but is rarely used in society, it disappears from the lexicon.

Neologisms are caused by social and scientific-technical development, i.e., the emergence of a new socio-economic reality, discoveries in the field of science and technology, and the cultural achievements. A neologism is a word that is completely new to most native speakers. When a word begins to be actively used, it loses its novelty and becomes commonplace. Today, words like "moonship", "spaceport", "radar", "launcher", "programming" are not neologisms. These words were neologisms at the time, but now the language is changing and it is not a new word for native speakers. Thus, according to the above, it becomes clear that the concept of neologism changes over time. The word remains as a neologism until it feels new to native speakers.

The former strives for differentiation and individuality. Then the word goes through several stages of socialization (acceptance in society) and lexicalization (integration into the language system). Word is accepted by public broadcasters. These are often university professors, school teachers, journalists, media workers, etc. can be cited as an example. The word is given to people in periodicals. The next phase of socialization is when the word is adopted by the majority of native speakers. Then comes the period of lexicalization, followed by adequate use of the new word, i.e., acquisition of communicative-pragmatic skills by native speakers.

Today, technology is developing rapidly. Now it is impossible to meet a person who does not use a modern device. Thus, the volume of neologisms dominates in this system. For example:

**Phablet** - is a combination of the English words "phone" and "tablet". These phones have a larger screen than a typical smartphone and are smaller than a tablet.

**iFinger** - is one of those terms that is really used in life, whenever a person keeps a finger clean to use a smartphone or tablet while eating.

**Textretary** - is a combination of the English words "text" and "secretary". This term refers to having someone else text on the phone instead of the person driving.

**Phone-yawn** - this word means that whenever someone pulls out their phone to check the time, everyone around them pulls out their phones too. A situation like this is often compared to a pallor.

**Child supervision** - is when children become familiar with modern devices and help their parents use them.

Just as neologisms are formed in technology, neologisms are also formed in everyday life. So, let's look at the list of more interesting and useful neologisms in social topics:

**Facepalm** - is a term used when someone lightly slaps someone across the face with their hand. In Turkmen we can say "Şapbat".

**Dreamathon** - is the term when someone turns off their alarm clock every morning and dreams until the next alarm.

**Frenemy** - is a combination of the English words "friend" and "enemy" and refers to a person who is associated with you as a friend for their own benefit. In Turkmen we can say "dostsyrama".

Neologisms form an important part of native speakers' daily speech, mass media, and public speech. In conclusion, the formation of dictionaries of neologisms of the English language is carried out in terms of certain criteria created by people who use this language. Lexicographic publications describing new lexical units provide as much information as possible about these words: to determine the level of acceptance of new concepts by language users, to show the nature of the development of language forms and means of communication, to provide information about the purpose; functions of the dictionary, the sources and measures of formation of the micro- and macrostructures of the dictionary, which allow a precise observation of the nominative actions of the human society that are left over from history and help language users to understand and understand correctly.

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