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## **FEATURES OF THE CREATION AND USE OF NEOLOGISMS IN CONTEMPORARY WORKS OF THE "FANTASY" GENRE**

Neologisms are words that are completely new lexical units for each historical period. Such words have not yet entered the active vocabulary, so they may not be understood.

The term "neologism" is applied to a newly created word or phrase that is newly created on the basis of the material of the language, in full accordance with the word-formation models existing in the language, denoting a new, previously unknown, non-existent concept, subject, branch of science, occupation, profession, etc. For example: reactor – nuclear reactor, biocide – biological warfare, as well as to neologisms themselves, namely to newly created synonyms of a word already existing in the language to denote a known concept, accompanying semantic and stylistic shades of the word that are superimposed on its main meaning, as well as to words in a new meaning. For example, the word boffin (scientist engaged in secret work, most often for military purposes) is a close synonym of the word scientist, but has a different semantic shade. There is also some heterogeneity in the composition of these lexical innovations due to the reasons for their appearance, their stability in the language, their frequency of use, and their subsequent fate, when some of them firmly enter the language, while others are less stable and may fall out of use after a relatively short period of time.

The reason for the appearance of neologisms is social and scientific and technological progress: the emergence of new socio-economic realities, discoveries in the field of science and technology, achievements in the field of culture. A sign of neologism is the absolute novelty of the word for most native speakers. The word is a neologism for a very short time. As soon as the word begins to be actively used, it loses the sign of novelty and becomes commonly used. Currently, the words lunar rover, spaceport, radar, launch vehicle, programming are not neologisms. These words were new for their historical

period, but are now mastered by languages and are not perceived as new by native speakers.

Thus, from the above it becomes clear that the concept of neologism is variable in time and relative: a word remains a neologism as long as speakers feel its novelty.

An important question in the framework of the research is also the question of how a new word is created. It has been established that a certain individual participates in the act of primary "baptism" of the object. In the structure of the act of nomination, the starting point is a complex interweaving of the speaker's intentions and his personal meanings, i.e., the speaker's individual semantic task.

A person creates a new word (originator) strives for individualization and originality. Then the word goes through several stages of socialization (its acceptance in society) and lexicalization (consolidation in the language system). The word is perceived by intermediaries (purveyors) who spread it among the masses. These are, as a rule, university professors, school teachers, reporters, mass media workers. The word is fixed in the periodical press. The next stage of socialization is acceptance of the word by the broad masses of native speakers. Next comes the process of lexicalization, and then the acquisition of the skills of adequate use of a new word, that is, the acquisition of communicative and pragmatic competence by native speakers.