FRAMING NEOLOGISMS IN LEXICOGRAPHY

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The vocabulary of modern languages has constantly been enriched through new words; certain words cease to be used while the meanings of some words are modified. The linguists have highlighted the importance of the vividness of every modern language. Thus, A. Baudouin de Courtenay wrote: "There is no immobility in language ... In language, as in nature in general, everything lives, everything moves, everything changes". V.V. Vinogradov stated, "the reasons for the emergence of new words and new meanings of old words for the most part lie in changes in social life, in the development of production and other areas of human activity, as well as in the development of thinking". E. Sapir also considered that "some words with their characteristic traditional shades of meaning are unacceptable for the younger generation, so they tend to become outdated" [1]. Sh. Bally pointed out that "borrowing has always been a normal function of linguistic life, but it has acquired particular importance in modern languages" [2].

The neo lexeme production is an endless empirical process that can hardly be controlled and managed. The words are created by people, for people and the truth is that "in the beginning is the word" and the lexicon or words that are used in a particular language, subject or a dictionary is "the center of a linguistic system" [3]. Language is the instrument of thought and the vehicle of thought, considers Michael Shapiro in his second edition of "The Speaking Self: Language Lore and English Usage". Moreover, in Coseriu's view, the only true "cause" of change in a language are the speakers, who use their language, and in doing so observe or neglect their linguistic traditions. However, V.A. Efremov pointed out that the emerge of the internet has enriched the corpora but a number of issues remain unresolved, such as undeveloped theoretical foundations for determining the object of the dictionary, the absence of a clear lexical concept of neologism in the scientific literature; insufficient knowledge of new words formation in linguistics,

reasons and conditions for their appearance and assimilation by language; lack of reliable classification of new vocabulary; lack of materials that fix different states in the development of vocabulary composition; need to combine the tasks of the scientific and reference edition [4].

S.I. Alatortseva in the research work “Проблемы неологии и русская неография” focused on some other issues such as creation of a reliable classification and typology of dictionaries of neologisms, generalization of experience in creating dictionaries of innovations of different types, determination of ways of selecting and organizing information within each dictionary (methodology of the neologism), as well as problems associated with the creation of automatic dictionaries of neologisms, neological banks data, etc.[5]. As the matter of fact, the emergence of new electronic technologies, as well as the use of electronic and Internet databases in the activities of neographers, on the one hand, certainly facilitated the work of lexicographers, allowing them to work with a huge number of multi-genre texts, expand chronological framework of the described material, establish exact dating of the first written fixation of the neologism, screen out pseudoneolexemes, identify productive word-formation models of the modern language, broadly describe hybridization of different types, solve the issue of time in compiling a dictionary, as it is an eternal problem of lexicography in its traditional (paper) form, solve the difficulties connected to lack of sufficient space in the printed version and lack of rigid algorithms for finding the described units.

Coman Lupu points out that a majority of words that enter the dictionaries of neologisms are not neologisms anymore after the analysis of the printed *Dictionar de neologisme* (DN) and *Mic dictionary de neologisme* (MDN) published by prestigious Romanian publishing houses as Editura Stiintifica, Editura Academiei [6]. Jean-François Sablayrolles «un mot n’est pas néologique parce qu’il n’est pas dans le dictionnaire, mais un mot entre dans un dictionnaire parce qu’il n’est plus néologique», that perfectly describes the ridiculousness of the situation. Alexandra Cunita [7] found such words as *aritmetica, cartof, computer, gramatica, genom,* etc. in the dictionary of neologisms, the words that are not neologisms any more. To tackle this issue it is necessary to focus on identifying a clear concept of neologism and neological dictionaries.

The concept of "neologism" has *narrow* and *wide approaches*. A.A. Bragin, O.I. Akhmanova, M.I. Fomina are the representatives of a *narrow approach*, i.e. new realities – new phenomena – new words. Their point of view matches the definition of neologism in "Словарь иностранных слов", where a neologism is " слово или оборот речи, созданные для обозначения нового предмета или для выражения нового явления» [8]. R.A. Budagov, A.V. Kalinin, E.V. Rosen, N.M. Shansky highlight the absolute novelty of neologisms. However, V.V. Vinogradov, B.N. Golovin, E.V. Rosen, M.N. Zolotareva believe that the main thing when interpreting the term "neologism" is the time criterion. Thus, calculating the time criterion in generations, i.e. equals up to 30 years.

The *wide approach* is worked out by N.Z. Kotelova, who considers four parameters: 1) time – when a neologism is a word that reflected the realities of a particular time period, hence is possible to identify neologisms of the era of Peter I, the Soviet era, it is only necessary to determine the boundaries of the period; 2) the point of reference in the linguistic space: the movement of words from one sphere of use to the other, the interaction between the literary language and the language of sciences, professions, dialects, oral speech (the noun "ikebana" was a neologism for the Russian language in 70s of the 20th century, but it was not for the Japanese language); 3) novelty of the linguistic unit when the meaning of an existing word is new (semantic neologism, idiom; 4) establishment of structural features of the novelty of the word itself, identifying the patterns of the word-formation system in the structure of neologisms, as well as predestination and spontaneity in each case.

An attempt to combine the existing classifications of all possible variants of new words is made by S.A. Alatortseva as well. She divides "lexico-phraseological innovations" into 5 categories: 1) according to the form of the linguistic unit; 2) according to the degree of novelty; 3) by the method of nomination; 4) in relation to language-speech; 5) by the duration of existence [9].

Another classification presented by the authors of the textbook "Неология и неография современного русского языка" by T.V.

Popova, L.V. Ratsiburskaya and D.V. Gugunava, has much in common with the classification of Alatortseva. The authors distinguish neologisms according to four parameters:

1) by the type of the linguistic unit (by the form – by S.I. Alatortseva),

2) by the degree of novelty,

3) by the type of the indicated reality,

4) by the method of education.

L.V. Shalina also offers the criteria of:

1) nominativity (the need to designate a new object or concept);

2) novelty of form and / or content;

3) time indicator (time boundaries of the appearance and existence of a new word in the language);

4) linguistic space (spheres and genres of use).

Changes in social life, development of human activity and development of thinking are the main reasons of the appearance of neologisms. Every language is a living organism that changes as often as people change, invent and create something new. The criteria of neologism selection are still different however, as it is presented above we can conclude that form of the linguistic unit, degree of novelty, duration of its existence are the main as they are present in every classification.

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