

концу 2100 г. в Африке исчезнет до 50 % ныне существующих языков. Некоторые исследователи полагают, что около 90 % языков данного континента станут мертвыми.

Потеря языка не может пройти бесследно. Язык есть опыт человечества и основа для будущего развития. Языковое многообразие Африки отражает ее богатое культурное наследие и должно использоваться в качестве средства единения. Развитие Африки невозможно без поддержки самобытного характера ее языковых, культурных и научных институтов. Очень важна роль государства в деле сохранения культуры малочисленных народов, ведь именно язык определяет сущность народа, его самобытную культуру. Бережное отношение к языкам малочисленных народов, как к национально-культурной ценности этих народов, является показателем высокой языковой культуры государства. Поддержка научно-методической и аналитической работы специалистов-языковедов должна способствовать стабилизации правописания в определенной системе письменности. Для сохранения бытового употребления языка необходима поддержка в СМИ: прессе, ТВ, радио, Интернете.

Список использованных источников

1. Алпатов В.М. Глобализация и развитие языков // Вопросы филологии. – М., 2004. – № 2 (17). – С. 23–27.
2. Барлыбаев Х.А. Глобализация: Вопросы теории и практики // Век Глобализации. – 2008. – № 2. – С. 12–20.

Научный руководитель Н.В. Аксёнова, ст. преподаватель ТПУ

Kozlova P.O.

National Research Tomsk Polytechnic University

NEOLOGISMS IN MODERN ENGLISH

Living language is a dynamic existence. He is constantly developing its internal and external resources. And of course he abandons old creates new forms and content, improving its expressive means and devices through their structural or simplification or complication.

Changes in language take place at different levels – morphemic, phonetic, lexical, syntactic, etc. Syntactic changes are somewhat slower, and we identify them mainly through written texts for several generations older than us.

Any new era accompanied by the introduction of new words denoting new things, objects and phenomena.

Lexical changes are the most noticeable. New unknown word usually pays attention makes a person think or guess its meaning.

English shares the fate of other European languages. It developed from the Anglo-Saxon language in modern English, the native language of some 375 million people and the language of interest communication.

Most often, a neologism – «new word». But when it is necessary to determine which words can be considered as new and that there is no problem. The problem lies in the concept of relativity novelty. Novelty as it depends on what period is taken into account.

Most abstract definition given Russian linguistics professor V.I. Zabotkina who said that the new word «units that appear in the language after a certain time frame took as input». Neologisms are considered as the main problem of modern scientific research.

Now look at the types of neologisms.

The first circle comprises only those tokens which did not exist until a certain period of time. And so it therefore includes the fewest of lexical units.

The second circle represents the words that have changed their meaning, but retained their old forms, with their old meaning is lost or moved to a minor, such as a web, net, mobile, etc.

The third and last, the circle contains the tokens that only added one or more new meanings without losing the value of old, they are paradigmatic relations ambiguity, such as surfing, fax, cut, etc.

We can find new ideas and changes in the social science and life. Neologisms are defined as newly coined lexical units that take on new meaning. Most writers use new words in his poems and stories, to enrich the English language. There ephemeral neologisms.

New concepts are born, requiring new words to name them. Dictionary of any language does not remain the same, but always changing.

Neologism – use new words or old words with new meaning. New ideas and variations on the feelings come from the media. Several years ago, three hundred new words, allegedly recorded in four consecutive number of French language weekly express. It was stated that each language acquires three thousand new words a year.

Neologisms are very common in newspaper vocabulary. Newspaper reacts very quickly to any new development in the life of society.

Major news features lie in their syntactic structure. The reporter shall be brief; he naturally tries to cram all their facts in the space allotted. Size of short news items varies from one sentence to a few (short) paragraphs.

English language is very rich neologisms – the word was created recently, and perhaps will not live in the language for a long time.

Neologisms – they are very common in the newspaper vocabulary. Newspaper react very quickly to any new development in the life of society, science and technology.

Most words that entered the language were taken from the Latin, with a good number of Greek, French, Italian, Spanish and Portuguese. Many have come indirectly from Latin or Italian through French. Purists unlike new conditions inhorn, condemning them for obscurity and involvement in the development of the domestic English dictionary. innovative compounds are particularly widespread and deserve a special place. Old English dominated his creative recipes, as seen in such forms as hronrad sea (literally, the whale – the road), and, much later, Shakespeare has made significant use of compounds Neologicistic: sorry – pleading and oak-cleaving lightning.

Of course, just print the number of words without spaces between them practically to create a connection, except on the most superficial level.

Old words with new feelings, usually non- cultural and non-technical. They usually translated or word that already exists in the TL (total losses), or brief functional or descriptive term. Collocations with new feelings are interpreters trap: usually a normal descriptive terms that have suddenly become technical terms; their meaning sometimes hides innocently in more general or figurative sense.

Some countries have preferred this process. E.g. TV (television) – Fernseher. However, that most of these words almost free context. It should be noted, medical neologisms: chronopharmacology etc. Especially chemical names approved generic drugs often can be played with a naturalized suffix (example: -ite, English -um, the Franco- yin, English - c).

Acronyms have always been common type of pseudo- neologisms is probably more common in the French and German languages, the English language. Example: awesome, Uni, Philo, Sympa, Houma factor video. Fashion uses state abbreviation – a kind of society slang – comes and goes burly, but never entirely absent.

The vast majority of neologisms are words derived by analogy with the Greek (all over) and Latin morphemes usually with suffixes like

-ismo, -ismus, -ia, etc. Naturalized in the appropriate language. In this century, however, it was overshadowed by the appearance of cuts in science, technology and other technical fields, such as volleyball, cricket, baseball, drug trafficking, armed forces, and the media. Brevity and accuracy are highly valued, and cuts can greatly contribute to a brief style. They also help to convey a sense of social identity: use the short form, to be aware of – part of the social group to which the abbreviation belongs. Computer fans worldwide will be recognized by their fluent talk of ROM (Read Only Memory) and RAM (Random Access Memory), and DOS (document) of WYSIWYG (What You See Is What You Get).

Where there is a phrase taken in SL, the translator must find and use the equivalent in TL, if it exists. The phrase consists essentially of two or three words of the lexical usually associated grammatical words, such as mental illness. Phrases can be divided into main groups: verb plus verbal nouns. Examples: note, defeated, to meet, to give a speech. The verb is placed, for which the translator must find the appropriate equivalent. Adverb plus adjective. These phrases are usually clichés (e.g. very important). Note, however, crap, damn hard or bloody difficult. This phrase, which is more limited and less than. Verb plus adverb or adjective. Examples: work, feel ugly, dim light, and the smell of tart. Subject plus a verb.

There are two groups: the first noun and verb can mutually attract each other: the cow moos, a dog barks, a hammer knocks and Skip door. In the second group, there are only pretty high expectations that a particular verb follows the subject: the door creak Clocher les pointes, Les Champs currently deroulent, but the right verb should be sought. Countable plus mass noun. Collective noun plus noun number. Collective noun should be open: for example, a bunch of thread, a pack of dogs or a herd of horses, a deck of cards or hounds. Collocations can be based on well-established hierarchy, such as relatives (mother and daughter), color (bright red agate).

Languages cannot convert verbs to nouns, but in the case of the Romance languages, at least suppress prepositions such ruthless fashion, cannot simulate this procedure. That is why it is difficult to translate English phrases briefly.

References

1. Англо-русский фразеологический словарь / гл. ред. Кунин А.В.. – М.: ГИИНС, 1955. – 1455 с.
2. Арнольд И.В. Лексикология современного английского языка. – М.: Изд-во лит. на иност. яз., 1959. – 305 с.

3. Принципы и методы лексикологии как социолингвистической дисциплины: учеб. пособие / под ред. Ахмановой О.С. – М.: Сов. энциклопедия, 1971. – 766 с.
4. Смирницкий А.И. Лексикология английского языка. – М.: Изд-во лит. на иностр. яз., 1956. – 260 с.
5. Hill A.A. Introduction to linguistic structure. – New York: Harcourt, Brace, 1958. – 496 p.
6. Collins V. A Book of English Idioms with Explanations. – London: Longmans, Greens and Co., 1985. – 258 p.
7. Newmark P. A textbook of translation. – L.; N.Y.: Prentice Hall, 1988. – 292 p.
8. Robertson S. The development of modern English. – New York: Prentice Hall, 1950.
9. Sheard J.A. The Words We Use. – London: A. Deutsch, 1970. – 344 p.

*Scientific supervisor O.S. Ulyanova, Ph.D. in History,
Associate Professor of TPU*

Mamontova E.M.

National Research Tomsk Polytechnic University

STYLISTIC DEVICES USED IN O. HENRY'S STORIES

Linguistic stylistics is a relatively new branch of linguistics engaged in research of speech styles, stylistic devices and expressive means of the language in their relation to describing the content. Thus, the components of this definition are: a) styles of speech and b) the expressive means of the language and stylistic devices.

Different stylistic devices can be observed in the stories of William Sydney Porter (pen-name O. Henry), a satirical American writer. O. Henry's short stories are known for their wit, wordplay, warm characterization, and clever twist endings. His stories are full of metaphors, epithets, similes alliterations, puns, etc.

The relevance of the research is stipulated by the necessity to study expressive means of the English language in fiction. The aim of my research is a linguistic and stylistic analysis of stylistic figures in the English language on an example of O. Henry's works. The object of the research is the system of expressive means in English. The subject of the research is the means of expression (style figures) used in such O. Henry stories as «The skylight room», «After twenty years», «Jeff Peters as a Personal Magnet».

There are several stylistic elements that can be found in all these stories: