The article is devoted to the study of lexical and semantic neology in English. Different ways by which words enter the language are described. Extralinguistic and intralinguistic reasons for replenishing English vocabulary are examined.
**Key words:** neologisms, lexical neologisms, semantic neologisms, word formation, borrowings.

The increase in the vocabulary of the language, the appearance of neologisms usually occurs as a result of:

1) the formation of new words on the basis of existing ones with the help of certain word-building means of a given language (word formation);
2) borrowing individual words from other languages;
3) changing the lexical meanings of words in the language and applying existing words to new concepts (polysemy).

Word formation and borrowing belong to lexical neology, and polysemy to semantic.

M. A. Kulinich distinguishes three types of neologisms:
1. lexical;
2. semantic;
3. occasionalisms.

According to the author, lexical neologisms are neologisms that have arisen from other borrowing languages, semantic neologisms represent a way to change the meaning of an old word, and occasional neologisms are author's neologisms that were created by one or another author according to existing productive or unproductive word-formation models of the language, and which is used only in this context, as a lexical means of artistic expression or language game [3, p.16].

French linguist A. Rey proposed to divide the core of neology into two parts:
1) the area of borrowings and other forms that are not motivated for the majority of speakers;
2) the area of morphology, which in its semantic structure reflects a deeper syntactic structure.

As for the structure, A. Rey identified three varieties of this science:
a) formal neology;
b) semantic neology;
c) pragmatic neology [5, p. 137].

At the same time, formal neology, according to the author, is a process, the result of which is the application of grammatical rules to the morphemic structure of the language. In this case, we are dealing with the so-called potential neologisms, formed with the help of suffixes, prefixes and word composition. Scientists also refer abbreviations and acronyms to formal neology.

Semantic neology implies the presence of such features that are inherent in all neologisms in a given language. Semantic neology is maximally realized in the language system, in particular, in morphological neologisms, in borrowings, in neologisms that are formed in a syntagmatic way, acronyms, abbreviations.

Pragmatic neology is a form of neologisms defined in relation to the process of communication. In particular, it is very difficult to present neologism in the abstract without linking it to the linguistic process. The functional form is manifested in the fact that the old lexical meaning of the word is limited to the subsystems of the language, namely: the subsystems of the dialect, the social circle, as well as the norm of use. It follows from this that this aspect plays an important role in deciding whether to accept neologism in society; moreover, individual creative potential is very important in this process [5, p. 235].

As part of further research, we are interested in semantic neologisms. Changing the meaning (the appearance of semantic neologisms) is a fairly common technique for expanding vocabulary in the English language. Basically, the reasons for this phenomenon are ambiguous, so linguists often did not pay attention to it, and the science that studies semantic changes and the emergence of semantic neologisms has appeared only at the present time.

V. Holmman emphasizes that the process of studying semantic changes should be directed to identifying specific models of these changes, and not just to creating lists of individual examples. This is due to the emergence of semantic neologisms based on meaning shifts and is studied by a science called historical semantics (the history of concepts). This discipline considers all the
meanings of words throughout the history of the language, and also finds out the reasons for the changes [4, p. 82].

Initially, scientists believed that most of the changes occur by chance, but in the modern language there are certain classifications that help to trace the most typical trends in changing the meaning of words and the appearance of semantic neologisms. Semantic changes register the change in the meaning of a word during a certain time period. This process can be motivated either internally, under the influence of changes in the language itself, or externally, under the influence of contacts with other languages.

In semantics, the equivalent of a morphological paradigm is a phrase in which words and meanings are in certain interactions and relationships with each other. As it is known, the change in meaning occurs due to the fact that words continue to be used throughout history and find themselves in different communicative situations. If a different meaning of the word, in comparison with its original one, begins to acquire constancy in certain areas of society and is fixed in use, then a semantic change of the word occurs.

The semantic meaning of words changes when new objects appear or a deeper knowledge of the essence of already known meanings occurs due to a change in the socially conscious attitude towards them. If, for one of the reasons, a word disappears from the language, its meaning is redistributed among other vocabulary units or a new word with this meaning is reproduced.

An example of a semantic neologism is the word *snowflake*, which has the basic meaning “a small piece of snow that falls from the sky. Snowflakes are sometimes represented as six-sided crystals on Christmas cards, decorations”. As a semantic neoplasm, the word *snowflake* has taken on the meaning “An overly sensitive or easily offended person, or one who believes they are entitled to special treatment on account of their supposedly unique characteristics” (very sensitive and vulnerable person). Let's give an example in context. Don't criticize Jane for what she did. She's a snowflake and you'll only upset her.

Louis Gilbert defines semantic neologisms as lexical units existing in the language, which have a new meaning at a certain stage in the development of the language. For example, the word “geek” used to refer to a street performer whose performance usually involved biting off the head of a live chicken or snake. Later, this word began to refer to people who are passionate about high technology. In the 2000s, another meaning of the word spread: a person who is passionate about popular culture [1].

A. Stanforth identifies intralinguistic and extralinguistic reasons for the appearance of semantic neologisms [6, p. 102].

Intralinguistic reasons, in his opinion, are associated with the constant interdependence of lexical units in language and speech: synonymous differentiation, semantic changes occurring in connection with specific contexts, and changes caused by ambiguity in certain situations. The semantic change due to synonymic differentiation is observed in the course of the history of the language development as a constant and gradual change. For example, the word “twist” in Old English was a noun meaning “rope”, while the verb “thrawan” (now “to throw”) meant both “to hurl” and “to twist”. In connection with the appearance in the Old English language of the verb “twisten”, the first word has lost its main meaning. A specialized (fixed) context can be considered as another intralinguistic factor of semantic changes. For example, the word “token”, when it entered into a semantic confrontation with the borrowed word “sing”, became limited in use in such specialized contexts as “love token”, “token of respect”, etc. and thus became specialized [6, p. 105].

In addition, intralinguistic reasons include an ellipsis, within which evaluative words are omitted in frequently repeated phrases over time. For example, “sale” became used instead of “cut-price sale”, “to propose” replaced “to propose marriage”, and “to be expecting” – “to be expecting a baby”. The central word of a phrase may also fall out of use, as in the case of “mineral waters” which has been replaced by “minerals”.

Another intralinguistic reason for semantic changes is the use of new expressions when working with taboo vocabulary for its euphemism. A general taboo avoidance strategy is to replace
the taboo element with another, often euphemistic expression that is only semantically appropriate. But the new expression, in turn, also tends to become a new taboo because it is too closely related to the original taboo expression or word. The consequence is the presence of a chain of constantly occurring substitutions, i.e. constant turn of words in vocabulary. One of the most common examples is the various expressions for the word “toilet”, included in one of the areas perceived as taboo.

The third intralinguistic reason for changing the semantics of a word is the discrimination of synonyms, for example: “land - country”.

Another intralinguistic reason for the semantic change of a word is a linguistic analogy, for example: “to catch”, “to grasp”, to get in the meaning of “understand”.

Social, political, economic, cultural and technical changes have a serious impact on the English language, thus being extralinguistic reasons for semantic changes. For example, the Old English noun “cœmant”, meaning “boy”, “servant” receives in the Middle English period, as a result of rethinking in connection with the development of social relations, the semantic meaning of “knight” (when written “knight”).

A rather important role in changing the semantics of a word is played by social factors, primarily the use of words by certain social groups. Each social environment is characterized by the originality of its designations, as a result of which the word acquires a different content in the speech of different social, cultural, professional groups and, accordingly, becomes ambiguous. For example, *ring* is translated as a ring and means 1) a ring for descent (mountaineering); 2) basket ring (basketball); 3) circus arena; 4) ring, playground (for wrestling); 5) annual wood ring and so on.

L.P. Krysin also identifies the following reasons for the emergence of semantic neologisms and the application of existing words to new concepts:

1) the need for a name;
2) the need to distinguish between meaningfully close, but different concepts;
3) elimination of the polysemy of the native word, simplification of its semantic structure;
4) the need to specialize concepts;
5) the correspondence of the indivisibility of the designated concept with the signifier;
6) perception of the new name as more prestigious;
7) communicative relevance of the designated concept [2, p. 44 - 46].

As a result, it was found that changing the meaning of a word is a fairly common technique for expanding vocabulary in the English language. The reasons for this phenomenon are ambiguous, therefore, only in modern linguistics did the study of semantic changes begin.

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