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**THE LINGUISTIC AND SEMANTIC PECULIARITIES OF ENGLISH
SLANG NEOLOGISMS (BASED ON INSTAGRAM POSTS)**

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CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	3
CHAPTER I. THEORETICAL ASPECTS OF SLANG NEOLOGISMS	5
1.1. The notion on neologisms and their role in language	5
1.2. The major classifications of neologisms	7
1.3. Communicative processes in the social network Instagram.....	13
CONCLUSIONS TO THE CHAPTER I	15
CHAPTER II. THE ANALYSIS OF SLANG NEOLOGISMS (BASED ON INSTAGRAM POSTS)	16
2.1. Ways of word formation of slang neologisms in the social network Instagram.....	16
2.2. Linguistic and semantic analysis of slang neologisms (based on Instagram posts)	19
CONCLUSIONS TO THE CHAPTER II	23
CONCLUSIONS	24
BIBLIOGRAPHY	25

INTRODUCTION

The most important condition for the existence of language is its continuous development, which is expressed in the appearance of new words. The process of learning about the world, the emergence of new concepts, change in public life, advances in science and technology occur continuously that requires the language to provide speakers with the required number of new lexical units. A lot of new words appear in English every year and it requires researchers not only to record but also to analyze them.

The question of the emergence of new words in the language system, the principles of their creation, classification, functioning has always attracted the attention of linguists. The biggest success in the development of theoretical and methodological issues of neology was achieved by the French lexicologists, in particular M. Cohen, A. Darmsteter, L. Deroy, B. Gardin, P. Gilbert, L. Guilbert. Other linguists also successfully developed the science of neologisms – V. I. Zabolotkina, N. Z. Kotelova, Y. O. Levashov, V. M. Sergeev and others. Practical lexicographic problems of neologisms were also dealt with by English and American linguists: J. Algeo, R. Baayen, G. Cannon, C. Cutler, W. Lee and J. Simpson. With the development of information technology there is a partial transition from traditional ways of communication to new and progressive - social networks, replacing the usual practices of communication. Instagram posts are especially full of slang neologisms.

The relevance of the research: a great number of slang neologisms is increasing annually, and this is especially true of the social network Instagram. This is due to a number of reasons, including growth popularity of social networks among different age groups of society and, as a result, the emergence of new concepts and realities that require language units for their nominations. Despite considerable interest from scholars, these lexical items are still were not the subject of a comprehensive systematic linguistic analysis, so there is a need of creating their comprehensive quantitative and qualitative characteristics.

The **aim** of our paper is studying the linguistic and semantic peculiarities of English slang neologisms in blogging.

Achieving this goal involves solving the following **objectives**:

- to reveal the notion of neologisms and their role in English language;
- to study major classifications of neologisms;
- to find out the communicative processes in the social network Instagram;
- to analyze the main ways of word formation of slang neologisms in the social network Instagram;
- to distinguish linguistic and semantic features of slang neologisms.

The **object** of our research is slang neologisms in blogging.

The **subject** of our research is linguistic and semantic peculiarities of English slang neologisms in blogging.

The material of the research. In our paper we analyzed more than 350 English-speaking newly created lexical units of the social network Instagram, which were identified by using the method of continuous sampling from author's blogs. The period of the sample of language material covers 2019–2021.

The **theoretical value** of our research is that its results do a significant contribution to the theory of word formation and general lexical neology, as well as neology of the English language, in communicative linguistics, pragmalinguistics, Internet linguistics, theory of mass-media communication.

The **practical value** is determined by the possibility of using the obtained results in normative courses in lexicology and stylistics of the English language, in courses of communication theory, discourse, sociolinguistics, pragmalinguistics. The data obtained during the study can be used at the conclusion dictionaries of modern English slang and neologisms, as well as in writing textbooks and research by scientists.

The structure of the research. This research consists of the introduction, two chapters, conclusions, and bibliography (24 items). The total volume is 27.

CHAPTER I. THEORETICAL ASPECTS OF SLANG NEOLOGISMS

1.1. The notion on neologisms and their role in language

Language is a 'living thing' that interacts closely with all spheres of our life. The constant development of language is bound by the rapid changes in society and innovations in social, political, economic and scientific-technical realms. English language has witnessed a vast number of borrowings from other languages and the vocabulary is still being enriched nowadays due to the introduction of new phenomena. Such words in a modern language are called neologisms [1, p. 9].

Neology is a branch of science that deals with the study of neologisms [5, p. 3-4]. The initial linguistic studies of neologisms date back to the 19th century. The basics were indicated by such outstanding scholars as I.A. Baudouin de Kuptene, A.A. Potebnya, M.M. Popovskaya, L.V. Shchepba, and A.M. Seishchev. With the development of neology, the concept of neography has also emerged in the works of researchers. Neography studies the peculiarities of designing and assembling new formations of lexical units, the specifics and connotations of new words. With the development of society in various spheres of human activity, new concepts and objects appear and it is important to give them new names. This is how neologisms, or new words, arise.

To denote new words in linguistics scholars usually use the term 'neologism'. The simplest definition of a neologism, therefore, is 'any new word or expression that appears in the language.' [12 c.7] This definition attracts with its conciseness and breadth of coverage of the phenomenon, but it is too vague and gives the impression that all new words have the same nature. There is still no unambiguous solution to the question: what can be fixed the concept of neologism, what are the criteria for assigning a particular vocabulary unit to the neologism.

If we consider any word as a neologism, never found in this language, it will have to be considered in the same row with new units, regularly and uniformly used in communication and sooner or later fixed dictionaries, ie

dictionary formations, other new words, single-use words created for short-term communication needs, or words adequate to phrases into which they are easily reborn [7, c.4].

When analyzing the definitions of the concept of neologism by different researchers, two points of view become apparent, which is that the term neologism is used: to neoplasms, to newly created on the material of language, in full accordance with existing in the language word-forming models of words or phrases denoting a new, previously unknown, non-existent concept, subject, branch of science, occupation, profession, etc., for example *reactor*, *biocide* etc; to the actual neologism, namely to the newly created synonyms to the word already present in the language to denote a known concept, but bearing connotative shades, ie concomitant semantic and stylistic shades of the word, which are superimposed on its basic meaning, as well as words in the new meaning [14, c.3].

Appearing on the periphery of the language system neologisms are at the disposal of this periphery for some time and only gradually, and not all, but the most responsible for the structural requirements of the language, move to the center of the language system, to the main vocabulary. Neoplasms, if they occur on the periphery, then much faster (and sometimes immediately) penetrate closer to the center, being in demand and indispensable are actively included in the vocabulary. Neoplasms usually appear in the language of science, technology, culture, politics, while neologisms - in colloquial language [15, p. 67]. Thus, it is necessary to distinguish neoplasms from neologisms.

Another question of lexicology – what is the process of emergence of new words, what stages it includes. To answer the question of how a new word is created, it is necessary to turn to the theory of nomination.

The person who creates a new word (originator-terminology of Y. Naida) strives for individualization and originality [4 c.15]. Then the word goes through several stages of socialization (acceptance in society) and lexicalization (consolidation in the language system). The word is perceived by purveyors, who

spread it among the masses. These are usually university teachers, school teachers, reporters, media workers. The word is recorded in the periodical press. The next stage of socialization is the acceptance of the word by the broad masses of native speakers. Next is the process of lexicalization, and then the acquisition of skills of adequate use of a new word, ie the acquisition of communicative and pragmatic competence of native speakers. [21 p. 9].

As a result of the act of nomination, a unit is created that belongs to one of the types of nomination units (derived or complex word, phrase).

1.2. The major classifications of neologisms

A vast number of new words that have entered the language recently, makes it possible to identify specific types of neologisms and create a detailed classification. The scholars approach the question of the typology of neologisms differently, based on their linguistic considerations.

N. M. Shansky argues that new words, or words already existing in the language, denoting a new phenomenon or concept, neologisms are divided into *lexical* and *semantic neologisms* [20, p. 98]. Lexical neologisms are usually expressed by borrowings from other languages or new words formed on the basis of existing languages. Semantic neologisms serve specific stylistic purposes.

V. D. Boiarkina and N. M. Shansky are unanimous in their beliefs about the inclusion of authors' innovations in the series of neologisms. Explaining the notion of neologisms, the linguists state that: 'The term 'new words' combines different types of neoplasms, occurrences and borrowings. These are not only newly created words of the literary language, but also words that have come from other languages, from folk dialects, revived words, as well as individual author's formations'[8, p.93].

E. A. Sorokina holds the same point of view as the above-mentioned linguists, including occasional words in the series of neologisms. According to Sorokina, 'new words differ in their stylistic labeling, usability, origin, in semantic and grammatical features' [5, p.7]. French linguist P. Gilbert, who

devoted most of his research to the problem of neology and neologisms, identifies 4 types of neologisms, taking into account the method of their creation. These are the following: phonological neologisms, semantic neologisms, borrowings, syntagmatic neologisms [9, p.58].

According to V. I. Zabotkina and N. N. Korolyova neologisms are classified into the following subgroups:

- a. *proper neologisms* (the novelty of form is combined with the novelty of content): *audiotyping, bio-computer, thought-processor*;
- b. *transnominations*, which combine the novelty of the word form with the meaning, have previously been transferred to another form: *sudser; big C (med.); Af, houtie*;
- c. semantic innovations, or rethinking (new meaning is denoted by a form already available in the language): *bread, drag, acid, gas* [12], [16].

In the language of recent decades, the units of the first subgroup predominate, which is due to the increased need of society to name new realities that have arisen in connection with scientific and technological progress. Thus, the rapid development of computer technology has brought to life units such as *to telecommute* – to work from home, using electronic communication via computer with the management institution and customers and many other similar words.

In terms of the method of formation V. I. Zabotkin divides neologisms into phonological neologisms, borrowings, semantic and syntactic neologisms [12, c.16].

Phonological neologisms are created by individual sounds. Such words are sometimes called ‘artificial’ or ‘invented’. New sound configurations are sometimes combined with morphemes of Greek or Latin origin, for example: *perfol, acryl, perlon*. To the group of phonological neologisms we also include new words formed from exclamations, for example: *zizz, sis-boombah, to zap, to whee, to diddy-bop, qwerty*. New exclamations can be conditionally attributed to the same group: *yech* or *yuck*.

The English language continues expanding through the use of *borrowings*, but to a much lesser extent than it did in the Middle Ages and the Renaissance. The process of ‘accepting’ a language has turned into the process of ‘giving’. This is due to the fact that the English language has acquired the status of *Lingua franca* (language of communication) of the XX century. Yet, despite the fact that borrowings make up only 7.5% of the total number of neologisms, their consideration is absolutely necessary, because it is impossible to imagine the whole body of new vocabulary without this layer [5, c.59].

French continues to be the main source language. Over the last 25 years, the number of Scandinavian borrowings has declined sharply, with borrowings from African and Asian languages, especially Japanese, being a particular trend.

The main centers of attraction for new borrowings are:

- a. culture: *cinematheque, discotheque, anti-roman*;
- b. social-political life: *ayatollah* (from the Arabic) religious leader of the Islamic sect Shute in Iran (the word became widely known in January 1979 when after the overthrow of the Shah of Iran came to power Ayatollah Khomeini);
- c. daily life (drinks, food, sports, clothes): *petit dejeuner* (fr.) small breakfast;
- d. scientific and technical field: *biogeocenose*.

There is a great deal of barbarism or unassimilated units that predominate the new borrowed vocabulary. For example: *Dolce vita* (from Italian); *lunokhod* (from Russian); *gonzo* (from Italian) [3].

Xenisms or *realities* are another striking type of borrowed units that reflect the specifics of the life of the source country: *gyro* (from the Greek); *zazen* (from Japanese); *kung fu* (from Chinese).

The difference between barbarism and xenism is that the first one possesses synonyms in the recipient language, the latter denotes phenomena, objects that exist only in the source country and are absent in the host country. Thus, xenisms are more novel, although they account for only 14% of all borrowings. The

consequence of borrowing is not only the replenishment of vocabulary, but also the stylistic coloring of lexical units, their internal structure [20]. Borrowings also contribute to the variability of lexical units and partly determine it.

Semantic neologisms delineate new meanings of existing words. The following options are possible: old words completely change their meaning, losing their former existence; in the semantic structure of the word there is another lexical-semantic variant while preserving all the traditional ones [2, p. 87]. Among the semantic neologisms of recent decades, units of the second type predominate. The most commonly used new meanings in modern English are *charisma, bumper, go-go, banana, flaky*. The last three units are limited in use by the American version, situations of informal communication, when communicators are in equal social and age relations.

To illustrate, the word *cosmetic* has developed two new meanings – decorative and deceptive. For example: «*An unpopular and timid government introduces cosmetic measures just before an election, in the hope that a week is a long time in politics and that the memory of the public is as short as its belief in politicians promises is bottomless*».

In general, among semantic neologisms there is a tendency of forming more abstract lexical and semantic variants of words, dominated by the expansion of meaning. The specialization of values is less typical in recent decades [15]. Semantic neologisms are used in slang to a greater extent than other types of neologisms.

Morphological neologisms are less neological, or in other words, they have a lesser degree of novelty, as they are created on the basis of patterns existing in the language system, and with morphemes present in this system. Herein we mention regular word-formation processes as affixation, conversion, compounding, and less regular ones, such as reduction, lexicalization, etc.

Affixal units, as a rule, are formed in accordance with the English word-formation traditions, their morphological structure and the nature of the motivation of meanings fits into the prevailing idea of the ordinary, standard

word [19, p. 24]. Therefore, the appearance of derived neologisms is consciously noted by native speakers only when they are aware of the novelty of the denoted. This method prevails in the creation of recent neologisms.

Prefix neoplasms are less numerous, although the number of prefixes and semi-prefixes exceeds the number of suffixes and semi-suffixes [17, p. 68]. Among the most productive prefixes in English language are: *anti-*, *de-*, *non-*, *post-*, *pre-*, *ne-*, *sub-*, *in-*. The most active derivation is involved in the formation of new terms in physics and biology. For example, the suffix *-on* (elementary unit or particle) is used to create terms such as: *gluon*, *luxon*.

Suffix units are inferior to prefix ones in quantitative terms, but they are more commonly used in everyday communication and are marked with slang. So, one of the most used slang suffixes is the suffix *-y / -ie*, registered in Barnhart's dictionary as a suffix that has developed a new derogatory (ironic) meaning [1, p.13]. Words formed with its help are limited in use by informal communication, mainly among young people. For example: *groupie*, *roadie*, *weapy*, *preppie*, *tekky* (*techno-freak*).

In recent decades, the role of **compounding** in English has been growing. Among the complex neologisms in general, two-component units predominate. The main models continue to be the following: N+N; A+N. Among the new complex units – nouns predominant are endocentric: *glue-sniffing*, *think-tank*. Exocentric nouns are less characteristic: *low-rise*, *high-rise* [21].

The tendency of creating names with the first component proper name is growing: *Kirlian photograph* – photography of the human biofield; the name of the area: *Acapulco gold* – euphemistically the name of the drug marijuana, *Afro-rock* (a kind of rock).

Among the complex units there is a great number of words formed by particles and adverbs, especially for adjectives and verbs [8]. Thus, the model differs in the increased productivity:

Part II + Adv: *laid-back, buttoned-down, spaced-out, turned-on, switched-off, burned-out, dragged-out, tapped -out*. The use of this model is usually limited to the situation of informal communication [12, p. 46].

In addition to traditional models, there are new ones, the most productive of which are:

Abbr + N: *B-chromosome, ACD-solution*. The effect of this model is limited to the scientific and technical sphere.

Abbr + Acronym: *ara A (arabinos + Adenine)*. Sometimes the model consists of various symbols. For example, *T-mycoplasma*;

N + Numeral: *Day - 1; Red No. 2* .

Conversion as a way of creating new words without the help of word-forming elements has significantly reduced its activity and is inferior to all other types of word-formation. The main model remains to be N + V, which forms a large number of new terms: *to back-stroke, to lesion, to polygraph*, etc. with common words: *to leaflet, to butterfly*. A significant number of verbs are formed from complex nouns: *to soft-dock; to carpool; to red-line* [6, p. 79].

The formation of nouns from adjectives with the endings *in – ic is worth noting*. For example: *acrylic, transuranic, tricyclic*. This model is widely used in medicine: *autistic, astigmatic, geriatric, prepsychotic*. All these units are formed by analogy together with famous ones such as *alcoholic, fanatic, critic*.

Besides, **abbreviations** and **acronyms** occupy a special place [16]. Most often, technical terms, names of groups and organizations are subject to abbreviations. Abbreviations are usually used more often than the terms themselves: *VCR* (video-cassette recorder), *TM* (transcendental meditation), *PC* (personal computer), *MTV* (Music Television, a cable television channel that broadcasts rock music).

Abbreviations are pronounced according to the letters they constitute of, whereas, acronyms – as full words. For example: *SALT* (Strategic Arms Limitation Talks); *MIPS* (million instructions per second); *CAD / CAM* (computer-aided design / computer-aided manufacturing). They often acquire the

grammatical characteristics of standard words, such as the plural: *WASPs* (White Anglo-Saxon Protestants). Sometimes acronyms are created out of a desire for originality, for example, an organization that fights smoking has created the acronym *ASH* (Action on Smoking and Health); *NOW* (National Organization for Women) [11].

All things considered, we have to admit that neologisms are one of the ways to replenish the vocabulary of the language. The main features of neologisms, which distinguishes them from all other units of the vocabulary of the language are quality and novelty.

1.3. Communicative processes in the social network Instagram

The basis of the social network Instagram is the communication of individuals. Modern people are surrounded by a network of social contacts that are becoming increasingly impersonal and transient. Contact should be easy to make and fast to be completed [9, p.219]. The social network Instagram creates a space in which a person can realize his needs in the way he needs modern society. The Internet has made it possible to provide resilience to interpersonal, often random, contacts.

In communication on the social network Instagram exists several types of communication: interpersonal, intergroup, intersocial, communication between oneself and a group, between a group and a society, between a person and a society [5, p.219].

In the communicative situation of online communication on Instagram, there are such forms of speech [17]: monologue, dialogue, polylogue.

By writing messages, statuses or posts, the user realizes that they will be read by other people and therefore uses a variety of rhetoric questions, appeals to potential interlocutors, for example: *Hug me, so gently, and do not let...; Give me, please, a piece of advice! Which book to read first?* [10].

Instagram, where communication takes place mostly through writing texts, creates a new way of communication, which in appearance resembles oral version of conversational style. Use of non-proprietary characters traditional written language, creating the effect of sound language, service certain verbal formulas approximate the written form of communication Instagram to its oral version.

CONCLUSIONS TO THE CHAPTER I

English language has witnessed a vast number of borrowings from other languages and the vocabulary is still being enriched nowadays due to the introduction of new phenomena. Such words in a modern language are called neologisms. There are a lot of different classifications of neologisms.

V. I. Zobotkin divides neologisms into phonological neologisms, borrowings, semantic and syntactic neologisms.

The social network Instagram creates a space in which a person can realize his needs in the way he needs modern society. The Internet has made it possible to provide resilience to interpersonal, often random, contacts.

CHAPTER II. THE ANALYSIS OF SLANG NEOLOGISMS (BASED ON INSTAGRAM POSTS)

2.1. Ways of word formation of slang neologisms in the social network Instagram.

In our paper we analyzed about 300 slang neologisms based on the blogs of Zoe Sugg (@zoesuggg), Lauren Conrad (@laurenconrad) and DOYOU TRAVEL (@doyoutravel). According to the results of our research abbreviation of slang neologisms in Instagram posts is the most dominated way of word formation.

Abbreviation is the word formation process in which a word or phrase is shortened. Initialisms are a type of abbreviation formed by the initial letters of a word or phrase. For example [22], [23], [24]:

- a. *AMA* — *Ask Me Anything*;
- b. *CSL* — *Can't Stop Laughing*;
- c. *DAE* — *Does Anybody Else*;
- d. *ELI5* — *Explain Like I'm* ;
- e. *FBF* — *Flashback Friday*;
- f. *FTFY* — *Fixed That For You*;
- g. *GOAT* — *Greatest Of All Times*;
- h. *HIFW* — *How I Felt When*;
- i. *TIL* — *Today I Learned*;
- j. *MIRL* — *Me In Real Life*;
- k. *MFW* — *My Face When*.

Besides, our analysis revealed that word formation is one of the most important means of language enrichment. This method is one of the oldest ways of word formation, and, as it turned out in the course of our research, it has retained in English performance at the present stage of its development. Thanks to it, the language replenishes its vocabulary and improves its structure.

Compounding is a combination of one unit of two or more words that form a new lexical whole. Among the analyzed slang neologisms were those formed by a full-fledged and an incomplete word formation. For example [23], [24]:

- a. *The key to a successful flirtationship is knowing that it will not go beyond flirting;*
- b. *Can you make a guesstimate at it?*
- c. *Tell students about risks of Internet and safe use of the Internet (cyber bullying; appropriate information to post; predators; communication forums), about appropriate email procedures and netiquette.*
- d. *The phablet is a class of mobile devices combining or straddling the size format of smartphones and tablets.*
- e. *He has his own textretary to send messages.*
- f. *You are this close to bridezilla territory.*
- g. *The market for twintern positions continues to be segregated.*
- h. *Sending explicit self-generated text or images by mobile phone or instant messenger, known as "sexting", is becoming widespread.*

The next in number of formed slang neologisms in Instagram posts is affixation (using this method of creation was formed 22.5% of all analyzed words). In English, at all stages of its development, often new words appeared by adding to existing ones different affixes. How seen from our research, then at the present stage of development affixation remains one of the main ways to replenish the vocabulary of English languages.

Affixation is the formation of a new basis from an already existing basis by adding to it a word-forming particle called an affix. For example [23]:

- a. *Both developed and developing country partners cited examples of successful agritourism ventures, noting the benefits that accrued to other sectors.*
- b. *Alex was on his way to see Dr James who regularly talked him through his cyberchondria - a condition where any ache and pain is typed into a search engine and comes out 'cancer'.*

- c. *A typical symptom of infomania is checking e-mail frequently during vacation.*
- d. *Overparenting refers to a parent's attempts to micromanage a child's life.*
- e. *Forget the old Selfie! Now a new trend has appeared on social networks. It is "couplie", the user profile photos appear alongside girlfriend or boyfriend.*

The next in the number of formed slang neologisms is such a way of creating as conversion. With the help of conversion, 5% of all analyzed slang neologisms in Instagram posts were formed.

Conversion, along with compounding and affixation, is considered as one of the main ways of creating words in English. According to the results of our analysis, at the present stage of development of the English language conversion loses its popularity. Conversion is a non-fixed means of word formation, in which new part of speech on the basis of one root causes internal changes in language units. At conversion the homonym is semantically connected with the formed initial word. You can understand the meaning of the tumor, based on the meaning of the initial word. For example [24]:

- a. *Wouldn't that indicate that every woman is a cougar?*
- b. *You think all this is amazingly sick.*
- c. *I need him to medal.*

The least popular way of creating English slang neologisms in the analyzed Internet posts is borrowing.

Borrowing is an element of a foreign language (word, morpheme, syntactic construction, etc.), which was transferred from one language to another as a result of language contacts, as well as the process of the transition of elements from one language to another. For example [23]:

Meritocracy is at the core of American conservative beliefs.

Therefore, based on the obtained results, which relate to the most popular ways of creating English slang neologisms in the studied Instagram posts, we can conclude that the most productive way was the abbreviation. Nevertheless, a significant part of English slang neologisms in the Instagram posts is formed by compounding, affixation and conversion. Only a small part of English slang neologisms are borrowings.

2.2. Linguistic and semantic analysis of slang neologisms (based on Instagram posts)

It is worth noting that new lexical and semantic variants of the word appear in the language due to the asymmetry of the language sign especially in the blogs of Zoe Sugg (@zoesugg), Lauren Conrad (@laurenconrad) and DOYOUTRAVEL (@doyoutravel). The reason for their appearance, according to the results of our research, is a violation of speech automatism (one sign – one meaning).

Modification of the semantic structure of the token, and the development of its new lexicosemantic variants cause a change in its meaning. All the slang neologisms in the Instagram posts are pragmatically marked and due to their ownlabeling and the presence of a largely communicative dynamism they correlate with the pragmatic effect of the whole statement For example [22]:

She brought in six friends to back up her story, but five of them turned out to be sockpuppets.

A new lexical-semantic variant of the word ‘sockpuppet’ appears . It is a pseudouser on whose behalf a forum member publishes a message that creates the appearance of discussion. In a neutral context, the word ‘sockpuppet’ does not have negative assessment, but in this context acquires a pejorative emotional assessment, which is inherent in slang neologisms, the semantics of which express a negative attitude to an object or phenomenon.

Words of the predicate type possess the highest degree of pragmatic distinction, because in its semantics contain elements of characteristics, assessments that create a certain pragmatic effect. For example [24]:

*Did you hear how Dave got totally catfished last month?! The **fox** he thought he was talking to turned out to be a pervy guy from San Diego!*

Familiar emotional coloring, characterized by a hint of mockery gives this statement a new lexical and semantic variant of the word *catfished* - deceived over social networking site.

In this case, there is also available new lexical-semantic variant of the slang neologism *fox* (a beautiful and attractive woman) - which is characterized by ameliorative emotional assessment.

At the morphological level, emotional assessment is expressed mainly by using suffix units. A negative assessment can be conveyed by a number of suffixes, and one of the most numerous, according to our research, is the suffix *-less*, which is added to the noun forming an adjective with meaning absence or insufficiency of this sign. For example [24]:

I can't find myself istagless reading his updates like pulling an empty cereal box out of the cupboard.

In this example the adjective *istagless* is used to describe a person who places nonsense or absurd, comments on the Instagram microblog, and also to indicate the time period without receiving / sending Instagram messages.

Another suffix that can change the meaning of a word, while forming the slang neologisms used in our Instagram bridges is *-ific*. This suffix forms adjectives and derivatives based on it enhance of their expressiveness. For example [22]:

I just won the lotto, how Instagific is that!

We will provide some more examples of slang neologisms with their characteris in the Instargam posts [23]:

- a. *Brexit* – someone who is in favour of the United Kingdom leaving the European Union: *Hardline Brexiters are unlikely to accept this new deal with the European Union;*
- b. *Chaos* – the state of mind one ends up with if they think about chaos theory too much: *The factory I work in is being shut down and moved to China, due to Chaos;*
- c. *Jacindamania* – a condition in which someone is extremely interested in the activities of Jacinda Ardern, the prime minister of New Zealand: *Jacindamania has returned to New Zealand following a deal with a kingmaker;*
- d. *Ramplify* – adding veggies to «fancy up» a dish: *Bob decided to ramplify his omelette by adding mixed greens, mushrooms, and all the garlic in the house;*
- e. *Reprehensible* – a really awful justification for a terrible idea or practice: *The traditional plan's proponents came up with the reprehensible idea that it was both biblically correct and demanded by their grandmothers;*
- f. *Trumpetuous* – political campaigns that are as unpredictable and drama-filled as the Trump Presidential campaign: *The chaos and drama surrounding the corporate merger resembled a Trump campaign. It was very Trumpetuous;*
- g. *Trump Derangement Syndrome* – a disorder that some people have which is triggered when they see, hear about Donald Trump in the news: *Did you notice last night how all CNN could talk about was Donald Trump's latest Tweet? They apparently have Trump Derangement Syndrome;*
- h. *Friend surge* – adding a large number of friends or followers on social media: *After returning home from camp, Anna experienced a Friend surge, gaining 32 followers on Twitter in one afternoon;*

There are a lot of metonymies in Instagram posts. For example:

Wealthy selfie – a self-posted image to social media that features a flashy display of large quantities of money: *What's up with the wealthy selfie? Who you think you are, P. Diddy;*

Woofie – (*woof* + *selfie*) – a picture of your dog or a self-portrait with your dog, which is one of a kind selfie with your own pets: *Where's Woofie – a group for those who like to take photographs with their dogs.*

We will also provide an example of extension or reduction of the meaning of words in the Instagram posts:

Favourite –semantic extension in Twitter means to mark an item as one of your favourites: *Favoriting a picture means you like it.*

CONCLUSIONS TO THE CHAPTER II

To sum it up, we can assume that slang neologisms are words, collocations that appeared in a certain period in a language or that are once used (occasional words) in a text or speech act. Nowadays Instagram is one of the linguistic spaces, where we can find slang neologisms referring to different spheres of life.

Various types of neologisms in analyzed Instagram posts play a productive role in the enrichment of the English language. The study of morphological neologisms of Instagram posts proves that the most productive way of word formation is derivation and compounding. Analysis of semantic neologisms shows that metaphors are the most numerous semantic neologisms in analyzed Instagram posts.

CONCLUSIONS

To sum up we can say that, in our opinion, neologisms should be considered as a new words or stable word connections, new either in form or content, or in form and content. These are the units that entered the lexical-semantic system of language, language sphere and did not exist in previous period in the same language, language sphere, formed by word-formation laws of the relevant language, subversion or borrowed from another language for needs communication, or who have moved from the passive structure of language.

Besides according to the results of our research we can say that slang neologisms in blogging have their own semantic, pragmatic and stylistic properties (signs) and they are perceived by the people of this language society as new ones.

Lexical units of the social network Instagram are referred to as slangisms and neologisms. To slangisms - because their use is limited to a certain communicative situation, as well as characteristic of an individual groups of people. To neologisms, because they are perceived by speakers of this language societies as new (in contrast to the slang, which exist in speech and in which not always present connotation of novelty) and have not become widespread beyond outside the scope of its use due to its novelty and not included in the standard languages. Thus, such lexical units in Instagram posts acquire the status of slang neologism.

In our paper we have considered the features of expanding the vocabulary of modern English due to morphological slang neologisms of Instagram posts by the affix method of word formation, abbreviations, compounding and conversion.

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