

THE LANGUAGE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

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A language is constantly developing its internal and resources. It is adapting to ever changing circumstances of social, cultural, political and scientific life, generating new forms and content and abandoning old ones, improving its expressive means and devices through their structural complication or simplification. Language is one of those spheres of human activity that is the first to bring reaction to social and other kinds of changes in our life and activities. Language may even not only follow or accompany these changes but also cause them. Each social or political change, revolution, innovation is preceded by introduction of new words and terms. The transformations within a language take place on different levels: phonetic, morphemic, lexical, syntactic, etc – and the first three ones are the layers that are the most susceptible to changes, which may be evident even to one certain generation. Syntactic changes are somewhat slower and we identify them mainly with the help of written texts several generations older than we are.

The most visible are lexical changes, for it is when we meet a new word, misunderstanding may appear. A new unknown word as a rule draws attention, makes a person think over or guess its meaning, denotative and connotative, it may even confuse or stir negative emotions.

Any new epoch was accompanied by introduction of new words denoting new things, objects and phenomena. The English language in this respect shares the destiny of other European languages. It developed from the Anglo-Saxon language (or the Old English) to Modern English, the native language of some 375 million people and the language of international communication.

During the history the English language acquired new features and characteristics, and its vocabulary had to change as well. There were accepted new standards of pronunciation, new syntactic properties, but the main changes lied in introduction of new words and the semantic transformations of the old ones. Thus, the central point in the development of a certain language is enrichment and enlargement of its vocabulary. The newly created or borrowed words known as neologisms (from Greek *neos* ‘new’ + *logos* ‘word’) after a certain period of being perceived as unusual and new entered the stock of the English lexicon as its integral part. As a result, lexicological layer appears to be the first reliable indicator of the constant and gradual linguistic transformation and development. And it is words that make the changes in language noticeable and evident.

This research is devoted to neologisms as the constituent part of the Modern English vocabulary. The **topicality** of the research lies in the fact that modern period is characterized by intensive development and changes of social, political and scientific spheres of human life. They are accompanied by the changes in the English language which is to reflect the objective reality. What is more, outside reality is cognized and registered through language, and thus we need to be aware of modern

language resources in order to adequately perceive modern realities of our existence. Effective communication is impossible without having knowledge of modern trends and tendencies in various aspects of human activity that are immediately reflected in the language.

The topicality of this research is also heavily associated with Ukraine's integration into the world community. Ukraine has a highly advantageous geopolitical location, which should be fully exploited. Nowadays, it is obvious that English has become the global language, a language that is common for the whole world. It achieved a genuinely global status and it develops a special role that is recognized in every country, including Ukraine. Having such status, the global language has to be of a great importance, influencing all the domains of the human activity in the world. These days, English dominate in such fields as the media, foreign language teaching, business, information technology and sciences.

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