SEMANTIC AND STYLISTIC FEATURES OF NEOLOGISMS IN J. ROWLING'S NOVELS "HARRY POTTER"

Fayziyev Bakhodir Bakhshullayevich

Teacher of Bukhara State University (Uzbekistan)

Email: b.b.fayziyev@buxdu.uz

Annotation: The purpose of this work is to analyze the identified neologisms from the point of view of their semantic features, determine their morphemic composition, make assumptions about the method of their occurrence, and also determine their stylistic features in accordance with the content of the novel. Compile a dictionary of neologisms, paying attention to their stylistic and semantic features, connection with the realities of the novel, which can help students better understand the content of the Harry Potter novels and increase their interest in learning English.

Key words: phraseological unit, conceptuality, idiom,   connotation, stylistic and semantic features neologism.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu ishning maqsadi aniqlangan neologizmlarni semantik xususiyatlari nuqtai nazaridan tahlil qilish, ularning morfemik tarkibini aniqlash, ularning paydo bo'lish usuli haqida taxminlar qilish, shuningdek, roman mazmuniga mos ravishda stilistik xususiyatlarini aniqlashdir. Neologizmlar lug'atini tuzib, ularning stilistik va semantik xususiyatlariga, roman voqeliklari bilan bog'lanishiga e'tibor qaratib, o'quvchilarga Garri Potter romanlari mazmunini yaxshiroq tushunish va ingliz tilini o'rganishga bo'lgan qiziqishlarini oshirishga yordam beradi.

Kalit so'zlar: Frazeologik birlik, konseptuallik, idioma, konnotatsiya, stilistik va semantik xususiyatlar neologizm.

Аннотатция: Представленная статья посвящена функционально-дискурсивному анализу фразеологизма. Цель данной работы – проанализировать выявленные неологизмы с точки зрения их семантических особенностей, определить их морфемный состав, сделать предположения о способе их возникновения, а также определить их стилистические особенности в соответствии с содержанием романа. Составьте словарь неологизмов, обращая внимание на их стилистические и смысловые особенности, связь с реалиями романа, что может помочь учащимся лучше понять содержание романов о Гарри Поттере и повысить их интерес к изучению английского языка.

Ключеые слова: Фразеологизм, концептуальность, идиома, коннотация, стилистические и семантические особенности неологизм.

Introduction

JK Rowling's Harry Potter novels are extremely popular among teenagers, but not every English language learner can easily read these texts in the original. Therefore, the study of neologisms from the Harry Potter novels, their morphemic composition, and semantic and stylistic features can provide Russian-speaking readers with significant assistance in reading these novels in the original, which may increase readers' interest in further studying the English language and reading authentic literature.

Methods

Based on the neologisms used in the work, we tried to determine the way they appeared in the language, as well as to identify their role in creating the style of the novel, when simultaneously

events take place both in the modern world and in a fairy tale, and these neologisms reflect the cultural realities of both worlds.

Material for research - a collection of novels by J. Rowling about Harry Potter, English-Russian dictionaries, reference books, video adaptations of novels, Internet resources.

The most common neologisms found in all novels in the series (7 books) were selected for the study. The compiled dictionary of neologisms contains definitions for each neologism, their English equivalents, as well as methods for forming neologisms.

The purpose of this work is to analyze the identified neologisms from the point of view of their semantic features, determine their morphemic composition, make assumptions about the method of their occurrence, and also determine their stylistic features in accordance with the content of the novel. Compile a dictionary of neologisms, paying attention to their stylistic and semantic features, connection with the realities of the novel, which can help students better understand the content of the Harry Potter novels and increase their interest in learning English.

The purpose of the work determined the following research objectives:
• study theoretical material on the topic;
• define the terms used in the work;
• identify criteria for comparative analysis of neologisms and analyze them in accordance with these criteria;
• identify the frequency of use of various neologisms in novels;
• compile a dictionary of neologisms from the Harry Potter novels.

We consider the study relevant because The study of neologisms is one of the means of enriching vocabulary and broadening the horizons of students.

1. Semantic and stylistic features of neologisms in J. Rowling's novels "Harry Potter"

Many teenagers are interested in books about Harry Potter. While reading them, I came across many words that I had not encountered before in the works of other writers. These neologisms, coined by the writer JK Rowling, are present in all of her novels. Reading "Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone" for the first time, I wondered why there are so many neologisms in the novel - neologisms naming objects in the magical world, neologisms in the names and surnames of the characters, and most importantly, a huge number of neologisms naming magic spells, which are taught to young wizards. At first it was a little difficult to understand the purpose and consequences of each spell, and therefore to understand the further development of the plot. Gradually reading these syntagmas, I began to notice that in pronunciation, and sometimes in spelling, they were similar to the English words known to me. When I began to compare the meanings of these spells with the meanings of English words, it turned out that, indeed, there is a connection between them, and many spells in JK Rowling's novels are derived in one way or another from English words. It occurred to me that for English-speaking teenagers, understanding the purpose and consequences of the spells in the novel is not difficult, since they can easily identify their connection with English words. And for Russian-speaking teenagers reading this book, it would be much more convenient to have at hand a list of spells from the novel, their meanings and English equivalents, from which these neologisms-spells are derived. This is how the idea arose to conduct a study to identify neologisms in the book and compile a dictionary of neologisms from the Harry Potter novels.

In this work, an attempt was made to describe the semantic and stylistic features of neologisms in the Harry Potter novels. While working on the dictionary of neologisms, we turned to the explanatory dictionary to clarify some terms related to the concept of neologisms, for example, definitions of the terms "semantics", "stylistics", "syntagma", "anglicism", "authentic material", etc. Further, I

combined all the terms encountered during the work into a single list of terms used during the research. (Annex 1)

1.1. Classification of neologisms in JK Rowling's novels

We divided all the neologisms found in the novels into several groups according to their meaning. The largest group consisted of neologisms-spells, which is natural, given that the action takes place in the world of wizards who constantly use them. The next group consisted of neologisms - proper names - the names of the characters in the book. While reading the book, the presence of so-called "talking" names was revealed, when the name itself contains information about a given character, his brief description. And another group of neologisms are neologisms-realities that describe the magical world.

This was a classification according to the meaning and role of neologisms in the text. A detailed description of the neologisms included in these three groups will be presented below.

Results

Next, we paid attention to the morphemic composition of the neologisms found in the text and discovered differences in the formation of neologisms. Based on our observations, we classified the identified neologisms according to their morphemic composition.

The morphemic composition of many neologisms coincided with the morphemic composition of English words. For example:

Ridiculuos (a spell that turns an enchanted object into something ridiculous and not scary). This spell, in its morphemic composition, completely coincides with the adjective Ridiculuos, meaning "funny, ridiculous." Thus, this neologism was formed not by adding or cutting off morphemes, but by semantics, the transfer of lexical meaning.

The following example is the formation of neologisms due to changes in the morphemic composition of English words:

Oculus reparo - a spell for fixing broken glasses. The word Oculus has the same root as the English word ocular ("eyepiece"), the word reparo has a modified root in relation to the English word repair ("repair") - repar -. Both words in the spell have Latin endings, which we think define the "scientific" nature of the spell in the wizarding world.

In the compiled dictionary of neologisms, we provided explanations of their semantic features and morphemic composition. (Appendices 2-4)

Analysis

1.2. Neologisms - proper names

We have divided all proper names in JK Rowling's novels into two groups - these are ordinary names (Harry, Ron, James, etc.) and neologism names. We assumed that each of them, by its "hidden" lexical meaning, is a characteristic of the character. By comparing neologisms-proper names by sound, spelling and lexical meaning with the corresponding English equivalents, we assumed their origin, and received confirmation of this while reading the novel. Below are examples of such neologisms - proper names:

Lupine - from the English word "wolfish", refers to a character's predisposition to becoming a werewolf.

Longbottom - Longbottom ("long bottom" - "Long (deep) bottom") - perhaps, by giving Neville such a name, the author of the novel wanted to talk about his hidden potential - at first he was a clumsy, forgetful boy, who was laughed at by his peers, but by the end In the novel, he became a hero who was able to cope with evil - he killed Voldemort the Snake, and at the conclusion of the novel, Neville himself becomes a professor at Hogwarts School in order to teach children like himself, to go through the long path of becoming a wizard and a hero.

Voldemort - there is a connection with the word "mortal" ("fatal", "terrible"), the name is formed by cutting off the last morpheme. The author uses a "speaking" name as a characteristic of one of the main characters.

Nearly Headless Nick - "Almost headless Nick." In this case, the translation is a complete English tracing paper that literally characterizes the hero's appearance. We imagine the image of a hero by understanding its semantic features.

Tom Marvolo Riddle - the last name "Riddle" ("riddle") tells the reader that there is a mystery and intrigue associated with this person.

Draco - Malfoy - the name of the hero Draco Malfoy sounds like the word "dragon" and evokes associations with danger, threat, and Draco's role in the novel corresponds to this meaning.

Nicolas Flamel - the alchemist's name is reminiscent of the word "flame". We assume this is due to the fact that this wizard lived up to 600 years in the novel, like a Phoenix bird that burned and was reborn from the ashes every time. The novel mentions that Nicholas Flamel was revived every time he took a potion, which included ingredients such as the philosopher's touch and the Phoenix feather.

Quirrell is a professor's name that sounds similar to the word "squirrel." We believe that it is associated with the character's character - fussy, unbalanced, scurrying around like a squirrel. That is, this neologism was formed due to the transfer of semantic meaning.

Discussion

Professor Sprout - Professor Rostock, the name itself suggests the type of activity - teaching herbalism at Hogwarts.

Crabbe is the name of Draco Malfoy's friend, reminiscent of the word "crab" - "an irritable, grumpy person." This is a telling name that describes the character's character. This neologism is formed due to semantic transfer of meaning, as well as due to the transfer of the morpheme crab into a new word.

Inferno - that was the name of the enchanted people in the novel - no longer alive or dead, terrifying those around them. This neologism has the same morphemic composition with the English equivalent, and is formed by transferring the semantic meaning - "inferno" - "hell".

Mr. Ollivander - the name of the seller of magic wands sounds like the English word "o leander" ("oleander"), the tree from which magic wands were made. This neologism is formed by alternating the morphemes Ollivander - o leander, and is formed by transferring semantic meaning.

Harry Potter - "potter" We assumed that Harry's surname was a nod to his "ordinary" background. In the first book, when Harry found out that he was a wizard, he couldn't believe it and said: "I think, you must have made a mistake. "I don't think I can be a wizard" (p. 58) Perhaps the author wanted to say that anyone, the most ordinary person, can become a wizard and a hero.

A complete list of neologisms-proper names with their intended meanings and methods of formation is presented in the dictionary of neologisms. In the course of the work, solving the assigned problems, the author became familiar with the basic terms related to the translation of neologisms, studied theoretical literature on this topic (a list of references is attached), identified and described the definitions of neologisms, and determined the methods of formation and emergence of neologisms. To do this, the author worked with various sources reflected in the list of used literature, compared the equivalents of neologisms in English and Russian, compiled a dictionary of neologisms and gave examples of their use in the novel, and also analyzed the work of students of grade 11 "A", who were asked to write his own ending of the Harry Potter novel in order to identify the number of neologisms assimilated in the minds of Russian-speaking readers. In the course of the work, hypotheses were put forward about the reasons for the emergence of one or another neologism to denote realities based on the psychological perception of realities, semantic and stylistic features of neologisms.

After conducting the research described above, we obtained the following results:

1) All identified neologisms in J. Rowling's novels according to the peculiarities of their semantic meaning can be divided into 3 categories:

neologisms - proper names,

neologisms - spells,

neologisms - realities;

2) The found neologisms were formed in several ways:

by transferring or cutting off morphemes from the English equivalent of the neologism, as well as adding Latin endings;

by transferring the semantic meaning from the English equivalent to the neologism from the novel. The morphemic composition of the neologism and the English equivalent in this case completely coincides;

the formation of a neologism similar in sound to its English equivalent.

3) Having studied the identified neologisms, we can conclude that all these methods of formation were used by the author in order to give a new semantic meaning to neologisms, which will be understandable to the reader.

Analyzing the stylistic features of the identified neologisms, we can draw the following conclusions:

neologisms occupy a significant place in the novel (the result of a statistical study is about 5% on 1 page of text);

neologisms create the atmosphere of a magical world, contrasting it with the real world of people;

neologisms are an important artistic device in the novel, creating its unique style, and this is confirmed by statistical research data, as well as the results of the experiment (students were offered to read fragments of the original text and text where neologisms were replaced with neutral vocabulary or excluded from the text. Then students filled out questionnaires where they expressed their opinion about what they read);

Discussion

Thanks to their semantic and stylistic features, neologisms from the Harry Potter novels are well remembered by Russian-speaking readers of the novels and are assimilated into their oral and written speech, which is confirmed by the statistical data of the experiment (Students wrote mini-scenarios - an alternative ending to the story about Harry Potter, their works included the ratio of neologisms to the total number of words in the text was revealed);

Thanks to their semantic and stylistic features, neologisms from the Harry Potter novels help students learn the English language, its lexical structure and the morphemic composition of words.

Based on the study, the author made the following conclusions:

1) Neologisms reflect the realities of the novel and can be translated into Russian either as individual words or as phrases denoting the realities in the novel. Realities are understood as features of everyday life, life, the structure of the fairy-tale and real worlds, customs, traditions, mores - everything that makes up the original appearance of the world in the novel;

2) Neologisms are widely used in the novel for colorful descriptions of fairy-tale, magical situations. Neologisms play an important role in the novel. Being a means of expressive language, they help create vivid images of characters and their actions in the novel. To test the hypothesis that neologisms play an important role in the novel as a means of artistic expression, the author conducted a study among students of gymnasium school No. 6, providing them with original fragments of the novel to read, and the same fragments in which neologisms were replaced with neutral vocabulary or are completely omitted from the text. Then the students filled out a questionnaire in which they expressed their feelings after reading both fragments. The results of the survey proved the hypothesis about the important expressive role of neologisms in the novel.

3) Neologisms help to understand foreign culture and language.

4) During the experiment, the hypothesis was confirmed that if Russian-speaking readers can determine the ways of forming neologisms and their semantic and stylistic features, this will help them better navigate learning English when reading authentic literature.

Scientific work can be used as additional material in English lessons and in extracurricular linguistics classes.

List of used literature

[1] J.K. Rowling. Harry Potter and the chamber of secrets. «Scholastic», 2000.

[2]Terban M., Dictionary of Idioms, New York, «Scholastic Reference», 2001.

[3]McIntosh G., Dictionary «Oxford Phrasal Verbs», New York, Oxford University Press, 2006.

[4]Розе Т.В. «Большой фразеологический словарь для детей», Москва, «ОЛМА Медиа Групп», 2011.