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ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

**STRUCTURAL-SEMANTIC ANALYSIS OF NEW
NEOLOGISMS IN THE FRENCH LANGUAGE**

Specialty: 5709.01 – Romance Languages

Field of science: Philology

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Baku – 2025

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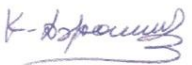
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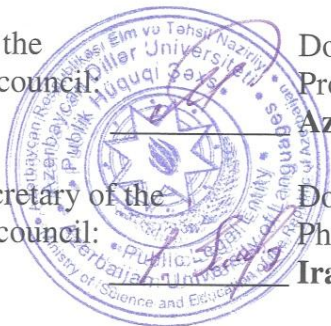
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One-time Dissertation Council BFD 2.12 created by the Supreme Attestation Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan within the base of Dissertation Council ED 2.12 operating at Azerbaijan University of Languages.

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GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE WORK

Urgency of the theme and the degree of research. The attitude towards neologisms, which are of particular importance in the enrichment of vocabulary in national and foreign linguistics, has always been in the spotlight. At the current stage of development of linguistics, the constant enrichment of vocabulary with new words is met with particular interest by linguists. In recent decades, the process of the formation of new words in the French language at an increasing rate has been noticeably observed.

The issue of neologisms, their place in the vocabulary of the language, lexical-semantic nature and the reasons for their emergence has been repeatedly raised in linguistic literature. In recent times, a significant number of research papers have been devoted to neologisms in the French language. More valuable ideas in this area can be found in both Russian (N.M.Shansky, G.V.Ovchinnikova, I.S.Ulukhanov, N.A.Katagoshina, T.M.Ushakova, N.N.Lopatnikova, N.Z.Koteleva, V.V.Vinogradov, I.V.Skuratov, etc.) and French linguistics (A.Rey, N.Walter, L.Depeker, J.Umbley, F.Godin, L.Gaspin, J.Pruvost, J-F.Sablerol, M.Theresa Kabr, P.Merl, M.Arive, J.C.Boulanger, A.Doza, H.Miteran, etc.). The existence of quite contradictory opinions on the topic, the problems of which words are considered neologisms and whether they are not, and the study of this word category have not yet found a definitive solution. At the same time, neologisms remain one of the most important issues in lexicology. The methods and means of the formation of new words, the analysis of their structural, semantic and phonetic characteristics allow us to reveal the main directions of the vocabulary of the language.

The large number and diversity of neologisms existing in the modern French language do not allow us to cover the full volume of newly formed words, therefore, we considered it appropriate to conduct the study of neologisms on the basis of the material of individual word types. In this regard, we focused on the methods of expressing the meaning of the word in a different way, word formation with suffixes and prefixes, abbreviations, abbreviations,

telescoping, calque and borrowings, and the formation of new words based on two words.

The object and subject of the research. The object of the research work is the structural-semantic analysis of new neologisms in the French language, and the subject of the research work is the generalization and systematization of the results obtained during the analysis of new neologisms.

Aims and objectives of the research work. The goal of the research work is to conduct a structural analysis of neologisms formed for a given period and to study their semantic evolution. As is known, the formation of new words is associated with a number of factors and has a great variety in terms of graphic, morphological and semantic aspects.

Through the set goal, we have tried to solve the following tasks:

- to determine the place of neologism in modern linguistics, its object and problems;
- to consider the research aspects of lexical neologisms based on the example of French neologisms;
- to show, from an extralinguistic position, that the concept of neologism is not unambiguously interpreted, and at the same time, to show various types of intralinguistic formations in modern French;
- to identify the criteria for the belonging of a lexical unit to neologisms;
- to consider neologisms from a linguocultural aspect;
- to provide and systematize an analysis of new words in terms of structure and semantics;
- to identify the reasons for the formation of neologisms;
- to investigate the methods and ways of the formation of new words and present them in a systematic way;
- to determine the communicative-pragmatic role of neologisms used in the periodical press over the past decades;
- to discover and systematize the classification and thematic division of new words depending on the time of their formation in the language and the sphere of their use.

The research methods. The following methods and techniques were used in the research: component analysis method, descriptive method, word-formation analysis method, lexicographic method, linguistic analysis method, mathematical-statistical method.

The main provisions for defense:

1. According to the method of formation, neologisms are grouped into morphological, semantic and borrowings. In this regard, the main word-formation models and the most productive methods for the formation of neologisms are determined.

2. Morphological neologisms predominate among newly formed words, and along with the main models involved in their formation, other methods are analyzed, including prefixation, suffixation, conversion, word-formation through semi-prefixes, new words formed on the basis of two words, and the process of parasynthesis derivation.

3. From a linguo-cultural aspect, new neologisms in the French language reflect the political, economic and cultural spheres of life of modern French speakers and form various thematic groups according to the frequency of their development. These groups can be classified as follows: politics, economics, business and finance, journalism, informatics, astronautics, science, Internet, computers and high technologies, sports, culinary arts, crime, military field, medicine, etc.

4. New neologisms that emerged at the end of the 20th and beginning of the 21st centuries reflect the same derivational trends in word formation as in previous decades. These neologisms are not only words in the general literary language, but also dialectisms, slang and scientific terms. New stylistic nuances are used to give the text expressiveness and novelty.

Scientific novelty of the research. The scientific novelty of the research work lies in the fact that for the first time the structure and semantic features of neologisms that emerged in the French language at the end of the 20th and beginning of the 21st centuries and are found on the pages of various dictionaries and periodicals are analyzed in detail. In addition, the research work provides the reasons, methods and means of the emergence of new words, as well as their statistical dynamics and a clear thematic classification.

Theoretical and practical significance of the research. The results of the study can play a positive and valuable role in revealing the causes and conditions of the emergence of recent neologisms in the French language. At the same time, the dissertation work can be useful in conducting a comprehensive semantic, morphological and phonetic analysis of new words. The diversity of such an analysis and the characteristics based on it will make it possible to say in which directions the vocabulary of the language will develop in recent decades. The study can be of great importance in clarifying which trends are characteristic of the development of the language, which words are considered neologisms, and which of them belong to the colloquial layer or term system of the language. The results of the study can be used in the preparation and compilation of relevant lecture courses on the subject of lexicology, in the preparation of textbooks and teaching-methodical aids. Specifically, it would be useful to use the research materials when teaching the subject of “Lexicology of the French language”.

Approbation and application. The content of the dissertation and the main results obtained were reflected in reports presented at Republican and International scientific conferences, as well as in 7 articles and 5 theses in scientific journals published in our country and abroad.

Name of the organization where the dissertation is performed out. The work was performed at the Department of Lexicology and Stylistics of the French Language under the Faculty of English and French languages of Azerbaijan University of Languages.

The total volume of the dissertation with a sign including a separate volume of the structural units of the dissertation. The dissertation work consists of an introduction, 3 chapters, a conclusion, a list of used literature and appendices. The Introduction part of the dissertation is 5 pages, 8871 marks, Chapter I is 35 pages, 68064 marks, Chapter II is 38 pages, 73725 marks, Chapter III is 53 pages, 102010 marks, and the Conclusion part is 4 pages, 6901 marks. The total volume of the dissertation is 259571 marks, excluding the list of used literature and appendices.

MAIN CONTENT OF THE WORK

In the **Introduction** to the dissertation, the relevance of the topic is substantiated, the object and subject of the research, its goals and objectives, the main provisions presented for defense, the theoretical and practical significance of the work, scientific novelty are determined, information is provided about the approval and structure of the dissertation.

Chapter I of the dissertation is titled “**Theoretical foundations of the research of neologisms in linguistics**”. This chapter is devoted to the formulation of the problem in linguistics, the principles of defining neologisms, their classification and the main classification principles, the historical aspect of French neology, the modern problematic of neologisms in the works of French linguists, the lexicographic aspect of neologisms, the classification of neologisms by field of development.

According to the famous French linguist J.S.Boulangier, there are various parameters for defining the term neology, which we present below: 1. The process of the formation of new lexical units occurs in accordance with the usual creative mechanisms in the development of the language; 2. Application and theoretical study of the formation of lexical units, means of word formation, criteria for the recognition, acceptance and dissemination of neologisms, socio-cultural aspects of neology; 3. Systematically organized activities of institutions for the implementation of neologisms within the framework of language policy, their registration, recording, formation and dissemination; 4. The task of creating a new term system for newly emerging areas that have gaps in the terminology system and require their elimination. The relationship between dictionaries and the lexicographic system stems from two main aspects: 1) the use of dictionaries as a filter for the recognition of neologisms and 2) the analysis of their sorting within dictionaries¹.

¹ Boulangier, J.C. L'évolution du concept de néologie. De la linguistique aux industries de la langue: Terminologie diachronique / J. C. Boulangier. // Actes du colloque organisé à Bruxelles les 25 et 26 mars 1988. – Paris: Conseil international de la langue française, – 1989. – p.202-207

At the same time, it should be noted that the field of neology is open for scientific research and practical work. However, the concept of neology is somewhat complicated in terms of the relationship between the process of lexical formation of words, dictionaries, the creation of terms for expressing new concepts in the scientific and technical sphere, and language policy. *“In the theory of neology, two fundamental research aspects are distinguished: 1) the study of neologism as an object of neology; 2) the study of neologism as an object of neography.”*² The French linguist J.F.Sablerol believes that *“the term neology is ambiguous and implies both the processes of the emergence and entry of new lexical units (words and expressions) into the language, as well as the study of these processes and their results.”*³ Another French researcher M.Lecol *“identifies the concept of semantic neology with the term categorical neology.”*⁴

Language in itself is a very complex system, and the formation of this system covers a long period of time, and development does not stop for a moment throughout the entire existence of the language. *“The change and development of this system does not cause any controversy, because language can never remain in a state of inertia,”*⁵ *“an unchanging language is an abstract language,”*⁶ *“language change is a permanent feature of language.”*⁷

Neologism is a relative concept. The relativity, novelty, and historicity of the concept are discussed in the works of a number of

² Воронцова, Ю.А. Неология и неологизмы // Актуальные проблемы гуманитарных и естественных наук: журнал Брянского государственного технического университета, – 2016. – с.111-114

³ Sablayrolles, J.-F. Les néologismes. Créer des mots français aujourd'hui. / J.-F. Sablayrolles. – Paris: Editions Garnier, – 2017. – p.10

⁴ Lecolle, M. Néologie sémantique et néologie catégorielle: quelques propositions / M. Lecolle // Cahiers de Lexicologie. – CNRS, – 2012. – p.3

⁵ Косериу, Э. Синхрония, диахрония и история (проблема языкового изменения) Текст / Э.Косериу. – М.: Эдиториал УРСС, – 2001. – с.9

⁶ Магомадова, Х.К. Инновации в словарном составе современного русского языка (конец XX – начало XXI вв.): /дисс. канд.филол.наук./ – Махачкала, 2005. –с.10

⁷ Райлян, С.В. Беседы о стилистике (на материале французского и русского языков) Текст / С.В.Райлян, А.Я.Алексеев. – Кишинев: Штиница, – 1983. – с.78

linguists. However, it is sometimes not easy to determine the novelty of a word. For example, as evidence of this, we can cite the differences of opinion among linguists regarding the definition of the concept of neologism: *“The notion of neologism is not as clear as one might think, as far as the process of creation and diffusion of new words is concerned, it remains almost unknown.”*⁸ According to Azerbaijani linguist H.Hasanov: *“Words that have emerged in the language as a unit of a certain meaning, that name new objects and events, that make their novelty and freshness felt, and that have not yet entered the active lexicon of the language are called neologisms.”*⁹

In the 60s and 70s of the 20th century, the science of neologisms entered the science of language and became an integral part of lexicology. P.Gilbert, O.Sovajo, B.Garden, B.Kemada, etc. linguists made great contributions to the development of neology. Since the 90s of the 20th century, French linguists G.Merl, B.Kemada, R.Perret, Russian linguists O.V.Raevskaya, N.N.Lopatnikova, etc. have been engaged in the issues of neologisms. The main object of research of modern neologists is newly formed nouns, because it is nouns that constitute the main percentage of lexical neologisms that enrich the French language. In the corpus of neologisms that we have included in the study, we have identified 478 nouns, which constitutes 70% of the word corpus. Among the parts of speech, more nouns are emerging, because there is a need to name the newly formed concept, and researchers are mostly inclined to this area. Other parts of speech are also emerging, and according to our statistics, we can say that of the neologisms we have studied, 79 are adjectives, 56 are verbs, and only 3 are adverbs and adverbial phrases. Since it is impossible to create a new pronoun or number, such lexical units are not the subject of discussion. The main attention is paid to nouns, because first of all, the need arises to name the newly formed concept. As evidence of this, it is enough to

⁸ Matoré, G. La méthode en lexicologie. Domaine français / G. Matoré. – Paris: Didier, – 1953. – p.87

⁹ Həsənov, H. Müasir azərbaycan dilinin leksikası / H.Həsənov. – Bakı, – 2001. – s.194

look at the percentage ratio in the word corpus.

Linguist I.V.Skuratov emphasizes that *“in scientific literature, along with the term neologism, the terms “innovation” and “reinvention” are also used, which are practically equivalent to express new phenomena at all levels of the language.”*¹⁰ Therefore, neologism can act not only as a category of neology and neography, but also as a complex multi-semantic linguistic and cultural phenomenon.

As is known, neologisms, depending on their ways of formation and sources, can arise due to the internal capabilities of the language, through borrowing from other languages, or in an individual-stylistic way. Taking into account these, neologisms can be grouped as follows: 1) neologisms arising due to the internal capabilities of the language; 2) neologisms borrowed from other languages; 3) generally occurring neologisms. Such neologisms arise and are used in the national language in connection with a certain need; 4) Individual-stylistic neologisms, such neologisms arise in the work of any poet, writer, scientist.

One of the issues that is of no small importance when defining the concept of neologism is the question of how long a given lexical unit exists in this form. It is known that the fate of a word depends largely on the development of the language, and this development occurs under the influence of many factors. That is why the ideas of V.G. Gak that *“it is impossible to determine the fate of a word in a language in advance”*¹¹ and V.I.Zabotnika that *“a new language unit, a collective language environment, retains a sense of novelty (sentiment de nouveauté), freshness, unusualness as long as it reacts to it as new”*¹² seem completely justified.

¹⁰ Скуратов, И.В. К вопросу об интерпретации неологизмов (на материале французского языка) // Актуальные проблемы лингвистики, переводоведения, литературоведения, лексикографии, теории и практики обучения иностранным языкам (к юбилею Дж.Р.П.Толькина). – Москва: МГОУ, – 2017а, – с.25

¹¹ Гак, В.Г. Новые слова и новые словари (Текст) / В.Г.Гак // Новые слова и словари новых слов. – Л.: Наука, – 1983. – с.20

¹² Заботкина, В.И. Слово и смысл / В.И.Заботкина. 2-е изд., испр. и доп. – Москва: Издательский центр РГГУ, – 2014. – с.102

Individual neologisms. Occasional and potential neologisms.

Some linguists do not consider individual, occasional and potential lexical units to be neologisms and emphasize that whether any newly formed word should be classified as neologisms is not unambiguous and is a controversial issue that needs special research. Our goal is not to try to call such lexical units neologisms or to prove the opposite. By using this term, we mean that these lexemes are, on the one hand, individual neologisms, and on the other hand, they are new units in the language, and that is why such new words are called neologisms. *“It should be borne in mind that, of course, any word with an occasional meaning can, under certain conditions, turn into an ordinary common word.”*¹³

This type of neologisms is called differently: individual, authorial, individual-authorial, stylistic, contextual, individual-stylistic, occasional, potential, “rule-breaking words”, “man-made words”, “meteor words”, etc. We have briefly discussed individual-authorial neologisms created by certain authors in one or another circumstances and situation.

In the 18th century, neologisms in the lexical composition of French were formed in the following ways:

1) through transposition: a) transformation of adjectives into nouns: *l'aimable, le cosmopolite, le singulier*, etc.; transformation of the infinitive into nouns: *le dîner, le savoir, le parler*, etc.; transformation of the present participle into nouns: *l'existant, le luisant, le disant*, etc.; transformation of the past participle into nouns: *l'estimé, le ridé, l'abimé*, etc.; b) transformation of nouns into adjectives: *des yeux admirateurs, regards observateurs, notre siècle raisonneur*, etc.; from present participle: *la somme écrasante*; from past participle: *narration peignée, trafic réglementé*, etc.

2) through suffixes: a) noun: *façonnage, lourdeur, doctrineur, insignifiance, sauvagerie, arlequinade, malfaisance*, etc.; b) adjective: *trouvable, face, costume, onduleux*, etc.; c) verb: *éditer, sanctionner, vouloir*, etc.; d) adverb: *brillamment, décidément, luminesement*, etc.

¹³ Катагощина Н.А. Как образуются слова во французском языке (изд. 4-е.) / Н.А. Катагощина. – М.: КомКнига, – 2012. – с.10

Literary language suffixes have also been productive in the creation of new words: *informateur*, *fécondation*, *vocabuliste*, *humoristique*, *inactif*, *capitaliste*, *isolation*, *commercial*, and others can be examples of this.

3) through prefixes: a) the prefix *dé-* has been more productive: *décadrer*, *défranciser*, etc.; b) the prefix *anti-* of Greek origin: *antinational*, *antiroyalisme*, etc.; c) the prefix *in-* of Latin origin: *inactivité*, *inapte*, etc.

Starting from the 19th century, the development of science and technology, the increasing role of communication, the simplicity of exchanges, their quantity led to the emergence of new important requirements in the field of nominative. This led to the need for a flexible and regularly classified neology. “*In French, linguistic neologisms are used quite rarely, and borrowed words were used as the only possible means of nominativity.*”¹⁴

Currently, lexicographic descriptions, the numerous equipment at our disposal, and the conducted research allow us to accurately express the history of the creation, emergence, and spread of a new word. In some dictionaries (for example, Robert), to express the novelty of a word, it is enough to have only a sign indicating the date of its creation. In the 1986 edition of *Petit Robert*, the authors only gave 1980 as the date of origin for the words *didacticiel*, *minitel*, *ludiciel*, because the preface states that if the *neol.* sign is used, the word was registered after 1950. However, a considerable amount of unresolved issues remain, for example, *le Petit Robert* (2014) gives 1996 as the date of origin for the word *ceviche*, without indicating the origin of the word. However, such cases are not very common and are usually found in professional dictionaries.

The various spheres of life are closely interconnected, and it is difficult to attribute new words to a specific field or category. However, it seems possible to give a classification in the following areas: *leisure* (kitchen, women's world, sports, media, music, social affairs, etc.), *politics*, *transport*, *education*, *real estate*, *various enterprises*, *science* (ecology, biology, medicine, physics, chemistry,

¹⁴ Gaudin, Fr. *Initiation à la lexicologie française: de la néologie aux dictionnaires / Fr. Gaudin, L. Guespin. – Bruxelles: Duculot, – 2000. – p. 245*

etc.), and finally technical fields covering the fields of informatics, communications and energy industry. Neologisms arise due to a certain need, and in science there is a tendency for such neologisms to be internationalized, which facilitates the easy understanding of words by all scientists. Maurice Grevisse notes that “*since scientific terminology is not inherent in colloquial language, adaptation to it is a long and difficult process.*”¹⁵

Chapter II of the dissertation entitled “**Structural and semantic features of word formation and modern neologisms in French**” is devoted to such issues as the structure of word formation and neologisms in French, the semantic method in the word formation system of the French language, the phonetic method in the word formation system of the French language, and the morphological method in the word formation system of the French language.

The word formation system of the French language obeys certain laws and, having its own characteristics, uses concepts common to other similar systems. In addition to the fact that words are distinguished by standard structures consisting of derivational, non-derivative, one, two or three morphemes, a number of linguists divide words into several categories: “*simple, derivational, complex and complex derivational, as well as analytic and inflectional.*”¹⁶

A single classification of the means of word formation of the French language has not yet been established. Some scholars “*note two methods of word formation: dérivation propre and dérivation impropre, and morphological and syntactic transposition.*”¹⁷ I.V.Skuratov, who contributed to the analysis of recent neologisms in modern French, “*emphasizes the presence of morphosemantic, purely morphological, and syntactic-semantic means*” in the

¹⁵ Grevisse, M. Le bon usage: Grammaire française avec des Remarques sur la langue française d’aujourd’hui / M.Grevisse. – Paris-Gembloux: Editions Duculot, – 1986. – p.201

¹⁶ Ференс, Г.Ф. О типах словообразовательной формы слов (на материале современного немецкого языка) (Текст) // М.: Изд-во Академии Наук СССР, Вопросы языкознания, – 1957. вып. 4, – с.89

¹⁷ Гак, В.Г. Теоретическая грамматика французского языка (текст): учебник / В.Г.Гак. – М.: Добросвет, – 2004. – с.110-112

formation of such neologisms.¹⁸

To date, some French linguists rely on the classification of methods of new word formation proposed by Jean Tournier in 1985-1991. Valuable ideas on this can be found in the studies of John Embley and Jean-François Sablayrolles. They, in turn, speak of four groups of word formation, which are divided into subgroups: morphosemantic, syntactic-semantic, purely morphological, and pragmatic sources. Below we propose a classification reflecting the methods of new word formation by J.Pruvost and J.Sablayrolles, and we believe that the methods of neologism formation are expressed very precisely here:

– internal sources (morphosemantic, syntactic-semantic, morphological, pragmatic). From a morphosemantic point of view, a newly formed word has this structure: affixes (prefix, suffix, improper derivation, suffix and parasynthesis), word formation (synapse, word formation, telescopic word), imitation and change of form (imitative words, incorrect abbreviations, graphic game, paronymy).

– from a syntactic-semantic point of view: change of function (conversion, lexical-syntactic correspondence), different expression of meaning (metaphor, metonymy, other stylistic means).

– from a morphological point of view: reduction of the form of a word (abbreviation, letter reduction).

– from a pragmatic point of view: replacement of a word. As external sources, the authors mention borrowed words. *“This classification of the methods of formation of new words was reflected in the works of J. Pruvost and J.F. Sablayrolles.”*¹⁹

To describe the word-formation scheme, it is necessary to specify at least the following: 1) the category of the derivative word; 2) the category of the word stem; 3) the meaning of the derivative word.

¹⁸ Скуратов, И.В. Типологическая характеристика неологизмов в современном разговорном и деловом французском языке: лингвистический и социолингвистический аспекты (Текст): /дисс. д-ра филол. наук / – М., 2006. – с.109

¹⁹ Pruvost, J. Les neologismes. / J. Pruvost, J-F. Sablayrolles. – Paris: Presses Universitaires de France, – 2003. – p.118

Such a productive method of creating a new word, word combination, is characterized by the formation of a third word as a result of the combination of two or more words according to the following models, such words are written either with or without a hyphen: capital-risque (N + N), stock-option (N + N), tiers-mondisation (N + N), sex-toy, 2002 (N + N), butter nut, 2017 (N + N), eurodéputé (N (A) + N), etc.

The newly formed word tends to be distinguished by certain features to one degree or another, for example, in the 90s of the 20th century, verb-neologisms ending in the suffix *-iser* are compared with many similar neologisms, having a transparent internal form:

Adjectif + - is - > « rendre Adjectif .

Cryogéniser (1991) (to freeze, to numb); *dédiaboliser* (1991) (to eliminate belief in the devil); *déwashingtoniser* (2012) (to reduce dependence on Washington); *glamouriser* (2016) (to glamorize, to make attractive), etc.

In recent years, a new method of word formation has begun to take place in modern French, more specifically, in the language of young people, called the neologism of compatibility. Thus, the new Larousse cites as an example the indirect construction of the verb *se rappeler de quelque chose*, and the active construction of the verb *pâmer* (to faint, to freeze, to become numb). For example, *les phalènes pâment leurs lèvres*. In addition, absolute constructions of verbs that are usually complete are also found, for example, *il craint*, *il assure*, *je calme* (je me calme). Conversely, intransitive verbs become active verbs: *ironiser un passage*, (donner un tour ironique à un énoncé). Sometimes the indirect and indirect constructions change completely, for example, *se souvenir quelque chose*. As can be seen, this construction is used without a preposition, although it actually requires a preposition.

*“The semantic method of word formation is understood as a change in the meaning of a word in the expression plan and its function in the content plan without morphological transformations.”*²⁰ This method combines conversion, grammaticalization, the formation of

²⁰ Niklas-Salminen, A. La lexicologie / Í.Niklas-Salminen. – Paris: Armand Colin, – 1997. – p.68

phraseologisms and homonyms. With the exception of conversion, the formation of lexical units in accordance with other types of semantic word formation refers to a rather long period of time, since such mechanisms depend on both intralinguistic and extralinguistic factors. Thus, *“the basis of grammaticalization in the French language is the contradiction between Latin words and word forms in content and meaning.”*²¹

*“The sound form of a word often determines its meaning and, as a result, affects the perception of a given word by the subject and object of communication.”*²² As scientists note, *“phonetic processes at different stages of language development are subject to certain regularities, which include regular correspondences of sounds.”*²³ A.A.Reformatsky divides these phenomena into *“two types: diachronic and synchronous approaches to the study of phonetic mechanisms. Here, on the one hand, we are talking about historical processes that form subsequent stages of sound changes, and on the other hand, about living phonetic changes.”*²⁴

The phonetic method of word formation of the French language involves the formation of lexical units through phonetic and, consequently, graphic changes of words already existing in the language. *“The graphic emphasis of a neologism also plays an important role in the classification of a word as a neologism.”*²⁵ Intonation can play the role of graphic emphasis in oral speech. From a phonetic point of view, a number of graphic changes occur during the formation and pronunciation of neologisms, but there is not much difference in terms of accent. In neologisms that arise due to the internal capabilities of the language, the place of accent does not change, that is, it traditionally falls on the last syllable. But how do

²¹ Allières, J. La formation de la langue française / J.Allières. – Paris: PUF, – 1988. – p.91

²² Cohen, M. Une fois de plus des regards sur la langue française / M. Cohen. – Paris: Editions sociales, – 1972. – p.245

²³ Будагов, Р.А. Введение в науку о языке (Текст): учеб. пособие / Р.А.Будагов. – М.: Добросвет, – 2000-2003. – с.217

²⁴ Реформатский, А.А. Введение в языкознание (Текст): учеб. / А.А.Реформатский. – М.: Аспект Пресс, – 2006. – с.479-480

²⁵ Arrivé M. Verbes sages et verbes fous / M. Arrivé. – Paris: Éd. Belin, – 2010, – p.10

accent issues occur in words borrowed from other languages? Here we can say with certainty that from the moment they enter the vocabulary of the French language and the lexicon of speakers, they obey the intonation and accent rules of that language (French). Thus, no fundamental change occurs in terms of the place of accent. We cannot say the same about the graphic characteristics of borrowed words; in most cases, certain changes occur in borrowed words in accordance with the orthography of the receiving language. The vast majority of words of English origin that we analyzed in our research work (most borrowed words come from this language), when they enter the French language, lose the special forms they belong to in the native language and obey the phonetic rules of the French language. The place of accent in that word in the source language automatically adapts to the accent system of the French language. Phonetic changes in neologisms borrowed from English consist in the replacement of English sounds with French sounds that are qualitatively closer to them. Sounds that are very close to each other in the sound systems of French and English can be easily replaced. Since the articulation of sounds in English is very different from the articulation of French sounds, they cannot be repeated in French. Since English vowels do not correspond to French vowels in terms of both quantity and quality, they cannot enter the phonetic system of the French language, and for each English vowel sound, a corresponding French substitute is found.

During word formation by the morphological method, the composition of the word-forming element is partially or completely preserved, but its form is changed, that is, the newly formed word corresponds to the source and at the same time differs from it. The structure of the lexeme undergoes significant transformations not only in terms of its morpheme composition, but also at the phonetic and semantic levels, and at the same time, we should note that such a combination is a widespread type of interaction between the two methods.

“The synthetic or affixal type of morphological method is the addition of affixes (morphemes that do not exist independently) to the

word-forming element (base).”²⁶ These elements with lexical and grammatical meaning act as the main mediators of expressing the derived meaning of the new word being formed.

Chapter III of the dissertation entitled “**Methods of the formation of new neologisms in modern French**” is devoted to the methods of formation of modern neologisms. Among these methods, the most common is affixation, in particular, suffixes, and the number of neologisms formed in this way is relatively greater. The number of such new words that we included in the study is 218 units and constitutes 35.2% of our word corpus.

The third type of affixes, prefixes, lag behind suffixes in the word formation system of the French language in terms of their quantity, semantic diversity and prevalence. A prefix is a dependent element, is often ambiguous and cannot be used separately from the word stem. The number of such neologisms included in the study is 155 units and constitutes 25% of our word corpus.

We propose to distinguish the following types of prefixes in French: those that indicate space (en-, sous-, sur-, a-, intra-, pré-, trans-, post-); those that indicate adjunctive / separating meaning (con-, dis-, dé-, a-, ad-); those that indicate negation (in-, non-, sans-, a-, anti-, mal-, mé-); those that indicate quantity (uni-, bi-, di-, tri-, mono-, poly-); those indicating intensity (extra-, mini-, sur-, ultra-, hypo-, super-, hyper-); those indicating time (néo-, ex-); those indicating identification (para-, co-, hétéro-, homo-, re-), etc.

Based on the analysis conducted, it can be concluded that suffixes, as well as word formation through affixation, remain the most productive methods in modern French. As evidence of this, the recently formed nouns *vieillardisme*, *ringardisme*, *polisiarisation*, *agrégateur*, *autopartage*, etc. can be cited.

The suffix is also added to abbreviations: UMP (Union pour un mouvement populaire – umpiser). The formation of a new word by adding a suffix to complex words is not always successful. For example, *chemin de ferresque* or *cheminesque de fer* is not used instead of *ferroviaire*, since these words are not yet recorded in

²⁶ Picoche, J. *Histoire de la langue française* / J.Picoche, Ch.Marchello. – Nizia – Paris: Editions Nathan, – 1998. – p. 339

existing dictionaries.

In modern French, prefixes, along with other methods, play a special role in the formation of neologisms. The study of the process of forming new words through prefixes is associated with a number of theoretical and practical difficulties. First of all, these difficulties are associated with the difference between prefixes as a method of word formation and the process of word formation from the base of two words. In the literature of French linguistics, prefixation is rarely considered as a type of process of creating a new word from the base of two words.

Some linguists hesitate in determining the place of prefixes. Thus, F. Bruno refers prefixation sometimes to the formation of a new word from two words bases, and sometimes to word formation.²⁷ According to another well-known linguist A. Doza, *“prefixation is closer to the formation of a word from two words bases than to the formation of a word from two words bases.”*²⁸

Here we should not forget about the parasynthetic formation, where we are talking about the addition of both a prefix and a suffix to one lexeme at the same time. For example, inviolable (untouchable, unshakable) or encablure (a unit of measurement for measuring an anchor chain, approximately 200 m). When analyzing the newly formed words in question, it is advisable to replace them with derivative words of the following scheme (en)- (cable) -(ure) -in-viol-able or encabler-ure type.

As in other languages, the emergence of abbreviations in French can be explained by the need for a more concise and concise expression of the idea, the maximum reduction of speech elements. Many of them (for example, SIDA = Syndrome d'immuno déficiences acquises; PMU = Pari Mutuel Urbain; BAFA = Brevet d'aptitude aux fonctions d'animateur; GPS = Global Positioning System (Système de repérage universel); HD = Haute définition; LCD = Liquid Crystal Display (affichage à cristaux liquides); MMS = Multimedia Messaging Service (messagerie multimédia, etc.)) are used so often that they are perceived not as abbreviations, but as

²⁷ Bruno, F. La pensée et la langue / F. Bruno. – P.: Masson, – 1965. – 982 p.

²⁸ Dauzat, A. Histoire de la langue française / A. Dauzat. – Paris, – 1930. – p.163

ordinary words. This situation began to spread even more in the 20th century. However, borrowings from both Latin and later other languages are not lexical, but graphic abbreviations. We pronounce their full form, not their abbreviated form. As an example, we can cite the abbreviation PS-Post Scriptum, which is used quite often in writing. This abbreviation is pronounced not as a profession, but as a whole, that is, as Post Scriptum. It should be noted that graphic abbreviations are not considered new words and therefore do not belong to word correction.

The process of abbreviation is very typical for modern languages, and French is no exception in this sense. In addition to being a means of word correction, abbreviations also act as a semasiological phenomenon that leads to the use of existing words in a new meaning and the emergence of new neologisms. According to some researchers, all the features of independent words are inherent in abbreviated units, that is, such units are whole, stable and have reproductive properties. *“Such units are used in naming new objects and concepts of objective reality. Abbreviated units included in the lexical-semantic system of the language develop like ordinary words that are prone to semantic development.”*²⁹

Abbreviations are subject to the principle of linguistic economy, accompanied by the abbreviation of polysyllabic units. There are three types of abbreviation:

1) the cutting off and shortening of the beginning of the word (apheresis); 2) the cutting off and shortening of the middle of the word (syncope); 3) the cutting off and shortening of the end of the word (apocope).

For example, *blème instead of problème, leur instead of contrôleur, pitaine instead of capitaine*, etc. In most cases, the abbreviation is realized at the expense of a closed syllable, that is, this happens both in simple words like *la scol/arité, un nouveau proc/ureur/pour Paris*, and in complex words and phrases like *petit*

²⁹ Смахтин, Н.А. Усеченные единицы в системе словообразования современного французского языка / Н.А.Смахтин // Семантические и функциональные аспекты романских и германских языков. – Курск, – 1991. – с.136-144

déj., à plus, Place d'Italie, with the help of the last syllable. When the abbreviation is found in the surnames of famous political figures, it is understood as a kind of word play. For example: *“L’effet Raff” est un atout pour le Président Choisi pour sa défense de “la France d’en bas”, il est apprécié par les Français qui aiment le “côté pas énarque” de “cet homme qui n’est pas dans le système politique parisien.”*³⁰

Along with other means, telescoping also has a special place in the formation of neologisms. It is not easy to foresee the emergence of new words with the help of this process, since words can be divided into parts without taking into account the morpheme structure, which is why telescoping is sometimes rightly compared to a word game. As the French linguists J.Chevalier, S.Blanche-Benveniste, M.Arive and J.Retard noted, *“a telescopic unit cannot be divided into structural elements without losing its meaning.”*³¹ It is precisely this fact of freedom and unpredictability that complicates the process of word formation by telescoping, despite the use of separate words. For example, *stabcroissance=stabilité+croissance*³², *télématique = télévision + informatique*. Residents of the Canadian province of Quebec have created a very interesting telescope word - *courriel* instead of e-mail. Another neologism recently created by residents of that province also belongs to the field of informatics: *clavardage = clavier + bavardage* (discussions conducted on the Internet). As can be seen, the combination of words through telescoping makes them more expressive than other complex words. In recent years, especially in the last decades of the 20th century, the phenomenon of word formation through telescoping words has become widespread.

Along with other methods, the importance of borrowings in enriching the vocabulary of a language is undeniable. In linguistics, borrowing is the assimilation of words, expressions or phrases from other languages in accordance with the language unit. Linguistics,

³⁰ Le Journal du dimanche, – 26 mai, – 2002

³¹ Chevalier, J.C. Grammaire du français contemporain / C. Blanche-Benveniste, M.Arrivé, J.Reytard. – Paris: Larousse, – 2002. – p.55

³² Télématin, – 6 novembre, – 2000

lexicology and translation studies deal with the study of borrowings. Borrowings arose as a direct reaction to the sharp increase in the number of foreign language speakers, foreign language adoptions into everyday life and science – from Persian, Arabic, Russian, German, English, to French at different historical stages. In some languages, for example, in Icelandic, borrowing is practically the only means of assimilation of foreign vocabulary. There are the following types of borrowings: word-forming borrowings, semantic borrowings, phraseological borrowings, semi-borrowings, pseudoborrowings. Word-forming loanwords are obtained by translating a foreign word from one language to another using morphemes. Loanwords are usually not perceived as borrowed words, because they consist of morphemes of their own language. Therefore, the true origin of these words is unexpected for a person who hears about them for the first time. The number of neologisms formed in this way in our corpus of new words, which we selected from various authoritative dictionaries, amounted to only 20, and they are mainly words that originated from English through the loanword method. Neologisms that passed from other languages to French through loanwords were not encountered in our work. Loanwords are mostly manifested in the lexicon, phraseology, and to a very small extent in the grammatical structure of the language. The most important among the types of loanwords is lexical loanwords, which enrich the vocabulary of the language by creating a new word or a new meaning of the word. There are two main types of such loanwords: 1) morphematic structure and 2) semantic.

*“When the phonetic structure of a foreign lexeme is adapted to the sound norms of the source language, phonetic transformations are of greater importance.”*³³ The reason for such assimilation should be explained by the difference between the phonemic systems of the donor language and the recipient language, so foreign sounds that are not in the first are expressed by internal resources. As a

³³ Семейонова, М.Ю. Принципы изучения лексики английского происхождения в современном русском языке (к проблеме составления словаря англицизмов) (Текст): /дисс. канд. филол. наук / – Ростов на/Д, 2007. – с.59

result, “*the borrowing has a graphic form and pronunciation that more closely corresponds to the rules of the single recipient language. In this case, three types of the indicated mechanism occur: 1) simple substitution: in this case, one sound of the donor language is conveyed by one sound of the recipient language; 2) convergence-adaptation, that is, the replacement of two close sounds by one sound; 3) divergence-differentiation: one sound is conveyed by two sounds.*”³⁴

The study of lexical borrowings and their consequences is carried out in two directions: 1) the study of the external sociolinguistic conditions of the entry of a foreign word into the recipient language; 2) study of the intersystemic aspect of the entry of a foreign word into the receiving language. As J.F.Sablayrolles and J.Pruvost noted, “*the loan word passes into the receiving language with the concrete and abstract reality it expresses and adapts (assimilates) to the new language system.*”³⁵

The following types of loan words can be distinguished:

1. The word is borrowed together with an object or concept. When an object or concept that is in a person’s daily life and around him, appears for the first time in another culture and receives a certain name, is widely used, the word expressing that concept is consolidated in the receiving language together with new everyday realities. As an example, we can cite the words motel, modem, server, Internet, SMS, jogging, GPS, DVD, etc., which have passed from English to modern French and are widely used.

2. Borrowing a word that expresses the concept for which there are descriptive means. A lexical borrowing consisting of one word replaces a phrase, with the help of which this or that concept is expressed in the receiving language. For example, the word cameraman, which came from English, is used in a shorter form to indicate the profession of *opérateur de prises de vues*. One of the

³⁴ Володина, Е.Г. Лексические заимствования из английского языка в современном турецком языке (на материале периодики) (Текст): /дисс. канд. филол. наук / – М., 2007. – с.42

³⁵ Pruvost J. Les néologismes (2-e édition) / J.Pruvost, J.-F.Sablayrolles. – Paris: PUF, – 2012. – p.115

main goals in the example-type words we have shown is to observe the tendency to save on expressive means in the language, and preference is given to more compact forms.

3. Borrowing a word equivalent to an existing word in the language. In this case, the adoption of a borrowed word, or rather its transfer to another language, is related to semantically oriented reasons. For example, the examples of spectacle “performance” and show “show” show that the tendency to accurately indicate the name of one of the same type of events with the help of the element “show” taken from English is manifested. In borrowed words of this type, a multitude of expressive means is manifested. For this reason, semantic shades are separated from each other.

Statistics conducted by the famous French linguist J. Rey-Debove in 1980 and confirmed by D. Embley in 2006 in the field of determining the place of borrowed words in the vocabulary of the language show that such words do not occupy a large place, 2.5% in dictionaries and 0.6% in the pages of the daily newspaper “Le Monde”. It should be noted that borrowed words, when they come to a particular language, are used in accordance with the internal structure of that language. The excessive inclusion of borrowed words in the vocabulary of a language causes certain qualitative changes in its nature. This, in turn, can disrupt the internal balance of the language (the transformation of quantitative changes into qualitative changes). *“The French language has borrowed a lot of new words from other languages. At the same time, many borrowed words have become obsolete and have fallen into disuse.”*³⁶

Thus, language is a kind of mirror of the culture and spirituality of each nation, and in this sense, any nation should do its best to preserve its native language and keep it away from foreign influences. As for borrowed words, this problem requires a fairly restrained and balanced approach from linguists.

As a **conclusion** of the study, the main aspects of the study of neologisms in modern French were identified, which allows us to draw the following conclusions:

³⁶ Musayev, Ə. Müasir fransız dili leksikasının inkişafı / Ə.Musayev. – Bakı: “Maarif” nəşriyyatı, – 1987. – s.171

1. Neologism can act not only as a category of neology and neography (lexicology and lexicography in a broader sense), but also as a complex multi-semantic linguistic and cultural phenomenon.

2. In the genetic plan, neologisms arise not only due to the internal capabilities of the language, but also due to borrowings from other languages (for example, flasher, after, airbag, benji, biker, dealer, etc.).

3. In the functional-stylistic aspect, the concept of a new neologism previously included new words that belonged to a narrower register of the language. Examples include school jargon, colloquialisms, youth slang and dialectisms, as well as words that are considered new to the general language (for example, flinger, bachoter, glander, etc.). In linguistics, such neologisms are considered internal borrowings.

4. The enrichment of the language with new words is closely related to extralinguistic factors as well as intralinguistic factors. In this process, the influence of external factors is quite clearly manifested, but new words that arise due to the internal capabilities of the language are less noticeable.

5. New neologisms can be grouped as follows: a) neologisms arising due to the internal capabilities of the language; b) neologisms arising through borrowing from other languages; c) neologisms arising in a general way. Such neologisms arise and are used in the national language due to a certain need; d) individual-stylistic neologisms, the new word formed in this way are neologisms that arose in the work of any poet, writer, scientist, and in most cases they cannot go beyond the status of occasionalism.

6. In the plan of comparing language facts with speech facts, occasional words, unlike potential words, are excluded from the composition of neologisms, because while the latter are language facts, the former are considered speech phenomena. Neologisms are characterized by such features as stability, normativity and belonging to the entire language community, but occasional words have such features as functional one-time use, non-normativity and use by a certain speaker of the language. Therefore, occasional words, which are considered purely speech neologisms, are not included in the

series of neologisms that are part of the language system.

7. All events occurring in the language are initially reflected in the lexical field and are traced chronologically. In other words, words that are considered new in chronological order compared to words that already exist in the language and are used by everyone, that is, the novelty of which is still felt, can be called new neologisms.

8. The neogeneity of a word is relative, this is due to the fact that in all cases a new word is created either through the internal capabilities of the language and word-formation methods, or by borrowing new words from other languages. It would be appropriate to mention here words that have passed into the general literary language from other registers of the language.

9. The novelty of a lexical unit is subjective, since each individual evaluates and perceives the novelty of the lexical unit based on his or her own language skills, level of education and age. In the words of V.G. Gak, the decision of the entire language collective is necessary for the realization of a newly formed word.

10. Among the criteria that determine whether lexical units are considered neologisms, we can note the following: a) functional criterion. Here, the main attention is paid to the nominative function of the new lexical unit and the extralinguistic reasons for the renewal of the vocabulary of the language. Those words are considered neologisms that serve to express new events and/or processes occurring in the life of society; b) expressive-stylistic criterion. According to this criterion, the main feature of a new word is the feeling of its novelty during perception; c) lexicographic criterion. Words that are not yet listed in dictionaries, but are used in conversation, can be considered neologisms; d) lexical criterion. According to this criterion, only words in the passive fund of the language can be considered neologisms; e) statistical criterion. According to this criterion, words with the least frequency of use in the modern language can be called neologisms.

11. The following features of neologisms are distinguished: a) neologism is a stylistic category and the main issue in the perception of the word is the feeling of novelty; b) neologisms are words

expressing new realities and arise in connection with the development of science, technology, etc.; c) exoticisms that are not recorded in dictionaries, accidentally omitted by the authors of general dictionaries for one reason or another or not consciously recognized, as well as those attributed to new words are considered neologisms.

12. In the corpus of approximately 620 neologisms that we involved in the study, the parts of speech were divided as follows according to the percentage: 478 nouns and/or 70%, 79 adjectives and/or 12.74%, 56 verbs and/or 9.03%, 3 adverbs and/or 0.48%. More nouns are formed among parts of speech, because there is a need to name the newly emerging concept, and therefore nouns predominate in the corpus of words we have included in the study.

13. According to the method of formation, neologisms can be grouped into morphological, semantic and borrowing. Since it is more productive, the word-formation method manifests itself more prominently. 73% of the corpus we have included in the study consists of words formed in this way. The second place in terms of productivity is taken by semantic derivation, which constitutes 23% of our corpus of words. A less productive method is borrowed words, constituting 5.6%. Among them, calques predominate. The most productive method in the formation of morphological neologisms is the formation of new words through prefixes. Neologisms formed in this way in the corpus of neologisms included in the study constitute approximately 8%.

14. Suffixes are the most common affixes in modern French, and the number of neologisms formed through them is relatively greater. The number of such new neologisms that we have included in the study is 218 units and constitutes 35.2% of our word corpus. Suffixes, as well as affixation, remain the most productive methods in the French language.

15. Interfixes, since they provide phonetic harmony and are used only in the function of word formation, do not have a special meaning. For this reason, interfixes are not considered independent affixes.

16. The third type of affixes, prefixes, lag behind suffixes in the word formation system of the French language in terms of

quantity, semantic diversity and distribution. The number of such neologisms included in the study is 155 units and constitutes 25% of our word corpus.

17. As can be seen from the classification, neologisms are mostly created in the fields of the Internet, informatics, high technology and communication, as well as in politics, and accordingly, in our word corpus, there are 109 lexical units in the first field and 76 in the second field, with the least neologisms in the field of agriculture.

18. Graphic abbreviations are not considered new words and therefore do not belong to word formation. Since lexical abbreviations are a means of word formation, only with their help do new lexical units - complex abbreviations - arise from word combinations.

19. The use of abbreviations in an unusual contextual context is explained by the expressiveness of modern French colloquial speech and its tendency to be more effective.

20. Telescoping, which is considered a type of lexical compression, is a less common method compared to abbreviations and acronyms. The telescope word formation method only causes the emergence of new lexical units of an occasional nature.

21. From the moment they enter the vocabulary of the French language and the lexicon of the speakers, borrowed words are subject to the intonation and stress rules of that language. Thus, there is no fundamental change in terms of the location of stress. The same cannot be said about the graphic characteristics of borrowed words, which in most cases undergo certain changes in accordance with the orthography of the receiving language.

The main provisions of the dissertation are reflected in the following works of the author:

1. The impact of globalization on the French language // – Baku: Science and Education, ANAS, Institute of Manuscripts named after M. Fuzuli, Philology Issues, – 2015. No. 8, – p.239-244.
2. On the role of conversion in word formation in modern French // – Baku: Science and Education, ANAS, Institute of Manuscripts named after M. Fuzuli, Philology Issues, – 2016. No. 5, – p.39-44.

3. On the methods of formation of neologisms in French (creation of neologisms with suffixes) // – Baku: Science and Education, ANAS, Institute of Manuscripts named after M. Fuzuli, Philology Issues, – 2016. No. 9, – p.27-33.
4. Structural-semantic analysis of new neologisms in French // International scientific conference entitled “Actual problems of cognitive and applied linguistics”. – Baku: Azerbaijan University of Languages, – October 20-21, – 2016, – p.37-40.
5. On abbreviations and telescoping in the formation of neologisms in modern French // – Baku: Science and Education, ANAS, Institute of Manuscripts named after M. Fuzuli, Philology Issues, – 2017. No. 3, p.188-193.
6. On the formation of neologisms in French through suffixes // – Baku: Baku State University, Language and Literature, International Scientific-Theoretical Journal, – 2018. No. 2(106), – p.59-63.
7. On the role of prefixes in the formation of neologisms // – Baku: Baku Slavic University, Scientific Works, Language and Literature Series, – 2018. No. 2, – p.99-105.
8. On the semantic-grammatical and stylistic characteristics of conversives (based on neologism materials) // “Modern problems of applied linguistics”, abstracts of the III international scientific conference, – Baku: Azerbaijan University of Languages, – December 25-26, – 2018, – p.22-23.
9. On the formation of neologisms in modern French through calculus // “Actual problems of modern linguistics”, abstracts of the international scientific conference dedicated to the 90th anniversary of A.Gurbanov, – Baku: Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University, – June 7, – 2019, – p.98-101.
10. On neologisms and word correction in French // “Sustainable development and current problems of humanitarian sciences”, theses of the Republican conference, – Baku, Azerbaijan University, – October 24, – 2019, – p.56-60.
11. On the ways of formation of verb-neologisms in the modern French language // – US: American Scientific Journal, – 2019. – No.31, – p.59-63.

12. Phonetic method of forming neologisms in the French language // XXVII International Scientific-Practical conference «EurasiaScience». – Moscow, Russia: «Actualnots.RF», – February 15, – 2020, – p.236-239.
13. Semantic method in the process of formation of neologisms in the French language // VIII international scientific and practical conference “Language and culture in the era of integration, scientific knowledge and professionalization of education” – Pyatigorsk State University, – October 24-25, – 2024, No. 1(5), Part 2, – p.136-141.

The defense will be held on 24 April 2025 at 13⁰⁰ at the meeting of the One-time Dissertation Council BFD 2.12 established on the basis of the Dissertation Council ED 2.12 of the Supreme Attestation Commission under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan operating at the Azerbaijan University of Languages.

Address: AZ 1014, Baku, Rashid Behbudov Street, 134.

Dissertation is accessible at the Azerbaijan University of Languages Library.

Electronic version of the abstract is available on the official website of the Azerbaijan University of Languages.

Abstract was sent to the required addresses on 19 March 2025.

Accepted

Signed for print: 13.03.2025

Paper format: 60x84 1/16

Volume: 43987 characters

Number of hard copies: 20