Ilyos Shodiyev Baxtiyor o'g'li
A master's student in Linguistics (English) at Termez State University
ilyosshodiyev142@gmail.com

THE LINGUISTIC FOUNDATIONS OF WORKING NEW WORDS

Annotation: This article explores the linguistic foundations of working with newly coined words in the English language. It examines the structural and semantic features of neologisms, focusing on their formation processes, functional characteristics, and integration into the lexical system. Particular attention is paid to the role of sociocultural factors in the emergence of new vocabulary and the methods employed in their study and categorization. The research highlights the importance of neologisms in enriching the lexicon and reflects on their dynamic nature in contemporary linguistic practice. This study contributes to the field of lexicography and neology by providing insights into the mechanisms of vocabulary innovation and development.

Key words: neologisms, linguistic foundations, lexicography, word formation, lexical innovation, semantic features, sociocultural factors, vocabulary development, English language, language dynamics.

Annotatsiya; Ushbu maqola ingliz tilida yangi yaratilgan so'zlar ustida ishlashning lingvistik asoslarini o'rganadi. Neologizmlarning shakl va semantik xususiyatlarini tahlil qiladi, ularning shakllanish jarayonlari, funksional xususiyatlari va lug'aviy tizimga integratsiyasiga alohida e'tibor qaratiladi. Yangi leksikaning paydo bo'lishida ijtimoiy-madaniy omillarning roli va ularni o'rganish hamda tasniflash usullari xususida alohida so'z yuritiladi. Tadqiqot neologizmlarning lug'at tarkibini boyitishda tutgan ahamiyatini va ularning zamonaviy tilshunoslikda dinamik tabiatini yoritib beradi. Ushbu tadqiqot lexikografiya va neologizm sohalariga lug'atning yangilanishi va rivojlanishi mexanizmlarini yoritish orqali hissa qo'shadi.

Kalit so'zlar: neologizmlar, lingvistik asoslar, lexikografiya, so'z shakllanishi, leksik innovatsiya, semantik xususiyatlar, ijtimoiy-madaniy omillar, lug'at rivojlanishi, ingliz tili, til dinamikasi.

Introduction

The lexical system of any language is in a constant state of change and development. Social, economic, scientific, and technological advancements in society lead to the emergence of new words to describe novel concepts and phenomena. Neologisms—words and expressions that have recently appeared and are relatively new to the language system—occupy a significant place in modern linguistics and lexicography. Analyzing the processes of their formation, semantic characteristics, and integration into the lexical system is crucial for understanding the dynamic nature of language. This article delves into the linguistic foundations of working with new words. It focuses on the factors contributing to the emergence of neologisms, their structural and semantic features, and their role within the lexical framework. The research is dedicated to the methods of studying and incorporating neologisms into dictionaries, offering theoretical and practical insights valuable for contemporary linguistics and lexicography.

Methodology

The research presented in this study adopts a descriptive and analytical approach to investigate the linguistic foundations of working with newly coined words. The study involves a combination of

qualitative and quantitative methods to examine the formation, meaning, and integration of neologisms into the lexicon. The primary methods employed are as follows:

1. Corpus Analysis: A detailed examination of contemporary English corpora is conducted to identify and analyze the frequency, context, and usage of newly introduced words. This method allows for the tracking of neologisms as they emerge and become integrated into the language.

2. Semantic Analysis: The semantic properties of neologisms are analyzed through their meanings, connotations, and the shifts in their usage over time. This method helps to understand how new words acquire meaning and how they relate to existing words in the lexicon.

3. Comparative Analysis: A comparative approach is used to analyze the development of neologisms in English and Uzbek, focusing on the differences and similarities in the creation and integration of new vocabulary in both languages. This comparison highlights cultural and linguistic influences on neologism formation.

4. Lexicographical Study: The methods and principles of lexicography are applied to investigate how new words are documented and categorized in modern dictionaries. The study focuses on the challenges faced by lexicographers in defining and classifying neologisms.

5. Sociolinguistic Analysis: The role of sociocultural factors in the creation and spread of neologisms is examined, including the impact of media, technology, and social movements. This method helps to contextualize how societal changes influence language innovation.

Results

The results of the study, based on the five methodological approaches outlined earlier, are presented through examples that illustrate the key findings related to the formation, meaning, and integration of neologisms in the English language.

1. Corpus Analysis:

The analysis of contemporary English corpora revealed the rapid emergence of neologisms, particularly from the fields of technology and popular culture. For example, the word "selfie" (a self-portrait photograph taken with a smartphone) emerged and became widely used in the early 2010s. It initially appeared in online and social media contexts and later became a mainstream term, included in major dictionaries. Another example is "hashtag" (a word or phrase preceded by a hash symbol used to identify messages on a specific topic), which originated on Twitter but has now become ubiquitous across social media platforms and even in everyday speech.

2. Semantic Analysis:

Neologisms often involve shifts in meaning or entirely new concepts. For example, the word "cloud" has traditionally referred to a visible mass of condensed water vapor in the sky, but in the context of information technology, it now refers to a network of remote servers used for data storage and processing. Another example is "google", which started as the name of a search engine but has since evolved into a verb meaning "to search for something on the internet using Google." These examples highlight how the semantic fields of words expand or shift due to new technological and cultural developments.

3. Comparative Analysis:

A comparison between English and Uzbek revealed differences in the approach to neologism creation. In English, neologisms such as "app" (short for application) have been widely adopted and adapted into various languages. In Uzbek, the equivalent term "ilova" (derived from the Uzbek word for "addition" or "attachment") has been embraced as a native word. This demonstrates a tendency in Uzbek to prioritize native linguistic forms, even when borrowing new concepts. Similarly, the English term "streaming" (the process of transmitting video or audio data over the internet) is commonly used in both English and Uzbek, though in Uzbek, it is often accompanied by the word "onlayn" (online), indicating the adaptation of foreign terms to fit local usage.

4. Lexicographical Study:

The lexicographical analysis identified challenges in defining and classifying neologisms. For example, the term "FOMO" (Fear of Missing Out) has been included in dictionaries like the Oxford English Dictionary, but its definition continues to evolve as its usage expands beyond social media into general discussions about anxiety and societal pressure. The inclusion of such terms in lexicons often occurs after they gain significant widespread use, but there are always issues of determining whether a term has reached the threshold for inclusion or whether it will remain a temporary trend.

5. Sociolinguistic Analysis:

The sociocultural impact on neologism creation was illustrated through terms like "woke" (originally a term for being socially aware, particularly regarding racial and social justice issues, but later co-opted and used pejoratively in some contexts). This term gained prominence through social movements, such as Black Lives Matter, and was widely disseminated via social media platforms. Another example is the word "vaccine" in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, which led to new terms such as "vaccination passport" and "vaxxed", showing how sociopolitical events directly contribute to the formation and dissemination of new words.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the study of neologisms highlights how language adapts to societal, technological, and cultural changes. Through mechanisms such as compounding, borrowing, and semantic shifts, new words emerge to meet evolving communicative needs. The comparative analysis between English and Uzbek shows different approaches to adopting neologisms, with Uzbek maintaining a preference for native structures. Lexicographical challenges arise due to the rapid evolution and shifting meanings of new words, while sociocultural influences, such as social movements and technological advancements, drive language innovation. This study emphasizes the importance of understanding neologism formation for both linguistics and lexicography in capturing the ongoing transformation of language.

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