

FACTORS INFLUENCING THE FORMATION OF NEOLOGISMS IN THE LEXICAL SYSTEM

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Abstract: In society of the language every one participant culture carrier because it is come out, linguistic characters, cultural characters task to perform ability with is related. The people's thought style his/her certain to culture affiliation with is determined, so suitable accordingly every one in culture in language, behavior in the rules, norms, tradition and in traditions record done national to oneself typical cultural meanings there is . National feature in learning linguist scientists , the most first of all, the word of wealth importance Neologisms national to the feature has to be, to be field through known one nation representatives thinking categories, surrounding reality perception to grow and analysis to do for the purpose designated borders done increases. Language lexical composition of the people culture, history, traditions, lifestyle style with directly is related to . In society every how changes his/her of the language word in wealth one instantly own on the contrary finds. Speech verbal of the area this changes analysis to do tourism activity of the participants communication through to know laws to open opportunity gives. Language complicated and permanent changing going happened and in motion permanent that was because of this, it develops. New of words appearance of being one how many to oneself typical reasons there is : new of concepts appearance to be , language improve and linguistic language tool saving desire, humanity in mind changes and others . We are external factors in line society development level, new of realities appearance to be, life development growth, as well as its globalization, mass information of tools development these Main internal to factors word formation, analogy, differentiation, as well as expression aspiration enters. Every year developed in languages right out of a thousand more than new to words face arrival possible. This and of the language and society new to the stage since it came out is a sign . New enter arrived of words most part short active in the language for a period of time although some far time during in the language They remain . not only of the language lively daily to their activities just come in not , maybe of literature the most important to the part it turns into.

Keywords. Neologism, lexical system, social changes, language development.

Introduction. Language is complex and constantly evolving; its dynamic nature ensures ongoing development. There are several distinctive reasons behind the emergence of new words: the appearance of new concepts, the desire to improve language and economize linguistic expression, changes in human cognition, among others. The internal and external factors that influence the formation of neologisms are well known. External factors include the level of societal development, the emergence of new realities, the progression of life, globalization, and the development of mass media. Major internal factors involve word formation, comparison, differentiation, and the pursuit of expressiveness. Each year, over ten thousand new words can be encountered in developed languages. This reflects the advancement of both language and society. Although many of these new words are only used actively for a short time, some remain in the language for extended periods. They not only enter daily linguistic usage but also become an essential part of literature. Thus, neology is the branch of linguistics that studies neologisms.

Conceptual Framework. Linguists who thoroughly investigate issues related to neologisms explore not only their novelty but also their etymology, morphology, and level of entrenchment within the language. According to the linguist I.V. Arnold, a neologism is “any word or fixed

phrase created according to the productive linguistic models of a particular language or borrowed from another language, and perceived as new by speakers of that language".(Arnol'd.I.V. 1973). A word remains a neologism until participants in communication perceive its novelty or until the new concepts it denotes become familiar. Until a word is firmly established in the lexicon and no longer perceived as new, it continues to be considered a neologism. It is impossible to determine exactly how long this status lasts, as each stage of language development introduces numerous new words or new meanings for existing ones. Most of these are intended for use in specific regions and therefore do not last long. However, the power of print is such that a word coined for a particular occasion, regardless of its linguistic quality, may still enter the vocabulary.

The typology of neologisms is commonly based on the following categories:

- By form: lexical or semantic;
- By nomination method: newly formed words introduced into the literary language, ready-made units;
- By degree of novelty: strong or absolute neologisms, functional or relative neologisms;
- Relative to language: speech-based (usual or unusual neologisms). (Lopatin,V.V.1973).

Linguist R. Rössler describes various changes within the lexical system as follows:

- Many words become obsolete over time and fall out of use, eventually disappearing or remaining only as historicisms or archaisms;
- New words emerge to fill lexical gaps or replace existing words. If fully adopted by the speech community, these become integral parts of the vocabulary, though many may still fall out of use. Such words are called "meteors". (Rössler, R. 1971).

Some words also undergo semantic changes. Thanks to the human capacity for reinterpretation, new semantic features may be attributed to existing words alongside their established meanings. The vocabulary of a language is constantly replenished to meet new communicative and nominative needs. The driving force behind vocabulary development and refinement is the desire to express thoughts and emotions more precisely and stylistically richly within a specific timeframe. It is crucial to promptly register any changes in language that reflect developments in our surroundings. These newly coined expressions, which take the form of words and phrases, appear in our dictionaries and are known as neologisms.

Methodology. An important aspect of creating new vocabulary is the need to record various new phenomena—both material objects and new ideas in culture, politics, and social life. E.V. Rozen proposes the following criteria for assessing lexical innovations and identifying neologisms:

- Recording a large number of words;
- Diversity of sources and their genres;
- Freedom of nomination (the ability to create words, meanings, and idioms without relying on fixed expressions);
- Availability of various types of word-forming elements.(Rozen, E. V.2000).

As a means of expressing thought, language is always subject to change, most noticeably in its vocabulary. This includes constant renewal, expansion, and enrichment through new linguistic units. Some words fall out of general use or become less common, making room for newer ones that become widely adopted by native speakers. According to E.V. Senko, neology is a field of linguistics that is not only “constantly renewing” but also still not fully “formed”.(Senko.E.V. 2000).

Neologisms—new words and expressions—represent one of the most promising areas in modern linguistics. They are a constant feature of language because their creation is an ongoing process. The emergence of neologisms reflects the development of language, the formation of new cultural values, and the evolution of social relations. Neologisms are tools for categorizing reality and represent mechanisms for understanding the world. They enrich the expressiveness of language and reflect socio-cultural changes. Linguist I.Gratskova (Solntseva.N.V. 2001) in her analysis of neologisms in the mass media, concludes that neologisms serve the following pragmatic functions:

1. **Nominative Function:** This function underlies the formation of new words that designate new phenomena, concepts, or objects. It is the primary function in informational, analytical, literary, and journalistic texts.
2. **Attracting the Addressee's Attention:** Various stylistic, morphological, syntactic, and lexical methods are used in the media. Among the most effective lexical tools to grab attention are neologisms, especially when they originate from the native language and are perceived as colorful and meaningful.
3. **Lexical Economy in Journalistic Texts:** This reflects a desire to minimize communicative effort. This function is often performed by neologisms, including borrowed words.
4. **Euphemistic Function:** This involves replacing coarse terms with more appropriate or neutral expressions. It is often achieved through abbreviations and borrowings.
5. **Pragmatic Function:** This is mainly realized through the use of neologisms in mass media to attract attention and deliver information effectively.

With the intensification of globalization processes, a language's lexical composition inevitably reflects trends in both individual and societal life. There are many reasons for the emergence of neologisms in both Uzbek and English. Linguistic and extralinguistic factors influence their formation.

Extralinguistic factors include significant social changes such as interactions between regions of Uzbekistan, connections with the outside world, shifts in social-psychological attitudes, public opinion, desire for novelty and change, collective psychology, psychological pressure relief, and imitation tendencies.

Findings. According to M.V. Izbitskaya, the current stage of neologism development is marked by an expanded subject scope and a transition to a new, integrative level of analysis tied to the study of human cognition and world perception. She emphasizes that the intensive study of language neologization from multiple perspectives leads to the emergence of new trends and the gradual formation of various methodological approaches within the field. (Izbitskaya, M. V.2020) At the beginning of the 21st century, linguistic theory clearly articulated the necessity of reaching a new, "integrative level" in interpreting the concepts and issues of neology, in order to establish the characteristics of a new word functioning as a lexical unit. (Togoyeva, S. I.2000) New neologisms continue to expand their scope of usage as a result of an individual's verbal and cognitive activity, which is shaped by and reflects specific socio-cultural, political, economic, and sociolinguistic realities.

As words become more widespread, the scope of their usage increases, and new generations of lexical units emerge. Contemporary neologisms, representing a new stage in vocabulary genesis, are studied in connection with complex linguistic innovations across various dimensions—linguistic, psychological, pragmatic, social, and technological. The modern approach to neologisms in linguistics requires a broader, more comprehensive view. As a specialized branch of language theory, it investigates diverse innovative linguistic, sociolinguistic, psycholinguistic, and pragmalinguistic processes, focusing on the degree of their relation to socio-technological changes that drive linguistic dynamics and the creation of new lexical units in the linguistic consciousness of speakers. (Kerremans, D 2012.)

The linguist V.V. Katermina draws attention to the unique features of the psycholinguistic approach to neologisms, considering their genesis as a reflection of dynamic mental processes: "Unlike many other works in the field of neology, psycholinguistic theory has emerged to analyze new vocabulary within global linguistics. He argues that in analyzing the perceptual-cognitive informational base, which forms according to the laws of human mental activity, it is crucial to take into account the norms and value systems established by society, as well as general conceptual models. (Katermina.V, & Lipiridi.S.2020) Reflecting on the origin and acceptance of neologisms leads to a deeper analysis of the internal motivations behind the emergence of new vocabulary. The practical importance of such research extends beyond the scope of purely linguistic studies. Exploring the factors behind the creation of new words also

attracts attention from specialists in fields such as cultural studies, history, and sociology. As linguists and historians of language emphasize, national mentality manifests itself in the evolution of linguistic consciousness, particularly in the lexical-semantic sphere. Understanding the process and outcomes of such changes requires recognizing the internal factors that regulate the emergence of linguistic phenomena. “New vocabulary refers not only to entirely new words, but also to new meanings attributed to existing words and their incorporation into dictionaries. This is significant not only from a general theoretical linguistic standpoint but also from socio-historical and cultural perspectives”. Such lexical innovation is also evident in the field of tourism. “The function of dictionaries is to document these changes, reflect the living language phenomena of the present era, and provide tools for expressing ideas”. (Ivanova.N.K, & Maslennikova, O. N. 2013)

In Uzbek linguistics, the concept of "neologism" is very broad, encompassing not only new words and phrases but also new meanings of existing expressions—regardless of their frequency of use intermediate lexical units may also be considered neologisms. However, the definition of neologism must be comprehensive and not limited to individual characteristics, as their emergence results from a complex combination of linguistic and extralinguistic factors. A review of linguistic literature reveals inconsistencies in how the term “neologism” is conceptualized. The ambiguity of the term “linguistic novelty” is emphasized by the variety of labels associated with it: lexical innovation, nomination, neo-nomination, new naming, neologism, etc. In the modern sense, a neologism is not only a new word, but also a lexeme with a newly acquired meaning. “We can no longer adhere to a single definition that considers only newly coined words as neologisms. The sense of novelty is relative and depends on individual experience, general cultural, professional, and linguistic competence. A term may seem new to one person, while being familiar to others.”

Discussion and Conclusion. The expressiveness of new words distinguishes them from standard lexemes. Through the creation of new words and expressions, authors convey their perspectives on the world. “The creation of neologisms is a specific area of expressive word formation. Due to their uniqueness, intentionally coined words enhance expressiveness”. (Belkova.A.E. 2018) This form of word creation has become widely accessible to many people, largely due to the growing use of digital communication, which has significantly expanded the means of self-expression for internet users. One of the reasons for the complexity in analyzing new elements of tourism discourse lies in their origin—both external (social/technological) and internal (linguistic). “The study of tourism-related neologisms remains relevant for two primary reasons: extralinguistic and intralinguistic. The extralinguistic factor reflects the constant need for members of a rapidly changing society to invent new terms for newly acquired social roles and professional functions. The intralinguistic factor concerns the systematic creation of new lexical units, often derived from existing vocabulary”.(Lipiridi.S.Kh.2019).

Based on the above definitions and approaches, we can conclude that there is currently no single unified definition or approach to the term “neologism” in Uzbek linguistics. However, by considering the aforementioned features and definitions proposed by Uzbek linguists, we can confidently define a neologism as a new linguistic unit that emerges within a particular time frame, motivated by the necessity to denote new concepts. Neologisms reflect specific phenomena in reality and embody the dynamism of a society in a particular historical context. The current stage of studying neologisms is marked by a keen interest in both linguistic and extralinguistic factors that shape new vocabulary. The most notable characteristic of modern neology is the study of reality through its impact on speech. Neologisms reflect changes in the world through their semantic, cultural, and social features. In conclusion, we emphasize two key aspects of the contemporary study of new vocabulary: the development of cognitive-pragmatic analysis of neologisms and the examination of the nature of online dictionaries.

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