

## NEOLOGISM IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND ITS INFLUENCE ON LINGUISTICS

*Dildora Suyun kizi Abdiyeva*

*Xo'jayeva Gulhayo Oybek kizi*

*Students of CSPU*

*e-mail: [abdiyevadildora026@gmail.com](mailto:abdiyevadildora026@gmail.com)*

*email: [khujayevag88@gmail.com](mailto:khujayevag88@gmail.com)*

*Scientific advisor: Aminova Sohila Abduhalimovna*

*email: [aminovasohila@gmail.com](mailto:aminovasohila@gmail.com)*

### ABSTRACT

The article analyzes the processes of naming and the changes in vocabulary occurring in the English language during its current stage of development. The lexical system of the language, known for its flexibility and adaptability, continues to evolve alongside the growth of the language community, incorporating new words and reflecting contemporary social trends. This piece will focus on the new terms that have emerged in recent years. The research investigates the distinctiveness of popular English neologisms and their usage in the everyday conversations of native speakers. The study was conducted in two phases: an analytical phase, which involved a lexical examination of neologisms, and an interactive phase, which included a survey of informants.

**KEY WORDS:** linguistic system, neurology, lexical analysis of the new nominal units, linguistic, number of neologisms, English neologisms, analytical phase, lexical examination of neologisms.

### INTRODUCTION

Languages are dynamic entities that change over time, with the lexicon playing a significant role in this evolution as old words fall out of use and new ones are created. Neologisms refer to the new words that speakers introduce into a language. The term "neologism" is derived from the Greek words "neo" (meaning new) and "logos" (meaning word). Therefore, a neologism is a recently added word to a language's vocabulary. In this context, neologisms are defined as words or phrases that are innovative in both form and meaning at the time of writing, carrying new socio-cultural implications. This means that we will evaluate both completely new words and existing terms that have gained new meanings. The number of neologisms that arise in our language daily is no longer quantifiable. While not all of these terms gain widespread acceptance or are included in dictionaries, lexicographers work diligently to document all new lexical units that appear, providing a clearer picture of current trends in

language and the culture that uses it. Numerous publications and studies focus on the examination and analysis of neologisms, exploring new words from various angles and methodologies. This area of research is so specialized that it remains ongoing, continually expanding and refining our understanding of the phenomena being studied.

### **MAINBODY**

New words will be defined as terms or phrases that are novel in both form and meaning at the present time, carrying fresh socio-cultural significance. Specifically, we will focus on newly coined words that are appropriate in both form and meaning, as well as existing terms in the vocabulary whose meanings have shifted due to changes in discourse context. The emergence of new word-formation patterns is influenced by various factors. L. Gilbert identifies three key factors: 1) the need to name a new object; 2) the desire for expressive language; and 3) the influence of the linguistic system, which leads to the creation of potential words based on existing structures. New words in contemporary English have emerged based on different principles. Many linguists observe that the principle of linguistic economy is currently dominant. The fast-paced nature of modern life and the increasing scarcity of time have altered our perception of time in the 21st century, as noted by sociologists. It is natural for language, reflecting socio-cultural life, to evolve alongside society. Consequently, these changes impact the nature of language, particularly its word formation processes.

The most prevalent forms of language evolution are fusions and abbreviations, which allow ideas to be conveyed using fewer words and in less time. Examples include terms like MOOCs, "long-distance running," "vomiting," "sickness rush" (referring to the urgent need to feel busy or productive), and "scenic jogs" (describing the act of exploring a foreign city while jogging). Statistics support this trend. The primary aim of the study, as mentioned earlier, was to explore the characteristics of common neurology in the meanings of English words and how they are used in everyday communication by the average native English speakers. The research utilized new words added to the Oxford Online Dictionary since 2010 as data sources. A total of 77 words and phrases were analyzed, chosen because they appear to be frequently used by native speakers in the early stages of the study. Consequently, many of these lexical items are featured on the Oxford Dictionary's word of the year list, which is based on their usage frequency within a specific year. The study was conducted in two phases: an analytical phase that involved selecting and analyzing new words, and an interactive phase that included surveying informants. We will now present the research findings, starting with a lexical analysis of the new nominal units.

The selected words are chosen based on their frequent usage by native speakers during the early stages of the study. Consequently, many of the lexical items examined appear in the Oxford Dictionary's word of the year list, which is derived from statistical data on their usage frequency within a specific year. The research was conducted in

two phases: the analytical phase, which involved selecting and analyzing new words, and the interactive phase, which included surveying informants.

### **METHOD and DISCUSSION**

We will start presenting the research findings with a lexical analysis of the new nominal units. The group of words analyzed consisted of 58% nouns, 25% verbs, 13% adjectives, and 4% acronyms, followed by more complex and detailed sentences. This structural and part-of-speech analysis indicates a predominance of single-word language units, particularly nouns, highlighting the greater need among native speakers to name newly emerging phenomena or situations. Notably, 49% of the words examined are formed through blending, which supports the theoretical observations regarding the principle of language economy in light of the fast-paced nature of life in the 21st century.

In terms of meaning, there are five broad thematic categories or areas of activity:

1. Social and Everyday Life (39%): This includes terms related to recent trends, habits, and common items, such as:

- Wine o'clock: The appropriate time to start drinking wine.
- To binge-watch: Watching several episodes of a TV show back-to-back.
- Fandom: The state of being a fan of someone or something.
- Showrooming: Visiting a store to examine a product before purchasing it online at a lower price.
- Omnishambles: A situation that has been poorly managed.
- Sodcasting: Playing music loudly from a mobile phone in public.
- To mansplain: When a man explains something to a woman in a condescending or patronizing way.

2. Computer Technologies and Social Networks(21%): This includes terms like:

- Selfie: A self-taken photograph.
- To rage-quit: To angrily leave an activity that has become frustrating.
- AF\*: An acronym for "away from the keyboard."
- Second screening: Watching TV while also using another device like a smartphone or tablet.

The second part of the study focuses on determining how frequently these linguistic units are used in the speech of native English speakers. During the survey, participants were asked several questions regarding the meaning of specific words, their frequency of use, possible synonyms, and predictions about the likelihood of these words becoming established in the language. It's important to note that the survey included residents from the southern counties of England Hampshire, Surrey, and West Sussex as well as the unitary authorities of Brighton and Southampton. This geographic focus may have influenced the survey results, as language trends could vary in other

regions of the UK. Historically, many neologisms took time to become firmly established in everyday language. However, it can be inferred that in the past decade, advancements in information technology, social media, and various communication platforms have not only accelerated the creation of new words but also facilitated their rapid dissemination within the language community and globally.

The findings were somewhat unexpected, as a group of participants aged 25 to 45 only identified the meanings of 36% of the words. However, when the words were provided in context, the participants understood 90% of them. Meanwhile, individuals in the 20-25 age group reported having heard or seen 50% of the words, recognizing them regardless of context. Nevertheless, respondents indicated that only 15-20% of the newly created words chosen for analysis were actively used. These words primarily pertain to everyday life, new technologies, and political and economic sectors. We want to reiterate the specific criteria we used for selecting these words. Most of the terms included in the study have appeared in the Oxford Dictionary's Word of the Year list, which is based on their high frequency of use. The general attitude of the participants towards most neologisms was quite negative; they described them as "silly," "unnecessary," and perpetually unable to establish themselves in the English language. This sentiment was expressed by.

### CONCLUSION

In summary, when considering the reasons behind the "success" or "failure" of certain new words in the English language, it's important to note that language evolves rapidly compared to previous periods. In just a few days, as many new words can emerge as would have taken several years in the past. Today's language seems to operate in fast forward. Since language reflects the lives of people and vocabulary serves as a litmus test for social and cultural shifts, it can be inferred that new words, regardless of how strange or silly they may initially appear to many, emerge and gain popularity for a reason.

### Reference

1. Ismoilova, K., & Xamdanova, S. (2023). INTERNETNING INGLIZ TILI RIVOJLANISHIDAGI ROLI.
2. Otabek, B., Dilshod, T., Sirojiddin, S., Tohirjon, O., & Zebiniso, N. (2022). Defining The Concepts Of Religious Discourse, Religious Sociolect And Religious Style. *Journal of Positive School Psychology*, 6(11), 1573-1577.
3. Rahimovna, O. M., & Vahobovna, K. V. (2022). Graduonymy Of Activity Verbs In Uzbek And English Languages. *Journal of Positive School Psychology*, 6(11), 1372-1377
4. Sohila Aminova, Abdiyeva Dildora "Comparative Study Of Neologism In English And French For Sport" *Academic Research in Educational Sciences* ISSN: 2181-1385 Volume 5, Issue 10, 2024, pp.195-198.