

PAPER

TYPES OF NEOLOGISMS AND THEIR CLASSIFICATION IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

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Abstract

Neologisms play a crucial role in linguistic evolution, reflecting social, cultural, and technological changes. This paper explores the various classifications of neologisms based on linguistic theories, particularly focusing on English and Uzbek languages. The study analyzes word formation processes such as affixation, compounding, borrowing, and semantic shifts. The comparative approach highlights similarities and differences in neologism formation between two languages. By employing a qualitative comparative methodology, the paper provides insights into the role of neologisms in linguistic enrichment and their impact on communication.

Key words: neologism, sociolinguistics, language change, lexical innovation, borrowing, semantic shift, globalization, technological advancement, media influence, cultural exchange.

Introduction

Language is a dynamic system that continuously evolves to accommodate new concepts and ideas. Neologisms, or newly coined words and expressions, emerge as a response to societal, technological, and scientific advancements. This paper aims to classify neologisms based on established linguistic frameworks and examine their formation in English and Uzbek languages. The research investigates how neologisms contribute to lexical enrichment and how they reflect sociolinguistic changes. The study also seeks to identify patterns in the adoption and adaptation of neologisms in both languages, shedding light on broader linguistic trends.

Methodology

The study employs a qualitative comparative approach to analyze neologism formation in English and Uzbek. It reviews linguistic literature, including works by I. Arnold, M. Radchenko, J. Algeo, A. Abduazizov, and to identify key classification models. Examples from both languages illustrate different neologism types. Data is collected from dictionaries, academic articles, and corpora. The comparative analysis method is used to determine similarities and differences in the mechanisms of neologism formation. In addition, the paper examines the sociolinguistic factors influencing

neologism adoption in different speech communities.

Results and Discussion

Linguists categorize neologisms based on their formation process. I.V. Arnold [1,279] identifies three primary types:

M. Radchenko's classification aligns with this model, emphasizing the role of semantic expansion [2].

A. Abduazizov classifies neologisms into lexical-semantic and lexical-grammatical categories:

- **Lexical-semantic neologisms** include borrowed words and semantic shifts.

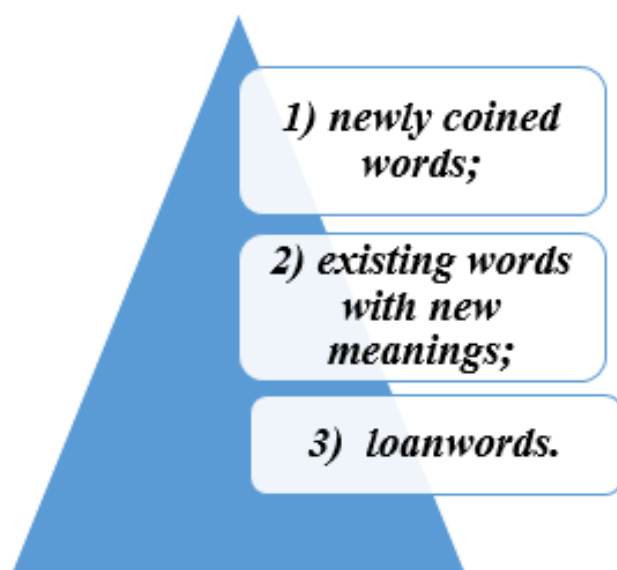
- **Lexical-grammatical neologisms** arise through word-formation processes [3, 86].

Jon Algeo categorizes English neologisms into six main processes: **creation, borrowing, combination, shortening, blending, and shifting**. These classifications provide a foundation for understanding how new words emerge and integrate into everyday language [4].

1. Word Formation (Combining) – new words are frequently created through morphological processes:

Affixation: Adding prefixes and suffixes to existing words (e.g., rebuild, superhero, creation, leadership in English; sertashvish, badavlat, dasturchi, telefonlashmoq in Uzbek).

Figure 1. I.V. Arnold [1,279] identifies three primary types



Compounding: Combining two independent words (e.g., brain drain, starfish in English; ko'zoynak, oqsoqol in Uzbek).

2. Borrowing

Languages adopt words from other languages to fill lexical gaps:

English borrows from Latin, French, and other sources (e.g., pizza, karaoke). Uzbek borrows from Arabic, Persian, and Russian (e.g., kitob from Arabic, stol from Russian).

3. Semantic Shifts

Existing words acquire new meanings due to changes in usage:

Conversion (Shifting): A word changes its grammatical category without modification (e.g., Google as a noun and to Google as a verb).

Metaphorical Extension: Words are used in figurative senses (e.g., virus in biology and virus in computing).

There are types recognized as forms of neologism formation in English that do not exist in the Uzbek language.

4. Shortening

Shortening: Abbreviations and acronyms emerge for efficiency (e.g., NASA, BBC).

In Uzbek, abbreviations are studied within the scope of word formation.

5. Blending

Blending: Two words merge into one (e.g., brunch from breakfast + lunch, spork from spoon + fork). The blending method of word formation is rarely found in the Uzbek language; however, its popularization can be anticipated.

6. Creating

Creating involves inventing entirely new words without using existing morphemes. In this process, new lexical units have completely new phonetic forms and often appear as brand names. (e.g., Reebok, Pepsi, Oreo, Lexus). Onomatopoeia, the formation of words by imitating animal sounds, natural phenomena, or noises, also falls into this category (e.g., moo, pow).

There are also new words in the language whose origin is completely unknown and do not follow any of the above-mentioned category rules. The uncertainty of the origin of such words increases the interest of etymologists in this field and encourages them to find a solution.

In terms of their structure all neologisms are classified as follows:

- **Simple neologisms:** credit – credit (in the form of money or goods)
- **Complex neologisms:** book-keeper – accountant, bookkeeper
- **Term words:** capital income – profit derived from capital [5].

Discussion

Both English and Uzbek exhibit similar neologism formation processes but differ in frequency and application. English relies heavily on conversion and blending, whereas Uzbek favors affixation due to its agglutinative nature. Borrowing patterns also reflect cultural influences, with English adopting from Latin-based languages and Uzbek incorporating Russian and Arabic elements.

Sociolinguistic factors such as globalization, technological advancements, and mass media significantly impact the adoption of neologisms. English, being a dominant global language, sees rapid integration of new words, whereas Uzbek experiences a more regulated process influenced by language policy.

Conclusion

Neologisms are vital for linguistic innovation, enabling languages to adapt to evolving societal needs. The classification and formation processes in English and Uzbek demonstrate universal linguistic principles while highlighting language-specific characteristics. Understanding neologisms' sociolinguistic impact can enhance lexical studies and language policy development. The study underscores the importance of continuous research in neologism formation and its role in modern communication. Future research could focus on corpus-based analysis to quantify neologism usage patterns.

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