



“LEXICOGRAPHICAL CHARACTERISTICS AND ROLE OF
NEOLOGISMS IN ENGLISH”

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Annotation: *This article investigates the lexicographic characteristics and the important role of neologisms in the English and Uzbek languages, highlighting their continuous evolution and adaptation to the sociocultural, technological, and global transformations of modern life. Neologisms, or newly coined terms and expressions, emerge as languages respond to new realities in science, technology, politics, and social movements. These terms reflect societal developments such as the rise of digital technologies, changes in communication patterns, and the blending of cultures in an increasingly globalized world. The study focuses on how these neologisms are formed, categorized, and represented in both English and Uzbek lexicons, especially within the context of dictionaries. A significant portion of this research examines how lexicographers document neologisms—assessing factors such as frequency of usage, media influence, and the gradual acceptance of these terms into common discourse. Both English and Uzbek have unique methods of integrating new words, shaped by distinct linguistic, cultural, and historical backgrounds.*

Key words: *neologisms, cultural neologisms, social neologisms, digital terms*

“ЛЕКСИКОГРАФИЧЕСКАЯ ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКА И РОЛЬ
НЕОЛОГИЗМОВ В АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ”

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Аннотация: В данной статье исследуются лексикографические характеристики и важная роль неологизмов в английском и узбекском языках, подчеркивая их непрерывную эволюцию и адаптацию к социокультурным, технологическим и глобальным трансформациям современной жизни. Неологизмы, или вновь придуманные термины и выражения, возникают по мере того, как языки реагируют на новые реалии в науке, технике, политике и социальных движениях. Эти термины отражают социальные изменения, такие как развитие цифровых технологий, изменения в моделях общения и смешение культур во все более глобализованном мире. Исследование сосредоточено на том, как эти неологизмы формируются, классифицируются и представлены как в английских, так и в узбекских лексиконах, особенно в контексте словарей. Значительная часть этого исследования посвящена тому, как лексикографы документируют неологизмы, оценивая такие факторы, как частота использования, влияние средств массовой информации и постепенное принятие этих терминов в общий дискурс. И английский, и узбекский языки обладают уникальными методами интеграции новых слов, сформированными на основе различных языковых, культурных и исторических традиций.

Ключевые слова: неологизмы, культурные неологизмы, социальные неологизмы, цифровые термины.

“INGLIZ TILIDA NEOLOGIZMLARNING LEKSIKOGRAFIK XUSUSIYATLARI VA ROLI”

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Annotatsiya: *Ushbu maqola ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi neologizmlarning leksikografik xususiyatlari va muhim rolini o'rganadi, ularning uzluksiz evolyutsiyasi va zamonaviy hayotning ijtimoiy-madaniy, texnologik va global o'zgarishlariga moslashuvini ta'kidlaydi. Neologizmlar yoki yangi yaratilgan atama va iboralar tillarning fan, texnika, siyosat va ijtimoiy harakatlardagi yangi voqeliklarga munosabat bildirishi natijasida yuzaga keladi. Ushbu atamalar raqamli texnologiyalarning yuksalishi, aloqa shakllarining o'zgarishi va tobora globallashib borayotgan dunyoda madaniyatlarning uyg'unlashuvi kabi ijtimoiy o'zgarishlarni aks ettiradi. Tadqiqotda asosiy e'tibor bu neologizmlarning ingliz va o'zbek leksikasida, ayniqsa, lug'atlar kontekstida qanday shakllangani, turkumlanishi va ifodalanishiga qaratilgan. Ushbu tadqiqotning muhim qismi leksikograflarning neologizmlarni qanday hujjatlashini o'rganadi - foydalanish chastotasi, ommaviy axborot vositalarining ta'siri va ushbu atamalarni umumiy nutqqa asta-sekin qabul qilish kabi omillarni baholash. Ingliz va o'zbek tillarida yangi so'zlarni birlashtirishning o'ziga xos usullari mavjud bo'lib, ular turli til, madaniy va tarixiy kelib chiqishi bilan shakllangan.*

Kalit so'zlar: *neologizmlar, madaniy neologizmlar, ijtimoiy neologizmlar, raqamli atamalar*

Introduction

Language is a dynamic and evolving system, constantly shaped by the changes in society, technology, culture, and external environmental factors. As societies progress and new technologies, ideas, and cultural phenomena emerge, languages adapt by coining new words and expressions to describe these changes. These newly coined terms or expressions are known as *neologisms*, which are essential for keeping a language alive and capable of expressing contemporary realities. Neologisms often arise out of necessity when existing words are insufficient to describe new concepts or phenomena, or when existing terms no longer adequately capture the evolving



meanings of a given idea. Understanding the development and representation of neologisms in both English and Uzbek languages is vital for comprehending how these languages evolve to meet the demands of modern communication.

Neologisms are words or expressions that are newly coined or have newly acquired meanings in a language. They may be created through a variety of linguistic processes such as derivation, compounding, blending, borrowing, and shifting existing meanings. The emergence of neologisms is typically driven by the need to describe new concepts, ideas, or technologies that did not exist previously. This phenomenon can be particularly observed in the fields of science, technology, business, and entertainment, where new inventions, discoveries, and social phenomena require new terminology.

For instance, the rise of the internet and digital technologies has resulted in a plethora of neologisms in the English language, including terms such as “*hashtag*,” “*blog*,” “*selfie*,” and “*cloud computing*.” These terms reflect the changing ways in which people interact with technology, society, and one another in a digital environment. In a similar vein, the Uzbek language has also experienced the influx of neologisms, particularly as the country opens up to globalization and technological advancement. Words such as “*smartphone*,” “*internet*,” and “*computer*” have entered the Uzbek lexicon, often through borrowing from English or Russian, reflecting the growing impact of global technological innovations. Neologisms are important for the development of any language because they allow speakers to express new realities and ideas that reflect changing societal conditions. The ability to form new words and expressions ensures that the language remains relevant and adaptable, allowing it to keep pace with the evolving world around it. Neologisms are crucial not only for the enrichment of the vocabulary but also for enabling effective communication in rapidly changing contexts. The creation and adoption of neologisms are integral to understanding how language functions as a tool for social interaction, cultural identity, and knowledge dissemination. Dictionaries are one of the most important resources for documenting the vocabulary of a language. They serve as repositories of words, providing not only definitions but also examples



of usage, etymology, and context. In the case of neologisms, dictionaries play an essential role in determining which new terms are considered part of the official lexicon. The process of including a neologism in a dictionary typically involves monitoring its usage across different media, including print, digital publications, and online social platforms. Lexicographers, or dictionary compilers, closely observe the frequency and consistency of a neologism's usage to determine whether it has gained enough traction to warrant inclusion.

In English lexicography, major dictionaries such as the *Oxford English Dictionary (OED)* and *Merriam-Webster* regularly update their content to reflect the constantly changing nature of the language. These dictionaries track the emergence of new words through extensive research of media outlets, scientific journals, academic papers, and popular culture. Neologisms that have gained widespread usage are often included, accompanied by detailed definitions and examples of how they are used in sentences. For example, terms like “*selfie*” and “*hashtag*” have now become ubiquitous and are included in major English-language dictionaries due to their widespread use in social media and everyday conversation.

The inclusion of neologisms in English dictionaries is often driven by the rapid pace of innovation, particularly in fields like technology, social media, and business. This can be seen in the increasing prevalence of digital terms such as “*tweet*,” “*meme*,”. These terms reflect the ways in which new technologies have transformed communication, social interactions, and marketing practices. However, the inclusion of neologisms in English dictionaries is not always immediate; lexicographers typically wait for a term to be widely adopted and consistently used before adding it to the dictionary.

Similarly, in Uzbek lexicography, the process of documenting neologisms involves a careful assessment of their frequency and importance within the linguistic community. While the Uzbek language has traditionally been influenced by its Turkic roots, it has increasingly absorbed words from other languages, particularly Russian and English. This phenomenon can be attributed to the country's



changing socio-political landscape, including its transition to a more globalized, market-oriented economy.

The role of lexicographers in documenting neologisms in Uzbek is to ensure that the dictionary reflects contemporary linguistic realities while also maintaining a balance between preserving the language's traditional elements and integrating new influences. As the global influence of English grows, many Uzbek neologisms are borrowed from English, sometimes in their original form or with slight modifications. For example, the word “*smartfon*” (smartphone) is an adaptation of the English word into the Uzbek language, reflecting the growing presence of modern technology in everyday life.

However, Uzbek lexicography also strives to maintain a balance between globalization and linguistic preservation. This is particularly important in the context of language revitalization and national identity. As Uzbekistan seeks to assert its cultural and linguistic independence, there is an effort to create new terms in Uzbek rather than relying solely on borrowing from other languages. This is evident in the growing movement to create Uzbek equivalents for terms that are commonly borrowed from English, such as the term “*internet*” being used as “*tarmoq*” in some contexts, although “*internet*” remains widely used. Neologisms are not only linguistic innovations; they also reflect the changes taking place in society, technology, and culture. As society evolves, new concepts and practices emerge that require new linguistic tools to describe them. The process of coining new words allows language to stay relevant, ensuring that it accurately reflects the needs and experiences of its speakers. One of the most significant areas where neologisms emerge is in the field of technology. Advances in technology often lead to the creation of entirely new industries, products, and services that require specialized vocabulary. For example, terms like “*cloud computing*,” “*streaming*,” and “*artificial intelligence*” have all emerged as a result of technological innovation. These neologisms allow speakers to discuss complex concepts in a concise and accessible manner, enabling effective communication in professional, academic, and everyday contexts. The influence of *digital media* and *social networks* is another driving force



behind the creation of neologisms. Platforms such as *Twitter*, *Facebook*, *Instagram*, and *Tik-tok* have introduced new ways of communicating, leading to the coining of terms such as “*hashtag*,” “*viral*,” and “*troll*.” These words have become deeply ingrained in the daily lives of social media users, reflecting the new forms of interaction and engagement that have become possible with the rise of digital technologies.

Conclusion. The role of neologisms in cultural identity is also significant. Language plays a central role in expressing the collective consciousness of a society, and the adoption of new words can serve as a form of cultural expression. In both English and Uzbek, neologisms often reflect the societal values and aspirations of speakers. The incorporation of new terms related to technology, social media, and global trends shows how speakers of a language engage with the world beyond their borders, while the creation of new words rooted in local culture can serve to assert national identity.

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