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STUDY OF NEOLOGISMS FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF LINGUISTICS AND THEIR INTERPRETATION IN CORPUS LINGUISTICS

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Abstract

The study of neologisms, as a modern and interesting field of linguistics, represents new words and expressions, new concepts, technologies or phenomena. The article refers to local mass media publications in order to understand the development and changes of the language. In addition, examples of research work done by linguists on neologisms are cited. Through this, theoretical features of new words are emphasized. In their study, statistical analyzes are presented on the example of various neologisms. More than 300 words collected from the Internet publication "Kun.uz" was analyzed for their linguistic features through the AntConc application.

Keywords Neologisms, Kun.uz, morphological features, media, Corpus, neologizm.uz, statistics, text, context, AntConc application.

INTRODUCTION

The use of new words and the formation of a neologism database using popular online publications as a reference source for their use in the textual aspect are important steps in computational linguistics. Internet publications of mass media are important as a practical help in quickly finding neologisms. They can be evaluated as a convenient source for linguistic analysis. In addition, it serves as a scientific-theoretical resource in the development of the field classification of neologisms, in the creation of a dictionary of new words, in the development of their theoretical foundations, and in the creation of research in the field of computer linguistics. By creating a terminological database, the theoretical foundations of corpus-based analysis are defined.

The problem of neologisms is widely studied in world linguistics. Research has been conducted on the introduction of new words into the language and their functions. Various theories of linguistics are used in the analysis of linguistic peculiarities of new words. D. Kerremans [1] in world linguistics in his "A Web of New Words. A Corpus-Based Study of the Conventionalization Process of English Neologisms" (New Words Network. In his book entitled "Study of Conventionalization Process of English Neologisms on the Basis of Corpus"), he cites the hypotheses of why neologisms are not included in the English lexicon and why. Explores neologisms in the English language based on their broad usage.

M. Elisa[2] conducts a quantitative analysis of new words in the database. Distinguishes nonce words

MAIN PART

from compound neologisms and explains how this can contribute to the lexicalization process. According to him, neologisms considered the innovations in the language. In addition to being relatively independent, they appear as neologisms in the context, become lexicalized, that is, they are accepted as a norm spread and established, lexicalized and institutionalized in the language of society.

Researcher M.A. Karnedi [3] used a corpus-based approach in his research entitled "The translation of neologisms: Challenges for the creation of new terms in Indonesian using a corpus-based approach". Focuses on the main difficulties encountered in the process of creating and translating new words and terms.

According to John Simpsonm[4], linguists note that neologisms should not only be defined as new words when the dictionary is updated, but special attention should be paid to the process of their change. In addition, N. Vakhniskaya [5] and other Russian scientists conducted linguistic studies of neologisms.

In Uzbek linguistics, a separate scientific work dedicated to the extensive analysis of new words has not been researched. Scientific-theoretical studies on new words are almost not carried out. Despite this, little research has been conducted on the linguistic analysis of neologisms. A number of linguists tried to clarify the meaning of neologism within the framework of Uzbek linguistics. In particular, S. Rzayeva [6] conducts a comparative study of neologisms in the corpus. That is, the analysis of new words relies on two types of analysis: comparing the translated text with the original; such as comparative analysis of similar content - parallel texts based on functional style or genre. S. Rzayeva describes neologisms as an integral part of the modern language. He divides neologisms into lexical (new words), semantic (new meanings of existing words), phraseological

(new phrases) and calka (phrases directly translated from one language to another) types separates. At the same time, he considers that one of the main difficulties encountered in the translation of neologisms is to preserve their cultural and contextual characteristics. Because it emphasizes that meaning can be lost or changed in the process. In addition, Sh. Irgasheva [7] analyzed the semantic features of the activity of neologisms in the Internet discourse in English. Taking into account the formation methods of neologisms, it is possible to distinguish such groups as phonological, semantic, acquisition and syntactic neologisms, and it is possible to divide syntactic neologisms into morphological and phraseological neologisms, describes linguistic types such as phonological neologisms, semantic neologisms, assimilation neologisms, morphological neologisms, individual stylistic neologisms. Phonological neologism Auf – "great, excellent", Rah-rah – "wide short skirt", Zizz – "short sleep" (imitating the sounds of a sleeping person), Buzz – "make a phone call" (to imitate the signal of a work phone) Ouch! Oh! – crying from mild pain; Oops! Voy! – to cry when someone drops something, Bling- bling – "shiny metal key chains, necklace, jewelry", Sis-boombah (American slang) spectator sports, especially football (a syllabic word often used by schoolboys to cheer on the players) gives examples like, the analyzes in this article of the linguist lead to the statistical research of modern directions of corpus lexicography.

Researcher A. Omonov [8] touches on the new words that are becoming popular in the Uzbek language, and draws attention to the fact that the compound word "mental" is becoming more and more popular. He gives his opinion mainly about its use in conjunction with the word arithmetic. In addition, it tries to clarify the semantic characteristics of words like "trend" and "hit" that came from the English language. The linguist said that aspects of the linguistic features of foreign

words in the Uzbek language should be thoroughly analyzed by dividing them into thematic groups. By determining the linguistic, semantic, grammatical and morphological characteristics of some foreign words belonging to the Uzbek language, the basis of their formation was determined.

In the scientific research of M. Nasirova[9], the factors of the emergence of neologisms and their lexicographical interpretation were analyzed. According to the linguist, the creation of neologism dictionaries is considered important for society, analyzes the position of lexicography trends in the creation of dictionaries on the example of "caroneologisms".

Continuous linguistic analysis of sectoral neologisms in the Uzbek language can be carried out only through the corpus. Neologisms change under the influence of social, political and

economic factors of society. Neologisms in one or another field are first introduced to the public as a term by one or another researcher or by a reporter presenting news reported in the media. Of course, this situation raises controversial issues. Creating a corpus of neologisms in chronological order in the field of applied linguistics, as well as in computer linguistics, is one of the important issues facing today's linguistics.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

As part of our research, on the basis of corpus analysis, sectoral neologisms were formed on the basis of texts taken from the website "Kun.uz" published in the Uzbek language:

The published news of the Kun.uz site between 2014 and 2024 were entered into the linguistic database as a web corpus and its token statistics were obtained:

Technology			the world			Economy		
Word	Statistics of words encountered in the text	Repetition statistics in the text	Word	Statistics of occurrences in several texts	How many times it was repeated	Word	Statistics of occurrences in several texts	Repetition statistics
and	9516	42209	and	26739	180106	and	7993	52762
with	7478	18564	this	21676	73488	this	6143	18909
this	7339	15789	with	21438	80174	with	5810	17411
for	6615	17137	for	18946	65312	for	5249	17962
too	5109	11296	according to	16839	33889	according to	4828	11440
new	5033	11129	one	15716	41321	organize	4477	9495
possible	4957	10081	that	15163	31017	year	4439	10347
one	4836	9440	she is	15136	40897	according to	4235	6722
company	4832	7274	day	14812	30076	one	3784	9694
work	4821	12502	was	14498	36210	Uzbekistan	3727	10095
it	4253	7708	too	14264	52805	too	3652	12384

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noun	4073	7681	did	13832	24007	that's it	3420	6665
while	3970	6473	accord ing to	13422	28323	was	3415	7089
was	3935	6438	his	12995	26105	while	3242	6583
his	3736	5636	own	11831	24225	state	3177	9356
according to	3600	4995	Russia	11184	49209	work	2985	8764
company	3381	6070	agains t	10506	23127	by	2926	5728
own	3378	5369	year	10501	24682	done	2917	6083
to be	3343	4886	that's it	10500	19862	of the year	2905	6633
that's it	3339	4782	about	10262	22563	also	2880	4210
the most	3329	7128	possib le	10080	22029	in	2782	6686
known	3137	3999	by	9854	17303	own	2769	5192
will be	3108	4987	did	9739	16521	and	2706	4577
that	3026	4113	also	9521	14020	did	2700	3729
present	3022	4792	presid ent	9460	17980	past	2659	4441
about	3015	4307	take	9438	18119	current	2656	4778
did	2976	4021	while	9374	20308	to be	2652	4157
year	2940	4977	to be	9317	15604	the most	2614	5467
according to	2927	4638	about	9066	9704	new	2596	4977
also	2893	3816	to do	9029	15891	possible	2578	6188
organize	2759	4223	messa ge	8780	13042	this	2562	4268
this	2621	3870	head	8655	17643	relatively	2527	5394
and	2521	3609	militar y	8323	25284	to do	2492	4889
or	2441	3925	this	8290	13168	percent	2429	6937
another	2428	3305	anothe r	8258	14312	about	2428	2491
year	2392	4463	gave	8248	10705	take	2345	4768

does	2330	3243	they are	8141	15795	another	2332	4175
message	2318	2692	US	7952	24838	Dollar	2275	5443

When neologisms are analyzed through corpus analysis, the semantics and structure of these units are considered important in forming the linguistic base. Linguistic analysis of the concordance of neologisms entering through online communication and social networks helps to study its linguistic nature.

The linguistic database of neologisms was created

on the site <http://neologizm.uz/>, and its functional capabilities are as follows:

- Word
- An approximate alternative
- Explanation
- Word group
- Related field

Небезопасно | neologizm.uz/all/?page=1

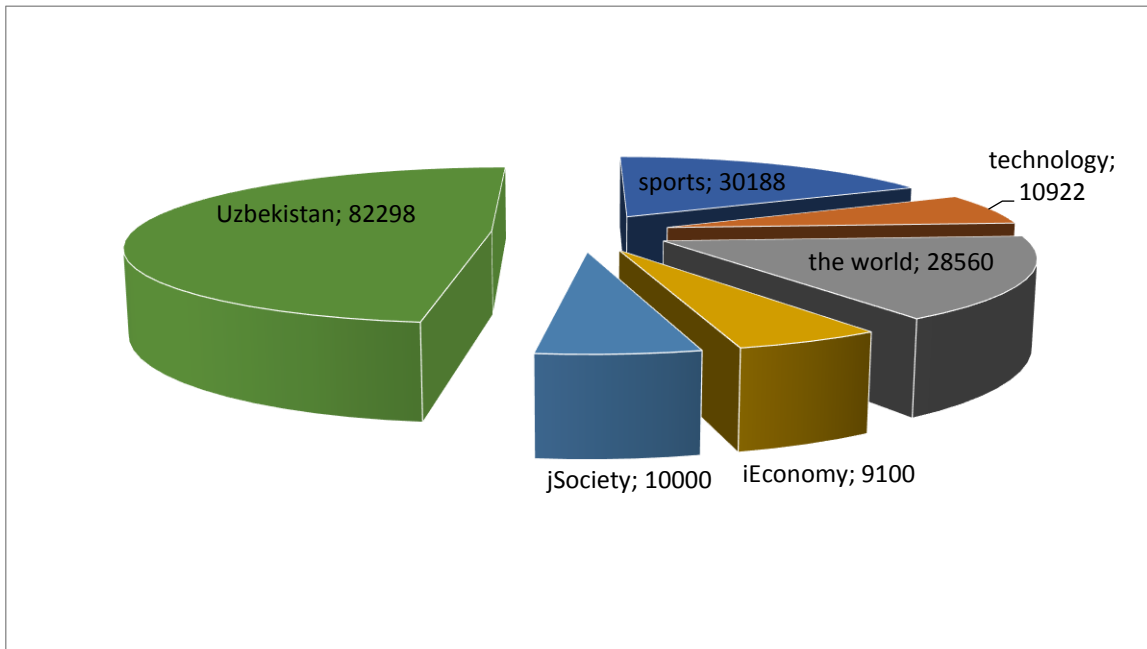
Bosh sahifa Neologizmlar Bog'lanish

Neologizmlar jadvali

Qidirish uchun kalitso'zni yozing...

№	So'z	Taxminiy muqobili	Kelib chiqishi	So'z turkumi	Aloqador soha	Ko'rish
1	Dron	Dron	Ingliz tilidan - uchuvchisiz hujum vositasi. Drone.	Ot	Texnologiya, harbiy	
2	Selfi	Surat	Insonning odatda qo'li yoki selfi tayovchasi yordamida smartfoniga olingan o'z rasmi. [Wikipediya ma'lumoti]	Ot	Texnologiya	
3	Rubrika	Belgi	Bu so'z lotin tilidan olingan: rubrica, qizil oxra yoki qizil bo'r degan ma'noni anglatadi	Ot	Kutubxona	
4	Xaker	Buzg'unchi, kiber jinoyatchi	Inglizcha: hack — ya'ni chopish, boltalash ma'nosida.	Ot	Texnologiya	
5	Blekaut	Elektr tarmog'idan uzilish, elektr o'chishi	Blackout - inglizcha so'zdan olingan	Ot	Elektr-energiya	
6	Fishing	Jinoyat, kiberjinoyat	Inglizchadan olingan. Tarjima qilinganda "Baliq ovlash" ma'nosini anglatadi	Ot	Kompyuter	
7	Kriptovalyuta	Valyuta, elektron pul, pul	Inglizcha: elektron naqd pul degan ma'noni anglatadi	ot	Kiberxavfsizlik	

Based on corpus analysis, data from 2014-2024 follows:
from the kun.uz site was generated by categories as



On the basis of the base collected in the corpus, the oral and written texts found in oral and written texts were collected. Students' opinions on new

concepts used in oral communication were analyzed through questionnaires and Google Drive. The survey questions are as follows:

Neologizmlar

Neologizmlar bo'yicha so'rovnomma

Чтобы сравнить ответы, выберите в поиске Google. Подробнее...

*Обязательный вопрос

I.F.Sh. (fakultet, kurs) *

Moli oras

Yoshingiz ... *

☐ -20

☐ 20-30

☐ 31-40

☐ 41-50

☐ 55-60+

Status *

☐ oqibuvchi

☐ talaba

Jinsingiz *

☐ ayol

☐ erkak

Neologizmlar asosan qaysi sohaga da'ir deb o'ylaysiz? *

☐ tadbir

☐ tibbiy

☐ texnika

☐ (ilmiy)

☐ talim

☐ oshib-chiqarish

Neologizmlar tugatq qanday ehtiyoj ber? *

Moli oras

Eng ko'p 10 ta neologizmlar ro'yxatini yozing *

Moli oras

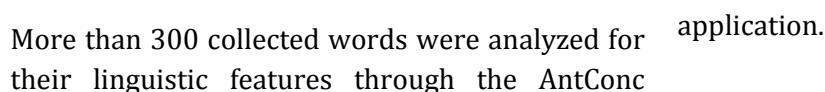
Neologizmlar jamiyatda o'zlashtirish qanday hodisam yoki sabab? *

☐ qabul

☐ sabab

Neologizmlarning yozilishi ketishi yoki o'zlashtirish qaysi omillarga bog'liq (kamida 3 omil ko'rsatib, kuzatib bilan 5 daq) *

Moli oras



CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it can be said that the comprehensive analysis of new words based on the corpus makes it much more convenient for the user. In fact, as a result of the studied research works, conducting a real analysis of neologisms may cause some difficulties, because it is difficult to come to a unanimous linguistic conclusion when defining neologisms that represent a sign of novelty. The reason for this can be attributed to the cyclic nature of new words. After a certain time, neologisms are used instead of ordinary words. But the analysis of neologisms within the framework of computer linguistics is very effective in world linguistics. In particular, it can be observed that the main approaches to the analysis of corpus-based neologisms rely on phenomena of language such as affixation, linking of words with each other, obsolescence. Corpus-based analysis of neologisms reveals new processes such as semantic mechanisms, metaphorization, metonymization, terminology, and determinology.

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