



EOC
EUROASIAN
ONLINE
CONFERENCES



ENGLAND CONFERENCE

**INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON
MULTIDISCIPLINARY STUDIES AND
EDUCATION**



Google Scholar

zenodo

OpenAIRE

doi digital object identifier

eoconf.com - from 2024



INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON MULTIDISCIPLINARY STUDIES AND EDUCATION: a collection scientific works of the International scientific conference – London, England, 2026. Issue 1

Languages of publication: Uzbek, English, Russian, German, Italian, Spanish

The collection consists of scientific research of scientists, graduate students and students who took part in the International Scientific online conference «**INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON MULTIDISCIPLINARY STUDIES AND EDUCATION**». Which took place in London , 2026.

Conference proceedings are recommended for scientists and teachers in higher education establishments. They can be used in education, including the process of post - graduate teaching, preparation for obtain bachelors' and masters' degrees. The review of all articles was accomplished by experts, materials are according to authors copyright. The authors are responsible for content, researches results and errors.





Neologisms and their distribution in the language

Sharipova Shahrizoda Shuxrat qizi

Student, Chirchik State Pedagogical University

Scientific adviser: Nematova Madina Baxtiyor qizi

Teacher, Chirchik State Pedagogical University

Abstract. Language is not a static system; it is constantly evolving under the influence of social, cultural, scientific, and technological changes. One of the most visible manifestations of this evolution is the emergence of neologisms—newly created words or expressions introduced to name new objects, concepts, or phenomena. This article examines the nature of neologisms, the main mechanisms of their formation, and their distribution in modern English. Special attention is given to the role of neologisms in reflecting social change, technological advancement, and cultural trends. The study also highlights how neologisms move from marginal usage to widespread acceptance in the language system.

Keywords: neologisms, word formation, language change, lexical innovation, modern English, distribution of neologisms

Introduction. Language evolves alongside human society. As new inventions, ideas, and social practices appear, language responds by creating new lexical units. These newly coined words, known as neologisms, serve as linguistic evidence of social and technological development. The study of neologisms is important for understanding how languages adapt to change and how speakers creatively use linguistic resources to meet communicative needs.

In modern English, neologisms appear at an unprecedented rate due to globalization, digital communication, and rapid scientific progress. Social media, the internet, and technological innovation have accelerated the spread and acceptance of new words. Therefore, examining neologisms and their distribution offers valuable insight into contemporary linguistic processes.

The nature of neologisms. Neologisms emerge out of necessity, creativity, and the natural development of language. They may be entirely new lexical items or new meanings assigned to existing words. Neologisms often arise to fill lexical gaps, allowing speakers to describe new realities more precisely.

For example, the word blog (from web + log) appeared with the rise of online journals, while selfie emerged due to the popularity of smartphones and social media platforms. In some cases, neologisms may also appear in clinical contexts, such as in the speech of psychiatric patients, where newly invented words reflect individual cognitive processes.

Neologisms initially may seem unusual or informal, but over time, many become fully integrated into the standard vocabulary.

Word formation and types of neologisms. Neologisms are created through various word-formation processes, demonstrating the flexibility of the English language.

Blends (Portmanteaus). Blending combines parts of two words to create a new one. Examples include brunch (breakfast + lunch) and smog (smoke + fog). These words efficiently express complex ideas in a compact form.





Acronyms and Initialisms. Acronyms are formed from the initial letters of longer phrases. For instance, scuba (self-contained underwater breathing apparatus) and NASA (National Aeronautics and Space Administration) simplify technical terms and facilitate communication.

Clipping and Back-formation. Clipping shortens longer words, such as math from mathematics. Back-formation creates new words by removing perceived affixes, as in edit derived from editor.

Derivation (Affixation). Affixes are added to existing words to create new meanings. Examples include blogger and unfriend. This process allows rapid expansion of vocabulary with minimal effort from speakers.

Borrowings and Loanwords. English frequently adopts words from other languages, such as tsunami (Japanese), algebra (Arabic), and ballet (French). These borrowings often become naturalized over time.

Semantic Shift and Calques. Neologisms may also arise when existing words gain new meanings. For example, mouse now refers to a computer device. Calques involve direct translation from another language, such as flea market from French marché aux puces.

DISTRIBUTION OF NEOLOGISMS IN MODERN ENGLISH

The distribution of neologisms depends on social context, media exposure, and frequency of use. Most neologisms originate in specific domains such as technology, science, youth culture, or social media. Platforms like Twitter, Instagram, and TikTok play a crucial role in spreading new lexical items globally within a short period.

Some neologisms remain limited to informal speech, while others enter dictionaries and become part of standard language. Institutional acceptance, media usage, and educational materials significantly influence this transition.

FUNCTIONS OF NEOLOGISMS. Neologisms perform several important functions:

- Naming new objects and concepts
- Reflecting social and cultural change
- Enhancing expressive and creative language use
- Increasing communicative efficiency

They allow speakers to adapt language to modern realities and maintain its relevance.

CONCLUSION. Neologisms represent the dynamic nature of language and its ability to respond to continuous change. Through processes such as blending, borrowing, derivation, and semantic shift, English constantly renews its lexical system. The distribution of neologisms is closely linked to technological progress and social interaction, particularly in the digital age. Studying neologisms not only enriches linguistic theory but also deepens our understanding of contemporary society and communication.

References

1. Begert, M. (n.d.). What is gamification in language learning? LinkedIn.
2. Eye of Heaven. (n.d.). A dictionary of all possible words in the English language: Neologisms. Medium.
3. Isaev, A. (n.d.). What is a neologism?
4. Crystal, D. (2003). The Cambridge Encyclopedia of the English Language. Cambridge University Press.

