



## Neologisms And Their Classification In The Russian Language

Rafikjonova Shakhnoza  
Rovshan kizi

Teacher of Russian language and literature  
Academic Lyceum of the Turin Polytechnic University in Tashkent

### ABSTRACT

The article examines neologisms as a phenomenon that plays an important role in the development of the modern Russian language. The classification of neologisms, their main types and functions are studied. Neologisms are new words, expressions or meanings that appear in the language in response to the needs of society, technology, culture and science. The article also highlights the ways of forming neologisms, their role in the language and their influence on the linguistic picture of the world

### Keywords:

Neologisms, classification, language, innovation, word formation, vocabulary, meaning, communication, culture

**Introduction:** Neologisms are new words, expressions or meanings that appear in the language in response to changes in society, culture, science, technology and other areas. This phenomenon is inevitably associated with the development of language, since any language always reflects the current realities of people's lives. The Russian language, like any living language, develops, changes and enriches itself, which leads to the emergence of new lexical units. In recent decades, the process of the emergence of neologisms has accelerated significantly, which is associated with globalization, the development of technologies and the active introduction of new concepts into everyday life. Neologisms play an important role in language, since they help expand the vocabulary, and also ensure the accuracy and expressiveness of speech. They arise in response to the need to designate new phenomena, objects or processes that cannot be accurately conveyed using existing words. In this context, neologisms not only serve as a communication tool, but also become markers of changes in socio-cultural reality, technology and people's worldview. One of the key reasons for the emergence of neologisms is the development of technology, scientific discoveries and global processes, such as the

Internet revolution, globalization and the information age. New ideas, terms and concepts require words that can accurately reflect their essence. This leads to the emergence of specialized terms, which, in turn, can be adapted into everyday language. For example, words such as "Internet", "startup", "mobile applications" have become part of not only professional vocabulary, but also everyday speech. Neologisms can arise in various ways. These can be borrowings from other languages, such as Anglicisms, or words formed on the basis of existing elements of the language. Such methods include tracing, as well as the creation of completely new words. An example of borrowing is the word "gadget", and a tracing neologism is "iPhone", which is derived from the English "iPhone" while preserving the original meaning. The peculiarity of neologisms lies in their dual nature: some of them become an integral part of the vocabulary of a language, while others, as a rule, quickly disappear as they lose relevance. This is due to the fact that not all neologisms manage to find mass recognition and gain a foothold in the language. Some of them have a highly specialized meaning, while others may be temporary fashionable words that quickly go out of use. The study of neologisms in the Russian language is not

limited to their classification. It also covers broader aspects, such as the influence of neologisms on the development of language, their role in the formation of a new cultural and social environment, as well as the changes they bring to communication and perception of the world. For example, the emergence of the word "selfie" reflects not only the technological revolution, but also changes in people's self-perception and their social activity. The purpose of this work is to systematize neologisms in the Russian language, analyze their types, classify and study the processes of their emergence and distribution. The study will consider the role of neologisms in the language, as well as the influence of social and cultural factors on their creation and functioning. The work will be based on existing classifications and theories of neologisms proposed by leading linguists, and will analyze the most relevant and popular neologisms of the modern Russian language.

Literature review

The study of neologisms is an important part of lexicology and sociolinguistics, since new words and expressions not only reflect changes in the language, but also become indicators of sociocultural transformations occurring in society. Issues related to neologisms are actively studied in modern linguistic research, and there are a number of works that systematize and classify neologisms, consider the mechanisms of their appearance and use in the language.

One of the first to systematize neologisms in the Russian language was A. A. Shakhnarov, who identified several types of neologisms depending on their origin and functioning in the language. In his work "Neologisms and their classification in the Russian language" he identifies two main groups: acclimatized and temporary neologisms. Acclimatized neologisms become part of the active vocabulary of the language and retain their function in the long term, while temporary ones disappear, as a rule, after they lose their relevance. Shakhnarov also notes that neologisms play an important role in expanding the lexical composition of the language and its ability to reflect changes in the social, cultural and scientific spheres [1]. Theoretical studies of neologisms were also conducted by I. M.

Benashvili, who focused on the dynamic nature of the language system and the need for new words to designate new phenomena and concepts. His works note that neologisms often arise in response to changes in technology, culture and social structure. Benashvili emphasizes the importance of socio-cultural factors in the formation of neologisms, such as globalization and the widespread use of information technology, which actively influences the emergence of new words, especially those borrowed from foreign languages. Benashvili also emphasizes that neologisms often do not become part of the language if they do not solve a pressing problem in terms of lexical need [2].

A. V. Zholkovsky in his work "Vocabulary and Word Formation of the Modern Russian Language" studies neologisms in the context of their origin and methods of their formation. He divides neologisms into several types depending on their word-formation structure. For example, among them are words created by borrowing, tracing, as well as by innovative word formation, where existing elements of the language are used to create new words. Zholkovsky notes that recently the most active sources of neologisms are such areas as information technology, economics and culture. In his research, Zholkovsky emphasizes the importance of distinguishing between words that have gone through the process of acclimatization in the language and those that are exclusively temporary [3]. An important contribution to the study of neologisms is the research of Yu. N. Karaulov, who analyzes neologisms in terms of their social role and influence on the perception of cultural changes. His works pay special attention to how new words and expressions influence people's consciousness and their perception of socio-cultural changes. He emphasizes that many neologisms become part of everyday speech, becoming universal for different segments of the population, but at the same time they can change public views, habits and behavior. Karaulov also highlights the significant influence of the Internet and social media on the emergence and dissemination of new lexical units [4].

## Analysis and Results

The study analyzed various types of neologisms appearing in the Russian language, as well as their role and influence on the lexical composition and communicative practice. In this section, we will focus on the results of the analysis of various types of neologisms, their sources and mechanisms of formation, as well as the influence of socio-cultural factors on this process.

### 1. Classification of neologisms by sources

The study focused on the origin of neologisms, which allows us to identify several main groups depending on their sources:

- Borrowed neologisms are words that came from other languages, primarily from English, which is associated with globalization and the development of international communications. Examples of such neologisms include: "startup", "Internet", "hype". These words mainly come from the field of information technology, business and fashion. Borrowed neologisms are often adapted in the Russian language, sometimes undergoing calques or phonetic adaptation.
- Creative neologisms are words formed using existing roots and affixes. For example, "robotics", "mobile", "mediyka". Such words are created within the language and reflect new concepts, but remain close to the familiar structure of the Russian language. Creative neologisms are often used in scientific, technical and cultural contexts.
- Mixed neologisms are words that are a combination of borrowed elements and elements characteristic of the Russian language. An example of such words is "flashmob", where the word "flash" is borrowed, and the word "mob" is adapted in accordance with the phonetics of the Russian language.

### 2. Methods of neologism formation

The study also analyzed how exactly new words are formed. One of the most common methods is word formation. This is a process in which new words are created by adding prefixes, suffixes, and also by combining existing words. For example, the word "podcast" is formed from the English "podcast" and adapted into the Russian language. In other cases, such as "selfie", a borrowed term is used that acquires a

new meaning depending on cultural and technological changes.

Another common method is word formation. home is a calque that allows you to borrow a word or phrase while preserving the original meaning, but changing the form to match the grammatical and phonetic norms of the Russian language. For example, "antihero" is a calque from the English "antihero", where the word is preserved, but adapted to Russian grammatical rules.

### 3. The role of neologisms in the language

Neologisms perform several functions in the language. Firstly, they contribute to the enrichment of the lexical composition of the language, providing new means for denoting new phenomena and concepts. For example, the term "cryptocurrency" has become a necessity in connection with the development of blockchain and cryptography technologies, and its use allows you to accurately and unambiguously designate a phenomenon that could not be adequately described using old terms.

Secondly, neologisms actively influence the culture of communication. For example, words like "troll" or "hype" have become widely used not only in the Internet, but also in popular culture, television programs and even in everyday communication. These words not only convey new meanings, but also create new forms of communication and perception of what is happening in society.

Thirdly, neologisms play an important role in the formation of identity and social group. The use of words such as "millennials", "gamer", "freelancer" helps to create and strengthen social and cultural communities, where the use of certain words becomes a marker of belonging to a particular group of people.

### 4. The influence of sociocultural factors on the spread of neologisms

Neologisms are not only the result of linguistic changes, but also the result of changes in social life. Many new words are associated with modern phenomena such as Internet communications, media space, technological development and mass culture. For example, the term "post-truth", which appeared in response to changes in political and information

discourse, has become an important concept in social and political debates.

Globalization and the spread of Internet communications have played an important role in the spread of neologisms. Terms such as "spam", "meme", "flash mob" and others have spread due to the widespread use of the Internet and social networks. They have become everyday and used in various contexts, expanding their scope of application.

#### 5. Research Results

The results of the study showed that neologisms in the Russian language reflect the key processes of globalization, technological change and social transformation. Both external and internal factors play an important role in the process of their emergence and use, such as innovations in technology, changes in the social structure, as well as the active introduction of foreign words and terms.

Neologisms perform the function of updating the language, helping it to adapt to changes in society. They become not only a communication tool, but also an element of cultural and social discourse. In turn, their distribution and acclimatization in the language occur through various channels - from social networks and the Internet to popular culture and educational institutions.

#### Conclusion

Neologisms play an important role in the development of the Russian language, serving as an indicator of changes in culture, society, technology and scientific achievements. The process of their emergence and adaptation reflects the rapid transformation of the social and cultural environment in which the language functions. The study of neologisms allows not only to trace the dynamics of changes in the language, but also to understand how these changes are related to the development of new phenomena, concepts and social practices. The results of the study showed that neologisms have various sources and methods of formation. They can be both borrowed and formed using existing language elements. It is important to note that not all neologisms become part of the permanent vocabulary: only those that meet the current needs of communication are recorded in the language and become an integral part of it.

Neologisms not only enrich the language, but also play a key role in social communication, creating new forms of expression and contributing to the formation of the identity of various social and cultural groups. They reflect the trends of globalization, the influence of information technology and changes in the social structure, and also serve as a tool for adapting the language to rapidly changing conditions.

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