
The role of suffixation to build neologisms in modern English

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Annotation *This research indicates various ways of making neologisms and implementing them in the usage of language in proper places. One of the basic ways of building neologisms considered suffixation. Through different suffixes, new meaning can be confirmed into language usage. There are two sections to the paper. Taking into account earlier research on the issue, we attempted to define the term "neologism" in the first section of the paper. As a result, a neologism is a relatively new word that has not yet been incorporated into the mainstream language, but it may be on its way to becoming so. This research indicates various suffixation to make new senses in the linguistics. One of the most active and effective methods for producing neologisms in contemporary English is suffixation, especially in social media, technical professions, and informal communication. English speakers can systematically create new nouns, verbs, and adjectives that represent changing cultural, technological, and social realities by appending bound morphemes to the end of preexisting words (bases).*

Keywords *Suffixation, period-identical, advancement, uniecodological, meaning-buildment, mainstream language, noun constitutive base*

Zamonaviy ingliz tilida neologizmlar yasashda suffiksatsiyaning o'rnini

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Annotatsiya *Bu tadqiqot neologizmlarni yasash va ularni tilning o'rinli joylarida qo'llashda tatbiq etishning turli usullarini ko'rsatadi. Neologizmlarni yaratishning asosiy usullaridan biri suffiksatsiya hisoblanadi. Turli qo'shimchalar orqali til qo'llanilishida yangi ma'no tasdiqlanishi mumkin. Qog'ozda ikkita bo'lim mavjud. Ushbu masala bo'yicha oldingi tadqiqotlarni hisobga olgan holda, biz maqolaning birinchi qismida "neologizm" atamasini aniqlashga harakat qildik. Natijada, neologizm nisbatan yangi so'z bo'lib, u hali asosiy tilga kiritilmagan, ammo u shunday bo'lish yo'lida bo'lishi mumkin. Bu tadqiqot tilshunoslikda yangi ma'nolar hosil qilish uchun turli qo'shimchalarni ko'rsatadi. Zamonaviy ingliz tilida neologizmlarni yaratishning eng faol va samarali usullaridan biri bu qo'shimchalar, ayniqsa ijtimoiy tarmoqlar, texnik kasblar va norasmiy muloqotda. Ingliz tilida so'zlashuvchilar oldindan mavjud so'zlarning (asoslarning) oxiriga bog'langan morfemalarni qo'shish orqali o'zgaruvchan madaniy, texnologik va ijtimoiy voqelikni ifodalovchi yangi otlar, fe'llar va sifatlar yaratishi mumkin.*

Kalit so'zlar *Qo'shimcha, davr-bir xil, yaxshilanish, yagonakodologik, ma'no qurilishi, asosiy til, ot yasovchi asos*

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Роль суффикции в формировании неологизмов в современном английском языке

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Аннотация Данное исследование рассматривает различные способы образования неологизмов и их применения в языке в соответствующих контекстах. Одним из основных способов построения неологизмов является суффиксация. Различные суффиксы позволяют придать языку новое значение. Статья состоит из двух разделов. Учитывая предыдущие исследования по данной проблеме, в первом разделе мы попытались дать определение термину «неологизм». В результате, неологизм – это относительно новое слово, еще не вошедшее в основной язык, но, возможно, находящееся на пути к этому. Данное исследование указывает на различные способы суффиксации для придания языку новых значений. Одним из наиболее активных и эффективных методов образования неологизмов в современном английском языке является суффиксация, особенно в социальных сетях, технических профессиях и неформальном общении. Носители английского языка могут систематически создавать новые существительные, глаголы и прилагательные, отражающие меняющиеся культурные, технологические и социальные реалии, путем добавления связанных морфем к концу уже существующих слов (баз).

Ключевые слова Суффиксация, идентичный периоду, прогресс, уникалодологический, формирование значения, основной язык, конститутивная основа существительного

Introduction

Linguists have recently become interested in the study of neologisms, or new terms that have been coined in a language. Since neologisms often arise in speakers' vocabularies fairly abruptly, it is clear that they arouse curiosity. Because of this, academics have attempted to categorize them into several groups and explain how they are produced, however their methods do not always align. Researchers have looked at the origins of neologisms, speakers' preferences among competing forms, and their development, even though most people are aware of what they mean by the words we use on a daily basis. Understanding neologisms in English is the primary goal of the paper. It also discusses

how they have emerged in various fields as a result of various particular circumstances and factors, including the advancement of science and technology, news and advertising, and the Internet. The origins of neologisms in the English language and their development in contemporary times are covered in the article.

Neologisms are frequently directly linked to a particular individual, time-period, or occasion. The exact age at which a word must stop being a neologism is a matter of debate. Neologisms are frequently formed by adding new prefixes or suffixes to existing words (Algeo, 1991).

In modern English, scientists are discovering related suffix types like:

-ism, -er, -tion, suffixes of domestic origin are: -shunos, -chilik, -ašk, -ac, -a, -ak, -stvo, -ost, and of foreign origin: -izacija, -acija, -cija, -ada, -ijada, -izam, -ista (a), -nje are being used.

These days, neologisms can be found in any field, including science, fiction, literature, and popular culture. They should not be avoided because they enhance a language's lexicon. They gained popularity as a result of the digital era's technological advancements, particularly through mass media and the internet. Since they expand a language's lexicon, they shouldn't be avoided.

Language nomination, in theory, is based on either morphemes and their combinations or, in the majority of languages, words and their combinations. These could be single-word or multi-word depending on the language lexemes, but occasionally as stable sentences (like proverbs).

The relationships between derivation, compounding, collocation, and polysemy – standard linguistic terms for processes and their outcomes of different kinds of language nomination – have never received much consideration. Although the first three have already been discussed and require independent analysis due to their formal nature, polysemy, their clear semantic equivalent, is shared by all.

Morphological neologisms are created according to the patterns existing in the language system, and from the morphemes present in the system. Therefore, there are still the following varieties: Affixal parts, usually, are formed within the framework of word-formation norms, their morphological structure and the nature of motivation of meaning does not cause problems with adaptation in the dictionaries of native English speakers. The diversity of tumors are divided into prefixal and suffixal (Medvid, Malovana, Vashyst, 2022).

Prefixal neoplasms are less numerous, although the number of prefixes and semi-prefixes exceeds the number of suffixes and semi-suffixes. In total, since 1963, 127 prefixes and semi-prefixes took part in the formation of

new prefix units, among which the units of Latin origin predominate (prefixes of Greek origin are few). Among the most productive prefixes it should be noted: "anti-" means "against", "co-" analog consoles "from" "de-" is used to mean waste, elimination, reverse the process. "non-" indicate denial, make the word opposite in meaning "post-" "after" "pre-" indicates the value "before" "before" "sub-" adds value "by" "in-" indicate denial, make the word opposite in meaning.

The Highest degree of innovation have, of course, the units created with the new affixes and poliafiko, such as: "-on, -ase, -sol, -nik, -manship, eco-, mini-, maxi-, ur-, mega-, cine-, -oholic, gate-, -watcher, dial-a-, flexi-, after -, etc". Suffixal units are inferior to prefixal ones in quantitative terms, but they are more common in everyday communication and are more marked with "slang". So, one of the most common slang suffixes is the suffix -y/-ie, registered in the dictionary of Barnhart (Barnhart, 1985) as a suffix, developed a new pejorative (ironic) meaning, forming nouns on the model "N + -y? N". The words formed with its help are limited in use by the framework of informal communication, mainly among young people. "Groupie" is a fan of a pop band or a star, accompanying them everywhere, "Roadie" is a member of a group of musicians responsible for the transportation and installation of equipment; "Bestie" means closest membership of your surrounding, "Weapon is a sentimental film"; "Preppie" is a student of a private privileged school (used with irony by the middle class); "Tekky (techno-freak)" is a man obsessed with technical innovations. Suffixes for the formation of neologisms:

- "-able" indicate the possibility and meaning of "feasible"
- "-holic" indicates the meaning of "obsession"
- "-ian" in the new meaning of "infatuation with something"
- "-ism" indicates abstract concepts, actions, processes, their results, as well as

directions and trends in art, science, politics, religion, etc.

- "- ist" is used to Express belonging to a certain profession, field of work, direction of science, politics, art.
- "-ization" in the meaning of "distribution"
- "-land" to "field of action of something"
- "-ology" designation for science.

Word construction, which includes processes like conversion, compression, brevity, affixation and de-affixation, stemming, separation of meanings, and other different kinds of lexical mixing, is a constant source of neologisms.

Generally speaking, affixal units produce lexical innovations that are completely consistent with English word formation traditions. Therefore, native speakers are only aware of the emergence of derivative neologisms when they become aware of the new meaning of the word. Affixal units are marginally inferior to complex words and account for 24% of all neologisms. Over the past 20 years, 103 suffixes have been employed to create new words: -ability, -able, -ac, -acy, -ance, -ant, -ative, -ed, -ee, -er/or, -ery, -ing, -ion, -ional, -ish, -ism, -ist, etc. Latin units predominate among the prefixes: a(n)-, aero-, agri-, anti-, audio-, Euro-, extra-, flexi-, poli-, post-, etc. (Clayton, 2016). For instance, telebanking is a financial institution that enables you to conduct bank transactions via a computer; antiviral is an antivirus program in a computer; teleshopping is making purchases via a computer or phone; superscalar is a computer microprocessor that can execute multiple instructions at once; megadual is something very good. The meaning of affixes is expanding and changing more frequently. Nouns derived from adjectives ending in -ic, such as acrylic, astigmatic, geriatric, and prepsychotic, are especially fruitful. It's fascinating that this morpheme has now taken on other forms and meanings, such as "clotheaholic," which refers to someone who enjoys clothing, and "work-aholic," which refers to someone who enjoys working.

Compared to all other word production techniques in the English language, conversion is noticeably less effective. Here, the fundamental paradigm is still Noun-Verb, from which a number of new words are derived, such as butterfly, which means to wander aimlessly through the city, and leaflet, which means to distribute leaflets. The professional characteristic indicates that there is a restricted center mass of converted neologisms in use. The professional differentiation realms of neologisms – sports, medicine, computer technology, education, and politics – are identified as a consequence of the investigation. For instance: to summit – to take part in a meeting at the highest level (restricted to the sphere of politics); to access – to treat with needles; to extract data from a computer's storage device (limited to the field of microelectronics) (Ostafiichuk, 2020).

Since neologisms are connected to nearly every aspect of contemporary English-speaking society, they are categorized not only by place of origin but also by areas of usage (Zatsny, 2002-2009). Thanks to scientific advancements, we are able to identify lexical units that refer to different kinds of computers or their parts (multi-user: a laptop that can accommodate many users, neurocomputer: an electronic version of the human brain, to troubleshoot: to erase a portion of the data stored in the computer's memory).

Linguistics has seen the emergence of numerous terminological neologisms, such as Google Translate, a translation program, and Interlingual, an artificial language for machine translation.

Numerous new technical instruments emerged in the fields of cinematography, television, and video technology. Numerous neologisms emerged as a result, such as "inflight movies," which are films screened on airplanes, "featurette," which are brief documentaries, and "kidvid," which are children's television shows.

The vocabulary of contemporary English is unquestionably a historical mirror that

reflects both the advancement of science and technology as well as the social lives of all people. The desire to provide names to new things, phenomena, and new areas of the economy, science, industry, culture, politics, and other facets of human endeavor is what gives rise to new words. (Головко, 2009)

For instance, nouns acquire standard ends in the plural: kelims, honchos, nefuseniks, boutiques; verbs are part of the system of regular English verbs and receive a dental suffix in the past tense: associat-ed, exaggerat-ed, accumulate -ed. Only a few borrowed words, such as schema, lacuna, phenomenon, etc., have kept their plural inflection in modern English.

French stems are also freely developed into abstract nouns ending in -ness, -ship, and -dom, adjectives with the suffix -ly, and adjectives ending in -less.

The stems of borrowed terms like unaided and forecast can have the English prefixes un-, fore-, over-, and be-attached to them. Neologisms reinforce the dynamics of language evolution by expanding the language's vocabulary. Neologisms simply enhance and advance the in-depth study of these lexical units and the causes of their development; they do not clog the language.

Nowadays, neologisms satisfy speakers' communication demands. Because it takes years to track the active and actual use of words and phrases, not all neologisms are listed in dictionaries. The emergence of new words signifies the speakers' growth, perception of the world and a shift in needs, connections, desires, and ways to fulfill one's own desires. Some of the nominations are new in both form and content within the new vocabulary. The analysis of new nominative units using the creation method revealed that morphological neologisms – units formed in accordance with preexisting patterns in the language system –

as well as non-standard language units resulting from the blending of lexical elements that combine the novelty of the form with the novelty of the content have dominated language in recent decades.

We may determine that the English language not only rules the modern globe but also expands its vocabulary at the expense of many other languages by examining the idiosyncrasies of neologism borrowings over the past few decades worldwide expansion. However, the French language has historically been the source of most borrowings. Lexical units that are new or borrowed into the English language can be categorized based on three factors: the source of the borrowing, the level of assimilation, and structural characteristics. There are four types of borrowings: phonetic, translation-loans, semantic, and hybrid, which are partially and fully assimilated. The social domains of culture, politics, science, technology, daily life, etc. are the primary hubs of neologism-borrowing.

Conclusion

As a result, shifts in an individual's active experience cause new and expanded pieces of the world picture to emerge, which should then be fixed on the "language" map of the world.

The language will continue to get fresh nominations as new spheres, branches, and relationships emerge. It implies that new words will keep emerging in the language, eventually passing through all lexicalization and socialization stages and gaining societal acceptance. Neologisms are most frequently found in sectors where innovations may be directly identified, such as contemporary new technologies or noteworthy events occurring in society. Nonetheless, a number of neology research topics call for more thorough examination, fresh methods, and an explanation of the linguistic and extralinguistic factors that affect word formation processes.

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