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Extralinguistic, Interlinguistic, And Intralinguistic Features Of Neologisms (With Evidence From Uzbek Digital Discourse)

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ABSTRACT

This article examines neologisms through a three-dimensional lens that distinguishes extralinguistic, interlinguistic, and intralinguistic forces shaping lexical innovation. Building on the observation that new words and new meanings emerge not only from internal word-formation mechanisms but also from societal change and cross-linguistic contact, the study proposes a typology aligning (1) semantic neologisms with extralinguistic triggers (e.g., technological "reframing" of existing meanings), (2) lexical neologisms with interlinguistic transfer (borrowings and loan translations), and (3) lexico-grammatical neologisms with intralinguistic productivity (hybrid constructions and derivational patterns). The analysis foregrounds Uzbek digital discourse as a particularly productive environment for neologism formation, illustrating how borrowed stems, native verbalizers, and semantic expansion converge in everyday communication. The proposed framework clarifies the relationship between naming needs, social diffusion, and structural adaptation, and it provides a replicable model for describing neologisms across languages and registers.

Keywords: Neologism, lexical innovation, extralinguistic factors, interlinguistic borrowing, intralinguistic word-formation, semantic shift, Uzbek digital discourse, hybrid verbs, language contact, diffusion.
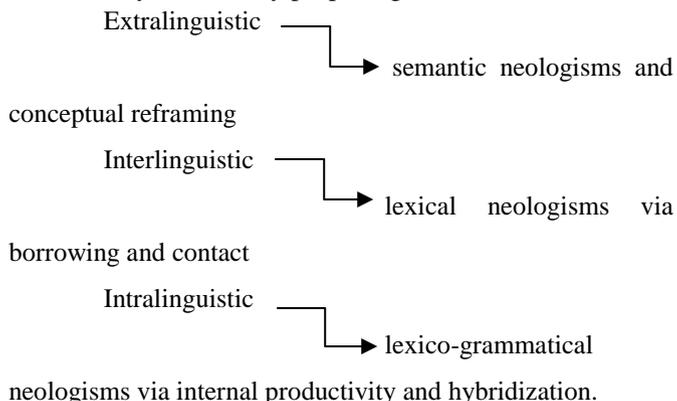
INTRODUCTION

Neologisms new lexical items or newly developed meanings of existing items are a routine outcome of language change, especially under conditions of rapid technological modernization and intensified global communication. In contemporary linguistics, neologism research increasingly recognizes that lexical innovation is not "purely linguistic": it is propelled by real-world transformations (social, political, technological), by language contact, and by the internal combinatorial resources of a language [6, 53]. In other words, neologisms are best treated as an interface phenomenon between society, contact, and grammar.

Uzbek offers a vivid case for observing these interactions.

Digital platforms, global media, and professional domains (ICT, business, education) have accelerated the appearance of new lexemes, hybrid constructions, and meaning extensions. In Uzbek online communication, for example, borrowed digital stems readily integrate into native verbal patterns (e.g., layk bosmoq, post qilmoq, chatlashmoq), revealing a productive intralinguistic mechanism of adaptation and "nativization" [4, 81]. At the same time, longstanding words undergo semantic expansion in response to new social realities (e.g., sahifa shifting from "page in a book" to "webpage/profile"), illustrating how extralinguistic change can reorganize conceptual fields [4, 81].

This paper develops an expanded, academically framed

version of your table by proposing a three-source model:

Extralinguistic ⟶

⟶ semantic neologisms and conceptual reframing

Interlinguistic ⟶

⟶ lexical neologisms via borrowing and contact

Intralinguistic ⟶

⟶ lexico-grammatical neologisms via internal productivity and hybridization.

Such a model is compatible with a general understanding that word formation is rule-governed within morphology while borrowing is typically treated in lexicography and contact linguistics, nevertheless, the two often interact in real usage [3, 15 – 16].

METHODOLOGY

The study applies a qualitative, typological approach. Instead of numerical frequency counts, it relies on:

1. Concept-driven classification: neologisms are grouped by their primary source of innovation – extralinguistic, interlinguistic, or intralinguistic.

2. Illustrative linguistic evidence: examples are drawn from attested patterns described in Uzbek ICT/digital discourse research and from comparative neologism studies.

3. Functional interpretation: each neologism type is explained in terms of communicative need, social meaning, and structural adaptation.

The analytic logic follows the principle that a language expands vocabulary to satisfy naming needs under changing conditions; these needs may be met through internal word formation or external borrowing, frequently in overlapping ways [3, 20].

RESULTS

Category	Relevant approach	Examples	Aspect / Function
Semantic neologisms	Extralinguistic — the influence of factors outside the language	*virus*: biological pathogen/parasite; *virus*: harmful computer program	Reflects new sociological and technological needs
Lexical neologisms	Interlinguistic — relations/contact between languages	*startap – startup, podkast – podcast, luk – look, trevl – travel*	Lexical units borrowed as a result of cross-linguistic interaction
Lexico-grammatical neologisms	Intralinguistic — internal mechanisms	*sun'iy intellekt (artificial intelligence), Wi-Fi,*	Formed within the internal system of the

	of the language system	*USB, blogging, like bosmoq (to press like / to like), chatlashmoq (to chat)*	language and shape new linguistic possibilities

This alignment is consistent with comparative observations that neologisms arise through processes such as borrowing, compounding, affixation, and semantic shift, and that metaphorical extension is a central path for meaning innovation [5, 109]. This mapping reflects a key observation: even when the raw material comes from contact (English/global tech terms), Uzbek often finishes the innovation internally by integrating it into native grammar – especially through productive verbal patterns.

DISCUSSION

1) Extralinguistic plane: semantic innovation as social re-conceptualization

Semantic neologisms arise when external change forces speakers to reuse existing labels for newly salient phenomena. The classic mechanism is layering/semantic extension, whereby an established form develops an additional meaning under pressure from novel realities [4, 37]. The polysemy of virus is illustrative: biomedical discourse made the term globally accessible, while computer security discourse repurposed it through metaphorical mapping ("infection," "spreading," "damage"). In Uzbek, such shifts are especially rapid where media and online communication circulate the new sense at scale, creating an impression of immediate "lexical modernization," even though the form itself is old.

Crucially, semantic neologisms should not be treated as "weaker novelty" than new forms: they often have stronger diffusion prospects because they piggyback on already entrenched phonological and morphological patterns. This aligns with the broader view that neologisms occupy an intermediate state between nonce formations and fully established lexical items [4, 36].

2) Interlinguistic plane: borrowing, prestige, and adaptation

Interlinguistic neologisms are dominated today by borrowing from English in technology, entrepreneurship, and online culture. A key contact-linguistic point is that borrowing is not merely "importing words," but a completed language change that starts as individual innovation and is then propagated socially [3, 38]. Borrowed items may enter as relatively unanalyzable chunks, then become partially analyzable if multiple related forms accumulate and reconstitute patterns in the recipient language [8, 83].

In Uzbek, forms like startap, podkast, and kontent show typical contact-driven diffusion: they arrive via professional and media channels, acquire orthographic stability, and then spread into educational and everyday registers. At the same time, borrowing is shaped by (1) structural constraints (how easily an item fits Uzbek phonotactics/orthography) and (2) social embedding (who uses it, in what domains, with what evaluation) [6, 3]. Thus, borrowing is simultaneously linguistic and sociological, not reducible to "foreign word = neologism."

3) Intralinguistic plane: Uzbek grammatical productivity and hybrid verbs

The most diagnostically important layer for Uzbek contemporary neology is lexico-grammatical innovation, where the language's internal resources restructure incoming material. Digital discourse produces highly productive hybrids such as noun/borrowed stem + Uzbek light verb (like bosmoq, post qilmoq, komment qilmoq) and Uzbek derivational verbalization (chatlashmoq, bloklash). Such patterns confirm that the recipient language is not passive: it actively grammaticalizes new practices into familiar morphosyntactic frames.

Recent Uzbek analyses of internet-driven lexical change explicitly document this tendency and show that global communication channels promote both borrowing and hybridization, expanding the lexicon with forms tied to

specific platforms and interactional routines [7, 81]. From a theoretical angle, this is consistent with the broader observation that borrowing research must account for integration (structural embedding) and diffusion (social embedding) together [6, 3].

A broader Uzbek inventory (illustrative, not exhaustive) includes: login, parol, akkaunt/account, profil, kontent, post, storis/story, reels, hashtag, spam, webinar, online, oflayn, platforma.

Sociolinguistic interpretation: these borrowings frequently carry modernity and professional legitimacy. In many contexts, using the English-based term signals membership in a globalized digital-professional world, especially among students, teachers, and platform users.

Why do some borrowings spread faster than others? Studies of neologism success often point to multi-factor conditions such as frequency, diversity of users/situations, and endurance of the concept [1, 21]. In practice, if the concept is stable (e.g., login, account), the word is more likely to remain; if the concept is short-lived, the borrowing may fade.

Expanded set (common pattern in Uzbek digital speech):

post qilmoq (to post)

storis qo'yish / storis tashlash (to add a story)

ban qilmoq (to ban)

skrin qilish / skrinshot qilmoq (to screenshot)

seyf qilmoq (save, often in platform context)

davnload qilish / yuklab olish (parallel forms: borrowed vs native)

sheyr qilish / ulashmoq (borrowed vs native competition)

Why this is intralinguistic: the innovation is not only the borrowed stem (like/post/ban/share), but the productive Uzbek verb-building template that makes these actions behave like ordinary Uzbek verbs.

This mirrors a general morphological principle: languages build new words through multiple processes, including conversion and compounding, but also analogy and other productive patterns [2, 2-3]. In Uzbek, the "hybrid-verb template" functions as a powerful productive pattern in the digital era.

Compounding and multiword naming (Uzbek-internal naming)

sun'iy intellekt (compound naming a new concept)

raqamli savodxonlik (digital literacy)

onlayn ta'lim (online education)

masofaviy o'qitish (distance teaching)

B) Abbreviations and acronym-like forms

Wi-Fi, USB (international technical items that enter as fixed forms) institutional acronyms often become everyday items in professional communities

C) Semantic + grammatical integration together

Sometimes semantic neology (new meaning) and grammatical integration co-occur: a platform term is borrowed (interlinguistic), then becomes verb-able (intralinguistic): post - post qilmoq; chat – chatlashmoq

CONCLUSION

This article expanded and strengthened the classification of neologisms by integrating extralinguistic, interlinguistic, and intralinguistic dimensions into a single explanatory model. The main conclusions are:

1. Extralinguistic triggers often yield semantic neologisms through conceptual reframing and metaphorical extension (virus as biological – digital threat).

2. Interlinguistic contact yields lexical neologisms through borrowing and local adaptation (startap, podkast, login, kontent).

3. Intralinguistic productivity yields lexico-grammatical neologisms, especially hybrid verb patterns that domesticate innovations (layk bosmoq, post qilmoq, chatlashmoq).

4. Neologism stabilization is best explained through diffusion across communities and contexts, influenced by social forces and media structures [1, 51–53].

Uzbek contemporary usage, especially under digital communication pressures, shows that neologisms are not simply "borrowed words," but outcomes of social demand, contact prestige, and structural domestication. The framework is applicable to lexicography (deciding when a form has stabilized), language planning (evaluating borrowings vs. native formations), and discourse analysis (mapping register stratification of new vocabulary).

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