BG Pulse Journal USA
ISSN:1947-2536 http://www.bgpulseusa.com/index.php/bg

NEOLOGISMS IN THE MODERN ENGLISH IT SPHERE: FORMATION, USAGE, AND COMMUNICATIVE FUNCTIONS

Turaqulova Oysulton Normurodovna

Phd,Denau Institute of Entrepreneurship and Pedagogy,

Teacher of Department of Foreign Languages and Literature,

email: turaqulovaoysulton@gmail.com

ORCID ID: 0009-0007-8493-890X

Doi: https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.22208224

Abstract: The rapid development of information technology has significantly influenced the vocabulary of modern English, resulting in the emergence of numerous neologisms connected with digital communication, online platforms, and technological innovation. This article investigates the structural and semantic characteristics of neologisms in the English IT sphere and examines their role in modern communication. The study focuses on the formation processes, classification, and practical usage of IT-related neologisms such as AI, cloud, chatbot, influencer, and phishing. The research applies descriptive and comparative methods in order to analyze how new lexical units are created and integrated into everyday and professional communication. The findings demonstrate that neologisms in the IT sphere are mainly formed through compounding, abbreviation, blending, clipping, and semantic extension, while their spread is accelerated by globalization and digital communication platforms. The study also reveals that many IT neologisms move rapidly from specialized professional usage into common everyday language. As a result, these lexical innovations contribute to the enrichment of English vocabulary and reflect the close relationship between language, society, and technological progress.

Keywords: neologism, IT sphere, English vocabulary, digital communication, word formation, technology, semantic change

Language constantly changes under the influence of social, cultural, and technological developments, and in the modern world the sphere of information technology has become one of the main sources of lexical innovation. The rapid growth of digital technologies, online communication, artificial intelligence, and social media platforms has led to the creation of a large number of new words and expressions that are now widely used in modern English. These newly created lexical units, known as neologisms, play an important role in describing new technological concepts, digital processes, and forms of communication.

The term **“neologism”** was first attested in English in **1772**. It was borrowed from French, where it appeared as *néologisme* in **1734**. However, by the second half of the eighteenth century, it had become evident that the use of this literary term could not and should not be confined to a

narrow sphere of application.[1] Analyzing various definitions of neologism, **E.V. Rozen** proposes the following definition: "Neologisms are all newly created words that continue to be perceived as new in the linguistic consciousness of native speakers. Consequently, neologisms are words at the initial stage of their existence in a language, that is, at the stage when their recent emergence, novelty, and the awareness of these features among language users remain relevant."[2]

One major important factor contributing to lexical innovation is **globalization**. Contemporary society is characterized by increasing international integration, which has reinforced the role of English as the principal language of global communication. This process has had a considerable influence on the development of national languages, promoting lexical borrowing, the emergence of new concepts, and the expansion of vocabulary. At the same time, scholars have expressed concerns regarding the gradual disappearance of minority languages, the intensive penetration of Anglo-Americanisms, the erosion of literary norms, and the declining proficiency of native speakers in their mother tongues. Therefore, globalization functions not only as an extralinguistic factor stimulating the creation of new lexical items but also as a force that transforms language systems and communicative practices.[2]

The relevance of this research lies in the growing importance of IT vocabulary in modern communication and education. Understanding the formation and usage of IT neologisms is essential for linguists, teachers, students, translators, and language learners because these lexical units frequently appear in academic texts, professional communication, and online interaction.

The aim of this article is to analyze the main characteristics, formation processes, and communicative functions of neologisms in the modern English IT sphere.

The objectives of the study are:

- to explain the concept of neologisms in modern linguistics;
- to identify the main types of IT neologisms;
- to analyze word-formation processes used in the IT sphere;
- to investigate the communicative role of IT neologisms;
- to examine practical examples of commonly used IT vocabulary.

Methods

This research is based on descriptive, comparative, and qualitative methods of linguistic analysis. The descriptive method was used to explain the theoretical foundations of neologisms and to identify their main characteristics within modern English vocabulary. The comparative method

[1] Rozen, E.V. *Novye slova i ustoychivye slovosochetaniya v nemetskom yazyke* [New Words and Fixed Expressions in the German Language]. Moscow: Prosveshchenie, 1966.

[2] Rozen, E.V. *Novye slova i ustoychivye slovosochetaniya v nemetskom yazyke* [New Words and Fixed Expressions in the German Language]. Moscow: Prosveshchenie, 1966, pp. 53–61.

allowed the researcher to compare different types of neologisms and analyze their structural and semantic features.

The material of the research consists of common neologisms used in the modern English IT sphere, including lexical units related to artificial intelligence, social media, cybersecurity, cloud computing, and digital communication. Examples such as “AI,” “cloud,” “algorithm,” “vlog,” “phishing,” “bot,” “app,” and “hashtag” were selected and analyzed according to their formation methods and communicative functions.

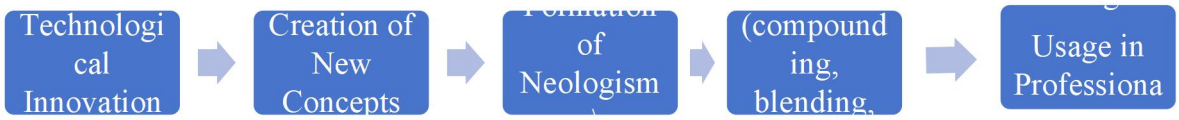
The research also applied semantic and structural analysis in order to identify how neologisms acquire new meanings and how they adapt to different communicative contexts. Attention was given to the influence of globalization, internet communication, and social media on the rapid dissemination of IT-related vocabulary.

Results

Table 1. Main Types of IT Neologisms and Their Formation Processes

Type of Neologism	Formation Method	Examples	Main Function
Compound Neologisms	Combination of words	smartphone, cloud computing, machine learning	Naming complex technological concepts
Abbreviations and Acronyms	Initial letters or shortened forms	AI, URL, FAQ, IT	Simplifying professional communication
Blended Neologisms	Merging parts of words	blog, vlog, netizen	Creating concise and expressive vocabulary
Semantic Neologisms	Existing words with new meanings	cloud, virus, stream	Adapting vocabulary to technological realities
Clipped Forms	Shortening longer words	app, admin, demo	Increasing speed and convenience in communication

Diagram 1. Development and Spread of IT Neologisms



The analysis demonstrates that the IT sphere is one of the most productive areas for the creation of neologisms in modern English. The findings show that IT neologisms are formed through several major linguistic processes.

One of the most productive methods is compounding, where two or more lexical units combine to form a new expression. Examples include “smartphone,” “database,” “machine learning,” and “cloud computing.” These compounds help speakers describe complex technological concepts in a concise and understandable form.

Another common process is abbreviation and acronym formation. Terms such as “AI” (Artificial Intelligence), “URL” (Uniform Resource Locator), and “FAQ” (Frequently Asked Questions) are widely used because they simplify communication and save time in professional and digital contexts.

Blending also plays an important role in lexical innovation. Words such as “blog” (web + log), “vlog” (video + blog), and “netizen” (internet + citizen) demonstrate the creative nature of modern word formation in digital communication.

The research further reveals that semantic change is highly productive in the IT sphere. Existing words such as “cloud,” “virus,” “platform,” and “stream” have acquired new meanings connected with technology and digital environments. This indicates that language adapts efficiently to new realities without always creating entirely new lexical forms.

The study also found that many IT neologisms quickly move from specialized professional terminology into everyday communication. Terms like “download,” “app,” “scroll,” “hashtag,” and “influencer” are now commonly used by people of different age groups and professions. Social media platforms and online communication significantly accelerate this process.

In addition, the findings show that globalization contributes to the international spread of English IT neologisms. Many English terms are borrowed by other languages without translation because they are widely recognized in global digital communication.

Discussion

The results of the research confirm that neologisms reflect the close relationship between language, society, and technological progress. The rapid development of digital technologies continuously creates new communicative needs, and language responds by generating lexical innovations that describe modern realities.

The widespread use of abbreviations, clipped forms, and blends demonstrates that modern communication values efficiency, simplicity, and speed. This tendency is especially visible in online communication, where users prefer short and convenient expressions. Consequently, linguistic economy becomes one of the major factors influencing vocabulary development in the IT sphere.[3]

Another important aspect is the role of social media in spreading neologisms. Online platforms allow new lexical items to become popular within a very short period of time. Unlike traditional vocabulary development, where lexical changes required long periods to become stable, digital communication accelerates the acceptance and standardization of new words.

The research also highlights that IT neologisms are not restricted only to technical communication. Many of these words influence everyday speech and even academic discourse. This demonstrates that the boundaries between professional and informal vocabulary are becoming less distinct in the digital age.

Furthermore, the study shows that semantic neologisms are especially productive because they allow speakers to connect new technological concepts with already familiar words. For example, the word “cloud” originally referred to a natural phenomenon but later acquired a technological meaning connected with online data storage. Such semantic adaptation makes new terminology easier for users to understand and adopt.

Finally, the international spread of English IT vocabulary demonstrates the influence of globalization on language development. Since English functions as the dominant language of technology and the internet, many English neologisms become global lexical units used in various linguistic and cultural contexts.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the study of neologisms in the modern English IT sphere demonstrates that technological progress strongly influences language development and vocabulary expansion. The research identified the main formation processes of IT neologisms, including compounding, abbreviation, blending, clipping, and semantic extension.

The findings reveal that IT neologisms perform important communicative functions because they help users describe new technologies, digital processes, and online interactions effectively. Many of these lexical units rapidly move from professional terminology into everyday communication, especially through the influence of social media and internet platforms.

[3]Crystal, D. Language and the Internet. 2nd ed. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2006, pp. 17–35.

The research also confirms that English plays a dominant role in the global spread of technological vocabulary, and as a result many IT neologisms become internationally recognized lexical units. Consequently, the analysis of IT neologisms is essential for understanding the interaction between language, technology, and society in the modern digital era.

Overall, neologisms enrich the English language, reflect innovation and creativity, and demonstrate the dynamic nature of modern communication.

References

1. Aitchison J. *Language Change: Progress or Decay?* – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2022. – 256 p.
2. Androutsopoulos J. *Mediatization and Sociolinguistic Change.* – Berlin: De Gruyter, 2021. – 318 p.
3. Baron N. *Always On: Language in an Online World.* – Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2023. – 304 p.
4. Barton D., Lee C. *Language Online: Investigating Digital Texts and Practices.* – London: Routledge, 2021. – 248 p.
5. Crystal D. *Language and the Internet.* – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2021. – 372 p.
6. Crystal D. *The Cambridge Encyclopedia of the English Language.* – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2020. – 560 p.
7. Herring S. C. *Computer-Mediated Communication: Linguistic, Social and Cross-Cultural Perspectives.* – Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2020. – 432 p.
8. Holmes J. *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics.* – London: Routledge, 2022. – 496 p.
9. Meyer C. F. *Introducing English Linguistics.* – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2022. – 488 p.
10. Yule G. *The Study of Language.* – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2020. – 390 p.