

## NEOLOGISM AND NEOLOGY IN MODERN GERMAN LANGUAGE

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### ABSTRACT

Adjustments in the language structure are first of all necessary for the lexical layer of the language. The existence and development of language is inextricably linked with society. Developments in society are definitely reflected in the language. For this reason, new words appear in the language and enrich the vocabulary. In particular, the Internet network is the main mirror that reflects new words and phrases introduced into the language.

**Keywords:** Neology, Neologism, Occasionalism, Lexeme, Lexicology, Lexicography, Lexicalization, Neosemanticism, Appropriations.

### 1. INTRODUCTION

Today, the age of information and the Internet, almost every day new objects, items, things are being created, invented and appeared. They are all getting a new name. These designations serve to be more precise and understandable than previously used terms. New words and phrases in the language are called neologisms.

«Neologism (new word) ing. neologism, fr. néologisme, nem. Neologismus, Neubildung, etc. neologism – 1. A word or phrase that appeared (created) to express a new subject or a new concept. 2. A word or phrase that has not received citizenship in the language of general use and therefore belongs to a lower style of speech in special, rare cases. The word neologism comes from the Greek words «neos» - «new» and «logos» - «word, science».

### 2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

In the history of linguistics, the word «neologism» is first mentioned in French linguistics in the treatise «Tresor de la Langue Francaise» published in 1734. The word neologism entered the German language from the French language in the second half of the 18th century. French linguistics has a longer tradition of neologisms than German linguistics, and the world's first dictionary of neologisms is believed to be Pierre-François Hugo-Defontaine's Dictionnaire neologique a l'usage des beaux du siecle, published in 1728. Although it is not a «Dictionary of Neologisms» in the true sense, in the opinion of the author, it contains words that are «modern» and «funny» of its time.

In 1754, the first dictionary of neologisms «Die ganze Aesthetik in einer Nuss oder Neologisches Worterbuch» was published in German by Christoph Otto von Schönaiach. This dictionary is not a traditional dictionary, it is a dictionary that

appeared against new linguistic names in the linguopurist aspect. The concept of «neology», a science dealing with the study of neologisms, entered German dictionaries at the beginning of the 19th century.

The word «Neologismus» in German comes from the dictionary of Ortel (Eucharius Ferdinand Christian Oertel) in 1816 called «Gemeinnutziges Wörterbuch zur Erklärung und Verdeutschung der im gemeinen Leben vorkommenden fremden Ausdrücke» taken and interpreted as «pursuit of novelty».

According to D. Herberg (Herberg, 2002), «Neologisms are lexical units/meanings that appear in a certain part of language development, spread, are recognized as a linguistic norm, and are accepted as new by the majority of language users during the period of development. Linguists distinguish neologisms from other lexical new words, including occasionalisms, based on four different demarcation criteria: emergence, adoption, lexicalization, and integration.

Neologism appears and spreads in the language and is accepted into the general vocabulary of the literary language, while occasionalism, on the other hand, spreads for a certain period of time and then leaves the general lexicon of the language.

In the pamphlet «Word Aesthetics» Kh.Abdurakhmanov and N.Makhmudov explain neologisms as follows: «Language neologisms enrich the vocabulary of the language. The purpose of their creation is to express new concepts (Abdurahmonov H. et.al., 1981). That's why, after their appearance, they soon pass into the active vocabulary.

According to M.Kinne (Kinne, 1996), the concept of neologism is not statistical, but procedural-dynamic in nature. Each neologism in the history of its emergence is also considered an occasionalism in a certain sense, passing through the following stages in the process of integration into the language: 1) emergence; 2) adoption 3) lexicalization/integration, i.e. taking a solid place in the common language vocabulary. A neologism that has passed the lexicalization stage is no longer considered a new word.

### 3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Some linguists put neologisms as synonyms of occasionalisms and potential words. But it should be noted that these two lexical units are fundamentally different from neologisms. In particular, if the main criteria for distinguishing occasionalisms are «authorship» and «only speech», potential words express imaginary realities that do not yet exist in real life.

O.Tokhtasinova, a researcher in Uzbek linguistics, in her pamphlet «Occasional words in the Uzbek language and their artistic-aesthetic features» defines «occasional words - based on the pattern of unproductive or unproductive word formation characteristic of the language, as well as on the basis of occasional patterns, they are either known it is created for the situation or for ordinary information or for an artistic purpose» (Tokhtasinova, 2007).

The lexicon of the German language has also undergone major changes in recent years. This language also experienced a dynamic process due to the loss of obsolete lexemes in the vocabulary and expansion with new words. As a result of the changes in the political and economic life of Germany in recent years (unification of the GDR and the FRG, the broad integration of the European Union), the German language has become much richer in new words.

### 4. ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

The fact that the definitions given to neologism are not unanimous has led to debates among linguists until now. In the 70s of the last century, linguists admit that they «have not yet been able to provide enough precision to neologisms.»

M. Kinne's definition of neologisms in modern German studies is the most acceptable. «A neologism is a new lexical unit/meaning that ... »

- Nothing has been done so far;
- In a certain period of language development, in the communication society, it originates and spreads primarily from the need for communication;
- Included in the general vocabulary of the standard language;
- Recognized as a linguistic standard;
- Lexicographic record:
- In the process of development, it is perceived as new by the majority of language owners.

In V.N.Yartseva's dictionary of linguistic terms, «neologism (Greek: «neos»

- new and «logos» - word) - a word that appeared in a certain language in a certain period or was used once (occasionalism) in a certain text or speech act, the meaning of the word or the combination of you» (Yarseva, 2002).

E.V. Rosen, on the other hand, explains that «neologisms are recent „fashionable“ words in the language» (Rozen, 2002).

T.Shippan says that neologisms are «lexemes that have come into the use of the participants of the language communication, which are accepted as new by the speakers.» «Neologisms cannot add to the elements of the language lexicon existing in the language, but they can assimilate semantically and phonologically into the lexical system.» At the same time, the linguist also understands «neologisms as lexemes whose time of appearance is clear and which were accepted as new by the majority of members of the language community during this period.»

H. Bussmann understands neologisms as «a newly created word or phrase created by members of society to name a new concept in politics, culture, science or other fields» (Bussmann, 1990).

H. Elzen, joining D. Herberg, includes neologisms as «new lexical formations that are not included in the commonly used dictionaries of the language according to their meaning or form, or based on the two criteria mentioned.»

The process of updating the lexicon of the modern German language can be divided into the following two periods:

1. Words that appeared after 1945.
2. New words of the next period in 1989.

In the first period, although the appearance of new words was observed, their research was carried out rather slowly. In the second period, not only in Germany, but also in the whole world, it is recognized as a period of great changes, in terms of language, as a period of «flow of new words». Therefore, neologisms are now being paid attention not only as a phenomenon of lexical dynamics, but also from the point of view of lexicology, lexicography and word formation aspects. One of the biggest problems of linguistics is to record the new linguistic units that have appeared as a result of changes in society. Because it is a difficult task to enter the words that have entered our rapidly changing life into dictionaries. In fact, the problem is not to count them, but to include them in the classification of neologisms based on what criteria. A neologism, which has become a linguistic unit, sooner or later still enters into the dictionaries representing the active lexicon of the language or leaves the list of common usage.

T. Shippan suggests giving neologisms in dictionaries with the date of their appearance. For example: durchklicken (mid-90s, 20th century), abwickeln (1991) etc.

The science dealing with the lexicographic aspect of neologisms is called neography, and it mainly develops in two directions: creating applications to standard dictionaries and creating specialized dictionaries of new words (Popova, 2005).

Oxford University is engaged in recording neologisms in dictionaries in English linguistics, and «candidates» who want to be included in the dictionary as neologisms have a period of five years set by the Linguistic Center of this university, that is, any new lexeme that appears or is created in the language must be actively used by the speakers of the language during the specified period. . In contrast, R. Barnhart's (Barnhart, 1990) dictionary of English neologisms requires at least one year.

As mentioned above, there is a classic tradition of studying neologisms in the lexicographic aspect in French linguistics, and neologism, which studies neologisms, and neography, which deals with their placement in dictionaries, emerged as an independent science in the 60s and 70s of the 20th century.

As we noted above, there is no long tradition of working with neologisms in the history of German, French, English and Russian linguistics. Despite the strong public interest in neologisms compared to French, Russian, English and other languages, it does not seem to have much importance as an independent object in linguistic research on the German language. History of Linguistics, neologisms are studied as their constituent objects in works devoted to the problems of lexicology and word formation.

According to H. E. Wiegand: «the lexicographers of the German language have not fulfilled their documentation duties regarding neologisms and neosemantics» (Wiegand, 1990). As a result, this problem caused not only a theoretical lexicological shortage, but also affected the lexicography of neologisms. In the 60s of the 20th century, the linguists of the East Berlin Academy of Sciences, Ruth Klappenbach and Wolfgang Schneitz, took up the modern, scientifically based lexicography of German neologisms, and from 1966 to 1977, they created the 6-item «Dictionary of the German Language of the Present Time» (Wörterbuch der deutschen Gegenwartssprache).

The next initiative to compile a dictionary of new lexical units in the German language was also introduced in 1986 by the East Berlin Academy. But due to the political events in the history of Germany in 1989 (reunification of FRG and GDR), the project was not completed. By the end of the 90s, this project was re- implemented by the Mannheim German Language Institute, and as its initial result, in 2004, D. Herberg, M. Kinne, D. Steffens' «Neuer Wortschatz. The dictionary «Neologismen der 90er Jahre im Deutschen» (New lexicon. Neologisms of the 90s in German) was published. About 700 neologisms were included in this dictionary. New words for this dictionary were selected based on three criteria:

- Must be fluent in German;
- must have been used in the 90s;
- Must be in common use during the specified period.

The institute later continued the project and received the titles «Lexikalische Innovationen» (Lexical Innovations) from 2008-2016, and «Neuer Wortschatz» (New Word) since 2017. As part of this project, German lexicographers began to study the appearance of words in the language by dividing them into three periods:

- Neologisms of the 1990s;
- Neologisms of 2000-2010;
- From 2010 h.v. neologisms that are;

As part of this project, Steffens and Al-Wadi Doris' *Neuer Wortschatz Neologismen im Deutschen. 2001-2010*» (Neologisms in German. 2001-2010) second dictionary was published, and only 570 language units that appeared between 2001-2010 were included as neologisms.

The peculiarity of this dictionary is that neologisms are divided into types: Neulexem-new lexeme, Neubedeutung - new sema, Neulexem-new lexeme (Phraseologismus-phraseologism), so the time of appearance of each given word is given both in the graphic and in the explanation:

— seit Anfang des ersten Jahrzehnts in Gebrauch – has been used since the beginning of the century (= das Wort ist in den Jahren 2001 bis 2003 in Gebrauch gekommen – the word appeared between 2001 and 2003);

— seit Mitte des ersten Jahrzehnts in Gebrauch – used since the middle of the century (= das Wort ist in den Jahren 2004 bis 2007 in Gebrauch gekommen – the word appeared between 2004 and 2007);

— seit Ende des ersten Jahrzehnts in Gebrauch – used since the first decade of the century (= das Wort ist in den Jahren 2008 bis 2010 in Gebrauch gekommen – the word appeared between 2008 and 2010). This information is presented in graphic form (Figure 2.1) (Herberg D. et al., 2004).

#### z. B. **Elterngeld**

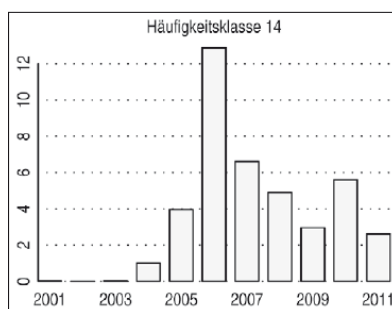


Figure 2.1

The words given in the dictionary can be distinguished on the basis of linguistic and extralinguistic criteria. If the «Neuer Wortschatz. In the dictionary

«Neologismen der 90er Jahre im Deutschen» (New lexicon. Neologisms of the 90s in German) the share of words borrowed from English into German is 40%, while *Neuer Wortschatz Neologismen im Deutschen. 2001-2010*» (Neologisms in German. 2001-2010) makes up 30% in the dictionary. This situation indicates that in the 90s, the influence of the English language on the German language was strong. In this dictionary, we can see that the degree of belonging of neologisms to word groups is as follows: 85% of the given total words are nouns, 10% are verbs, and the rest are words belonging to adjective, adverbial and prepositional word groups, new lexemes (new words and phrases) are 95%, new sememes (semantic neologisms) make up 7%. In the framework of this project, cooperation was also established on the publication of a bilingual dictionary, and in 2014, together with D.Steffens and O.Nikitina, the II volume «Deutsch-russisches Neologismenwörterbuch» -

«Nemetsko-russkiy slovar neologizmov» dictionary was published (Steffens et al.). The dictionary covers new words that appeared in the German language between 1991 and 2010. This dictionary includes 1550 lexical units, 7.7% of which are neologisms belonging to the verb group.

In order to study the neologisms that appeared in the period of 1995-2006 within the framework of computer linguistics at the University of Leipzig, U. Under the leadership of Quasthoff, the «German language lexicon» project was implemented, and as a result, in 2008, a group of lexicographers under the leadership of U.Quasthoff published the «Deutsches Neologismenwörterbuch. Neue Wörter und Wortbedeutungen in der Gegenwartssprache» - «Dictionary of Neologisms of the German Language. New words and expressions of the modern German language» (Quasthoff, 2007.) dictionary was published. This dictionary covers 2284 word units in use at the time. However, neologisms belonging to the noun group are included in the dictionary, and verbs are very rare. In this dictionary, along with giving the dictionary meaning of the word, it is also indicated which field it belongs to, as well as the graph of the introduction of the neologism into the language is given, and it is indicated in which year it was used the most.

### Anleinpflcht

FREIZEIT

Pflicht, Hunde an der Leine zu führen.



Nach mehreren Vorfällen, bei denen Kampfhunde Kinder angefallen und z. T. schwer verletzt hatten, wurden verschiedene Maßnahmen, wie eine Maulkorb- oder Anleinpflcht, gefordert. Für Hunde »gefährlicher Rassen« gelten besonders strenge Regeln, von denen ein Hund aber nach einem bestandenen Verhaltenstest befreit werden kann.

(See Figure 2.2)

As a result of the development of corpus linguistics in linguistics in recent years, the collection and use of electronic resources has created a wonderful opportunity for German language learners. Both project dictionaries described above can be used in electronic format, online on the Internet. The corpus material of the Mannheim Institute of German Language can be viewed at <http://www.owid.de/wb/neo/start.html> under the name «OWID-Online-Wortschatz-Informationssystem Deutsch» and the «Wortschatz. Universität Leipzig» project on the website <http://wortschatz.uni-leipzig.de/de> 26 million in German speech samples are collected.

Based on the characteristics of corpus linguistics, the collection of words, phrases and sentences in such electronic corpus/resources aroused the interest of lexicographers. Initially, the electronic project «Wissen über Wörter» (knowledge of words) by the professor of the University of Tübingen, «Wissen über Wörter» (knowledge about words), was also engaged in collecting neologisms on the Internet. Under the name «Die Wortwart» ([www. DIE Wortwart.de](http://www.DIE.Wortwart.de)), the website

«<http://www.wortwarte.de>» maintains a monthly record of new words that appeared after the year 2000.

These dictionaries are useful not only for language learners, but also for specialists, including the fact that they clearly divide neologisms into such types as Neulexem, Neubedeutung, Entlehnung.

One of the complex tasks of neologism today is to classify neologisms into types. In the German language, this problem first arose when creating a dictionary of neologisms. The authors of «Dictionary of the Modern German Language» R.Klappenbach and W.Steinitz (Klappenbach, et al., 1968) propose to divide all neologisms into three types:

1. Original neologisms (Neuwörter) - words or acquisitions that were first recorded in the German language;
2. New formations (Neuprägungen) - words formed from existing words in the language and affixes in a new combination;
3. Semantic neologisms (Neubedeutungen) - acquiring a new meaning of previously existing lexical units.

According to E. Rozen (Rozen, 2002), neologisms of the first two groups are words that are completely new, have not yet been recorded in the language with their form or have been borrowed from other languages and do not have a «predecessor» from the same root in the German language. The above two groups of neologisms are also called lexical neologisms by linguists.

According to the proposal of M.D.Stepanova and I.I.Chernysheva (Stepanova et al., 1986), neologisms are classified as follows:

1. words based on new meaning and form, based on productive language word-forming models;
2. New words according to the form, but:
  - a) Old in meaning
  - b) New according to the content sign
- 3) Words that have acquired a new meaning (significantly different from the old meaning).

K.Heller, who conducted research on neologisms in East Germany, divides neologisms into three categories:

**Neologisms:**

- |                                    |                                      |                            |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. 1. new lexemes (new formations) | 2. new formatives (new designations) | 3. new semes (new meaning) |
| a) acquisitions                    |                                      |                            |
| b) new creations                   |                                      |                            |
| c) new creativity                  |                                      |                            |

Although there is no objection to K.Heller's neologisms of type 1 and 3, neologisms called new formatives have somewhat incomprehensible aspects, that is, even K. Heller doubted that quality change can be observed simultaneously in new formatives. To date, neologisms with this name are not found in any other linguistic source.

D.Herberg, M.Kinne, D.Steffens and W.Teubert, the authors of the first dictionary of neologisms compiled in the German language, divide all neologisms into two major types (Herberg D. et al., 2004):

1. Original neologisms - Neuwörter;
2. Semantic neologisms - Neubedeutungen.

Neulexem: = neue lexikalische Einheit (Einwortlexem, Wortgruppenlexem, Phraseologismus, Abkürzung/Kurzwort sowohl indigener als auch entlehnter Natur), bei der Form und Bedeutung neu sind, Auschwitz-Leugnung, Infopost, Infotainment, Osterweiterung, kollektiver Freizeitpark, ICE.

- New lexeme – a new lexical unit in the unity of form and meaning (any single word, lexeme of a word group (combination of words), phraseology, abbreviation). Neubedeutung oder Neusemem (also Neosemantismus): = neue Bedeutung, die einer bereits vorhandenen mono- oder polysemen lexikalischen Einheit hinzugefügt wird (Bedeutungserweiterung).
  - Semantic neologism or new sememe (neosemanticism) – a new meaning is added to previously existing mono- or polysemic lexical units.
- When creating a dictionary, they are based on the principle of these two types.

## 5. CONCLUSIONS

The following conclusions were reached during the study of the origin of verb- neologisms in the German language, studying them for a certain period, revealing their linguistic essence, studying the characteristics of language adaptation, lexicographic interpretation, and studying paradigmatic relations:

1. The fundamental study of neologisms in the German language started much later than in other languages (French, Russian, English) and was able to rise to a significant level from the 90s of the last century;
2. To date, there is no consensus among linguists on the term neologism and its definition;
3. Based on the work carried out on the classification of neologisms, it was considered acceptable to divide them into two main types: lexical and semantic categories;
4. German lexicologist T. Shippan's proposal to «give neologisms with the date of their appearance in dictionaries» was accepted as the most appropriate, because we think that it is not a problem to do this in the age of information technologies we live in;
5. Several neologism dictionaries have been published in recent years, which contributed to the development of German neology.

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