

## THE FORMATION AND FUNCTIONAL DYNAMICS OF SOCIO-POLITICAL NEOLOGISMS IN CONTEMPORARY ENGLISH DISCOURSE

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**Annotation.** *This article examines the formation and functional dynamics of socio-political neologisms in contemporary English discourse. It explores the linguistic mechanisms underlying neologism creation, including derivation, compounding, and borrowing, as well as their pragmatic roles in political communication. The study highlights how socio-political changes, media influence, and digital platforms contribute to lexical innovation. Special attention is given to the ideological and communicative functions of neologisms, demonstrating their role in shaping public opinion and reflecting evolving social realities.*

**Keywords:** *socio-political neologisms, discourse, lexical innovation, political communication, media influence, pragmatics*

**Annotatsiya.** *Mazkur maqolada zamonaviy ingliz diskursida ijtimoiy-siyosiy neologizmlarning shakllanishi va funksional xususiyatlari tahlil qilinadi. Neologizmlarning yuzaga kelishida derivatsiya, qo'shma so'z yasash va o'zlashma kabi lingvistik mexanizmlar o'rganiladi. Shuningdek, ularning siyosiy kommunikatsiyadagi pragmatik vazifalari yoritiladi. Tadqiqot ijtimoiy o'zgarishlar, ommaviy axborot vositalari va raqamli platformalarning yangi leksik birliklar shakllanishiga ta'sirini ko'rsatadi hamda neologizmlarning jamoatchilik fikrini shakllantirishdagi ahamiyatini ochib beradi.*

**Kalit so'zlar:** *ijtimoiy-siyosiy neologizmlar, diskurs, leksik innovatsiya, siyosiy kommunikatsiya, media ta'siri, pragmatika*

**Аннотация.** *В данной статье рассматриваются процессы формирования и функциональные особенности социально-политических неологизмов в современном английском дискурсе. Анализируются основные лингвистические механизмы их образования, включая деривацию, словосложение и заимствование. Особое внимание уделяется прагматическим функциям неологизмов в политической коммуникации. Показано влияние социальных изменений, средств массовой информации и цифровых платформ на развитие новой лексики, а также их роль в формировании общественного мнения.*

**Ключевые слова:** *социально-политические неологизмы, дискурс, лексические инновации, политическая коммуникация, медиа, прагматика*

## Introduction

In recent decades, the rapid transformation of global political, social, and technological landscapes has significantly influenced the development of language. One of the most notable linguistic phenomena reflecting these changes is the emergence of socio-political neologisms in contemporary English discourse. Neologisms, defined as newly coined lexical items or existing words with new meanings, serve as indicators of evolving societal values, ideologies, and communicative needs. Within political contexts, such innovations are not merely linguistic but also ideological tools that shape public perception and discourse. The rise of digital communication platforms, including social media and online news outlets, has accelerated the creation and dissemination of neologisms. Terms such as “fake news,” “cancel culture,” and “post-truth” have quickly entered mainstream usage, illustrating how language adapts to new socio-political realities. These expressions encapsulate complex concepts in concise forms, making them powerful instruments in political communication and public debate.

From a linguistic perspective, socio-political neologisms are formed through various mechanisms, including derivation, compounding, blending, and borrowing. However, their significance extends beyond structural formation. Their pragmatic functions—such as persuasion, evaluation, and ideological framing—play a crucial role in shaping discourse. Therefore, studying these neologisms provides valuable insights into both linguistic innovation and socio-political dynamics. This study aims to analyze the formation processes and functional dynamics of socio-political neologisms in contemporary English discourse, with particular emphasis on their communicative and ideological roles.

## Methodology

This study employs a qualitative research methodology combined with elements of corpus-based analysis to investigate the formation and functional dynamics of socio-political neologisms. The research is grounded in a descriptive and analytical approach, focusing on identifying, categorizing, and interpreting neologisms within contemporary English discourse. The data for this study were collected from a variety of authentic sources, including online news platforms, political speeches, social media content, and academic publications. These sources were selected due to their relevance in shaping and reflecting modern socio-political communication. A purposive sampling method was used to select representative neologisms that have gained prominence in recent years, such as “Brexit,” “infodemic,” “woke,” and “cancel culture.”

The analysis was conducted in two main stages. First, the selected neologisms were examined from a morphological perspective to determine their formation mechanisms, including derivation, compounding, blending, abbreviation, and borrowing. This allowed for the identification of dominant patterns in neologism creation. Second, a functional-pragmatic analysis was carried out to explore the communicative roles of these neologisms.

This involved examining how they function within discourse to express evaluation, construct ideological meanings, and influence audience perception. The study also considers the role of context, particularly media and digital environments, in shaping the usage and interpretation of these lexical items.

By integrating linguistic and discourse-analytical frameworks, the methodology provides a comprehensive understanding of both the structural and functional aspects of socio-political neologisms.

### **Results**

The analysis revealed that socio-political neologisms in contemporary English discourse are formed through a variety of productive linguistic mechanisms. Among these, compounding and blending were identified as the most frequently used processes. For instance, the term “Brexit” represents a blend of “Britain” and “exit,” while “infodemic” combines “information” and “epidemic,” reflecting complex socio-political phenomena in a condensed form. Derivation, particularly through the use of prefixes and suffixes, was also found to be a significant mechanism. Words such as “globalization” and “misinformation” demonstrate how affixation contributes to the expansion of political vocabulary. Additionally, borrowing from other languages and adaptation of existing terms into new socio-political contexts were observed as secondary but relevant processes.

From a functional perspective, the study found that socio-political neologisms serve multiple pragmatic roles. Firstly, they function as tools of simplification, enabling speakers to convey complex political concepts efficiently. Secondly, they act as instruments of evaluation, often carrying implicit positive or negative connotations. For example, terms like “woke” and “fake news” are frequently used to express ideological positions. Furthermore, these neologisms play a significant role in framing political narratives. By introducing new terminology, speakers can shape how issues are perceived and discussed. The data also indicate that media and digital platforms significantly influence both the creation and dissemination of neologisms, contributing to their rapid integration into everyday language. Overall, the results highlight the dynamic interplay between linguistic innovation and socio-political context.

### **Discussion**

The findings of this study underscore the close relationship between language and socio-political change. The prominence of compounding and blending as primary mechanisms of neologism formation suggests a tendency toward linguistic economy, where complex ideas are compressed into concise and impactful expressions. This aligns with the communicative demands of modern discourse, particularly in digital environments where brevity and immediacy are highly valued. The functional analysis reveals that socio-political neologisms are not neutral linguistic units but are deeply embedded in ideological processes. Their ability to convey evaluation and shape public perception highlights their

role as instruments of persuasion. This supports the view that language in political contexts is inherently strategic and often used to influence attitudes and beliefs.

Moreover, the role of media and digital platforms in accelerating the spread of neologisms cannot be overstated. These platforms act as both incubators and amplifiers of linguistic innovation, allowing new terms to gain widespread acceptance in a relatively short period. This phenomenon reflects the increasing interdependence between language, technology, and society. The study also raises important questions regarding the longevity and stability of socio-political neologisms. While some terms become permanently integrated into the lexicon, others may be short-lived, reflecting temporary trends or events. Therefore, continuous analysis is necessary to understand the evolving nature of political language. In sum, the discussion highlights the significance of socio-political neologisms as both linguistic and social phenomena.

### **Conclusion**

In conclusion, this study has demonstrated that socio-political neologisms are a vital component of contemporary English discourse, reflecting ongoing changes in society, politics, and communication. Through the analysis of their formation mechanisms, it was established that processes such as compounding, blending, and derivation play a central role in the creation of new lexical items. These mechanisms enable language to adapt efficiently to emerging concepts and realities. Beyond their structural characteristics, socio-political neologisms were shown to perform important functional roles. They facilitate the communication of complex ideas, express evaluative meanings, and contribute to the construction of ideological narratives. As such, they are not merely linguistic innovations but also powerful tools in shaping public discourse and influencing perception.

The study also highlighted the significant impact of media and digital platforms in promoting and disseminating neologisms. In the context of globalization and rapid information exchange, these platforms accelerate linguistic change and contribute to the dynamic nature of modern language. Importantly, the findings suggest that the study of neologisms offers valuable insights into broader socio-political processes. By examining how new words emerge and function, researchers can better understand the relationship between language and society.

Future research may expand on this study by incorporating quantitative analysis or exploring cross-linguistic comparisons. Overall, socio-political neologisms remain a key area of interest for linguists and scholars seeking to understand the evolving landscape of language in the modern world.

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