

**PROCESSES OF NEOLOGIZATION OF SOCIO-POLITICAL VOCABULARY OF THE  
RUSSIAN LANGUAGE**

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**ABSTRACT:**Using the definition taken from the Russian Language encyclopedia, we can say that a neologism (from the Greek neos - “new”, logos - “word”) is a word or figure of speech created to designate a new object or express a new concept. In modern Russian, neologisms are divided into linguistic and author's, or individual-stylistic. Linguistic neologisms are created mainly to designate a new subject or concept. They are included in the passive vocabulary and are noted in Russian language dictionaries. A word is a neologism as long as it feels fresh. Thus, at one time the word “cosmodrome” was a neologism. Now this word is included in the lexical composition of the modern Russian language. And this, in turn, suggests that if the concept is relevant and the word that names it is well connected with other words, then the word soon ceases to be a neologism.

**Keywords:**Socio-political vocabulary, socio-political terminology, sociolinguistics, linguo-culturology, psycholinguistics, comparative and typological linguistics.

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There are a lot of examples of linguistic neologisms in socio-political vocabulary. Take, for example, the word rating, borrowed from English (a numerical indicator of the assessment of someone's activities, the popularity of someone, something in relation to others, usually based on the results of public surveys or on the opinion of experts). “Maintaining a rating of foreign language proficiency in the context of regions, industries, government bodies and educational organizations, developing proposals for further popularization of the study of foreign languages.”

However, if we delve deeper into the classification of new words in the context of socio-political vocabulary, then among linguistic neologisms we can distinguish many directions. As is known, the lexical tier is the most sensitive to changes in language. At the same time, the process of transformation of the lexical space is almost continuous, which is the connection of the language system with other spheres of public life (political, socio-economic, state). It is quite obvious: the more intense the changes in policy, the more intense the changes in vocabulary at each stage of its development. Let us consider this process on the modern lexical material of the Russian language in the socio-political sphere, since the last 25-30 years have been a period of historical changes in Uzbekistan: in its political and economic system, legal and cultural fields, in the mentality of the people, which most directly affected the vocabulary composition. It is in the sphere of political vocabulary that significant changes are observed due to socio-political processes.

Analysis of the practical material of the study showed that in the vocabulary of socio-political neologisms in the Russian language, neologisms of the first group predominate (53%). This is due to the period of the birth and formation of a new social system in the country in the 90s of the 20th century. Thus, with the change in the political system, the words appeared: post-Soviet, intergovernmental, de-bureaucratization, departization, decriminalization, pre-perestroika, pre-privatization, PR, hakimiyat, farmer, inauguration; with the transition to a market economy: hedging, eurocurrency, business, offshore; with the expansion of international politics: summit, globalization, nuclear non-proliferation, rogue state, planetary ethics.

The second group includes transnominants. Let us recall that they appear in language with the purpose of giving a new, more emotional name to an object that already has a neutral name. They include a small group of socio-political neologisms (4%). For example: narcotic potion (drug), mayor (builder), tricolor (flag), crime (crime), etc. The small number of transnominants in the socio-political vocabulary of the Russian language in Uzbekistan is due to the fact that the modern Russian language is still forming a new socio-political vocabulary and, mainly, with the help of one's own resources or through word formation. In Russian texts, mostly neologisms - transnominants were either completely borrowed (mainly from the English language or its American variant), or one of the elements that makes up a complex word is a borrowing. Obviously, the change in the social life of the country and the expansion of various kinds of contacts with the West, where in the languages (especially in the language of the media) of European countries there is literally a dominance of "Americanisms", are reflected in the Russian language, which is manifested in the use of a huge number of borrowings in Russian socio-political vocabulary and lawmaking. Moreover, when moving from one language to another, there is a tendency to preserve the form, according to the rules of the source language: business, corporation.

The main source of the appearance of transnominations in the Russian language in the socio-political sphere is political euphemisms, since the traditional sphere in which euphemistic means of expression are actively used is diplomacy. It is quite obvious that the communicative tasks that diplomats and politicians have to deal with cannot be solved using only direct nominations, without circumlocutions, hints, omissions, camouflage, that is, without everything that euphemisms are supposed to express. . For example: timelessness (a period of social stagnation), purge (removal of unwanted persons), "third world" countries (developing countries), etc. The third group includes semantic neologisms - lexical units already known to the language, which have received new or new meanings. Semantic neologisms in the socio-political sphere of the Russian language account for 43%.

The main part of socio-political neologisms consists of words that are the result of secondary nomination, that is, obtained by rethinking original or borrowed words that already exist in the language. The social rethinking of words occurred gradually, and at first they turned from ideologically neutral vocabulary into ideologized vocabulary, and then in some cases they were terminologicalized. As the analysis showed, the semantic neologisms of the socio-political sphere of the Russian language ended 20th - early 21st centuries are formed using all known types of semantic transfers:

Metaphorical transfer is the most common way of developing a new word associated with the designation of the realities of modern socio-political life. For example: blockade - suspension, delay of traffic, blocking of transport routes by people as a sign of protest; show (political) - speeches, debates of politicians aimed at attracting the masses, forming a favorable public opinion; marathon - about some kind of competition, a long and intense struggle for leadership in something (pre-election, presidential marathon); dividends (political) - advantages in political competition; donor - an organization, a territory, at the expense of the funds and products of which others exist.

The process of development of new derived meanings, correlated with the designations of the realities of socio-political life, is reflected not only in quantitative and qualitative changes at the level of the denotative component of the meaning of verbal signs, but is accompanied in some cases by changes affecting the emotive component of the meaning of the word. A less active way

of forming semantic neologisms is metonymic transfer, for example: greens are participants in the social movement for environmental protection.

To conduct a comparative analysis, we will classify socio-political neologisms in the Russian language, taking into account the methods of creation. In the Russian language, not a single phonological neologism has been recorded in the socio-political sphere. This, we believe, is due to the fact that the need for them arises mainly among writers who create fantastic works about fictional worlds (cf. drion - a spaceship, guolla - a disease of an unearthly civilization, etc.), or among those who deals with the problems of artificial nomination.

In the Russian language, borrowings in the socio-political sphere constitute a relatively small percentage of 11% of the total number of units studied. So, for example: inauguration, innovation, compliance, PR, implementation, hardliner.

In the Russian language, the following cases of using a borrowed word as an element of the socio-political vocabulary can be distinguished.

The word in the source language is ideologized and terminological, and in this form it passes into the borrowing language, for example: commune (from the Latin communis “common”) came into the Russian language through the French commune “commune”.

The word in the source language has a social, but not yet terminological meaning, that is, it is an element of socio-political vocabulary. In the same form, the word is borrowed by other languages, then development can go in two ways:

- a) the word in the source language becomes a socio-political term. Under the influence of this modification, the meaning of the borrowed word changes in other languages, in which it becomes an element of socio-political terminology;
- b) under the influence of similar processes in the development of socio-political thought, the word is terminologized both in the source language and in the recipient languages, that is, the semantic development of a given word proceeds in parallel in several languages, reflecting the changes occurring in the social consciousness of the speakers of these languages.

Most often, both of these processes occur in close connection with each other. Any concept, developing, becoming a concept of one or another ideological concept, requires a term for its designation, for example in the Russian language. But, if by this moment in another language, for example English, the terminology of a word with an international root had already occurred (which had already been borrowed by the Russian language in an ideologized, but not terminological meaning), as a result of which it began to be used to denote the same original concept that had formed in the course of the development of socio-political thought in the UK and the USA on the basis of the social reality of this country, then under the influence of the so-called semantic induction (Y.S. Sorokin’s term), the word with this root undergoes corresponding semantic changes in the Russian language. This phenomenon has subtle differences from semantic cripples. The fact is that with semantic tracing, a word in one language changes (and immediately) its meaning under the influence of the stable meaning of a word in another language. In the case of semantic induction, the meanings of both words are in the process of formation, but the change in one of them is somewhat ahead and, as it were, provokes changes in the other. Moreover, during this process, the modification of word meanings in different languages, as a rule, has its own specifics, determined both by the system

of semantic connections of each language and by the peculiarities of the extra-linguistic reality reflected by them.

It is also necessary to emphasize that in our case there is a borrowing of new words from the state language: dekhkan, khokimiyat, mahalla.

Another important way of forming socio-political neologisms is the formation of new words either by means of one's own word-formation system, or on the basis of international elements, or by combining both. In modern Russian, four methods of word formation are usually named and defined as follows: lexico-semantic, lexico-syntactic, morphological-syntactic, morphological. In the socio-political sphere of the modern period, the syntactic method predominates (46%), in which the following word-formation types characteristic of the socio-political sphere can be distinguished: suffixation, prefixation, compounding, abbreviations and phraseological combinations. An analysis of the new vocabulary of the socio-political sphere showed that the most productive source of replenishing the socio-political vocabulary of the Russian language with neologisms is affixation 19%, the varieties of which are prefixation and suffixation.

The study identified only units of the 2nd type of phraseological neologisms in the socio-political vocabulary of the Russian language of Uzbekistan and, according to the data obtained, constituted 7%, since, firstly, and here it is necessary to agree with N.N. Koroleva, who says that the presence of a large number of term combinations can also be explained by the fact that the human mind goes to the new, relying on the known. A new concept is much easier to assimilate if it is expressed in a combination of known words than a concept expressed in a form that did not previously exist in the language.

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