Main Strategies of Enriching the Neologism Dictionaries

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Abstract. Lexicography is a field that deals with a wide range of dictionaries based on the history of linguistics, has become a necessity for both linguists and non-linguists and has recently entered a new stage of development. In the article we will analyze the main strategies of recording new words in modern electronic and non-electronic dictionaries. The main characteristic of this stage is the use of information technology and its contribution to computer lexicography. In general, lexicography is a field that requires great patience, hard work and knowledge. This work requires both scientific and technical knowledge and skills. In the past, dictionary units (words and word forms) collected on cards in file cabinets had to be systematized, grouped and arranged alphabetically. This was a difficult task that required a lot of work. Sometimes the technical aspect of the work - alphabetical arrangement - takes more time than compiling the dictionary, the dictionary loses its relevance before it is printed and there is a need for its re-arrangement and updating. In our opinion, further improvement and expansion of such dictionaries is possible in the future. Thus, the issues of displaying the neologisms in such dictionaries, displaying the possibilities of combining words with other words, and establishing constant control over such dictionaries are among the issues that are highlighted in the article.

Keywords: *linguistics, lexical innovations, electronic dictionaries, neologisms.*

Inroduction

Looking at the history of linguistics, we can clearly see that neologisms were not yet found in dictionaries of difficult words. Sometimes the processes were also observed in the lexicography of different people. For example, according to V.V. Dubichinsky: *"The first dictionaries were formed by collecting foreign and ancient words"* (Dubitchinsky, 2008). The formation of such dictionaries actively continued in the 14th-17th centuries. During this period, a large number of dictionaries consisting of foreign words, which remained in manuscript form, were created. Emphasizing the importance of the dictionary of lexical innovations, N.Z. Kotelova notes: *"The dictionary of new*

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words facilitates the ways of mastering a language by giving a comprehensive characteristic to new lexical units: it shows their internal forms, shows examples of appropriate use, and shows more convenient ways of mastering words with several meanings" (.Kotelova, 1988) They note the importance of the dictionary of lexical innovations as an open, constantly updated, changing system that shows the stages of language development and the trends in language development within society.

The main stages of the formation of dictionaries in Western Europe also coincide due to certain features. As we have already noted, the collection of linguistic material for 100 years, its processing and the appointment of research groups required a long time. The collection of lexical units for dictionaries of lexical innovations required a long time. Gradually, great experience was gained in building large dictionaries, and linguists learned to distinguish the main problems that arise when registering new words. Nevertheless, neologisms do not always find their full place in lexicography, since in various dictionary classifications, such dictionaries are sometimes referred to dictionaries of "simple objects of the lexical system" together with dictionaries of homonyms, and sometimes to dictionaries of passive words, such as dictionaries of rare words and archaisms (Ismayil et al, 2025).

As for electronic dictionaries, the user is not a passive user of the final result, but can freely monitor the changes taking place in the language, can closely participate in the creation of new words and expressions, and can offer new lexical units to electronic dictionaries. The following American volunteer dictionaries can be cited as examples of such resources: Unwords Dictionary (UW), Urban Dictionary (UrD), Word Spy (WS), etc. According to R. Lew, "Urban Dictionary" is one of the dictionaries that attracts a large number of volunteers to enrich the resource. When working with such resources, it is possible not only to add new words and expressions to it, but also to give new explanations to the words existing in the dictionary, and to add new words. Also, with the help of signs (thumbs up or down), it is possible to evaluate the explanations available in the dictionary, thereby evaluating the explanations given to words and expressions in the dictionary. It should be noted that in online dictionaries compiled by professional linguists, it is also possible to refer to Internet resources. For example, in online dictionaries, it is possible to link to dictionaries such as "Merriam-Webster Open Dictionary" and "Macmillan Open Dictionary". R. Lew calls these types of dictionaries *"collaborative-institutional"* dictionaries (Lew, 2013).

In our opinion, the classification of online dictionaries proposed by R. Lew is quite relevant, since this classification allows us to see new trends in modern lexicographic resources used in recording the new lexical composition of the language. As mentioned above, the involvement of volunteers in the compilation of new dictionaries is not a practice of the information technology era, however, in recent times there have been serious changes in the communicative relationship between lexicographers and volunteers. Currently, the collective collection of a new word base is of great importance in the publication of the 3rd edition of the Great Oxford Dictionary. With the work of volunteers the recording of words has become even more massive in the 21st century and has acquired new forms. It is worth noting that the practice of involving volunteers in the compilation

of dictionaries has long been considered international. In modern times, most companies and publishers engaged in lexicography actively use the experience of volunteers. They ask readers and users to send explanations of new words to the general websites of dictionaries. For example, the encyclopedia and dictionary publisher Britannica has a special place (window) on its website where users can note new interesting word combinations and express their opinions on the explanations provided there.

In addition, in the last decade, electronic dictionaries have been formed, which were created not by lexicographers with the participation of volunteers, but by the volunteers themselves, for example, dictionaries compiled in various educational institutions and on the websites of publishing houses. As N.S. Utkina noted: *"The fact that these dictionaries are in the top twenty in the search of Google, Rambler, Yahoo when searching for explanations of various words is an indicator of their popularity"* (Utkina, 2012). In modern international linguistics, neologism dictionaries are considered historical dictionaries, since they reflect the stages of language development, the dynamics of the language in a certain period, and social and moral changes within a society.

The terms used in the field of tourism are also important in compiling the dictionary of lexical innovations or neologisms (Seidova, 2024). In modern times, as a result of the globalization process and international relations between countries, a large number of new terms are formed in the language. For many years, linguists have been interested in this process and have conducted research in this area. According to the opinions of these scientists, new terms entering the language are related to new concepts that arise as a result of cultural, political, and economic cooperation between countries, and this is a very natural process. According to V.V. Vinogradov: *"The formation of new words is a continuous process, however, all newly formed terms first reflect the fact of communication and only as a result of repeated use in the language become a fact of language"* (Vinogradov, 1963). This process reflects the changes taking place in the surrounding world. It is also worth noting that language is constantly changing in all areas of life, in culture, science, social relations, etc., and is formed as it is passed down from generation to generation. Another group of scientists opposes the increase in borrowed words - terms in all scientific fields. In the process of mutual integration of languages, not all words enter the vocabulary of the language. One group of words completely disappears from the language, is not accepted by people, while another group is actively used. After a certain period of time, a group of neologisms enters the vocabulary of the language and becomes generalized. The development of tourism business in countries is one of the main factors affecting the development of tourism terminology. The reasons for the use of borrowed words in the language are almost the same as the reasons for the entry of tourism terms into the language. It is clear that neologisms are new words that reflect the standard of living, style, manner and development of any country in different fields. One of the results of the development that has occurred has been the emergence of new terms in the tourism lexicon. In recent years, the enrichment of the tourism terminology field has accelerated (Sadikhova & Babayev, 2025). The emergence of new words in linguistics can be explained by the following

reasons: new words are formed as a result of the development of society, science, culture and technology, as a result of the influence of the surrounding material and spiritual environment, in connection with the development of human consciousness and the emergence of new concepts (Salim & Rafail, 2024).

Methods

Based on the goals and tasks of the article, the following linguistic methods are used: lingucultural analysis method, contextual analysis method and descriptive analysis method. The main research method is the lexicographic method. Based on the given dictionary sources, it can be considered the most productive and informative method for analyzing words. Various morphological methods are used in the creation and recording of new words - transposition, suffixation, creation of complex words, etc. plays a role.

Result

The trends of word creation of modern languages are fully compatible with the word creation of linguistics. The stage of creation of electronic dictionaries in modern times can be specially mentioned. The field of lexicography (lexicography), which is based on the history of the linguist and deals with the issues of compiling a wide variety of dictionaries, which has become the demand of both linguists and non-linguists, has recently entered a new stage of development. The main characteristic of this stage is the use of information technology and its contribution to computer vocabulary. Lexical innovations can occur due to expansion of the vocabulary and semantic expansion. Semantic expansion is the creation of new lexical units resulting from the calculation of different ways of word creation, it means the creation of new lexical meanings of existing words. Lexical innovations usually arise from elements already present in the language. Such innovations can be considered as products of creativity, innovation and imitation.

Discussion

One of the initial stages of the creation of neologism dictionaries is the preparation of various lists of new words and their compilation. The most prominent of these collections is considered to be "The Century Dictionary Supplement", published in 1909-10. The collection included 120,000 words and expressions from English language dictionaries of that period. After this collection, larger dictionaries began to be published: "Supplement to the Oxford English Dictionary" (1993), "Appendix to HC Wyld's Universal Dictionary of the English Language" (1936), "The Shorter Oxford English Dictionary" (1933). In addition to these, A. Smith's "New Words Self-Defined" collection can also be cited as an example (1920). This collection not only explains the collected lexical innovations, but also provides examples of them in various contexts. Thus, we can consider neologism dictionaries as a source of information about the image of the world reflected in the human mind, a person's worldview. Here we mainly focus on the main linguistic features of dictionaries - structure, spelling, etc. The main sources for the analysis of new lexical units were "Word Spy. The Word Lover's Guide to Modern Culture" and Unwords.com". To determine the

semantic content of the recorded words and to accurately understand the given explanations, a number of monolingual dictionaries were used, for example, Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary (CALD), Merriam-Webster Dictionary (MW), Longman Pronunciation Dictionary (LPD), etc.

Let's take a closer look at the process of registering lexical innovations in the dictionary. Paul McFedries's electronic dictionary "Word Spy" has gained great popularity among both specialists and ordinary users. This electronic resource contains 3,630,000 English neologisms. The full archive of the dictionary is freely accessible on the website www.wordspy.com. In order for a new word to be registered in this dictionary, there must be at least three uses of that word in different written sources. Articles and materials submitted by volunteers are carefully checked by moderators and put into presentation form. The dictionary has a search system, in the search window it is enough for the user to write only the first letters of the word he is looking for, so that the system offers him possible options. The dictionary has convenient navigation and has modern technical capabilities for very convenient presentation of dictionary material. It is possible to search for a word in several ways: by the general alphabetical list of words; by thematic alphabetical list of words (culture, technology, language, business, science, etc.) (Babayev et al, 2025). These thematic divisions are in turn divided into different topics and the number of words listed in each division is given. Let's look at an example: Thematic division of "Culture" given in the "Word Spy" dictionary:

Appearance and care (43)
Art and design (37)
Celebrities (14)
Clothing (45) (Sadikhova, 2025)
Medicines (27)
Movie (77)
Food (163)
Health (52)
Architecture (103)
Media (70)
Music (53) (Seidova, 2025)
Pets (43)
Plant world (40)
Religion (220)
Sports (54)
Television (82)
Time (31)
Travel and tourism (54)

Writing (45) [6]

Different colors and fonts used in the dictionary were used to attract the user's attention. Another feature of the dictionary is that by subscribing to the dictionary, you can regularly get acquainted with new lexical innovations via e-mail or social accounts, and discuss new lexical units on social accounts. In 2017, the founders of the dictionary changed the interface of the dictionary; the new interface no longer provides the number of words recorded in each thematic group, which, in our opinion, lags behind the previous version in terms of accuracy. All this is an indicator not only of the multifaceted nature of the cultural phenomenon, but also of the broad meaning of this phenomenon in modern society, its relevance for man and society. This also stems from the desire of the speaker of the language to give a more meaningful description to any object or subject, to convey his idea more concisely and meaningfully. With the help of the transition system, convenient conditions are created for users to use newspaper materials and other sources to be referred to, thereby users can obtain additional linguistic, sociolinguistic and extralinguistic information. All this considerably expands the pragmatic field of the dictionary, and at the same time provides access to other variants of the dictionary, in addition to the traditional variants of a language. The constant enrichment of such dictionaries with new words clearly shows the dynamics of the development of the vocabulary of languages. The most extensive section of the dictionary of the language - the "Culture" section - highlights the main linguistic features of the lexical composition of languages (Sabir, 2023). The dictionary contains a large amount of information, consisting of words that carry a lot of information, on several pages. The user can benefit from this information both grammatically, phonetically, and orthographically, and semantically. The main advantage is the indication of the source from which and when the word was added to the dictionary, as well as useful information on lexical units other than the given thematic group. This ensures the diachronic depth of the word, and through "Some Related Words" information on other neologisms in the given semantic field is provided.

In our opinion, the moderator of the dictionary broadly instills the meaning of "etymology" (the science of the origin and history of words) and actually tries to replace it with the meaning of "morphology". As for the explanations of synonyms given in the dictionary, these explanations are very laconic and clear. The explanations consist of an average of 15-17 words. Let's take a look at the neologisms from the "Culture" section given in the dictionary.

"chillout"

n. A quiet period after a party, a post-rave gathering that features slow music and a calming ambience; soothing, hypnotic music;

"coffeehouse"

n. Small talk and other noises designed to distract an opponent during a game or sport that requires concentration [6].

As mentioned above, one of the important functional-semantic features is the indication of the history of the emergence of a new word (from its first use to the present) and its source. This

information makes it possible to determine the meaning of lexical innovations, confirm its functionality in oral and written speech, trace the dynamics of the formation of the meaning of the word, and obtain information about its synonyms and antonyms with other lexical units of the language.

Thanks to volunteers, the dictionary author is sometimes able to identify the creator of a neologism. At the same time, numerous interesting critical opinions on the origin and use of the word, author's notes, and user opinions turn the dictionary into a linguistic database with more information. In accordance with the American lexicographic tradition, the pronunciation of words given in the current dictionary is not given with special signs, but special digraphs are used to indicate long sounds, and capital letters are used to indicate stress. For example:

"Foodoir (2009) [foodwar]"

The analyzed material also includes words written in capital letters and with only one spelling option, most of which are formed from proper names and contain nouns (Babayev, 2025). When analyzing the words added to the dictionary, it can be determined that users can complete their thoughts through a photo or video link. For example, in the "food" thematic group, the moderator of the dictionary expressed his opinion on the lexical innovation "avocado hand" with the help of a video lesson by the famous British chef Jamie Oliver. "Avocado hand" (serious trauma to the hand as a result of improper use of a knife when removing the seed from an avocado). The indicated lexical innovation proves that technical and technological development has become an integral part of the life of a modern dictionary user.

Let's consider the dictionary "Unwords.com". This dictionary was compiled by volunteers in 2001 and consists of approximately 2500 lexical units. The dictionary is compiled on the basis of an alphabetical list with explanations and examples. According to the dictionary developers about their project, "Unwords.com" includes words that various individuals or groups have thought of to name things at some point in time. Thus, the dictionary developers try to record the relationship between the linguistic sign and its user (human), taking into account the importance of the human factor (Alisoy, 2025). According to the editor of the dictionary, such words are not included in English language dictionaries, but they give hope that they will be recorded in many real dictionaries in the future.

It is worth noting that the analysis of the dictionary's vocabulary and its comparison with other lexical collections show that some lexical units, as the developers hoped, have already managed to enter the lexicon of English speakers and a number of electronic dictionaries. Let's look at a number of such words:

"Blogger" (Unwords.com, Urban Dictionary, Oxford Dictionary, Cambridge Dictionary)
"Anime" (Unwords.com, Urban Dictionary, Oxford Dictionary, Cambridge Dictionary)
"Bushism" (Unwords.com, Urban Dictionary, Oxford Dictionary)

These words have become established in many languages of the world. This is precisely what proves the relevance of studying new lexical units. On the main page of the "Unwords.com" dictionary there is a link to the electronic versions of other dictionaries – "dictionary.com" and

"merriamwebster.com". The dictionary consists of the following sections: Foreword (Home) – an address to users by the dictionary's developer; The dictionary itself, where you can search for information in two ways: a) alphabetically or b) alphabetically by topic. This list consists of 33 sections and covers various areas of modern human life: history, politics, education, entertainment, travel, etc.

Each section includes a certain number of new words. The number of words indicated in the first alphabetical row and the number of words in the sections may sometimes not coincide, which happens due to the constant updating of the dictionary, the addition of new words, which cannot be quickly reflected in the table of contents. In the analyzed dictionaries, the dictionary developers do not separate the culture category, unlike the "Word Spy" dictionary, but rather present it in the form of several thematic groups. The total lexical composition of the dictionary consists of 1322 units and covers the following sections: "beauty and looks", "behaviour and lifestyle", "fashion and style", "food and drink" (Javid & Sadikhova, 2025), "history", "language and literature", "love and romance", "music and the arts" (Sadikhova & Baabyev, 2025), "mythology and folklore", "religion and beliefs (Seidova, 2025), "travel".

In our opinion, one of the shortcomings of the dictionary is the incorrect placement of words, with some words being repeated in different groups. A special section of the dictionary contains "junk words". Although these words are usually not considered neologisms, they are included in the dictionary because sometimes such words can be misunderstood or used inappropriately by users. The microstructure of the dictionary is very laconic: word, pronunciation of the word, explanation. In addition, an example appropriate to the context can be given. The length of the explanation usually consists of 13-15 words.

When working with a word unit on the main page, it is possible to link to another page for more detailed linguistic information. For example:

"flashionable [fl æ S-ə'nə-bl] (adj) being both flashy and fashionable".

When switching to another page:

"flashionable - definition (explanation)(adj) being both flashy and fashionable;

Origins: the contraction of flashy and flashionable (a shortened combination of two words) Submitted by: antonymous, topics: fashion and style" [7].

Conclusion

The formation n of lexical units that make up the vocabulary of the language is a process that is closely related to the formation of human thinking. Since language is related to human thinking, it can change due to the influence of various factors. The emergence of lexical innovations is influenced by both extralinguistic and intralinguistic events. In this regard, two main issues are distinguished: the extra-linguistic issue - the identification of areas of social life that require new words, and the intra-linguistic issue - the collection of tools that lead to the creation of new words.

Overall, it can be concluded that a new lexical innovation introduced into each language carries

various characteristics of that language, and both the national, cultural, and other specific characteristics of that language can fundamentally influence the new word introduced into the language.

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