

Semantic and Formal Classification of Modern Georgian Neologisms

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Abstract

This paper presents a semantic and formal classification of Georgian neologisms based on the analysis of a dataset of 1,700 new lexical units extracted from the Corpus of Georgian Neologisms. These neologisms were identified in a previous study that developed a semi-automatic method for detecting neologisms in Modern Georgian (Laluashvili & Margalita-dze 2025). New lexical units appear in various fields and typically reflect social, cultural, political, and other processes within a language community. In this study, a total of 14 thematic groups were identified, illustrating the diverse contexts in which new words emerge: technologies and internet; business and finance; society and social life; politics; arts and entertainment; media; education; healthcare / medicine; infrastructure; food and kitchen appliances; environmental protection; beauty and law. With regard to the formal classification of modern Georgian neologisms, four main classes were identified: borrowings (direct borrowings, morphologically adapted borrowings, and loan translations), word formation (compounding and derivation), shortening, and semantic change. These classifications help us understand how new words are formed in modern Georgian. They also show how the language changes and adapts to contemporary communicative needs.

Keywords: neologisms; thematic groups; borrowing; compounding; derivation; affixes; affixoids

1 Introduction

New words or neologisms, that appear in a language, are crucial for its evolution. These new lexical units emerge across various fields and typically reflect the social, cultural, political, and other processes occurring within a language community. The appearance of neologisms indicates that fields, in which these new words are emerging, are evolving and developing. It is exactly these changes that keep a language alive and dynamic. In recent years, a range of new words has emerged in the Georgian language due to various developments in the country and around the world. A methodology for the semi-automatic detection of new words in Modern Georgian was developed at Ilia State University, which enabled us to collect 1,700 neologisms from the

Corpus of Georgian Neologisms (Laluashvili & Margalitadze 2025). The present paper discusses the results of the semantic and formal classification of these neologisms.

Analysed linguistic innovations span multiple fields. Based on research conducted, several productive areas were identified in which these innovations have become established. The following 14 fields were distinguished in the Georgian language: Technologies and Internet (22%); Business and Finance (13%); Society and Social Life (11%); Politics (10%); Arts and Entertainment (6%); Media (6%); Education (5%); Healthcare / Medicine (5%); Infrastructure (3%); Food and Kitchen Appliances (3%); Environmental Protection (2%); Beauty (2%); Law (2%) and the category “Other” (10%), in which we have grouped together those neologisms that do not belong to any specific field.

According to the thematic groups identified in the Georgian language, the percentage distribution of neologisms is shown in Figure 1.

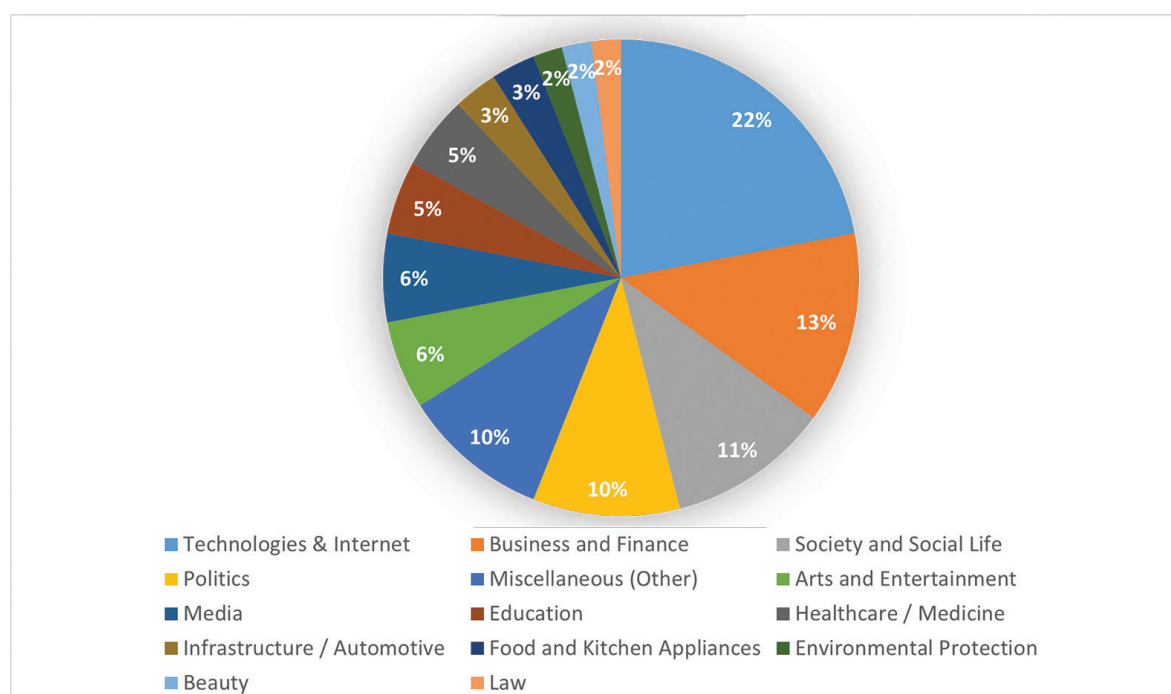


Figure 1: Percentage Distribution of Neologisms in Georgian.

Based on similar studies, thematic groups have also been identified in other languages, which in many cases coincide with those identified in Georgian. In the Spanish Dictionary of Neologisms (Sánchez Manzanares et al. 2016), which contains 2,400 words, 38 fields are identified. These range from common sectors like Economics and Law to highly specific areas such as Bullfighting (Corrida), Enology (Winemaking), and Astronomy.

The German (Lemnitzer 2010) classification closely follows the Georgian model. A notable distinction is the inclusion of the “Language” category, which comprises neologisms specifically related to linguistic issues.

The French dictionary (Logoscope 2018) shows some similarities to Georgian as well. Major spheres such as Technology, Education, Politics, Medicine/Health, and Entertainment coincide across both languages.

In the present paper, fields more relevant to modern Georgian will be discussed. These include politics, medicine, and education due to recent developments in the country.

2.1 Neologisms in Politics

Georgian political neologisms accurately reflect the processes that have taken place in the country from its independence in 1991 to its current phase of democratic backsliding.

Following the signing of the Association Agreement between Georgia and the European Union in 2014, terminology related to European integration became more widespread. Productive prefixes expressing attitudes toward this process also gained prominence. For example, the prefix *pro-* that indicates support for a person or initiative, became quite productive in word-formation. Examples include terms such as *პროევროპული* / *p'roevrop'uli* 'pro-European', *პროქართული* / *p'rokartuli* 'pro-Georgian', *პროდასავლური* / *p'rodasavluri* 'pro-western', *პროუკრაინული* / *p'rouk'rainuli* 'pro-Ukrainian'; however, during the recent developments in the country, i.e. political turmoil and country's democratic backslide intensified the usage of prefix *anti-* / *anti-*, which resulted in the production of new words such as *ანტიევროატლანტიკური* / *ant'ievroat'lant'ik'uri* 'anti-Euro-Atlantic', *ანტიევროპული* / *ant'ievrop'uli* 'anti-European', and *ანტიდასავლური* / *ant'idasavluri* 'anti-western'. Additionally, the prefix *euro-* is frequently used in terms like *ევროგაერთიანება* / *evrogaertianebe* 'European Union', *ევროინტეგრაცია* / *evroit'egratsia* 'Euro-integration', and *ევროსტანდარტი* / *evrost'andart'i* 'euro-standard'.

The recent developments in Georgia, the enactment of the so-called "Russian Law" and suspension of Euro-integration, massive demonstrations of the local population, violent attacks of the police special forces on the protest rallies, and the country's democratic backsliding "enriched" the vocabulary of Georgian with some neologisms of contemptuous meanings, for example *რობოკოპი* / *robok'op'i* 'Robocop', *ტიტუშკა* / *titushk'a* 'titushka', *ზონდერი* / *zonderi* 'sonder', and *ზონდერმოსამართლე* / *zondermosamartle* 'a corrupted, bought off judge'. These words refer to violent groups that are subordinate to or hired by state structures to instill fear and violence, thereby hindering democratic processes (Laluashvili & Margalitzadze 2025). During the protests, people began to act independently, without any leader. This led to the emergence of a term with new political meaning: *თვითორგანიზებული* / *tvitorganizebuli* 'self-organized'. This term now refers to a collective group of citizens united by a common goal, such as protest rallies. These groups are characterized by the absence of a single leader or party mandate, with participants collaboratively distributing roles and responsibilities among themselves.

Following the Russia-Ukraine war that began in 2022, a number of new terms, including military terms, emerged in international politics which were borrowed into Georgian, for example, *რაშიზმი* / *rashizmi*, which is a blend word, formed by *Russia* and *Fascism*, resulting in *Rushism*, *რაშისტ* / *rashisti*, 'Rushist', a blend of *Russia* and *Fascist*, *ორკი* / *orki* 'Orc,' which originates from J.R.R. Tolkien's literature, where it refers to a fictional race known for

being aggressive, destructive, and evil. Since 2022, following the Russia-Ukraine war, the term has taken on a new meaning. In both Georgian and international socio-political discourse, it is now used as a powerful metaphor for occupying and aggressive forces, looters, and military aggression (Laluashvili & Margalitadze 2025). The ongoing processes gave rise to a new multiword expression as well. For example, *გლობალური ომის პარტია* / *global-uri omis p'art'ia* 'Global War Party' is a conspiracy theory or political metaphor denoting influential international circles alleged to be behind the provocation of conflicts and wars in various countries to advance their own interests. The main goal of the 'Global War Party' is to 'open a second front' *მეორე ფრონტის გახსნა* / *meore pront'is gaxhsna* denoting the involvement of Georgia (or another neutral country) in the ongoing military conflict with Russia. Historically, it was a military term that transformed into propaganda in Georgian politics.

These linguistic examples illustrate the country's political development, emphasizing current issues and its aspirations in the global political landscape. The increased use of word-forming elements such as *pro-*, *anti-*, and *Euro-* indicates a highly polarized society, characterized by two primary directions: European / Western or Russian. There is a noticeable trend where the use of the prefix *anti-* is increased in relation to the European / Western world (*anti-Euro-Atlantic*, *anti-European*, *anti-Western*), which is caused by recent political processes. Furthermore, some political neologisms undergo semantic shifts. A representative example is *Arkipo*, a character originally appearing in Chabua Amirejibi's novel *Data Tutashkhia*. In the current political context, the term's meaning has expanded to describe a demagogic, tyrannical, and manipulative leader.

2.2 Neologisms in Medicine

Healthcare represents one of the most significant fields to produce new words, primarily driven by recent global events. In 2020, the world was overtaken by the COVID-19 pandemic, which posed a new challenge not only for medical professionals but also for linguists. These processes led to the creation of numerous new terms across various languages, and Georgian was no exception.

Medical terminology has entered everyday usage. Since COVID-19 was an entirely new phenomenon for society, the description of new concepts became essential for effective communication. The pandemic proved to be a crisis not only for the medical field; it permeated daily life and nearly every sector of society, including economics, law, politics, business, education, and entertainment (Trap-Jensen & Lorentzen 2022: 826).

The study revealed that part of the COVID-19-related vocabulary consists of the word-forming element *covid-*. Examples include *კოვიდინფიცირებული* / *k'ovidinpitsirebuli* 'covid infected', *კოვიდრეგულაცია* / *k'ovidregulatsia* 'covid regulation', *კოვიდსიტუაცია* / *k'ovidsit'uatsia* 'covid situation', *კოვიდტესტი* / *k'ovidt'est'i* 'covid test' and others. We also encounter other medical terms, compounds such as *საწოლფონდი* / *sats'olpondi* 'bed capacity/fund', *რისკგუპი* / *risk'jgupi* 'high risk group', *იმუნორეგულაცია* / *imunoregulatsia* 'immunoregulation', *პისიარ-ტესტი* / *p'isiar-t'est'i* 'PCR test', *ლოკდაუნი* / *lok'dauni* 'lockdown', etc.

Completely new words directly related to the spread of the coronavirus also appeared, such as სწრაფი ტესტი / *sts'rapī t'est'i* 'rapid test' that is a virus detection test, which makes it possible to determine within a short time whether a person is infected. Another example is the so-called მწვანე პასპორტი / *mts'vane p'asp'ort'i* 'green passport' - that is კოვიდსაშვი / *k'ovidsashvi* 'covid pass', 'covid certificate,' or 'health pass,' which was mainly used for travel and contained information about a citizen's health status (vaccination, positive or negative test results).

Following the first wave of COVID-19, new waves emerged as a result of viral mutations, bringing with them new medical and immunological designations: the Alpha, Beta, Delta, and Omicron variants (strains). Additionally, new types of vaccines were introduced, such as Pfizer (პფაიზერი), AstraZeneca (ასტრაზენეკა), and Sinopharm (სინოფარმი). Furthermore, it became possible to receive an additional control dose of the vaccine ბუსტერი / *bust'eri* 'booster'

There are terms or collocations that already existed in the language but were previously used infrequently; however, as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, these words gained new prominence, that is, their frequency of use increased significantly: თვითიზოლაცია / *tvitizolatsia* 'self-isolation', სოციალური დისტანცია / *sotsialuri dist'antsia* 'social distance', კარანტინი / *k'arant'ini* 'quarantine', პანდემია / *p'andemia* 'pandemic', ეპიდემია / *ep'idemia* 'epidemic'. The term უსიმპტომო / *usimp't'omo* 'asymptomatic' came to denote a person infected with COVID-19 who does not exhibit symptoms.

Beyond the medical sphere, COVID-19 significantly impacted social life and various other sectors. This led to the emergence of compound words such as ონლაინშეხვედრა / *on-lainshekhvedra* 'online meeting', ონლაინსწავლება / *onlains'ts'avleba* 'online learning', დისტანციური სამუშაო / *dist'antsiuri samushao* 'remote work', ტელესკოლა / *t'elesk'ola* 'teleschool'. To avoid physical contact, the use of various virtual platforms (Zoom, Teams, Google Meet, Skype) became frequent for conducting work meetings, conferences, and lectures.

In addition to the linguistic innovations prompted by COVID-19, the fields of aesthetic medicine and psychology also saw significant development. Procedures related to self-care and rejuvenation emerged, along with their corresponding terms: ანტიჯინგი / *ant'iejingi* 'anti-aging', აუგმენტაცია / *augment'atsia* 'augmentation', ბიორევიტალიზაცია / *biorevit'alizatsia* 'biorevitalization', ბოტოქსი / *bot'oksi* 'Botox', ბრაშინგი / *brashingi* 'brushing', ლიფტინგი / *lipt'ingi* 'lifting', ფილერი / *pileri* 'filler'. Similarly, with the growth of interest in psychological health, some terms gained popularity in Georgian as well: არტთერაპია / *art'terap'ia* 'art therapy', ბიპოლარული / *bip'olaruli* 'bipolar', მენტალური / *ment'aluri* 'mental', პოზიტიური ფსიქოლოგია / *p'ozit'iuri psikologia* 'positive psychology', პოსტტრავმაული / *p'ost't'ravmuli* 'post-traumatic', კოუჩინგი / *kouchingi* 'couching' and others.

2.3 Neologisms in Education

Neologisms have also emerged in the field of education in Modern Georgian. This trend became especially noticeable after 2005, when Georgia joined the Bologna Process and,

as a result of reforms, the entire education system was transformed. These changes were accompanied by shifts in terminology, as Soviet-era terms were gradually replaced by new ones: ბაკალავრიატი / *bak'alavriat'i* 'bachelor's degree', მაგისტრატურა / *magist'rat'ura* 'master's degree', დოქტორანტურა / *dokt'orant'ura* 'PhD program', კოლოკვიუმი / *k'olok'viumi* 'colloquium', სილაბუსი / *silabusi* 'syllabus', კურიკულუმი / *k'urik'ulumi* 'curriculum', ჯიპი / *jip'iei* 'GPA', კრედიტების სისტემა / *k'redit'ebis sist'ema* 'ECTS Credits' etc.

Furthermore, in 2020, the spread of the coronavirus pandemic also affected the field of education and influenced the formation of new words. The neologisms that appeared for this reason were mainly related to technologies and online learning formats. New terms in the language included ონლაინსწავლება / *onlainsts'avleba* 'online learning', ვიდეოგაკვეთილი / *videogak'vetili* 'video lesson', ვიდეოლექცია / *videolektsia* 'video lecture', ვებინარი / *vebinari* 'webinar', ჰიბრიდული სწავლება / *hibriduli sts'avleba* 'hybrid learning' and others.

3. Formal Classification of Modern Georgian Neologisms

With regard to the formal classification of modern Georgian neologisms, four main classes have been identified. The most prevalent category is borrowing (57%), followed by word formation (38%), shortening (4%), and semantic shifting (1%). In this paper, only loanwords and patterns of word formation are discussed, as these two classes have proven to be the most productive and numerous (see Figure 2).

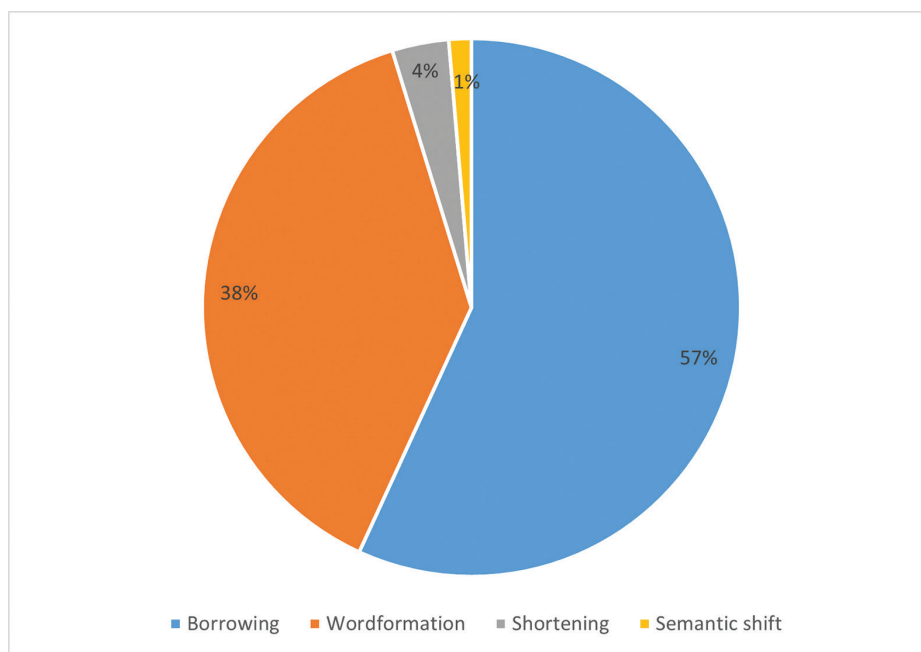


Figure 2: Percentage Distribution of Formal Neologisms.

3.1 Borrowings

3.1.1 Direct Borrowings

As mentioned above, borrowing is one of the most productive ways of forming neologisms in modern Georgian. With globalization, technological advancements, and the rise of Internet communication, the number of lexical units borrowed from other languages, particularly English, has increased significantly.

Within the study, 967 loan words have been identified, which fall into three types of borrowing: direct borrowing, morphologically adapted borrowing, and calques (loan translations). Direct borrowing refers to the process in which one language borrows words from another language unchanged or with minimal changes. There are many examples of such words in Georgian across various fields, with modern technologies being particularly productive in this respect. Direct borrowings are also found in media, business, environment, cooking, entertainment, and other areas. Examples of direct borrowings include, ბრაუზერი / *brauzeri* 'browser', ბიტკოინი / *bit'k'oini* 'bitcoin', ბლოკჩეინი / *blok'cheini* 'blockchain', გრინვოშინგი / *grinvoshingi* 'greenwashing' and others.

The reasons for direct borrowing may include a lexical gap in the recipient language, the need to reflect non-existent realities, or naming new concepts (e.g., blockchain, webinar). Another factor is linguistic prestige, specifically the current global influence and status of the English language, which leads to an increase in Anglicisms. For instance, *workshop* (ვორკშოპი) may sound more fashionable than სამუშაო შეხვედრა / *samushao shekhvedra* 'workshop', or *event* (ივენტი) instead of ღონისძიება / *ghonisdzieba*.

Furthermore, linguistic economy can encourage direct borrowing, as foreign lexical units are often rendered in Georgian through multi-word expressions. Consequently, the linguistic community prioritizes conciseness and flexibility, opting for დაგუგლა / *daguglva* 'to google' instead of ინფორმაციის მოძიება / *inpormatsiis modzieba* 'searching for information' or სელფის გადაღება / *selpis gadagheba* 'taking a selfie' instead of საკუთარი ფოტოსურათის გადაღება / *sak'utari pot'osuratis gadagheba* 'taking a photograph of oneself'. Ultimately, such words fill the vacuum created by the emergence of new technologies, objects, or phenomena. In these instances, the language adopts ready-made terms from a donor language, striving to keep pace and evolve alongside the modern world.

3.1.2 Morphologically Adapted Borrowings

The flexible grammatical system of the Georgian language facilitates the integration of loan-words into the language. Its rich morphology allows for the adaptation and "Georgianization" of foreign words. When such words are transferred into Georgian, they acquire local characteristics. Georgian affixes or affixes borrowed into the Georgian language at an early stage of its development are added to foreign roots. For example: *digit'aluri* ('digital'), *datagva* ('to tag'), *dablok'va* ('to block').

Classification of morphologically adapted borrowings in Georgian was based on Filipović's (1980) transmorphemization framework. Hereby, three types of transmorphemization have been singled out: zero transmorphemization, partial transmorphemization, and complete transmorphemization.

Zero transmorphemization happens in the case of direct borrowings, when a loan word is not modified or is modified with minimal changes. Borrowed words that end in a consonant automatically trigger the native Georgian nominative marker *-i* / *-ი* (e.g., ბლოკჩეინი / *blok'cheini*, 'blockchain', გრინვოშინგი / *grinvoshingi* 'greenwashing', ინფლუენსერი / *inpluenseri* 'influencer', therefore, words ending with the suffix *-i* can be categorized as part of zero transmorphemization. Real representatives of zero transmorphemization can be found in vowel-final loans, where the recipient language does not add any morphemes to the words e.g. ალუმნი / *alumni* 'alumni', სელფი / *selpi* 'selfie' ემოჯი / *emoji* 'emoji', სტორი / *stori* 'story', etc.

Partial transmorphemization happens when a loan word retains its original suffix, while it adds some Georgian inflections as well. For instance, anglicisms with suffix *-er* producing singular nouns in the donor language, when borrowed, form their plural with Georgian morphemes, as in ჰეიტერი / *heiteri* 'hater' (sg.) and ჰეიტერები / *heiterebi* 'haters' (pl.) or იუთუბერი / *iutuberi* 'youtuber' (sg.) and იუთუბერები / *iutuberebi* (pl.) 'youtubers', ინფლუენსერი / *inpluenseri* 'influencer' and ინფლუენსერები / *inpluenserebi* 'influencers' (pl.). Since these words end in consonant, they require to add Georgian native nominative case suffix *-i* / *-ი*.

In the case of *complete transmorphemization* morphemes of donor language are discarded or replaced by synonymous native (in this case Georgian) affixes. In modern Georgian, the examples of complete transmorphemization can be found in verbal neologisms such as დალაიქება / *dalaikeba* 'to like', დაფოლოვება / *dap'oloveba*; 'to follow', დაშეარება / *dasheareba* 'to share', დათაგვა / *datagva* 'to tag', დაგუგლვა / *daguglva* 'to google', etc., producing და-...-ება / *da-...-eba* or და-...-ვა / *da-...-va* verbal frames; adjectival neologisms undergo an identical processes; foreign suffixes, such as English *-al*, *-ic*, *-ive*, *-ful*, etc., are rejected in favor of the native adjectival suffixes *-ური* / *-uri* or *-ული* / *-uli*, producing words like კრეატიული / *k'reat'iuli* 'creative', ტოქსიკური / *t'oksik'uri* 'toxic', ვირუსული / *virusuli* 'viral', დიგიტალური / *digitaluri* 'digital', სტრესული / *st'resuli* 'stressful'. Complete transmorphemization happens in the case of nouns as well. In Georgian nouns foreign root can be inflected by Georgian affixes producing new lexical units like ბლოგერობა / *bloggeroba* 'the state of being a blogger' utilizing the native suffix *-ობა* / *-oba*; შოპინგობა / *shop'ingoba* 'the act or routine of going shopping'.

3.1.3 Loan Translations

Loan translations, or calques, represent one of the productive sources of lexical innovation in modern Georgian. A calque is a literal translation of foreign lexical units, reproducing their structure in the recipient language element by element using native lexical material. This method enriches the language with new lexical units formed through its internal resources, thereby reducing the need for direct borrowing (Trask 2015: 19).

For example, the English word *download* consists of two elements: *down* and *load*. In English, the morpheme *down* indicates 'movement from top to bottom, down, or below,' which corresponds to the Georgian morpheme ჩამო- / *chamo-*. The Georgian equivalent of the second component *load* is ტვირთი / *tvirti*. Consequently, to describe this concept, a new

lexical unit emerged in Georgian: ჩამოტვირთვა / *chamotvirtva*. This term preserves the semantic and functional content of the source language, representing a successful morphological calque that has become firmly established and actively used in the technological and digital domains.

The word *upload* in English is formed in the similar way, breaking down into the morphemes *up* + *load*. Since *up* denotes movement upward, it produces the word ატვირთვა / *atvirtva*, where the morpheme ა- is the equivalent of English *up*. Similarly, *reload* and *restart* are translated as გადატვირთვა / *gadatvirtva*, where the English prefix *re-* corresponds to the Georgian morpheme გადა- / *gada-*, indicating the repetition or renewal of an action.

This method is also employed in the formation of analytical or multiword terms. For example, the Georgian equivalent of the English term *emotional intelligence* is ემოციური ინტელექტი / *emotsiuri int'elekt'i*. The term consists of two lexical units with exact Georgian equivalents; their translation results in the phrase ემოციური ინტელექტი / *emotsiuri int'elekt'i*, a term firmly established in the field of psychology. Similarly, terms like საწყისი გვერდი / *sa'tsq'isi gverdi* 'homepage', სოციალური ქსელი / *sotsialuri k'seli* 'social network', კლიმატური ცვლილება / *k'limat'uri tsvlileba* 'climate change', and გენდერული თანასწორობა / *genderuli tanasts'oroba* 'gender equality' have been adopted through direct translation.

Figure 3 below shows the percentage distribution of borrowings in Georgian. As can be seen from the graph, the great majority of loanwords are direct borrowing (60%), which comes from English, i.e. Anglicisms. If we compare the results to the studies conducted in other languages, we will see that English is also the main source for borrowings, but the numbers are different. In Danish, 27% of neologisms are borrowings, out of which 21% are from English (Trap-Jansen 2020); in Spanish, 29% of new words are borrowings and 27% are Anglicisms (Sánchez Manzanares, Azorín Fernández, & Santamaría Pérez 2016); and in German, 38% of new words are borrowings and 35% are Anglicisms (Neologismenwörterbuch, IDS Mannheim).

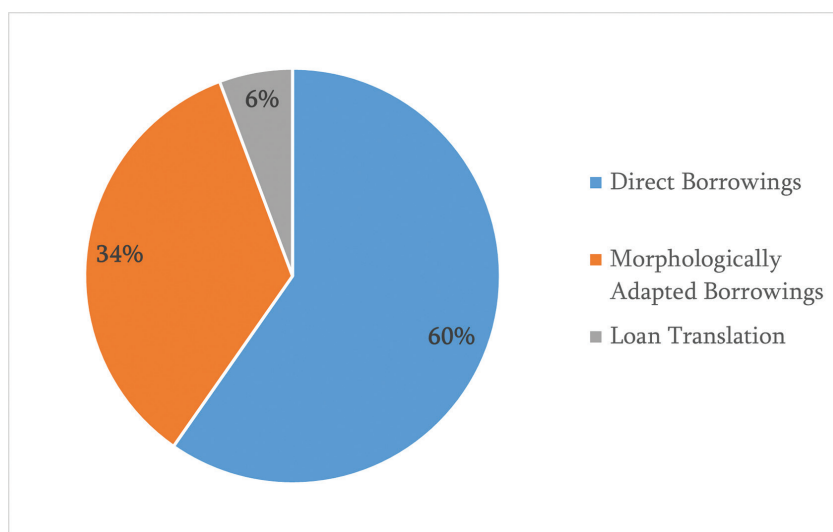


Figure 3: Percentage Distribution of Borrowings.

3.2 Word Formation

Word formation is another productive method for creating new words. Two main directions are identified in this process: compounding and derivation. Compound words are formed by combining two or more independent roots, each with its own meaning. For example: *მედია + გარემო / media + garemo* 'media environment', *ვიდეო + თვალი / video + tvali* 'video surveillance', *ინტერნეტ + ბანკი / int'ernet' + bank'i* 'internet banking'. Some lexical units have been transformed into components that form compound words. These include *ვიდეო-* / *video-*, *ინტერნეტ-* / *int'ernet'-*, *მედია-* / *media-*, *ონლაინ-* / *onlain-*, which are commonly used in creating terms related to the internet and the digital world, for example: *ვიდეოთამაში / videotamashi* 'video game', *ინტერნეტ მაღაზია / int'ernet' maghazia* 'online store', *მედია რეგულაცია / mediaregulatsia* 'media regulation', *ონლაინ ლექსიკონი / onlainleksik'oni* 'online dictionary', etc. Another word-forming element, *biznes-*, which is used in the field of business and finance, e.g., *ბიზნესალღო / biznesalgho* 'business intuition'.

Derived words can be categorized into three types based on word formation processes: prefixation, suffixation, and a combination of both (prefixation and suffixation). In case of prefixation, in addition to prefixes, prefixoids are used in word-formation. This term – prefixoid – was introduced into Georgian linguistics by Rogneda Ghambashidze (Ghambashidze 1986: 142). These are structural elements, mainly of Greek and Latin origin, that once had independent meanings (and may still retain traces of those meanings today), but over time became constituent parts of complex words and acquired a word-forming function similar to that of affixes. Hence its name - prefixoid (prefix + Greek *eidos*), similar to a prefix, prefix-like (Ghambashidze 1986: 142).

The most productive prefixes and prefixoids identified during the study are the following: *აგრო-* / *agro-*, *ანტი-* / *ant'i-*, *არა-* / *ara-*, *ბიო-* / *bio-*, *ევრო-* / *evro-*, *ეკო-* / *ek'o-*, *ვებ-* / *veb-*, *თანა-* / *tana-*, *თვით-* / *tvit-*, *კიბერ-* / *k'iber-*, *მულტი-* / *mult'i-*, *პრო-* / *p'ro-*.

The prefixoid *agro-* is primarily used in the field of agriculture (*აგრობიზნესი / agrobiznesi* 'agro business', *აგროექსპერტი / agroeksp'ert'i* 'agro expert'). The prefixes *anti-*, *euro-*, and *pro-* are mostly found in politics, denoting an attitude toward a specific process or idea (*პროევროპული / p'roevrop'uli* 'Pro-European', *ანტიდასავლური / ant'idasavluri* 'Anti-Western', *ევროინტეგრაცია / evro'int'egratsia*, 'European integration'); The prefixes *ეკო-* / *eco-* and *ბიო-* / *bio-* are used to create neologisms in the fields of environment and ecology. Prefixes such as *არა-* / *ara-* 'non-', *თანა-* / *tana-* 'co-', and *თვით-* / *tvit-* 'self-' are of Georgian origin; their use is not restricted to any single field and is characterized by a broader application, as is the prefix *მულტი* / *multi-*, e.g. *არაბინარული / arabinaruli* 'non-binary', *თანახელმოწერა / tanakhelmots'era* 'co-signature', *თვითცენზურა / tvittsenzura* 'self-censorship', *მულტეთნიკური / mult'iet'nik'uri* 'multi-ethnic', etc. Finally, the prefixes or prefixoids *კიბერ-* / *k'iber-* 'cyber-' and *ვებ-* / *veb-* 'web-' are used to produce terms emerging in the world of technology and the internet, e.g. *კიბერომი / k'iberomi* 'Cyber-war', *ვებგამოცემა / vebgamotsema* 'web publication'.

The productive suffixes that are identified within the study include: *-ადი* / *-adi*, *-ობა* / *-oba*, *-ური* / *-uri*, *-ული* / *-uli*, *-იანი* / *-iani*, *-(იზ)აცია* / *-(iz)atsia*. The suffixes *-ადი* / *-adi*, *-ური* /

-uri, -ული /-uli, -იანი /-iani produce adjectives like *მონყვლადი* /*mots'q'vladi* 'vulnerable', *ბიუჯეტური* /*biujet'uri* 'budget', *ჰაკერული* /*hak'eruli* 'hacking', *სამგანზომილებიანი* /*samganzomilebiani* 'three dimensional', while -oba creates nouns or verbal nouns such as *ღიაობა* /*ghiaoba* 'openness', *შოპინგობა* /*shop'ingoba* 'shopping'; the suffix -(iz)atsia produces nouns, as in *არქივიზაცია* /*arkivizatsia* 'archiving', *აფილიაცია* /*apiliatsia* 'affiliation'.

From the analysis of examples of prefixation and suffixation, the following combinations were noted: ანტი- / *ant'i-* + -ური/-uri / -ული/-uli, e.g. *ანტიგენდერული* / *ant'igenderuli* 'anti-gender', *ანტიევროატლანტიკური* / *ant'ievroat'lant'ik'uri* 'anti-Euro-Atlantic', არა- / *ara-* + -ული /-uli / -ადი/adi, e.g. *არასანქცირებული* / *arasanktsirebuli* 'unsanctioned', *არაპროვოცირებული* / *arap'rovotsirebuli* 'non-provoked', and these examples are all adjectives, since the suffixes determine the part of speech labels; the combination of დე- / *de-* + -(იზ)აცია / -(iz)atsia creates nouns, e.g. *დეკრიმინალიზაცია* / *dek'riminalizatsia* 'decriminalization', *დელეგიტიმაცია* / *delegit'imatsia* 'delegitimization', *დეოლიგარქიზაცია* / *deoligarkizatsia* 'deoligarchization', and as for და- / *da-* + -ება/ვა /-eba/va combination, it produces verbs, usually when the root of the word is foreign, e.g. *დაგუგლვა* / *daguglva* 'to google', *დაბუსტვა* / *dabust'va* 'to boost'; the combination of the სა- /*sa-*/ prefix with the -ო /-o/ and -ე /-e/ suffixes contributes to the enrichment of Georgian vocabulary with more adjectives, e.g. *სამოტივაციო* / *samot'ivatsio* 'motivational', *საპარკინგე* / *sap'ark'inge* 'parking', etc.

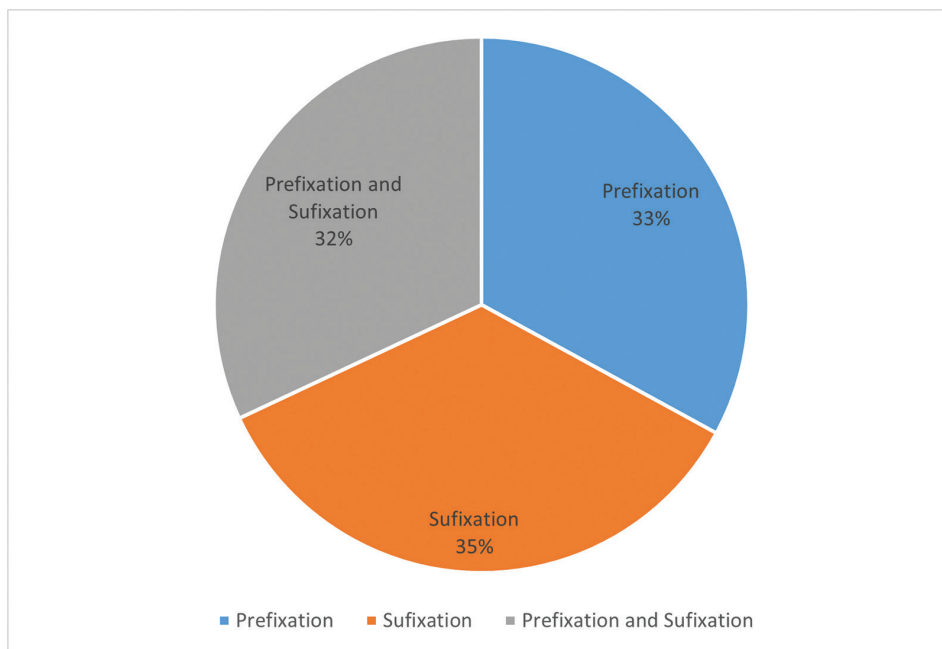


Figure 4: Percentage Distribution of Derivation.

4 Conclusion

As a result of the semantic analysis of the obtained neologisms, it became clear that new words in modern Georgian appear mostly in areas that are constantly in the process of development and progress. In addition, the processes taking place in recent years have contributed to the emergence of political neologisms (10%). The Russia-Ukraine war and ongoing political events in Georgia have significantly influenced the formation and activation of new lexical units. Following the signing of the Association Agreement with the European Union, numerous new words entered the Georgian language. This indicates the country's aspiration to align with European values and standards, and the language is adopting appropriate terminology to better understand and comprehend this development. Lexical innovations have also appeared in the Georgian education system (5%) after its inclusion in the Bologna process. As a result of the reforms, the old system was replaced by a new one, and accordingly, new terminology has appeared here as well. Lexical innovations have also occurred in the medical field (5%) during the global pandemic. The influx of new terms across multiple languages became a subject of linguistic research worldwide.

Neologisms in Georgian appear within academic and literary registers, as well as in entertainment and slang. This demonstrates that the language easily assimilates concepts related to new realities, assigning them names and borrowing from other languages across all registers as needed.

Formal classification reveals that borrowing is the most active method in the process of forming new lexical units. The majority of terms, 967 words (57%), consist of either direct borrowings or units built upon a borrowed root through transmorphemization rules. English serves as the primary source for these processes. Identical trends can be observed in other languages as well: in Danish, Spanish, and German. Even French absorbs anglicisms, despite the country's strict policy and linguistic purism. This result is entirely expected and logical. In the contemporary era, English functions as the global lingua franca, serving as the primary language of the internet, digital technologies, and other scientific advancements.

While borrowing remains the dominant influence, the study clearly demonstrates that the internal resources can also generate neologisms. Alongside external global influences, the Georgian language exploits its own potential. Some existing Georgian words have undergone a profound shift in meaning, acquiring entirely new, highly specific definitions (e.g., *არქიპო* / *arkipo* from literary character to authoritarian, manipulative leader; *გვერდი* / *gverdi* 'page' from one side of paper to webpage or social media page). Georgian morphology also plays a crucial role in generating new lexical units and "Georgianization" of foreign roots (e.g., *დაგუგლვა* / *daguglva* 'to google', *დასკრინვა* / *daskrinva* 'to create a screenshot'). Internal resources are also used in loan translations. While the concept might be foreign, the Georgian language uses native lexical material to create equivalents that convey exactly the same meaning (e.g., *გონებრივი იერიში* / *gonebrivi ierishi* 'brainstorm', *მიზნობრივი ჯგუფი* / *miznobrivi jgupi* 'target group', etc.).

The second most active method for the production of neologisms is word formation. Within the study, 653 words (38% of the total list) were identified in this direction. As a result of this process, compound words (words with two or more stems) and derived words were

identified. Derivation is further subdivided into prefixation (33%), suffixation (35%), and the combination of both - prefixation and suffixation (32%). This method has proven highly flexible, as attaching affixes to a single root can yield diverse new terms.

In conclusion, the process of creating new words in Georgian occurs in several ways. New vocabulary is either adopted from foreign languages or generated using internal resources. However, native resources are mostly limited to loan translations (calques) and semantic shifts. The lack of original, purely Georgian-derived words indicates a significant gap in vocabulary growth that requires further study and attention.

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