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EMERGING NEOLOGISMS IN THE AGE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE: A CONCEPTUAL ANALYSIS OF DIGITALCOMFORT, BOTBONDING, AIDEPENDENCY, AISORROW, AND SYNTHETICLONELINESS

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Annotation: This article examines four emerging AI-related neologisms: Digitalcomfort, Botbonding, AIsorrow, and Syntheticloneliness. These terms represent new emotional and psychological experiences resulting from human interaction with artificial intelligence and digital technologies. The study explores the relationship between these concepts and analyzes their influence on communication, emotional well-being, and social behavior. The article argues that digital technologies can provide comfort and emotional support, leading to emotional attachment to AI systems. However, such attachment may also contribute to feelings of loss and loneliness when artificial interactions replace meaningful human relationships. Although these neologisms have not yet become fully standardized in academic discourse, they reflect significant social and psychological transformations in the digital age. The study highlights their potential importance for future research in linguistics, psychology, sociology, and digital communication.

Keywords: Neologism, Artificial Intelligence (AI), Digitalcomfort, Botbonding, AIsorrow, Syntheticloneliness, Human–AI Interaction, Digital Communication, Emotional Attachment, Digital Society, Psychological Impact.

Introduction

The rapid integration of artificial intelligence into everyday life has introduced not only technological innovations but also new emotional and psychological experiences. As a result, emerging neologisms such as Digitalcomfort, Botbonding, AIdependency, AIsorrow, and Syntheticloneliness have been proposed to describe different dimensions of human–AI interaction. Although these terms are not yet fully standardized in academic literature, they reflect important transformations in communication, emotional behavior, and social structure in the digital age.

Digitalcomfort can be defined as the sense of emotional relief, reassurance, or psychological ease that individuals experience through interaction with digital technologies, including artificial intelligence systems, online platforms, and virtual environments. The term combines "digital," referring to technology-based environments, and "comfort," which denotes emotional stability and relief from stress. As AI-powered systems become more integrated into everyday activities, new forms of emotional experience are emerging. One of the proposed neologisms describing this phenomenon is **"Digitalcomfort."** Although the term is not yet fully standardized in academic literature, it reflects an important psychological and social tendency in the digital age. In simple terms, Digitalcomfort occurs when individuals rely on digital systems to reduce anxiety, obtain emotional support, or feel a sense of safety and convenience in daily life. The term "Digitalcomfort" is a compound neologism formed from the lexical elements "digital" and "comfort." The word reflects the growing intersection between emotional well-being and technological environments.

The emergence of this concept is closely linked to the rapid development of smartphones, social media platforms, and artificial intelligence systems in the 21st century. As people increasingly turn to digital tools for communication, entertainment, and problem-solving, researchers and observers have begun to recognize the emotional comfort these technologies can provide. Digitalcomfort can be observed when individuals use AI assistants, social media, or online services to reduce stress or emotional discomfort. For example, a person may interact with a chatbot to receive guidance during a difficult situation or use online platforms to relax after a stressful day. For instance:

"After a long and stressful day at work, the user found Digitalcomfort by engaging with an AI assistant that provided calming responses and helpful suggestions." This example illustrates how digital environments can serve as a source of emotional reassurance.

Digitalcomfort presents both positive and negative implications. On the positive side, it can enhance emotional well-being, reduce stress, and provide accessible support for individuals in need. It also plays a significant role in improving user experience in digital ecosystems. However, excessive reliance on digital comfort may reduce face-to-face interactions and increase dependence on technology for emotional regulation. Some researchers argue that this may lead to weakened social skills and over-dependence on artificial environments for psychological stability. As digital technologies continue to evolve, Digitalcomfort is likely to become an increasingly relevant concept in understanding human behavior. Future research may explore its impact on mental health, communication patterns, and social relationships. The growing importance of this phenomenon suggests that Digitalcomfort may eventually become a recognized term in psychological, sociological, and digital communication studies.

AIdependency refers to the state in which an individual becomes emotionally or practically reliant on artificial intelligence systems for guidance, support, decision-making, or daily functioning. The term combines "AI," referring to artificial intelligence, and "dependency," which describes reliance on an external source for support or stability. AI systems are now used not only for practical tasks but also for communication, decision-making, and emotional support. In this context, a new neologism has emerged: **AIdependency**. Although it is not yet fully standardized in academic literature, it reflects a growing tendency in modern society toward reliance on artificial intelligence. The term AIdependency is a compound neologism formed from "AI" (Artificial Intelligence) and "dependency" (psychological or functional reliance). It emerged in the context of increasing integration of AI technologies such as chatbots, recommendation systems, virtual assistants, and automated decision-making tools into everyday life. The concept gained relevance in the 2020s when AI systems began to replace or assist human judgment in various domains, including education, healthcare, communication, and personal organization. AIdependency can be observed in situations where individuals rely heavily on AI tools for even simple decisions or emotional guidance. For example, a student may use an AI assistant to plan every part of their daily schedule, choose academic topics, or even decide what to write in assignments. For instance:

"The user began to rely on an AI assistant not only for academic support but also for personal decision-making, demonstrating a growing level of AIdependency."

AIdependency has both positive and negative implications. On the positive side, it can increase efficiency, reduce cognitive load, and provide support for individuals who lack access to human assistance. However, excessive dependency on AI may reduce critical thinking skills, weaken decision-making abilities, and decrease human-to-human interaction. It may also lead to over-reliance on artificial systems for emotional regulation, potentially affecting psychological independence. As artificial intelligence continues to develop, AIdependency may become an increasingly common phenomenon in digital society. Future research is likely to explore its impact on cognition, education, emotional health, and social behavior. Understanding this concept will be essential for balancing technological assistance with human autonomy in the digital age.

Botbonding refers to the emotional attachment that people develop toward AI chatbots or virtual assistants. The term is formed from two words: **bot** (an automated digital agent) and **bonding** (the process of forming emotional connections). The development of artificial intelligence has created new forms of interaction between humans and technology. One emerging neologism that describes this phenomenon is **botbonding**. Although it is not yet a widely accepted academic term, it reflects a growing social trend. The concept emerged in the 2020s with the increasing use of conversational AI systems capable of engaging in human-like communication. A person who regularly talks to an AI chatbot about daily problems may gradually develop feelings of trust and comfort toward the system. For example:

"After months of daily conversations with an AI assistant, the user felt emotionally connected to the chatbot and relied on it for support."

Botbonding illustrates how modern technology is changing human relationships and communication patterns. While AI can reduce loneliness and provide emotional support, excessive dependence on chatbots may decrease real human interaction. Botbonding is a promising new neologism that describes emotional connections between humans and AI systems. As artificial intelligence becomes more integrated into everyday life, this term may gain greater importance in future linguistic and psychological studies.

AIsorrow refers to a feeling of sadness, disappointment, or emotional emptiness that may arise from interactions with artificial intelligence. The term combines **AI** (Artificial Intelligence) and **sorrow** (a feeling of sadness or grief). The increasing use of artificial intelligence in everyday life has created new emotional experiences for users. One emerging neologism that describes such experiences is **AIsorrow**. Although the term is not yet standardized in academic literature, it reflects a growing psychological phenomenon associated with human interaction with AI systems. The concept emerged as AI chatbots became more capable of maintaining meaningful conversations and providing emotional support. Some users develop a sense of attachment to these systems and experience negative emotions when the interaction ends or when they realize that the relationship is not genuinely human. A student who frequently discusses personal problems with an AI chatbot may feel a sense of emptiness after ending the conversation or being unable to access the system. For example:

"After spending months talking to an AI companion, the user experienced AIsorrow when the application was discontinued."

AIsorrow highlights the emotional impact of artificial intelligence on human psychology. It demonstrates how digital technologies can influence feelings, relationships, and emotional well-being. While AI may provide comfort and companionship, it can also create emotional dependence and feelings of loss. AIsorrow is a potential future neologism describing emotional sadness connected to interactions with artificial intelligence. As AI becomes more integrated into daily life, this concept may attract greater attention in linguistic, psychological, and technological research.

Syntheticloneliness refers to a feeling of loneliness that occurs when a person is surrounded by digital interactions, virtual communication, or artificial intelligence but lacks genuine human connection. The term combines **synthetic** (artificial or technologically created) and **loneliness** (the feeling of being socially isolated). Despite being constantly connected through digital platforms, many individuals continue to experience feelings of isolation. This phenomenon can be described by the emerging neologism **Syntheticloneliness**, a term that reflects a new type of loneliness associated with artificial and technology-mediated environments. The concept emerged with the rapid growth of social media, virtual communities, and AI-based communication systems. Although people may spend hours interacting online, these interactions do not always satisfy their emotional and social needs. A person may have hundreds of online friends, regularly communicate through social media, and even interact with AI companions. However, they may still feel emotionally disconnected from real human relationships. For example:

"Although he spent most of his day chatting online and interacting with AI assistants, he experienced syntheticloneliness because he lacked meaningful face-to-face relationships."

Several factors contribute to syntheticloneliness. These include excessive dependence on digital communication, reduced face-to-face interaction, remote lifestyles, and emotional reliance on virtual environments. This concept is significant because it highlights a paradox of modern society: technological connectivity does not always lead to emotional connection. In some cases, the abundance of virtual communication may even increase feelings of isolation. Syntheticloneliness is an emerging neologism that describes loneliness experienced within highly digitalized and artificial environments. As technology continues to shape human communication, understanding this phenomenon may become increasingly important in psychology, sociology, and digital communication studies.

These five neologisms form a progressive model of human–AI emotional interaction: Digitalcomfort provides initial psychological relief, leading to Botbonding, where emotional attachment develops. This attachment evolves into AIdependency, where reliance on AI becomes functional and

emotional. Disruption of this relationship results in AIsorrow, and long-term dependence may ultimately lead to Syntheticloneliness. Together, these concepts illustrate a continuous emotional trajectory in human–AI relationships. These neologisms extend beyond linguistic innovation and offer a conceptual framework for understanding the psychological and social effects of artificial intelligence. They highlight how AI systems are reshaping emotional regulation, interpersonal relationships, and patterns of social interaction. From a broader perspective, this model emphasizes the importance of studying human vulnerability in increasingly digital environments. It also suggests that technological advancement must be accompanied by ethical and psychological awareness to prevent negative emotional outcomes. These concepts are likely to become increasingly relevant in future research within linguistics, psychology, sociology, and digital communication studies.

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