

Analysis of Neologisms in Different Fields in English and Uzbek

Kuchimova Parizod Tulqin Qizi

Teacher at Journalism and mass communication university, Uzbekistan

Abstract. This article analyzes the similarities and differences between neologisms in modern Uzbek and English media. The article deals with the universal term known as "Neologisms", which is one of the most urgent problems of modern linguistics. Due to the influence of globalization and the role of language in this process, this topic is being discussed more in modern linguistics.

Key words: neologisms, neologisms of the social sphere, neologisms of the economic sphere, neologisms related to science and technology.

Introduction

A number of scientists and linguists have studied this topic in many studies, in particular, the main problems of etymology and international words related to the English language were comprehensively and consistently considered by A.I. Prole.

Professor A.I. Smirnitsky's book on lexicology examines these issues mainly from the point of view of the uniformity of words and reflects his methodical approach to word theory, H. Jamolkhanov "Current Uzbek Literary Language", M. Mirzayev, S. Usmanov, I. Rasulov "Lexicology of the Uzbek language", Ne'matov H., Rasulov R. "Fundamentals of the lexicology of the Uzbek language system." and in the works of Safarova R. "Types of lexical-semantic relations" and Qilichev E. "Current Uzbek literary language" new words that entered the Uzbek language, international words taken from the English language and their adaptation to the Uzbek language analyzed the principles.

In Uzbek linguistics, scholars such as professor Sh.Rakhmatullayev, F.Abdullayev, I.Kochkortoyev, M.Mirtojiyev, A.Nurmonov, N.Mahmudov, A.Berdialiyev, H.Nematov, R.Rasulov lexical-semantic features, their opinions about the factors of assimilation into the vocabulary of the Uzbek language are noteworthy.

The etymological dictionary of the English language does not consist of words of the same type. In addition to the fact that the range of lexical and grammatical valence of the words in the language's vocabulary is wide, their level of polysemanticity is also high, and it is an effective tool for creating word combinations and phrases. Neologisms are words that have been transferred from one language to another and changed according to the requirements of that language. Neologism words change from one language to another due to certain socio-historical events, trade and cultural relations. Neologisms are gradually subjected to the laws

of the host language, as natural and clear as the language itself (marketing), phonetically reshaped (computer), grammatically assimilated (from the bank), in the word formation system due to his active participation (tractor driver), his alien element is not noticeable. As the vocabulary of the language develops in accordance with the changes in society, neologisms play a primary role in the enrichment of the lexicon.

Main part:

New words that have appeared in our language can be studied by dividing the words into socio-political, economic, cultural-educational and sports thematic groups. English neologisms related to the thematic group of the sports field After the independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan, so many words appeared that it is convenient and appropriate to systematically study them separately from the words of the cultural and educational field. . Currently, most of these words are actively used in oral and written speech as modern layer words. English neologisms can be classified and studied based on the following thematic groups:

1. Neologisms related to the socio-political sphere;
2. Neologisms related to the economic sphere;
3. Neologisms related to science and technology;
4. Neologisms related to sports.

Today, many neologisms recorded in our dictionaries are still used in the press pages. In particular, many lexemes used in the field of information technology do not have recommended variants in Uzbek dictionaries. In our opinion, if necessary, they should be Uzbek according to the nature of our language and included in our dictionaries. When studying neologisms that appear in our social and political life, we can divide them into additional groups:

1. Terms of worldview, theory and socio-political sphere: formalism, centrism, trade unionism, impeachment, lockout, summit, Labor, boycott, Brexit, Watergate
2. Terms related to terrorism and subversion: terrorist attack, phobia, gangster, racketeer

Additionally, we can see these examples:

Name of household items: mixer-mixer, player - player//player etc.

Names denoting the concept of place: drainage-drainage, square-square, camping-camping, club-klub, collage-college, cottage-cottage, motel-motel, bar-small restaurant, tavern, tunnel-tunnel, zoo- zoo, etc.

Names of transport vehicles: trolleybus-trolleybus, express-express, tram-tram, pick-up-pickup, truck-trak liner-liner, trailer-trailer, tank-tanker, etc.

Regarding printing (publishing): press-conference - press-conference, press secretary - press-secretary, printer - printer, etc.

Organization names: Interpol-Interpol, trade-union, aero-club, press bureau, provider, etc.

Names of equipment, technical tools and equipment: terminal - terminal, autocar - autocar, anti-freeze - antifreezes, auto-rally - autorally, blooming - blooming/blyuming, cracking - kreaking, scraper - scraper, timer - timer, laser , server - server, block - block, etc.

Sports: water pool - water polo, bicycle truck - velotrek, court - court, match - mach, moto boll - motobol, leader - leader, motocross - motocross, knock - out - knockout, knockdown - knockdown, round - round, rugby - rugby, record - record, record holder - record holder, ring - ring, set - set, speedway - speedway, sprint -sprint, sprinter - sprinter, trainer - trener, training - training, boots - boots, volleyball - volleyball, handball - handball, game - game, goal - goal, goalkeeper - goalkeeper, referee - referee, boxing - boxing, rating - rating, trainer - trainer, stayer - stayer, time - time, etc.

Related to the field of information technology, telegraph (communication system): display - display, compact disk - compact disk, ticket - billet, internet - internet, site - site, pager - pager, paging - paging, hacker - hacker, file - file , disc - diskette, cartridge - cartridge, telex - telex, teletype - teletype, telefax - telefax, etc.

Related to military work and military industry: blockade - blockade, tanktop- tankette, revolver - revolver, sniper - sniper, park - park, etc.

Related to pedagogy, psychology and education: topic - topic, interactive - interactive, rating - rating, innovation - innovation, case - cases, test - test, training- training, Methodist - methodist, etc.

Related to biology, botany, physiology, geography: clone - clone, mimicry - mimicry, wilt - wilt, arboretum - dendropark, iceberg - iceberg, etc.

Regarding chemistry: phosphorite - phosphorite, potash - potash, coke - coke, compost - compost, lewisite - lewisite, toner - toner, formalin - formalin, phosphates - phosphates, furfural - furfurol, reactive - reagent, etc.

Zoology: bulldog - bulldog, gorilla - gorilla, gibbon - gibbon, kangaroo - kangaroo, broiler - broiler.

Regarding the field of journalism: interview - interview, report - reportage, reporter - reporter, etc.

Regarding literature, art, music: thriller - thriller, detective - detective, pamphlet - pamphlet, folk - folklore, humor - humor, design - design, film - film, producer - producer, slidefilm - slide film, serial - serial pop- music - pop music, jazz - jazz, clip - klip, recorder - recorder, show - shuw, etc.

Object nouns: safe, scotch, canister, container;

And it can be divided into the following areas: Wind and rain horses: typhoon - like a typhoon. Educational tools: case - keys, felt-tip-pen - felt-tip pen, etc. Appearance of people: Lilliput - like Lilliput. Mental state of people: zombie - like zombies.

Signs of the character of people: hooligan - hooligan, sentimental - sentimental, etc. In dietetics (the modern science of nutrition): vegetarian - as in vegetarian.

Maritime terms: canoe - canoe, boat - boat, scuba-diving - diving, trawler - trawler, etc. Agricultural: chisel - like a chisel. In the field of construction: pumice stone - like pumice stone.

Related to the railway: like rail - rail, tender - tender.

Narcotic substance names: dope - like dope.

Fuel product name: kerosene - like kerosene. Speech of a glass in ceremonies: toast - like a toast. Some of the above-mentioned neologisms entered our language through the Russian language and are considered to be adapted to the nature of the Russian language.

Thematic groups of neologisms can be studied based on different classifications.

The term NATO, which appeared in political life in the 50s and 60s of the 20th century, is a neologism that entered our language through the Russian language. At the beginning of the 21st century, we can see that a new word is created by adding a word or noun to the word "phobia". For example, the term "Islamophobia" is used to describe the fear in the minds of some people of the modern world.

In recent years, a group of people fighting for women's rights has formed in European and American society, and they began to call themselves "feminists". This term entered our language through social networks and became a neologism.

In economic life, the term "bitcoin" appeared in 2008, and in 2020, this electronic money became an unprecedented level of currency and entered our language without any translation. Due to the development of the Internet, a group of online self-employed workers has formed in the economy, and this group is called "freelancers". The word "price" literally means "price" in English. Currently, we can see the use of the term "price list - price list" in restaurants and catering or other trade offices of our country.

In foreign countries, there is a version of it called a mall, inside which cars are not allowed. Moll is mainly made up of large stores, and among them, galleries, restaurants, cafes, hairdressing salons, cinemas, etc. serve customers.

Since the use of neologisms in our language is becoming active, the etymological history of some of them related to their dictionary meaning is also of interest to language speakers. For example, the cowboy, whose history of appearance goes back much further [visual. cow-boy < cow - cow + rich - young man] is a horse shepherd, herdsman in the western states of the USA; It does not seem unusual that it expresses the meaning of a brave, brave young man.

A neologism that appeared after independence, hot dog, which is considered a tasty and light food for young people [visual. hot - boiling, hot; and the neologism dog - dog] raises doubts that even a person with a basic knowledge of English can have the name of a dish made from puppy meat. However, the etymology of food names with such a history requires a large amount of explanations.

Conclusion:

We can say that nowadays language processes are accelerating and this is putting great tasks before linguists. Considering that the language is the mirror of the nation, neologisms that appeared in one or another language depend on how difficult it is to pronounce, write, and understand in that language.

References

1. Ko‘Chimova, Parizod To‘Lqin Qizi ERKAK VA AYOL NUTQIDA MUROJAAT SO‘ZLAR SEMANTIKASI // ORIENSS. 2022. № Special Issue 20. URL: <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/erkak-va-ayol-nutqida-murojaat-so-zlar-semantikasi>.
2. Neologisms in the 21st century” Elena Kolstova RUDN, February, 2017
3. Akhmedova, Shakhlo Irgashbaevna (2022). THE ISSUE OF WOMEN'S PLACE IN THE FAMILY AND SOCIETY IN THE CREATION OF GULF ARAB COUNTRIES' LITERATURE. *Oriental renaissance: Innovative, educational, natural and social sciences*, 2 (12), 1174-1179.
4. Akhmedova, Shakhlo Irgashbaevna. "CHARACTERISTICS AND STYLES OF MAGIC REALISM IN THE WORKS OF CHINESE AND GULF ARAB COUNTRY WRITERS." *Oriental renaissance: Innovative, educational, natural and social sciences* 2.Special Issue 26 (2022): 347-351.
5. Абдуллаева, Мархабо. "Инглиз–ўзбек бадий таржималарида муқобил вариантни шаклланиш ва ривожланиш босқичлари." *Переводоведение: проблемы, решения и перспективы* 1 (2022): 78-81.
6. Abdullayeva, M. R. "Ingliz va o‘zbek tillatirida semantik tarjima ma’nosini berish." *Xorazm Ma’mun akademiyasi axborotnomasi–2/2022*: 314-316.
7. Kurbonova, Nigora Nematovna. "The efficiency of lessons and principles of education." *Oriental renaissance: Innovative, educational, natural and social sciences* 2.Special Issue 4-2 (2022): 548-552.
8. Nigora Kurbonova. Teaching of Foreign Languages by Specialist Fields (In the Credit Module). *Procedia of philosophical and pedagogical science* 2023/4 pp.42-46
9. Sadiqova Shirin Bakhtiyorovna. Art of the chapter dedicated to the heritage of Alisher Navoi in the epic "Khamsa". *Хозарм маъмун академияси ахборотномаси. Хива: 5/2022*. 86-88 b.
10. “Ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida baynalminal so‘zlarning talqini” N.Salimova. T.2022
11. Sadiqova Shirin Bakhtiyorovna. In the Uzbek Language , the Category of Respect as a Social and Human Event. *IJESC*. 12/2020. pp.27538-27540
12. Saidakbarova Saodat. CLASSIFICATION OF ENGLISH AND UZBEK IDIOMS DEPENDING ON GASTRONOMIC CODES *Asian Journal of Research in Social Sciences and Humanities*. 2022/5 pp46-50
13. Sadiqova Shirin Bakhtiyorovna. In the Uzbek Language, the Category of Respect as a Social and Human Event .*IJESC* 12/2020. pp. 27538-27540
14. Абдуллаева Мархабо Рахмонкуловна. “Феълий фраземаларни узбек тилидаги муқобил варианты гурухланиши (Агата Кристи асарлари таржималари мисолида) Узбекистонда инноватсион илмий тадқиқотлар ва методлар Республика куп тармокли конференция туплами 2021. 3-сон. Pages 91
15. ABDULLAYEVA, MARHABO RAXMONKULOVNA. "DUNYO TILSHUNOSLIGIDA “O ‘QUV LUG ‘ATI” TERMINING PAYDO BO ‘LISHI

TAXLILI.“.” *Language teaching: new approaches and innovations” mavzusida ilmiy-amaliy online konferensiya. TDSHU 5 (2022): 50-53.*

16. Djampulatova, Nigora. "THE ROLE OF THE COACHING APPROACH IN TEACHING A FOREIGN LANGUAGE." *Journal of Academic Research and Trends in Educational Sciences 2*, no. 1 (2023): 191-195.