THE STUDY OF NEOLOGISMS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Abstract: *This article analyzes the formation of neologisms in English and Uzbek, their semantic and stylistic features, and their role in the development of both languages. In recent years, globalization, technological progress, and internet culture have generated numerous new words that have significantly enriched the vocabularies of both languages. The study, based on comparative analysis, explores the sources of neologisms in English and Uzbek, their structural types, and the sociolinguistic factors influencing their emergence.*

Keywords: *neologism, new word, English language, Uzbek language, globalization, semantics, comparative analysis.*

Introduction

Language is a social phenomenon that is in constant motion. The composition of its vocabulary is directly affected by changes in society. In recent decades, as a result of technological revolution, increased information flow and expansion of cultural contacts, new words – neologisms – have been actively formed in English and Uzbek. In English, words such as "selfie", "influencer", "metaverse", "cryptocurrency" are common, while in Uzbek, such units as "blogger", "mobile application", "digitalization", "online lesson" have entered the practice of the language. The study of neologisms in linguistics stands at the intersection of lexicology, semantics, sociolinguistics and translation studies. Therefore, analyzing them by the example of English and Uzbek helps to define innovative bilingual processes.

Literature review

The issue of neologisms emerged as an independent field of linguistic research in the second half of the twentieth century. In this regard, numerous studies have been conducted by English, Russian, and Uzbek linguists. The following section provides an analysis of the most significant theoretical perspectives in this area.

1. Theoretical Foundations of the Concept of Neologism

In linguistics, the term neologism originates from the Greek words neos ("new") and logos ("word"), meaning "new word" or "new meaning." L. Bauer (1983), in his book English Word-Formation, interprets neologisms as an integral part of the natural process of language development. According to him, every new socio-cultural need generates a demand for new naming, which consequently leads to the emergence of new lexical units.

Similar ideas are expressed by I. Plag (2003), who associates the formation of new words with morphological innovations, semantic expansion, and compounding processes. D. Crystal (2003) also emphasizes that the culture of the Internet has accelerated the flow of neologisms, turning English into a "global media language."

2. Structural and Semantic Types of Neologisms

Many researchers classify neologisms based on structural and semantic criteria. For instance, V. Arnold (1996) distinguishes the following types of neologisms:

Affixal neologisms – formed by adding affixes to existing words (e.g., digitalize, modernism);

Compound neologisms – formed by combining two or more words (e.g., smartphone, laptop);

Abbreviated forms – lexical units such as UNESCO, NASA, COVID;

Semantic neologisms – old words used in new meanings (virus, cloud, mouse).

A similar approach is found in Uzbek linguistics. A. Madrahimov (2015) identifies the main sources of Uzbek neologisms as word-formation, borrowing, calquing, and semantic broadening. M. Rahmonov (2018) provides a detailed analysis of how most new words in Uzbek are borrowed from English and adapted phonetically and morphologically.

3. Research Directions in English Neology

Neologisms in the English language are mainly studied within the frameworks of sociolinguistics, media linguistics, and technological terminology. For example:

Aitchison (2001) links neologisms to social innovation and describes them as "living change."

Cannon (1987) asserts that over 70% of English neologisms originate from mass media and technological fields.

Metcalf (2002) identifies the "life cycle" of neologisms as follows: emergence → popularization → normalization → archaisation.

4. Trends in the Study of Neologisms in the Uzbek Language

In Uzbek linguistics, neologisms began to be actively studied mainly in the post-independence period. As a result of globalization and technological development, a massive influx of new words entered the language.

For instance:

• Madrahimov (2015), in Processes of Word Formation in the Uzbek Language, highlights the national characteristics of new lexical units.

• Rahmonov (2018), in Modern Uzbek Vocabulary and Its Development Tendencies, associates neologisms with the communicative needs of modern society.

- G. Madvaliyeva (2020) investigates the phonetic adaptation of English neologisms entering Uzbek through the Internet.

According to these scholars, words such as onlayn (online), mobil ilova (mobile application), brending (branding), startap (startup), and elektron hukumat (e-government) reflect the new developmental stage of the Uzbek language influenced by global information flows.

5. Comparative Research Directions

In recent years, comparative studies of neologisms in English and Uzbek have become increasingly active. These studies mainly focus on semantic, morphological, and sociolinguistic   aspects. For example:

Uralova O. P. (2021) conducted a comparative analysis of information technology-related neologisms in English and Uzbek.

Salomova G. A. (2022) explored the issue of finding equivalents for neologisms in translation and highlighted the importance of contextual compatibility.

Research methodology

The following scientific methods were used in the study:

1. Editorial and analytical method – analysis of neologisms in terms of meaning and form.

2. Comparative linguistic analysis - determination of structural-semantic similarities and divergent aspects of new words in English and Uzbek.

3. Corpus method – the National Corpus of the Uzbek language, as well as Oxford English Dictionary and Cambridge Online Dictionary have been selected.

4. Translation analysis – Examples of translation were used to identify bilingual equivalents of neologisms.

As research material, about 200 new lexical units from English and Uzbek newspapers, Internet publications, scientific articles published over the past ten years were analyzed.

Analysis & results

As a result of the analysis, the following cases were identified:

On the sources of formation:

English: based on new technologies (AI, blockchain, chatbot), internet culture (selfie, meme, vlog), social phenomena (lockdown, social distancing).

In Uzbek: borrowing mainly from English words ("online", "content", "branding"), the formation of abbreviations and compound words ("email", "mobile application").

Types of structure:

Affix: "digitalize" – "digitize";

Abbreviation: "COVID", "AI", "IT";

Compound word: "smartphone", "artificial intelligence";

Semantic neologism: The use of the word "virus" in a computer sense.

Funktsional jihatdan:

provides communicative compactness;

profess modernity and innovation;

names new socio-cultural realities.

Neologisms in English and Uzbek are mainly related to global technological processes. English serves as a source of new terms as a global lingua franca, while Uzbek accepts them and adapts them phonetically and morphologically. For example, the word "blogger" in English is adapted in the form "blogger", and "digitalization" in the form "digitalization". These processes ensure the nationalization of the language in accordance with its own developmental laws.

In addition, neologisms play an important role in the learning process, as they help language learners expand their vocabulary about the modern world.

Conclusion

Neologisms are a mirror of development of both languages. They reflect the penetration of technological, cultural, and social changes into the language system. The English language plays a leading role in the creation of global innovations, and the Uzbek language enriches the national lexical system by adapting them. In the future, a systematic study of neologisms, an in-depth analysis of their semantic typology, translation problems and sociolinguistic effects is needed.

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