

ADOPTED NEOLOGISMS INTO THE UZBEK LANGUAGE FROM ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Qozoqova Feruza Sevindikovna

A student of Chirchik State Pedagogical University

qozoqovaferuza7@gmail.com

Scientific advisor: Kenjayeva Mukhlisa Bakhodirovna

mukhlisa.kenjaeva96@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Every country in the world is connected to every other country. Through these connections, as in other cases, the vocabulary of both languages undergoes some changes, new words are introduced. The way Uzbek is spoken is the same as in other countries. It is well known that the Uzbek people have historically had cultural, political, and economic ties to other countries. This has a specific impact on the language that people use to communicate. As a result of the intervention, changes occur in all aspects of the language, including linguistics, vocabulary, grammar, and neologisms. The rate at which new developments are introduced also depends on the period. Uzbek had a lot of words in Russian in the past, but there are now more new words in English than in other languages.

Keywords: neologism, english, uzbek, language, vocabulary, word, assimilation, education.

INTRODUCTION

The transition of the state language to Uzbek and the acceptance of the will and fervor of the Uzbek people welcomed this process, as hundreds and thousands of neologisms appeared in our language. Particularly, new techniques have emerged in the banking sector, including economics, banking and credit, and diplomacy. These include such terms as market economy, licensing, monitoring, receivable, quota, mager, magement, gross debt, and franc market [1].

FINDINGS

According to various perspectives, emerging words can be clarified. First of all, they are referred to as social workers: minister, ministry, office, governor, district, agro-firm, farmer; economic terms: dealer, leasing, engineering, market infrastructure; scientific and technical terms: internet, computer, disk drive, scanner; lexical units related to school-education: academic lyceum, college, program, etc. can be divided into dozensof areas [2]. Among the neologisms of assimilation there are transient, hasty, artificially formed lexemes. For example: magazine, opener, writer, program, university. They were quickly rejected by the people. Most of the neologisms are

assimilated in two different ways: 1) On the basis of internal possibilities (expansion of meaning, through the use of derivation): transparency, alternative, reconstruction, auction, governor, office. 2) At the expense of external opportunities (by word of mouth): modemogram, video equipment, matiz, kick boxing, karate, damas, tiko, nexia. Assimilation neology determines a language's level of expressiveness. Throughout the years of independence, our lives have undergone significant change. New concepts have emerged. The new concepts are more internal features of the language [3]. It is based on the use of word-of-mouth communication. Sometimes words originate in other languages in different ways. These are derived terms. You must understand that there isn't a single language in the world that doesn't speak other languages. As the words struggle, side, half, and honest refer to all the languages of the world, your language is also characterized by derived words that reflect a number of new concepts that have impacted our lives [3]. Words are based on words; that is, words are formulated and expressed in your language without any modifications to their form and meaning. For example: bar, film, and leader; The majority of people know familiar words without any modifications or additions: "bar," "movie," "leader," and "because" words perform the function of Uzbek words, while some people on the dictionary are unaware of the words that have been added or altered. For example, how many translators are aware that some words originate in English or French? Some adjectives are used in their original form or in a form that relates to them: For example, we can demonstrate French bojole, vest, coat, English punctuation and pounce, roastbeef, and rosbiffe.

Assimilation is an important process in which words are linked. The relationship between assimilation neologisms and bilingualism is evident in the use of bilingualism by speakers, depending on the situation and place. The origin of borrowed words can be seen in the influence of vernacular or other languages, as well as in the mutual appreciation of the two languages. This is the case in German and Romance [4].

CONCLUSION

The ability to differentiate between the literal meaning of a word that originates from a foreign language and its figurative meaning is necessary. Some modern scholars, for example, used symbolic meanings of words when they could recall them well but not pronounce them. What are neologisms? consists of adjectives, verbs, and nouns. Simulative verbs and adjectives provide a new linguistic perspective and also create a bilingual environment. Notably, assimilations are sometimes referred to as elements of morphology. Neologisms are emphasized by modern linguists as the hallmarks of linguists' evolution. "New word" just means "rich vocabulary." We refer to the whole process of creating a new world as neology. Similarity theories are being developed and established in areas where new information is emerging quickly. As previously said, assimilation neologisms are also supported by existing words,

acronyms, acronyms, and by altering a word's sound. The following categories of linguistic neologisms were observed: Variables are neologisms that have a new meaning and are used in a modern way by a single culture. There are some linguistically unaccepted but socially accepted neologisms.

REFERENCES

1. Begmatov E.A. Anthroponymy of the Uzbek language. - Tashkent: Fan, 2013, 264 p.
2. Bauer, L. English Word-Formation. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2002, 123-127 p.p
3. Rahmatullayev Sh. Annotated dictionary of Uzbek homonyms. Tashkent: Teacher, 2014, 108 p.
4. Geldiyeva Khursandoy. (the problem of translating neologisms from latin into uzbek. A Multidisciplinary Peer Reviewed Journal, 1–4 p.p
5. Kenjayeva M, Qozoqova F. THE DEVELOPMENT OF ENGLISH ROMANTICISM //Modern Science and Research. – 2024. – T. 3. – №. 5. – C. 571-573p.p
6. Kozokova F. S., Kenjayeva M. B. WALTER SCOTT IS A HISTORICAL NOVELIST IN ENGLISH LITERATURE //Academic research in educational sciences. – 2024. – T. 5. – №. CSPU Conference 1 Part 1. – C. 282-285.p.p