

ANALYSIS OF NEOLOGISMS FROM UZBEK INTO ENGLISH

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Annotation: *This scientific article discusses the concept of neologism and the analysis of adopted neologisms.*

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Neologisms are a combination of the Greek words neos- «new» and logos- «word» and are words that express new things and concepts that have appeared with the development of society and the needs of life. Neologisms look like unusual words at first, but due to frequent use, they lose their «newness» feature and become active words.

The lexicon of the Uzbek language is regularly enriched by internal and external sources. Changes in the life of the society in the XIX-XX centuries accelerated the process of assimilation and obsolescence of words. During this period, not only Russian, but also English, Chinese, French, and Spanish words entered through the Russian language.

English belongs to the Germanic group of the Indo-European language family. There are different ways of acquiring English words into the Uzbek language. If the concept does not have an Uzbek name or has its own positive and effective effect, it is directly appropriated. For example, chat (chat) – a conversation, beefsteaks (beefsteaks) – a type of food in which fried beef is served with cabbage. Such words do not have a clear and concise explanation in the Uzbek language. That's why they entered the Uzbek language directly from the English language. Nowadays, we see many English words in radio broadcasting, mass media, newspapers and magazines. Famous political figures, politicians, economists, journalists use many English neologisms related to their fields to express scientificity in their speech. In particular, words such as cosmodrome, conflict, television, tender, rating, marketing have their scope and field of application. After independence, words such as briefing – briefing, engineering – engineering, image – image, visual – visual, organizer – organizer accelerated.

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

There are also such neologisms that have arisen a need for use in everyday life, but did not find a place in the «explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language». We can give examples of them: Coca-Cola, minimarket,

hypermarket, cheeseburger, hot dog, netbook, sensor, flash memory, tablet, etc.

There is also a group of interesting words that have lost their original lexical meaning and are used without relation to their etymological and semantic meaning. That is, they will not be the same or similar to the original meaning and the meaning in the acquired language. Here are some of them with an explanation.

HUMOR [visual. Humor — character, character, mood] – to know how to describe flaws, some incidents and events in a funny way.

COLLEGE [engl., fr. College – friend, brother; school] –

France, Belgium, Switzerland, etc. In some countries: secondary and part-time secondary education. In Uzbekistan: secondary special vocational school.

COCKTAIL [visual. Cocktail – a cock's tail] – a chilled mixture of alcoholic beverages (cognac, rum, etc.), sometimes prepared with the addition of sugar, fruit and various spices.

A non-alcoholic drink prepared by adding sugar and berries to fruit juice, milk and the like.

It should be noted that when words are acquired from English to Uzbek, their structure or semantic meaning changes. Some words change while keeping their original meaning, while others may have expanded meaning, narrowed meaning, or have a completely different meaning.

Here, as noted by linguist N. Mahmudov, it should always be remembered that the issue of the norm and nationality of foreign acquisitions of the Uzbek language is of extraordinary importance within the framework of spiritual and cultural spheres. In other words, each word that is being assimilated should be analyzed in terms of its nationality, meaning, and Uzbek mentality, and whether this word should be included in the dictionary of the Uzbek language.

About 80 English words were included in the «Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language» in the old edition, and more than 500 English words were explained in the «Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language» in the new edition. Also, more than 350 words in the «Annotated Dictionary of English Words Adapted to the Uzbek Language», besides neologisms used in the contemporary press, «English, Uzbek, Russian information technologies and brief information about the Internet» more than a thousand lexemes have been added to the account of English acquisitions in the dictionary of terms. Here are some of them:

Mixer (mixer) – an electric device used for quick mixing of cold drinks, cocktails, creams, dough, puree and other preparation

Player (player) – music listening device;

Trolleybus (trolleybus) – an electric vehicle that consumes electricity.

Is a motor vehicle;

Management (management) – special management activity; manage
Science about;

Meeting (meeting) – an important event, often a public meeting held to discuss political issues;

Provider (provider) is an intermediary organization that connects computers to the Internet and organizes information exchange;

Knockdown (knockdown) – in boxing, the boxer is confused by the strong blow of his opponent, unable to control his actions and unable to continue the fight for a few seconds;

Park (park) – a special place where vehicles are parked and serviced;

Training – training system, exercise, training mode;

Producer (producer) – a trusted person of the film company who exercises ideological, artistic, organizational and financial control over the production of films in developed countries;

Since English words are being used a lot in our language, naturally, everyone is interested in their etymological origin. In particular, the lexeme cowboy [English, cow-boy, cow – cow, boy – young man] is used in the western states of the USA as a horseman, a brave, brave herdsman. The etymology of hot dog [hot – hot, dog – puppy], a favorite dish of many young people, is etymologically questionable, as it is a dish made from puppy meat. In fact, it has its own history. In 1884, hot dog was used in the meaning of sausage, and the slogan of the sausage makers was "Love me, love my dog," that is, if you respect the owner, throw a bone to the dog. Another great word is cocktail. The lexeme cocktail (cock – cock, tail – tail) was used in the pre-independence period in the dictionary sense of a rooster's tail.

There are idioms that have 2 different spellings. For example, laptop/notebook, yogurt/yoghurt, player/player, blooming/blooming, canister/canister. Since the new appropriations have the color of novelty, they are written differently in the sources. There are many such words in the lexicon of their class, so their spelling should be avoided as much as possible.

Learning the vocabulary of the Uzbek language has had a significant impact. There are more than 20 language acquisitions. Also, there are acquisitions of less active languages in our language. After independence, the amount and meaning development of English loanwords among loanwords is unique. Changes in the semantics of English loanwords from the lexicon of the Uzbek language are significant. Takes a leading position in fast delivery of bread. For this reason, it is also appropriate to use neologisms, including sports, military, food, clothing and other related words in their place and meaning. , also serves the effective, clear and scientific nature of the speaker's speech.

CONCLUSION

It can be concluded that:

Neologisms appear with the needs of society and the times, and take on the color of permanence according to their use.

a) The number of English neologisms in the lexicon of the Uzbek language is increasing.

b) Alternatives of all the borrowed words that came from the English language

is applied without any change due to lack of option.

c) Some borrowed words are not included in explanatory dictionaries of our language.

d) 2 different used neologisms can cause many spelling errors. Therefore, it is necessary to ensure that they are used only in one sense.

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