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## NEOLOGISMS IN MODERN UZBEK AND ENGLISH AND THE HISTORY OF THEIR ORIGIN

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### ABSTRACT

*This article is about neologisms in Uzbek and English, their use and origin. In modern Uzbek linguistics, large and serious research has been conducted in all its areas, especially in lexicology. However, not all problems in this area are completely solved. The neologisms in the Uzbek dictionary have not been fully studied yet.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Uzbek Linguistics, Assimilation Neologisms, Word Formation, Morphological-Syntactic, Prepositions, Suffixes.*

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### 1. INTRODUCTION

The issues of language interaction, the acquisition of linguistic units from one language to another were also in the focus of NV Yushmanov's research. There are no traditional works devoted to the study of neologisms in the Uzbek language. However, the Uzbek neologisms have not been studied on the basis of systematic measures. This is because the systematic study of lexical material is more difficult than the systematic study of phonetics, morphology or syntax. [1]

A group of words translated from a foreign language into Uzbek by the direct translation method: sky-scraper in English; klassenkampf in German. Assimilation is an important process that demonstrates the connection between words. The relationship between assimilation neologisms and bilingualism can be seen in the use of bilingualism by speakers depending on the situation and place. The origin of borrowed words is also evident in the influence of the vernacular or other languages, as well as in the mutual appreciation of the two languages. This is the case in German and Romance. [2]

### 2. MAIN PART

We can distinguish words by importance and richness. First, when the word is accompanied by a referent (ie object and idea, thought), for example, the word patatagaytan came into Italian through Spanish or the word caffe is Turkish words such as tram, transistor, juke-box came from the Arabic language. [3]

The rich stylistic and social status of the acquired words plays an important role. It serves to remember the society, culture, living conditions: the richness of the acquired words is reflected in the words leader, flirt, baby-sitter, week-end. English words and phrases are sometimes convenient because of their brevity: in the language of journalism, they explain the words that occur in the field, for example, boom, show Italian equivalents are show (type of theater, a few different bo The Italian equivalent of sit-in is to gather an audience in a certain place). [4]

Assimilated words enter the language through written and oral forms. The word tunnel came in written language. If the word tunnel came from the spoken language, it would be pronounced as tanel, just like in English. Budget, on the other hand, is pronounced badjet because it came from

the verbal language. There are English words of different types that are pronounced differently in Uzbekistan, for example: [5]

English pronunciation Uzbek pronunciation

flirt | flə: t | | flert | | flert | flirt

Similar to English pronunciation Uzbek pronunciation

The following pronunciations are due to a variety of factors, but a good command of a foreign language is also important. It should be noted that some words that entered the Uzbek language have not been changed, including flirt, leader and other words. Uzbek phonetics and Englishmanship are well established among Uzbek speakers, as in the bar, film, sports, flirtation and others discussed above. [6]

It should be noted that the English words in the Uzbek language are pronounced in the Uzbek language, the same situation is observed in the Italian words, for example, We need to be able to correctly differentiate between the meaning of the verb and the metaphorical meaning of the word, which comes from a real self-assimilation neologism and a foreign language. For example, some Middle Eastern scholars were able to remember words well, but could not pronounce them, in which case they used figurative meanings of words. [7]

What are the neologisms of assimilation? Includes nouns, verbs, and adjectives. Assimilated verbs and adjectives combine in a narrow linguistic sense, and also create a bilingual environment. It should also be noted that assimilated words are also called elements of morphology. [8]

Assimilation neologisms are rapidly formed and developed in areas where news and information spread rapidly. As mentioned above, assimilation neologisms are also formed from existing words in the language, abbreviations, acronyms, and by changing the sounds of a word. [9]

The appearance and disappearance of assimilated neologisms in the language is manifested in its adoption in the language or in dictionaries. If assimilated neologisms are accepted and used by citizens of the society, these assimilated neologisms are also accepted in linguistics and lexicography. The emergence of assimilation neologisms plays an important role in the development and change of language. [10]

Before and after the Uzbek language was given the status of the state language, a number of journalists, even some linguists, instead of fully implementing the law on the state language, for a long time almost ignored some of its provisions. began to replace many of the terms used and absorbed into public discourse with newly misrepresented lexemes without studying their inner meaning. It has even been used interchangeably with terms such as "terminology", "terminology", and "terminology". Consequently, concepts such as "term" and "terminology" were ignored. This is because a term is a lexical unit related to onomastics (toponymy, anthroponomy, oikonymy, etc.) that has nothing to do with terminology. Although the term has been studied more fully theoretically in foreign and Soviet linguistics in general, its definition, the distinctive features of term and non-term words, the structure of the term (its multiplicity issues such as the composition of the element) have not yet has been fully explored and resolved. The same is true of Uzbek linguistics and terminology. [11]

Any system of concepts has a specific system of terms. Terminological systems evolve with the development of science. Terms are introduced differently from common words, and their use is controlled to some extent. "Terms do not appear," but are "invented" and "created" with the understanding of their necessity. [12]

Also, unlike a simple word, the meaning of a term does not depend on the context, as long as a particular lexeme is used in its terminological sense and in its own terminological field, the same

meaning is retained. However, there is no doubt that context is needed to distinguish the exact meaning of polysemous terms. [13]

The multiplicity of lexemes of terminological compounds, that is, the number of their components, has attracted the attention of terminologists in recent years. Indeed, while the growing number of multi-component compound terms in recent years has served to convey the full meaning of the concept, it is much more inconvenient to apply and remember them in practice. In fact, such terms should consist of two, at least three, four components, so that the components of compound terms should be formed by adding adjectives, adjectives in order to fully reflect the relevant characters. This is typical of the initial stage of the concept, and when a certain idea of the concept is formed, the components (words) that represent such insignificant characters can be shortened, thus making the term more concise. However, this process should be carried out consciously, not on the basis of complexity and risk, but on the basis of certain rules. It should be noted that almost all scholars dealing with the issue of terminology have tried to define this concept. It would take a lot of pages to cite not just all of them, but some of them as examples. Therefore, the concept of "term" can be summarized as follows: [14]

In general, economic words and terms are lexemes created over a long period of time. It is well known that the economy plays an important role in any society. Therefore, the words and terms related to economics should be clear, concise and logical. In Uzbek economic terminology, the issue of nationality and internationality is a complex issue, as it is not sufficiently addressed not only in Uzbek, but also in other languages. [15]

It should be noted that not only economics, but also science and technology, a variety of industries and a set of terms, that is, the sum is called terminology. For example, mathematical terminology, medical terminology, economic terminology, and soon. There are many ways to enrich terminological systems, the most important of which is word formation. Word formation, in general, is the creation of a new word, no matter how it is done. [16]

The opinion of VV Vinogradov about the role of new word formation in linguistics is exemplary. According to him, the formation of terms is important in the science of linguistics, as it approaches lexicology - the science of the lexical structure of the language, and in turn - grammar - with the doctrine of form formation and word syntax. Depends. The number of supporters of this view is growing day by day. [17]

There are mainly morphological, morphological-syntactic, lexical-semantic and lexical-syntactic methods of word formation. One of the most effective ways to enrich the vocabulary of modern languages is the morphological method of word formation. This method is done by adding affixes and words. Affixation is the process of making a word by adding a word to it. There are three types of word formation using affixes: using suffixes, using prefixes, and using suffix-prefixes. You can also create words without affixes and by adding words.

### **3. CONCLUSION**

Word formation without affixes is done by exchanging sounds and transferring stress as a means of word formation. However, this method of word formation is not widespread. The method of word formation without affixes can include a common conversion in English, that is, the method of word formation by moving a given stem to another paradigm of word change. As the syntactic structure of the new word changes, the conversion requires a morphological-syntactic method of word formation. Most of the words formed by conversion are verbs: cost - to cost, value - to value, trade - to trade, and so on. From the above examples, it is clear that verbs can be made up of different word groups, such as nouns, adjectives, and pronouns. Conversion can be used to make other words, for example: to waste - to waste, to work - work, to use - use and so on.

Indeed, while the growing number of multi-component compound terms in recent years has served to convey the full meaning of the concept, it is much more inconvenient to apply and remember them in practice. In fact, such terms should consist of two, at least three, four components, so that the components of compound terms should be formed by adding adjectives, adjectives in order to fully reflect the relevant characters.

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