

ON THE ROLE OF INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL FACTORS IN THE CREATION OF NEW NOUNS IN UZBEK

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Abstract: This article examines the formation of new nouns in the Uzbek language and analyzes the internal and external factors that influence their emergence. The study highlights neologisms created through internal linguistic processes such as word-formation models, affixation, compounding, and semantic expansion, providing relevant examples. It also discusses new nouns entering the Uzbek lexicon as a result of external factors, including globalization, technological development, the influence of foreign languages, and socio-political changes, as well as their adaptation to the phonetic and morphological norms of the language. The article scientifically explains the reasons behind the formation of these new lexical units, their key characteristics, and their role in the development of the modern Uzbek language.

Keywords: neologism, new nouns, word formation, internal factors, external factors, affixation, compounding, semantic expansion, loanwords, globalization, technology, language development.

I. Introduction

Language is the product of human thought and is constantly developing and changing. The vocabulary of any language is updated and enriched at different stages. In this process, neologisms – that is, new words and terms – play an important role. The more languages a person knows, the better. However, a person thinks in their mother tongue, dreams in their mother tongue, weeps in their mother tongue... Before dying, they call out to their mother in their mother tongue.... During the era of independence, as in all other spheres, significant changes were made in the world of science and technology. In particular, through socio-economic relations with other countries, the groundwork was laid for the influx of new concepts and the words to name them. To this day, dozens, even hundreds, of such lexical forms can be observed. Some of them are directly borrowed, some have been translated into our language, and others have been formed according to word-formation patterns. The relevance of the topic lies in the fact that a systematic analysis of the process of creating new nouns, identifying their formation mechanisms, determining their place in the lexical composition, and scientifically substantiating their functional aspects in the development of the language is of great importance in contemporary linguistics. The study of neologistic nouns allows for a deeper insight into the contemporary development of the Uzbek language, its adaptability to socio-cultural changes, and the active expansion of its vocabulary. The aim of this work is to examine the role of internal and external factors in the formation of new nouns in the Uzbek language.

II. The Main Part

Since independence, the Uzbek language has been significantly enriched by socio-political, cultural, economic and technological processes. One of the most active layers in the language's lexical composition is neologisms belonging to the noun class, which emerge as a result of society's needs and development. Two main factors influence the formation of new nouns:

internal, that is, based on the language's own possibilities, and external, that is, words that arise under the influence of society, science and technology, and other languages. The article provides a comprehensive overview of the internal and external factors and the methods encompassed by these categories.

In the creation of new words, the internal factor denotes the generation of new nouns through the word-formation patterns, grammatical moulds and semantic processes inherent in the language. Within the internal factor, word formation by affixation is understood first and foremost. In this method, new nouns are formed through the productive affixes available in the Uzbek language. For example: *-chi*, *-lik*, *-kor*, *-goh*, *-don*, *-noma*, *-zor*, *-xona*, *-noma* is being formed through affixes such as: *kontentchi*, *blogerlik*, *startaplik*, *limonchi*, *bananzor*, *axborotnoma*, *SMMchilik*. As a result of internal factors, compound words are also emerging: *avtokredit*, *agrobiznes*, *robototexnika*, *elektromobil*. Composite units are also emerging.: *axborot markazi*, *mobil ilova*, *yoshlar ittifoqi*. As internal factors, we also provide examples of Uzbek abbreviations: *OAV* (Mass media), *YTT* (sole trader), *DTS* (state education standard), *IDUM* (specialised state comprehensive school).¹ Words and units arising through such internal derivation are regarded as the most active factors. In the era of globalisation, words already present in the language began to be used in new meanings. Words are also being formed as a result of the expansion of existing words' meanings. For example: *platforma* – onlayn platforma, hemis platformasi; *maydon* – ijtimoiy maydon, axborot maydoni. The formation of new units through word-forming processes in the Uzbek language, The emergence of new words with new meanings from the joining of two words, the shortening of long words, and the semantic expansion of existing words enrich our lexicon of nominal neologisms as internal factors.

The influx of new words into the language is increasing not only through internal factors but also as a result of external ones. The main causes of the influx of brand-new words into the language are the changes taking place in society, the influence of foreign languages, updated technologies, intercultural communication and global processes. The changes in the socio-economic and political spheres during the post-independence era and the processes of globalisation, together with advances in science and technology, have had a significant impact on the emergence of new nouns. For example: *deputetlik*, *ombudsman*, *server*, *blog*, *podcast*, *robototexnika*. Most of these neologistic nouns have probably been borrowed from a foreign language. For example: *chellenj*, *brend*, *blog*, *kontent*. It provides thematic diversity. Each field encompasses its own terminology. The market economy, social spheres and technical progress are leading to an increase in new nouns. *tender*, *investitsiya*, *holding*, *logistika*. It appears that among external factors, the advent of the internet and digital culture, as well as economic, technological and cultural processes, play a significant role in society.

In the new words borrowed into our language from foreign tongues, phonetic changes occur for specific reasons and serve a particular purpose. The following are presented as the main characteristics of sound changes: they facilitate the adaptation of loanwords to the Uzbek language; they ensure ease of pronunciation (asli "blogger" so'zi "blogger" tarzida qabul qilindi); o'zbek tilidagi affikslarning qo'shilishini yengillashtiradi (blogerlik); It accelerates the

¹ Saidova X.F. Neologizmlarning mavzuviy guruhlarini haqida. Finland, Helsinki international scientific online conference "SUSTAINABILITY OF EDUCATION SOCIO-ECONOMIC SCIENCE THEORY"

incorporation of new words into our vocabulary; it facilitates the emergence of compounds through new words. In recent years, the social-political terminology that has entered the Uzbek language's vocabulary has been increasing in everyday press, scientific-publicist works, reports, briefings and foreign news texts. This suggests that the lexical layer of the Uzbek language is, in a sense, being enriched by loanwords, meaning that the fundamental changes and reforms in society are also influencing our language. Internal and external factors play an important role in the emergence of new words. These two factors clearly demonstrate how new words are created and indicate their source.

III. Conclusion.

In conclusion, the formation of new nouns in the Uzbek language plays an important role in the language's global development. The research findings show that internal and external factors are organically interconnected in the emergence of neologisms. Internal factors serve to generate numerous new nouns through the language's own mechanisms, namely affixation, word-formation models, semantic extension, abbreviations and composition. For example, it has been observed that several new nouns are emerging through the use of nominal affixes such as -lik, -kor and -goh. This process demonstrates the robustness of Uzbek's internal derivational system and its readiness to assimilate new concepts. External factors, however, are directly linked to globalisation, technological progress and the expansion of economic and cultural ties. In the 21st century, those entering through English... *market, brend, chatbot, marketing, biznes* such borrowings are shaping a new system of nouns in Uzbek. Moreover, words emerging under the influence of international scientific and technical terminology, internet culture and social networks are also enriching the language's vocabulary. These processes demonstrate that external factors are strong, yet they are often adopted in accordance with Uzbek language phonetic and morphological norms. Overall, internal and external factors, in their interplay, expand the lexical richness of the Uzbek language, creating the opportunity to name new concepts, professions, technologies, and social phenomena. Neologisms are an important indicator of the language's adaptability to changes in society's development and cultural life. Therefore, the scientific study of the process of creating new nouns, ensuring their representation in dictionaries, and analysing their frequency of use in corpora remains one of the pressing tasks of Uzbek linguistics.

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