

**NEW WORDS (NEOLOGISMS) IN THE UZBEK LANGUAGE AND THEIR FORMATION****Madinabonu Rahmonova Habibulla qizi**Kokand State University, Faculty of Humanities and Languages  
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**Annotation:** This scientific article analyzes neologisms emerging in the modern Uzbek language, focusing on the reasons for their appearance, sources of formation, and their lexical-semantic and stylistic features. Based on illustrative examples, the study examines neologisms resulting from globalization, the development of information technologies, and social media. The process of adapting neologisms to the norms of the literary language and their inclusion in the lexical system is also discussed.

**Keywords:** neologism, lexicology, borrowed words, modern Uzbek language, language development.

**Annotatsiya:** Mazkur ilmiy maqolada zamonaviy o'zbek tilida paydo bo'layotgan yangi so'zlar — neologizmlarning vujudga kelish sabablari, shakllanish manbalari hamda ularning leksik-semantik va uslubiy xususiyatlari tahlil qilinadi. Globallashuv, axborot texnologiyalari, ijtimoiy tarmoqlar va jamiyat hayotidagi o'zgarishlar natijasida yuzaga kelayotgan neologizmlar misollar asosida o'rganiladi. Shuningdek, neologizmlarning adabiy til me'yorlariga moslashuvi va lug'at tarkibiga kirish jarayoni yoritiladi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** neologizm, leksikologiya, o'zlashma so'zlar, zamonaviy o'zbek tili, til taraqqiyoti.

**Аннотация:** В данной научной статье анализируются новые слова — неологизмы, появляющиеся в современном узбекском языке, причины их возникновения, источники формирования, а также их лексико-семантические и стилистические особенности. На основе примеров рассматриваются неологизмы, возникшие в результате процессов глобализации, развития информационных технологий и социальных сетей. Кроме того, освещается процесс адаптации неологизмов к нормам литературного языка и их включения в словарный состав.

**Ключевые слова:** неологизм, лексикология, заимствованные слова, современный узбекский язык, развитие языка.

**Introduction.** Language is inextricably linked with society, and any social, political, economic and cultural changes in it are directly reflected in the vocabulary of the language. Especially in the 21st century, as a result of globalization processes, the rapid development of science and technology, many new words and terms are appearing in the Uzbek language. Such new words are called neologisms in linguistics.

Neologisms are considered novelties for a certain period of time, are initially used in a narrow circle, and then become part of the general public. The study of neologisms in the Uzbek language is important in terms of identifying language development trends, strengthening literary language standards, and conducting a correct dictionary policy.

The purpose of this article is to scientifically analyze the sources of formation of



neologisms in the modern Uzbek language, their types, and their place in the language system.

### **The main part**

#### **1. The concept of neologism and its interpretation in linguistics**

Neologism (Greek neos - new, logos - word) - a unit that has appeared in the language or has arisen as a result of the use of an old word in a new meaning. Linguists divide neologisms into temporary and permanent neologisms. Temporary neologisms are characteristic of a certain period and may later go out of use. Permanent neologisms occupy a strong place in the vocabulary of the language.

In the Uzbek language, neologisms are formed mainly based on the needs of society and are characterized by their active use in the speech process.

#### **2. Sources of neologisms formation**

##### **2.1. Adopted neologisms**

A large part of neologisms in the modern Uzbek language were adopted from foreign languages, especially English. For example, words such as blog, startup, online, platform, marketing, IT, chatbot are widely used today. These words are mainly related to the information technology and business sectors and entered our language based on need.

##### **2.2. Neologisms formed on the basis of internal possibilities**

The word-forming possibilities of the Uzbek language are wide, and many new words are formed through affixation and word combinations. For example, units such as digitization, informatization, distance education, and self-development arose on the basis of internal possibilities.

##### **2.3. Semantic neologisms**

In some cases, existing words acquire new meanings. For example, the word platform, which previously referred to a technical concept, is now also used to mean a “complex of online services.” This is considered a semantic neologism.

#### **3. Thematic groups of neologisms**

Neologisms in the modern Uzbek language can be divided into the following thematic groups: neologisms related to information technologies; neologisms of the socio-political sphere; neologisms related to education and science; units specific to mass culture and Internet speech.

These groups show the close connection of language with the life of society.

#### **4. Adaptation of neologisms to the norms of the literary language:**

Each new word undergoes a process of adaptation to the norms of the literary language. In this process, phonetic, grammatical and stylistic aspects are important. Some neologisms quickly become part of the literary language, while others remain controversial for a long time.



Linguists believe that when standardizing neologisms, their convenience, level of use among the people, and the availability of alternatives should be taken into account.

### Results and discussion.

During this study, neologisms actively used in the modern Uzbek language were analyzed and the sources of their formation were identified. The analysis showed that most neologisms arise in areas related to information technologies, the digital economy, and social networks. This indicates that the Uzbek language is developing in step with the times.

According to the research results, adopted neologisms dominate in terms of numbers, but new words created based on internal possibilities also play an important role in preserving the national characteristics of the language. Semantic neologisms, on the other hand, show that they expand the functional capabilities of existing lexical units.

During the discussion, it was found that the adaptation of some neologisms to the norms of the literary language poses certain difficulties. In particular, the lack of a single standard for the spelling and pronunciation of foreign words gives rise to controversial situations. Therefore, the issue of regulating neologisms and including them in official dictionaries is urgent.

**Conclusion.** In conclusion, neologisms are an integral part of the modern Uzbek language and indicate the constant development of the language. They are formed in close connection with innovations in society, the development of science and technology. The scientific study and standardization of neologisms is of great importance for the enrichment and sustainable development of the Uzbek literary language.

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