

IMPORTANCE OF NEOLOGISMS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.20688751>

Annotation. *This thesis investigates data about significance of neologisms both in English and Uzbek languages. It also identifies Why neologisms are needed?, What is the role of neologisms in language? and How they adapt to language. Additionally, information is given about both languages with relevant and powerful examples.*

Key words: *borrowed words, neologism, English and Uzbek languages, word formation, adaptation.*

First of all, it is essential supply information about neologisms. A neologism is newly invented or recent used words. They are not only words, phrases also can be used as a neologism.

A neologism can be completely new word, an old word with a new meaning or borrowed word from another language. Neologisms have appeared due to technological development, social and cultural change and also word formation processes and other factors. Some words are given as an example below.

1. Technological development

Internet, smartphone, AI, selfie

2. Social and cultural change

Cancel culture, influencer, woke

3. Word formation processes

Livestream, app, laptop, brunch and so on

Neologisms are used every field of science, for instance medicine, art, architecture and mainly education. As I said before, technological innovations and cultural or social change have considerably influence to the creation of neologisms. They adapt language with their pronunciation and spelling. In English, neologisms are a core part of its role as a dominant global language. And also English is the primary source of many international neologisms belonged to technology, business and trade, such as “internet”, “e-commerce”, “selfie”, “blog”, “app”. Its global impact means new words spread sharply via social media and digital communication and are often borrowed by other languages, including Uzbek.

Prompt- input given to an AI system to generate response.

Situationship- a romantic relationship lacking clear definition or commitment.

Workation – working remotely from a destination

Digital detox – a period during which a person temporarily restricts their use of digital devices and social media to minimize strains.

Neologisms play a vital role in the enrichment of the Uzbek language, helping it conform to modern social, scientific, technical and cultural changes. The importance of neologisms in Uzbek language includes the following:

Increasing Lexical resource: Neologisms expand the language's vocabulary with new words, terms, and expressions

Expressing new terms: Innovations in society, mainly in the field of technology, science, economics and culture require naming new concepts. Neologisms meet this need (words like "internet", "blog", "e-tashrifnoma" and "onlayn ta'lim" are examples of this)

Maintaining national identity: In the Uzbek language, the process of neologism often involves integrating borrowed terms from other languages with the specific features and national identity of the Uzbek language.

Xesh-teg - Hashtag (adapted English)

Raqamlashtirish – Digitalization (native creation from raqam – digit)

Adaptatsiya – adaptation

Agrobiznes – agrobusiness

Akademik litsey – academic lyceum (a type of educational institution)

Sun'iy intellekt – artificial intelligence

The evolution of neologisms in the digital era has fundamentally reshaped the lexical landscapes of both English and Uzbek. Technological development acts as the primary catalyst, introducing terms that bridge the gap between human interaction and machine processing. In English, the proliferation of silicon-valley terminology such as "fintech," "cryptocurrency," and "metaverse" demonstrates a rapid shift toward a digital-first society. Similarly, the Uzbek language has integrated these concepts through both direct borrowing and morphological adaptation, ensuring that the local discourse remains synchronized with global innovations.

Sociolinguistic impact of neologisms on identity and globalization in Uzbekistan

The sociolinguistic landscape of modern Uzbekistan is currently defined by a complex tension between the preservation of national linguistic identity and the overwhelming pressure of global English-driven integration. This tension manifests most clearly in the adoption of neologisms, which serve as linguistic markers of modernization. While the Uzbek language has a rich history of purism and the reclamation of native Turkic roots, the rapid pace of globalization has necessitated a pragmatic approach to lexical expansion. This creates a dichotomy where formal institutional efforts often favor "ozbeklashtirish" (Uzbekization), while the vernacular, especially among younger demographics, remains heavily influenced by direct borrowings that signal participation in the global digital economy.

Media outlets, educational institutions, and digital platforms play a pivotal role in this standardization process. State media and academic bodies often act as gatekeepers, attempting to marginalize direct loans in favor of neologisms derived from native roots or classical Persian-Arabic heritage. However, digital platforms and social media operate as decentralized agents of linguistic change. On platforms like Telegram and Instagram, terminology is standardized not by decree, but by utility and frequency of use.

This often leads to a marginalization of "official" neologisms in favor of more recognizable global terms, creating a linguistic gap between formal documentation and everyday digital discourse.

In specific sectors such as finance, medicine, and technology, we observe a phenomenon known as "terminological hybridization." This is not merely the replacement of one word with another, but the merging of local and global linguistic elements. In the financial sector, for instance, terms like "kripto-hamyon" (crypto-wallet) blend a global root with a native term for purse or wallet. In medicine, "onlayn-tashxis" (online diagnosis) represents a similar fusion. This hybridization allows professionals to maintain grammatical familiarity while incorporating concepts that have no historical equivalent in the Uzbek lexicon, ensuring that the language remains functional in specialized high-tech environments.

The long-term implications for the Uzbek language extend beyond the lexicon into its very grammatical structure. The integration of neologisms often occurs through specific suffixation patterns, such as the use of "-lashtirish" (to make/to do) or "-lik" (state of being). We see the creation of new lexical roots where English verbs are treated as Uzbek stems. For example, "startapni yurgizish" or the verbalization of technical actions through helper verbs like "qilmoq" (to do), as in "tahrir qilmoq" or the more informal "post qilmoq" (to post). This flexibility in suffixation demonstrates the resilient nature of Uzbek morphology in the face of rapid lexical influx.

Specific examples of this integration illustrate the register-based differences in modern Uzbek. The concept of a "startup" is frequently discussed as "yangi loyiha" in formal government reports, yet "startap" is the ubiquitous term in the Tashkent tech hub. Similarly, "interface" is formally translated as "foydalanuvchi muhiti" or "interfeys," with the latter dominating in technical manuals. "Platforma" has transitioned from a physical concept to a digital one, often used in phrases like "ta'lim platformasi" (education platform). These "Uzbekized" terms reflect a society that is no longer just borrowing words, but actively reshaping its linguistic identity to reflect a dual existence: one rooted in national tradition and the other in the globalized future.

Social and cultural influences further drive this linguistic expansion. The rise of social media platforms has birthed a new nomenclature for human behavior. Concepts like "ghosting" or "clout" in English reflect changing social dynamics, while Uzbek youth increasingly utilize adapted neologisms to navigate the globalized cultural sphere. This cultural exchange is not unidirectional; as societies evolve, the need for precise expression leads to the creation of portmanteaus and semantic shifts that redefine how individuals relate to one another and their environment.

Linguistic adaptation is the final stage of a neologism's journey into the core vocabulary. In the Uzbek context, this often involves the "uzbekization" of English roots, where suffixation and phonetic adjustments make the new words feel native. For instance, the transition from "digitalization" to "raqamlashtirish" showcases a preference for native roots when possible, whereas "blogger" remains a direct phonetic loan.

In English, adaptation often occurs through functional shift, where nouns like "Google" or "friend" transition into verbs, illustrating the inherent flexibility and dynamic nature of the language in the face of constant change.

Conclusion: Neologisms in English and Uzbek languages, create ability to express new concepts clearly and efficiently, filling lexical gaps that older vocabulary cannot cover. They also reflect worldview, values and experiences of a society at a particular time. Through adopting and forming neologisms, both languages remain dynamic, relevant and capable of effective communication in an innovative world.

Neologisms are not merely new words but essential tool for linguistic growth in both English and Uzbek languages.

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