Semantic Peculiarities of Neologisms Functioning in the English and Uzbek Newspapers

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Abstract

The lexical composition of the English and Uzbek languages is constantly changing – new words and phrases appear, in parallel with this, many words emerge from active use and become archaisms. During the period of rapid economic, technical, and political development of society, research on language changes plays a big role, which is primarily a qualitative indicator of various transformations in society. At the moment, the overwhelming majority of languages are experiencing the phenomenon of "neologic boom", English and Uzbek languages are no exception. The emergence of new words in the languages in question occurs with great speed. Any event associated with the development of the productive forces of society, culture, science and technology entails the emergence of certain concepts that require linguistic expression. As one of the main sources of neologisms is mass media, newspapers and magazines in particular. The present article is dedicated to the study of neologisms functioning in the English and Uzbek newspapers.

Keywords: *Lexical Composition; Neologism; Word Formation; Creation of Words; Newspapers; Semantic Peculiarities; Borrowings; Contamination; Word Composition*

Introduction

The word embodies the unity of generalization and communication, communication and thinking. Based on this, the study of a new vocabulary requires addressing two aspects: the aspect of creation and development, on the one hand, and its functioning, on the other.

The spread of English, and especially its digital vocabulary, and the speed with which these neologisms penetrate everyday language from English into other foreign languages, is very high. All innovative events, phenomena, precedents in the social and political life of modern society are reflected in the new lexical units. In turn, the Internet space is an environment that responds most quickly to the introduction of new technologies, the emergence of new objects, devices, means of communication, phenomena of the surrounding reality, and, consequently, there are positive prerequisites for the

emergence of neologisms. Creation, education, appearance and functioning of new linguistic means are primarily due to the needs of society in the nomination of new concepts arising from the development of science, technology, culture, social and political realities (Akopyans, 2010,p 7). Today it becomes obvious, that all languages in the world are affected by the process of globalization. At the same time, it should be mentioned that this factor is initially affecting countries, and through countries the languages used in this or that state is being affected. On this point Uzbekistan is also becoming more open to the world community year by year and is having close relations with other countries (Khamzaev et al,p 8327).

Languages are changing as the world is constantly changing. After the Second World War, English neologisms emerged in a remarkable way. New vocabulary came into existence due to new technologies and new discoveries such as; computing, internet, cell phones and the like. People's daily activities like dancing, looking and many others, renewed their popularity giving birth to new lexicon. Indeed, new words are invented rapidly and are developed quickly thanks to mass communication. They appear and fall into disuse when they have served their momentary purpose.

All over the world, English is recognized as the universal language of cultural, business and scientific education communications. Global integration and innovation processes affect various areas of the world economy. This factor, at the same time, highlights the relevance and importance of vocational education of English in a non–linguistic university (Khamzaev et al,p 1080).

The process in which a new word becomes part of an accepted community vocabulary, known as institutionalization (eng. – institutionalization: the formation of stable patterns of social interaction mode of action based on formalized rules, laws, teas and rituals).

Main Part

The reason why Internet neologisms have become an integral part of everyday vocabulary so swiftly is that they pass quickly through all stages of this process. First, they are are being used more and more as they spread through social media and various applications in modern devices. Secondly, their meaning does not require complex definitions, since photos, videos or applications are usually do not require explanation. Ultimately, these words begin to appear in various forms of widely used texts.

The culmination of this process was the inclusion of such non–dispersed neologisms in the vocabulary of official dictionaries. Many online generating neologisms were included in the network versions of such classic English dictionaries like the Oxford English Dictionary, Webster's Dictionary, Cambridge Dictionary. For example, some of them include such lexical units as "LOL", "tweet", "muahahaha / bahahaha".

Thus, in new lexical units they find their reflection all innovative events, phenomena, precedents in public and political life of modern society. In turn, Internet space is an environment that responds most quickly on the introduction of new technologies, the emergence of new objects, devices, means of communication, environmental phenomena consequently, positive assumptions links for the emergence of neologisms.

In connection with the controversial understanding of the term "neologism", along with the ambiguity in determining the criteria for new words, there is uncertainty in neology in their typology. Depending on the characteristics on which the researchers rely in their work, various classifications are proposed. After analyzing the scientific literature, it is possible to identify the most common criteria for the selection of neologisms. These include: type of language unit, degree of novelty, method of word formation.

During the monitoring of the Internet and modern online newspapers and magazines, the following neologisms were identified:

Screenager is a teenager who spends all his time at the screen of a phone, tablet, computer or any electronic device;

Bitcoin – digital currency, internet currency;

E–Quaintance – a familiar person, but only on the Internet;

Guerrilla Proofreading – a tendency to meticulously search out errors in texts (including on the Internet) and publicly point them out, something like grammar–Nazism;

Catfishing is the use of a fictional personality or fictional details of a biography in order to spin a virtual romance;

Stage–Phoning – is an attempt to attract the attention of random passers – by to his person by talking on a mobile phone;

Textrovert – a person who prefers correspondence to any other form of communication;

Textpectation is the moment when we have written a message to someone and are looking forward to a response, besides, nervously glancing at the mobile phone screen;

Technostress – stress from an excessively large amount of equipment around;

Pancake people is usually the name of the modern generation of active Internet users who know, as it may seem, a lot, but really do not understand any business to the end;

Facebookholic (Facebook + (suf)–Holic–) – a person who is dependent on the social network "Facebook";

Compunicate–Computer+Communicate)–communication and corresponddence with a person sitting next to you in the same room, instead of talking out loud;

Text Support – encouraging text messages from friends at the moment of an important and responsible event in your life (Pronounced tech support);

Digital Immigrant – a person who got acquainted with modern technologies and started using the Internet in adulthood.

The rapid replenishment of the vocabulary of the language occurs in a period of significant changes and upheavals in the economic and socio–political life of society, as a result of which new concepts and realities emerge that require nomination. At the moment, in modern linguistic space, linguists have noted a rise in word–building activity, its distinguishing features are the looseness of native speakers, the desire for diversity of speech and emotionality, the desire to express their ideological position. All this inevitably leads to an increase in the language activity of a person, and, consequently, to a large number of diverse neoplasms.

After gaining the independence, there have taken place a lot of positive changes in the Republic of Uzbekistan and in the system of the Uzbek language. All the political, economic changes that took place in the republic influenced the Uzbek language to a great extent. Together with the replenishment of those words, which almost became archaisms in the former Soviet Union, there also appeared great

number of new words. This event could be found in all spheres of life, which later gave great impulse to the development of the Uzbek language.

The current composition of the present Uzbek language is continuation of the whole history of the Uzbek language. The term in which the words appear and the source of origin are also different. The Uzbek people have had economic, cultural and political relations with other peoples in their historical development and have influenced the language of these relations. Therefore, the Uzbek language dictionary has its own layers.

Due to the fact that neology is a relatively young science, which is based on dynamic, unstable structures, its main problem is the lack of a clearly defined terminological base. First of all, it refers to the definition of the object of neology. The basic and common term of neology is considered to be neologism. In the Uzbek linguistics, this term is also used most of the time (Muxitdinova et al, 2004.p 5).

The Uzbek language itself belongs to its own layer, and it is Turkic commonly used languages: *tog' (mountain), tom (ceiling), til (language), oyoq (foot), oq white), qo'l (hand), yer (earth) etc.* They can be divided into the following groups:

1. Common Turkish words.
2. Uzbek words made of general words.
3. The foreign language element is in the Uzbek language, the word Uzbek language is added together.
4. Adding and editing words to foreign languages words made through (Muxitdinova et al, 2004, p 57).

The following are the words of your own layer and customized layers can be distinguished according to their characteristics:

1. Most of the words on the layer are very meaningful. The subtitle words are restricted in this respect;
2. Most of the definitive words are of their own kind and are abstract, most of the meaningful words are typical for the layered layers;

3. Original Turkish words are basically one or two syllables etc.

Along with the words that become archaisms, there are some words which appear as a development of the Uzbek language. As any other "living body", language also needs to be updated. The development of society, the objective existence, changes in nature also have great influence in the creation of new words and terms. The new layer of words is called a new lexicon in linguistics. Due to objective needs and language laws – new words created in accordance with the rules of language enriches the composition.

Results and Discussions

The new words appear in the following ways:

1. Affixation – by adding endings to the stems of words: *reket**chi*** (racketor), *tadbir**kor*** (entrepreneur);
2. Composition. By adding one stem to another: *yodnoma* (memory book), *kitobsevar* (book lover) etc;
3. By combining words such as *ishchi–yohslar* (young workers, *o'quvchi–yoshlar* (young learners);
4. By creating new Uzbek abbreviations: *BMT* (UN), *BuxDU* (Bukhara State University), *O'zMU* (National University of Uzbekistan).

5. Using traditional words in a new sense: *millat* (nation), *ziyorat* (visit), *mehnat* (work), etc;

6. By deriving words from other languages: *bakalavr* (bachelor), *magistr* (master's), *fermer* (farmer) etc;

7. By using the method of calque: *ekranlashtirish* (create screen version), *radiomarkaz* (radio center), *radioto'lqin* (radio wave) etc (Muxitdinova et al, 2004.p, 59).

For the neologism it is important to have the following features, in order to continue "living" in the language:

1. New word – neologism should have clear meaning, which is easy for the native speaker to use;
2. New words should be created on the basis of models, which already exist in the language or which are common in the language.

There are a lot of neologisms in the Uzbek language. The reason of so many neologisms appearing in this language does not depend on one factor. As it was stated above, there are several factors for this process. This time we are going to discuss not these factors, but the semantic features of neologisms of the present day Uzbek language.

The first semantic feature is that some of new words in the Uzbek language is the direct derivation, making only few changes, according to the rules of the language (as in words *tvitter* (twitter), *instagram* (instagram), *ko–working* (co–working, etc)).

Next semantic feature is connected with the "bridge language", through which this or that word enters the language (*urbanizatsiya* (urbanization), *atletizm* (athletism)). In such words to a new word there is added an adding, which is the element of another language (in the above given words the endings *–siya* and *–izm,* which are Russian endings).

The last semantic feature is related to those neologisms, which appeared on the basis of already existing word, which obtains new meaning as a result of this process (*tuman* – district, instead of the word *"rayon"*, which is originally Russian word, there appeared this word, which existed in a close meaning in Amir Temur's period, etc).

All the above given material proves linguists that there are several semantic features of the new words (neologisms, in other words) in the Uzbek language. All these features are in this or that meaning connected with the way this language is developing.

Conditions for the creation of neologisms, the scope of their functioning in language, the types of new words and the number of borrowings among them in many ways determines the ecology of the language. In particular, the Uzbek language possesses active suppression of English neologisms through Russian, which is accompanied by a change in the phonetic form, as well as an expansion of lexico-semantic variants of units.

It is revealed that in the Uzbek language borrowings from the English language and affixal neologisms predominate, while the main ways of the formation of neologisms in the English language are contamination and word composition. The least productive ways in both languages are conversion and phonological derivation (Khamzaev et al,p).

When conducting a comparative analysis of neologisms in English and Uzbek, it was found that their structural and semantic features are directly related to three factors:

a) features of the lexical system of English and Uzbek languages. Words in the Uzbek language have a two/three–structure structure, while English is characterized by a single–structure structure of

words. In this regard, affixation in the Uzbek language is a more productive way to form neologisms than in English, and the non–suffixing way to form Uzbek neologisms is not used;

b) the significance of each language in the modern world. Since English is characterized as a language of world significance and is widely distributed throughout the world, the nomination of a greater number of previously non–existing realities is carried out precisely by means of English and then they are introduced into the Uzbek language;

c) the most important changes occurring in various areas of the life of the society of individual countries and the world community as a whole. The greatest number of neologisms in both languages is formed, first of all, due to changes in the political situation in the world, as well as a result of the development of information technologies and the Internet.

Conclusion

Based on the analysis of semantic peculiarities of English and Uzbek neologisms we can to the following conclusion. Firstly, there are both similarities and differences in the semantic structure of neologisms of the English and Uzbek languages.

Similar features exist, mainly because of numerous neologisms to be derived from English into Uzbek. Though, it should be mentioned that not all English neologisms are derived into the Uzbek language directly; they are derived through a bridge language – Russian.

Most part of differences in the semantic feature of English and Uzbek neologisms appear to be mainly because of the formation of such neologisms based on the linguistic features of both languages.

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