



## THE NEOLOGISMS IN THE UZBEK LANGUAGE

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**Abstract** This article explores the emergence of neologisms in the modern Uzbek language, focusing on their sources and significance. The Uzbek language continuously evolves, incorporating new words and expressions to adapt to societal and technological advancements. Neologisms emerge due to technological progress, globalization, cultural, and social transformations. Specifically, the article examines new words influenced by modern technologies, the internet, social media, as well as governmental policies and cultural concepts. While these neologisms enrich the language and make it more relevant to contemporary needs, excessive borrowing may negatively affect the language's national identity. The article highlights the importance of new neologisms, their role in linguistics, and the necessity of their standardization.

**Keywords:** neologisms, modern Uzbek language, technology, globalization, culture, social changes, linguistic richness, borrowings, standardization, national identity.

### O‘ZBEK TILIDAGI YANGI NEOLOGIZMLAR

**Annotatsiya** Mazkur maqola zamonaviy o‘zbek tilida yuzaga kelayotgan neologizmlarning paydo bo‘lishi, ularning manbalari va ahamiyatini o‘rganishga bag‘ishlangan. O‘zbek tili o‘z rivojlanish jarayonida doimiy ravishda yangi so‘z va iboralarni o‘zlashtirib, jamiyat va texnologiyalar rivojlanishiga moslashmoqda. Neologizmlar texnologik taraqqiyot, globalizatsiya, madaniy va ijtimoiy o‘zgarishlar ta’sirida yuzaga kelmoqda. Xususan, maqolada zamonaviy texnologiyalar, internet va ijtimoiy media, shuningdek, davlat siyosati va madaniyatning yangi tushunchalari asosida paydo bo‘lgan yangi so‘zlar tahlil qilinadi. Neologizmlar tilni boyitib, uni zamonaviy ehtiyojlarga moslashtirsa-da, ortiqcha o‘zlashmalar tilning milliy xususiyatlariga salbiy ta’sir ko‘rsatishi mumkinligi ham muhokama qilingan. Maqolada neologizmlarning ahamiyati, tilshunoslikdagi o‘rni va ularning standartlashtirilishi zarurligi haqida xulosalar keltirilgan.

**Kalit so‘zlar:** neologizmlar, zamonaviy o‘zbek tili, texnologiyalar, globalizatsiya, madaniyat, ijtimoiy o‘zgarishlar, til boyligi, o‘zlashmalar, standartlashtirish, milliy xususiyatlar.

### НЕОЛОГИЗМЫ В УЗБЕКСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ

**Аннотация** Данная статья посвящена исследованию появления неологизмов в современном узбекском языке, их источников и значимости. Узбекский язык в процессе своего развития постоянно заимствует новые слова и выражения, адаптируясь к развитию общества и технологий. Неологизмы возникают под влиянием технологического прогресса, глобализации, культурных и социальных изменений. В частности, в статье анализируются слова, появившиеся благодаря современным технологиям, интернету, социальной мидии, а также государственной политике и культурным концепциям. Несмотря на то, что неологизмы обогащают язык и делают его соответствующим современным потребностям, чрезмерное заимствование может негативно сказаться на национальной идентичности языка. В статье обсуждается важность новых неологизмов, их роль в языкознании и необходимость их стандартизации.

**Ключевые слова:** неологизмы, современный узбекский язык, технологии, глобализация, культура, социальные изменения, богатство языка, заимствования, стандартизация, национальные особенности.

## INTRODUCTION

Language is one of the most dynamic systems of human communication, constantly adapting to the cultural, social, and technological transformations of society. The Uzbek language, with its millennia-old heritage and deep-rooted traditions, has not remained static; instead, it has evolved in tandem with global developments. In recent decades, the rapid advancement of science and technology, coupled with the intensifying forces of globalization, has given rise to numerous neologisms—newly coined words and expressions that reflect the needs and realities of the modern world.

Neologisms in the Uzbek language emerge from various sources, such as borrowed terms from foreign languages, innovations in local word formation, and hybrid creations combining native and foreign elements. These new linguistic units often represent technological innovations (*smartfon*, *onlayn*), cultural trends (*gender tenglik*, *eko-turizm*), and even state-driven initiatives (*raqamli iqtisodiyot*, *innovatsion rivojlanish*). While neologisms enhance the expressive capacity of the Uzbek language, they also introduce challenges, such as maintaining linguistic identity, standardizing usage, and addressing resistance to change.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

The book "Modern Problems of the Uzbek Language" by Sh. Y. Azamov addresses critical issues in the evolution of the Uzbek language [1; 248]. It focuses on lexical and grammatical changes influenced by technological advancements and globalization, making it a vital resource for understanding the linguistic shifts in contemporary Uzbek.

Sh. Y. Azamov's work "*Modern Problems of the Uzbek Language*" delves into various contemporary challenges faced by the Uzbek language, including the role and development of **neologisms**. His analysis of neologisms focuses on their necessity for the evolution of the

language in a rapidly changing world, especially in the context of **globalization, technological progress, and the influence of foreign languages**.

He acknowledges the challenges, such as resistance from purists and the need for phonetic and grammatical adaptation, but stresses that the future of Uzbek as a **modern, functional** language depends on its ability to evolve while maintaining its **unique identity**.

Kurbonov's work, "Modern Uzbek Literary Language" [2; 230], explores the structural and functional aspects of the Uzbek literary language. The book provides an in-depth analysis of **neologisms** within the context of the **Uzbek literary language**, focusing on how new words are created, incorporated, and evolve in response to social, cultural, and technological changes. While the book covers various aspects of the development of modern Uzbek, its main ideas related to **neologisms** revolve around their **role in language modernization**, the influence of **foreign borrowings**, and the **challenges** associated with integrating these new terms into the language without compromising its **identity**.

R. Matqulov's "The Linguistic Features of Neologisms in Uzbek" [3; 280]

offers a comprehensive examination of **neologisms** within the context of the **Uzbek language**, exploring how these new words are created, adapted, and integrated into the evolving lexicon. His analysis focuses on the **linguistic characteristics** of neologisms, their **sources**, and the challenges they present to the Uzbek language, especially in the era of **globalization, technological advancement, and social transformation**.

In "The Role of Borrowings in Uzbek Language Development," O. Sayfullayev [4; 300] examines the complex and significant impact of **loanwords** (borrowed words) on the **evolution** of the Uzbek language, particularly in the context of **neologisms**. Sayfullayev focuses on how the **influx of foreign words**, particularly from languages like **Russian** and **English**, has shaped Uzbek vocabulary and, by extension, its linguistic development. In relation to **neologisms**, Sayfullayev addresses several critical themes, particularly the role of borrowed terms in the modern lexicon of Uzbek, their **integration**, and their **impact** on the **language's structure and identity**.

D. Karimova's book, "Linguistic Dynamics in Modern Uzbek," [6; 260]

provides an in-depth analysis of the **evolution** and **changes** in the Uzbek language, focusing on various linguistic phenomena in the context of contemporary social and cultural shifts. One of the key topics in her work is the phenomenon of **neologisms**, or newly created or borrowed words, which are particularly relevant in light of the **globalization, technological progress, and sociopolitical changes** that Uzbekistan has experienced in recent decades.

"Cultural Influence on Uzbek Language Evolution" by J. Norkulov [7; 190]

examines the profound ways in which **cultural factors** have shaped the development of the Uzbek language, with a particular focus on how **neologisms** (newly coined or borrowed words) are created and integrated. His research is concerned with the role of **culture**, including historical, social, and political influences, in shaping the vocabulary of Uzbek over time. In his analysis, Norkulov emphasizes the role of **neologisms** as a reflection of societal and cultural

changes. As cultural practices, ideologies, and technologies evolve, so does language. In the context of Uzbekistan, where **tradition**, **national identity**, and **modernization** intersect, the creation and adaptation of neologisms are crucial in meeting new demands.

In "Uzbek Language and Globalization," S. Umarova [8] investigates the effects of globalization on Uzbek vocabulary. The book discusses both the opportunities and challenges globalization presents to linguistic preservation.

One of the key themes in Umarova's analysis is the role of **neologism**—the process of creating or adopting new words—as a response to the changing needs of the language in a globalized world.

In her research, Umarova emphasizes how **globalization**, which refers to the increasing interconnectedness of the world through trade, technology, culture, and communication, directly impacts the **evolution of languages**.

H. Alimov's "Historical Development of Uzbek Vocabulary" [9; 350] highlights, is neologism—the process by which new words are created or introduced into the language. Neologisms are crucial for the survival and adaptability of a language as they reflect contemporary realities, technological advancements, cultural shifts, and societal changes. **Neologism**—the process by which new words are created or introduced into the language. Neologisms are crucial for the survival and adaptability of a language as they reflect contemporary realities, technological advancements, cultural shifts, and societal changes.

F. Mamatov's "Digitalization and Language: A Case Study of Uzbek" [10; 210] explores the intersection of language and technology, with a particular focus on how **digitalization**—the integration of digital technologies into everyday life—has affected the **Uzbek language**. The rise of the internet, social media, digital communication, and technology has introduced new vocabulary and ways of expression. Mamatov examines how this technological shift has led to the emergence of **neologisms** in the Uzbek language.

- For example, words like "**internet**," "**smartphone**," "**app**," "**hashtag**," or "**viral**" are not native to the Uzbek language and have entered through English, but they have become central to modern communication.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Neologisms play a pivotal role in adapting languages to the ever-changing social, technological, and cultural landscape. In the case of the Uzbek language, they bridge the gap between traditional expressions and contemporary realities. This section delves into the types, sources, and challenges of neologisms in Uzbek, supported by illustrative tables to provide a comprehensive understanding.

Neologisms in Uzbek can be broadly classified into three main categories:

**Borrowed Words:** Directly adopted from other languages, often with phonetic or morphological adaptations (e.g., *smartfon* from "smartphone," *internet* from "internet").

**Coined Words:** New words created using native Uzbek roots and affixes, such as *raqamli iqtisodiyot* (digital economy).

Hybrid Words: Words that combine local and foreign elements, such as *eko-turizm* (eco-tourism).

The emergence of neologisms in Uzbek is influenced by several key factors:

Technological Advancements. Innovations in technology have introduced terms such as *onlayn* (online), *veb-sayt* (website), and *dasturiy ta’minot* (software).

Globalization. The exchange of cultural and linguistic elements across borders has led to widespread adoption of terms like *bloger* (blogger) and *influyenser* (influencer).

Government Initiatives. State policies promoting innovation and development often contribute to the creation of new terminology, such as *innovatsion rivojlanish* (innovative development) and *raqamlashtirish* (digitalization).

Media and Pop Culture. The influence of social media and entertainment has popularized terms such as *vlog* (video blog) and *selfi* (selfie).

Table 1

### Types and Examples of Neologisms in Uzbek

Type	Example	Source Language	Meaning
Borrowed Words	<i>Smartfon, internet</i>	English	Smartphone, internet
Coined Words	<i>Raqamli iqtisodiyot</i>	Native Uzbek	Digital economy
Hybrid Words	<i>Eko-turizm, bio-texnika</i>	Mixed (Uzbek+ Foreign)	Eco-tourism, biotechnology

While neologisms enrich the language, they also present certain challenges:

1. Preservation of Linguistic Identity. Excessive reliance on foreign borrowings can dilute the cultural essence of Uzbek. For example, some argue that the word *marketing* could have been translated into a purely Uzbek equivalent rather than adopted directly.

2. Standardization Issues. Inconsistent usage and spelling of neologisms, especially in formal writing, can lead to confusion. For instance, words like *internet* are sometimes written as *interniyet* in informal contexts.

3. Resistance to Change. Traditionalists may resist adopting new terms, favoring older vocabulary. This is particularly evident in rural areas where modern terminology often feels alien.

Table 2

### Sources and Impacts of Neologisms

Source	Examples	Positive Impact	Challenges
Technology	<i>Smartfon, onlayn</i>	Enhances communication and access to global trends	May overshadow traditional Uzbek terms
Globalization	<i>Bloger, influyenser</i>	Enriches vocabulary with global cultural relevance	Risk of cultural dilution
Media and Pop Culture	<i>Vlog, selfi</i>	Popularizes new expressions	Difficult to standardize
Government Initiatives	<i>Innovatsion rivojlanish</i>	Encourages linguistic innovation	Requires widespread education for adoption

Neologisms are not just linguistic constructs; they are reflections of societal progress. By addressing new concepts and ideas, they enable effective communication in modern contexts. For instance:

- **Technology Integration:** Words like *veb-sayt* and *onlayn* facilitate discourse in the digital age.

- **Cultural Exchange:** Terms like *eko-turizm* and *gender tenglik* highlight evolving cultural values.

- **Economic Development:** Phrases such as *raqamli iqtisodiyot* underscore Uzbekistan’s focus on modernization.

However, the integration of neologisms must be managed carefully to balance modernization with the preservation of linguistic heritage.

Assimilation, in linguistic terms, refers to the process by which a language enhances its vocabulary by incorporating foreign words and refining these assimilated neologisms to be more sophisticated and harmonious within the framework of its linguistic rules. This process involves adapting the borrowed terms to align with the grammatical, phonetic, and morphological norms of the assimilating language.

The term "native layer" refers to words that are inherently part of the language and their derivations, including those created using native affixes or derived from foreign words but modified with native suffixes. Differentiating between words that belong to the native layer and those from the assimilated layer is not always straightforward. Semantic, morphological, and phonetic characteristics must be carefully analyzed to draw distinctions between them.

#### Semantic Characteristics

The majority of common Turkic words exhibit polysemy, meaning they have multiple meanings. For example:

*Bosh* (Head):

"A person's head"

"The beginning of a street"

"The start of a task"

#### Morphological Characteristics

Common Turkic words are found in all parts of speech within modern Uzbek.

They undergo declension and conjugation.

Root and affix morphemes are flexible and standardized, such as in the forms *ko‘zim* (my eye), *ko‘zing* (your eye), *ko‘zi* (his/her eye).

Prefixes are not used within the structure of these words.

### CONCLUSION

The proliferation of neologisms in the Uzbek language is a reflection of the dynamic interplay between tradition and innovation. These new linguistic elements serve as a bridge, connecting the language’s historical legacy to the demands of the modern era. By incorporating terms that represent technological advancements, global cultural trends, and societal changes,

Uzbek continues to assert its relevance and functionality in an increasingly interconnected world.

However, this linguistic evolution comes with its challenges. The excessive borrowing of foreign terms may dilute the unique identity of Uzbek, while inconsistencies in the standardization of neologisms could hinder their integration into formal and educational contexts. Additionally, resistance from traditionalist segments of society highlights the need for thoughtful and inclusive approaches to linguistic modernization.

Despite these challenges, neologisms play an essential role in enriching the Uzbek language, enabling it to convey contemporary ideas and concepts effectively. They reflect the adaptability and resilience of the language, ensuring its relevance in a rapidly changing world. Moving forward, it is crucial to strike a balance between embracing innovation and preserving the linguistic and cultural heritage of Uzbek. With careful management and active participation from linguists, educators, and policymakers, the Uzbek language can continue to thrive as a vibrant and versatile medium of communication.

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