



COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF NEOLOGISMS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

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ABSTRACT

Neologisms, or newly coined words, reflect the evolving nature of languages. This article provides a comparative analysis of neologisms in Uzbek and English, exploring their formation, adoption, and cultural implications. Through examples and linguistic analysis, it examines how neologisms contribute to language development and adaptation in response to technological advancements, cultural shifts, and global influences.

Introduction. Neologisms are vital indicators of linguistic innovation and adaptation within a language. They emerge to fulfill the need for expressing new concepts, ideas, technologies, and societal changes. This article delves into a comparative analysis of neologisms in Uzbek and English, highlighting similarities, differences, and the underlying mechanisms driving their creation and integration into the lexicon.

Definition and Significance of Neologisms. Neologisms are newly coined words or expressions that enter a language to describe emerging concepts or phenomena. They play a crucial role in enriching vocabulary and reflecting cultural, technological, and social changes within societies. Understanding neologisms provides insights into linguistic creativity, adaptation, and the dynamic nature of languages.

Formation of Neologisms

- Borrowing and Adaptation

Both Uzbek and English languages frequently borrow neologisms from other languages, especially in response to globalization and technological advancements. Examples include "internet" (borrowed into Uzbek as "internet"), "blog" (borrowed as "blog" in Uzbek), and "selfie" (adopted similarly in Uzbek as "selfie").

- Compounding and Blending

Compounding and blending are common strategies for forming neologisms in both languages. For instance, "smartphone" (compound) has equivalent in Uzbek ("aqli telefon"), illustrating how languages creatively combine existing elements to express new concepts.

- Cultural and Technological Influences

Technology and Digital Neologisms. The rapid evolution of technology has significantly influenced the emergence of neologisms in both languages. Terms such as "app" (short for application), "emoji," and "cyberbullying" demonstrate how technological advancements necessitate the creation of new vocabulary

to describe digital phenomena, which are often adapted similarly in Uzbek.

Examples of Neologisms in Uzbek and English

1. English Neologism: "Infodemic" - Uzbek Equivalent: "Ma'lumotlar epidemiyasi"

Analysis: This term emerged during the COVID-19 pandemic to describe the rapid spread of misinformation. Both languages creatively blend elements ("information" + "epidemic") to convey the concept of an overwhelming amount of misleading information.

2. English Neologism: "Fintech" (Financial Technology)

- Uzbek Equivalent: "Moliyaviy texnologiyalar"

Analysis: Reflects the intersection of finance and technology, demonstrating how languages adapt to describe innovations in specific fields.

Comparative Analysis

Similarities. Both Uzbek and English languages adopt neologisms to accommodate technological advancements, cultural shifts, and globalization. They utilize similar formation strategies such as borrowing, compounding, and blending to create new vocabulary. Neologisms in both languages often reflect shared global trends and innovations.

Differences. Cultural nuances and linguistic structures influence the adaptation of neologisms differently in Uzbek and English. While some concepts are directly borrowed or translated, others undergo adaptation to fit linguistic norms and cultural contexts. English, as a dominant global language, may introduce neologisms that subsequently influence Uzbek, illustrating the dynamics of language contact and adaptation.

Conclusion. The comparative analysis of neologisms in Uzbek and English highlights their role in language evolution, cultural adaptation, and communication of new ideas. Neologisms reflect the dynamic nature of languages, responding to technological advancements, social trends, and global influences. Understanding how neologisms are formed and integrated into the lexicon provides insights into linguistic creativity and adaptation processes.

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