

The influence of globalization and technology on the creation of neologisms in Uzbek and English languages.

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Abstract: The abundance of neologisms and idioms in the terminology of a particular field is also the result of the development of interactions between different nationalities in the process of globalization. The article deals with new appeared neologisms by the advancement of the globalization and technology in two different languages. Also, the article describes some peculiarities of neologisms and its importance in culture.

Key words: neologism, globalization, technology, influence, google, 404, error, spim, spam, chrome, web browser, microbrowser, tweed cred.

Introduction. There is no doubt that neologisms today are the most widely used lexical items for international communication. Words and expressions are born, live for a short time and then die or find their place in our vocabulary according to the temporary or permanent nature of the phenomena they describe. Indeed, if no new words were to appear, it would be a sign that the language was moribund; the progress of globalization and technology gives birth to a large majority of new words: each new word that does appear should be severely scrutinized before it becomes generally accepted. As it was pointed out by Andrew Lloyd James, a Welsh linguist, «A language is never in a state of fixation, but is always changing; we are not looking at a lantern-slide but at a moving picture». As English is a growing language new words and phrases emerge everyday at a pace that the Oxford English Dictionary and the Webster's cannot keep up with. While these dictionaries wait for years before they consider words 'fit to publish', the Web is working faster to bring these new terms to light. So that a great deal of neologisms have appeared under the coming of new type of technology called computer. New computer technologies give rise to new words. Most of them are connected with the Internet and E – mail, as the Internet offers us more and more opportunities, as well as, all computer technologies. Software in many people's lifetime has been mostly a wonderful way to live, because we're just learning how to do it and anybody with some time and talent and initiative can try out any crazy idea. We have so much processing power and so much memory and such great tools and we still fail, most times, to produce things that are fun to use. Neologisms like, GOOGLE, SPIM, SPAM became an indispensable part of Internet users' speech. One can google and find any information he or she needs and the other gets every time he or she uses Instant Messenger. Neologisms in English and Uzbek languages , like *spam*, *spim*, *flash mob*, are the brightest representatives to show how productive the words can be, they have a noun, a verb, an adjective and even they have a plural form –*flash mobs*, for example. Few words have a plural form. These facts show that while speaking sometimes people have to converse words into a different part of speech. The bigger paradigm of morphological forms the word develops the more probability it will have to survive for a while and even stay in the language. The reason for this event is that these new notions as well as words are gradually becoming the essential part of the civilized world. According to our statistics, most words acquire a new meaning rather than a new word appears with a new notion. This can be explained by the fact, that there is not enough, we would say proper, words to express all the variety of newly created and used notions in the rapidly changing world. However, any changes in society,

national-cultural, scientific, technical, developments, new concepts formed in human thought, first of all, are reflected in the language, its lexical system and reflected in the terminology of a particular language and enrich it. It is known that the lexical system of the Mayan language is enriched and refined on the basis of internal and external sources. In recent years, the lexical level of the Uzbek language has been enriched not only on the basis of internal sources, but also on the basis of external sources. This, of course, is due to certain innovative processes, various factors and certain periods, the opposite of which is reflected in the lexical system of the language. According to the Merriam-Webster Dictionary, the word "neologism" is derived from the French "néologisme" - "new word-formation habit, newly formed word", "néologie" - "new word-formation" néo- from NEO- + -logie -LOGY) + -isme – and was first used in 1772. In Collin's English dictionary, the word neologism is defined as "a neologism is a new word or phrase in a language or a new meaning of an existing word or phrase. The following words refers to hi-tech devices: Also, many of the new words associated with software and applications today are related to computer technology:

Google – Using an online search engine as a basis for searching information on the Internet.

Chrome – software features that attract attention but do nothing to make the program more useful.

Microbrowser – a small web browser that can be used on next-generation devices.

Veb-brauzer – Web browser (English: Web browser) - software designed to search, browse websites (mainly from the WWW), work with them, enter and move from one page to another.

Tweet cred – Social status on Twitter.

404 – Worldwide, a web error message "404 not found" means that the requested document could not be found.

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. All languages change over time and the reasons why neologisms arise are diverse.

I will consider five areas in which many neologisms can be found nowadays: technology/science, political developments, the COVID-19 pandemic, advertising and the news, and we will see some of the processes that were discussed above. According to Abbas (2009), “the ever-changing world of technology has aided a constant changing of the English language”. Sometimes the “jargon vocabulary” used in the field of technology has led to the creation of new words (new coinages) in other languages, and other times new concepts have been labelled with existing English words that have adopted a completely new meaning such as ‘mouse’ or ‘keyboard’ in Uzbek language

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