



TERM NEOLOGISMS AS A RESULT OF LEXICAL NOMINATION

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Article history:	Abstract:
Received: 11 th January 2022 Accepted: 11 th February 2022 Published: 28 th March 2022	The article is devoted to the problems of term neologisms and the analysis of units that emerged during the periods of independence. It used methods of descriptive, comparative and component analysis, commented on the creation of terms based on the loan words of the source language and perspective ways of accepting the term were interpreted
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The process of integration of sciences has accelerated so much that at the same time ideas began to be applied both in theory and in practice. While the implementation of new ideas has accelerated production, monographs on new areas have seen the light of day in a short period of time. The number of branches has increased. Terms naming new fields began to take on a different dimension in the cross-section of languages. As for the number of disciplines, there are no exact figures. English-language websites show that there are 1078 [1] terms within the field of science, formed by the term *-ology* (Greek *science*). However, this does not clearly indicate the number of fields. Because even without this form, field names are observed. In addition, the ability to bring together all emerging industries is limited. In short, the 21st century has been a period of diversity, clear specialization, individualization, unification, integration for science and industries.

Of course, these phenomena lead to the emergence of neologisms in the lexicon, in particular, the introduction of field terms into circulation. Most of the current term neologisms are mainly associated with new references that appear in the objective being, units that fill the field of the emerging field - performing a cumulative function.

Since the term neologisms is expressed as a product of lexical nomination, it is important to distinguish them from propositive nomination, "...in the nomination that arises within the sentence, the nominative meaning of certain events is observed [2].

Dutch linguist M.Janssen cited five criteria used by scientists to discover neologisms:

according to the psychological feature: neologism - a word accepted as new by the language community;

according to the lexicographic feature: neologism - any word that does not exist in the dictionary;

according to the exclusive definition: neologism is an undefined word among predefined exceptional units of lexicon;

by diachronic definition: neologism - any word form that has recently appeared in the text of a common language and has not previously been part of that language;

according to the definition of the reference corpus: a neologism is any word form that will soon appear in the text of a common language and will not appear in the data corpus of that language. Based on the above, the researcher developed his "extended lexicographic-diachronic definition" and recognized neologisms as "any word that does not exist in the dictionary's morphological database due to its novelty" [3].

The quality of education, the development of science and the interaction of industry in developed countries are well established. Due to their strong cooperation, new innovations are rapidly gaining popularity in the world. Such innovations are an integral whole with its own internal structure, in which the referees represent new concepts. Atomic units that reflect the concept and neologisms, must be named after the words of the language that governs innovation.

The interlinguistic flow of neologisms today is more intense than ever. As long as their threat affects languages, it is not hard to see that the term is trying to take root in the existing *lexicon as a neologism, neym neologism, term neologism, acronym*. Even the words of the language we use every day in our daily lives seem to be irrelevant as we easily replace them with foreign words against the backdrop of new technologies. Unfortunately, there are many of them and their duration is as long as the information on the websites, each of which is tied to a specific innovation.

There are more than three thousand languages in the modern world, but the development of scientific terminology is observed in only 60 languages and covers more than three hundred fields of professional science, the field of terminology developed in a particular language is not so much [4].

It is known that after independence, the Uzbek terminology went through a special period. Because various changes in society required a reconsideration of the issue of national terminology. The dominance of the long-standing former union regime in this area had also been abolished. It was important for each field to choose its own

promising path and it was necessary for experts to consciously introduce many terms into terminology, taking into account the national nature of the language.

Most importantly, the units introduced were required to serve the needs of the industry and more importantly, the responsibility for maintaining as much of the terms in the international system used in the language as possible was also imposed. Based on this, experts of the field, terminologists and linguists have carried out several types of important work within their responsibilities. They are reflected in scientific articles, monographs and textbooks. Nevertheless, there are still cross-cutting problems under the influence of events such as long-standing science problems, deviation from the principles of international term selection, neglect of existing national-traditional terms in the language, untimely arrangement of doublets.

The specialization of words used in the field is also specific, it is necessary to distinguish and define them as general words / terms of a particular industry, as well as industry terms. Otherwise, researchers are likely to face some difficulties in terminologically limiting the study of areas.

While studying the adaptation of computer terms in English to the lexical system of the Russian language, E.A.Yukhmina examines the *graphical, phonetic, semantic or artificial conformity* of English computer terms to the nature of the Russian language under the term "adaptation". In particular, the quality of the interpretation of the graphical adaptation process implies the re-encoding of the graphic shell of the derived word. This emphasizes the fact that the process is represented by graphic remodeling (*frame - фрейм*) and without graphical remodeling (Windows XP) [5].

Most of the term neologisms are related to the field of information technology. So far, several types of explanatory dictionaries on information technology, information and communication technologies or computer science have been published in Uzbek. For example, the "Explanatory Dictionary of Information and Communication Technologies" [6] (second edition), published in 2010 by D.M.Amirov, A.Y.Atadjanov and others, was developed in collaboration with the United Nations Development Program and the Uzbek Agency for Communication and Information. Naturally, it removes low-consumption terms, introduces new ones on demand, those needed for the industry and adds graphic materials to some definitions. This dictionary is aimed at popularizing information and communication technologies throughout the country. The inclusion of English-Uzbek, Russian-Uzbek ICT dictionaries in the applications also increased the importance of the manual.

The hard work of the compilers in creating the dictionary can be seen in the number of dictionaries included in it. Basically, it can be said that the dictionaries included in the field were created at the expense of English and Russian terms. This takes into account the issue of international conformity of languages, interlingual standards. For example, it is known that the term *information technology*, which is often used in the press, is written in short form in the form of *IT*. The developers have proposed the Uzbek term *IT* in the position of maintaining compactness. There are also leaks of information, virtual reality, programmatic compatibility, significant signal units, many terms, the successful expression of which can be felt that the authors are seriously concerned about the word and its subtle meanings. Nevertheless, there are some considerations in the formation of the Uzbek version of industry terms. For example, the term *artificial intelligence* has recently been well received by both industry experts and other industry professionals, as can be seen from the many repetitions on social media. However, the dictionary uses the term "*artificial thinking*" as an alternative term. A closer look reveals that the Russian alternative to English "*искусственный интеллект*" is "*artificial intelligence*." Accordingly, from the outset, many were quick to adopt semi-shield-*artificial intelligence*. The term *artificial thinking* is also very much in line with the nature of our national language, it is majestic, pleasant and resonant.

In our view, both of these terms can be used appropriately within areas. *Artificial intelligence* is a purely scientific term. It is appropriate for experts to use it in the field of science, in the process of analyzing scientific research. The term *artificial thinking* can be used in the educational process, in particular, in the training of non-specialists in the field of journalism.

The term "*аутентификация*" is derived from the exact Russian equivalent of the English word *authentication*, as shown in the dictionary. It is true that the term may have entered similar dictionaries and study guides in the past. However, if the authors take into account the phonetic interests of the source language, it would be obtained in the form of "*ausentification*", if they take into account the formal (orthographic) similarity, in the case of "*auscitation*".

After all, the formation of words with the *-ция* element in the words *номинация, адаптация, композиция, презентация* is one of the methods of word formation in Russian and this model has not yet been abandoned in the study of Uzbek, English or European words.

Although there has been a lot of repetition in the press recently, in some places the interests of the national language are not taken into account in the spelling of assimilation terms. For example, in *web hosting, virtual hosting, somewhat soft handover, hacker terms*, it would be more appropriate to use the phoneme "h", which is the throat sound instead of the deep "x" sound. It is unfortunate that such cases are observed not only in the field of ICT, but also in the spelling of other terms. In addition, the word "*a little*" in the term "slightly soft" is reminiscent of the style of speech. It also takes some time for it to be accepted as a term. In addition, terms with *хэндовер* content are found again in the dictionary.

For example, a *soft handover* was used instead of the Russian (*мягкий хэндовер*) alternative of the term soft handover. The appeal of the term would have been further enhanced if it had been given in the form of a *soft handover*, in the interests of both the source language and the national language.

Basically, the term "*blogger*" is used to refer to people who work on websites and run certain blogs. The term is widely used, especially in social networks. If you are ordered to search for this word in "Google"s search box, it is natural that the word "*blogger*" will be found in Wikipedia, from this word to others. Therefore, it is natural for users to be confused in the spelling of the word. It is better to write this term on the basis of the formal principle, in the form of "*blogger*" in accordance with the English spelling.

In terms such as *cognitive technology*, *cloud computing*, *design templates*, *data protection efficiency standards*, *error-correcting codes*, there is an excess of morphological indicators, which are plural forms. Also, the use of an auxiliary verb in the term access at the initial speed may not give good results. This is because the addition of the additional meaning of "opportunity" to the semantics of the leading verb can be understood as a sign of closeness to this speech phenomenon.

Бэқдор (*бэқдор//backdoor*), *монохром* (*монохромный //monochrome*), *гетерохром сигналлар* (*гетерохромные сигналы//heterochronous signals*) also relied on the phonetic nature of the Russian language in mastering the terms. There is no reasonable basis for adopting the exact Russian form of the cited assimilations. If they are taken in the form of *бақдор*, *монохром/моникрум*, *хетерокроноус*, there is a combination of interests both in terms of the phonetic feature of the original source language and the pronunciation feature of the Uzbek language. Importantly, this does not deviate from the principle of adapting terms to international standards.

In conclusion, the activity of the term neologisms in the lexicon of the Uzbek language of the period of independence can be observed in the field of information technology, economics, culture. Of course, the level of acceptance of innovations by industries is different, and the reflection of the national nature of language in terms that arise as an artificial influence of the human factor on language should be maintained as an important task.

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