

LINGUISTIC FOUNDATIONS OF THE USE OF NEOLOGISMS IN THE UZBEK LANGUAGE IN THE CONTEXT OF GLOBALIZATION

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Abstract: *This article analyzes the methods of formation of neologisms in the Uzbek language, as well as their linguistic, semantic, and pragmatic features. It also highlights the ways in which neologisms emerge in language, their significance within the language system, and their role and functional importance in modern society*

Keywords: *neologism, linguopragmatics, globalization, semantics, pragmatics.*

ЛИНГВИСТИЧЕСКИЕ ОСНОВЫ ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ НЕОЛОГИЗМОВ В УЗБЕКСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ В УСЛОВИЯХ ГЛОБАЛИЗАЦИИ

Аннотация: *В данной статье анализируются способы образования неологизмов в узбекском языке, а также их лингвистические, семантические и прагматические особенности. Также освещаются пути появления неологизмов в языке, их значение в языковой системе, а также их роль и функциональная значимость в современном обществе.*

Ключевые слова: *неологизм, лингвопрагматика, глобализация, семантика, прагматика.*

Language is a social phenomenon. As a living system, it directly responds to all changes occurring in the life of society. The development of humanity and society, as well as the advancement of science, technology, culture, and social relations, leads to the emergence of new concepts and phenomena. The need to express these innovations results in the formation of new units in the lexical system of a language. Neologisms contribute to the expansion of a language's vocabulary, provide solutions to modern needs, and enhance communicative possibilities. Therefore, the study of neologisms is considered one of the relevant issues in contemporary linguistics.

The term “neologism” is derived from the Greek components *neo* meaning “new” and *logos* meaning “word” or “concept.” It refers to linguistic units that are considered new within a particular period. Neologisms retain their status as new linguistic elements for a certain time and may later become part of the general vocabulary or fall out of use. Neologisms are always closely connected with social development and serve to express new social, political, economic, and technological changes, continuously enriching society with words that represent new concepts.

In the Uzbek language, especially since the period of independence, many neologisms have emerged as a result of fundamental changes in socio-political, economic, legal, and technological spheres. This indicates the active development of the Uzbek lexical system.

Economy: investment, marketing.

Technology: internet, online, platform.

Social networks: blogger, influencer — such words have entered the language, and their number continues to grow significantly.

In linguistics, there is no single, universally accepted definition of the term “neologism.” In addition, various synonyms are used to denote new lexical units, such as innovation, novation, new formation, neonomination, new name, new word, occasionalism, potential word, and others.[1] This situation indicates the lack of a unified terminological framework. The most commonly used term is “neologism,” as it specifically refers to new lexical units. There are various views and approaches to neologisms, and they are classified into several types. Neologisms can be understood in both broad and narrow senses. In the broad sense, a neologism may be lexical, word-formational, phonetic, morphological, or syntactic. In the narrow sense, however, it refers only to a new lexical or semantic unit [2].

Some researchers also consider words borrowed from other language layers as neologisms; these are referred to as “relative neologisms.” Neologisms are especially widespread in social networks and, depending on their mode of emergence, are classified into five main types: morphological, semantic, lexical, abbreviations and acronyms, and word-formation-based neologisms. In the history of linguistics, one of the first scholars to provide a scientific foundation for the dynamic nature of language was Ferdinand de Saussure. He defined language as a “system of social signs,” emphasizing that linguistic units are constantly renewed according to the needs of society. [3]

By the 20th century, linguists interpreted newly emerging words as part of the expansion of a language’s vocabulary. Later, as a result of research and studies on the interconnection between language and society, “neologisms” became an independent object of study. The American linguist Leonard Bloomfield linked changes in the lexical system of language with social processes, emphasizing that new words emerge as a response to innovations in social life..[4]

According to Bloomfield, the emergence of neologisms occurs as a result of language being forced to name every new phenomenon in the external environment. In sociolinguistics, language is studied in close connection with its various layers and social factors. Another linguist, W. Labov, states that “new lexical units first appear in informal speech and later enter the standard literary language” [5]. In the modern world, as every process develops, the lexical layer of language also expands accordingly. This process also intensifies the borrowing of words from developed countries into the speech of other language communities. In particular, David Crystal refers to modern English as a “global language producing neologisms” [6] . The basis of this theory is explained by the fact that a significant portion of modern scientific and technological achievements, social terms, and internet-related words and concepts are expressed in English. There are also sufficient reasons to support the scholar’s view, as English holds a high position in the global ranking today and can be considered an international language of communication. English linguists explain this process through the development of science and technology. In particular, David Crystal describes English as “the fastest language to adapt to change.” [7] The reason for this is that its high global status leads to an increase



in the number of neologisms. According to Crystal, words such as *blog*, *podcast*, *influencer*, and *chatbot* are clear examples of modern neologisms in the English language. [8]

Newly emerging words are not immediately accepted and used in a language automatically; they go through several stages before becoming firmly established in usage. This process is studied by etymologists and is considered part of etymology. In understanding word meanings, attention is also paid to their historical roots. Etymologists identify several ways in which neologisms arise in a language. The most common of these is borrowing from other languages. That is, along with scientific and technological progress, the names of new inventions are also borrowed. For example, in the 20th century, with the emergence of new technological devices, words such as “disk,” “cassette,” and “bytes” entered usage.

In the Uzbek language as well, since the period of independence, many neologisms have emerged as a result of fundamental changes in socio-political, economic, legal, and technological spheres. This indicates that the Uzbek lexical system is actively developing. The main research efforts are focused on studying the ways, methods, and causes of the emergence of neologisms.

In the process of globalization, neologisms emerge not only as new words but also as an important phenomenon reflecting the internal development mechanisms of a language system. Their formation is carried out through various linguistic processes. First of all, neologisms formed through word-formation processes are of particular importance. In this regard, such methods as affixation, composition, abbreviation, and conversion are widely used.

For example, in the Uzbek language, new units such as “blogger,” “blogging,” and “blogging activity” are formed from the borrowed English word “blog.” This demonstrates the adaptation process of neologisms through the internal resources of the language. Similarly, from the word “online,” combinations such as “online education,” “online trade,” and “online services” have been formed and are actively used in everyday speech.

Another important aspect of neologisms is their linguopragmatic features. That is, new words not only express new concepts but also perform specific communicative functions. For instance, words used in social networks such as “trend,” “like,” “post,” and “story” not only convey information but also ensure fast and concise communication among users. This corresponds to the principle of linguistic economy.

Moreover, neologisms are more actively used in the speech of young people. Since young people are directly connected with new technologies and global culture, they quickly adopt new words and spread them widely. As a result, units that initially appear in informal speech gradually penetrate into mass media and even formal language. In the context of globalization, the interaction between languages is intensifying. This process, particularly due to the status of English as a global language, has a significant impact on other languages, including Uzbek. As a result, many foreign words are entering the language either directly or in adapted forms.

Such a situation also makes the issue of language policy increasingly relevant. On the one hand, neologisms enrich the language and meet modern needs. On the other hand, excessive borrowing



may weaken the uniqueness of the national language. Therefore, maintaining a balance is considered important by linguists and specialists.

For example, in some cases there is a tendency to create native equivalents for foreign words. This serves to preserve the independence of the language. At the same time, certain international terms (such as “internet,” “marketing,” and “platform”) are considered appropriate to be used in their original form in Uzbek, as they represent global concepts.

Neologisms spread rapidly through mass media, the internet, and social networks. In particular, digital communication tools play a key role in their dissemination. Today, platforms such as Telegram, Instagram, and YouTube contribute to the widespread use of new words. This leads to an acceleration in language development.

From this perspective, the study of neologisms has not only linguistic but also social and cultural significance. They demonstrate how changes in society are reflected in language and are considered one of the important indicators of language development.

Conclusion: In the process of globalization, neologisms play an important role in the dynamic development of the Uzbek language. They serve to express new concepts, expand the functional possibilities of the language, and meet the needs of modern communication.

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