

## Interpretation of Neologisms in the Study of Modern Linguistics

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### ABSTRACT

*This study investigates neologisms within the Uzbek lexicon, focusing on their role in linguistic development amid globalizing language environments. Neologisms – categorized as protologisms, prelogisms, and full lexical entries – are scrutinized as units that evolve from emergent to established forms, reflecting sociolinguistic and semantic shifts. The analysis examines how digital media, interlinguistic communication, and technological advancements contribute to an influx of foreign-origin terms, especially from English and Russian, into Uzbek, creating regulatory and interpretive challenges. The study explores sociolinguistic motivations, based on an experimental survey of young Uzbek speakers, revealing a trend toward adopting foreign neolexemes to express modernity, solidarity, and socio-affective nuances. It critiques the terminological diversity in neological research within Russian and Uzbek linguistics, proposing alignment with Western approaches to achieve a standardized, scientifically rigorous lexicography. The findings underscore the necessity for timely regulation of neologisms to maintain lexical integrity and cultural specificity, emphasizing that unchecked lexical borrowing may undermine the ontological identity of the Uzbek language.*

**Keywords:** Neology, borrowings, Uzbek language, interaction of languages, language enrichment, world languages, social development, globalization

## INTRODUCTION

A new thing-phenomenon in an objective being, that is, a referent, is reflected in our mind. A new concept is formed phonetically, creates a new meaning, and acquires the status of a word. The new word is a neologism, but it does not yet mean a unity of language that is firmly entrenched in the lexicon. It is tested for a certain period of time to take its place in the reserve wealth of the language. In fact, for speech owners, the word in the test goes through certain stages even before it is formed as a neologism. A word whose development stage is between that of the protologism (freshly coined) and neologism (new word) is a prelogism [1].

The term “neologism” is first attested in English in 1772, borrowed from French *néologisme* (1734) [2]. Some sources use the term “neolexia” as synonymous with the term neologism. A neologism is a new word that first appears in a language. The term is also understood as a new use of a word that has previously existed in the lexicon, ceased to function for a certain period of time, or a semantic extension of a word used in speech.

Based on the difference between language and speech, neolexemes, neophrases, neosememas are also distinguished as language units of neologism.

Researcher Hu Peipei [3] studied neologisms borrowed from English into Russian and Chinese. He says that the term first appeared in scientific sources in 1804 in the work of N. M. Yanovsky. Nowadays, the term neology is used as a special branch of lexicology that studies neologisms in science. The websites have a variety of views on the etymology of the term. Scientific sources state that the word “neology” (French “neologie”) first appeared in France in 1758, had its own linguistic definition in the late XIX century, and in the 60s of the XX century began to study neologisms in Russian sources [4, 375].

Some linguists recommended “neonim” instead of the term “neologism”. While the term “neonim” is used in research to refer to terminological neologisms, “neonimia” is used to refer to both neonim units and the field of study of neonims [5, 15].

In recent years, increasing the number of new words in languages can be understood, first of all, as a result of the “revolution” of mass media and digital media. Because the transition of world’s languages to artificial intelligence, their acquaintance with each other, the creation of National Corpus, interlingual communication translation, etc., require a specific re-adaptation of world languages on the Internet.

There are many articles, tweets, messages on the Internet, known as “neological boom”, in which, in any language, they discuss the proliferation of new words in that language – neologisms.

#### MATERIALS AND METHODS

The main factor in the growth of neologisms can be understood, first of all, the development of science and technology, its scientific and technical, innovative terminology and their reflection in different languages. The influence of Internet discourse and mass media on the growth of interlingual borrowing and the popularity of neologisms is high. The process of globalization is a unique test for the survival of world languages in the XXI century [6, 447].

There are also obvious reasons for the increase in interest in the study of neologisms among linguists of the world. Examples include the successful transfer of language to artificial intelligence, the emergence of digital dictionaries, the interdependence of interlingual translation dictionaries and the ability to control everyday words on the Internet.

In particular, the training of computer linguistics specialists in prestigious higher educational institutions of the world has also revived the work in this area. Collaboration of scientific research in the intranet system with the cooperation of leading experts from different parts of the world has become a normal method of work. While they conduct research on words or neologisms in a particular language, their research is conducted in the form of digital dictionaries or blogs on the Internet. Accordingly, the study of neologisms as a sphere has entered a new phase.

Dorothy Smyk-Bhattacharjee, a researcher at the University of Zurich, explores lexical innovations on the Internet in her doctoral dissertation, identifying neologisms in blogs as a source of research. In his observations, some blogs now have a very large audience, and bloggers are well aware that they can compete with traditional media in this area as well. In addition, freedom of speech in blogs, weakness of censorship, distance from outdated remnants in the journalistic sphere are a very convenient opportunity for both the blogger and his followers.

Chapter 3 of Dorota Smyk-Bhattacharjee's dissertation focuses mainly on the study of neologisms. The scientist studies the process by which neologisms take a firm place in the lexis and calls this activity the "life cycle" and acknowledges that it is formed through intermediate stages of emergence, spread and institutionalisation. However, many neologisms cannot rise above the initial stage [7, 222]. According to the author, no clear criteria for identifying lexical innovations have been developed for researchers. This leads to different and conflicting approaches among lexicographers and researchers in determining their level.

As noted in *MED Magazine*, the website of the Macmillan English Dictionaries, "Perhaps the greatest accolade for any new word, is its formal recognition through entry into a dictionary" [8]. After all, in the period from the birth of a word to its obsolescence, it is natural for it to be able to live, to enter dictionaries, to have derivative meanings.

The digitization of the world's rare works provides a convenient opportunity to study them from different angles and in a colorful way. Accordingly, the most interesting and pragmatic work on the study of neologisms deserves special attention.

Linguist Andrew Gaylard's dissertation on "Poetic neologism in English from the renaissance to modernism" is of great interest to many. In his dissertation, A. Gaylard, who used the creative laboratory of selected poets as an object for the study of neologisms, studied the poetry of creative poets of two great periods. At the same time, he assessed the gradual rise and development of the English language and analyzed the new words introduced by William Shakespeare, John Milton, Emily

Dickinson, Gerard Manley Hopkins. The author has studied the neologisms in poetry in depth, trying to explain their power using four attributes: strangeness, charm, polysemy, and breadth[9, 4]. The researcher explored neologisms in the context of nonsense poetry, arguing that the genre differed from other comic poetic genres according to its rational or allegorical interpretation. In particular, the meaningless, abstract, imaginary, vague, but new words and sentences in it are interpreted as neologisms that are of interest and concern to the reader.

The study of English lexis and its neologisms, which have become an international language and the language of the Internet, has attracted not only native speakers, but also linguists of other nationalities. In particular, one of them analyzes the changes and trends in modern English, citing the growing lexical stock of English as a result of the growth of neologisms. Also in the process are new and popular words or phrases (buzzwords), fashion words (words in vogue); speech-specific units (colloquialism) were seen as an important influencing factor [10, 79].

When a new referent appears in the minds of people who speak the language, it is linguistically defined and interpreted. In a new word in the lexis, the signs of the denotation are formed. Neologisms are candidate units for a new word that, over time, become part of the lexicon if they are widely consumed. New words are discovered by children even in unusual situations. This is based on the fact that they pronounce words in a way that suits them, cannot articulate them correctly, remember the denotation in comparison to something else, and call it by its name. In addition, it is possible to mispronounce consecutive syllables, to remember the name of the subject only in the beginning, middle or last part, and so on [11, 20].

In the course of the study of neologisms, the opinion of 72 students aged 16-18 in the academic lyceum was studied. In the experiment, some peculiarities of youth speech were observed. Young people in this period begin to compare their opinions with those of adults. When the time comes, they argue with them. They also work on a computer and read world news via the Internet. Young people who are mastering foreign languages will

be able to browse information in Russian, English and other foreign languages that suit their interests. As a result, by watching movies and listening to music in foreign languages, words related to English and other foreign languages are quickly borrowed into the speech of young people.

Adolescents of this age are asked, "Why do you use English or other language neologisms more in your speech?" 60 students answered the question as follows:

- these words show that young people keep pace with the times;
- we understand each other well through these words, and are united by it;
- the use of these words has become fashionable among young people;
- has the ability to express what he feels through new words that have an emotional-affective color;
- in a neologism there is an opportunity to reveal the meaning of several sentences;
- neologisms are not like ordinary words, they are very impressive.

The work of Russian linguists on the study of neologisms is significant, and it is necessary to get acquainted with some of them in order to know how important the issue is.

The field of study of neologisms in language is called "neology", and experts point out the problems that need to be solved in this young and promising field. It is considered that the most important tasks are to define the exact boundaries of neology, to define it correctly and to form a terminological base.

Scholars who have periodically studied neologisms report that there have been difficulties in defining the exact boundaries of their research objects, and that there are differences of opinion in relative approaches. For this reason, there is a need for a deeper study of the opinions of experts from scientific sources in order to have a clear understanding of neologisms in linguistics.

Some Russian linguists acknowledge that neology is not formed as a field, but only in language, while others say that its

study is chaotic due to the negligence of experts, the formed object is in a state of confusion with related events.

It can be observed that the scientific sources in Russian linguistics use the terms “neologism”, “новшество”, “новообразование”, “неообразование”, “новация”, “инновация”, “новаяноминация”, “неономинация”, “новоенаименование”, “occasionalism” in relation to new words that are the object of neology. Some of them are long-used, well-known terms, and some have only recently emerged. Among them, the term “neologism”, which is widely used in scientific research, especially in textbooks and manuals, plays a dominant role.

The etymology of the word “neologism” is the Greek word *neos* – new, *logos* – meaning, it has been adopted in linguistics as a term in its own sense, “a new thing in language, a word that arises out of the need to name concepts”. In recent times, changes in language, the emergence in language of complex units interpreted as new words, and the influence of other language phenomena have expanded the scope of use of this term. As a result, not only new words under the term neologism in the language, but also new units in the form of a free compound, phraseological (compound), morphological, or directly translated, began to be so named. Such different theories have been gradually reflected in scientific research related to the lexical structure of language, loanwords in language, and the study of neologisms. As a result, the terms neologism, неологизм, новшество, новообразование, неообразование, новация, инновация, новая номинация, неономинация, новое наименование, occasionalism appeared in scientific research. They have acquired a common meaning in research and dictionaries according to their periodicity, according to the naming of the words of the field, according to dichotomy of language and speech, according to their reflection in dictionaries, according to their particular or generality.

A. A. Bragina in his textbook “Neologisms in Russian” considers abbreviations as a method of formation of neologisms and devotes one chapter of the work to the interpretation of abbreviations and nomenclatures [12, 161].

Researchers' approaches to the study of the topic are diverse, the use of terms also differs in their views on the definition of the boundary of an object. For example, V. G. Gak considers it correct to use the term "новшество" to define the lexical or occasional nature of any lexical-semantic "innovation" [13, 38], S. V. Plyasova says that "innovation" means the understanding of new words that are not specified in dictionaries [14, 134].

M.A. Ryashchenko's approach to the issue is different. She looks at neology as a field, dividing it into word-forming and lexical neology. She distinguishes between denotative and stylistic types of lexical neology. The first writes that they serve to define new concepts and include scientific and technical terms. In the second, she emphasizes the importance of ensuring poetic dominance in the language, attracting attention, giving additional shades [15, 122].

V. G. Kostomarov in his work "The linguistic taste of the era" emphasizes the correctness of the use of the term "новообразование" in relation to any new word that appears in the language [16, 170].

R. Y. Namitokova contrasts the terms "neologism" and "новообразования", and considers the terms "новообразования" and "occasionalism" as synonyms [17, 13].

E. V. Rosen's views differ from those of other researchers. He agrees that it is appropriate to name all the new meanings, new lexical units, new phraseologies, and new words used in the language to name new emerging phenomena by a single term, "lexical innovations" [18, 61].

N. V. Bulavina admits that in Russian linguistics the terms neologism, novoe slovo, novoobrazovanie are used as conditional synonyms. She also says that the quality of neologisms is understood primarily as new words, as well as words that already existed in the language, were obsolete, and are now reused. According to him, neologisms are language units that have retained their state of novelty [19, 61].

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Authors of the textbook “Neology and neography of the modern Russian language” T. V. Popova, L. V. Ratsiburskaya, D. V. Gugunava believe that the term “innovation” is appropriate for new phenomena at all levels of language [20, 8].

Controversial issues about neologisms continue in the 2001 monograph *Theoretical Foundations of Neology*. In the monograph, E. V. Senko proposes to narrow the expanded meaning of the term “neologism”, to return it to its etymological meaning. In his opinion, the word, morpheme, phrasema are different level units of language, it is appropriate to study them in the networks corresponding to their levels. In his opinion, words, morphemes, phrases are different level units of language, it is appropriate to study them in areas corresponding to their own levels. Accordingly, the solution of the problem is the study of neologisms (units of word status) in neology, neomorphemes (units of affix status) in grammar and word formation, neophrases (units of phrase status) in phraseology [21, 39].

L. V. Shalina focuses on the essence of neologisms in modern linguistics, extensively analyzes the views of many linguist researchers on this subject, among whom she relies on the views of E.V.Senko. At the same time, she expresses his support for the exclusion of units (morphemes and phrases) that are not recognized as words (lexemes) from the list of neologisms [22, 75].

G. F. Aliaskarova studied the comparative analysis of neologisms in Russian and German, in her conclusions she identifies three main criteria that are most important for defining new words as neologisms in both languages: a) a time criterion indicating the presence of neologisms in a given period; b) innovation mark; c) local character (linguistic space) [23, 190].

All the new units in the language are united in a common area, and the study of this commonality in some classifications is present in the work of S.A.Alatortseva. She divided “lexical-phraseological innovations” into five types: 1) according to the form of language unit; 2) according to the level of novelty; 3) according to the method of nomination; 4) according to the

relationship of language and speech; 5) according to the duration of existence [24, 17].

Cho Jayse studies neologisms in the language of the newspaper in the Russian language, divides them into special types: neologisms-occasionalisms, periphrastic neologisms, borrowed neologisms, neologisms-agonyms, phraseological neologisms, distorted phraseology-neologisms, neologisms-ephemerisms [25, 15].

Scientist Tanzila Ajigova studies the neologisms of modern Russian at the beginning of the 21st century on the basis of regional press materials and uses the term “neologism” instead of “neonomination” (неономинация). It uses “neonomination” in relation to all new units in a language. She believes that this will provide an opportunity for a consistent description of the language in relation to new units in the field of lexis, phraseology and graphics.

In her article, the researcher E. O. Egorova focuses on the causes of neologisms in language and the problem of assimilation of borrowings. She notes that in the field of neology of Russian linguistics there is a confusion of terms, which is due to the fact that researchers give different names to the language in relation to the newly acquired units. She analyzes several terms in the article in which neologisms are studied, noting that the term “new nomination” or “neonomination” is essentially understood as the name of a new lexical unit, reality, and object [26, 27]. Researcher F. Kadyrova explains the term “reality”, understands reality as words, phrases, terms that are unique to one linguoculture. Some researchers consider reality to be the object of reality. Others think that reality is a word [27, 21].

## RESULTS

Among the languages of the world, no language has developed independently, without the influence of other languages. There is an existing language, each of which is more or less influenced by another language [28, 64].

The special study of neologisms in Uzbek linguistics has emerged as a result of drastic socio-political changes in the life of

society. From the second half of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century, Russian words and other language words entered through the Russian language began to increase in the lexicon of the Uzbek language, and the role of the Russian language in government increased. As a result, several types of Russian-Uzbek dictionaries, Uzbek-Russian translation dictionaries and multilingual dictionaries were created.

The contribution of Uzbek intellectuals to the development of society in the second half of the XIX century and 20-30 years of the XX century is of great importance. In particular, "jadids" (the innovative intellectuals of the period) did significant work on the Uzbek national and literary language, as well as lexicography. As a result of the special work of Ashurali Zahiri, Elbek, Abdulla Qodiri, Abdurauf Fitrat in linguistics and lexicography, a special immunity began to be formed against the Russian language patterns entering our linguistics.

According to Sh. Bobomurodova, a researcher who has studied Elbek's role in the development of Uzbek linguistics, she publishes 550 Turkish words in the press with their foreign alternatives. His aim was to find Uzbek alternatives to Arabic and Persian words and terms, to ensure their use, and to acquaint the press with the meaning of words that express such phenomena and concepts. It was also due to the fact that some Arabic, Persian and Russian words were used instead of Turkish words in the press, and several words and terms were used in various newspapers, magazines and pamphlets. In general, the scientist was able to feel in time that it is an important task to organize these words and terms, to determine their firm place in the language [29, 15].

In Ashurali Zahiri's *Perfect Russian-Uzbek Dictionary* we see a lot of Arabic, Persian loanwords, isofali combinations [30, 24]. This is due to the fact that the dictionary was the first translation dictionary and was created at a time when the lexical and grammatical norms of the Uzbek literary language were being formed.

B.Bahriddinova has extensively studied the linguistic bases, history and prospects of educational lexicography in Uzbekistan. She wrote that the first development of educational lexicography

in Russia dates back to the period of development of the former Soviet state, ie the 60-70s of the XX century. She also noted that the main task of the dictionary in the national schools under the rule of the empire was related to the rapid teaching of the Russian language [31, 19].

According to Abdurauf Fitrat, borrowing new words from other languages undermines the purity of the style. However, he believes that even a firm approach to the issue would not be appropriate. He says, "... We either rebuild their horses (like *uchg'ich, uyushma, boshqarma*), or we take them from yachts (like *elektrik, telefon, poyizd*), or we revive our forgotten old words (like a *qurultoy*)", otherwise, believes that language ceases to enrich [32, 47].

As a talented linguist, Fitrat was able to comprehend the exact aspects of language as needed. He proposes to create a new word on the basis of the rules of *sarf* (morphology) and *nahv* (syntax) for the enrichment of the language, to find words that are completely obsolete in communication, to re-introduce them. He sees the adaptation of these words for style as a temporary affair. However, if the people do not accept such words as hunger in the place of the world, fish in the place of the city, and cherik in the place of the soldier, Fitrat considers it useless to assimilate these words against the will of the people.

Fitrat tries to fight with those who think that in the lexicon of the Uzbek language there are no words that can replace the Arabic and Persian words: We also don't want to take them out of the lexicon. We accept them into the lexis, but in a way that suits our language. We adapt them to the nature of the Turkish language. The word *qoida* (rule) has no Turkish. We could not find a Turkish version of the word *sarf* (morphology). We accept both in the lexis. However, like you, we do not say *qavoydi sarfiya*, we call *sarf qoidalari* (rules of morphology)... We have not yet found the Turkish of some terms, we keep them in the lexicon [33, 127].

In Uzbek linguistics, the study of neologisms in the monographic plan dates back to the 60s of the XX century. Prior to that, the term *o'zlashtirma so'z* (loan word) and the term *yangi so'z* (new word) were mainly used. In particular, in the textbook

*Modern Uzbek Language* published in 1957 under the editorship of Fakhri Kamal, the terms *chet tillardan soʻz olish* (learning foreign languages), *chetdan kirgan soʻzlar* (foreign words) were used in relation to the object under study. The authors did not use the terms “borrowings”, “loan word,” “neologism”.

The Uzbek language underwent complex historical processes before it became the standard language of the world – the modern Uzbek literary language. For this, of course, the Persian, Arab, Mongol, and Russian invasions of Central Asia had a great impact. In particular, it is no coincidence that part of the Uzbek lexicon now consists of Persian, Arabic and Russian words. In these areas, communication between languages has intensified and the influence of languages has also been significant, there is an adstratum phenomenon between Uzbek and Tajik languages.

It is known that before the independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 1991, the Uzbek lexicon was dominated by Russian words. This was, of course, deliberately the result of the policies of the former allied regime. After independence, due to socio-political changes, the government's free and direct cooperation with the world community, the process of assimilation of words from European languages into the Uzbek lexicon has intensified. Many such words are now used as neologisms in the vocabulary of the language.

Linguists Z.Sobirova and B.Mengliev have a scientific article on the terms included in the Uzbek lexicon in the field of tourism from English. The article contains important points that reveal the essence of the issue. In it, the researchers say that the terms of tourism are widely developed in the English lexicon, and make a comparative analysis of the formation of a limited part of the terms in the Uzbek lexicon at the same time. They acknowledge that the tendency to parallelism in lexical-semantic relations has recently increased when comparing the lexical composition of English and Uzbek. Accordingly, they believe that the convergence of the terminological system in the process of globalization will facilitate the process of mutual understanding between peoples [34, 2435].

## DISCUSSION

It was emphasized that the study of neologisms on the basis of new approaches is an important task among the languages of the world today. Linguists around the world, experts, need to feel this and work. Otherwise, both donor languages and weak languages may suffer from this. Most importantly, in the process of the impact of neologisms on languages, the national nature of any language, the ontological feature, is likely to change.

In general, in order to systematically study and systematize the borrowings included in the lexicon of the Uzbek language, it is important, first of all, to regulate the existing terms in relation to the object under study. Although the term “neologism” in lexicology essentially encompasses new words in a language, it cannot express units that are outside the status of a word.

Phraseological (compound) borrowings, on the other hand, are related to phraseology, not to the object of the emerging field of neology. Neology is a emerging new field of language, it is a new word in terms of form or content that has been added to the lexical richness of the language, recognized as a linguistic norm, accepted by the majority, and valid in a particular period.

In order to eliminate the confusion of terms, it would be appropriate to use the term “neologism” to name new words in the vocabulary of modern Uzbek. New borrowings in the lexicon, as well as pairs, repetitions, abbreviations, phraseological (compound) borrowings, it is correct to call all of them lexical innovation. This is because the use of different terms by researchers in relation to an object in scientific sources creates terminological confusion.

Applying the term “lexical innovation” for these units can give good results. Because the term is popular in the world of digital media, it is also familiar to professionals in English, Russian and some other languages. In the process of interlinguistic globalization, it is time to study the lexical units in a broad sense and to integrate new units into a single system. Accordingly, there is a need in linguistics to distinguish them.

## CONCLUSION

In conclusion, there is a great need today to study neologisms on the scale of world languages in the process of globalization. Because it is the responsibility of linguists to study and organize them in a timely manner, to make the right decisions for access to dictionaries. Otherwise, as words and terms from other languages become more diverse on social media, complex situations arise to rework and replace them. Language users can suffer greatly as a result, and linguists may be left with lexical, grammatical, spelling, and methodological problems.

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