

INTERNATIONALISMS AND ASSIMILATED WORDS OR NEOLOGISMS IN THE UZBEK LANGUAGE

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ABSTRACT

The article deals with the phenomena of internationalisms and assimilated words in the Uzbek language. The author of the article classifies the assimilated words in the Uzbek language according to their sources. More over the researcher gives distribution of assimilated neologisms in the Uzbek language in three groups.

KEYWORDS: *International Words, Assimilation, Old Turkic Language, Neologisms, Derivational Word, Onomatopoeia, Metaphorical Meaning*

INTRODUCTION

Assimilation of lexical units can occur in spoken and written speech. In the event of borrowing by spoken interaction, the words are completely assimilated in language. The borrowings which came by writing, mostly save their own phonetic, spelling and grammatical particularities. [1] L.P. Krysin considered that borrowing in language be reproduced phonetic and morphological facility of one language of the morphemes, words or word-combinations of the other language. [2]

Literature review and methodology

The most linguists began studying the reason of foreign borrowings in the beginning of the XX century. They consider that the main reason for borrowing is naming things and notions. Also they highlighted four main reasons of appearing lexical borrowings in the world languages. They are connected with: borrowing of new things or notions with duplicating already existing words in the language for using. It has 3 components play an important role in the formation of the Uzbek lexicon. These are:

1. All words are derived from the oldest Turkic language and play an important role in the development of the lexicon of the Uzbek language, in addition, everyday words and phrases are reflected in the above elements.
2. Assimilated words, such words come from other languages, such as: Arabic, Persian-Tajik, Russian, German, French, Spanish, English and others. The interesting thing about this word is that they are mainly formed from a combination of classical languages (Arabic, Turkish, Persian-Tajik).

3. Assimilated neologisms, words of this type are formed by adding suffixes, prefixes and suffixes to words that exist in the language.

In addition to the 3 components mentioned above, secondary elements also contribute to the development of vocabulary. These are:

- Onomatopoeia, the formation of one word from one word to another
- Abbreviated words, abbreviated names are expressed only in capital letters.
- The entry of foreign words into our language and their use leads to the emergence of certain new words in our language, and this type of group of words is called assimilation words.
- At the heart of assimilated words are words, that is, the formation of assimilated words enters our language in its own form and meaning without any changes. For example bar, movie, leader.

Many people are familiar with the words without any changes or additions: bar, film, leader, because such words act as words in the Uzbek language, and some people on the contrary, they do not know the words that have been added or changed. For example, how many speakers know that some words come from English or French? Some adjectives are expressed in their original form or in the form corresponding to them: for example, French bojole, vest, coat, English punch and ponce, roast beef and rosbif (or rosbiffe). we can say.

DISCUSSION

Most of the borrowed words are translated words. There are two main types of such words: They are semantically translated words. We can see in the meaning and form of the word that comes from a foreign language that it corresponds to the Uzbek language and is used. For example, confort (home services) is represented in English as comforts. Or the word "authoritarian" in Uzbek a few years ago means "rendere autorevole", meaning "independent work". [3]

A group of words translated from a foreign language into Uzbek by the direct translation kalka method: sky-scraper in English; klassen kampf in German.

Assimilation is an important process that demonstrates the connection between words. The relationship between assimilation neologisms and bilingualism can be seen in the use of bilingualism by speakers depending on the situation and place. The origin of borrowed words is also evident in the influence of the vernacular or other languages, as well as in the mutual appreciation of the two languages. This is the case in German and Romance.

We can distinguish words by importance and richness. First, when the word is accompanied by a referent (ie object and idea, thought), for example, the word patata gaytan is introduced into Italian through Spanish or the word caffe is Turkish. words such as tram, transistor, juke-box came from English. [4]

The rich stylistic and social status of the acquired words plays an important role. It serves to remember the society, culture, living conditions: the richness of the acquired words is reflected in the words leader, flirt, baby-sitter, week-end. English words and phrases are sometimes convenient because of their brevity: in the language of journalism, they explain the words that occur in the field, for example, boom, show Italian equivalents are show (type of theater, a few different bo The Italian equivalent sit-in, consisting of gins, is to gather an audience in a particular place).

Assimilated words enter the language through written and oral forms. The word tunnel came through the written language. If the word tunnel came from the spoken language, it would be pronounced as tanel, just like in English. Budget, on the other hand, is pronounced badjet because it comes from the verbal language. There are some English words that are pronounced differently in Uzbekistan, for example: English pronunciation Uzbek pronunciation flirt | flə: t | | flert | | flert | flirt Similar to English pronunciation Uzbek pronunciation. [5]

The following types of pronunciation come from a variety of factors, but a good command of a foreign language is also important. It should be noted that some words that have entered the Uzbek language have not been changed, including flirt, leader and others. Uzbek phonetics and Englishmanship are well established among Uzbek speakers, as in the bar, film, sports, flirtation, and others discussed above.

It should be noted that the English words in the Uzbek language are pronounced in the Uzbek language, the same situation is observed in the Italian words, for example,

We need to be able to correctly distinguish between the neologism of real assimilation and the meaning and metaphorical meaning of a word that comes from a foreign language. For example, some Middle Eastern scholars were able to remember words well, but could not pronounce them, so they used figurative meanings of words.

What are the neologisms of assimilation? Includes nouns, verbs, and adjectives. Assimilated verbs and adjectives combine in a narrow linguistic sense and also create a bilingual environment. It should also be noted that assimilated words are also called elements of morphology.

Modern linguistics emphasizes assimilation neologisms (the Greek word "neos" is new and the word "logos") as the main characters in the evolution of linguistics. The new word means the enrichment of the vocabulary. All the processes in the formation of a new word are called neology.

Assimilation neologisms are rapidly formed and developed in areas where news and information spread rapidly. As mentioned above, assimilation neologisms are also formed from existing words in the language, abbreviations, acronyms, and by changing the sounds of a word.

The appearance and disappearance of assimilated neologisms in the language is reflected in its adoption in the language or in dictionaries. If assimilated neologisms are accepted and used by citizens of the society, these assimilated neologisms are also accepted in linguistics and lexicography. The emergence of assimilation neologisms plays an important role in the development and transformation of language. The following types of neologisms are observed in the language:

Variable is a neologism with a new meaning, used in a narrow sense only by representatives of culture. Widespread – assimilation neologisms used by society, but not yet linguistically accepted. Stable, stable – all recognizable, used and continuous neologisms. There are the following types of neologisms:

Scientific – a group of words created to classify a new term or rule created in science.

Technological – a set of words that came into use with the advent of new techniques and technologies.

Political – a term widely used to describe new terms and commands introduced into politics and economics.

Widespread, popular – spread through the media.

Arabic names of plants and vegetables, including: orange, eggplant, spinach, sugar, artichoke, cotton; The group of words related to trade: shop (shop, warehouse), tara (discount), tariff (cost), maritime words: arsenal (arsenal).

The Arabs, who preserved the culture of the Greeks, Indians and Persians, reached the pinnacle of science and culture. The Arabs gave rise to a number of arabisms, including the following words in mathematics: algebra algorithm, zero (number), zero (zero); astronomical: almanac, calendar, apogee, zenith; industrial and technical words: alchemy, elixir, cannabis (fuel oil), talc, alkali (alkaline salt), chess: alif (elephant). Some Arabs have a long history, such as the flask, the alchemists. In many cases, the process of assimilation of the above words can be seen in the semantic change of words. Over time, a number of other Arabisms entered the Uzbek language, such as bowl, red, madrasa.

Assimilated neologisms are synonymous words. A new word is a word or phrase that clearly expresses a specific concept or special thing related to any field (science, technology, art, etc.). The requirement for neologisms is that they must be unambiguous. In the lexical complex of the language, they form a separate weighty layer. Such words are the only layer that can be created, regulated and changed by society. Therefore, special attention is paid to the development of neologisms in almost all languages. Working groups and committees consisting of linguists and experts in the field are formed to prepare or standardize neologisms.

Result

The purpose of terminological work on all sciences and techniques is to carry out the process of exchanging information with each other, not only by specialists in those fields, but also by anyone who works with terms in general. This process is accelerated by dictionaries. The fact is that each term, which has its own "confirmation" in the dictionary, goes directly to the written textbooks, manuals, research papers, the press, as well as fiction. Therefore, any term requires a clear and accurate expression of this or that concept, which must be created in accordance with the rules of the Uzbek language. Most of the terms published in textbooks and manuals on economics, popular science works, dictionaries clearly express concepts on the basis of the internal laws of the Uzbek language, which is the current state of the educational process. It can be seen that it helps to be at the level of requirements.

Nowadays, the term is used in the same sense as the term. The term is derived from the Latin word (terminus – limit, limit), which means a word or phrase that represents a concept related to a particular area of knowledge or activity. The term passes into the vernacular through a certain terminological system, so the term and common words are complementary lexical units.

The nature of the system is characterized by a tendency to ambiguity in its terminological field, non-expression of feelings, methodological neutrality. The general and specific aspects of the term are not sufficiently explained. Words that are widely used in everyday life are also terms in various fields.

Thus, assimilation neologisms are linguistic units used in the same sense among certain groups of people, representing the concepts belonging to different strata of socio-political, cultural life.

CONCLUSION

To know the concept and translation of the neologism, it is necessary to know its morphological structure, lexical features that distinguish it from common words, the main types of terms and methods of their use. This, in turn, makes it easier to fully understand the concept expressed by the term, to find the meaning of a new word in the dictionary.

The new word should be clear and concise. The concept of precision of a new word means the general meaning of its spiritual components.

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