



NEOLOGISMS INTRODUCED INTO THE UZBEK LANGUAGE THROUGH THE FIELDS OF ECONOMICS AND BUSINESS

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IQTISODIY VA BIZNES SOHALAR ORQALI O‘ZBEK TILIGA KIRIB KELGAN NEOLOGIZMLAR. НЕОЛОГИЗМЫ, ВОШЕДШИЕ В УЗБЕКСКИЙ ЯЗЫК ЧЕРЕЗ ЭКОНОМИКУ И ПРЕДПРИНИМАТЕЛЬСТВО

Abstract

With the advancement of technology, the words we speak are also changing. The origin and spread of neologisms are in many ways related to the development of science and technology. Today we face a number of neologisms not only in science and technology, but also in all areas of science, official, journalistic, conversational, economics. This article provides information on the translation and use of Uzbek neologisms in foreign languages, field neologisms, economic and business neologisms. The article also provides information on idioms, their types and differences. In addition, differences between adjectives and neologisms were discussed. This article provides information about the role of neologisms in the development of language and the preservation of its modern state, types of neologisms, official style neologisms and new words in the Uzbek language.

Keywords: economic neologisms, field, scientific style, formal style, science and technology, business, neology, official style, technology.

Annotatsiya

Texnologiya tobora rivojlangani sari nutqimizda yangi so‘zlar ham ko‘payib bormoqda. Neologizmlarning yaralishi va tarqalishi asosan fan-texnikaning rivojlanishi bilan bog‘liq. Hozirgi kunda nafaqat fan-texnika, balki ilmiy, rasmiy, publitsistik, so‘zlashuv uslublarida va barcha sohalarda, shuningdek iqtisodiy sohada ham bir qancha neologizmlarni uchratmoqdamiz. Ushbu maqolada neologizmlarni tarjima qilish masalasi, ularning qo‘llanilishi, sohalardagi neologizmlar va o‘zbek tiliga xorijiy tillardan kirib kelgan iqtisodiy va biznes neologizmlar haqida ma‘lumotlar berildi. Shuningdek o‘zlashma so‘zlar, ularning turlari va farqlanishlari





haqida ma'lumot ham berilgan. Mazkur maqolada o'zlashma so'zlarning termin va neologizmlardan farqli tomonlari to'g'risida ham fikrlar yuritilgan. Yana qo'shimcha ravishda neologizmlarning til ravnaqi va zamonaviy holatini saqlab qolishdagi o'rni, neologizmlar turlari, rasmiy uslubda qo'llanadigan neologizmlar, o'zbek tiliga o'zlashgan yangi so'zlar haqida ma'lumot berildi.

Kalit so'zlar: iqtisodiy neologizmlar, soha, ilmiy uslub, rasmiy uslub, fan-texnika, biznes, o'zlashma so'z, neologiya, rasmiy neologizm, texnologiya.

Аннотация

По мере развития технологий меняются и слова в нашей речи. Возникновение и распространение неологизмов во многом связано с развитием науки и техники. Сегодня мы сталкиваемся с рядом неологизмов не только в науке и технике, но и в формальной науке, журналистике, риторике, во всех областях, в том числе и в экономике. В данной статье представлена информация о переводе и применении неологизмов с иностранных языков на узбекский язык, неологизмов в сфере, а также экономических и экономических неологизмов. В нем также приводится информация о качествах, их видах и различиях. В этой статье также рассматриваются различия между прилагательными и неологизмами. Также была предоставлена информация о роли неологизмов в развитии и сохранении языка, видах неологизмов, неологизмах, употребляемых в официальном стиле, новых словах в узбекском языке.

Ключевые слова: экономические неологизмы, промышленность, научный стиль, формальный стиль, наука и техника, бизнес, фразеология, неология, формальный неологизм, технология.

Introduction

First of all, before we talk about economic or business neologisms, we thought it would be appropriate to think about the difference between the word neologism and assimilation, what the word assimilation is, and the assimilation neologism.

Assimilated words are words that have entered our language from other languages and are now used as common words. Words can come from all languages, for example: Spanish, English, Russian, Arabic, Turkish and others. Bars, directors, and movies are examples of words that have become commonplace today. Most people are familiar with accented words without any changes or additions, but regardless of the type of accent, people often don't know what language they come from. For example, they use





French words such as vest, coat, bajole, but do not know exactly where they come from.

In everyday life, we can also distinguish words and terms. We have described the qualities above. The term is derived from the Latin word “terminus”, which means “end”, “boundary”. The term is a special word that is limited in its specificity and is used in science, technology, economics, politics, diplomacy, and other fields, and is a unique word understood only by those in the field. Words and neologisms can be understood by everyone with their prevalence, but the terms are used and understood by people in a particular field.

The rapid development of science and technology, and the exchange of ideas between people who speak different languages on the basis of the Internet and the Internet, have led to the internationalization of words and terms related to modern technology around the world since the 1990s. It is also associated with changes in the political, spiritual, cultural and economic spheres of society.

It should be noted that the use of neologisms is more common in the speech of young people, which means that the use of new words is developing rapidly today.

Material and Methods

Most of the words obtained are translated words. There are two main types of such words:

Semantically translated words. We can see that the word taken from a foreign language corresponds to the Uzbek language in terms of meaning and form. For example, convenience (home services) is expressed in English as comfort. The Uzbek word authoritarian means *Rendere autorevole* a few years ago.

A group of words translated from a foreign language into Uzbek directly by the kalka method: sky-scraper in English; we can take the example of *classen kampf*s in German.

And again, these would mean that you have to spend for these processes. First, when the word comes with the presenter (i.e., the object idea and thought), e.g., zero). novel numbers, tram, transistor, juke-box comes from English.

The rich stylistic and social status of the learned words plays an important role. It serves to remember the society, the culture, the living conditions. The richness of the words is reflected in the words of the leader, the nurse, the weekend. Sometimes convenient due to the brevity of words and phrases in English [[https://unicheck//examples of 19 neologisms](https://unicheck//examplesof19neologisms/)].

Assimilated words enter the language through written and oral forms. The word tunnel came in written form. If the word tunnel comes from an oral language, it is





pronounced as tanel, just like in English. The word budget is pronounced badjet because it is derived from the vernacular. In our speech, the pronunciation and spelling of English words are the same, for example, the word flirt is spelled and read the same.

We need to know that there is a difference between a neologism and a rhyme. As mentioned above, words are words that are embedded in our language and found in our dictionaries. Neologisms are words that have just entered our language and are not yet widespread. And again, these would mean that you have to spend for these processes. The science that studies neologisms is called neology. If we work on neologisms now and compile and publish today's neologisms in the form of a dictionary, it can become a neologism for a while and then become a dictionary of assimilated words.

The appearance and disappearance of neologisms in a language is reflected in its acceptance in the language or in dictionaries. If neologisms are accepted and used by citizens, such neologisms are also accepted in linguistics and lexicography. The emergence of neologisms plays an important role in the development and transformation of language [Hamidulla Dadaboyev 2019].

It should be noted that as a result of scientific experiments in the world educational process, the development of new directions, the improvement of information technology, the number of words entering our language from abroad is growing.

Results

Neologisms can also be studied in a number of field groups. For example: neologisms used in everyday life, business, technology, economics, exact sciences, medicine, digital technology neologisms.

I wanted to focus mainly on the neologisms of business and economics. Economic neologisms are new words used and introduced in this field. Also, neologisms used in all fields are formed by different processes.

Many field neologisms have meaning not only for their field but also for a number of areas, but conversely, most economic neologisms are in one sense, i.e., economic field neologisms. When economic neologisms come to us, we use English. However, in them the new word is a combination of two words. We now see examples of such economic terms.

As an example, if we take the term businessman, business+man, it becomes clear that the term is composed of components in the form of noun + noun. The term businessman is translated as businessman. However, it should be noted that this term is applied to a male entrepreneur because the term business woman is applied to a





female entrepreneur. Apparently, in the construction of these neologisms in English, special attention was paid to gender. The Uzbek language also pays attention to this process, for example: secretary-man, secretary-woman.

In addition, many **economic neologisms** are actively used orally today:

For example: Agribusiness - agribusiness is an agricultural business. In a broad sense, this includes agricultural enterprises. An agrofirma is an enterprise that grows and processes certain types of agricultural products on an industrial basis. Hyperinflation - hyperinflation is characterized by excessive inflation, a sharp rise in prices, a rapid decline in the value of money, and the minimization of the desire to make money.

Macroeconomics (macroeconomics) is a national and global economy that combines tangible and intangible sectors of production throughout the country.

Microeconomics - microeconomics (microeconomics) is the economy of enterprises, firms, ie the primary, primary link of the economy. It deals with concepts such as limitation, selection and alternative value, as well as production and consumption. To date, most textbooks, manuals, and methodological manuals on economics focus on economic neologisms and concepts for non-economic educational institutions, including pedagogical universities. little attention has been paid to the specifics of educational institutions. Let's take a look at the analysis of the sentence structure of economic neologisms in the popular newspaper Uzbekistan Today.

There are many examples of **business neologisms**. These are just examples. For example, broker, briefing, distributor, dealer, dumping, inflation, import, lobbying, marketing, manager, merchandiser, rally, realtor, summit, sequestration and so on.

Discussion

To tell the truth, the exact meaning and translation of neologisms, it is necessary to know its morphological structure, the 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 meaning of the term and find the meaning of the new word in the dictionary.

The new word should be clear and concise. The notion of the accuracy of a new word implies the general meaning of its spiritual components.

Morphological structure of neologisms

According to the structure of all neologisms, they are:

Simple neologisms: avoid – bekor qilmoq, Credit – kredit – кредит

Complex neologisms: book-keeper – hisobchi buxgalter – счетовод, бухгалтер;

Keywords: capital income – kapitaldan olinadigan foyda.





The extent to which neologisms enter our language depends on the period. For example, in the process of assimilation of pre-independence words, some lexemes adapted to the phonetic, lexical, morphological or syntactic phenomena of the Russian language and adapted to the lexicon of the Uzbek language. The training lexeme is also a product of this phenomenon and refers to the concept of exercises performed regularly to acquire or retain certain qualities. The original version of this lexeme was accepted as a post-independence textbook. This means that before independence, Russian was widely spoken in our country, and more words were learned from this language. A few years after our independence, new words began to appear in English. We know that the word training is more popular today than the word training. The activation of the teaching lexeme can now be seen in various press releases. This lexeme is also found in seminar-training, training-training lexemes. In addition, autotraining is used in the field of psychotherapy (psychotherapy is a method of psychiatric treatment, which leads to recovery from this condition through self-management of disorders of internal functions, self-confidence and movement). It should be noted that although this lexeme is widely used in English, it is now more widely used in the field of learning in our language [6].

Learning English in our dictionary can be learned in the pre-independence and post-independence periods. Some of the lexemes, such as farmer, businessman, bodybuilder, hamburger, broiler, were used passively before independence and became active in the post-independence period, while others are post-independence lexemes such as briefing, counseling, training, camping, formation.

The lexical structure of a language is constantly evolving in relation to the political, cultural and spiritual life of a society. Dictionaries are also created in accordance with the political and spiritual views of society. If we compare the explanations of the lexemes of entrepreneur, farmer, and trader in the old and new editions of the Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language, the new edition of the Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language seems to express these units objectively. and meaningful.

Conclusion

In short, science and technology, business, economics, information technology and all other areas are developing rapidly. Consequently, neologisms are common in all fields, and the old ones become part of the dictionary over time. As we work on neologisms, we must never stop, because they are constantly being updated, and new ones need to be studied, observed, and analyzed. In this sense, language is a social phenomenon. So let's never stop researching, studying and applying.





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