

FUNCTIONAL-PRAGMATIC ANALYSIS OF LEXICAL NOVIATION IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES.

Tojiboyeva Masturakhan

Master's of student in linguistics, Kokand University

masturayunusova77@gmail.com

Supervisor: Phd Egamnazarova Durdonakhan

Annotation: In this article, the process of lexical novation, which plays an important role in modern linguistics, and its new manifestations - the processes of neologism and occasionalism functional-pragmatic article management analysis. The study examines the reasons for the emergence of new lexical units in English and Uzbek, their semantic features, and the situation in speech within the scope of their use. The development and practical support of global information technologies directly affect the rapid renewal of the language vocabulary based on scientific sources and examples. The process of popularization of neologisms, the artistic-expressive nature of occasional units, and the role of innovation as a general linguistic phenomenon are revealed. The systems associated with the development of the language and the process of lexical renewal are closely related to social, cultural, and renewal processes.

Keywords: lexical novation, neologism, occasionalism, functional-pragmatic analysis, language development, loanwords, globalization.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada zamonaviy tilshunoslikda muhim o‘rin tutuvchi leksik yangilanish jarayoni va uning yangi ko‘rinishlari – neologizm va okkazionalizm jarayonlari funksional-pragmatik maqola boshqaruvi tahlili. Tadqiqotda ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida yangi leksik birliklarning paydo

bo‘lish sabablari, ularning semantik xususiyatlari, qo‘llanish doirasi doirasida nutqdagi vaziyat o‘rganiladi. Jahon axborot texnologiyalarining rivojlanishi va amaliy qo‘llab-quvvatlanishi til lug‘atining ilmiy manbalar va misollar asosida tez yangilanishiga bevosita ta’sir ko‘rsatadi. Neologizmlarning ommaviylashuv jarayoni, okaziy birliklarning badiiy-ekspressiv tabiati, yangilikning umumiy til hodisasi sifatidagi roli ochib beriladi. Tilning rivojlanishi va leksik yangilanish jarayoni bilan bog‘liq tizimlar ijtimoiy, madaniy va yangilanish jarayonlari bilan chambarchas bog‘liq.

Kalit so‘zlar: leksik yangilanish, neologizm, okkazionalizm, funksional-pragmatik tahlil, til taraqqiyoti, o‘zga so‘zlar, globallashuv.

Introduction.

Lexical novation is the process by which new words appear in a language or existing words acquire new meanings. This phenomenon occurs as a result of new concepts, technologies, social changes, and cultural influences in society. In shortly: language is “alive,” it is constantly being updated. This update is called lexical novation.

Functional-pragmatic analysis of lexical novations plays an important role in world linguistics. Due to recent globalization processes, the rapid development of information technologies and the expansion of international cultural ties, rapid changes have occurred in the vocabulary of the English and Uzbek languages. Also, new forms of social processes, technological innovations, and communicative means are causing the introduction of many new units into the language system. These changes are accompanied by the renewal of the lexical layer - processes associated with the emergence of new words, terms, expressions, and a wide range of meanings. Lexical innovations are the most visible product of these processes, reflecting the dynamic

nature of the language, as well as the social, political, economic, and cultural changes taking place in society.

In modern world linguistics, special attention is paid to its close connection with social, cultural and communicative processes in society. At the beginning of the 21st century, innovations in the lexical system - the expansion of new semantic and application areas, the adaptation of word units introduced from foreign languages to speech - are being actively studied on a global scale. Lexical innovations, as one of the most active and changing layers in today's language development, require linguistic research. English, as the main and widespread means of communication, has a great influence on various languages, including the Uzbek language.

In our developing country, research is being conducted on the processes of lexical renewal in the Uzbek language, units introduced from different languages, how they adapt in speech and how they perform communicative actions. In particular, socio-political changes after independence, technological innovations, and new terms that have emerged in the fields of education, economics, law, and culture are affecting the lexicon of the Uzbek language.

Lexical novation is the process of enriching the vocabulary of a language with new words, expressions, or new meanings of existing words (neologisms). It is a very broad concept, and technical, social, or cultural changes occur, manifesting themselves as terms or jargon, terms, or borrowed words.

The main characteristics of lexical innovation:

Neologisms: New words that express new concepts enter the language. Neologisms are new words that have entered society to express a new concept or a new word. For

example: "*selfie*", "*startup*", "*influencer*", etc. and these words are included in the dictionary.

Semantic changes: Existing words are given new meanings.

Reasons: New technologies, social relations, and scientific changes require new terms.

Assimilation: The introduction of words from other languages (for example, technical jargon). At the same time, we can also include occasionalism in the novation. Occasionalism are new words created by the author himself. For example: Tahir Malik used the word "*Yoqqich*" in one of his works, which was used by the people instead of the word "*zashgalka*". In most cases, occasionalism are not included in the dictionary.

In English, lexical novations are often formed under the influence of technology, business and internet discourse. For example, words such as *selfie*, *startup*, *influencer*, *digital detox*, *work-life balance*, *deepfake*, *cancel* represent modern lifestyles and social societies. These units have been actively used in everyday speech for a short time.

In Uzbek, lexical innovations often arise from the process of word formation or the struggle for the meaning of existing units. Examples of such units are *online ta'lim*, *raqamlashtirish*, *content yaratuvchi*, *masofaviy ish*, *blogger*, *targetolog*, *deadline*, *anomal*, *reels*, *brand*. These units perform a certain pragmatic function in speech and express the speaker's attitude to modernity.

Purpose of the study. The purpose of this study is to conduct a functional and pragmatic analysis of the content and influence of lexical innovations that have entered the language in recent years in English and Uzbek. The study also studies the socio-cultural changes, globalization processes, the relationship between technology and media that affect the emergence of new words and units.

Research objectives.

1. To analyze the emergence and quality of origin of lexical innovations in English and Uzbek, to study the influence on the process of emergence.
2. To determine the semantic properties, scope and functional load of the criteria for classifying new lexical units formed in both languages.
3. To study the functional-pragmatic place of lexical innovations in text and speech, that is, to analyze their role in communicative development, style and pragmatic form.

Also, based on the existing research papers, the study reveals the connections between the linguistic and cultural semantics of lexical innovations in English and Uzbek. This indicates the need to study innovations not only in the linguistic, but also in the sociological, pragmatic and functional frameworks. Therefore, this article is a logical continuation of previous works aimed at the comparative study of innovations in English and Uzbek and offers new approaches to the functional-pragmatic analysis of innovations in modern linguistics

LITERATURE REVIEW.

Research on lexical innovations newly introduced into the Uzbek language began in the 21st century, and there are still only a few scholars who have worked on this topic. Scientists such as Egamnazarova.D, Jamolxonov.H have systematically studied the native and adopted lexical layers of the Uzbek language.

The study by Egamnazarova.D (2024), lexical innovations can include authorial innovations, but also new jargonisms, argotisms or slang combinations that have arisen spontaneously - that is, any new products that appear in the language (in some scientific literature, you can also refer to these groups of units as "potential words", "creatisms").

In recent years, due to the global pandemic, many new words have appeared - English terms such as "lockdown", "social distancing", "anti-vaxxer" or their Uzbek translations and variants. Or, words such as "blogger", "cryptocurrency", "metaverse" related to the development of technologies, initially appeared as innovations and are actively used today.(Egamnazarova, 2024).

The emergence of neologisms is based on the following factors:

1. A new reality appears in society, and the need to name this reality requires the emergence of a new word or term in the language. In this case:

a) the name of the reality is adopted from another language: such as computer, monitoring, slide;

b) the name of the reality is created in the Uzbek language itself: such as M D H

(Commonwealth of Independent States).

2. A new word is created as a synonym for the name of a reality existing in society or nature: such as eskirtma (a newly created synonym for the term archaism), yangirtma (a newly created synonym for the term neologism).ⁱ

The study of lexical innovation is a well-developed field in English linguistics. For example, scholars such as John Algeo and Seidova Emme have written extensive works on the history and classification of neologisms. The Oxford English Dictionary (OED) and its online version list hundreds of new words and meanings each year and consistently track their usage. In English lexicography, publishers such as Merriam-Webster Collins select a "Word of the Year" each year and include new words in their dictionaries. Lexicographic groups collect samples from the media, the Internet, and books and analyze new lexis.

According to the Ellisa Mateollo, In OED3, for instance, ‘neologism’ is concisely defined as “a word or phrase which is new to the language; one which is newly coined”. Lexicographers, indeed, tend to use the labels ‘neologism’ and ‘new word’ interchangeably in the titles of their dictionaries (see, e.g., Algeo 1991; Green 1991). Among linguists, however, ‘new word’ is viewed as a cover term for any newly coined word, whereas ‘neologism’ is reserved for “new words which are meant to enrich the lexical stock of a language (or which are already accepted as such)” (Dressler 1993: 5028). Szymanek (2005) more accurately distinguishes between ‘derivational neologisms’ – i.e. new complex words “coined according to some well-established and productive patterns” (p. 430) – and other new words “created exnihilo, with no activation of any morphological process”, hence called ‘root-creations’ (Szymanek 2005: 430).

¹ H.Jamolov. Hozirgi uzbek tili—(Tashkent): Talqin, 2005—P.209. (260p)

Seidova Emma (2024) conducts a study with 100 respondents. In the study, there were 4 categories of neologisms. The study investigates which of the following is the most common way people learn new words: media, word of mouth, commercial brands, and literature. The largest share is taken by the media, which accounts for 70%. The media includes television, radio, newspapers, social platforms, and social sites on the Internet. This means that 70% of the participants confirmed that neologisms spread through the media. Then follows word of mouth, which accounts for 15%. These are based on rumors and gossip that people say in a secret way. They are usually not shown in the media. Only 10 respondents claim that neologisms spread through literature. Since fewer people read fiction, it only accounts for 10%. The smallest part belongs to commercial brands, which accounts for 5%, advertising popular goods.

METHODOLOGY.

In this research work, a number of scientific methods were used to determine the linguistic characteristics of the phenomena of lexical renewal in modern linguistics - novation, neologism and occasionalism, and to analyze their scope of application.

The following methods were used in the research process:

1. Descriptive method

Through this method, the theoretical definitions of the concepts of novation, neologism and occasionalism, their specific characteristics and their place in the language system were clarified based on scientific sources. This method played an important role in forming the theoretical basis of the topic.

2. Comparative method

With the help of this method, the similarities and differences of the three phenomena were identified, and their functional and semantic properties were compared. As a result, the boundaries between the terms were more clearly defined.

RESULTS.

The current study studied the theoretical and practical activities of the phenomena of lexical renewal observed in the modern language system - novation, neologism and occasionalism. According to the analysis, although these problems are interconnected, they are distinguished by differences in the level of application and quality, which are relevant to the judicial process:

Novation is the most comprehensive definition and is distinguished by the fact that it includes any renewal in the language system. It includes not only national new words, but also processes of new meanings of existing units, stylistic changes and

terminological enrichment. This indicates the general manifestation of novation in language development.

Neologisms were characterized as new lexical units that arise as a result of social needs and socio-technological development and are accepted by the general public. During the analysis, the rapid spread of neologisms in the media, Internet resources, and social networks was observed. This indicates that globalization and the digital environment have a strong impact on the language. The main feature of neologisms is that they enter the vocabulary and stabilize over time.

Occasionalisms, on the other hand, have an individual character and are found more often in fiction, journalism, and oral speech. They often arise as a result of the author's creative approach and do not become widely popular. Therefore, occasional units appear as a means of expanding the aesthetic and expressive capabilities of the language.

DISCUSSION.

During the discussion, it was found that although all three phenomena serve the enrichment and development of the language, their viability and degree of socialization are different. While neologism tends to stabilize as a product of social need, occasionalism performs a more methodological and artistic function. Innovation appears as a general category that includes these two phenomena. The results of the study also showed that the number of borrowings from English is increasing in the modern communicative environment. This situation is significant in that it leads to the formation of a new layer in the lexicon of the national language. However, in some cases, excessive borrowings also indicate that the internal capabilities of the language are not being used sufficiently. In general, based on the materials studied, it can be said that the process of lexical renewal is an integral part of language development, which develops in close

connection with social, cultural and technological factors. An in-depth study of these phenomena is of great scientific importance for the fields of language policy, lexicology and applied linguistics.

CONCLUSION.

This article analyzes the process of lexical renewal, which plays an important role in the development of modern language, and its main manifestations - the concepts of innovation, neologism and occasionalism - from a functional-pragmatic perspective. The studied theoretical sources, scientific views and practical examples show that language is a living system in constant motion, and each renewal in it is a direct reflection of social, cultural and technological changes in society. According to the results of the study, innovation is manifested as the most comprehensive renewal process in the language system, which is not limited to the emergence of new words, but also includes the acquisition of new meanings of existing units, stylistic changes and terminological enrichment. It was found that neologisms are stable lexical units that arise as a result of the needs of society, are accepted by the public and become part of the dictionary over time. Occasionalisms are the product of individual creativity, are more common in literary texts, and are characterized by enhancing expressiveness and imagery.

The examples of English and its languages show that technology and global information extraction play a decisive role in the formation of new words. Foreign, English-language inflows and absorptions create new trends in the unchanged or unchanging layer of the modern communicative environment. At the same time, some excessive absorptions also show that the internal part of the language is not fully utilized. To sum up, lexical renewal is a natural and continuous process of language development, which is formed in close connection with the development of society. The study of lexical activity and

pragmatic management is of great scientific importance not only for national theoretical linguistics, but also for practical language policy, lexicography and intercultural communication. The enrichment and potential of the language are ensured precisely through such innovative processes.

REFERENCES:

1. Algeo, J. (1991). *Fifty years among the new words: A dictionary of neologisms*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
 2. Dressler, W. U. (1993). Neologisms and lexical innovation. *Linguistics*, 31(6).
 3. Egamnazarova, D. (2024). *Lexical innovations in contemporary Uzbek and English: Comparative analysis*. Tashkent: Science Press.
 4. Jamolxonov, H. (2005). *Hozirgi o'zbek tili*. Tashkent: Talqin.
 5. Matteollo, E. (2020). *Analogy in word-formation: A study of English neologisms and occasionalisms*. London: Routledge.
 6. Szymanek, B. (2005). Derivational neologisms and root-creations in English. *Journal of English Linguistics*, 33(4), 430–445.
 7. Seidova, E. (2024). *The spread and perception of neologisms among 100 respondents: A sociolinguistic study*. London: Linguistics Research.
-