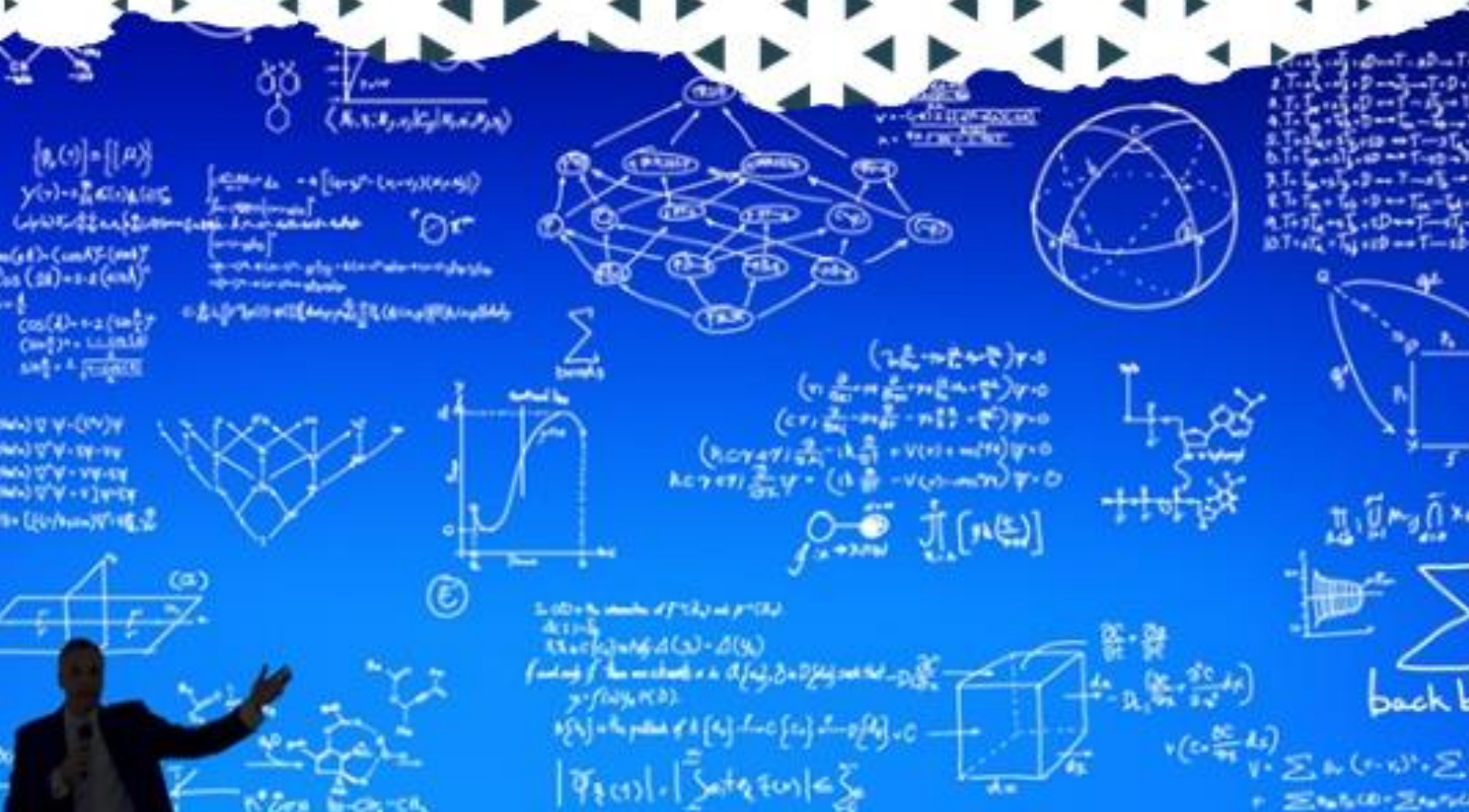




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**ILMIY-ONLAYN KONFERENSIYA TO'PLAMI
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CHARACTERISTICS AND CLASSIFICATION OF NEOLOGISMS IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES AND TRANSLATOLOGICAL PROBLEMS OF THEM

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Abstract. This article deals with Neologisms, or newly coined words or expressions, play a significant role in the development and enrichment of any language. As languages continue to evolve, there is a need to understand and compare the characteristics and classification of neologisms in both Uzbek and English languages. This paper aims to provide an in-depth analysis of, classifications, and the translational challenges that arise when dealing with neologisms in these languages.

The Uzbek and English languages have unique characteristics that influence the formation of neologisms. In both languages, neologisms can be derived from various sources, such as borrowing from other languages, blending of existing words, and the creation of entirely new words. While English neologisms are often influenced by technological advancements, popular culture, and global events, Uzbek neologisms tend to be formed due to the influence of historical, political, and social factors.

Keywords: neologisms, translation problems, scientific terms, classification, analysis, culture, semantic

INTRODUCTION. Language is a dynamic and ever-evolving phenomenon, constantly adapting to the changing world and the needs of its speakers. One of the most significant aspects of language evolution is the emergence of neologisms, which are new words or expressions that enter a language. Neologisms arise from various factors, such as technological advancements, cultural shifts, and other global events that drive the need for new terminology. The study of neologisms in different languages, including Uzbek and English, offers valuable insights into the distinctive of these languages and the challenges they pose in translation. This paper aims to explore the characteristics and classifications of neologisms in Uzbek and English languages, as well as the translational problems that arise when rendering these neologisms in a different linguistic context.

The study of neologisms in different languages offers valuable insights into the distinctive features and challenges they pose in translation. Several investigations have been conducted to explore the characteristics, classifications, and translational problems of neologisms in various languages, including Uzbek and English. This literature review will summarize and analyze some of the key findings from these studies.

LITERATURE REVIEW. Awadh and Khan (2020) investigated the challenges that Yemeni translation students faced when translating neologisms from English into Arabic and compared their translations with machine translation (MT) outcomes. Their findings revealed that accurate translation of neologisms was difficult for both students and MT systems, as understanding English neologisms and finding Arabic equivalents posed significant challenges. Although their study focused on Arabic translation, their findings highlight the potential difficulties that may be encountered when translating neologisms between English and other languages, including Uzbek.

Another study conducted by an anonymous author (2020) analyzed the adoption of ecological terms in Uzbek and English and discussed some translation problems that arose. This study emphasized the importance of understanding the cultural nuances and linguistic differences between the two languages to effectively translate ecological neologisms.

Methodology. This study aims to explore the characteristics and classifications of neologisms in Uzbek and English languages and to identify the translational problems that arise when translating neologisms between these two languages. To achieve this objective, a mixed-methods approach will be employed, combining qualitative and quantitative methods for data collection and analysis.

Result. After conducting a comprehensive analysis of the characteristics and classification of neologisms in Uzbek and English languages and the translational problems that arise from them, several key findings have emerged.

1. Formation Trends: The analysis revealed that both Uzbek and English languages experience a constant influx of neologisms, driven primarily by technological advancements, societal changes, and cultural influences. In both languages, new words are often formed through compounding, affixation, and borrowing from other languages. However, the specific sources and frequency of neologism formation may vary between the two languages due to cultural and linguistic differences.

2. Linguistic Features: The study uncovered several common linguistic features in neologism formation across both languages, such as the use of prefixes, suffixes, and compound words. However, differences in phonetic, morphological, and syntactic structures between Uzbek and English languages also result in unique patterns of neologism formation specific to each language.

3. Cultural Context: The analysis highlighted the importance of understanding the cultural context in which neologisms are used to ensure accurate translation. It was found that neologisms often carry cultural connotations and may be tied to specific sociopolitical, economic, or technological factors in their respective languages.

4. Semantic Complexities: Our study demonstrated that neologisms often exhibit semantic complexities, such as multiple meanings or nuances, which can pose challenges for translators. Accurate translation of these words requires a deep understanding of context and the various meanings a neologism may convey.

5. Translational Problems: The analysis identified several translational problems associated with translating neologisms between Uzbek and English

languages. These challenges include the absence of equivalent words in the target language, difficulties in translating loanwords and cultural references, and dealing with the evolving nature of neologisms.

The formation of neologisms in both Uzbek and English languages is influenced by various factors, such as technological advancements, societal changes, and the blending of cultures. One area of discussion is the extent to which these factors differ between the two languages and how they shape the of neologism formation in each language. Furthermore, the role of globalization and the increasing interconnectedness of cultures in the formation of neologisms is also a topic of interest, as it has the potential to impact the development of new words in both languages.

Affixation: In both Uzbek and English languages, neologisms can be formed by adding prefixes or suffixes to existing words. For example, in English, the addition of the prefix "cyber-" to various words has given rise to neologisms like cyberspace, cybercrime, and cybersecurity. Similarly, in Uzbek, the prefix "elektron-" has resulted in neologisms such as elektrontasvir (electronic image) and elektronsavdo (electronic trade).

CONCLUSION. Translating neologisms between Uzbek and English languages poses several challenges, including the absence of equivalent words in the target language, difficulties in translating loanwords and cultural references, and dealing with the evolving nature of neologisms. The discussion around these translational problems includes the identification of the most effective translation strategies, such as literal translation, transposition, borrowing, and adaptation, to address these challenges and improve translation accuracy. As languages continue to evolve and new words emerge, the study of neologisms and their translation remains an important area of research and discussion.

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