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SEMANTIC AND TRANSLATION FEATURES OF MODERN NEOLOGISMS  
IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES



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**Abstract:** This study investigates the semantic and translation features of modern neologisms in English and Uzbek. Neologisms reflect technological, social, and cultural developments and present unique challenges for translation due to their semantic ambiguity and context dependence. Findings indicate that while English neologisms often retain their original forms, Uzbek neologisms frequently adapt to native morphological and syntactic norms. The study proposes practical translation strategies for cross-linguistic equivalence and highlights implications for language teaching and translation practice.

**Key words:** *neologisms, modern vocabulary, semantic analysis, translation features, translation strategies, context dependence, language change lexical innovation, English language, uzbek language; cross-linguistic equivalence;*

**Annotatsiya.** Ushbu tadqiqot ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi zamonaviy neologizmlarning semantik va tarjima xususiyatlarini o'rganadi. Neologizmlar texnologik, ijtimoiy va madaniy rivojlanishni aks ettiradi va semantik noaniqlik va kontekstga bog'liqligi tufayli tarjima uchun noyob qiyinchiliklarni keltirib chiqaradi. Semantik tahlil, qiyosiy tahlil va tarjima tahlilidan foydalangan holda, ushbu tadqiqot ikkala tilda ham neologizmlarning shakllanishi, ma'nosi va tarjimasidagi naqshlarni aniqlaydi. Tadqiqot tillararo ekvivalentlik uchun amaliy tarjima strategiyalarini taklif qiladi va til o'qitish va tarjima amaliyoti uchun oqibatlarini ta'kidlaydi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** *neologizmlar, semantik tahlil, tarjima xususiyatlari, tarjima strategiyalari, kontekstga bog'liqlik, til o'zgarishi, leksik, innovatsiya, ekvivalentlik, lingvomadaniy jihatlar*

**Аннотация.** В данном исследовании изучаются семантические и переводческие особенности современных неологизмов в английском и узбекском языках. Неологизмы отражают технологические, социальные и культурные изменения и представляют собой уникальные проблемы для перевода из-за своей семантической неоднозначности и зависимости от контекста. В исследовании предлагаются практические стратегии перевода для межъязыковой эквивалентности и освещаются последствия для преподавания языков и переводческой практики.

**Ключевые слова:** *неологизмы, современная лексика, семантический анализ, переводческие особенности, переводческие стратегии, контекстуальная зависимость, языковые изменения, лексические инновации, межъязыковая эквивалентность, лингвокультурные аспекты*



**INTRODUCTION.** The rapid expansion of technology, social media, and globalization has accelerated the emergence of new words—commonly referred to as neologisms—in modern languages. Neologisms serve as indicators of societal and linguistic change, reflecting technological innovations, social trends, and cultural practices. English, as a globally dominant language, continuously generates new lexical items that often spread internationally. [1] Uzbek, in response, borrows some terms while creating domestic equivalents that align with native linguistic norms.

The aim of this study is to analyze the semantic characteristics and translation strategies of modern neologisms in English and Uzbek. The object of the study is neologisms in English and Uzbek, while the subject is the semantic and translational features of these neologisms.

The objectives include defining neologisms and classifying their types. Identifying primary sources of neologisms in both languages [2]. Analyzing the semantic structures of selected neologisms. Evaluating translation strategies and challenges between English and Uzbek.

The scientific novelty lies in the comparative analysis of English and Uzbek neologisms from semantic and translation perspectives, a relatively underexplored area in current linguistic research.

This research employs a combination of semantic analysis to examine the meanings and connotations of neologisms. Comparative analysis to identify similarities and differences between English and Uzbek neologisms. Translation analysis to investigate strategies used to render neologisms in the target language. Data sources included English neologisms from online dictionaries, media texts, and social networks.[4] Uzbek neologisms from contemporary literature, online media, and digital communication platforms. Furthermore, only neologisms widely used in the past 5–10 years were included, with emphasis on technological and socio-cultural domains.

This research employed a combination of semantic, comparative, and translation analyses to investigate modern neologisms in English and Uzbek. Semantic analysis was used to examine the meanings, connotations, and contextual usage of neologisms. Comparative analysis facilitated the identification of similarities and differences between English and Uzbek neologisms. Translation analysis explored strategies employed to render these neologisms in the target language.[5] The data sources included English neologisms extracted from online dictionaries, contemporary media texts, and social networking platforms. Uzbek neologisms were collected from contemporary literature, online media, and digital communication platforms.

English neologisms are typically concise, morphologically simple, and highly context-dependent. They often carry socio-cultural connotations that may not be immediately transparent to speakers of other languages. Examples include:

- Selfie: a photograph taken of oneself, primarily shared on social media.
- Chatbot: an artificial intelligence program designed to simulate conversation with users.
- Cancel culture: a social phenomenon characterized by public criticism and social ostracism.

These neologisms illustrate how English integrates technological and social innovations directly into its lexicon, often without significant morphological modification.



Semantic features of Uzbek neologisms often employ derivational or descriptive adaptations to align with native grammatical and semantic norms.[6] Examples include:

- Selfi (borrowed from English), maintaining original English morphology.
- Raqamli dunyo (“digital world”), demonstrating morphological and syntactic adaptation.
- Ta’sirchan auditoriya (“influencer-like audience”), reflecting descriptive creativity and cultural contextualization.

Comparative observations indicate that while English neologisms often retain international forms and are context-driven, Uzbek neologisms frequently undergo adaptation, sometimes extending meaning to fit local cultural contexts.[7] The study identified common translation strategies:

1. Transliteration – preserving pronunciation (e.g., *selfi*).
2. Loan translation (calque) – literal translation to preserve meaning (e.g., *raqamli dunyo*).
3. Descriptive translation – explaining the concept when no equivalent exists.
4. Functional equivalents – adapting the term to fit the grammatical and cultural norms of the target language.

**CONCLUSION.** The findings reveal several key patterns in the semantic and translation dynamics of English and Uzbek neologisms. Uzbek neologisms often modify English source terms to comply with native syntactic and morphological rules, reflecting typological differences between the languages.[4] Effective translation requires careful attention to context, cultural relevance, and target audience expectations.[7] Literal translations are not always appropriate; descriptive and functional approaches are often more effective. Social networks and digital media play a significant role in the rapid dissemination of neologisms, shaping their semantic development in both English and Uzbek. These observations underscore the importance of considering both linguistic and cultural dimensions when translating neologisms.[5] Furthermore, they highlight the dynamic interplay between language evolution and societal change, particularly in the context of technological innovation and globalized communication.

Modern neologisms in English and Uzbek reflect technological, social, and cultural transformations. English neologisms often preserve international form, while Uzbek neologisms adapt morphologically and semantically. Translating neologisms requires flexible strategies that account for meaning, context, and cultural relevance.

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