

# The Role of Neological Words in Uzbek Poetry in Recent Years

*Saidova Khurshida Fakhriddinovna*<sup>1</sup>

**Abstract:** In this article, the use of new words that entered the Uzbek language after independence in the work of poets, the study of neological words in Uzbek poetry in the next 20 years is devoted. Researches show that words that have been acquired from abroad or that have arisen on the basis of the possibilities of the Uzbek language make up a small number of words in our poetry. Relatively new words in the Uzbek language can be found in the humorous poems of Iqbal Mirza, a bright representative of modern Uzbek literature, and Khurshid Karim, a young poet.

**Keywords:** new words, borrowed words, occasionalism, Iqbal Mirza, Khurshid Karim, terms.

## 1. Introduction.

As a result of rapid changes in the way of life of the people of the world, including fundamental changes that have occurred in our country, a number of innovations have occurred in the socio-economic-political lexicon of the Uzbek language. Many new words have appeared, the range of use of existing words has been activated or their meanings have expanded, and the number of borrowed words has increased. There is probably not a single "pure" language in the world that has not adopted other language tools. Borrowed words are words that have entered our language from other languages, and are considered active and understandable to almost everyone, just like our existing common words. In the vocabulary of the Uzbek language, a group of socio-political words borrowed from other languages, together with their units, occupies a large area. From this point of view, the socio-political lexicon of the Uzbek language, which appeared in the following years, can be divided into two groups: words belonging to one's own stratum and words belonging to an alien stratum. It shows that the new socio-political lexicon of its own class was created on the basis of the internal capabilities of our language (word formation by means of affixation and composition).

Socio-political lexical units consisting of units of a different class are usually characterized by the fact that they are borrowed from European languages. "Words adopted from other languages as a result of necessity expand the vocabulary of the language and enrich the means of speech.... They are usually words expressing the concept of things. In this, new things are assimilated with specific names." [14, 53].

Words with a very innovative color are entering the new Uzbek poetry. Until now, studies have been carried out on author's neologisms in Uzbek poetry, but the place of neologisms adopted from abroad or translated based on the capabilities of our Uzbek language and formed through Uzbek affixes in our current poetry is unknown. information is almost non-existent. It is known that it is considered an effective tool in conveying the product of the artist's fantasy world to the reader, and in addition to increasing the artistic and aesthetic power of the work, it also determines the writer's ability to use words, his inner feeling, and his ability to express a certain concept. Words that do not exist in the lexical layer appear, which serve to better and more perfectly convey the existing realities. For example: *muzko 'prik, lolaqizg'aldoqqiz, yormozor....*

In our linguistics, such words are named differently: occasional words, neologisms, random words, individual words, author's words, author's neologisms, stylistic neologisms, literary neologisms, poet's neologisms. One of the Russian linguists, N.I. Feldman, first used the term "occasional" for such

<sup>1</sup> Uzbekistan, Bukhara State Pedagogical Institute, Teacher of the Uzbek language and literature department  
saidovaxurshida@808gmail.com



words [4. 15]. The word "occasional" comes from the Latin word "occasionalis" which means "occasional". An occasional word is a word that does not exist in the dictionary level of the language, used by one creator in his work, and has an unusual formation system. Over time, casual words turn into common words and later become part of the lexical layer. The term "neologism" cannot be applied to such random words. New words quickly become common property, spread easily and quickly among the masses, are easily assimilated, and even quickly enter the vocabulary as a full-fledged word.

Neologisms retain the color of novelty when they appear, and after being assimilated by language users, they lose the color of novelty and become standard words. Occasionalisms are connected with neologisms by having the color of novelty. Also, both of them have not entered the dictionaries. We can consider occasionalism as a type of neologism. Their similarity and common point is that occasionalisms, like neologisms, have the color of novelty. Although neologisms have not yet entered the group of common words, they can become an active unit of common speech over time. Occasionalisms are unknown to the language system and laws, they are unusual, random, intended for one-time use, they are the opposite of regular words [12, 25]. Author's neologisms can be found in the modern works of Iqbal Mirza, Aziz Said, Zebo Mirza, Azim Suyun, Fakhriyor, Abduvali Qutbiddin, Shavkat Rahman, Halima Khudoyberdiyeva, Muhammad Yusuf, Behzod Fazliddin.

## 2. The Main Part.

After independence, Uzbek poetry mainly praised peace, gratitude, and abundance. Iqbal Mirza, Babur Elmurodov, Bakhtinisa Mahmudova, Behzod Fazliddin, Dilmurod Dostbekov, Khurshid Karim wrote such beautiful and sincere poems. This list can be continued for a long time [19]. In the last 20 years, many new words have been adopted for our language. The fact that these words cover all areas and enter our language does not escape the attention of our poets.

To reveal the purpose of this article, let's focus on the work of Iqbal Mirza, whose poems reflect love, youth, gratitude, and beauty [17]. About the poetry of Iqbal Mirza, literary scholar Umarali Normatov writes: "At first glance, it seems that Iqbal's poems are composed of joyful and playful verses. However, if you put a picture at the heart of them, you will be sure that the poet's heartstrings and painful thoughts full of dreams are pouring out on the wings of those cheerful and playful verses. In fact, Iqbal Mirza's poems are simply written and easy to read. In the article, we referred to "Ayti-she'r" by Iqbal Mirza, who used neological words in his modern poems in recent years.

Zamonaning zayliga kekxa

-yosh shaydo bo'ldi,

Ajabtovur qavm ichra ajib til paydo bo'ldi.

Otarchi - *superstar*,

chayqovchilar - *biznesmen*,

Dallol - *makler* deyilar, men farqini bilmasman.

*Kyuar kod* xira desang, yelka qisar *menejer*,

Qozoqcha qilib aytsam, menejering meni jer.

Hammayoqni *bloger*, *botiks*, *bot* bosib ketdi,

*Instagram*, *Twitter*, *giv*, *pin-kod* bosib ketdi.

Futbol ko'rsang, *golkipr* to'smaydi, *seyv* qiladi,

Bir qo'lida *ayfoni selfini* xayp qiladi.

*Laysmenlar ofsaytni* reaktiv belgilaydi,

*Kembek* qilolmay *vinger* gazonni tepkilaydi.

*Tik-tokchilar vaynni nouxau* deyidilar,



Uzunquloq shov-shuvni bular *shou* deydilar.  
«*Korzinka*»ning yonida lallayib turar Eshbek,  
*Smartfoniga* do'kon tashlab bermabdi *keshbek*.  
*Broker* unga qarab, terpila, bor ket debdi,  
Lo'x, *negativ* qimagin, surgin, bo't *market*, debdi.  
Ko'cha bo'ylab *fast-fud-u Makdonalds* bo'lib ketdi,  
*Chizburger* va *chipsga sitilar* to'lib ketdi.  
Chol *SMS* yozyapti - xavotiri xo'tikdan,  
Kampir *Telegramda* kalish izlar *butikdan*.  
Asli bechora shular, nimaniyam ko'rishgan?  
*Lav histori* qilmasdan uyda turmush qurishgan.  
Zamonaning zayliga zamondosh shaydo bo'ldi,  
Onatilga begona chulchittil paydo bo'ldi.  
Ota o'g'lini so'kib aljiysan tokay, deydi,  
Tuvri gapir, o'v, deydi, o'g'il *yes, okey*, deydi.  
*Kreativ* yondashib dardimni yozib qo'ydim,  
*Pozitiv* ruh yoysin deb *FBga* bosib qo'ydim.  
*Layk* qo'ndirib, *podelit* lentaga ilib oling,  
*Taym-aut* paytida *skrinshot* qilib oling.  
Shoyadki *chelenjlarda* nomimiz *brend* bo'lgay,  
*Feysbukda* aylanib, ayti-she'r *trend* bo'lgay [16. 3 ]

It can be seen from this poem that although these words entered the common language, they did not have time to enter the works of our poets. Because the foreign words, foreign to our language, mainly belong to the socio-economic and political lexicon. Our poets often use artistic, abstract and impressive words in their works. *Superstar, biznesmen, makler, kyuar kod, menejer, bloger, botiks, bot, instagram, twitter, giv, pin-kod, golkipr, seyv, ayfon, selfi, laysmen, ofsayt, reaktiv, kembek, vinger, tik-tokchi, vayn, nouxau, shou, Korzinka, smartfon, keshbek, broker, negativ, market, fast-fud, Makdonalds, chizburger, chips, siti, SMS, telegram, butik, lav histori, okey, kreativ, pozitiv, FB, layk, podelit, taym-aut, skrinshot, chelenj, brend, feysbuk, trend* are considered relatively new lexicon. These words mainly belong to the noun group and partially to the adjective group. Words in a certain field related to nouns are divided into different groups [8. 98]. Denoting the name of a professional person: *superstar, biznesmen, makler, menejer, bloger, golkipr, laysmen, tik-tokchi, broker*; words related to social networks and mobile devices: *kyuar kod, bot, instagram, telegram, twitter, giv, pin-kod, selfi, ayfon, tik-tokchi, vayn, shou, smartfon, keshbek, sms, lav histori, FB, layk, skrinshot, chelenj, feysbuk, trend*; words expressing the name of food products: *market, fast-fud, makdonalds, chizburger, chips*; as words representing place names, such as *siti, market, butik, korzinka*; as words related to the field of sports: *seyv, kembek, taym-aut, vinger* Words such as *pozitiv, negativ, and kreativ* are given as adjectives. In our language, there is an alternative that expresses such words: *positiv- ijobiy, negativ-salbiy, kreativ -ijodiy*.

From the first stanza of the poem, the poet has shown through examples that the words that exist in our language have been adopted instead of words:

Otarchi – *superstar*; chayqovchilar – *biznesmen*; dallol – *makler*.



Borrowings used in the poem are mainly English (superstar, businessmen, smartfon, feysbuk, city, twitter, fast-foot, queue code, ...), partially German (broker), French (butik), Latin (pozitiv, negativ) and Russian (podelit) words.

New words are being created by adding personal nouns to foreign words in Uzbek. [9. 57]. As an example, the word tik-tokchi is found in the poem. A person who posts a short video on the Tik-tok social network is called a tik-tok. In this case -th is the formative affix of the personal noun.

Abbreviated neologisms are also used in the poem

SMS is “short message service” in English, i.e. “short message service”.

PIN-code is English (personal identification number) - pin-kod

QR-code (Quick Response) - kyuvar kod

We can also see that Feysbuk is represented by the abbreviation FB.

Most of these adaptations are adapted to the literary standards of the Uzbek language. For example: “*Iphone*”-ayfon, “*selfie*”-selfi, “*fast food*”-fast-fut, “*facebook*”- feysbuk, “*boutique*”-butik, “*cheeseburger*”-chizburger, “*love history*”-lav histori, “*facebook*”- feysbuk, “*twitter*”-tvider, “*city*”-siti, “*like*”-layk [6. ]. We can learn the expression of such new words in our language through Uzbek dictionaries.

Most of the borrowed words analyzed above do not yet have their place in the explanatory and spelling dictionaries of the Uzbek language. But this poem also contains appropriations that are included in the “Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language”: *blogger, makler, smartfon, shou, biznesmen, menejer*.

In addition, the poet also used “varvar” words such as “yes” and “okay” in the poem. “It doesn't matter what kind of writing barbarisms are expressed in or what language they belong to, as long as their main content is preserved” [11. 112]. The word okey is the most common word in the world. We use this word mainly in social networks. In oral speech, the form “okey” is used, and in written speech, the shortened form “ok” is used.[ 21].

We encounter neological units in several poems of Khurshid Karim, one of the young and modern creators of Uzbek poetry. He used some terms related to education in his poems of complaints and advice. One of them creates a humorous poem “Kundalik kom”. In this poem, “Kundalik kom”, sayt, parol, vay-fay, login, etc [19 ].

Tergab turing bolangizni shom -u, sahar,

“**Odno**”, “**Vatsap**”o‘z domiga tortguvchi jar,

Bolam komil inson bo‘lsin desangiz gar,

Bolangizga kitob bering, telefonmas.

Shahzodasin kutmagan,

**Ayfon**, **samsung** tutmagan,

Onasi ham o‘pmagan,

Hur qizga uylanaman...

**Tik tokni** bilmaydigan

**Instagramga** kirmaydigan,

**Onlayn** yurmaydigan,

Bir qizga uylanaman

**Boteksni** bilmagan,

G‘o‘r qizga uylanaman



*Faysbuk* dedim quvonib,  
Dunyolarni unutdim,  
*Tik tok* deb men notavon,  
Tanbal yo‘lini tutdim.[18. 3 ]

In addition, the young poet used neological terms related to social networks in a number of poems (*google, sayt, imo, net, operator*). In the poems of our contemporary artist, the purpose of conveying that young people should not waste their precious time and spend time on unnecessary things is clearly revealed through new ideas.

Through this poem, the poet has clearly shown with new words that the increase of words in the language is good, but the forgetting of our mother tongue is bad. Through the "Ayti-she'r" of the artist, the terms of the foreign language "living" in our language are partly humorous, partly pitiful, and reflect the feeling of acceptance of newness. Here we can understand that we should respect our language and use its rich possibilities.

### 3. Conclusion.

In conclusion, through this article, we can see how neologisms entered the creative world of modern poets. It can be seen that as neologisms enter the language, they occupy every field and occupy a place in the vocabulary of the language. We think that new acquisitions will become active in our language over the years and will show their own characteristics in Uzbek poetry and take a worthy place in the world of literature.

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