

Semantic Characteristics of Neologisms Related Construction

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Annotation:

This article explores the semantic characteristics of neologisms related to the construction industry, highlighting how new words or terms emerge to describe the concepts and realities associated with modern building practices. The paper discusses various translation methods for these neologisms, such as transcription, transliteration, and adoption. It categorizes neologisms into lexical and semantic types, presenting examples from the construction field and illustrating how foreign terms, especially from English and Russian, have influenced the Uzbek language. Additionally, it examines the role of neologisms in the evolving vocabulary of construction and their integration into everyday language.

Keywords: neologism, linguistics, semantics, lexical, construction, transcription, transliteration

INTRODUCTION

As technology is developing more and more, new words are increasing in our speech. The creation and spread of neologisms is mainly related to the development of science and technology. Nowadays, we meet a number of neologisms not only in science and technology, but also in scientific, official, journalistic, conversational styles and in all fields, as well as in the construction field.

As the famous linguist N. Chomsky, the founder of "Generative Linguistics" said, "speech formation is a propositionally based inner structure in the human mind"¹ emergence and their appearance by means of grammatical transformation actions. It is based on being transferred to the structure" In order to express these phenomena, a person tries to create terms to name it. This is the concept of "neologism". It is not for nothing that it appeared through

¹Хомский Н. Картезианская лингвистика. М., 2005. – С. 49

Neologisms (Greek. neos - new, logos - word) are words expressing new things and concepts that have appeared due to the development of society and the needs of life. Neologisms are those that appeared in the language in a certain lexical units are used in a text or speech. Neologism is a very relative concept. According to each stage of language development has its own neologism, a phenomenon considered a neologism at one stage is not necessarily a neologism at the second stage. A word that already exists or is new created is called a neologism and is created to name something. Even if it is an existing word, it is changed into a word that gives a new meaning. In addition, foreign words can also be neologisms.

Any neologism first occurs in individual speech. If such a neologism is recognized by many people, if it is formed in accordance with the laws of language development, and if it is considered necessary to convey a certain meaning in the language, then it becomes a universal neologism, it goes out of the scope of a single speech. If it does not meet such requirements, it will remain within the scope of individual speech. A universal neologism loses its novelty after being used in the language for a certain period of time and often turns into a common, modern lexeme.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODS

The occurrence of neologism relies 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.
 - a) the name of reality is borrowed from another language: frame, eaves, marble;
 - b) the name of the reality is made in the Uzbek language itself: as DSP (Wood Laminated Plastics).
2. Synonymous with the name of reality existing in society or nature a new word is created in the style: eskirtma (a newly created term of archaism synonym), such as innovation (newly coined synonym of the term neologism).

So, neologisms are new relationships in everyday life, new representing things and their signs, new events, concepts can be recognized as lexical units.

1. Lexical neologisms.
2. Semantic neologisms.

Lexical neologisms are words created in the Uzbek language that have not been completely assimilated into the language, or have been adopted from other languages and are not completely used. For example, cinch, pakhsa, plywood, cinder block, armature, beam, etc.

Semantic neologisms are words that already existed in the language and are now being used in a new sense. For example, ravok (arka), nayib (deputy), district (district), region (oblast), store (store), entrepreneur, contractor, investment, minister, governor, conference (conference) and others.

The above classification is given in many literatures in the same context.

For example, Professor Sh. Rakhmatullayev quotes in his book: "Lexic neologisms are divided into two groups according to their essence: a) According to the lexeme as a whole will be a neologism; this can be called a neologism-lexeme: (cotton) such as individual farming, administration. b) Not a lexeme, but his one of the semes is a neologism; calling it a neologism-sememe possible: sharpen- (kalka of obstriat lexeme) like. Neologism and lexeme are essentially the same phenomenon, because both are lexical based on meaning: the first is a new monoseme (univocal) lexeme,

and the second is a polyseme (multiple meaning) the next, new meaning of the lexeme will be. Accordingly, these types of neologism are called "lexical neologism", "semantic. It would not be correct to call it a neologism."²

Neologisms are considered periodic. For example, once new words such as bus, trolleybus, metro, which entered the language as terms. Today, it has lost the color of novelty and is a lexicon of the modern layer converted into units. In social life since the mid-80s dramatic changes in the field of linguistics, as in all fields led to fundamental changes. This is especially the case with the Uzbek language became strong in the lexicon³.

The appearance and disappearance of neologisms in the language is reflected in its acceptance into the language or its inclusion in dictionaries. If neologisms are accepted and used by the citizens of society, such neologisms are also accepted in linguistics and lexicology. The emergence of neologisms plays an important role in the development and change of the language⁴. In fact, neologisms, which are always used by people and are used in various fields, definitely have their place in linguistics and dictionaries. For example: field terms such as reinforcement, cinder block, foam block are given in construction dictionaries.

The granting of the status of the state language to the Uzbek language, and the achievement of the Uzbek people's will and freedom accelerated this process, hundreds and thousands of neologisms appeared in our language. In particular, new terms appeared in the fields of architecture and construction. Such terms as balcony, barer, bruchatka, dolomite, granite, basalt, limestone are among them.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The change of the social system in the society, the development of science and culture, the innovations in the scientific and technical development are also expressed in the vocabulary of one or another language. The lexical layer is considered a structural element that tends to change quickly compared to other levels of the language. Words and expressions expressing ideas about events and news in life and science are constantly forming in the language. New words and phrases are created on the basis of existing language materials to meet the demands of society in expressing new subjects and concepts using language units. As a result, the meanings of the words in the language are expanded and changed, words are transferred from one language to another as required by socio-historical conditions, and a new lexical layer begins to emerge.

A new lexical layer in the language - neologisms external (extralinguistic) and arises on the basis of internal (linguistic) factors. Linguistic factors (linguistic factors) - factors arising from the structural and systemic features of the language. Non-linguistic factors (extralinguistic factors) - factors that influence language development (including the development of the lexical system) from the outside: social political system, psychology, traditions, scientific and technical development, literature and art, etc.

For example, new words borrowed from other languages - neologisms - are widely used in press pages. This is considered an extralinguistic factor of neologism formation. During the period of independence, the use of official documents in the state language led to the creation of many new Uzbek neologisms. New Uzbek alternatives were created for words such as spravka, characteristic, act, instruction, report, protocol, contract, which have been used to this day: spravka - reference, characteristic - recommendation, description; act - deed, instruction - instruction, report -

²Rahmatullayev Sh. Hozirgi adabiy o`zbek tili. Toshkent, 2006. –B.93

³Suvonova R. So`z o`zlashtirish va metonimiya. Toshkent, 2006 –B.75

⁴Dadaboyev. H O`zbek terminologiyasi yoshlar nashriyot uyi Toshkent, 2019 –C.138

notification, notification; protocol - minutes, minutes of the meeting; resolution - sign of attitude, contract - contract, etc.

Currently, in connection with the construction of new buildings and the development of construction works in our country, along with new words - neologisms that have been acquired from the Germanic and Roman languages through the Russian language, several neologisms created on the basis of the internal capabilities of our language have begun to be widely used. . For example: architect - builder, architect; brick - brick; beam - wood; Molotok - hammer and others. Most of such neologisms are borrowed from English and Russian.

Neologisms are created in two different ways. The first is to name a newly created thing, and the second is to convert an existing lexical unit into the name of another event. For example, plastic is a term used in construction, but not in this field, nowadays the term plastic is also used as something that accumulates money. At first, this term was used not by the general public, but by narrow specialists in this field, but over time, it became a device found in everyone's home, and the scope of its use expanded.

In this section, we aim to do a comparative study of neologisms related to the construction of buildings and structures, which have entered the Uzbek language through the English language in recent years. We also compared neologisms in both languages and classified them into groups.

1. Neologisms denoting the names of places, spaces and buildings:

sectional house – yig‘indi uy

residential house – turar joy binosi

semi-detached house – ikki xo‘jalikka moslangan uy

multifamily house – ko‘p xonadonli uy

condominiums – ko‘pxonadonli uyda alohida kvartira mulkdori

ranch-style house – shahar tashqarisidagi hovli uy

single family house – bitta xonali kvartira/bitta oila uchun kvartira

bungalow– ayvonli bir qavatli uy

Apartment – ko‘p qavatli turar joy

Veranda – veranda

Club – klub

Park – park

Bunker – bunker

2. Neologisms denoting names of persons working in the construction industry:

foreman – prorab/ish boshqaruvchi

crane operator – kran operatori

mason/bricklayer – g‘isht teruvchi usta/quruvchi

estimating draftsman – baholovchi/smetachi

tiler – tom yopish ustasi/kafelchi

carpenter/woodworker – duradgor

strapper – quruvchi

3. Neologisms denoting the names of construction techniques:

excavator/power shovel – ekskavator

construction crane – qurilish krani

bulldozer – bulldozer

concrete mixer – sement aralash tirgich

4. Neologisms denoting the names of construction tools:

hammer – boskon/katta bolg'a

hacksaw – dastarra

5. Neologisms denoting the names of parts of buildings and structures:

slab – plita

suspended slab – to'sinning osma plitasi

footing/foundation – poydevor

top plate – yuqori plankasi

ceiling plate – shipga o'rnatish uchun rozetka

floor plate – pol plitasi

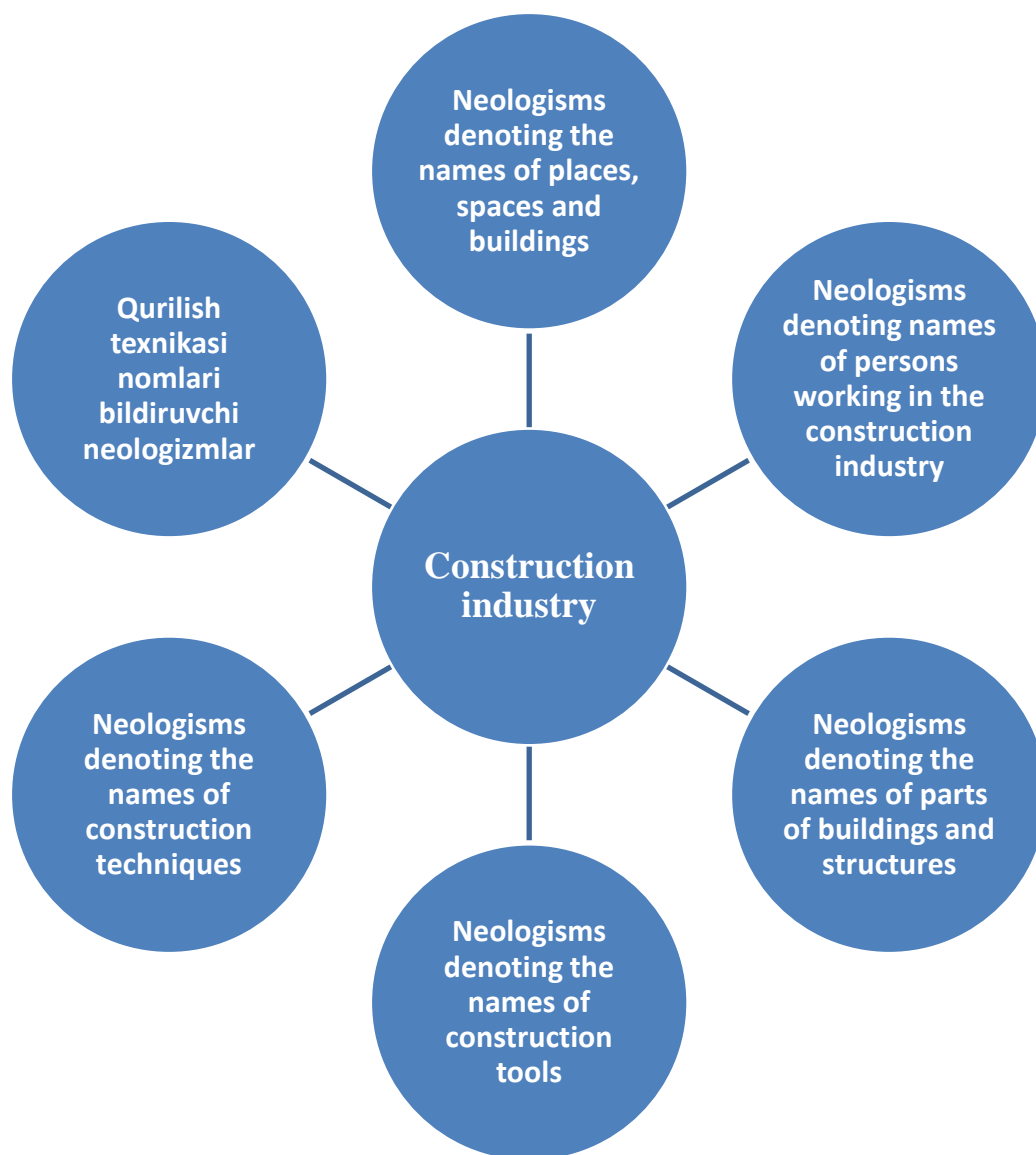
wall stud – devor ramkasi ustuni

6. Neologisms denoting the names of equipment elements:

dry wall – gipsokarton

plaster board – gipsokarton qoplama tunukasi

wall paper – devor qog'oz;



In the next 5 years, there will be many new developments in the field of construction in Uzbekistan constructions are rising. The reconstruction work in the old buildings is in full swing.

Until recently, we used the word "balcony" instead of "verandah" and "terassa". Today, this word pre-existed in the Uzbek language

The word "ayvon" is also widely used in the folk language. In addition, terms such as plasterboard and wall paper are neologisms that have recently entered the construction industry.

There are two types of neologisms: lexical and semantic. Lexical neologisms are characteristic of the expressive side of the language. This feature is acquired by the usual words and phrases formed phonetically and characterized by the task of naming new concepts that have arisen in social life.

With the development of technical progress, neologisms meaning new concepts that appeared in one language may not have an alternative version in another language, but even if neologisms cannot be translated, we can make translations that adapt to our language using the following methods:

1. Transcription
2. Transliteration

3. Ironing

The process of transcription is the phonetic structure of the lexical unit, not the orthographic structure, using the phonemes of the language. This process is often observed in industry terms. For example: filter - a filter (a porous device designed to protect the leaking liquid or air from various gas mixtures, waste particles); mixer - mixer (an electronic device that mixes construction materials such as gravel, sand, cement); drill - drill (mechanical drill); parquet - parquet (a wooden block or flat board arranged in a geometric shape for the floor); cable – cable (similar with plastic protection on top); cornice - eaves (bulging part specially installed on the building devoid for protection; a wooden decorative frame scraped from the edges of the ceilings of houses; a wooden or metal frame for hanging curtains above a window or door); quarry - karer (a place excavated for the foundation of a building); granite - (used in the preparation of tiles, stair steps, flagstone and floors); terrasse - terrace (light summer porch, peshayvon);

Transliteration - when using this method in the process of translation, it is done by replacing some sounds of the word with other sounds or by giving a graphic form of the content of the word being translated in our native language. For example: injector - injector (a mechanical device that releases moist air from the ground); linoleum - linoleum (semi-plastic bulk material that is covered on a poured concrete floor); sandwich panel - sandwich panel (a panel located in layers); electromagnetic induction - electromagnetic induction.

Ironing - this method involves replacing original lexical units, word combinations with lexical units in the translated language without removing them from their meaning, and leads to the creation of new words and phrases in the translated language. For example: conductor - conductivity; thermal expansion - expansion due to heat; cement mixer - cement mixer; accumulations - sum; fire tool - fire tool;

These methods can be a concrete solution to the problems of correcting neologisms in translation.

CONCLUSION

As we have seen, many industry neologisms in English and Uzbek languages do not belong only to their own industry, but have meanings related to several industries, but unlike them, many neologisms related to construction are neologisms of the construction industry in one sense. We also use some constructional neologisms that came from the English language as they came to us.

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