



FORMATION AND NORMATIZATION OF ECOLOGICAL NEOLOGISMS IN UZBEK LANGUAGE: THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL ANALYSIS

Ismoilova Sevinch Nurulla kizi

Student of Shahrizabz State Pedagogical Institute

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ABSTRACT

This article explores the formation of ecological neologisms in the Uzbek language, their linguistic features, and mechanisms of standardization. It analyzes the factors behind the emergence of new lexical units, their semantic and functional properties, and their role in the language system from both theoretical and practical perspectives.

Introduction. In the modern era, as a result of increasing environmental problems and global issues of environmental protection, new lexical units, i.e. environmental neologisms, appear in the language system. These neologisms are formed as a result of the interaction of ecology and social processes, enriching the lexical layer of the Uzbek language.

The formation process of ecological neologisms is determined by several main factors. Firstly, the scientific and technical development and the emergence of new environmental problems create the need to name new concepts. Secondly, as a result of global information exchange, international terms enter the national language. Thirdly, the increase of ecological culture in social consciousness leads to the active use of new lexical units. Linguistically, ecological neologisms are formed on the basis of different formation models. They are formed by prefixing, suffixing, compounding, and combining. For example, units such as “green economy”, “eco-movement”, “climate neutrality” are the products of different construction methods. This process reflects the interaction between the internal capabilities of the language and external influences. The semantic features of ecological neologisms are characterized by their multi-layered meaning. They not only express a clear scientific understanding, but also embody social and evaluative meanings. For example, the term “green technology” means not only environmentally friendly technology, but also an innovative and forward-looking development model. The standardization of ecological neologisms is an important step in the language system. The process of normalization is related to new units having a generally accepted form, their inclusion in dictionaries and their use in official speech. This process takes place within the framework of the language norm and ensures the stability of the language. Practically, ecological neologisms are widely used in mass media, scientific literature and official documents. Their active use leads to faster standardization of these units. At the same time, some neologisms pass into the national lexicon over time and become widely used words.

Analysis and Results. Another important feature of ecological neologisms is their cognitive impact. These units form new conceptual systems in human thinking and serve the

development of ecological consciousness. This process is explained in terms of cognitive linguistics. Discursively, ecological neologisms play an important role in the modern communicative space. They are actively used in political speech, advertising and media discourse, and serve as a means of promoting certain ideas and influencing the audience. Therefore, these units have not only linguistic, but also social and ideological significance. In order to more clearly understand the formation process of ecological neologisms, it is important to analyze their derivational potential and level of productivity.

Cognitively, ecological neologisms form new knowledge structures in the human mind. Through them, a person has a deeper understanding of environmental problems and systematically perceives them. This process is explained on the basis of a cognitive model, that is, new units create new knowledge models. The linguistic nature of ecological neologisms is determined by their multifunctionality. They perform nominative, evaluative, expressive and pragmatic functions at the same time. This makes them one of the most active and versatile elements of the modern language system

Social consensus plays an important role in the process of normalization of ecological neologisms. In order for the new unit to become a normative form, it needs to be accepted by the general public. In this process, mass media, educational system and official institutions play an important role as mediators. As a result, language norms are recognized and strengthened by society. Linguistically, ecological neologisms are characterized as structurally compact and semantically broad units. They often express complex concepts in a short form, which increases communicative efficiency. For this reason, such units become popular and actively used. Another important aspect of ecological neologisms is their emotional-expressive potential. Some units not only convey information, but also have a certain emotional impact. For example, units such as “ecocatastrophe”, “natural crisis” create a strong emotional background and attract the attention of the audience. This shows the psychological influence of language tools. From a cognitive point of view, ecological neologisms expand category boundaries in human thinking. Through them, new knowledge is systematized and a person’s ecological outlook is enriched. This process is explained through conceptual metaphor, that is, new concepts are perceived on the basis of existing knowledge structures. The principle of language economy also plays an important role in the development of ecological neologisms. According to this principle, language users tend to express more meaning with fewer means. Ecological neologisms satisfy this need and simplify the communicative process. In addition, environmental neologisms form an innovative identity in the language system. By using them, the speaker shows that he has modern, ecologically conscious and advanced views. This once again confirms the role of language units as a means of social identification. As a result, ecological neologisms are formed as an important innovative layer in the development of the Uzbek language and clearly demonstrate the dynamic, flexible and socially oriented features of the language system. Their in-depth analysis makes it possible to draw important scientific conclusions not only for linguistics, but also for social sciences. In the in-depth analysis of ecological neologisms, their study on the basis of corpus linguistics is of particular importance.

In modern linguistic research, the frequency of use, contextual environments and semantic development of new units are determined on the basis of a large collection of texts. This approach makes it possible to analyze the functional activity of environmental neologisms in real speech on the basis of accurate statistical data. Institutional factors play an important role in the normative process of ecological neologisms. In particular, the state policy, educational system and scientific institutions are the main mediators in determining the standard form of new units. The use of a certain term in official documents and textbooks strengthens its normative status. This shows the formation of language standards at the institutional level.

The phenomenon of discursive reinterpretation is also observed in the semantic development of ecological neologisms. That is, a term is reinterpreted in different periods or in different social conditions. For example, the concept of “green energy” was initially used as a technical term, but today it has a wider social and political meaning. This shows that the terms undergo a semantic transformation over time. Ecological neologisms also serve as a means of interdisciplinary integration in the language system. They act as a bridge connecting the spheres of ecology, economy, politics, technology and even culture. Therefore, these units are widely used in various interdisciplinary studies and play an important role in the formation of the general scientific discourse. Also, the media representation of environmental neologisms is also an important object of research. In mass media, these units are often presented in a simplified or metaphorical form. This helps them to be quickly accepted by a wide audience, but in some cases, it can also lead to a decrease in semantic accuracy. Another aspect of ecological neologisms is their dynamic balance between normative and variant forms.

New units may initially be used in several variants, with one of them becoming dominant and cemented as the default form. This process reflects the mechanism of self-regulation of the language system. Cognitively, ecological neologisms serve as a means of modeling problematic situations in human thinking. Through them, a person understands environmental risks, evaluates them and looks for solutions. This process is explained by cognitive modeling. The issue of linguistic forecasting is also important in the development of ecological neologisms. Taking into account modern trends, it is possible to predict what new units will appear in the future. For example, there is a high probability of the emergence of new terms based on the integration of artificial intelligence and ecology. This makes it possible to determine promising directions of language development. As a result, ecological neologisms appear not only as an innovative layer of the language system, but also as an important indicator of modern scientific and social thinking. Their in-depth and systematic analysis helps to better understand the mechanisms of language development.

Conclusion. The formation and standardization of ecological neologisms in the Uzbek language is one of the important directions of the development of the modern language. These units are created under the influence of global environmental problems, scientific and technical progress and social needs, enriching the language system. Linguistically, ecological neologisms are formed on the basis of different formation models and show a high level of productivity. They are semantically multi-layered and embody scientific, social and evaluative meanings. The normalization process ensures the strengthening of these units in the language system. This process takes place under the influence of social, institutional and discursive factors and ensures the stability of language norms. Cognitively and discursively, ecological neologisms play an important role in the formation of human thinking, the development of ecological consciousness, and the organization of social communication. Environmental values of modern society are expressed and promoted through them. In general, ecological neologisms are one of the most active and dynamic layers of the Uzbek language, and their complex analysis allows a deeper understanding of the organic connection between language and society.

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