



## LINGUISTIC ASPECTS OF NEOLOGISMS IN THE FIELD OF CONSTRUCTION IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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### Abstract

This article explores the linguistic features of neologisms in the field of construction in English and Uzbek. The study examines the processes of neologism formation, including borrowing, word formation, and semantic shift, as well as their functional roles in professional communication. A comparative analysis reveals similarities and differences in the adoption and adaptation of construction-related terminology in both languages. Particular attention is given to the influence of globalization, digitalization, and technological innovation on the emergence of new lexical units. The findings demonstrate that while English serves as a primary source of international construction terminology, Uzbek actively integrates and adapts these neologisms in accordance with its phonetic, morphological, and syntactic norms.

**Keywords:** Neologisms, construction terminology, linguistic analysis, English language, Uzbek language, borrowing, word formation, professional discourse.

### Introduction

In the context of rapid technological advancement and globalization, the construction industry has undergone significant transformation, leading to the emergence of numerous neologisms. These newly formed lexical units reflect innovations in materials, technologies, digital tools, and management practices. As a global lingua franca, English plays a dominant role in generating and disseminating construction-related terminology, while other languages,

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including Uzbek, incorporate and adapt these terms within their own linguistic systems.

The study of neologisms in professional discourse is particularly relevant in understanding how language evolves to meet the communicative needs of specialists. In the construction domain, precise terminology is essential for effective knowledge transfer, project management, and international collaboration. Therefore, analyzing the linguistic aspects of neologisms in English and Uzbek provides valuable insights into both language development and professional communication.

### **Methodology**

This study employs a comparative-linguistic approach to investigate construction-related discourse in English and Uzbek. The research methodology includes:

- a systematic analysis of construction-related texts in both languages;
- the identification and classification of neologisms within the selected corpus;
- an examination of word-formation processes contributing to the emergence of new lexical units;
- a functional and semantic analysis of the selected terminology in context.

The data corpus was compiled from a range of sources, including academic publications, technical documentation, and professional communication within the construction sector, ensuring both reliability and domain relevance.

## **Neologism Formation in Construction Terminology**

### **1. Borrowing**

Borrowing is one of the most productive mechanisms of neologism formation in Uzbek construction terminology. Many terms are directly borrowed from English due to the global nature of the industry. Examples include:

English Term	Uzbek Equivalent(s)	Type of Adaptation
Green building	yashil bino	Calque (loan translation)
Sustainable construction	barqaror qurilish	Calque
Energy-efficient building	energiya tejamkor bino	Calque
Smart home	aqlli uy	Calque
Prefabricated building	prefabrikatsiya qilingan bino / yig'ma bino	Hybrid / Native equivalent
Modular construction	modulli qurilish	Calque
Facade system	fasad tizimi	Borrowing + adaptation
Open space (design)	ochiq reja / open space	Calque / Direct borrowing
3D printing (in construction)	3D bosib chiqarish	Hybrid
Building Management System (BMS)	bino boshqaruv tizimi	Calque
Developer (construction company)	developer / quruvchi kompaniya	Borrowing / Calque

These examples illustrate three main adaptation strategies:

1. **Direct borrowing (loanwords):**

*loft, developer, BIM*

2. **Calque (loan translation):**

*smart building → aqlli bino*

*digital twin → raqamli egizak*

3. **Hybrid forms (mixed):**

*BIM texnologiyasi*

*3D bosib chiqarish*

## 2. Word Formation

Both English and Uzbek actively use internal word-formation processes:

- **English:** compounding (*green building, eco-materials*), affixation (*prefabrication, automation*)

- **Uzbek:** derivation and compounding (*yashil qurilish, energiya tejoyvchi texnologiyalar*)

These processes demonstrate the adaptability of both languages in generating new terminology.

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### 3. Semantic Shift

Existing words often acquire new meanings in the construction context:

- *Platform* (English) → digital construction environment
- *Tarmoq* (Uzbek) → not only “network” but also digital infrastructure in construction management

Semantic expansion reflects conceptual innovation within the field.

### Linguistic Adaptation of Neologisms

#### Phonetic Adaptation

Borrowed terms in Uzbek undergo phonetic modification to fit native pronunciation patterns:

- *Scanner* → *skaner*
- *Project* → *proyekt*

#### Morphological Integration

Neologisms are integrated into Uzbek grammar through affixation:

- *monitoring* → *monitoring qilish*
- *digitalizatsiya* → *raqamlashtirish*

#### Syntactic Usage

Neologisms function within standard syntactic structures and often appear in multi-component terminological phrases, especially in technical descriptions.

#### Functional Role in Professional Discourse

Neologisms serve several important functions in construction discourse:

- naming new technologies and materials;
- facilitating International communication;
- increasing precision and efficiency in technical documentation;
- reflecting innovation and modernization in the industry.

In English, neologisms often emerge rapidly and spread globally. In Uzbek, their adoption may involve a period of standardization and adaptation, influenced by language policy and academic practice.

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## Comparative Analysis

The comparison of English and Uzbek neologisms in construction reveals several key patterns:

- English acts as a source language, while Uzbek is primarily a recipient language;
- Uzbek demonstrates a hybrid strategy combining borrowing and native word formation;
- the degree of adaptation depends on frequency, domain specificity, and institutional regulation;
- both languages exhibit a tendency toward terminological standardization in professional contexts.

## Conclusion

The study of neologisms in the construction field highlights the dynamic interaction between language and technological progress. English continues to shape global construction terminology, while Uzbek actively adapts and integrates new lexical units into its linguistic system. The analysis shows that neologisms undergo complex processes of phonetic, morphological, and semantic adaptation, reflecting both universal and language-specific features. Understanding these linguistic aspects is essential for improving professional communication, translation practices, and terminology standardization in the construction industry. Future research may focus on corpus-based analysis and the development of bilingual terminological databases.

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