

Retronyms used in the Uzbek Press and Issues of their Classification

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Abstract:

This article discusses retronyms in the Uzbek language, their importance in our language and speech, their use in the Uzbek press, their relationship with the neologism. The emergence and spread of the concept of retronym, the role of retronym units in articles published in the media.

Keywords: retronyms, neologisms, terms, press and articles.

Introduction

The vocabulary of each language is formed and developed in a long historical process. It is impossible to imagine and learn a language separately from the people and society. Words that make up a certain language directly reflect all aspects and features of society. As a result of changes and developments in society, various new concepts appear in the vocabulary of the language, or some of them become obsolete. "Every national language has a well-known, limited supply of words and concepts. Without them, no member of society, regardless of where they live, culture, technology, economy, would be able to express their views.

Language can change, enrich, and impoverish itself throughout its history, but it never loses its basic foundation. Losing it would be tantamount to a recession." [1, p. 16]

As a result of changes in society, new concepts begin to appear in the vocabulary of the language, but they are not always given new names. That is, advances in technology, scientific advances, and other concepts that have emerged in various situations are separated from the word that still exists today, and as a result, retronyms appear in the language.

This article deals with retronyms in the Uzbek language and their use in the press.

The main part

The term "retronym" was first used in 1980 by Frank Mankiyevich, then president of the US National Public Radio. The term was coined by New York Times reporter William Safire. He became interested in what the term "e-mail" was called in 1992 when the term "e-mail" appeared in the newspaper's "About Language" column, and since then the term "retronym" has come into widespread use.

A retronym is a new name that appears to distinguish the original form of an existing word from the next form, which is the product of progress or technological development. For example, World War I was called the "Great War" or simply "World War II" before World War II. The emergence of the term World War II led to the previous war being called the First World War. Or the object, which was originally created to know the exact date, was called a "calendar", and later, as its types evolved, such names as "table calendar", "torn calendar", "hanging calendar" appeared and there was a need to distinguish them from each other. The resulting units were combined under the name "retronyms".

The emergence of new concepts and words has obscured previously existing words and their

meanings. As a result, we began to distinguish them from each other by using retronyms. If we take the word "water", which is often used in our daily lives, the emergence of carbonated water led to the introduction of the concept of "non-carbonated water". This, in turn, led to the ambiguity of the meaning of the word "water". The word "water" can be used in vague speech situations. Uzbek folk proverbs such as "Water is dice, waterman is a jeweler", "Water flowing before you is worthless" are examples of this.

"... Consumers can contact this service at any time with suggestions, problems, complaints, applications or comments on drinking and sewage issues." [7]

"Not only outside observers, but also locals still do not believe that clean drinking water pipes have been laid in remote villages like my village." [6]

"Aerated water was first discovered in 1767 by chemist J. Priestley. The industrial development of such waters was initiated by Jacob Schwell. [7]

Compounds such as "drinking water", "wastewater", "carbonated water", which are often mentioned in the press, serve to ensure the accuracy of meaning and distinguish them from each other.

Originally only in the form of "water", the word now differs in different forms, which gives rise to the phenomenon of retronymy. Hence, the retronymy associated with the word water is as follows:

Water is drinking water

sewage

Water is carbonated water

non-carbonated water

At present, a group of retronyms widely used in the press is associated with the word "notebook". Let's look at the meaning of this word in the "Explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language":

A notebook is a blank sheet of paper sewn in the form of a booklet, bound and intended for writing a letter or drawing. [4. Page 575]

Initially, there were different concepts related to the "notebook", which was used only for one purpose:

Notebook - promissory note book, diary book, note book, house book, complaint book, account book.

Each of the above terms names an object used for different purposes, and they in turn differ from the word "notebook", which is the main word. The word "notebook" in this retronymic group is often used independently as a textbook for writing. The emergence of other meanings and concepts did not obscure its meaning.

New concepts related to the word "notebook" are often encountered in the press:

In order to provide social support to the population in Uzbekistan, a list of families in need of financial assistance and assistance, ie the "iron book" was compiled. In addition, "youth books" and "women's books" were formed in each mahalla, district, city and region. These lists are separate from the "Iron Book" and include women with the need and desire for social, legal, psychological support, knowledge and vocational training. [5]

"With the support of deputies of Karshi district, 8 women included in the " Women's Book "were provided with practical assistance in obtaining loans from banks for 213 million soums for the establishment of poultry, livestock, greenhouses." [6]

From these passages from the articles it is clear that the number of retronyms associated with the word "notebook" is growing:

Notebook - "Iron Book", "Women's Book", "Youth Book"

These terms in the Notebook are now units of the neological stratum.

Retronyms are widely used in various fields. While their emergence is associated with more technological or scientific advances, retronyms are also common in scientific terms.

"Retronyms," writes Dr. Gary Miller, "are well known in the scientific community." Classical mechanics (1933) was created in opposition to quantum mechanics (1922). The nuclei in physics were originally bonded nuclei, but were not called by this name. As a result of the formation of the unbound nucleus, the concept of a bound nucleus also emerged. "[8]

"The departments of the central hospital are equipped with modern medical equipment, such as digital portable X-rays, ultrasound, artificial respiration, anesthesia, oxygen concentrators, surgical and gynecological operating kits." [5]

Concepts such as "digital portable X-ray", "artificial respiration", "oxygen concentrators" in this passage are scientific retronyms and serve to express the clarity of thought in the text.

Conclusion

Rapidly evolving times, technologies, scientific innovations do not always create new words. Taking words that have been used in the language for a certain period of time, on the basis of which new concepts are named, and as a result, the number of retronyms in the language increases.

At present, the identification of retronyms and related cases, the classification of retronyms, a broad analysis of their use in the press and literature, the creation of a dictionary of retronyms of the Uzbek language are important issues.

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