The phenomenon of retronomy in neologisms

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Abstract. The article is introduced with considerations about the reasons that give rise to retronyms. In the following places, emphasis is placed on the issues of retronymy becoming a component of science and its inclusion in dictionaries, as well as processes related to neologisms. The retronymic series of words given as an example in the article consist of words from the Uzbek lexical layer. Also, retronyms and neologisms of the simple, compound and word combination type are shown with examples.
Key words: retronymy, neologism, retro, retronymic series, neological layer.

INTRODUCTION

Sometimes the concepts and words in our language that can give us a clear idea begin to acquire uncertainty due to various changes and discoveries. In the language, such phenomena are called retronomy. That is, as a result of development, a new name given to express a new form of a word denoting a certain object, to distinguish the first from the second based on the original name. For instance, in the East, the term "First Renaissance" is used to refer to the era when thinkers like Al-Khwarizmi, Farabi, Farghani, Bukhari, Beruni, and Ibn Sina lived. Another renaissance occurred during the Timurid period, and "Second Renaissance" is used to refer to the advancements of the time. As a result of the improvement of the structure and function of telephones, lexical units such as *handheld phone, cell phone, mobile phone* and *smartphone* appeared in our vocabulary. In the following years, *electric cars, electric buses,* and *electric trains* entered our lives and lexicon.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The Webstar Online Dictionary defines a retronym as a type of neologism coined for an old object or concept. *World War I and World War II* are examples of retronymic series. Before World War II, World War I was called the Great War [1].

According to English Wikipedia, a retronym is a newer name for something that distinguishes it from something more recent and similar. More specifically, it's to avoid confusion between the two [2]. From the above definition, it is understood that the manifestation of an existing thing in a partially modified form does not require a completely new name, only a new name is given to distinguish it from the first. For example, initially the telephone was used only for voice calls. With the invention of smartphones came video calls. *Phone - smartphone; call - video call*. Here the words *smart and video* bring out the phenomenon of retronomy. M. Yoldoshev explains this phenomenon as follows: "Retronymy is related to giving a separate name to each species of a certain type and thereby establishing logical gender-species relations. Most retronyms reflect a narrowing of meaning resulting from the expansion of the meaning of a word originally denoting one or another reality [3].

The term "retronym" was first used by the American journalist Frank Mankiewicz in 1980. Popularized through several articles by William Safire in The New York Times. In 2000, the term was included in the 4th edition of the "American Heritage Dictionary".

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

As the basis of the word retronym, we can take the word retro, which is often heard on television and radio today (but it has not yet been included in the 6-volume "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language"). The word "retro" comes from the Latin prefix retro, which means "backward"[5,6]. For example, we use units such as "retro navo", "retro song", "retro movie", "retro clothes" in relation to songs, movies or clothes from 10-15 years ago. At the base of the words that make up the retronymic series, there is a word that originally meant a concept. For example, in the retronym *maktab(school) – davlat maktabi (state school) – xususiy maktab (private school),* the word *maktab (school)* serves as the basis for all of them, but it

is not a retronym. As it was mentioned above, a separate name is given to different types of a certain species that were formed later. Not so long ago, there was only the concept of school. As non-government schools began to open, the need for differentiation arose, and the names represented by the word combinations above arose, and these are retronyms. *Karta – plastik karta – ID-karta – viza karta – transport kartasi* (*Card - plastic card - ID card - visa card - transport card).* In this retronymic series, the card lexeme is dominant. Acting as a basis for retronyms. *Plastik karta (plastic card) -* this retronym are already in the lexical layer of our language, *ID-karta – viza karta – transport kartasi* (*ID card - visa card - transport card),* although these retronyms have been in circulation in our language for the last five years, they are still neological stratum unit.

In the neology of the Uzbek language, neologisms related to retronyms constitute the majority. For example, in recent years, words such as *video, audio, onlayn(online), veb(web), elektro(electric), kiber(cyber), raqamli(digital), elektron(electron)* have formed retronyms along with a number of neologisms. They appear in words and phrases.

Xabar – videoxabar, murojaat – videomurojaat, konferensiya – video konferensiya, dars – videodars; Xabar – audio xabar, kitob – audio kitob; Jinoyat – kiberjinoyat, xavfsizlik – kiber xavfsizlik (Message - video message, appeal - video appeal, conference - video conference, lesson - video lesson; Message - audio message, book - audio book; Crime - cybercrime, security - cyber security) in these examples a number of compound neologisms and retronyms have arisen. *Kamera – veb-kamera, sahifa – veb-sahifa; Avtomobil – elektromobil, avtobus – elektrobus, poezd - elektropoezd (Camera - web camera, page - web page; Car - electric car, bus - electric bus, train - electric train)* these examples are simple words. From the outside, these words look like compound words. That is, it seems to consist of two words, such as *veb* and *kamera*, *veb* and *sahifa*, *ekektro* and *mobil*, *elektro* and *poezd (web and camera, web and page, electric and mobile, electric and train).* But "if each component of the borrowed word serves as an independent basis in the Uzbek language, such appropriations can be considered as a compound word. If one of the components does not appear as an independent basis in the Uzbek language, such acquisitions cannot be included among compound words. For example, *xushxabar* and *dilorom* are compound words, because the Uzbek language contains the words *xush, xabar, dil, and orom; kamnamo, dilnavoz* is not a compound word. Because one of its components does not become an independent base in Uzbek (namo, navoz)"[7]. The Uzbek language has the words kamera, sahifa, mobil, poezd, but the words web and elektro do not exist as words in our language. *Dars – onlayn dars, savdo – onlayn savdo; Iqtisodiyot – raqamli iqtisodiyot, texnologiya – raqamli texnologiya; Hukumat – elektron hukumat, pul – elektron pul (Lesson - online lesson, trade - online trade; Economy - digital economy, technology - digital technology; Government - electronic government, money - electronic money).* Neologisms and retronyms in this line are word combinations. As we know, neologisms are not only new words, but also new word combinations, stable units, phrases and word meanings.

CONCLUSIONS

Both neologisms and retronyms are present in these examples. The main difference is that these words maintain their retronymic status and become conventionalized, though they may later lose their neologism status over time. The concept and phenomenon of retronymy are still new in Uzbek linguistics, making retronyms and their processes with neologisms areas in need of further research.

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