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"TIKTOK" IJTIOMOIY TARMOQ IZOHLARIDA XORIJIY SO'ZLARNING IZOHLARDA ISHLATILISHI

ИНОСТРАННЫЕ ЛЕКСЕМЫ В СОЦИАЛЬНЫХ СЕТЯХ В КОММЕНТАРИЯХ ТИКТОКА

FOREIGN LEXEMES ON SOCIAL MEDIA IN COMMENTS TIKTOK PLATFORM

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Annotatsiya

Ushbu maqolada TikTok leksik izohlariga asoslangan va uning ma'nolarini uch tilga tarjima qiladigan yangi ijtimoiy tarmoqlarda neologizmining paydo bo'lishi va ishlatishini muhokama qilamiz. Ilmiy maqolaning maqsadi ingliz tilning neologizmini o'zbek va rus tillari bilan qiyoslash hamda chog'ishtirish va undan tashqari yosh avlod uni qay tarzda ishlatishi, ayniqsa "Z avlodi" tomonidan qanday qo'llanganligini o'rganishdan iborat. Bu soz'larni tarjima qilinganda qardosh va qardosh bo'lmagan oila tillarini qanday to'siqlarga duch kelishni aytib o'tamiz.

Аннотация

В этой статье мы обсудим новый неологизм в социальных сетях, который основан на лексике комментариев TikTok и переводит его значения на три языка. Цель научной статьи - изучить неологизм английского языка в сравнении с узбекским и русским и то, как он используется молодежью, особенно поколением Z. Мы опишем эти интерференции между языками при переводе этих слов на родственные и неродственные семейные языки.

Abstract

This article examinesnew neologism in social media which based on vocabulary of TikTok comments and translate its meanings in three languages. The purpose of the scientific article is to examine the English language's neologism in comparison to Uzbek and Russian and how it is used among the youngsters, especially generation Z. The article describes those interferences between languages while translating these words to related and non-related family languages.

Kalit so'zlar: neologizm, jargon, TikTok sharhlari, ijtimoiy tarmoqlar, lug'at, sharhlar, ommaviy axborot vositalari.

Ключевые слова: неологизм, сленг, комментарии TikTok, социальные сети, лексика, комментарии, СМИ.

Key words: neologism, slang, comments TikTok, social media, vocabulary, comments, mass media.

INTRODUCTION

For ages, linguistics has studied new vocabulary, as they have shown us that language is continuously improving and new words, and collocations occur in our everyday life. As we are living in a digital era, everybody uses their favorite platforms such as Instagram, Facebook, and Telegram and some people use them for entertainment and like to write comments for each video. Today new lexemes come from another language and they are adapted in our nation. Most people use them daily; however, some people do not understand the meaning of the new lexemes. Most of the new word combinations, phrases, abbreviations are used by Generation Z. The Oxford Dictionaries defines Generation Z as "the generation born in the late 1990s or the early 2000s, perceived as being familiar with the use of digital technology, the internet, and social media from a very young age."[1] The Oxford Learner's Dictionaries are said Gen Z as "the group of people who were born between the late 1990s and the early 2010s".[2] The Merriam-Webster Online Dictionary defines Generation Z as "the generation of people born in the late 1990s and early 2000s."[3]. Media is one of the best places where youngsters can network with each other. Most young generation expresses their emotions through comments, for instance, their aggressive reactions or positive reaction and tagging each other in comments on social media. One of the most viral platforms these days has increased its followers and users write comments every video on it and it is TikTok platform. In this article, I will discuss new lexemes on TikTok with examples. We will be focusing on new vocabulary through platform, especially comments from Generation Z which become popular and

useable regularly. And here we will analyze and compare new, more useable lexemes, slangs and their meaning in English, Russian and Uzbek languages. When linguistics tries to translate and compare related and non-related languages such as English and Russian or English and Uzbek languages, they would face to interference issues.

MAIN PART

Language changes are being caused by the rapid speed of technology advancement and online social networking. Language has evolved and grown, reflecting the way modern civilization views the world. Through the use of new words or phrases, the language that is being adapted for social networking has changed the way that people speak and write in both online and offline contexts. The modern society's proliferation of information and technology has required a language with a dynamic vocabulary, and that language is English. Scientifically speaking, a neologism is a new word. So, a neologism (/niːˈɒlədʒɪzəm/; from Greek νέο- néo-, "new" and λόγος lógos, "speech, the utterance") is a relatively recent or isolated term, word, or phrase that may be in the process of entering common use, but that has not been fully accepted into mainstream language. [27] While translating new words some researchers face to interferences among languages. Interference is Language transfer (also known as L1 interference, linguistic interference, and crosslinguistic influence) is most commonly discussed in the context of English language learning and teaching, but it can occur in any situation when someone does not have a native-level command of a language, as when translating into a second language. Language transfer is also a common topic in bilingual child language acquisition as it occurs frequently in bilingual children especially when one language is dominant [4] and it divided into 2 transfers. First is Positive transfer the accurate language output that results from linguistic interference when the important unit or structure of both languages is the same. In this case, the "right" meaning is consistent with the conceptions of acceptability held by the majority of native speakers. Use of cognates is a prime illustration. Language interference, however, is most frequently brought up as a cause of mistakes called negative transfers, which can happen when speakers and writers transmit words and structures that are different between the two languages.

With advent of technology new phrases, abbreviations, collocations and words spread like wildfires. Talking about abbreviations we should acknowledge the meaning of the word. A word formed by an abbreviation of a word or phrase and read by the alphabetic name of the beginning letters or by the initial sounds of the words included in it is called an abbreviation (Italian abbreviation, from the Latin brevis "short"). After going through some TikTok slang terms and phrases, let's look at some abbreviations. Ever wonder what a group of letters means when you see them together? Here are 5 examples of collocations and phares that are frequently shortened on TikTok:

1.   **Fr** = for real. This expression can be used to query whether a statement is sincere or accurate. InRussianlanguageitmeans "по-настоящему или используется при утверждении или вопросе "серьезно?" (чаще при сомнительной истории), inUzbeklanguageitmeanshaqiqatdanyoki "haqiqatdanmi?" ya'nikinoyatarzdayokiko'pinchashubhalihikoyadaishlatiladi".

2.   **POV** = point of view. You can express your views using this expression. Нарусскомязыкеданнаяаббревиатураозначает**"точказренияилипредставьсебе"**, If translate it in uzbek language it would be mean "nuqtai nazar yoki tassavvur qilmoq".

3.   **Rn** = right now, currently. This well-known TikTok expression can highlight the fact that something is occurring right now. "этоаббревиатураозначает, котораяпроисходит**вданноевремя**", ushbu qisqartma uzbek tilida **aynan hozirda** degan ma'noni anglatadi.

4.   **Rt** = retweet. This phrase is considered agreement with someone else's viewpoint. Данная аббревиатура означает **"ретвитнуть"** иногда это призыв к перепосту записи в социальных сетях. Образовалосьэтосочетаниебуквотслова «retweet»). In Uzbek language it is more complicating to translate, it cannot be translate with one word and also it has no equivalent "retvit qilish ya'ni ijtimoiy tarmoqda yangi videolarni mashhur qilish yoki tarqatish"

5.   **Tbh** = to be honest. This abbreviated TikTok phrase is expressed viewpoint without offending anyone. Russian and English languages from one family that is why it is easier to translate or find words which approach to each other. Thisabbreviaturemeans "если честно или если быть честным", (это аббревиатура используется очень часто в комментариях тиктоке).

All of abbreviations are most common used by G-Z. They also use slangs which is a vocabulary combination of words, and phrases that are not used in formal writing. Linguists have no simple and clear

[27]Anderson, James M. (2006). Malmkjær, Kirsten (ed.). The Linguistics encyclopedia (Ebook ed.). London: Routledge. p. 601. ISBN 0-203-43286-X.)

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definition of slang but agree that it is a constantly changing linguistic phenomenon present in every subculture worldwide. Some argue that slang exists because we must come up with ways to define new experiences that have surfaced with time and modernity. [5] In the digital era, these kinds of word patterns, and slang are used a lot, we should admit that many of them people do not find their meaning in ordinary dictionaries. Here example, "No Cap or Capping" (it means are not lying or lying), in Russian language враньё, врать, без вранья, in Uzbek language yolg'on, or yolg'on gapirmoq. So, we can see it in an example of a sentence; It was a gripping book that I learned tons of new methods about learning English, no cap. It is a new phrase that comes across on social media, more and more people write comments and video's on TikTok. Especially, Generation Z writes many comments in viral videos on TikTok. Another example for slang is "Fit": Fit is a slang term used on TikTok for an individual's outfit, which is their collection of clothes. Russian people also use it for speaking and they do not use an equivalent of this word, however we tried to match a word it is "прикид". But in Uzbek language, it means "kiyim yoki tashqi ko'rinish". For example: *This my fit for her birthday. Этомойприкиднаеёденьрождения. Uning tug'ilgan kunni uchun tashqi ko'rinishim.*

The word combination, along with the sentence, is the main syntactic unit. The smallest word combination has two members, while the greatest word combination, which hasn't been thoroughly researched yet, may conceivably be infinitely large. It is referred to in Russian as non-communicative units used to concretize item identification, activities, features, and so forth. It is described in Uzbek as having a broader definition than a word, expressing description of an object and an action, and even defining the activity's target. Descriptive expressions (tasviriy ifoda) are a special type of word substitution that is used to communicate ideas. The use of descriptive language helps reduce repetition, clarifies word meaning, and adds literary flair to the writing. They primarily appear in nouns.

Conclusion. Overall, as more and more users join TikTok every day, there will be more "Internet language" that will gain popularity. We have examined and compared three languages and also discussed various neologism including word combination, abbreviatures, slangs which appear in daily life. In this article, we have provided thorough information on neologism and also interferences its meaning in different languages. We have contrasted the case systems of these three languages, emphasized their commonalities, and emphasized their differences. As a result of a complex, interdisciplinary and interlingual description of lexemes in the above cases, it seems acceptable to define it as a poly conceptual and multifunctional phenomenon. Describing the status of this lexemes in three languages, we propose to define it as comparing that has positive and negative transfer features of implementation.

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