

NEOLOGISMS

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ABSTRACT

The introduction of foreign words into our language and their use causes the appearance of certain new words in our language, and this group of words is called adopted words.

Key words: *international words, assimilation, Persian-Tajik language, neologisms, derivational word, Onomatopoeia, metaphorical meaning.*

АННОТАЦИЯ

Введение в наш язык иностранных слов и их употребление вызывает появление в нашем языке некоторых новых слов, и эта группа слов называется заимствованными словами.

Ключевые слова: *интернациональные слова, ассимиляция, персидско-таджикский язык, неологизмы, словообразовательные, звукоподражания, метафорическое значение.*

INTRODUCTION

The lexicon of the Uzbek language, that is, the vocabulary, is enriched and developed on the basis of several sources.

First of all, they can be divided into two large groups:

1. Internal resource - getting rich based on your own internal capabilities.
2. External source - enrichment based on borrowing words from other languages.

The lexicon of the Uzbek language is getting richer based on external sources. There is not a single language in the world that develops only on the basis of its own internal capabilities without taking words from other languages. The Uzbek language is no exception. It is useful to turn to external sources only when, due to a certain necessity, the new concept cannot be expressed based on the internal capabilities of our own language. The laws that determine the development of the vocabulary of all languages are seen: the influence of language and society, language and consciousness, language and thinking on the vocabulary, which leads to certain changes in the vocabulary, vocabulary processes such as modernity, historicity, expressive-stylistic layering of units, and their association into certain thematic and lexical-semantic groups are characteristic of all languages. The change of the social system in the society, the development of science and culture, and the innovations in

scientific and technical development are also expressed in the vocabulary of one or another language.

The lexical layer is considered a structural element that tends to change quickly compared to other levels of the language. Words and phrases expressing ideas about events and news happening in life and science are constantly being formed in the language. New words and phrases are created on the basis of existing language materials to meet the demands of society in expressing new subjects and concepts using language units. As a result, the meanings of the words in the language expand and change, words are transferred from one language to another according to socio-historical conditions, and a new lexical layer begins to emerge.

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

In the language, a new lexical layer - neologisms is created on the basis of external (extralinguistic) and internal (linguistic) factors. Non-linguistic factors (extralinguistic factors) - factors influencing language development (including the development of the lexical system) from the outside: socio-political system, psychology, traditions, scientific and technical development, literature, art, etc. For example, new words borrowed from other languages - neologisms - are widely used in press pages. This is considered an extralinguistic factor of neologism formation.

During the period of independence, the use of official documents in the state language led to the creation of many new Uzbek neologisms. New Uzbek alternatives were created for words such as spravka, characteristic, act, instruction, report, protocol, contract, which have been used to this day: spravka - reference, characteristic - recommendation, description; act - document, instruction - instruction, report - notice, notification; protocol - minutes, minutes of the meeting; resolution - sign of relationship, contract - contract, etc. Currently, in connection with the emergence of market relations and the development of banking in our country, along with new words and neologisms acquired from the Germanic and Roman languages through the Russian language, a number of neologisms created on the basis of the internal capabilities of our language have begun to be widely used. . For example: businessman - businessman, farmer - owner, auditor - trader, auction - open trade, stock - securities, etc. Most of such neologisms are borrowed from the English language. It can be said that the Uzbek language is one of the leading languages in learning new words from other languages. In our language, there are some borrowed words, whose lexemes we hear often, but not all of us know the same meaning. Because the reason for this is the lack of convenient manuals in libraries, since the idioms do not belong to one field and its base has not been developed. That is why creating a database of idioms is of great importance in the Uzbek language. In order

to create such a base, first of all, we need to divide the words into groups based on their meaning. There are the following forms of neologisms in the Uzbek language: Scientific - a group of words created to classify new terms or rules created in science. Technological - a set of words introduced into use with the emergence of new techniques and technology. Political - words that are widely used to express new terms and orders introduced into politics and economics. But not all the words in the language we use now are pure Uzbek words. Most of them came to our language from Persian-Tajik and Arabic languages. The reason why many words have passed from these languages is the existence of mutual cultural ties, if there is a commonality in the language, it is partly due to the fact that they have occupied the territory of our country for many years. Some words from the representatives of other nations who invaded and established their rule in our country in the past have been involuntarily embedded in our language. For this reason, the dictionary of the Uzbek language is enriched with words that came from the Persian-Tajik, Arabic, Mongolian, and Russian languages. The words we often use such as book, art, school, eternal, but, but, national come to us from Arabic, and the words leaf, pomegranate, table, meat, and fool are Persian-Tajik. came from the language. Our grandfathers Alisher Navoi and Mahmud Koshgari also called for this. In the following periods, a number of words from European languages entered our language together with new concepts. For example, monitoring, dealer, scanner, wi-fi, selfie, online, slide, offline, depline, fake, animator, clone, tutor. All this enriches the lexical possibilities of the Uzbek language. The granting of the status of the state language to the Uzbek language, and the achievement of the Uzbek people's will and freedom accelerated this process, hundreds and thousands of neologisms appeared in our language. In particular, new terms have appeared in banking areas such as economy, banking and credit, diplomacy. Such terms as market economy, license, monitoring, debtor, quota, manager, management, gross debt, franc market are among them.

Real Uzbek words are mostly verbs and monosyllabic words. to come

Go, go, walk, mother, father are examples of pure Uzbek words.

Our great thinker grandfather Alisher Navoi's vocabulary is more than twenty six thousand most of them are Persian-Tajik words. Persian-Tajik and Arabic languages. If the words became popular due to their similarity to the Uzbek language, then this is the case the influx of words from languages that are not at all close to the Uzbek language. We can see that it has increased. And this is our aspiration towards the international community.

It has long been known that 3 components play an important role in the formation of the lexicon of the Uzbek language. These are:

1. All words originate from the oldest Turkic language and play an important role in the development of the lexicon of the Uzbek language, in addition, everyday words and phrases are expressed in the above elements.

2. Borrowed words, such words come from other languages, such as: Arabic, Persian-Tajik, Russian, German, French, Spanish, English, etc. The interesting part of this word is that they are mainly formed from the combination of classical languages (Arabic, Turkish, Persian-Tajik).

3. Adopted neologisms, words of this type are created by adding suffixes, prefixes, and additions to existing words in the language.

In addition to the 3 components mentioned above, secondary elements also help the development of the lexicon. These are:

Onomatopoeia is the formation of another word from one word form

Abbreviated words, names are abbreviated and expressed only in capital letters.

The introduction of foreign words into our language and their use causes the appearance of certain new words in our language, and this group of words is called borrowed words. Words are the basis of adopted words, that is, the formation of adopted words enters our language with its form and meaning without any changes. For example, bar, movie, leader.

Most people are familiar with the original words without any changes or additions: bar, film, leader, because such words perform the function of words in the Uzbek language, and some people do the opposite. they don't know the original words that have been added and changed. For example, how many speakers know that some words came from English or French? Some loanwords are expressed in their original form or equivalent: for example, French bojole, waistcoat, coat, English punch and ponce, roastbeef and rosbeef (or rosbiffe). we can mention.

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