

NEOLOGISMS THAT ENTERED OUR LANGUAGE AND THEIR ANALYSIS

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Annotation

The purpose of this article is about the lexicon of the Uzbek language, i.e. the neologisms that contribute to the enrichment of the vocabulary. Today, neologisms that have entered our language and are actively used in conversation, as well as comments on their classification, are studied in detail. The article provides an analysis of the meaning of neologisms that have entered our language. These neologisms came mainly from the English language.

Keywords: Language, lexicon, neologisms, terms, internet terms, lexicon, economy, bank

The role of language in self-awareness is important. The first President I.A. Karimov said about this: "...it is necessary to preserve our mother tongue passed down from our ancestors, to work continuously on enriching it and increasing its prestige. Especially in fundamental sciences, modern communication and information technologies, the banking and financial system, it is necessary to expand the scope of use of our native language, to develop terms and phrases, concepts and categories, in a word, to use the Uzbek language on a scientific basis. "There is no doubt that comprehensive development will serve the noble goals of realizing the national identity and sense of the Motherland."

The lexicon is an important part of the language that keeps pace with the society and requires reflection of changes in it.

New words formed in the language are called neologisms (Greek neos-new, logos-word). The content of the dictionary is enriched due to neologisms. Neologisms are distinguished from the vocabulary by the following features:

- 1) names a new concept, thing or event;
- 2) differentiates the signs of a previously existing thing or event;
- 3) saves language resources;
- 4) serves to express the idea more clearly.



After gaining independence, Uzbekistan made great progress in the fields of economy, culture, science and technology, foreign relations, and as a result, many words and expressions from other languages entered. These are called new words because they represent new concepts.

The newly appeared words are as follows

is being formed:

1. New words are being created: developer, contract, warranty, inter-departmental, non-governmental, intangible, non-commercial, localization, computerization, modeling, etc.;
2. Words that are considered outdated are being re-introduced into the language: spirituality, patriot, value, surgeon, printing press, author, critic, diagnosis, commerce, etc.;
3. In accordance with the nature of the language, new meanings are being assigned to obsolete words: minister, region, district, governor, officer;
4. The words that used to have a negative color are gaining a positive color according to the requirements of the time: business, businessman, millionaire, merchant, farmer, Mr., capital, parliament, firm;
5. New words are being imported from other languages: aviso - account-book transaction, stock - shareable securities, auction - auction, balance - relative weight of things, broker - official broker, visa - such as permission to enter other countries; Colloquial idioms are often not characteristic of the book style. Borrowed words are mostly used as terms in the scientific method.



ID or Identifier - information that allows identification of the subject.

Image is a harmonious appearance.

IT (Information Technology) is a computing technique that performs tasks such as creating, collecting, distributing, storing, processing, and protecting information.

IT is an abbreviation of the words "Information Technology" taken from the English language, and it is called "Information Technology" in Uzbek. Even so, we pronounce and use this word as IT.

The purpose of the IELTS (International English Language Testing System) exam is to evaluate the level of development of reading, writing, listening, and speaking skills in the English language.

Index (Latin: index - index, list) is an index and list of names, names, or other combinations.

Imo is a social network that implements a means of communication.

Instagram is a social network created by Kevin Systrom and Mike Krieger for sharing pictures and videos. It also allows you to upload them through other social network platforms.

Account is the user's name in social networks.

Avatar - picture chosen as a user's presentation.

A blogger is a person who constantly publishes his opinions on a certain platform on the Internet.

Digest is an article that presents the most interesting publications on a certain topic.

A file is a named area of a disk that stores information on a computer.

Copier - translator.

Cafe - restaurant

A channel is an admin-controlled network in social networks.

Quarantine is a set of administrative and sanitary measures against epidemics aimed at limiting the spread of extremely dangerous infectious diseases.

Cargo - insurance of transported goods.

Comment - comment

Korzinka is a rapidly developing supermarket chain.

Creative is positive

A loan is a loan for a certain period of time with interest.

Content is the content of a business or advertising plan

A clone is a copy

Casting is a choice

A logo is a sign

To click like is to vote for a message on social networks

Link is a link

Login is a hidden special character

A memorandum is a diplomatic document

Messenger is a program designed for instant messaging

A meme is an idea or image that has become popular and controversial

A mobile application is a program designed for use on smartphones, tablets and other mobile devices developed for a specific platform.

Nakrutka - artificially increasing the index of channels in a social network.

Netflix is a social network



Offline - traditional

Online - remote

Payme is one of the money transfers.

PR - communication with society

PhD - Doctor of Philosophy

Reality show is a life program

Webinar is a live training

A web page is a document and information resource on the Internet

A hashtag is a label used to distribute messages on a topic in social networks

Borrowed neologisms are considered to have a periodic character. For example, words such as bus, trolleybus, metro, which once entered the language as new terms, today have lost the color of novelty and have become lexical units of the modern layer. 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, and hundreds and thousands of adopted neologisms appeared in our language. In particular, new terms have appeared in banking fields such as economy, banking and credit, diplomacy. Terms such as market economy, license, monitoring, quota, manager, management, debt, franc market are among them.

In conclusion, it should be said that in order to prevent today's neologisms from remaining in the lexicon of our language as an alternative and to preserve the purity of our language, it is necessary to limit the use of words from foreign lexicons.

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