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THE ASPECTS OF NEOLOGISMS RELATED TO ART IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu tezisdagi bugungi kunda san'at sohasiga kirib kelgan va so'zlashuvda faol ishlatilayotgan neologizmlar va ularning tasnifiga qaratilgan mulohazalar atroflicha o'rganilgan. Tezis tilimizga kirib kelgan o'zlashmalarning ma'noviy qo'llanilishiga doir ma'lumotlar bilan boyitilgan. Shuningdek, neologizmlar turlari va kelib chiqishi to'g'risida fikr yuritilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: neologizmlar, obraz, san'at, dizayn, stilistik neologizmlar, ijtimoiy neologizmlar, texnologiya, leksik birliklar.

Abstract: In this thesis, the neologisms that have entered the field of art and are actively used in speech today, as well as the considerations aimed at their classification, are thoroughly studied. The thesis is enriched with information about the spiritual application of the words that have entered our language. The types and origins of neologisms are also considered.

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Key words: neologisms, image, art, design, stylistic neologisms, social neologisms, technology, lexical units.

The neologisms that have entered our language today and are actively used in speech, as well as comments on their classification, their replacement by the Uzbek alternative. In 2017, the President of our state, Shavkat Mirziyoyev, said at the meeting with the leaders of culture and art: "We should never forget one fact: if culture and art do not develop in our country, society will not develop. The level of development of our people is evaluated primarily according to our national culture. In this sense, culture is the image of our people and society. As we are starting to create a new image of Uzbekistan, we must first start with the development of our national culture."

Indeed, the development of humanity's spirituality and thinking cannot take place without culture and art. In our country, this industry has gone through periods of growth and decline due to various reasons. However, in recent years, fundamental changes and reforms have been carried out by our government in order to raise these areas to a new stage of development. The most gratifying thing is that even in the face of the global pandemic, culture and art in our country have not been ignored.

If we look at the neologisms that exist in all fields and have entered circulation without any difficulties from a linguistic point of view, these words have entered our language through technology, and we pronounce these words without any problems, for example, san` The meaning of the newly introduced words in the field

of at is also understandable in the same sense, but this is a word that will cause great changes in our language over time. So, one of the big problems in linguistics today is neologisms. We have two tasks ahead of us: to replace neologisms currently in use with their Uzbek counterparts and to achieve a positive acceptance of this alternative in circulation. Secondly, in order to preserve the purity of our language in the age of technology, it is necessary to create an alternative to Uzbek before introducing new neologisms into circulation, and to assign equal responsibility to all organizations that develop our language in the implementation of this work.

Today, time is also speeding up, and this leads to the acceleration of information exchange. Today, we have access to information about art in every region of the world in a matter of seconds. But the neologisms entering our language through this information lead to a formal change of the language. Etymologically, the term neologism is derived from the Greek language. Its composition, neo, means "new", and the logo becomes this "word". Hence, the word is translated as "new word" or "a word" that describes an innovative or recent object, situation, or action within the language. Today, we have information about what is happening in all regions of the world in seconds. But the neologisms entering our language through this information lead to a formal change of the language. If we consider them only within the banking sector, we can see words with considerable weight. Almost all of them are borrowed words from English or other languages. There are types of neologisms:

1) Neologisms of the form. This type of neologism results from the morphological change of words or words that exist in the language. Example: photojournalism, liberal democrat.

2) Semantic neologisms. In this case, it refers to words that, although already part of the language, are borrowed from the same language in a different sense or meaning to designate elements or aspects of other fields. Example: design, fashion.

3) Functional neologisms. This classification of neologisms is related to the need to add words to the language, because there is no other way to define a certain object or situation. Foreign words belong to this classification. In general, these types of terms allow communication to be more dynamic. For example: a kilo, a giraffe, a caterpillar or a firefly.

4) Social neologisms. These words are related to all words that describe or determine some aspects related to society, moral and cultural actions of a person. Example: a committee, a strike, a meeting or a collective agreement.

5) Technological neologisms. Some words of this type of neologism are associated with the twists and turns that occur in the fields of technology and science. They almost always come from other languages, such as Spanish from English. This classification is one of the most used today. Example: scanner, server, selfie or cyberspace.

6) Stylistic neologisms. Stylistic neologisms are words used to give a sensitive and positive tone to an expression or term compared to commonly used words. Otherwise, they are words designed to change the perception of things. Example: dark, blind or concert.

We present some neologisms that have now entered the field of art:

- Image -is a harmonious appearance.

- IT (Information Technology) - creation of information, its collection, distribution, storage, computer technology that performs tasks such as processing and protection.

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

- Creative person who is to be able to create.
- Casting is a choice.
- A leader is an initiator, a leader.
- Logo-symbol.
- Lunch-business - a unique lunch made by business owners.
- Patronage is a patron who serves the development of culture and art, science and education, education and enlightenment.

Language is the mirror of the nation. It is a priceless treasure that shows his identity and spiritual image. Knowing one's mother tongue as sacred means realizing oneself, one's dignity, pride, respecting one's history and national values. Borrowed neologisms are considered to have a periodic character.

For example, words such as design and style, which once entered the language as new terms, today have lost their novelty color and have become lexical units related to the modern layer.

In conclusion, it should be said that in order to prevent neologisms in the field of art from remaining in the lexicon of our language over time and to keep our language pure, it is necessary to find an alternative choice for the use of words in the foreign lexicon.

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