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# NEW FORMS OF MENTAL EXPRESSION THROUGH NEOLOGISMS

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### Abstract

In this article, the scientific views and opinions of scientists on new forms of mental expression by means of neologisms are presented, and neologisms in French and Uzbek languages are analyzed. Neologisms that appeared in the two unrelated languages mainly in the last 5-6 years were analyzed. Psycholinguistically, neologisms are shown as attention-grabbing units with emotional impact, scientifically proven in several tables and diagrams.

**Keywords:** Emotional impact, attention, human psyche, psycholinguistics, neologism, social network, artificial intelligence, password, link, body camera, social phenomenon, social sphere, cultural sphere, scientific and technical sphere, remote work, digitization, human thinking, psychological changes.

### Introduction

The changes taking place in the world, in particular, the emergence of artificial consciousness (artificial intelligence) in the world of information technologies, the emergence of social networks such as Telegram, Vidogram, Like, Imo, Instagram, and Facebook, directly cause the introduction of terms, terms, especially neologisms, and their place in human speech in world linguistics. Of course, it is no exaggeration to say that such universal discoveries are the product of human thinking.

Today, in the process of rapid development of cultural, scientific, socio-technological fields, together with world linguistics, new words, terms, terms, especially neologisms, appear in French and Uzbek linguistics. The development

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of the modern language is a constantly renewing process, which causes the need to express new concepts and events by itself. Neologisms appear in the language system as a result of the needs that arise during the development of the language mainly from the social, cultural and scientific aspects. Neologisms are one of the important factors that ensure the lexical enrichment of the language, and they are a direct product of social, scientific-technical, cultural and psychological changes in society.

Neologism (Greek neo - new, logos - word) means words and phrases that have entered the language or are used in a new sense. Neologisms are considered new for a certain period, and over time they may become common and lose their "new" character.

Currently, in linguistics, in particular, neologisms, which are often encountered in human speech, are used as a tool in new forms of mental expression, and scientific research is being conducted on their place in speech. As a confirmation of the above opinions, the works of French and Uzbek linguists such as L.Guilbert, E.Alaman, J.F.Sablayrolles, M.F.Mortureux, J.Ray-Debove, A.Ray, Sh.Rakhmatullayev, Sh.Safarov, Sh.Iskandarova, H. Jamolkhanov, S.A.Yusupova, B.Mengliyev have been sufficiently studied and are important scientific conclusions. we witnessed.

Turning to the sources, Uzbek linguists are currently trying to translate some neologisms in order to preserve the pure Uzbek language. Of course, in order to translate such neologisms, to include them in the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language, and to use them regularly in speech, it is necessary to carry out scientific research in linguistics. It can be seen that the development of human thinking leads to the emergence of neologisms in the cultural, social, scientific and technical fields. In the following examples, you can see the variants of such neologisms translated into Uzbek by scientists.

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For example:

*Suniy intellekt- Suniy ong*

*Bodicamera- Yonkamera*

*Coment- Izoh*

*Parol- O‘ron*

*Navigatsiya- Yo‘llagich*

*Link – Havola*

In addition, you can find a number of neologisms that do not have alternative versions in the Uzbek language.

For example, “vayn”, “virtual” “blogger”, “skeych”, “post”, “trend”, “karyera”, “kuryer”, “startup” although words such as came from foreign languages, they were later combined with the phonetics and grammar of the Uzbek language, as a result of the addition of suffixes and the addition of other words. “bloggerchi”, “vayner”, “bloggerlar”, “post qilish”, “skeych ko‘rish”, “skeych tayyorlash”, “skeychda qatnashish”, “karyera”, “karyera qilish”, “startupchilar”, “trendchilar”, “kuryerlik qilish”, “kuryerlik xizmati”, “karyera qilish”, “startup loyihalar”, “virtuallashtirmoq”, “virtual olam”, “virtual tarmoq” it leads to the appearance of nouns, verbs and other phrases in the Uzbek language. The fact that these neologisms are especially frequent in the speech of young people shows that they are in tune with the times, are aware of the latest news, are aware of information technologies, and are formed as a modern person. Such a formation certainly reflects the positive indicators that occur in the human psyche in many cases. First of all, it strengthens a person's self-confidence, high-level mentality, interest in the future, the desire to develop their thoughts, their desire to live, and their trust in close people.

The language of today's youth is characterized by the fact that it is in tune with the times, changes rapidly, and sometimes has an informal and semi-colloquial tone. For example, “kruto”, “top”, “prosta zo‘r”, “chill”, “vibe”, “mood”, “like bosmoq”, “blok qilmoq”, “skrin qilmoq”, “follower”, “story”, “love story”, “marry me” “update”, “heshteg” “hacker”, “admin” it can be noted that words such as .

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Below you can see the main types of neologisms in French and their examples.  
For example:

Neologisms related to technology and the Internet:

**Clicquer** - click (with a computer mouse).

**Webinaire** - webinar (internet seminar).

**Info-infox** - fake news

**"liker"** - Clicking the thumbs icon to indicate that a photo or video has been liked on social networks.

**"taguer"** - Tag someone in a photo or post on social media

Neologisms related to everyday life and the field of social networks:

**Divulgâcher** - to predict the plot of a movie or book (spoiler).

**Vapoter** - smoke e-cigarettes.

**Selfie** - selfie (taking a picture of oneself).

Neologisms in the field of political and social terms:

**Sarkozysme** - Terms related to the policy of N. Sarkozy.

**Télétravail** - remote work.

**In addition, several French neologisms that are often used in everyday life can be cited as an example. For example: "Parking", "Bloguer", "Clasher", "Cool", "Bureautique", "Textoter", neologisms that appeared during the pandemic "distanciation sociale", "télétravail" et "téléconsultation" at the same time to neologisms related to nature "biocarburant", "écoresponsable" such words are often found in French speech.**

If we turn to the sources, from the linguistic point of view, neologisms have been studied by world linguists, divided into different groups. In the table below, you can see how neologisms are grammatically divided into several types.

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Types of neologisms			
№	A type of neologism	Description	Examples (in Uzbek)
1	Lexical neologism	A completely new word	startap, blogger, dron
2	Semantic neologism	Use of the word in a new sense	tarmoq (internet ma'nosida)
3	The word is a neologism	Made by affixes	raqamlashtirish, bilimdonlik
4	Borrowed neologism	Entered from other languages	onlayn, marketing
5	Occasionalism	A temporary entity specific to the author	"fikrportlash", "ruhso'z"

Sh.Safarov, Sh.Iskandarov, Sh.Rakhmatullayev, A.Haydarov, D.Islamov among the Uzbek linguists conducted significant scientific researches on the Uzbek literary language, psycholinguistics, phonostylistics, especially neologisms.

### FRANSUZ TILI

**numériser + -ation**

→ **numérisation**

**télé + travail**

→ **télétravail**

### O'ZBEK TILI

**raqam + -lashtir + -ish**

→ **raqamlashtirish**

**masofa + -viy + ish**

→ **masofaviy ish**

This scheme clearly shows the nature of analytic (French) and synthetic (Uzbek) word formation in two languages. The examples show that synthetic word formation is often characteristic of the Uzbek language, in which new words (neologisms) are formed morphologically by adding suffixes to independent words. Analytical word formation is a method of forming a new meaningful unit by combining two or more independent words. In the above examples, it can be seen that the analytical method of word formation is active in French. In the above examples, one can clearly see the differential aspects of the formation of neologisms in the French and Uzbek languages.

In conclusion, it can be noted that the emergence of neologisms in the French and Uzbek languages is based on common global processes, but their standardization and adoption are different. If academic control is strong in French, neologisms in Uzbek are strengthened primarily in public speech. This difference is explained by the linguistic thinking and psychological reception mechanisms of the two

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peoples. The fact that neologisms are not only a lexical phenomenon, but also a product of cognitive and psycholinguistic processes was scientifically substantiated.

Neologisms are one of the main linguistic units that show that language is a dynamic and open system. The analysis showed that the emergence of neologisms is directly related to scientific, technical, social and cultural changes in society. It is no exaggeration to say that neologisms serve the formation of new concepts in human thinking and expand the cognitive possibilities of speech activity. While the standardization of neologisms in the French language is controlled by institutions, in the Uzbek language their stabilization is carried out mainly through public speech. Psycholinguistically, neologisms appear as units that attract attention and have emotional impact. The comparative analysis made it possible to determine the general and national characteristics of the development of neologisms in the French and Uzbek languages. The research results have practical and theoretical significance in the fields of modern linguistics, psycholinguistics and comparative linguistics.

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