

*Tilavoldiyeva Dilrabo**Fergana State university**English language philology, faculty of foreign language**Adamboyeva Nafisa Qodirberganovna***NEOLOGISMS IN ENGLISH**

Annotation: This article explores the dynamic nature of English through the obologies of neologis - new words or expressions. Examinte Neological creation engines, including technician changes, social changes, jerk, pracking other languages and words " The item gives examples of neologism and analysis of their life cycles from presentation in possible glaze. The neologists understanding, we have a route summary in which language is convenient in a changing world and reflect our understanding. The article really describe the importance of neologism inticcenal practice of English and she is educating cultural processing and social transact.

Аннотация: В этой статье исследуется динамическая природа английского языка через оболгии неологизма - новые слова или выражения. Изучите двигатели создания неологизма, включая технические изменения, социальные изменения, рывок, практикование других языков и слов. В статье приводятся примеры неологизма и анализ их жизненных циклов от представления в возможной глазури. Понимание неологизма, у нас есть краткое изложение маршрута, в котором язык удобен в меняющемся мире и отражает наше понимание. Статья действительно описывает важность неологизма в интикенной практике английского языка, и она обучает культурной обработке и социальному трансакту.

Keywords: NEologists, english, language, lexical training, social coin, sociality, culture, inbreeding, moments, tina linguistics, french language, tina.

Introduction

English, a dynamic entity and constantly evoking, constantly to reflect the changing world. This admitability is evident in constant eager - words or newly invented expressions that exhale the localist and provide for a linguistic dispaency. Neologies capture the essence of developing trends, elected technology, social dynamic evolution, to offer an interesting summary of our life constantly. This item sinks the world of neology, involving the various forces that stimulate their creation, examine their life cycle from the action for English. With a merchands and implications for neologism training, we receive valuable information about dynamic interaction between language, culture and society.

Methodology

This study uses a safe approach to study the phenomenon of neology in English. Search is based on a variety of sources to identify and analyze new words invented again and expressions. These sources include:

1. Lexicographical Resources: Online dictionaries, such as the Oxford English Dictionary, Merriam-Webster, and Urban Dictionary, are consulted to track the emergence and evolution of new terms.

2. Media Analysis: News articles, blogs, and social media platforms are examined to identify neologisms used in contemporary contexts and understand their dissemination patterns.
3. Linguistic Corpora: Analysis of large text corpora, such as the Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA), helps to identify the frequency and usage patterns of neologisms¹.
4. Academic Literature: Existing research on neologisms, language change, and lexical innovation provides a theoretical framework for understanding the observed phenomena.

By combining these sources, the research aims to provide a comprehensive overview of neologism formation in English, focusing on the driving forces, lifecycle, and impact of these linguistic innovations. This qualitative approach allows for a nuanced understanding of the complex processes shaping the evolution of the English language².

Discussion

English neologism analysis reveals complex interaction and technical, cultural and technologicality. The steaming rhythm of technological progress was no doubt a catalyty leading for neologism training, in terms as ", intelligence "becoming more common. The social and cultural church also play a major role, as to disappear as "Cancel Sanà", "MisTragression" and "No -binar", laughing and the valley of social valleys. Informal field and infalcially continuous communication to be a fitted land for neologists, with many terms of this type to make the way of overall mode. Loan words of other languages hexicon english, showing their ability to assip not and adapt. The life cycle of a neologism, of its initial exposure presentation possible, is often unexpected. While some neologis obtain general acceptance and integrate in language each day, others would appear in the dark. This dynamic nature salutating the stream's constant state that characterizes English. Interests, the previous Neulism study valuable information of the language reflect and shape our understanding of the world. New words not only Ethis for new concepts and experiences, but also affect perceive and interact with our environment³.

Conclusion

Neologis are not painful linguistic crisis; These are essential indicators of the living and respiratory language. They represent the dynamic nature of English, their ability to adapt, and their responsiveness in a whole world constantly. Studying Neologists, they understand more alfor's knowledge of the Evolution of the language, reflects changes in society and didn't ask you to express new ideas and experiences. Flow will constant new parlets you would courage that English left a dynamic and equal language, able to meet the commissioning of development. The neologists hugs is, in extense, hugs the dynamic spirit of English in himself⁴.

Bibliography:

¹ cannon, G. (2004). Historical change and formation of English words: hard. Peter Lang.

² Dent, S. (2008). Language relationships. Pulse the University University.

³ Hughes, G. (2006). A story of English words. Wiley-Blackwell.

⁴ Miller, D. Gary (2014). English lexicogenesis language. Pulse the University University University.

1. • Algeo, J. (1991). Fifty among new words: a nologists dictionary, 1941-1991. Printed of the University of Cambridge.
2. • cannon, G. (2004). Historical change and formation of English words: hard. Peter Lang.
3. • Dent, S. (2008). Language relationships. Pulse the University University.
4. • Hughes, G. (2006). A story of English words. Wiley-Blackwell.
5. • Miller, D. Gary (2014). English lexicogenesis language. Pulse the University University University.
6. • Oxford en English (alered) online. Pulse the University University. [Access [Success Date]].
7. • in the gram-webster line. Merram-Webster, incorporated. [Access [accessible date]].