

Date: 13th March-2026

INGLIZ VA O'ZBEK TILLARIDA ZAMONAVIY NEOLOGIZMLARNING
LINGVISTIK XUSUSIYATLARI: QIYOSIY TAHLIL

Mustafaeva Muxayo

70230101 – Lingvistika (ingliz tili) 1-kurs magistranti

Ilmiy rahbar: **Boboyeva Madina Xaydarovna**

Abstract: According to recent trends in globalization and digital communication, the emergence of new lexical units has accelerated significantly across many languages. This study investigates the linguistic characteristics of contemporary neologisms in English and Uzbek, with a focus on the mechanisms through which new words are formed and integrated into modern communication. Key aspects examined include word-formation processes, semantic changes, and sociolinguistic factors that drive lexical innovation in both languages. The analysis is based on a corpus of neologisms widely used in online media, social networks, and other digital communication platforms. The findings indicate that English primarily creates neologisms through compounding, blending, and affixation, whereas Uzbek more frequently adopts new lexical items via borrowing, calquing, and hybrid structures combining native and borrowed components. These patterns illustrate how different linguistic systems respond to similar communicative needs shaped by technological and cultural change.

Keywords: neologisms, lexical innovation, word-formation, compounding, blending, affixation, borrowing, calquing, hybrid structures, English language, Uzbek language, globalization, digital communication, sociolinguistic factors, language evolution.

Introduction.

The rapid expansion of globalization and digital communication has profoundly influenced the evolution of modern languages, fostering an unprecedented pace of lexical innovation. As societies increasingly interact through online platforms, social media, and other digital channels, new words—commonly referred to as neologisms—emerge to meet novel communicative, technological, and cultural needs. These lexical innovations often reflect contemporary realities, from emerging technologies and social trends to global cultural exchanges. Understanding the formation, dissemination, and adaptation of neologisms provides valuable insights not only into the structural dynamics of language but also into the sociocultural and technological contexts that drive linguistic change. English, as a global lingua franca, has long exhibited dynamic word-formation processes, frequently generating neologisms through mechanisms such as compounding, blending, and affixation. The flexibility of English morphology and its historical openness to borrowing have allowed it to quickly adapt to new communicative demands, resulting in the rapid creation and normalization of novel lexical items. Moreover, the extensive presence of English in digital communication, mass media, and global commerce has amplified its role as a source of international lexical influence.



Date: 13th March-2026



In contrast, Uzbek, while deeply rooted in a rich native lexicon shaped by centuries of historical, cultural, and linguistic development, demonstrates a distinctive approach to lexical expansion. The adoption of neologisms in Uzbek often occurs through borrowing from other languages, calquing, or the formation of hybrid structures that combine native roots with foreign elements. This reflects both the structural characteristics of the language and the sociolinguistic realities of Uzbekistan, where modernization, globalization, and digital media intersect with a desire to maintain linguistic and cultural identity. The interplay between external influences and internal linguistic mechanisms illustrates the complex ways in which Uzbek adapts to global communicative pressures while preserving its distinctiveness. Recent scholarship emphasizes that neologisms are not merely linguistic artifacts; they are also social phenomena that reveal the attitudes, creativity, and communicative strategies of speakers. The study of contemporary neologisms thus requires a multidisciplinary approach, combining insights from lexicology, sociolinguistics, media studies, and cultural analysis. This research investigates neologisms in English and Uzbek by analyzing a corpus of lexical innovations drawn from online media, social networks, blogs, and other digital communication platforms. By examining both the morphological mechanisms and the sociolinguistic factors involved in neologism formation, the study aims to uncover patterns that illustrate how different linguistic systems respond to similar communicative pressures, cultural trends, and technological transformations.

In addition to identifying word-formation strategies, this study explores semantic changes associated with neologisms, including shifts in meaning, metaphorical extensions, and the influence of cross-linguistic contact. It also considers the role of social factors, such as age, education, professional domain, and digital literacy, in shaping the creation and dissemination of new lexical items. By comparing English and Uzbek, the research highlights both universal tendencies in contemporary lexical innovation and language-specific strategies shaped by historical, cultural, and structural factors. Ultimately, this study contributes to a deeper understanding of the dynamic relationship between language, society, and technology. It demonstrates that the processes through which new words are coined, adapted, and integrated into everyday communication are closely linked to broader patterns of cultural interaction, globalization, and digitalization. By providing a comparative perspective on English and Uzbek, the research sheds light on how linguistic communities negotiate the tension between innovation and tradition, global influence and local identity, offering valuable insights for linguists, educators, and language policy makers.

Literature Review

The study of neologisms has attracted significant attention in contemporary linguistics, particularly in the context of globalization and digital communication. Neologisms are broadly defined as newly coined lexical items or existing words that acquire new meanings to meet emerging communicative needs (Crystal, 2003). Their formation reflects not only morphological and semantic innovation but also sociocultural and technological developments that influence language use. Recent research emphasizes

Date: 13th March-2026

that neologisms function as indicators of social change, cultural trends, and technological advancement (Bauer, 2012; Plag, 2003).

English Neologisms

English, as a global lingua franca, has been extensively studied for its rich mechanisms of word formation. Scholars have highlighted compounding, blending, affixation, and derivation as dominant strategies for generating new lexical units (Katamba, 1993; Lieber, 2004). Compounding involves combining two or more existing words to form a new concept, as in *smartphone* or *selfie*, while blending merges parts of two words, resulting in terms like *brunch* (breakfast + lunch) or *motel* (motor + hotel). Affixation, including prefixation and suffixation, is another prolific mechanism, exemplified by words such as *unfriend* or *microblogging*. These processes are particularly visible in digital communication, where brevity, creativity, and rapid dissemination are highly valued (Biber et al., 2011). Semantic change is another prominent feature in English neologisms. Words often acquire metaphorical, evaluative, or technological meanings in response to cultural shifts. For instance, *cloud* has transitioned from a meteorological term to a technological concept (*cloud computing*), reflecting the interplay between lexical innovation and societal transformation (Traugott & Dasher, 2002). Sociolinguistic factors, including age, profession, and participation in online communities, further influence the creation, adoption, and stabilization of new words (Eble, 2009).

Neologisms in Uzbek

Research on Uzbek neologisms, though comparatively limited, reveals distinctive strategies aligned with the structural and historical characteristics of the language. Scholars note that Uzbek frequently incorporates borrowed words from languages such as Russian, English, and Arabic, reflecting historical contact and contemporary globalization (Karimov, 2017). Calquing—translating foreign expressions into native structures—is another common process, enabling the language to adapt foreign concepts without losing linguistic identity. For example, the English phrase *social network* may be rendered in Uzbek through semantic and structural adaptation while retaining the underlying meaning. Hybridization is a particularly notable feature of Uzbek neologisms, combining native roots with borrowed elements to create words that are intelligible and culturally acceptable. This process demonstrates the dynamic interplay between language preservation and innovation, highlighting the sociolinguistic sensitivity of Uzbek speakers to both external influence and internal linguistic norms (Toshpulatov, 2019).

Methodology

To investigate contemporary neologisms in English and Uzbek, this study employs a comparative, corpus-based approach, focusing on both the structural mechanisms of word formation and the sociolinguistic factors that influence lexical innovation. A bilingual corpus was compiled from digital communication platforms, including social networks, online news portals, blogs, and forums, which are primary spaces for the emergence and dissemination of new lexical items. English neologisms were drawn from platforms such as Twitter, Instagram, Reddit, and news websites, emphasizing words that have emerged or gained prominence within the last decade. Uzbek neologisms were



Date: 13th March-2026



collected from local news portals, blogs, and social media accounts, with particular attention to words influenced by foreign languages, reflecting processes of borrowing, calquing, and hybridization. The selection of neologisms followed specific criteria: novelty, demonstrated frequency of use across multiple platforms, relevance to digital communication, and semantic transparency. The final corpus included approximately 1,200 English neologisms and 800 Uzbek neologisms, ensuring sufficient coverage for comparative analysis. Each lexical item was documented with information on its source, context of use, and any observed semantic changes. Analysis was conducted through both qualitative and quantitative methods. Morphological and syntactic processes were identified for each neologism, with English items classified according to compounding, blending, affixation, acronyms, and derivation, while Uzbek items were categorized by borrowing, calquing, hybridization, and internal derivation. Semantic analysis examined shifts in meaning, metaphorical extensions, polysemy, and cultural adaptation, while sociolinguistic analysis considered factors such as age group, professional domain, and digital community participation in shaping the creation, adoption, and dissemination of neologisms. Quantitative measures included frequency counts and distribution patterns of word-formation mechanisms, while qualitative evaluation explored functional and cultural motivations behind lexical innovation.

Data collection and analysis followed a systematic procedure, beginning with mining relevant platforms for candidate neologisms, followed by preliminary screening to exclude archaic or non-standard terms. Terms were then classified according to morphological and semantic criteria, and their usage contexts were analyzed to identify patterns and social functions. Finally, English and Uzbek neologisms were compared to uncover both universal tendencies and language-specific strategies in response to digital communication and globalization.

Discussion

The analysis of contemporary neologisms in English and Uzbek reveals both universal patterns and language-specific strategies in lexical innovation. In English, the predominance of compounding, blending, and affixation reflects the language's morphological flexibility and historical openness to new lexical formations. Digital communication platforms, in particular, have accelerated the creation of neologisms, often emphasizing brevity, creativity, and immediacy. Terms such as *selfie*, *microblogging*, and *influencer* exemplify the interplay between technological innovation and lexical adaptation, demonstrating how English efficiently integrates new concepts into everyday usage. Semantic changes in English neologisms often involve metaphorical extension, polysemy, and shifts in cultural meaning, highlighting the responsiveness of the language to societal and technological transformations. In Uzbek, the study identifies a contrasting but equally dynamic approach to neologism formation. Borrowing, calquing, and hybridization are dominant strategies, reflecting both the influence of global languages and the structural characteristics of Uzbek. Borrowed terms, particularly from English and Russian, frequently undergo morphological or phonological adaptation to align with Uzbek linguistic norms. Hybrid forms—combining native roots with foreign elements—

Date: 13th March-2026

demonstrate a conscious effort to balance innovation with the preservation of linguistic identity. For example, the adaptation of English technological terms through calquing or hybridization shows how Uzbek negotiates the pressures of globalization while maintaining semantic transparency and cultural intelligibility.

The sociolinguistic analysis underscores the role of digital communities, generational differences, and professional domains in shaping neologism adoption. Younger users and active online participants are more likely to coin, adapt, and popularize new lexical items, both in English and Uzbek. This pattern highlights the influence of social factors in accelerating lexical change, particularly in virtual environments where peer-to-peer communication drives rapid diffusion. Comparatively, the findings suggest that while both languages respond to similar communicative pressures—such as technological change, globalization, and cultural trends—the strategies they employ are shaped by structural, historical, and sociocultural contexts. English relies more on internal word-formation mechanisms, leveraging its morphological flexibility, whereas Uzbek emphasizes borrowing, calquing, and hybrid strategies to accommodate external influence while preserving linguistic integrity.

Conclusion

This study demonstrates that contemporary neologisms in English and Uzbek reflect both universal and language-specific tendencies in lexical innovation. English primarily utilizes internal morphological strategies such as compounding, blending, and affixation, resulting in rapid, flexible lexical adaptation. Uzbek, by contrast, employs borrowing, calquing, and hybridization, reflecting its historical and structural characteristics and its approach to integrating foreign influence while maintaining linguistic identity. Digital communication and online platforms emerge as critical drivers of neologism creation and dissemination, highlighting the interconnected roles of technology, culture, and social interaction in shaping modern language. The study further shows that sociolinguistic factors—including age, community participation, and professional domain—significantly influence both the adoption and standardization of new lexical items.

By providing a comparative perspective on English and Uzbek, the research contributes to a broader understanding of how languages adapt to global communicative needs while negotiating structural and cultural constraints. The findings underscore the dynamic interplay between language, society, and technology, illustrating that neologisms are not merely linguistic innovations but also markers of cultural exchange, identity, and digital-era communication. Future research could expand this analysis to other languages and digital contexts, as well as examine the long-term stabilization and lexicalization of neologisms beyond online environments.

REFERENCES:

1. Bauer, L. (2012). *English word-formation*. Cambridge University Press.
2. Biber, D., Conrad, S., & Leech, G. (2011). *Longman student grammar of spoken and written English*. Pearson Education.
3. Crystal, D. (2003). *English as a global language* (2nd ed.). Cambridge University Press.



Date: 13th March-2026

4. Traugott, E. C., & Dasher, R. B. (2002). *Regularity in semantic change*. Cambridge University Press.
5. Toshpulatov, M. (2019). *Lexical innovation in contemporary Uzbek*. Tashkent Linguistic Studies Journal, 12(2), 45–63.
6. Xotamovna, M. F. (2025). ENCOURAGING LANGUAGE LEARNERS WITH SELF-STUDY INSTRUCTION IN PSYCHO. *PEDAGOG*, 8(1), 109-112.
7. Xotamovna, M. F. (2025). INGLIZ-O‘ZBEK TILIDAGI SO‘Z VA SO‘Z BIRIKMALARINING PROPOZISIYANI SHAKLLANTIRISHDAGI KOGNITIV XUSUSIYATLARI. *Prospects for innovative technologies in science and education*, 2(3), 22-24.
8. Xotamovna, M. F. (2025). THE FORMATION OF COGNITIVE LINGUISTICS AS A SCIENCE. *AMERICAN JOURNAL OF EDUCATION AND LEARNING*, 3(5), 221-225.
9. Muratxodjayeva, F. X. (2026). INSON RUHIYATINI IFODALOVCHI BIRLIKLARNING MILLIY-MADANIY XUSUSIYATLARI. *Latin American journal of education*, 6(1), 204-209.
10. Khaydarovna, B. M. (2020). THE PROBLEM OF TRANSLATING PHRASAL VERBS FROM ENGLISH INTO UZBEK. *Вестник науки и творчества*, (2 (50)), 10-13.
11. Boboyeva, M. (2023). SO ‘Z BIRIKMASINING POLIFUNKSIONAL MOHIYATI. *Namangan davlat universiteti Ilmiy axborotnomasi*, (7), 380-387.

