



XX ASR OXIRI VA XXI ASR BOSHLARIDA INGLIZ VA O'ZBEK TILLARINING LEKSIK TIZIMIDAGI DINAMIKA

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Annotatsiya:

Mazkur maqolada XX asr oxiri va XXI asr boshlarida ingliz va o'zbek tillari leksik tizimlarining dinamik rivoji tadqiq etiladi. Tadqiqotda leksik o'zgarishlarga ta'sir etuvchi asosiy omillar, jumladan globallashuv, texnologik taraqqiyot, ijtimoiy-siyosiy transformatsiyalar hamda madaniyatlararo muloqot masalalariga alohida e'tibor qaratiladi. Shuningdek, neologizatsiya, o'zlashma so'zlar, semantik siljish, so'z yasalishi va leksik gibridlanish kabi jarayonlar tahlil qilinadi. Qiyosiy tahlil asosida ingliz va o'zbek tillari lug'at tarkibi rivojida umumiyy tendensiyalar hamda har bir tilga xos xususiyatlar aniqlanadi. Tadqiqot natijalari qiyosiy tilshunoslikning dolzarb masalalarini yoritib berib, leksikologiya, sotsiolingvistika va til o'qitish sohalari uchun muhim ilmiy xulosalarni taqdim etadi.

Kalit so'zlar: leksik dinamika, neologizmlar, o'zlashma so'zlar, ingliz tili, o'zbek tili, globallashuv, semantik o'zgarish.

ДИНАМИКА ЛЕКСИЧЕСКОЙ СИСТЕМЫ АНГЛИЙСКОГО И УЗБЕКСКОГО ЯЗЫКОВ В КОНЦЕ XX – НАЧАЛЕ XXI ВЕКОВ

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Аннотация:

В данной статье рассматривается динамическое развитие лексических систем английского и узбекского языков в конце XX – начале XXI веков. Основное внимание уделяется ключевым факторам, влияющим на лексические изменения, таким как глобализация, технологический прогресс, социально-политические трансформации и межкультурная коммуникация. Особо анализируются процессы неологизации, заимствования, семантических сдвигов, словообразования и лексической гибридизации. На основе сопоставительного анализа выявляются универсальные тенденции и специфические особенности развития словарного состава английского и узбекского языков. Результаты исследования вносят вклад в развитие современной сопоставительной лингвистики и представляют практическую ценность для лексикологии,



социолингвистики и методики преподавания языков.

Ключевые слова: лексическая динамика, неологизмы, заимствования, английский язык, узбекский язык, глобализация, семантические изменения.

THE DYNAMICS OF THE LEXICAL SYSTEM IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK IN THE LATE 20TH AND EARLY 21ST CENTURIES

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Abstract:

The present article explores the dynamic development of the lexical systems of English and Uzbek from the late twentieth century to the early twenty-first century. The study focuses on the main factors influencing lexical change, including globalization, technological progress, sociopolitical transformations, and intercultural communication. Special attention is paid to processes such as neologization, borrowing, semantic shift, word-formation, and lexical hybridization. Through a comparative analysis, the article identifies both universal tendencies and language-specific features in the evolution of vocabulary in English and Uzbek. The research contributes to modern comparative linguistics and provides insights relevant for lexicology, sociolinguistics, and language teaching.

Keywords: lexical dynamics, neologisms, borrowing, English language, Uzbek language, globalization, semantic change.

Introduction

Language is a dynamic and constantly evolving system, and its vocabulary is the most flexible and responsive component. Lexical change reflects social, cultural, political, and technological developments within a society. In the late twentieth and early twenty-first centuries, rapid globalization, digitalization, and intensified intercultural contacts have significantly influenced the lexical systems of many languages, including English and Uzbek.

English, as a global lingua franca, has become both a donor and a recipient language in lexical exchange. Uzbek, undergoing active processes of modernization and standardization after gaining independence in 1991, has also experienced profound lexical changes. The comparative study of these two languages provides valuable insights into how global and local factors interact in shaping vocabulary development. The aim of this article is to analyze the dynamics of the lexical systems of English and



Uzbek during the specified period, identify the main mechanisms of lexical change, and compare their manifestations in both languages.

Literature Review

Lexical dynamics has been extensively studied within the framework of lexicology, sociolinguistics, and historical linguistics. Scholars such as Bloomfield (1933), Hockett (1958), and Weinreich (1953) emphasize that vocabulary change is inevitable and closely connected to social evolution, language contact, and cultural transformation. From this perspective, the lexicon is viewed not as a static inventory but as a constantly reorganized system influenced by both internal linguistic mechanisms and external social forces.

In English linguistics, particular attention has been paid to the impact of globalization, mass media, and technological innovation on lexical expansion. Crystal (2003, 2006) highlights that the digital era has accelerated the rate of lexical innovation, leading to the rapid emergence and diffusion of neologisms. McArthur (1998) also notes that English functions as a global lexical donor, shaping the vocabularies of many other languages.

Studies on semantic change emphasize processes such as metaphorization, semantic broadening, and narrowing as key mechanisms of lexical development (Trask, 1996; Yule, 2017). These processes are especially visible in technologically driven vocabulary, where existing words acquire new meanings.

In Uzbek linguistics, lexical dynamics has been examined in relation to language policy, national identity, and post-independence reforms. Rahmatullaev (2006) and Hojiyev (2010) analyze the processes of lexical purification, standardization, and controlled borrowing. Researchers emphasize that modern Uzbek demonstrates a balance between preserving national linguistic norms and integrating international terminology. Despite the growing body of research, comparative studies that systematically analyze English and Uzbek lexical dynamics remain relatively scarce. This gap underscores the necessity of the present study, which aims to provide a comprehensive comparative perspective.

Methodology

The study employs a qualitative and comparative approach. Lexical data were collected from contemporary dictionaries, corpora, mass media texts, and academic publications published between 1980 and 2025. The analysis focuses on:

- .neologisms and new lexical units,
- borrowing processes,
- semantic changes,



word-formation mechanisms.

Comparative analysis allows for identifying similarities and differences in lexical development patterns in English and Uzbek.

Major Factors Influencing Lexical Change:

1. Globalization and International Communication

Globalization has accelerated lexical exchange among languages. English plays a dominant role in international communication, leading to the widespread adoption of English loanwords in many languages, including Uzbek. Terms related to business, technology, and popular culture have entered Uzbek with minimal adaptation (e.g., marketing, startup, online).

2. Technological and Scientific Progress

Technological innovation is one of the most productive sources of new vocabulary. English has generated a vast number of terms related to information technology (software, cyberspace, hashtag). Uzbek has incorporated many of these terms, sometimes creating native equivalents, such as axborot texnologiyalari for information technologies.

3. Sociopolitical Transformations

Political changes significantly affect vocabulary. In Uzbek, independence resulted in the revival of historical and cultural terms and the reduction of Soviet-era lexical items. English, on the other hand, has reflected global political events through new expressions and semantic shifts.

4. Neologisms and Word-Formation Processes

Neologisms represent one of the most visible manifestations of lexical dynamics, particularly in periods of rapid social and technological change. In English, neologisms are often formed through highly productive word-formation processes such as compounding (smartphone, lifestyle), blending (brunch, netizen), conversion (to google), and affixation (digitalize, globalization). These processes reflect the analytical nature of English and its flexibility in generating new lexical units.

In Uzbek, neologism formation relies heavily on derivational morphology and compounding, as well as semantic calquing from foreign languages. Affixes such as -chi, -lik, and -lash play a significant role in creating new words, while compound structures are frequently used to render new concepts in a linguistically acceptable form.

A notable tendency in both languages is the increasing use of abbreviations and acronyms, especially in media discourse and digital communication. While English acronyms often remain unchanged, Uzbek may adapt them phonetically or



morphologically. This demonstrates how each language applies its internal norms to external lexical influences.

Overall, the productivity of word-formation processes illustrates the creative potential of both English and Uzbek lexical systems.

5. Borrowing and Lexical Adaptation

Borrowing is a universal linguistic process. English, historically influenced by Latin and French, continues to absorb words from various languages. Uzbek borrowing patterns have shifted over time: while Russian was the main source in the Soviet period, English has become the primary donor language in recent decades.

Borrowed words in Uzbek undergo phonetic, morphological, and semantic adaptation, demonstrating the language's internal regulatory mechanisms.

6. Semantic Change and Lexical Innovation

Semantic change is a fundamental aspect of lexical dynamics, reflecting shifts in human cognition and social experience. Common types of semantic change include broadening, narrowing, metaphorical extension, and functional shift. These processes allow languages to adapt existing lexical resources to new communicative needs.

In English, technological development has triggered significant semantic extensions. Words such as mouse, cloud, and platform have acquired new meanings related to computing and digital environments. These semantic innovations often coexist with older meanings, resulting in polysemy.

Uzbek has similarly experienced semantic innovation, particularly in administrative, educational, and technological vocabulary. Existing words have been extended to denote new concepts, while some borrowed terms have undergone semantic adaptation within the Uzbek linguistic system.

Semantic change not only enriches vocabulary but also reflects deeper cultural and conceptual transformations, making it a key area of analysis in comparative lexicology.

7. Comparative Analysis of English and Uzbek Lexical Dynamics

The comparative analysis of English and Uzbek lexical dynamics reveals both converging and diverging tendencies. In both languages, globalization and technological advancement serve as primary drivers of lexical change, resulting in increased neologization and borrowing.

However, the scale and direction of these processes differ. English demonstrates a strong tendency toward lexical export, influencing numerous languages worldwide. Uzbek, in contrast, exhibits selective borrowing, often accompanied by efforts to create native equivalents and preserve linguistic identity.

Another important difference lies in adaptation strategies. While English readily



incorporates foreign elements with minimal structural change, Uzbek applies phonetic and morphological adaptation to integrate borrowed items into its grammatical system. These similarities and differences highlight the interaction between global linguistic trends and language-specific norms, confirming the value of comparative analysis in understanding lexical evolution.

8. Implications for Linguistics and Language Teaching

Understanding lexical dynamics is essential for lexicography, translation studies, and language teaching. Teachers must incorporate contemporary vocabulary and explain the mechanisms of lexical change to learners. Comparative studies also enhance intercultural competence and linguistic awareness.

Conclusion

The late twentieth and early twenty-first centuries have been marked by intensive lexical change in both English and Uzbek. Neologization, borrowing, and semantic shift are the main drivers of lexical dynamics. While English functions as a global lexical donor, Uzbek actively adapts external influences to its linguistic system. The comparative analysis confirms that lexical evolution is shaped by both universal and language-specific factors.

Future research may focus on corpus-based quantitative analysis and the impact of digital communication on emerging lexical trends.

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