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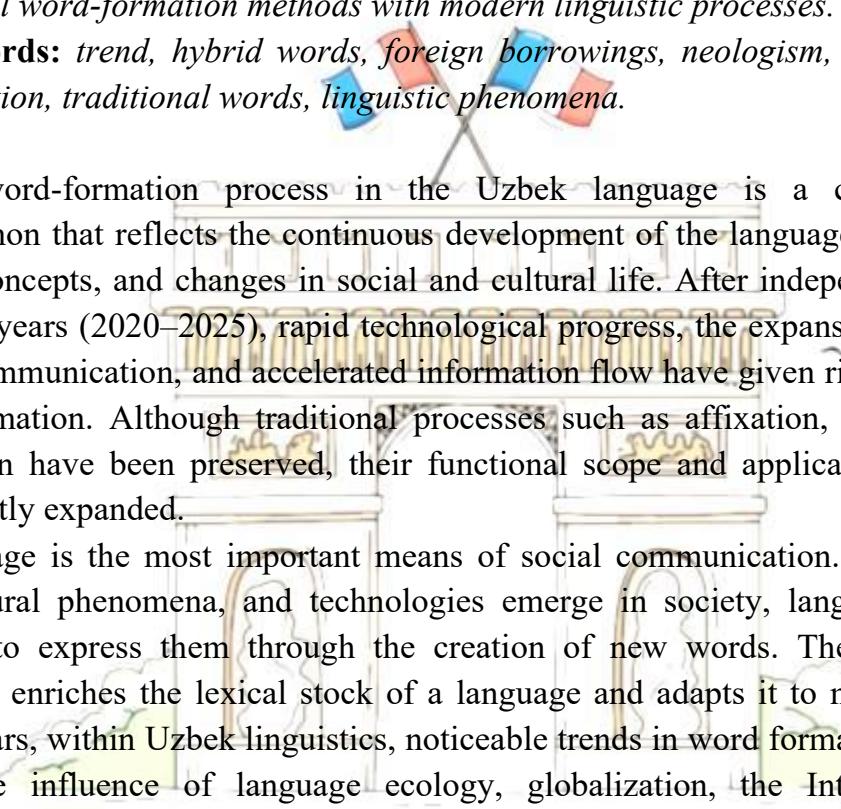
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**Abstract:** This article analyzes new trends characteristic of the word-formation process in the Uzbek language in the 21st century, including globalization, technological development, Internet language, foreign borrowings, hybrid words, neologisms, and sociolinguistic factors. Particular attention is paid to the interaction and integration of traditional word-formation methods with modern linguistic processes.

**Keywords:** trend, hybrid words, foreign borrowings, neologism, Internet language, globalization, traditional words, linguistic phenomena.



The word-formation process in the Uzbek language is a complex linguistic phenomenon that reflects the continuous development of the language, the verbalization of new concepts, and changes in social and cultural life. After independence, especially in recent years (2020–2025), rapid technological progress, the expansion of the Internet, global communication, and accelerated information flow have given rise to new trends in word formation. Although traditional processes such as affixation, compounding, and conversion have been preserved, their functional scope and application domains have significantly expanded.

Language is the most important means of social communication. As new concepts, sociocultural phenomena, and technologies emerge in society, language continuously expands to express them through the creation of new words. The process of word formation enriches the lexical stock of a language and adapts it to modern realities. In recent years, within Uzbek linguistics, noticeable trends in word formation have emerged under the influence of language ecology, globalization, the Internet, and digital communication. This article examines the main current trends in the Uzbek language, their causes, forms, and sociolinguistic characteristics.

Word formation is considered a fundamental process in linguistics. Traditional methods include:

**Affixation** (using suffixes and prefixes), which is recognized in many sources as the most productive method in Uzbek;

**Compounding**, in which new meanings are formed by combining two or more words;

**Semantic change or semantic expansion**, whereby existing words acquire new meanings or are adapted to new contexts. For example, when adapting Russian or English concepts into Uzbek, the unique features of the language are preserved.

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These methods have developed historically and remain relevant today. However, due to social, technological, and global communicative changes, new trends in word formation have emerged.

The “new” trends include neologisms, hybridization, contrasts, and sociolinguistic factors. In recent years, new terms and neologisms have become widespread in the Uzbek language, largely due to global culture, technology, the Internet, and social media. Examples include words such as online, startup, blogger, and webinar, which are borrowed from English or Russian but adapted to Uzbek morphology. In addition, terms formed in Internet communication and social networks—such as slang, chat words, and blog speech—are increasingly common.

One of the most frequent modern trends in Uzbek is the use of foreign (mainly English and Russian) roots combined with Uzbek suffixes. Such mixed forms mainly occur in informal, Internet, and mass media contexts. This phenomenon represents linguistic evolution but also raises new issues for linguistics, such as normativity, dictionary inclusion, and the preservation of linguistic aesthetics. Research shows that not only morphological factors but also sociocultural factors play a significant role in the formation of new words. Technological development (IT, Internet, media) introduces new concepts into language, prompting speakers to create new lexical units. Cultural exchange and global communication accelerate the adaptation of foreign terms. Youth culture, urbanization, and social networks strongly stimulate the production of hybrid words and neologisms. Thus, language develops rapidly not only according to internal grammatical laws but also under the influence of external social factors. In modern Uzbek, the development of science, technology, social fields, and new professions expands terminology. New terms are formed through derivational patterns and innovative word-formation methods. This expands the practical function of language and strengthens the connection between science, technology, and society.

However, such terminological development also raises issues of normativity and the need for explanatory dictionaries. In conclusion, the following points can be highlighted:

-traditional methods (affixation, compounding, semantic expansion) remain the foundation of the language;

-the contemporary linguistic environment—shaped by globalization, the Internet, media, and cultural exchange—generates new trends;

-new neologisms, hybrid words, and combinations of foreign roots with Uzbek morphology enrich the lexical and semantic resources of the language;

-at the same time, these processes create challenges for linguistics, lexicography, and the establishment of normative language standards. From a sociolinguistic perspective, youth speech, mass communication, and interaction with global culture play a crucial role in language development, demonstrating the dynamic and living nature of language. Therefore, new trends in word formation represent the natural evolution of language, bringing adaptation and renewal. At the same time, they create new tasks for linguists, language policymakers, and lexicographers: preserving normativity, promoting

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language development, and regulating lexical and semantic diversification. To support language development, the following measures are recommended:

- Systematic observation and corpus-based research of neologisms and hybrid forms spread through social media, mass media, and youth speech;
- Inclusion of modern terms and new vocabulary in dictionaries and normative manuals to expand the lexical-normative base;
- Incorporation of topics such as new linguistic trends, language ecology, globalization, and neologisms into school and higher education curricula;
- Maintaining a balanced language policy that preserves the normative status of the state language while allowing for adaptive development.

“Word formation in the Uzbek language” is not merely a morphological or lexical process; it represents a complex dynamic between society, culture, technology, and language. Today, the Uzbek language is renewing, expanding, and adapting in the era of globalization, media, and communication. This opens new challenges as well as new opportunities for linguistics, lexicography, and language policy. New trends in word formation enrich the language and align it with the demands of the modern world.

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