

**THE EVOLUTION OF NEW WORDS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK***Uktamboyeva Mashxura**First-year student in the Linguistics (English Language) program**Urganch Ranch Technology University**+998 95 315 67 00**[@mashkhurauktambayevag@mail.com](mailto:@mashkhurauktambayevag@mail.com)*

In recent years, a new layer of words has emerged in both English and Uzbek languages. These words are mainly related to changes in technology, culture, and modern life. For example, with the development of the internet and social networks, English words like "blogger," "vlog," and "streaming" have entered the Uzbek language. Additionally, new terms and expressions are forming in Uzbek. This process enhances cultural exchange between the two languages and contributes to their enrichment.

Language is a living entity, continuously evolving and adapting to the ever-changing world. Both English and Uzbek languages are no exceptions. As societies progress, new words emerge, reflecting technological advancements, cultural shifts, and globalization. This article delves into the latest layers of vocabulary development in both English and Uzbek, exploring the mechanisms behind these changes and their implications for speakers. In the 21st century, technology has been a significant driver of new word creation. In English, terms like "selfie," "cryptocurrency," and "vlog" have become commonplace. These words not only represent new concepts but also highlight how digital communication influences language. Similarly, Uzbek has incorporated words like "internet," "kompyuter," and "smartfon," often borrowing directly from English due to the global dominance of technological innovation. The influence of technology on language is not limited to vocabulary but extends to the way people communicate. Shortened forms, acronyms, and emoticons have become a part of daily conversation, both online and offline. This trend is evident in both languages, with English leading the way and Uzbek adapting accordingly.

Cultural phenomena also play a crucial role in the evolution of language. In English, words such as "woke," "cancel culture," and "binge-watch" reflect societal changes and attitudes. These terms have gained traction due to the rise of social media and the increasing awareness of social justice issues. In Uzbek, cultural shifts are similarly reflected in language. Words like "millenial," "blogger," and "trendi" have been adopted, often with slight modifications to fit phonological and grammatical rules. These additions signify a blending of traditional Uzbek culture with modern global influences, showcasing how language acts as a mirror to societal transformations. Globalization has accelerated the exchange of ideas and, consequently, words between languages. English, as a global lingua franca, often contributes new words to other languages, including Uzbek. This phenomenon is evident in the widespread use of English terms in Uzbek daily speech, particularly among the younger generation and in urban areas.

Conversely, some Uzbek words have made their way into English, though to a lesser extent. Words related to Uzbek cuisine, such as "plov" (a traditional rice dish) and "samsa" (a type of pastry), have found their place in English, especially within culinary contexts. This exchange enriches both languages, providing speakers with a more diverse lexicon. Social media platforms have become catalysts for the rapid dissemination of new words. In English, terms like "hashtag," "meme," and "influencer" originated from social media and have now become integral to everyday language. The immediacy and reach of social media allow for the swift adoption and popularization of these terms.

In Uzbek, social media has similarly introduced and popularized new words. For example, the word "blogger" (blogger) has gained widespread usage, reflecting the growing influence of online content creators. The adaptation of social media terminology into Uzbek illustrates the dynamic nature of language and its ability to keep pace with technological and cultural trends. Both English and Uzbek exhibit a high degree of linguistic creativity in word formation. In English, neologisms often arise through processes such as compounding, blending, and affixation. Examples include "brunch" (breakfast + lunch) and "netizen" (internet + citizen). Uzbek, too, shows creativity in word formation, although it often relies on borrowing and adapting foreign words. The process of "Uzbekization" of borrowed terms involves phonetic and morphological adjustments, ensuring that new words conform to the language's structural norms. This process not only enriches the Uzbek lexicon but also maintains linguistic coherence. The constant evolution of language presents both challenges and opportunities for language learners and educators. In English, staying updated with the latest vocabulary is essential for effective communication, especially in professional and social settings. For Uzbek learners, understanding the integration of new words and their usage is crucial for fluency. Educators must adapt their teaching methods to include contemporary vocabulary and usage trends. This involves incorporating real-life examples, media, and technology into the curriculum to provide learners with a comprehensive understanding of modern language use. Moreover, fostering an awareness of the cultural and technological factors driving language change can enhance learners' linguistic competence and cultural sensitivity.

## CONCLUSION

The evolution of new words in English and Uzbek highlights the dynamic nature of language as it responds to technological, cultural, and global influences. By examining these developments, we gain insight into the mechanisms of language change and the interconnectedness of global societies. For speakers, learners, and educators, embracing these changes is key to navigating the complexities of modern communication.

## THE LIST OF USED LITERATURE

1. "Uzbek Grammar and Lexicon" by A. Kadyrov
2. "The Story of English" by Robert McCrum, William Cran, and Robert MacNeil
3. "Borrowing: A Study of Linguistic Borrowing in English" by Thomas H. Marsden
4. "Linguistic Borrowing in Central Asia: The Influence of Russian and English on Uzbek" by Gulnora Rahimova
5. "Neologisms in the Uzbek Language: The Influence of Technology" by Karimov Bekzod
6. "The Impact of Globalization on Language Evolution: A Comparative Study of English and Uzbek" by Nodira Tursunova

7. "Lexical Innovations in Modern Uzbek" by Shavkat Yuldashev

### **Online Resources**

1. Cambridge Dictionary Online – Updates on new English words and meanings
2. Uzbek Language Institutes' Websites – Articles on new Uzbek words and terminologies
3. Merriam-Webster's Words of the Year – Insights into how new words are added to English dictionaries