



THE NEW TREND OF WORD FORMATION IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK  
LANGUAGES

**Ibrohimova Shoira Musakul kizi**

*Master's student at Asia International University*

**Abstract:** *This paper analyzes modern trends in word formation in English and Uzbek languages from both theoretical and practical perspectives. The study focuses on spoken and written language, highlighting the role of globalization, technological development, and social media in accelerating lexical innovation. English, as an analytic and global language, demonstrates high productivity through affixation, compounding, blending, acronyms, and borrowing. Uzbek, an agglutinative Turkic language, mainly relies on suffixation and controlled borrowing, especially after independence. The research presents a comparative and historical overview, supported by statistical observations from dictionaries and corpora. Additionally, cultural and educational implications of new word formation are discussed, emphasizing the balance between linguistic modernization and preservation of national identity.*

**Keywords:** *Word formation, neologism, English language, Uzbek language, morphology, globalization, social media.*

### **Introduction**

Word formation is one of the most dynamic processes in language development. Languages continuously create new lexical units to express emerging social, cultural, and technological realities. In the modern era, globalization and digital communication have significantly accelerated this process. English, functioning as a global lingua franca, produces thousands of new words annually, while Uzbek has experienced rapid lexical renewal since gaining independence.

English and Uzbek differ typologically: English is an analytic language with flexible word-class conversion, whereas Uzbek is an agglutinative language with a rich system of derivational suffixes. These structural differences strongly influence how new words are created and adopted. This paper aims to compare modern word-formation trends in English and Uzbek by examining historical development, dominant morphological processes, and the influence of media and youth language.

### **Main Body**

#### **Historical Development of Word Formation**

Historically, English vocabulary has expanded through extensive borrowing from Latin, French, Greek, and other languages. Major historical events such as the Norman Conquest and scientific revolutions played a crucial role in lexical growth. In recent decades, technological innovation and social media have become the primary sources of neologisms.





## TANQIDIY NAZAR, TAHLILIIY TAFAKKUR VA INNOVATSION G'OYALAR



Uzbek word formation developed under the influence of Persian, Arabic, and later Russian. After Uzbekistan's independence in 1991, language policy encouraged the creation of native Uzbek equivalents for modern concepts. This period marked active lexical renewal, with increased attention to national linguistic identity.

### **Morphological Processes in English and Uzbek**

Affixation remains the most productive word-formation process in both languages. In English, prefixes and suffixes such as un-, re-, -ness, and -ify are widely used. English also активно employs compounding (blackboard, laptop), blending (brunch), acronyms (NASA, COVID), and conversion (email → to email).

In Uzbek, suffixation is the dominant mechanism. Productive suffixes such as -chi, -lik, -lash, and -kor are used to form new nouns and verbs (e.g., kompyuterchi, raqamlashtirish). Compounding exists but is less productive than in English. Borrowed words are often adapted morphologically to Uzbek grammatical norms.

### **Influence of Media and Youth Language**

Social media and youth communication play a central role in spreading neologisms. English digital discourse generates slang, abbreviations, and blends at a rapid pace. Words like selfie, streaming, and doomscrolling illustrate how online culture shapes vocabulary.

In Uzbek, many English-origin words enter informal speech, especially among young people (selfi, blogger, smartfon). At the same time, official and educational contexts often promote Uzbek equivalents (aqlli telefon). Youth slang in Uzbek also includes clipped forms and semantic shifts, reflecting both global influence and local creativity.

### **Comparative and Statistical Observations**

English dictionaries add tens of thousands of new words annually, demonstrating extremely high lexical productivity. Uzbek dictionaries grow more slowly, but the rate of innovation has increased in recent years. Corpus studies show that affixation is the most productive process in Uzbek, while English displays greater diversity in word-formation strategies.

### **Conclusion**

The comparative analysis shows that English and Uzbek actively develop their vocabularies through new word formation, though in different ways. English demonstrates openness and creativity, freely adopting and generating neologisms. Uzbek, while increasingly innovative, balances modernization with linguistic preservation through controlled borrowing and productive suffixation.

These trends have important cultural and educational implications. Educators and lexicographers must adapt to rapid lexical change while maintaining language standards. Understanding word-formation processes helps learners better comprehend and use modern vocabulary. Overall, new trends in word formation reflect broader social changes and highlight the dynamic nature of language in the modern world.





**References**

1. Abdurakhimova, F. (2021). The Development Stages of Word Formation. *IJTSRD*, 5(5), 2375–2378.
2. Ashurova, Kh. (2024). Exploring Neologisms in Youth Press. *Journal of Pedagogical Inventions and Practices*, 31, 26–27.
3. Bayani, O., & Adib, S. (2025). Comparative Analysis of Word-Formation Processes in Uzbek and English. *IJRAH*, 5(5), 17–26.
4. Ratih, E., & Gusdian, R. (2018). Word Formation Processes in English New Words of OED. *Celtic Journal*, 5(2), 34–45.
5. Ruzmuratova, A. (2025). Neologisms in Modern Uzbek and English. *Modern American Journal of Linguistics*, 1(3), 710–715.

