SOME CHANGES IN THE LEXICON OF THE UZBEK LANGUAGE

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Abstract
This article analyzes the changes that have occurred in the lexicon of the Uzbek language in recent years: the emergence of new words and terms, innovations that appeared under the influence of the internet and technologies. The article examines how the lexical richness of the Uzbek language develops in response to social, cultural, and technological changes. In particular, it discusses English loanwords, new phraseological units, and semantic changes in lexical items.

Keywords: Uzbek language, lexicon, lexical change, new words, phraseologism, influence of the internet, influence of English, language development.

Introduction

The Uzbek language, like all other languages, is a dynamic and developing system. Naturally, the language develops in response to changes in society, and new lexical units emerge. These changes include not only the introduction of new words but also the use of existing words in new meanings, as well as the processes of borrowing from other languages. Changes in the Uzbek lexicon are occurring under the influence of globalization, technological advances, and socio-cultural transformations. In this regard, the article analyzes certain changes in the Uzbek lexicon and examines the causes and consequences of these processes.

The emergence of new words and terms in the Uzbek language

The Uzbek language, like all languages, is a dynamic and evolving system. The development of the language occurs in response to social, economic, cultural, and technological changes. One of the most important developments in the lexicon of the Uzbek language today is the emergence of new words. These words are often connected with technology, business, social fields, and globalization processes, giving rise to new terms and phraseological units. The language is also enriched with words and terms related to new concepts and ideas. Below are the main causes and examples of this process.

First of all, changes in new technologies, science, the economy, and other areas of social life contribute to the renewal of the Uzbek lexicon. New words and terms enter the language from several sources, the most important of which are:

Technological changes and new words

Today, technological development and innovations in science have accelerated the emergence of new words in the Uzbek language. Digital technologies, the internet, computer systems, mobile devices, and artificial intelligence enrich the lexicon with new terms. For example, such English-origin words as smartphone, blogger, webinar, streaming, cloud computing have entered the Uzbek language and become widely used.

New technological terms are often used by young people active online and by specialists in the field of technology. For example, digital marketing, SEO, content, hashtag are now understood and used not only among professionals but also by the general public. These words are used not only in fields related to technology but also in everyday communication.

Cultural and social changes

Cultural changes also play an important role in the emergence of new words in the Uzbek lexicon. Social transformations, new concepts, and innovations in humanitarian fields contribute to the introduction of new words into the language. Globalization and the strengthening of international relations have led to the appearance of new lexical units in cultural spheres. For example, terms like gender equality, youth policy, and public health are used to express new social concepts. These terms demonstrate the relationship between national and international cultures.

In the fields of music and arts, terms such as hip-hop, rap, pop music, streaming have become widespread and have enriched the lexicon. Words such as hybrid warfare, mediation, democratic reforms, and effective governance express new political and social ideas. Such terms reflect the adaptation of the Uzbek language to modern social and political processes.

The influence of English on the Uzbek language

English, as a global language of science, technology, and international communication, has a significant influence on the lexicon of the Uzbek language. This process has led to the penetration of English words, expressions, and terms into Uzbek.

Globalization, the development of communication tools, and the dominance of English in many fields contribute to the increasing use of English-origin words in Uzbek, especially in technology, science, economics, arts, and culture. For example, words such as business, marketing, management, startup, branding, investment are

widely used in many fields. They are especially common in economics, business, marketing, education, and technology.

Many English words designate new concepts for which Uzbek does not yet have equivalents. English phraseological units have also become popular in Uzbek. For example: to break the ice, at the end of the day, think outside the box.

The rise of new phraseological units and expressions

New phraseological units continue to appear in the Uzbek language. Youth culture, sports, music, and new social trends give rise to expressions such as with full energy, bring to a boil, create a personal brand. The development of the internet and global culture accelerates the entry of such expressions into the language. Many of them help create simple yet expressive forms of communication.

English-origin phraseological expressions have also penetrated into Uzbek, such as to break the ice and at the end of the day. These reflect new tendencies and cultural shifts in the language.

Semantic changes in lexical units

Some words in Uzbek have lost their original meanings and are now used in new senses. These semantic changes show the dynamic nature of the language and its responsiveness to social changes. For example, the word xizmat (service) used to mean only "assistance" or "serving," but now it is used in various social, political, and commercial contexts (e.g., "service sector," "good service"). Some older words also take on new meanings. For instance, bekor (formerly "in vain") is now used in the sense of "idle" or "free."

Conclusion

Changes in the lexicon of the Uzbek language reflect not only linguistic development but also adaptation to social, cultural, and technological changes. New words, terms, and phraseological units enrich the language, while the influence of English and increased interaction with other languages strengthen the Uzbek language's role in global communication. The lexical richness of the Uzbek language continues to grow, enabling it to meet the communicative needs of modern society.

The emergence of new words and terms is closely connected to societal changes, technological development, and globalization. This process demonstrates the adaptability of the Uzbek language to modern realities and contributes to its social, economic, and cultural development.

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