

THE INTEGRATION OF ENGLISH VOCABULARY INTO UZBEK IN THE CONTEXT OF DIGITAL GLOBALIZATION

Po'latova Sarvinoz Botir kizi, PhD

Uzbekistan, Academy of MIA, associate professor

mail: polatovasarvinoz@gmail.com

Annotation: The article analyzes the influence of digital globalization on the Uzbek language, focusing on the integration of English lexical borrowings that have emerged under the impact of international communication, technology, and Internet culture. It explores the semantic and morphological adaptation of English words in Uzbek, as well as their sociolinguistic roles and the development of Internet slang. The study emphasizes the significance of code-switching among young people and how digital communication fosters linguistic innovation. The results indicate that English borrowings are being naturally assimilated into the Uzbek language system, enriching its lexical structure.

Keywords: globalization, lexical borrowing, internet slang, semantic adaptation, digital culture, english words.

Introduction. Over the past decade, the processes of globalization have initiated a new stage in the lexical systems of the world's languages. English, as the global language of international communication, technology, and the Internet, has been actively penetrating the vocabularies of many national languages. The Uzbek language is no exception — new English lexical items are increasingly used in everyday speech, media, social networks, and technical terminology. This paper examines the emergence and adaptation of English borrowings and Internet slang in the Uzbek lexical system. In the context of globalization and digital culture, English vocabulary enters the Uzbek language through various channels, and analyzing these channels helps to understand the dynamics of linguistic integration. These lexical items are being stabilized in the Uzbek language as symbols of modernity, global thinking, and youth culture. They can be classified into several main categories. The Uzbek language applies its own morphological mechanisms to assimilate english borrowings. The following examples.

English	Uzbek	Explanation
chat	chatlashmoq	<i>verb formed with suffix “-lash”</i>
post	post qilmoq	<i>compound with auxiliary verb “qilmoq”</i>
like	layk bosmoq	<i>phonetic adaptation “like → layk”</i>
block	boklamoq	<i>verb formation with “-la” affix</i>
update	yangilamoq	<i>merged with a native Uzbek equivalent</i>

This demonstrates how English words integrate into the Uzbek morphological system, creating new word-formation patterns and enriching the lexicon. Internet slang plays a crucial role in the modern development of the Uzbek language. It represents an informal communication style used among Internet users, enabling fast, emotional, and creative interaction. Internet slang is prevalent in social networks, chats, blogs, forums, and gaming platforms. It reflects youth culture, technological progress, and global communication trends. The rapid growth of Internet slang

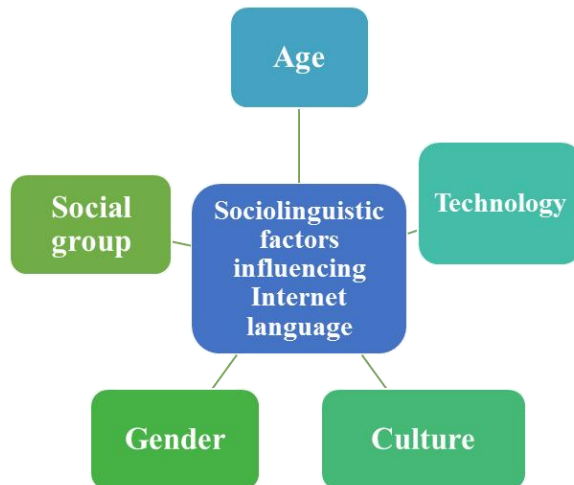
also contributes to the tendency toward simplification and abbreviation in language use. The future impact of Internet slang on literary norms, standard language, and cultural identity requires further research.

In the digital era, “netspeak” has become an active layer of the Uzbek language. Among young people, this has led to increased “code-switching” between Uzbek and English, forming a communicative bridge between the two languages. Thus, a new Internet subcultural lexicon is emerging in Uzbek. Examples of common Uzbek Internet slang expressions include: “*gap yo‘q*” (awesome), “*mem bo‘ldi*” (it became a meme), “*zo‘r chiqdi*” (came out great), “*aka*” (bro), “*bo‘ldi-da*” (that’s enough). English borrowings in Uzbek appear in several forms: direct adoption (meme, trend), phonological adaptation (browser → brauzer), morphological integration (file → fayllar), and semantic shifts. They are particularly common in technology, digital platforms, business, and youth culture, where rapid innovation outpaces the creation of native terminology. Social media has accelerated the adoption of these terms, often combining English roots with Uzbek grammatical endings. While English borrowings enrich Uzbek vocabulary and connect speakers to global trends, they also present challenges. Excessive borrowing may affect linguistic identity, create inconsistencies, and lead to semantic drift. To address these issues, language policymakers advocate for standardization, educational guidance, and awareness of Uzbek equivalents, while balancing the practical benefits of English terms. English lexical borrowings in Uzbek are likely to continue expanding, particularly among younger, tech-savvy populations. The future of Uzbek will involve both the integration of foreign terms and the deliberate cultivation of native equivalents, ensuring that the language remains both modern and culturally distinctive. The main features of Uzbek internet slang include:

1. abundance of abbreviations ;
2. use of emojis, stickers, and GIFs;
3. transliteration and code-mixing (follow qildim, post joyladim);
4. wordplay and ironic expressions to intensify emotion;
5. informal, friendly tone of communication.

English serves as the global medium in technological and scientific fields. Consequently, numerous technical terms have entered Uzbek and gained stable use in daily speech: login, update, software, app, AI, blockchain, server.

These terms are often morphologically adapted, “*login qilmoq*”, “*parol yangilamoq*”, “*bloklamoq*”. Research publications, and professional discourse, English terms such as “*research, project, experiment, database, algorithm*” are widely used without translation. This enriches the official and academic vocabulary of Uzbek.



Sociolinguistic factors influencing internet language

The emergence of Internet slang and English borrowings is shaped by several sociolinguistic factors:

1. *Age factor*: The most active Internet users are young people. Their openness to novelty, technological proficiency, and preference for informal communication drive the creation and spread of new lexical items.
2. *Gender factor*: Studies show that women tend to use emotionally expressive and aesthetic vocabulary (related to beauty, fashion, lifestyle), while men's slang is more associated with gaming, sports, technology, or humor. Gender thus influences the diversity and tone of online communication.
3. *Social group and community factor*: Every online community develops its own micro-language. Gamers, designers, and tech enthusiasts coin specific jargon that circulates within their groups, enriching Internet language as a whole.
4. *Cultural factor*: Uzbek Internet slang reflects the national mentality, humor, and linguistic creativity. Local users adapt English expressions to Uzbek usage, e.g. “follow qilmoq”, “post tashlamoq”, “story qo‘ymoq”. This fusion of global and local cultures generates new linguistic elements, showing that cultural identity remains active even in digital discourse.
5. *Technological factor*: The need for speed and brevity in mobile communication fosters abbreviations and simplified forms. Expressions like LOL, IDK, BTW, TBH, as well as emojis and GIFs, exemplify this trend. The acceleration of digital communication has led to linguistic compactness and creativity, making technology a major driver of linguistic innovation.

Using English words online is more than a linguistic choice—it signals modernity, global awareness, and tech-savviness. The speed of digital interaction allows new terms to spread rapidly, sometimes before official Uzbek equivalents can be created or standardized. While this enriches the language and facilitates participation in global digital culture, it also raises challenges for linguistic consistency and identity. The internet is thus both a conduit and accelerator of English integration in Uzbek. As young people continue to shape online discourse, English borrowings are likely to remain a defining feature of digital-age Uzbek, blending global connectivity with local linguistic creativity.

Conclusion. In the era of digital globalization, English has become deeply integrated into Uzbek as a language of technology, communication, and culture. English lexical borrowings and Internet slang are morphologically and semantically adapted, leading to the creation of new words and expressions. Code-switching among young speakers accelerates this process, while the Internet and digital media play a key role in shaping modern Uzbek linguistic identity. As a result, the Uzbek language is evolving into a richer, more dynamic, and globally interconnected system — one that harmonizes national cultural elements with the realities of the global digital age.

Reference:

1. Alimov, Sh. S., & Yusupova, O. M. (2025). Linguocultural features of borrowings from English to Uzbek language. *Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal*.
2. Akramova, N. (2022, November 17). Borrowings of English words in youth sociolect: Borrowings of English words in youth sociolect. *Журнал иностранных языков и лингвистики*, 4.
3. Bozorbekov, A. S. (2024). The semantic evolution of English words into Uzbek language. *Ethiopian International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research*.
4. Davronova, A. Y. q. & Davlyatova, E. M. (2024). Borrowed complex words from English to Uzbek in foreign profession (based on semantic aspects). *Multidisciplinary Journal of Science and Technology*, 4(5), 480-486.
5. Khamzaev, S. A., Gilyazetdinov, E. Z., Sultonova, N. A., Samanova, S. B., & Sadikov, T. U. (2020). The problem of using borrowed words in the Uzbek language. *Solid State Technology*, 63(6).
6. Nishonova, S. M. (2024, April 25). English loanwords as lexical enrichment to the Uzbek language. *Mental Enlightenment Scientific-Methodological Journal*, 136-142.
7. Razzakova, S. (2023). The usage of English borrowing words in Uzbek language. *Theoretical Aspects in the Formation of Pedagogical Sciences*, 2(17), 115-118.
8. Zaripov B.P. About the Maqta'in ghazals (on the example of alisher Navoi's ghazals). - *Asian Journal Of Multidimensional Research*, Volume 7/11. 2022
9. Ruzmurotova, A. (2025). A corpus-based study of recent neologisms in Uzbek and English digital discourse. *Центральноазиатский журнал академических исследований*, 3.
10. Sapayeva, M. (2025). Business and technology-related English borrowings in Uzbek publicism. *World Scientific Research Journal*, 37(1), 129-131.