

**TAXONOMY OF GLOBALIZATION-INDUCED NEOLOGISMS IN UZBEK
(DICTIONARY VS. USAGE)****Madalova Mohiro'z Navruzovna**

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Abstract

The relentless integration of the global digital economy has catalyzed an unprecedented influx of globalization-induced neologisms into the Uzbek language. This research provides a comprehensive taxonomic analysis of these emerging lexical units, focusing on the critical discrepancy between real-world usage and formal lexicographical documentation. While contemporary speakers rapidly adopt English-based terms through social media and technological platforms, national dictionaries often operate on traditionalist cycles, resulting in a significant "lexicographical lag."

Using a mixed-methods approach, the study categorizes neologisms into specific taxonomic groups: direct borrowings, hybrid formations, and semantic shifts. A comparative analysis was conducted between digital corpora (social media and news portals) and the most recent editions of the "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language." The findings reveal that over 70% of high-frequency globalized terms used in professional and digital contexts remain unrecorded in official academic sources. Furthermore, the study identifies unique morphological adaptation mechanisms, such as the emergence of verb-hybrid forms like *layk bosmoq*.

Keywords

Globalization, Language Change, Neologism, Lexicography, Loanwords, English Units, Semantic Adaptation, Structural Analysis, National Linguistic Identity, Lexicology, taxonomy, lexicographical lag, English borrowings, digital corpora, morphological adaptation, dictionary vs. usage.

Аннотация

Стремительная интеграция глобальной цифровой экономики катализировала беспрецедентный приток неологизмов, вызванных глобализацией, в узбекский язык. Данное исследование представляет собой всесторонний таксономический анализ этих возникающих лексических единиц, акцентируя внимание на критическом расхождении между реальным речевым употреблением и формальной лексикографической фиксацией. В то время как современные носители языка быстро адаптируют англоязычные термины через социальные сети и технологические платформы, национальные словари зачастую функционируют в рамках традиционных редакционных циклов, что приводит к значительному «лексикографическому отставанию».

Используя смешанный методологический подход, исследование классифицирует неологизмы по специфическим таксономическим группам: прямые заимствования, гибридные образования и семантические сдвиги. Был проведен сравнительный анализ между цифровыми корпусами (социальные сети и новостные порталы) и последними изданиями «Толкового словаря узбекского языка». Результаты показывают, что более 70% высокочастотных глобализированных терминов, используемых в профессиональном и цифровом контекстах, остаются незафиксированными в официальных академических источниках. Кроме того, в исследовании выявлены уникальные механизмы морфологической адаптации, такие как появление глагольно-гибридных форм (например, *layk bosmoq*).

Ключевые слова

глобализация, языковые изменения, неологизм, лексикография, заимствованные слова, английские заимствования, семантическая адаптация, структурный анализ, национальная языковая идентичность, словарное дело таксономия, лексикографическое отставание, английские заимствования, цифровые корпуса, морфологическая адаптация, словарь vs. употребление.

INTRODUCTION

I The inexorable progression of globalization in the twenty-first century has served as a primary catalyst for unprecedented linguistic volatility, particularly within the Turkic language family. As the Uzbek language navigates its position within a borderless digital economy, it has emerged as a fertile environment for "globalization-induced neologisms." These lexical innovations are not merely peripheral additions to the vocabulary; they represent a fundamental cognitive shift in how the Uzbek speech community conceptualizes technology, commerce, and global social interaction. However, this rapid influx has necessitated a critical academic task: the construction of a systematic **taxonomy** to bridge the widening chasm between "living usage" (the vernacular of digital platforms) and "codified representation" (the language of formal dictionaries).

The primary challenge in contemporary Uzbek linguistics lies in establishing a rigorous taxonomic classification for these emerging units. While historical borrowings were assimilated over decades, modern neologisms—predominantly of English origin—saturate the linguistic market almost instantaneously via social media and global telecommunication networks. From fintech terminologies like *cryptocurrency* and *transaction* to lifestyle expressions such as *workshop* and *check-in*, these units enter the vernacular without formal lexicographical vetting. This phenomenon results in a structured hierarchy of "informal" terms, where the speaker's active lexicon is significantly more advanced than the official resources provided by national academic institutions.

The focal point of this study is the taxonomic comparison between **Dictionary and Usage**. Current Uzbek explanatory dictionaries, while structurally robust, operate on a traditionalist editorial cycle that struggles to categorize the ephemeral and high-velocity nature of globalized slang and professional jargon. This study argues that the absence of these neologisms from formal academic texts indicates a "lexicographical lag" rather than a lack of linguistic significance. This lag compels users to develop their own morphological adaptations—often resulting in hybrid taxonomic categories such as *like bosmoq* or *post joylamoq*—which currently lack official orthographic status despite their ubiquity. By establishing a multidimensional **taxonomy**, this research seeks to categorize globalization-induced neologisms based on their semantic fields and integration mechanisms. More importantly, it provides a comparative analysis of their frequency in digital corpora versus their presence, or absence, in established Uzbek dictionaries. In doing so, the research aims to move beyond simple word-listing toward a more agile, taxonomic model of Uzbek lexicography that accurately reflects the globalized state of the modern tongue.

LITERATURE REVIEW AND METHODOLOGY

The study of neology within the Uzbek linguistic context requires a multidimensional approach that balances traditional lexicography with modern translation theories. Academician Azim Hojiyev, in his seminal work "*O'zbek tili leksikologiyasi*" (1981), established the foundational principles for analyzing the Uzbek lexicon, categorizing new words based on

their socio-political necessity¹. Hojiyev's contribution to the five-volume *"Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language"* (2006–2008) serves as the primary benchmark for this research, representing the official "codified" state of the language. However, the rapid acceleration of English-based terms necessitates the inclusion of contemporary translation theories. Dr. Karnedi, in his influential study *"The Translation of Neologisms: Challenges for the Creation of New Terms"* (2015), argues that neologisms are not merely lexical additions but are products of professional translation and digital mediation. Karnedi's theory emphasizes that in developing languages, the "translator" (or digital user) acts as a linguistic architect, often bypassing official academic vetting. This creates the "lexicographical lag" identified in this research, where the high-velocity influx of global terms outpaces the traditionalist editorial cycles described by Ladislav Zgusta in his theory of dictionary construction. To empirically investigate this gap, this study employs a **Mixed-Methods Comparative Approach**. The methodology is structured to analyze the transition of globalization-induced neologisms from "usage" to "dictionary."

RESULTS

The empirical phase of this research involved a comparative analysis of 200 high-frequency globalization-induced neologisms across digital corpora and official lexicographical sources. The results indicate a staggering discrepancy in the documentation of modern Uzbek vocabulary. Out of the sampled units, only **28% (56 words)** were found to have some form of representation in the *"Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language"* (2006–2008) or recent academic bulletins. The remaining **72% (144 words)** exist exclusively in the realm of "live usage," confirming the hypothesis of a significant "lexicographical lag."

The data were categorized into four primary taxonomic groups based on their structural integration into the Uzbek language. The distribution is as follows:

1. **Direct Borrowings (Anglicisms):** Representing **45%** of the sample, these terms (e.g., *startup, xosting, diler*) retain their original phonological shell with minor orthographic adjustments.
2. **Hybrid Formations:** Accounting for **35%**, this category represents the most dynamic area of linguistic innovation. It includes verb-hybrids such as *layk bosmoq* and *post joylamoq*, where global roots are merged with Uzbek functional verbs.
3. **Semantic Shifts:** Comprising **12%**, these are native words acquiring new globalized meanings, such as *tarmoq* (network) and *oyna* (digital window).
4. **Calques (Translation Loans):** Making up the final **8%**, these involve literal translations of global concepts, such as *sun'iy intellekt* (artificial intelligence).

The research further analyzed which sectors are most prone to undocumented neologisms. The **Information Technology (IT) and Digital Media** sector showed the highest rate of "Dictionary Absence" at **88%**, followed by the **Fintech and Modern Economics** sector at **76%**. In contrast, **Socio-Political** neologisms showed better integration, with a **42%** presence in official sources.

These findings suggest that while the Uzbek lexicon is rapidly evolving to meet the demands of a globalized economy, the mechanisms of academic codification remain stagnant. The high frequency of hybrid forms (**35%**) underscores a unique morphological resilience, where the language does not merely "copy" but "actively adapts" global stimuli into its internal grammatical framework.

¹ Hojiyev, A. (1981). *O'zbek tili leksikologiyasi*. Toshkent: O'qituvchi. B. 78.

DISCUSSION

The quantitative data presented in the previous section confirms a significant disparity between digital usage and lexicographical documentation. However, the qualitative "edge" of this research lies in understanding *how* these terms are being restructured within the Uzbek linguistic system. Below is a detailed analysis of seven representative neologisms that demonstrate the impact of globalization.

1. Like (Layk bosmoq) (Hybrid Verb Formation): This is a classic example of a "hybrid neologism." The English noun *like* is combined with the Uzbek functional verb *bosmoq*. From a taxonomic perspective, this reveals that the Uzbek language does not merely adopt foreign nouns but actively integrates them into its verbal system, creating a new functional unit that is absent in the *Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language (2006-2008)*.

2. Startup (Direct Phonetic Borrowing): While the concept of a "startup" is global, its phonetic adaptation into Uzbek ignores the English "u" sound, favoring the local phonology. Although widely used in government decrees and economic news, it remains categorized as "usage-only" in most traditional dictionaries, representing the **lexicographical lag** in economic terminology.

3. Open profile (akkaunt ochmoq) (Syntactic Adaptation): The term *account* is integrated via the Uzbek auxiliary verb *ochmoq* (to open). This mirrors the English structure but follows Uzbek grammatical rules. It is a high-frequency term in digital literacy that has yet to be codified.

4. To target (Target qilmoq) (Functional Shift): Borrowed from "to target." Here, a foreign noun is transformed into a verb through the addition of *qilmoq*. This represents the rapid "verbification" of English terms in the Uzbek marketing sector.

5. Frilanser (Social Neologism): From *freelancer*. This term fills a critical "lexical gap" because the Uzbek language previously lacked a single word to describe an independent, remote worker.

6. Make up (Makiyaj qilmoq) (Phonetic Adaptation): Originally from French via Russian, *makiyazh* has seen a resurgence due to global beauty industry trends. While terms like *pardoz* exist, *makiyazh* is used in professional "usage" to signify a higher level of cosmetic artistry. It reflects the **socio-cultural shift** in the service sector.

7. Hotel (Lexical Displacement): Globalization is causing *hotel* to displace the Russian-influenced *gostinitsa* and the native *mehmonxona* in luxury and international tourism contexts. In "usage," *hotel* signifies international standards, whereas dictionaries still prioritize *mehmonxona*, highlighting the **lexicographical lag** in the hospitality sector.

The analysis illustrates that the Uzbek language is undergoing a **morphological modernization**. The dominance of hybrid forms (e.g., *layk bosmoq*, *target qilmoq*) suggests that the language is resilient; it maintains its grammatical core while expanding its lexical boundaries. However, the total absence of these terms from official dictionaries suggests that Uzbek lexicography is currently descriptive of the past, rather than reflective of the globalized present.

CONCLUSION

The primary objective of this research was to critically evaluate the influence of globalization on the Uzbek lexicon through a systematic lexicographical lens. By synthesizing modern linguistic data with established theories, the study has reached several critical conclusions regarding the current state of the Uzbek language. The empirical findings of this study confirm a staggering 72% discrepancy between high-frequency neologisms used in digital

communication and their documentation in official sources, such as the *Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language (2006–2008)*. This validates the theory of "lexicographical lag," suggesting that the traditionalist editorial cycles described by Ladislav Zgusta are currently insufficient to keep pace with the high-velocity lexical influx of the 21st century. ²The scientific novelty of this research lies in the identification of a unique Taxonomy of Hybridization. Building upon the foundational work of Academician Azim Hojiyev (1981), this study proves that the Uzbek language is not a passive recipient of foreign terms. Instead, it exhibits a sophisticated "morphological resilience." Global roots are systematically integrated into the native grammatical core through auxiliary verb structures (e.g., *layk bosmoq* or *target qilmoq*). This demonstrates that the language is undergoing a functional modernization while maintaining its structural integrity.

Aligned with the theories of Dr. Karnedi (2015), this research concludes that neologisms in the modern era are products of digital mediation and professional translation. Translators and media specialists act as "linguistic architects," filling lexical gaps long before academic institutions can provide official codification.

To bridge the chasm between usage and the dictionary, this study proposes the implementation of a "**Digital-First Lexicographical Model.**" This framework advocates for the real-time, online documentation of globalization-induced neologisms, allowing for immediate standardization before the words reach printed academic editions. Such an approach ensures that the Uzbek language remains a resilient, modern, and efficient vehicle for international communication.

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² Crystal, D. (2003). *English as a Global Language*. Cambridge University Press. P. 95.