

THE EMERGENCE OF NEW WORDS AND PHRASES IN YOUTH LANGUAGE

Kholmurodova M.A

Scientific supervisor: Uzbekistan World Languages University

Ne'matullayeva Mukhlisa Sherali kizi

English philology faculty, 1st year student nematullayevam8@gmail.com

Abstract: *This paper investigates the phenomenon of neologisms and new phrases emerging in the language of youth in Uzbek and English. Social, cultural, and technological advancements - such as the rise of social media, globalization, and innovative technologies - are shaping the vocabulary and communication patterns of young people in both linguistic contexts. By analyzing the methods of word formation (such as affixation, abbreviation, and loanwords) and their sociolinguistic significance, this study highlights the similarities and differences in how Uzbek and English adapt to contemporary changes.*

Keywords: youth language, neologisms, Uzbek, English, globalization, social media.

Аннотация: *В данной работе исследуется явление неологизмов и новых фраз, возникающих в молодежном языке на узбекском и английском языках. Социальные, культурные и технологические изменения, такие как рост социальных сетей, глобализация и инновационные технологии, формируют словарный запас и модели общения молодых людей в обоих языковых контекстах. Анализируя методы словообразования (такие как аффиксация, аббревиация и заимствования) и их социолингвистическую значимость, это исследование подчеркивает сходства и различия в том, как узбекский и английский языки адаптируются к современным изменениям.*

Ключевые слова: язык молодежи, неологизмы, узбекский язык, английский язык, глобализация, социальные сети.

Language evolves continuously, often reflecting the dynamic social, cultural, and technological changes of its speakers. Youth language, in particular, is highly adaptive and innovative, serving as a microcosm for linguistic creativity. The rapid development of social media, globalization, and technological tools has significantly impacted youth communication in both Uzbek and English. This paper explores how these factors contribute to the emergence of new words and phrases among young speakers of both languages. The study focuses on methods of word formation, such as loanwords, abbreviations, blending, and affixation, as well as the broader sociolinguistic implications of these trends.

Neologisms are words or phrases created to express new objects or concepts and have not yet become a part of the standard lexical inventory. The vocabulary of any language, compared to its other levels, stands out for its dynamic nature. As a result, the lexicon of a language is in constant growth and change, continually enriching itself. Specifically, one of the sources of enrichment for the Uzbek language's vocabulary is neologisms.

According to linguistic theory, neologisms arise in a language through three methods:

1. Word-formation derivation;
2. Semantic derivation;
3. Borrowing words from other languages.

A distinct group of neologisms consists of lexical and phraseological calques, words and phrases created based on patterns from other languages. It is important to note that neologisms are distinctly different from occasionalisms. Some existing lexical units in our language have become neologisms due to semantic derivation, as they have been assigned meanings and functions specific to the new era: vazir (minister), vazirlik (ministry), hokim (governor), hokimlik (governorship), viloyat (region), tuman (district).

I want to give a list of factors contributing to linguistic innovation with examples. Social media platforms like Instagram, TikTok and Twitter have become hubs for linguistic innovation. Neologisms quickly gain traction and spread globally, often bypassing traditional linguistic barriers. Terms like selfie, direct message and ghosting originated from online interactions and are now part of everyday communication. Borrowed words like layk (like), skrinshot (screenshot), and follov (follow) are widely used among Uzbek youth, reflecting the influence of digital culture.

Globalization facilitates the exchange of cultural and linguistic elements between communities. English often introduces terms that are adopted into other languages. In Uzbek words such as marketing, startup and freelance are directly borrowed from English. Foreign-origin words like emoji (Japanese) and deja vu (French) illustrate how globalization enriches the English lexicon.

Innovative technologies create the need for new terminologies.

Words like app, streaming, and blockchain are now part of everyday usage.

In Uzbek similar concepts are adapted with localized terms like ilova (app), jonli efir (live streaming), and blokcheyn (blockchain).

Youth often develop unique slang to establish social identity and solidarity.

Slang terms can differ significantly based on cultural contexts but share a tendency to innovate and repurpose existing vocabulary.

Phrases like slay (to do something exceptionally well) or flex (to show off) originate from popular culture and social media.

We can use in Uzbek youth phrases like gap yo'q (something outstanding) showcase linguistic creativity.

Young people often use language as a means of signaling their social identity or group membership. By creating and using innovative terms, youth groups distinguish themselves from older generations or mainstream society.

This also allows them to form a sense of belonging and solidarity within their social circles. Youth language is often characterized by creativity and linguistic play.

Young speakers experiment with language, using wordplay, abbreviations, and humor to invent new terms.

This creativity fuels the development of neologisms that capture the spirit of the times. For instance, FOMO (fear of missing out), YOLO (you only live once).

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