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LINGUISTIC PATTERNS OF NEW WORD FORMATION IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK ONLINE NEWS MEDIA

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Annotation. Rapid progress in digital technology, globalization, sociocultural changes, and the emergence of Internet communication have led to a significant acceleration in the process of vocabulary renewal in modern languages. Online newspapers are one of the most efficient media where new, borrowed, modified, or semantically changed lexical units can be observed in action. The purpose of this article is to analyse modern tendencies of word formation in modern English and Uzbek online newspapers. It turns out that the online newspapers do not only reproduce the lexical innovation process but also participate in its spreading and interpretation.

Keywords. Word formation, lexical innovation, online newspapers, sociocultural changes, English, Uzbek.

I. INTRODUCTION

Language can be defined as a living social phenomenon that is always changing due to all kinds of changes taking place within society. Economic development, technology, politics, culture interaction, globalization and change in patterns of communication will definitely affect the vocabulary of the language. One of the most noticeable changes that show transformation in language is creation of new words. The new words can be formed using traditional methods of word formation, borrowing from another language or even using a combination of different linguistic phenomena.

Word formation has traditionally been viewed as one of the main areas of morphology that deals with the processes of creating new lexical units based on other words. According to I. Plag, word formation is described as the process of forming new words based on some words serving as the base of the new words. Word formation includes derivation, conversion, truncation, blending, abbreviation and compounding.

The online newspapers mentioned above have particular importance due to the combination of all features inherent in traditional journalism as well as the speed, accessibility and multilingualism of the medium. The modern online newspapers cannot be regarded only as the electronic copies of print ones. In fact, online newspapers operate in a world of speed of publication, constant updating, multimedia content, search engine optimization, social networking and readers' interactivity. It leads to the communicative environment that enables the emergence of new words much faster than traditional print media do. According to David Crystal, one of the major influences of the Internet on

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language is in speeding up the dissemination of linguistic innovations. In his discussion of the Internet language, Crystal points out the speed at which innovations spread. The English language plays an especially important role in this process because it functions as a leading international language in technologies, science, economy, entertainment, and digital communications. This is why many innovations in technology and Internet language originate in the English language first.

The Uzbek language has several examples of lexical innovations associated with globalization and modernization processes. Examples of lexical innovations connected to the sphere of information technology, business, artificial intelligence, digital transformation, social media, and entrepreneurship can be found in the Uzbek online journalism of the present time. The example of the recent article in Kun.uz is the use of the following words: “startap”, “fintech”, “EdTech”, “FinTech”, “marketing”, “raqamlashtirish”, and “sun’iy intellect” when talking about the start-up ecosystem of Uzbekistan.

Another example of the Uzbek online journalism is the use of the following words: “sun’iy intellekt”, “ChatGPT”, “generativ sun’iy intellect”, “IT”, “marketing”, and other words associated with technology and used internationally. These examples prove that Uzbek online journalism is a great source to analyse the interaction between native word formation and lexical borrowing.

This topic is of linguistic importance because of the research of neologisms in English and Uzbek languages. Thus, in his research S. Khamzaev describes the semantic features of neologisms, which work in the English and Uzbek newspapers, and pays special attention to the renewal of lexical system due to technological, economic, and social development. The investigations of Uzbek neologisms show that borrowing, affixation, calquing, semantic innovation, and internal word formation are essential parts of the lexical process.

Research question remains crucial in this regard. On one hand, numerous scientific research works focus on the analysis of the process of word formation in English and Uzbek in terms of the individual language. On the other hand, papers devoted various research to the analysis of neologisms in general but without focusing attention specifically on the role of linguistic aspects of new words creation and use in the modern online media. Thus, the necessity of comparative study arises which would involve not only investigation of the process of word formation but also the role of structural peculiarities of English and Uzbek.

Objectives of the research:

- To reveal the major types of mechanisms for word formation in modern English-language newspapers on the Internet.
- To compare the productivity of the processes of internal word-formation to external word-formation.
- To examine the role of borrowing and hybridization in Uzbek.
- To reveal the correlation between technological progress and lexical innovation.

Research questions are:

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1. What are the major types of word-formation mechanisms in modern English-language newspapers on the Internet?

2. What are the major types of word-formation mechanisms in modern Uzbek-language newspapers on the Internet?

3. How does the structural dissimilarity of English and Uzbek languages affect lexical innovation?

Scientific novelty of the paper lies in the comparative study of online newspaper discourse in terms of the specific medium for lexical renewal. Novel words are viewed not so much as elements of the language, but the result of interaction of morphology, semantics, technologies, media discourse, and language contact.

The practical value of this study can be explained by the following points, which show that it is valuable in terms of comparative linguistics, lexicology, translation, media linguistics, teaching English and Uzbek languages, and also terminology building. In addition, it is valuable in relation to internet linguistics and lexicology.

II. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK AND LITERATURE REVIEW.

Formation of new words in modern English and Uzbek newspapers on the Internet is examined in light of the major theories of morphology, word-formation, and language change. Word formation is generally viewed as the process of creation of new lexical items through the use of already available linguistic means. As pointed out by Bauer (1983) and Plag (2003), the most productive types of word-formation in English are derivation, compounding, conversion, blending, clipping, abbreviation, and acronyms.

The rapid development of digital technologies and online journalism has made a great effect on lexical innovations. According to Crystal (2006), Internet communication is a creative process which encourages the creation, abbreviation, and rapid spread of new words. New words related to politics, technology, social media, economy, culture, and news become widespread in online newspapers. Therefore, digital journalism can be regarded as a platform for observing current lexical innovations.

Word formation has been researched by linguists like A. Hojiyev et al in Uzbek linguistics. The major processes of Uzbek vocabulary formation include affixation, derivation, abbreviation, and semantic development. Nevertheless, in modern Uzbek, there is a significant impact of international vocabulary, which consists of English words related to technology, business, and computerization. The examples of such words are “bloger”, “startap”, “onlayn”, “podkast”, and “influenser”.

In this connection, the theory behind the present research includes not only theories of linguistic borrowing and language contact but also the theory of word formation. The comparison of English and Uzbek online newspapers will help us reveal language specific features and common characteristics of creating, borrowing, adapting and spreading new words in the modern media.

III. METOD

The current research employs a qualitative comparative approach based on corpus-driven observation of recent online newspaper texts. The current research does not regard all unknown words

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as neologisms. Instead, focus is placed on lexical items possessing at least one of the following features:

- Newly emerged popularized meanings,
- Productive morphological construction,
- Innovative combination of lexemes,
- Borrowing,
- Adaptation to the target language,
- Semantic innovation,
-Tendency to refer to new technological, social, economic, or cultural phenomena.

English part of the research can be exemplified by online journalism of the modern time, paying special attention to The Guardian as well as other news discourse online in the English language. Online newspapers and news portals of Uzbekistan, especially Kun.uz, can exemplify the Uzbek part of the research.

The choice of the newspapers is based on their lexical reactivity. News media should quickly identify new technologies, business activities, social phenomena, political events and cultural phenomena. Therefore, newspapers become a good source for observation of newly formed vocabulary. For example, in The Guardian, the term doom scrolling is used now in the online journalism to refer to the habit of constantly consuming bad news using digital media. This term appears naturally in the journalism and not in the informal communication on social media.

Online journalism in Uzbekistan is quick in introducing new technological and business vocabulary. Such words as “startap” and sectoral vocabulary “EdTech”, “FinTech” are used in Kun.uz.

Methods of linguistic analysis. There are five main methods used.

Descriptive method**.** The descriptive method was used to characterize and categorize lexical innovations in terms of their structural and semantic features. Every lexical unit was examined in the context of the newspaper it was found in.

Comparative method. The comparative method was used to find out the commonalities and differences in English and Uzbek word formation processes. It focused on compounding, derivation, borrowing, abbreviations, and hybridization.

Structural-semantic analysis. Structural-semantic analysis was used to examine the relationship between formal constituents and the meaning of newly created lexical units. It is particularly helpful in analysing compounds and hybrids.

Contextual analysis. Contextual analysis was used to determine the pragmatic value of lexical innovations. Neologism can be used mainly for terminological, descriptive, evaluative, expressive, and economical purposes depending on its contextual environment.

Corpus-oriented observation. The corpus-oriented approach was used in a general sense to observe recurrent lexical patterns in the corpus of online newspaper texts. As the study has qualitative purpose, it cannot provide a complete statistical analysis of frequencies of all neologisms in English

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and Uzbek online journalism. It is a significant drawback of this study. To conduct a real corpus statistics, one should use a large balanced corpus, automated extraction of data, normalization of frequency and independent annotation.

IV. RESULT

1. General trend: accelerated lexical innovation. It is clear from this analysis that modern online newspapers work as highly productive fields for lexical innovations in both the languages. In most cases, the lexemes which are newly coined by these languages have to do with innovation in technology, digital communication, economics, human behaviour and discourse.

Similarity between English and Uzbek can be observed here too. Both the languages go through innovation of lexis as a reaction to the same communication situation. Artificial intelligence, social media, digital currency, e-learning,
start-up, remote work and platform communication require new terms to be coined.

Nevertheless, linguistic means of lexicalization of these notions turn out to be rather different. First of all, there is a high degree of internal lexical productivity of English. Lexical novelty is formed by the means of compounding, derivation, clipping and acronymization, conversion, blending.

In the Uzbek language, internal word formation is combined with borrowing of foreign elements. English vocabulary is noticeable in journalistic texts on technological and business subjects.Therefore, the main distinction can be presented in the following way:

English: internal formation - innovation - dissemination

Uzbek: international borrowing + adaptation + internal formation - dissemination

This is not an absolute model. Both languages employ both types of resources. The distinction refers to trends rather than categories.

2. Compounding as a principal mechanism. Compounding can be identified as a highly productive mechanism of lexical expansion in English, as it represents the combination of two or more bases to form a new lexical item. In digital journalism, there is a large number of compounds, which are connected with technologies, and emerging social phenomena. One of the most illustrative examples is doom scrolling which is composed of doom and scrolling and denotes a particular phenomenon associated with consumption of digital news. The usage of this compound in modern journalistic texts means that the term has been moved beyond the realm of informal online speech.

The Guardian uses the term doom scrolling in their articles about being exposed to bad news. This formation is notable for the way in which English is able to lexicalize a complex social phenomenon using a concise morphological construction. Moreover, other modern compounds, such as big tech, digital transformation, online learning, AI-powered, and social-media-driven, show the productivity of compounding.

Uzbek language also possesses the feature of compounding, but the process is characterized by different patterns of structuring. In Uzbek language, the language uses lexical combinations that can be created through noun+noun, adjective+noun and other types of structures. Digital journalism has its own terms that are created through the creation of compounds using Uzbek and international terms.

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Such phrases as raqamli kommunikatsiya, raqamli texnologiyalar, sun'iy intellekt, and onlayn ta'lim represent the process of formation or stabilization of terminology through the multiword formation. Sun'iy intellekt is a phrase of great importance, as it shows that the language does not borrow foreign terms but rather forms an adaptation based on the international concept of artificial intelligence. This formation is regularly used in contemporary Uzbek news discourse when it comes to the topic of AI.

3. Derivation and affixation. Derivation can be considered one of the major means of word creation. English employs such methods as prefixation and suffixation, while Uzbek being an agglutinative language uses mostly suffixation. Modern technological and social progress in English is shown in the creation of such words as digitalization, personalization, DE platforming, and so on which are created by means of productive affixes. In Uzbek, new lexical units are created by means of productive suffixes. It is proved in the recent studies devoted to Uzbek word formation that affixation is as relevant as borrowing, compounding, and semantic innovation. What makes Uzbek borrowing different from other means is its ability to serve as a basis for the creation of new words in Uzbek. For example:

blog + -er - bloger

bloger + -lar - blogerlar

startap + -chi - startapchi

Whether the productivity of each particular unit depends on language norms, but the general pattern is clear: the international lexeme can be borrowed and then undergo the processes specific to Uzbek morphology.

4. Borrowing as an obvious trajectory in Uzbek online journalism. Borrowing is an obvious trend in Uzbek online newspapers, particularly in fields of technology and business. An article can give an example from Kun.uz on the Uzbek start up environment, which contains such foreign lexemes as "startap", "fin tech", "Ed Tech", "Fin Tech", "marketing", along with Uzbek terms. The following structure can be observed:

English or foreign term - use in Uzbek media - phonological or orthographic borrowing - morphological integration

Specific examples include start-up - startap

Here the foreign item is modified according to Uzbek spelling without changing its meaning. Similarly, online - onlayn is a modified form that got widely recognized in Uzbek digital context.

Borrowing is especially frequent when the concept in question was first introduced in English-speaking technological or economic setting. The relevant examples include:

- start up;
- fintech;
- marketing;
- IT;
- AI;

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- platform;
- blog;
- blogger;
- online;
- chatbot;
- podcast;
- influencer.

The use of these items indicates not only linguistic but also technological and economic exchange between English-speaking and Uzbek world. Importantly, it should be noted that borrowing does not represent a language replacement.

6. Formation of abbreviations and acronyms. With the advent of digital technology, the role of abbreviations and acronyms has become more important. Online newspapers in English tend to use abbreviations such as:

AI - Artificial Intelligence
IT - Information Technology
EV - Electric Vehicle
CEO - Chief Executive Officer
ESG - Environmental, Social and Governance
GDP - Gross Domestic Product

Abbreviations may be either special-purpose or universal. The use of abbreviations in Uzbek journalism does not include their translation but rather uses international abbreviations. It can be proved well with the use of AI, IT, Ed Tech, and Fin Tech abbreviations in Uzbek journalism. Such an approach has its advantages and disadvantages. The use of international abbreviations allows for easy communication with international companies and specialists; however, it may result in misunderstanding of the meaning of the abbreviations on the part of the readers who are unaware of the English meanings of these abbreviations. For instance: sun'iy intellekt (AI)

7. Blending is one of the most productive and unique phenomena of modern lexical innovations in English. Blending is the phenomenon when a new word is produced by combining elements of two lexical items. Even though English has proven to be productive in producing such words, the development of digital communication has made the process of fast spreading of newly formed blend even easier. The word doom scrolling can be regarded as a blend of doom and scrolling, the popularity of which is related to the emergence of a new digital phenomenon. What makes the phenomenon of blending unique is its contribution to the communicative economy of language since it enables speakers to name something without using a long phrase. In native Uzbek word formation, blending is not as systematic as still, but Uzbek speakers meet and adopt English blends in international digital environment. Hence, we have the following asymmetry: while English produces the blend, Uzbek accepts and transforms it.

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8. Conversion and grammatical flexibility. Conversion has always been linked with the English language due to its ability to change lexical items from one grammatical category to another without employing morphological affixes. Examples of such processes are email-to email, message-to message, google-to google, which together illustrate the morphological flexibility of English.

In the case of online communication, technology nouns can easily become verbs because of new types of online actions requiring concise verb forms. In turn, the morphological structure of Uzbek is quite different. Since Uzbek is used to expressing grammatical relationships by means of suffixation and auxiliary verbs, the process of English-style conversion does not prove to be productive. For this reason, foreign lexical bases in Uzbek usually fuse with auxiliary verbs, such as like+qilmoq, post+qilmoq, download+qilmoq, chat+qilmoq.

V. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

1. The differential responses of English and Uzbek to the analogous communicative pressure. The findings imply that English and Uzbek respond to identical changes of the social and technological nature by means of partially different linguistic means. The English language, being the main source language for digital vocabulary in the world, generates neologisms first and then disseminates them throughout the world. In its turn, Uzbek either becomes familiar with the new concept through the international discourse or uses one of the following approaches:

1. direct borrowing;
2. phonological adaptation;
3. orthographic adaptation;
4. semantic calquing;
5. hybridization;
6. native derivation;
7. descriptive translation.

That is not meant to say that there is no internal lexico-creative potential in Uzbek. On the contrary, Uzbek possesses productive derivational potential and coinages new terminology out of native resources. Recent studies of modern Uzbek word formation show the involvement of affixation, compounding, semantic shifts, borrowing and hybridization in contemporary vocabulary formation. Thus, the difference lies in productivity and sociolinguistic direction, but not in the absence and presence of the processes.

2. The role of globalization. Globalization is one of the major extra linguistic factors of contemporary lexical change. The international companies, technological platforms, universities, social networks and businesses use the common terminologies, thus the same lexical ideas appear in several languages. One of the semantic fields of the digital business contains:

start up - startap
fintech - fintech
marketing - marketing

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online - onlayn
blogger - bloger

These examples are the examples of international vocabulary incorporated in the Uzbek journalistic discourse. The peculiarity of the process is even more obvious in the technology-related reporting, since the technologies appear in international settings, where English serves as a major working language.

3. The role of online journalism. It is possible to look at the function performed by the Internet journalism on the level of language through the prism of three perspectives. First of all, it means fixing new terminology created in order to describe the changing realities. Second of all, it involves dissemination, which means publishing the terminology. Finally, it involves normalizing the term used repeatedly without quotes.

The major theoretical question is that of the difference between a particular neologism and a productive word formation model. For example, the creation of one novel compound in no way proves the increase in productivity of compounding as such. Productivity can be evaluated in terms of the frequency of applying the formational model and its capability to produce new words. This aspect is crucial for digital language because the process of online interaction results in the occurrence of many transient lexical items. Crystal argues that many internet terms have rather short life spans. In consequence, the current study of the lexicon must take into account the following aspects:- occasional formations;

- emerging neologisms;
- productive word formation models;
- established lexical items;
- internationalisms;
- specialized terminology;
- ephemeral media expressions.

This classification helps to avoid the conclusion that every newly created expression indicates the language change permanently.

4. The typology and lexical adaptation. The comparison between English and Uzbek proves the relevance of linguistic typology. English has got flexible morphological and syntactic structures. It uses productive compounding, conversion, clipping and derivation. In its turn, Uzbek belongs to agglutinative languages and has particular place for suffixation. Therefore, when English borrowings enter Uzbek they can be the basis for the Uzbek suffixation, for example: blog - bloger - blogerlar

This is a clear example of how the adaptation occurs because the adopted root no longer remains foreign in all types of functional use and enters into Uzbek language grammar and derivation system. This clearly demonstrates how lexical borrowing may lead to structural adaptation.

5. The digital terminology and linguistic economy. The major tendency revealed in the research is the linguistic economy. The online communication stimulates to create concise messages

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due to fast processing of the information by the readers. This situation creates the environment that is favourable for:

- abbreviations;
- acronyms;
- clipped forms;
- blends;
- compact compounds;
- internationally recognized terminology.

English is highly productive in this respect. Moreover, the Uzbek journalism demonstrates the linguistic economy through usage of the international abbreviations such as AI, IT, Ed Tech and Fin Tech. Nevertheless, economy should be coupled with comprehensibility. This is why the Uzbek journalists often combine the Uzbek phrase with the international abbreviation. Such a technique is called **the local transparency and international recognisability.** For example: sun'iy intellekt (AI) The Uzbek expression facilitates understanding, while AI guarantees the international recognition.

6. Technological vocabulary as the main source of innovation. The technology is the most noticeable semantic sphere of contemporary lexical innovation in both languages. The reason is obvious. The technology produces new cases in several spheres:

- devices;
- platforms;
- professions;
- business models;
- social practices;
- communication patterns;
- entertainments;
- economic activity.

Every new case requires the linguistic expression.

The artificial intelligence is the especially productive sphere. Contemporary Uzbek journalism reports about the sun'iy intellekt, generative AI, ChatGPT, AI services, digital security and AI content. The English-language journalism develops and promotes the terminology associated with the AI, social media, digital platforms and evolution of news consumption patterns.

Conclusion. The current research is focused on the analysis of tendencies of modern word formation in the sphere of English and Uzbek online newspaper publications, emphasizing the highly productive sphere of digital journalism. The current research shows that modern English makes extensive use of word compounding, derivation, blending, clipping, conversion, and acronym formation because of the new realities in terms of technology, society, and linguistics. The sphere of online journalism in English offers numerous examples of compact lexemes related to the processes

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taking place in the digital world. The usage of doom scrolling in The Guardian is an example of using a digitally motivated lexeme in journalism.

Online journalism in Uzbek demonstrates some peculiarities but remains equally productive. In addition to word formation from within, one of the most characteristic features of Uzbek in the realms of technology, business and online communication is the borrowing of vocabulary from English and other languages. Startap, fin tech, Ed Tech, marketing, onlayn and AI are examples of borrowing from international languages.

Meanwhile, Uzbek language does not just borrow foreign words. The borrowed words can be subjected to phonological, orthographic, semantic and morphological adaptation. They can also be combined with Uzbek suffixes or form constructions in accordance with Uzbek grammar rules, thus demonstrating the interrelation between word formation and borrowing.

Finally, the current research confirms the importance of calquing and semantic translation of vocabulary. “Sun’iy intellekt” shows how an international technological concept can be introduced into Uzbek language through the translation of lexical material.

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