

RESEARCH ARTICLE

# The Impact of Global Communication and The Internet on The Word Stock of English And Uzbek: A Contrastive Analysis

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## Abstract

This study examines the impact of global communication and the Internet on the word stock of English and Uzbek from a contrastive linguistic perspective. In the context of rapid digitalization and globalization, language systems – particularly their lexical layers – are undergoing significant transformations driven by technological and sociocultural factors. The research aims to identify the mechanisms of lexical change in both languages and to reveal the asymmetrical nature of their interaction.

## KEY WORDS

Global communication; internet linguistics; lexical change; contrastive analysis; neologisms; borrowing; code-switching; globalization.

## INTRODUCTION

Language is the spiritual wealth of a nation. Language is not only a means of communication, but also the culture, tradition of the people, its way of life, history. The Internet and social media have become the most important parts of society today. They are not only means of exchanging information, but also have a significant impact on the formation of language and communication culture. The use of new words, abbreviations, and visual expressions such as emojis in spoken and written communication is rapidly becoming widespread. Language and man are concepts that cannot exist without each other. Throughout human history, language development has always been linked to the development of society. Modern technologies, especially the advent of the Internet and social networks, have radically changed the way people communicate (speak and write) and have greatly enriched the word stock of languages [1; 14].

In the 21st century, the rapid expansion of global communication and digital technologies has significantly reshaped linguistic systems, particularly their lexical

structures. The increasing dominance of the Internet as a medium of communication has accelerated the emergence, dissemination, and transformation of lexical units across languages [2; 84]. These processes are especially evident in the interaction between global and local languages, where asymmetrical influence patterns can be observed.

English, as the dominant global lingua franca, plays a central role in generating and distributing lexical innovations through digital platforms. In contrast, Uzbek, as a developing national language, predominantly absorbs and adapts these innovations. This unequal interaction provides a productive ground for contrastive linguistic analysis, particularly in the context of non-related languages.

## METHODS

The study employs a contrastive methodology to analyze neologisms, borrowings, abbreviations, and semantic shifts in English and Uzbek. The findings indicate that English functions as a global donor language, generating and disseminating

lexical innovations through digital platforms, while Uzbek primarily acts as a recipient language, adapting these elements through phonological, morphological, and semantic processes. Special attention is given to hybrid lexical constructions and code-switching phenomena in Uzbek Internet discourse.

The results demonstrate that lexical changes induced by global communication are not uniform but are shaped by typological and sociolinguistic characteristics of each language. The study also highlights the role of language policy and digital communication in shaping contemporary lexical development. The scientific novelty of the research lies in its systematic contrastive analysis of non-related languages and the identification of lexical asymmetry in the context of global communication. The findings contribute to the fields of sociolinguistics, internet linguistics, and contrastive linguistics, and provide a basis for further corpus-based investigations.

### DISCUSSION

The relationship between globalization and language has been extensively explored in contemporary linguistics. However, most studies tend to emphasize either global English expansion or local language adaptation, often lacking a balanced contrastive perspective. This study integrates insights from sociolinguistics, internet linguistics, and contrastive linguistics to establish a multidimensional analytical framework. In particular, it builds on the concept of "network society," where language functions not only as a communicative tool but also as a strategic resource within global information flows.

Today, the internet and social networks have a strong influence on human communication and language. This process is going on globally, causing the language to change rapidly in different areas, its word stock in particular. In the past, grammar rules used to govern language structure, but now convenience, speed, and the impact of communication are becoming key factors [3; 49]. Users prefer abbreviated forms to long sentences. For example, short answers like SMS (Short Message Service), OMG (Oh My God), LOL (Laughing Out Loud) are replacing long explanations. At the same time, communication with the help of new abbreviations, and emoji becomes more dynamic. It is now common to replace words with an image or symbol. Secondly, informal language style is becoming dominant in social networks. If grammatical errors were not accepted in the past, especially in official

correspondence, now it is becoming normal.

Unlike traditional borrowing models, the present research emphasizes hybridization and code-switching as central mechanisms of lexical development in digital discourse. This shift reflects the dynamic and non-linear nature of language change in online environments. The analysis demonstrates that lexical innovation in English is primarily driven by internal linguistic resources and technological advancements [4; 117]. Neologisms such as hashtag, meme, and influencer emerge within digital ecosystems and rapidly achieve global circulation.

In contrast, Uzbek exhibits a pattern of adaptive lexical integration. Borrowed units are frequently incorporated into Uzbek grammatical structures, resulting in hybrid forms such as "post qilmoq" (to post) and "like bosmoq" (to like) [5; 82]. These constructions illustrate a productive interaction between external lexical input and internal morphological processes.

Furthermore, code-switching emerges as a dominant communicative strategy in Uzbek digital discourse. Rather than indicating linguistic deficiency, this phenomenon reflects communicative efficiency and socio-cultural alignment with global trends. The contrastive analysis reveals that lexical changes are not merely linguistic phenomena but are deeply embedded in socio-technological contexts.

### RESULTS

The findings of this study challenge the notion of globalization as a linguistically neutral process. Instead, they highlight the existence of a hierarchical linguistic order in which English occupies a dominant position. However, the influence of English should not be interpreted solely as linguistic imperialism. The Uzbek language demonstrates a high degree of adaptability, integrating foreign elements while maintaining its structural integrity. From a theoretical perspective, the emergence of hybrid lexical forms suggests the need to reconsider traditional models of borrowing. These forms represent a transitional stage between foreign and fully integrated lexical units [6; 63]. Moreover, language policy plays a crucial role in regulating lexical change. A balanced approach – avoiding both excessive purism and uncontrolled borrowing – is essential for sustainable language development.

### CONCLUSION

This study has demonstrated that global communication and the Internet serve as powerful catalysts for lexical change in both English and Uzbek. However, the nature and direction of these changes differ significantly due to typological and sociolinguistic factors. English functions as a global source of lexical innovation, while Uzbek adapts and transforms these innovations through hybridization and semantic extension. The resulting asymmetry reflects broader global power dynamics within linguistic systems. The Internet and social media have opened up a new direction to language change. This process is part of the evolution of living languages, creating a new form of human communication.

The research contributes to the field by introducing a contrastive perspective on digital-era lexical change and by highlighting the importance of hybridization as a key mechanism in language evolution. Future research should incorporate corpus-based methods to provide empirical validation of the observed patterns.

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