

TEXNOLOGIK TARAQQIYOT VA GLOBALLASHUV JARAYONIDA YANGI QO‘SHMA SO‘ZLARNING SHAKLLANISHI

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Abstract

This article examines the emergence of new compound words in the French and Uzbek languages due to globalization, technological advancements, and social transformations. It analyzes how compound words are formed, their semantic changes, and their areas of application. The study highlights that most new French compounds originate from English, particularly in technology, business, and communication. Similarly, Uzbek incorporates new compound words in information technology, economics, and security. Some terms, like “smartphone” and “cybersecurity,” are present in both languages. The article concludes that language evolution reflects dynamic international interactions and will continue to integrate new terms.

Keywords: Lexical unit, compound words, technological development, uzbek language, language development, globalization, scientific progress / scientific development, technology, business, international cultural relations.

Introduction

A language is in a constant process of development and change, and new words and phrases add richness to its richness. Each language is updated according to the life of the society, technological progress and cultural changes. Especially today, when science and technology are developing, the need to express new concepts and phenomena causes the emergence of new lexical units, including compound words.

In modern times, language interaction is intensified in connection with the processes of globalization, information and communication technologies and scientific development. Through the Internet, the media, and international cultural connections, different languages are influencing each other. As a result of this process, word exchange and linguistic integration are intensified, and changes are taking place in the lexical composition of each language.

In the world community, international relations are intensifying, and the exchange of words between different languages is widespread. At the same time, terms especially related to technological and social innovation are rapidly moving into other languages. These new terms are often made up of several combinations of words that come into the language as a compound word and begin to be actively used in it.



Compound words play an important role in this process, as they begin to be actively used in both languages, forming new meanings as a result of the merger of several lexical units. With the help of compound words, it becomes possible to express complex concepts clearly and compactly, which leads to their frequent use in everyday speech and scholarly texts.

In the process of its historical development, the French and Uzbek languages have been subjected to external influences in different periods. Both languages came into contact with other languages in different times and regions, resulting in significant changes in lexical richness and grammatical system. Uzbek languages mainly from Arabic, Persian, Russian; Words from Latin, Greek, and now English have penetrated into French.

At the moment, new compound words are coming into both languages. These words are actively used especially in areas related to modern science, technology, information technology, economics, social networks and other news.

This article analyzes new compound words that entered into French and Uzbek languages, explores the features of their formation, semantic changes and areas of application. In the process of analysis, the source of their origin, morphological structure and functional load are taken into account.

The compound words that have entered the French language are mainly related to the fields of technology, information and communications, and business. For example, phrases such as cybersécurité (cybersecurity), télétravail (remote work), smartphone pliable (bending smartphone) have become widespread in recent years. Many of them came from English, and some were reformed based on the internal grammatical rules of the French language.

The French language is famous for its rich vocabulary and complex grammar, nevertheless, it constantly adopted new words and adapted its lexical system. This shows the viability of the language and its adaptability to modern information flows.

Fake news (Information – data+ intoxication – zaharlanish) → Yolg'on axborot (Fake news)
 Social networks are invaded by fake news that influences public opinion. (Rey, 2018 (<https://www.academie-francaise.fr/le-dictionnaire-la-9e-edition/exemples-de-mots-nouveaux>) → Misinformation influencing public opinion is spreading widely on social media. Webinar (Web – internet + seminar - seminar) → Online seminar. The university hosted a webinar on artificial intelligence. (TLFi, 2023 <https://www.academie-francaise.fr/le-dictionnaire-la-9e-edition/exemples-de-mots-nouveaux>) → The university organized an online seminar on the topic of artificial intelligence. Telecommuting – Télé (remote) and travail (work) is a combination of the words "remote work". During the COVID-19 pandemic, the term began to be widely used. Due to the pandemic, teleworking has become a norm in many companies. (French Academy, 2022 <https://www.academie-francaise.fr/le-dictionnaire-la-9e-edition/exemples-de-mots-nouveaux>) → Remote work has become the norm in many businesses due to the pandemic. Biofuel (Bio – biological+ fuel – fuel) → biofuels. Biofuels reduce CO₂ emissions and are more environmentally friendly. (Jouette, 2021 (<https://www.academie-francaise.fr/le-dictionnaire-la-9e-edition/exemples-de-mots-nouveaux>) → Biofuels reduce CO₂ emissions and are good for the environment. Augmented Reality (Augmented Reality) – haqiqat + “Increased” – Augmented) → Augmented Reality Augmented reality is used in video games and e-commerce. (Solodovnik, 2020



<https://www.academie-francaise.fr/le-dictionnaire-la-9e-edition/exemples-de-mots-nouveaux>) → Augmented reality is used in video games and online commerce.

These words have come into the language mainly as a result of modern technology, environmental development, and social change.

The Uzbek language is also not lagging behind in the process of international word exchange. Thanks to the flexibility of the language, several words of a foreign language are merging and new compound words are formed. They are mainly used in the fields of information technology, economy, business and social life. Below are some examples of new compound words that have entered the Uzbek language in recent years: eCommerce (Electronic + Commercial) → online savdo. Retail sales through e-commerce increased by 30% in 2023. (UzLex, 2023 <https://www.hec.ca/retraites/conferences-arhec/resume-moisson-des-nouveaux-mots-10-21.pdf>) Bank car ("Mobile" + "bank") → Telephone banking. Mobile banking services allow customers to conduct financial transactions anywhere. (Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 2022. (<https://www.hec.ca/retraites/conferences-arhec/resume-moisson-des-nouveaux-mots-10-21.pdf>) Kiberxavflinity (Kiber+ xavflik) → Internet orqali himoya. Cybersecurity systems help strengthen defenses against hacker attacks. (Center for Innovative Technologies, 2023 <https://www.hec.ca/retraites/conferences-arhec/resume-moisson-des-nouveaux-mots-10-21.pdf>). Software (Software + supply) → Programmnoe obespechenie. Choosing the right software for the enterprise facilitates the digital transformation. (UzLex, 2023. (<https://www.hec.ca/retraites/conferences-arhec/resume-moisson-des-nouveaux-mots-10-21.pdf>). Smart city (Aqlli + shahar) → Smart City. The smart city concept aims to improve the environment and transport system. (Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 2022. <https://www.hec.ca/retraites/conferences-arhec/resume-moisson-des-nouveaux-mots-10-21.pdf>).

The given examples show that the formation of joint words in both languages is directly related to technological development, economic changes and accelerated development of the digital environment in modern society. Compound words are usually formed on the basis of a combination of two or more lexical units, through which new concepts, terms corresponding to modern realities are introduced into the language system. This expands not only the semantic capabilities of languages, but also proves that they have an adaptable, open and dynamic structure in relation to external influences.

Analyses show that most of the modern compound words that have entered the French language are formed on the basis of the lexical model of the English language. For example, terms such as "télétravail" (remote work) and "webinaire" (webinar) are adapted to the morphosyntactic norms of the French language, based on the English words "telework" and "webinar". This situation not only demonstrates the dominant position of the English language in the world language system, but also demonstrates the ability of the French language to adapt such global influences to its own devices.

Similar trends follow in the Uzbek language. Among the new compound words, terms directly borrowed from English — for example, startup, smartphone, cybersecurity — are being actively used, as well as compounds created on the basis of local vocabulary units — smart



city, software, cloud technology. This phenomenon reflects the creativity of the Uzbek language to abolish modern concepts and openness to external linguistic currents.

In French, compound words are mostly formed in the form of compounds (e.g., *réalité augmentée* — augmented reality) or by additive writing (e.g., *biocarburant* — biofuel). In the Uzbek language, it is often formed by the meaningful connection of two independent lexical units (mobile bank, e-commerce). Some words are promoted directly translated, or some are semantically adapted and embedded into the language system. The analysis of the semantic features of these joint words shows that they are often actively used in specialized fields, such as science, technology, economics, information technology, etc.

In general, new compound words are inextricably linked with the development of modern society, and they are being mastered at a rapid pace in both languages. This process involves the laws of internal development of languages, as well as external influences resulting from the intensification of international communication and cultural exchange.

In conclusion, the new combined words that are making their way into French and Uzbek are not only technological, but also serve as linguistic expressions of social and economic changes. Their formation and application testify to the adaptability of languages to global processes, that is, their open and dynamic structure. It is expected that in the future the number of such words will increase even more. Therefore, the systematic scientific study of new compound words, an in-depth analysis of their grammatical, semantic and stylistic features remains one of the most pressing issues facing modern linguistics.

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