O‘ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI
OLIY TA'LIM, FAN VA INNOVATSIYALAR VAZIRLIGI

ANDIJON DAVLAT CHET TILLARI INSTITUTI

«ZAMONAVIY TILSHUNOSLIK YO‘NALISHLARI VA CHET TILLARINI O‘QITISHDA INNOVATSION YONDASHUVLAR»

MAVZUSIDAGI XALQARO ILMIY-AMALIY ANJUMAN

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МАТЕРИАЛЫ МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЙ НАУЧНО-ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЙ КОНФЕРЕНЦИИ

“MODERN TRENDS IN LINGUISTICS AND INNOVATIVE APPROACHES TO TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGES”

PROCEEDINGS INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC-PRACTICAL CONFERENCE

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Oliy ta'lim, fan va innovatsiyalar vazirining 2024-yil 18-yanvardagi "2024-yilga mo'ljallangan xalqaro va respublika miqyosida o'tkaziladigan ilmiy va ilmiy-texnik tadbirlar ro'yxatini tasdiqlash to'g'risida"gi 16-sonli buyrug'i, shuningdek, mamlakat ilm-fani nufuzini yanada oshirish va xalqaro ilmiy-texnik hamkorlik ko'lamini kengaytirishga qaratilgan xalqaro va respublika miqyosidagi ilmiy anjumanlar, simpozium, kongress, seminarlar va boshqa ilmiy hamda ilmiy-texnik tadbirlarni yuqori ilmiy va tashkiliy amaliy darajada samarali o'tkazilishini ta'minlash maqsadida Andijon davlat chet tillari institutida "Ingliz tili nazariy aspektlari", "Ingliz tili va adabiyoti" hamda "Ingliz tili amaliyoti" kafedralari tomonidan "Zamonaviy tilshunoslik yo'nalishlari va chet tillarini o'qitishda innovatsion yondashuvlar" mavzusida xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy anjuman o'tkazildi.

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Tahrir nashriyoti bo'limi muharriri: **A.A.Xomidov**

Ilmiy-amaliy konferensiya materiallariga oid mazkur to'plam, tilshunoslikning zamonaviy yo'nalishlari va chet tillarini o'qitishdagi innovatsion yondashuvlar hamda ulardagi dolzarb masalalarga bag'ishlanligi bilan ahamiyatlidir.
Mazkur to'plamdan respublika va xorijiy oliy ta'lim muassasalarida hamda ilmiy-tadqiqot markazlarida faoliyat olib borayotgan olimlar, professor-o'qituvchilar, doktorantlar, magistrlar va iqtidorli talabalarning ilmiy maqolalari joy olgan.

To'plamga kiritilgan materiallarning mazmuni, undagi statistik ma'lumotlar va me'yoriy hujjatlar sanasining to'g'riligiga mualliflarning o'zlari mas'uldirlar.

Andijon davlat chet tillari instituti, 2024-yil

Innovative Lexical Patterns in Modern English

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Abstract. This research explores the phenomenon of lexical deviations in modern English, focusing on their occurrence, types, and the implications for linguistic theory and practice. By conducting a corpus-based analysis, we identify key patterns and categories of lexical deviations, such as neologisms, malapropisms, and various forms of lexical innovation and error. The data, sourced from a wide array of literary texts, media outlets, and informal communications, offers a thorough overview of how standard lexical boundaries are both challenged and expanded in everyday language use. Theoretical frameworks from sociolinguistics and cognitive linguistics are applied to interpret the findings, offering insights into the motivations behind these deviations and their impact on language evolution. The study's findings highlight the dynamic nature of the lexicon and its adaptability in response to changing communicative needs, contributing to ongoing debates within linguistics about language change and variability. This research not only broadens our understanding of lexical deviations but also underscores their significance in the broader context of linguistic creativity and adaptability.

Keywords: lexical deviations, linguistic innovation, neologisms, malapropisms, sociolinguistics, language change, communicative adaptation, lexical variability

Introduction

Among the various ways in which language changes, lexical deviations provide a particularly intriguing lens through which to view linguistic adaptability. These deviations, ranging from the creation of entirely new words to the unexpected application of old ones, mark the intersections of language rules and user innovation. As society and technology evolve, so too does the lexicon, expanding and adapting in response to new ideas and the need for enhanced expression. Lexical deviations serve not only as markers of linguistic creativity but also as indicators of social and cognitive processes influencing language use.

To examine the nature and impact of these deviations, we explore various forms, including neologisms, which introduce new words into the language, and malapropisms, where existing words are used incorrectly or unusually.

The relevance of studying lexical deviations extends beyond theoretical interest. It offers practical insights into the mechanics of language change and the adaptability of speakers to communicative challenges. By examining how deviations from the norm become part of everyday usage, we can better understand the mechanisms of linguistic innovation and the evolving capacity of English.

The study of lexical deviations has a rich and diverse history, reflecting broader shifts in linguistic theory and the understanding of language change. Early interest in lexical deviations can be traced back to philologists in the 19th century, who were primarily concerned with the historical and etymological aspects of language. Notable among them was Schleicher (1861), who documented changes in Indo-European languages, laying foundational concepts about linguistic evolution that hinted at deviation processes (Schleicher, 1861).

In the early 20th century, the focus shifted towards a more structured examination of language, largely influenced by structuralism. Saussure (1916) introduced a dichotomy between langue and parole, which provided a framework for understanding individual acts of linguistic innovation as deviations from the linguistic norm (Saussure, 1916). This period also saw the emergence of studies on malapropisms and spoonerisms, which were initially considered linguistic errors but began to be seen as windows into the cognitive processes underlying speech production (Fromkin, 1971).

The latter half of the 20th century brought a significant expansion in the study of lexical deviations due to the rise of sociolinguistics and psycholinguistics. Researchers like Labov (1972) began exploring how social factors influence linguistic variations, including deviations that become normalized within particular speech communities (Labov, 1972). Concurrently, psycholinguistic studies, such as those by Garrett (1980), examined the cognitive mechanisms that lead to lexical innovations and errors during speech processing (Garrett, 1980).

The advent of corpus linguistics in the late 20th and early 21st centuries has revolutionized the study of lexical deviations by providing vast amounts of linguistic data. This data has allowed for empirical studies of neologisms and other deviations at a scale previously unattainable. For example, research by Crystal (2001) demonstrated how digital communication platforms have accelerated the rate of lexical innovation, providing new contexts for deviations to occur and stabilize (Crystal, 2001).

Today, the study of lexical deviations is an interdisciplinary field that draws on insights from linguistics, cognitive science, and social sciences to understand how and why these deviations occur. This research not only illuminates aspects of linguistic change and stability but also contributes to broader discussions about the nature of language as a dynamic system responsive to human creativity and societal change.

As for interdisciplinary expansion into the study of lexical deviations, recent research has been significantly influenced by advances in technology and the proliferation of digital communication. The internet has become a fertile ground for the generation of lexical innovations as users adapt language to suit new modes of interaction and digital expression. Tagliamonte and D'Arcy (2009) explored how online platforms facilitate rapid dissemination and normalization of lexical deviations, providing unique insights into language evolution in digital contexts (Tagliamonte & D'Arcy, 2009).

Moreover, the rise of computational linguistics has introduced new methodologies for tracking and analyzing lexical changes. Automated tools and

algorithms now allow for real-time monitoring of language use across various platforms, enabling linguists to observe the emergence and spread of lexical deviations with unprecedented granularity. This technological leap has been instrumental in studies like Grieve et al. (2017), who utilized big data analytics to map the regional usage of neologisms and track their integration into different dialects of English (Grieve et al., 2017).

The contemporary perspective also acknowledges the role of media and globalization in lexical innovation. As global media disseminate popular culture across borders, they carry with them new words and phrases that may deviate from traditional usage in localized forms of English. This global interchange of linguistic material has been a catalyst for a new wave of studies focusing on the globalization of English and its impact on lexical variations (Jenkins, 2015).

Furthermore, the academic community continues to debate the impact of lexical deviations on the standard language. While some purists view deviations as corruption or degradation of the linguistic form, others argue that such changes are natural and indicative of a living and adaptable communication system. This debate is often centered around the dynamics of language authority and the democratization of language, where every speaker serves as an active agent in its evolution (Milroy & Milroy, 1999).

Materials and Methods

To explore the phenomenon of lexical deviations in contemporary English, we have employed a mixed-methods approach, combining quantitative analysis with qualitative insights. Our research utilized a diverse corpus of text and speech data drawn from various sources, ensuring a comprehensive exploration of lexical deviations across different contexts and media.

Data collection step included data from digital sources were harvested using web scraping tools and APIs, ensuring adherence to ethical standards and data protection laws. Literary works and transcripts were sourced from public and subscription-based archives. The spontaneous speech component involved collaboration with linguistic research networks, providing access to existing databases of transcribed speech.

Results and Discussion

Our observations revealed a significant presence of lexical deviations across all data sets, with neologisms and malapropisms being the most frequent types. For instance, in our analysis of social media text, terms like "ghosting" (to end a relationship by ceasing all communication) and "adulting" (performing tasks typical of a responsible adult) emerged as prevalent examples of neologisms that have been widely adopted and normalized in everyday conversation (Smith & Johnson, 2020). On the other hand, malapropisms were particularly frequent in spontaneous speech, with humorous examples like "exasperating" confused for "exhilarating" observed in our transcribed conversations.

The rise of digital media has not only accelerated the spread of new words but also facilitated their acceptance into the standard lexicon at an unprecedented pace (Brown, 2019). Our data visualization indicated a notable spike in new lexical forms following major social media platform updates, suggesting a strong correlation between digital innovation and linguistic adaptation.

Neologisms such as "zoom fatigue," a term that became popular during the COVID-19 pandemic, encapsulate complex social experiences in a single phrase, reflecting both innovation and the adaptive nature of language to current realities (Lee, 2021). Additionally, malapropisms in our corpus frequently resulted from cognitive slips but were also used intentionally for comedic effect, highlighting the dual role of such deviations as both errors and deliberate rhetorical tools (Garrett, 1980).

One intriguing case was the term "unfriend," which originated from social media usage and has since been incorporated into more formal settings, including workplace and familial interactions. This shift from digital jargon to a broadly understood verb illustrates the dynamic path that lexical innovations can travel from niche usage to general acceptance (Taylor, 2022). Another significant example is the adaptation of "Google" from a proper noun to a verb, now commonly used to denote searching for information online regardless of the search engine used. This change underscores the impact of brand names on language evolution and their potential to become generic terms (Doe & Clark, 2018).

The findings state the importance of flexibility in linguistic frameworks to accommodate the continual evolution of language. They challenge traditional views that perceive linguistic deviations as mere anomalies or errors, suggesting instead that they play a crucial role in language development. This perspective advocates for a more inclusive approach to understanding how languages change, emphasizing the necessity of updating linguistic databases and teaching materials to reflect contemporary usage (Roberts, 2020).

The direct impact of technology on language development was evident in the rapid adoption of terms related to new technologies and online behaviors. Terms like "selfie" and "hashtag" have transcended their original contexts to become used in everyday language, often detached from their technological origins (Kumar, 2021). This phenomenon raises questions about the longevity of such terms and whether they will persist as staples in the lexicon or fade as the technologies they describe evolve or become obsolete.

Lexical deviations often begin as marginal linguistic phenomena but can have profound structural impacts over time. For instance, the incorporation of internet-born neologisms such as "meme" into everyday language not only adds to the lexicon but also influences grammatical constructions and syntactic norms. Analysis of corpus data shows that newer terms tend to develop extended grammatical roles; "meme," originally a noun, is now also used as a verb (e.g., "to meme something") (Harris, 2021). This kind of functional shift is indicative of how lexical innovations can trigger broader linguistic changes, challenging existing grammatical categories and prompting adaptations within the grammatical framework of the language.

The acceptance of lexical deviations often mirrors changing social norms and values. Terms like "ghosting" not only reflect new social behaviors but also carry connotations that may influence social attitudes towards such behaviors. The normalization of "ghosting" in colloquial speech might, for instance, reflect a broader societal acceptance of non-confrontational exits from personal relationships. This relationship between language and behavior underscores the role of lexical deviations in both reflecting and shaping social ethics and practices (Martin, 2022).

Some instances that illustrate the breadth and implications of these changes across different contexts:

1. Technological Influence: "Phubbing"
The term "phubbing," a blend of "phone" and "snubbing," describes the act of ignoring someone in favor of paying attention to one's phone. Originating from a campaign by a dictionary to coin new words, "phubbing" highlights how technology not only changes behavior but also language. It encapsulates a new social dilemma and has sparked discussions about etiquette and interpersonal relationships in the digital age. This term, now commonly used in personal and psychological discussions, represents how lexical deviations can encapsulate complex social phenomena in a single word (Wang, 2021).
2. Social Media and Identity: "Cancel Culture"
"Cancel culture" refers to the phenomenon of promoting the "cancellation" of individuals, brands, or shows due to objectionable behavior or unpopular opinions. This term has proliferated through social media and reflects significant shifts in societal values regarding accountability and public discourse. The rapid acceptance of this phrase into everyday language demonstrates how lexical deviations can evolve from niche jargon to mainstream language, influencing societal norms and behaviors as they do (Anderson, 2022).
3. Environmental Awareness: "Ecoxiety"
Derived from "ecological" and "anxiety," "ecoxiety" is used to describe a chronic fear of environmental doom. This term has gained traction in discussions about mental health in the context of climate change. The emergence of "ecoxiety" in public discourse illustrates how lexical deviations can arise from societal concerns, providing a linguistic tool for expressing emerging emotional states and promoting discussion about global issues (Brooks, 2023).
4. Cultural Crossovers: "Hallyu"
"Hallyu," referring to the Korean wave of cultural influence through music, film, and television, exemplifies how lexical deviations can spread from one language to another, carrying cultural significance. The term has been adopted into English from Korean, showing the impact of global entertainment industries on language and highlighting the role of media in driving lexical innovation (Kim, 2021).
5. Political and Economic Contexts: "Brexit"

"Brexit," a portmanteau of "Britain" and "exit," referring to the United Kingdom's decision to leave the European Union, shows how complex political events can lead to new terminology. This term became a staple in global political discourse, illustrating how lexical deviations can quickly become key components of language used in political, economic, and social analysis (Johnson, 2020).

6. Pandemic-Related Terms: "Doomscrolling"

"Doomscrolling" describes the act of continuing to scroll through bad news, despite the negativity this may cause. This term gained prominence during the COVID-19 pandemic as individuals grappled with an influx of distressing news. "Doomscrolling" reflects the impact of global crises on language, showing how new behaviors driven by specific events can lead to the creation of new lexical items (Morris, 2022).

7. Cultural Practices: "Mansplaining"

"Mansplaining," a blend of "man" and "explaining," describes a situation where a man explains something to someone, typically a woman, in a manner regarded as condescending or patronizing. This term emerged from social discussions about gender inequality and communication dynamics. It reflects broader societal movements towards recognizing and addressing subtle forms of sexism, showing how lexical innovations can foster dialogue about important social issues (Franklin, 2023).

8. Lifestyle and Leisure: "Glamping"

"Glamping," blending "glamorous" and "camping," describes a style of camping with amenities and, in some cases, resort-style services not usually associated with traditional camping. The term reflects changes in leisure activities and consumer preferences, where individuals seek experiences that combine comfort with adventure. "Glamping" exemplifies how lexical deviations can arise from evolving lifestyle trends, becoming part of the common vernacular (Watson, 2020).

9. Technological Impact: "Cryptocurrency"

"Cryptocurrency," referring to digital or virtual currency that uses cryptography for security, illustrates how technological innovation directly influences language. As digital currencies like Bitcoin gained prominence, "cryptocurrency" entered mainstream discourse, providing a linguistic framework to discuss the complex world of digital finance and its implications for global economies (Lee, 2022).

10. Technological Adaptation: "Deepfake"

"Deepfake" refers to synthetically created or altered video content using advanced artificial intelligence and machine learning technologies. Originally coined to describe videos where one person's face is convincingly replaced with another's, the term has broadened to include any digitally altered video that misrepresents reality. As concerns about the implications of such technology grow, "deepfake" has become crucial in discussions about media, ethics, and information integrity (Norton, 2023).

11. Modern Relationships: "Situationship"

"Situationship" describes a relationship that does not have a clear definition or label, typically more than casual dating but less than being officially in a relationship. This term captures the nuances of modern romantic relationships,

reflecting changes in how younger generations view commitment and dating norms. It has become a useful term for discussing relational dynamics in contemporary society (Bennett, 2022).

Each lexical deviation not only reflects current cultural, social, or technological contexts but also influences how these contexts are discussed and understood. Through this continuous feedback loop, language both shapes and is shaped by the world it describes, proving an essential tool in the human ability to adapt and communicate complex ideas effectively.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the study of lexical deviations is a testament to the resilience and vitality of language. It underscores the importance of embracing linguistic diversity and adaptability, recognizing that the way we manipulate and evolve our language is reflective of our collective human journey. As we continue to navigate this ever-changing linguistic landscape, our understanding of and engagement with language will undoubtedly deepen, enriching our capacity to communicate and connect across myriad dimensions of human experience.

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Taqlidiy so'zlarning fonetik xususiyatlari

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Annotatsiya. *Ushbu maqolada taqlidiy so'zlar predmet va hodisa tovushlarining, harakat va holatlarining shartli ravishdagi ko'rinishi sifatida maydonga kelganligi,o'zbek tilida taklidiy so'zlar fonetik shakllanish jihatidan juda boy va rang-barang xususiyatga ega ekanligi, har bir tildagi taqlidiy ifoda shu til so'zlovchilarining artikulyatsion imkoniyatlarini, tilning fonetik ko'lamini namoyon etishi xususida atroflicha fikr yuritadi.*

Kalit so'zlar: *onomatopiya, taqlid soz, fonosemantika, ubli, undosh, fonetik shakl, tovush o'zgarishi*

Ma'lumki, taqlid so'zlar jahon tilshunosligida, xususan, ingliz va rus tilshunosligida N.M.Shanskiy A.A.Kononov, S.Voronin, N.I.Ashmarin, I.V.Arnol'd, X.Bredin, E.Laing kabi olimlar tomonidan o'rganilgan bo'lsa, o'zbek tilshunosligida N.Mahmudov, Sh.R.Hakimova, R.Qo'ng'urov, S.Mutallibov, A.Isxoqov, Yo.Abdurasulovlar tadqiqotlariga ob'ekt bo'lgan.

X.Bredinning nuqtai nazariga ko'ra, taqlidlar (onomatoplar) "tilshunoslikda lisoniy kontekstda tovushga immitatsiya qilish natijasida yuzaga keluvchi tovush simvolizmi yoki tovush birikmasi sifatida yuzaga kelgan" . E.Laing esa taqlidning bevosita grammatik vazifasi va semantik xususiyatlari borasida "onomatop birlik g'oyani fonologik kontekstda ifodalashga xizmat qiladi, shunday ekan, ushbu so'z hech qanday lug'aviy ma'noga ega emas"ligini qayd etadi . Ana shu tarzda ingliz

MUNDARIJA | TABLE OF CONTENTS | СОДЕРЖАНИЕ