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CORPUS-LINGUISTIC AND LINGUOPRAGMATIC ANALYSIS OF THE FORMATION OF NEOLOGISMS AND HYBRID LEXICAL UNITS IN UZBEK DIGITAL DISCOURSE

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Abstract. This article investigates the formation and use of neologisms and hybrid lexical units in Uzbek digital discourse through corpus-linguistic and linguopragmatic approaches. The widespread use of social networks, messaging applications, and other internet platforms has created new conditions for lexical innovation in Uzbek, the adaptation of borrowed linguistic elements, and the interaction of lexical units originating from different languages. Particular attention is paid to the mechanisms of neologism formation, the structural and semantic characteristics of hybrid lexical units, their contextual distribution, and their communicative functions. The corpus-linguistic approach provides a systematic framework for examining the frequency, contextual patterns, and distributional characteristics of emerging lexical items in digital texts. The linguopragmatic approach, in turn, explores how these units contribute to expressive meaning, the communication of speakers' intentions, the expression of social identity, and the distinctive features of online interaction. The study also considers the integration of Uzbek and foreign-language elements, the manifestation of linguistic norms in internet communication, and the influence of lexical innovations on the development of contemporary Uzbek. Combining corpus-based observation with contextual and pragmatic analysis makes it possible to examine digital lexical changes not merely as isolated linguistic phenomena but as elements shaped by communicative needs and online interaction. The findings may provide a theoretical and methodological basis for describing contemporary lexical processes in Uzbek internet discourse, identifying its linguistic characteristics, and improving electronic corpora of the Uzbek language. The study may also contribute to further research in digital linguistics, corpus linguistics, pragmatics, and sociolinguistics.

Keywords: digital discourse, neologisms, hybrid lexical units, corpus linguistics, linguopragmatics, internet language, lexical innovation, borrowed lexical units, code-switching, digital communication.

Introduction. The development of digital communication is accelerating the formation of new words and hybrid lexical units in the lexical composition of the Uzbek language. In particular, English borrowings, abbreviations, and lexical forms combining foreign-language elements with Uzbek grammatical suffixes are widely used on Telegram, Instagram, and other internet platforms. For example, expressions such as layk bosmoq (to like), post joylamoq (to publish a post), and bloklamoq (to block) demonstrate how foreign lexical elements combine with grammatical structures of the Uzbek language. These phenomena make it particularly relevant to investigate the lexical characteristics of digital discourse and the interaction between language contact and contemporary communicative needs.

In studying neologisms and hybrid lexical units in digital discourse, it is important to identify their structures, meanings, frequency of occurrence, and communicative functions. The corpus-

linguistic approach makes it possible to systematically examine the use of these units in authentic texts, while linguopragmatic analysis helps identify their contextual meanings, expressiveness, and functions in achieving communicative purposes. Therefore, the integrated application of these two approaches provides a methodological foundation for a more comprehensive description of lexical innovations in Uzbek internet language.

The aim of this study is to identify the formation patterns, structural and semantic characteristics, and linguopragmatic functions of neologisms and hybrid lexical units in Uzbek digital discourse. The research employs corpus-linguistic, descriptive, contextual, and structural-semantic methods of analysis based on texts and comments collected from social media platforms. The findings may contribute to the scholarly description of lexical changes in the Uzbek language, the identification of the linguistic characteristics of internet discourse, and the improvement of electronic language resources.

Main body. Digital discourse represents a communicative environment in which the lexical composition of modern language is constantly renewed, new meanings emerge, and linguistic elements belonging to different languages interact. The increasing speed of information exchange on social media, the emergence of new technological concepts, and the informal communication practices of internet users create favourable conditions for the development of neologisms (Ruzmuratova, 2025, pp. 45–52). In her corpus-based study of neologisms in Uzbek and English digital discourse, Ruzmuratova examines the borrowing of English lexical units into Uzbek, their combination with local grammatical suffixes, and the formation of hybrid structures. This process can be explained by the ability of the Uzbek language to employ existing lexical resources to express new concepts in the digital environment while also adopting linguistic elements from other languages.

For example, forms such as layk bosmoq, post joylamoq, and bloklamoq demonstrate how foreign-origin elements combine with grammatical structures of the Uzbek language. However, when analysing such examples, it is necessary to examine the origin, degree of integration, and actual contexts of use of each lexical unit separately.

Neologisms are not limited to newly created words; they may also include existing lexical units that acquire new meanings or are used for new communicative purposes (Polvannazirova, 2025, pp. 61–68). In her research on English-derived neologisms in Uzbek, based on social media materials and online corpora, Polvannazirova focuses on their phonetic adaptation, semantic expansion, and morphological changes.

From this perspective, lexical innovations in digital discourse can be classified into three main categories: directly borrowed lexical units, existing words used with new meanings, and hybrid units formed through the combination of elements from different languages. For instance, forms such as blogerlar (bloggers), postlar (posts), and layklarni (likes) demonstrate how Uzbek plural and case suffixes are attached to borrowed lexical stems. Such examples illustrate the mechanisms through which foreign lexical elements adapt to the agglutinative morphological system of the Uzbek language.

Furthermore, the frequent use of a lexical unit does not automatically mean that it has become part of the literary language norm. Its lexical consolidation and use across different functional styles must also be taken into consideration.

The corpus-linguistic approach is of considerable methodological importance in identifying neologisms and hybrid lexical units. Rather than being limited to isolated examples, this approach makes it possible to systematically examine the frequency of lexical units, their contextual distribution, and their collocational patterns within a selected collection of texts.

For this purpose, texts collected from platforms such as Telegram and Instagram are compiled according to specific time frames and selection criteria. At the next stage, duplicate texts are removed, neologisms and hybrid lexical units are identified, and their structural types are classified. The use of concordance analysis, which provides a list of contexts in which a particular word occurs, helps clarify the meaning and grammatical function of each lexical unit.

In a corpus-based study of neologisms in English digital discourse, Karimbayeva (2025, pp. 73–81) analysed a dataset consisting of 120,000 words and classified 83 newly identified lexical units according to their morphological characteristics and semantic domains. Although this example demonstrates the practical potential of corpus analysis, these figures represent findings from research on English and require separate verification when applied to Uzbek-language materials.

Linguopragmatic analysis, in turn, focuses not only on the structural formation of new lexical units in digital discourse but also on the functions they perform in the communication process. In social media texts, neologisms and hybrid lexical units may be used to express information concisely, convey emotional attitudes, create humour or irony, and demonstrate the linguistic style characteristic of a particular online community (Erkinov, 2025, pp. 88–95).

Erkinov's study of the functional characteristics of new lexical units in Uzbek and English digital discourse also examines the communicative, pragmatic, and stylistic functions of neologisms, abbreviations, and hybrid forms. However, it would be inappropriate to determine the pragmatic function of a lexical unit solely on the basis of its form. The same word may perform different functions in different contexts, including providing information, expressing evaluation, or conveying irony.

Therefore, the analysis should take into account the overall meaning of the text, the relationship between the interlocutors, the communicative situation, and the interaction of the lexical unit with other linguistic elements.

The formation of neologisms and hybrid lexical units in Uzbek digital discourse is a complex process associated with the adaptation of language to contemporary communicative needs. Corpus-linguistic analysis helps identify the distribution and structural characteristics of these units in authentic texts, while linguopragmatic analysis explains their meaning-making processes and communicative functions. Combining these two approaches makes it possible to investigate lexical changes in Uzbek internet language on an evidence-based foundation, describe the adaptation of borrowed and hybrid forms to the language system, and establish a methodological basis for further research in digital linguistics.

Conclusion. The formation of neologisms and hybrid lexical units in Uzbek digital discourse is closely associated with contemporary language development, interlinguistic contact, and the communicative needs of the digital environment. The introduction of foreign lexical units into the Uzbek language through social networks and internet platforms, their combination with local grammatical elements, and their use in new meanings demonstrate the dynamic nature of the lexical system. The study of such units contributes to identifying the linguistic foundations of changes occurring in Uzbek internet language.

The analysis of neologisms and hybrid lexical units through corpus-linguistic and linguopragmatic approaches makes it possible to examine their structural forms, semantic characteristics, frequency of occurrence, and communicative functions in an integrated manner. While corpus analysis helps determine the distribution of lexical units in authentic texts, linguopragmatic analysis reveals their functions in information transmission, the expression of emotions and attitudes, and the achievement of communicative goals. Therefore, digital lexical

innovations should be regarded not merely as the emergence of new words but as a complex linguistic process influenced by social and communicative factors.

A systematic investigation of Uzbek digital discourse is essential for identifying the patterns governing the formation of neologisms and hybrid lexical units, assessing their adaptation to language norms, and providing a scholarly description of the lexical development of contemporary Uzbek. In future research, a comparative investigation of the frequency, semantic groups, and pragmatic characteristics of these units based on electronic corpora compiled from various social media platforms could further strengthen the empirical foundation of the study.

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