

MODELS OF NEW VERB FORMATION IN DIGITAL TEXTS IN UZBEKISTAN

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Annotation

This article analyzes new verb units and their formation models emerging in the communication environment of the modern Uzbek language. As a result of the rapid development of digital technologies, many new concepts and terms are entering the Uzbek language. Some of these units are becoming verbs based on the existing word-forming capabilities of the language, causing the formation of new lexical units. The study examines the formation of appropriative verbs found in digital texts using the affixes -la, lash, lashtir, as well as analytical verb constructions involving the qilmoq component and semantic derivation phenomena. Special attention is also paid to the linguistic features of hybrid verbs resulting from the combination of appropriative verbs with Uzbek derivational means. The results of the study show that digital communication is not only related to the lexical composition of the Uzbek language, but also to the verb formation system and indicates that they are entering into an active relationship.

Keywords: digital text, digital discourse, verb, word formation, derivation, chat, digitization, assimilation lexeme, hybrid verb, affixation, analytic verb.

Introduction

→ Today, the rapid development of digital technologies and the expansion of Internet communication are creating a new stage in the development of language. As a result of the processes of information exchange on social networks, messengers, Internet publications, blogs and various digital platforms, significant changes are observed in the lexical structure of the language. In particular, the number of units expressing new technological concepts and their inclusion in the grammatical structure of the Uzbek language is increasing day by day the adaptation of the system has become one of the pressing issues of modern linguistics.

→ In the current digital communication environment, units coming from English, Russian and other languages are initially used in the form of terms or noun phrases, but over time, some of them are becoming verbs based on the word formation laws of the Uzbek language. As a result, new verb units are emerging using the existing derivational capabilities of the language. In this regard, determining the methods and models by which new verb units are formed in digital texts, and studying their morphological and semantic characteristics remains one of the important directions in the development of the current Uzbek language.

→ Digital text is a form of text that is created, stored, processed, and distributed using electronic devices and digital technologies. It is used in e-mail, websites, e-books, news portals, social networks, etc.: not networks, blogs, and messengers. One of the important features of digital texts is their speed and openness to innovation. The emergence of new technologies and services leads to the emergence of new names. However, new units do not simply enter the language system ready-made. They are often reshaped based on existing grammatical and derivational models. In the digital communication lexicon, the verbification of borrowed bases based on existing word-formation models of the Uzbek language is actively observed. In

particular, bases such as block, screen, story, post, like, which were borrowed from English, have become verbs in the Uzbek language using the verb-forming affix *la*: *block+la+moq*→*bloklamoq*, *screen+la+moq*→*screen*, *-stori+la+moq* *story*, *post+la+moq*→*postlamoq*, *like+la+moq-I*→*layklamoq*. In research, the forms *postlamoq* and *layklamoq* are considered to be the adoption of the Uzbek affix of the assimilation base, that is, a process of morphological adaptation. The novelty in these units is not in the *la* affix itself, but in its addition to digital communication units adopted from English, forming new verbs. Thus, in digital texts, the “assimilation base + *la*” model is manifested as one of the productive word-formation models. For example, if the block was originally used as a technological term, then as a result of the formation of the verb to block from it, this unit enters the verb paradigm of the Uzbek language and has the opportunity to be used in such forms as *block*, *blocked*, *blocked*, *blocked*.

So, the assimilation unit adapts to the Uzbek language not only lexically, but also grammatically. As an example, we can see units associated with another active model of verb formation - the affix *lash*. Units in this pattern - base + *lash* verb - are actively used, especially in expressing the meanings of action or entry into a certain process. We can see this through the following examples.

Chat+lash *chatlashmoq*

Yoshlar ijtimoiy tarmoqlarda faol **chatlashmoqda**.

raqam + lash → *raqamlashmoq*;

Ko‘plab xizmatlar **raqamlashmoqda**.

avtomat + lash → *avtomatlashmoq*.

For example, in the usage of the verb *chatlashmoq*, users are chatting via telegram, the verb *chatlashmoq* shows that the stem *chat* is formed based on the Uzbek derivational model. This situation shows that the Uzbek language actively uses existing word-formation tools to express new concepts.

In digital and technological texts, the *lashtir* model also appears as a verb of great activity - occupation. This model is usually: *negiz+lash+tir* will be

For example:

Raqam raqamlashtirmoq

elektron *elektronlashtirmoq*

avtomat *avtomatlashtirmoq*

standart *standartlashtirmoq*

These verbs have the meaning of bringing a certain object to a new state, organizing a process, or creating a certain property. In particular, the verb to digitize is actively used in modern social, economic, and educational texts. Such combinations as digitizing the education system, digitizing public services, and document electronicization are creating a new semantic field related to digital communication. Thus, as new concepts emerge as a result of digital progress, derivational units that represent them are also being formed.

→ Another active way to create new verb units in digital texts is to combine the possessive unit with the auxiliary verb to do. This model can be expressed as follows: possessive unit + analytical verb construction to do. For example:

repost qilmoq (*joylamoq, yuklamoq*);

share qilmoq (*ulashmoq*)

forward qilmoq
upload qilmoq
to forward
download qilmoq
upload qilmoq
ban qilmoq (prohibit, prohibit).

update, download, comment, like. In this model, semi-collagenous Anglicisms formed with the verb *kilmoq* in Uzbek are very productive. These units should be distinguished from purely affixal verbs such as *postlamoq*, *bloklamoq*. In the first case, the acquisition is transformed into a single lexical unit with the help of the basic Uzbek verb-forming affix. In the second case, the acquisition unit remains independent and forms an analytical construction with the verb *kilmoq*. Therefore, in digital texts, it is necessary to study the processes of affixal-verbification and analytical verbification separately. The parallel existence of these two models indicates the flexibility of the Uzbek language in the assimilation of new digital concepts. Although such words have not yet found their place in official dictionaries, they have taken a firm place in colloquial speech. Their future fate will depend on the level of acceptance by society.

Formation of hybrid verbs: The highest percentage of borrowings in the Uzbek language (37.0%), and their sources include Russian, English, and Arabic. This situation reflects the complex history of language contacts of the Uzbek language. Hybrid units formed on the basis of the combination of morphological means specific to the Uzbek language with assimilated bases deserve special attention. Examples of such units include “like” (“like”, English base + Uzbek infinitive form indicator) and “post” (“post” post) *blok* + *la* *bloklamoq* format + *la* *formatlamoq*. The uniqueness of these units is that, although their base is assimilated from another language, their grammatical formation is carried out based on the internal laws of the Uzbek language. Thus, hybrid verbs are not a simple result of language contact, but a manifestation of the active integration of the assimilated unit into the derivational system of the Uzbek language.

Semantic-derivation in digital texts

It is not correct to associate the formation of new verbs only with new affixes or acquired bases. Digital communication is also expanding the meaning of existing verbs. For example, in addition to the traditional meanings of the verb *yuklamoq*, the meanings of “to upload a file to the Internet” or “to enter a file into the system” have also been formed in the digital environment. I uploaded the file to the platform. Similarly, the verb *ochmoq*: To open an account; to open a channel; to open a chat are actively used in new digital contexts. The verb *o‘chirmoq* is also one of them: to delete a post; to delete an account; to delete a message. Thus, in the context of digital communication, the semantic possibilities of existing verbs are expanding, and new contextual meanings are being formed. This process can be studied within the framework of semantic derivation or semantic expansion.

The role of numerical verbs in language development

New verbs appearing in digital communication reflect the process of adaptation of the Uzbek language to modern needs. As a result of the need to express new technological concepts, language users are creating new units using existing lexical and grammatical means. Two opposing trends can be seen in this process. On the one hand, units borrowed from foreign languages, especially English, are actively entering. On the other hand, these units are being adapted to the morphological system of the Uzbek language. This phenomenon should be assessed not as a “pure” or “unembellished” development of the language, but as the use of its

derivational potential by the Uzbek language in the context of contacts between different languages.

Currently, digital verbs have the following main functions in language development; they perform a nominative function; they name new actions and processes that did not exist before. For example, the action of reposting a message on a social network is expressed by reposting. In addition, they also perform functions such as enriching the vocabulary of the language, demonstrating the derivational capabilities of the language, reflecting international communication, and ensuring communicative efficiency.

Conclusion

Analysis of digital texts in the Uzbek language shows that digital communication is not limited to introducing new units into the lexical structure of the language, but also has a significant impact on its word formation and semantic system.

→ The result of the study, allow several main models can be distinguished that form new verb units in digital texts. In particular, the affixes *la*, *lash*, *lashtir*

include the formation of verbs using *I*, the verbification of assimilation units using *qilmoq*, the emergence of hybrid verbs from the combination of assimilation bases and Uzbek affixes, and the expression of new numerical meanings by existing verbs. In particular, the units formed as a result of the combination of assimilation bases with Uzbek affixes clearly demonstrate the mechanisms of the Uzbek

language for the assimilation of new numerical concepts.

→ In the future, a more in-depth study of this issue based on corpus linguistics, collecting large amounts of material from digital texts, determining the frequency of new verbs, and statistically analyzing their distribution across age groups, communicative genres, and platforms may lead to important scientific results.

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