

GENERAL AND MODERN TYPOLOGICAL TRENDS

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Abstract: This paper analyzes several modern typological trends in English, Uzbek, and Russian, focusing on grammatical structure, word-class classification, gender-neutral language tendencies, internet vocabulary, and neologism formation. The study highlights the analytical nature of English and the synthetic agglutinative structure of Uzbek, emphasizing their fundamental typological differences. It also compares the classification principles of word classes in both languages, noting the dominance of syntactic criteria in English and morphological-semantic criteria in Uzbek. The paper further explores the rise of gender-neutral expressions in modern English and the naturally gender-neutral system of Uzbek. Additionally, it examines the influence of English on Russian internet vocabulary, where widespread lexical borrowings and adapted digital terms illustrate global linguistic convergence. Finally, the typological features of word formation and contemporary neologisms in English and Uzbek are discussed, revealing the impact of globalization and digital communication on lexical expansion.

Key words: Typology; analytic structure; synthetic/agglutinative structure; word classes; gender-neutral language; English–Uzbek comparison; internet vocabulary; lexical borrowing; neologisms; word formation.

English and Uzbek demonstrate fundamentally different grammatical structures shaped by their typological nature. English grammar is predominantly analytical, meaning that grammatical relations are expressed through word order, auxiliaries, and function words rather than affixes. For instance, tense and aspect in English depend heavily on auxiliary verbs such as will, have, or be, which maintain clarity and syntactic precision within a sentence.[1]. In contrast, Uzbek is a highly synthetic, agglutinative language where grammatical meaning is formed through suffixes attached directly to the word root. This allows a single Uzbek word to express what often requires multiple words in English, creating a compact and morphologically rich structure.

Another important typological difference appears in the classification of word classes. In English, categories are often determined by syntactic function and distribution rather than morphology, since many English words show minimal inflection.[2]. Uzbek

classification, however, relies more strongly on morphological markers, affix patterns, and semantic roles, reflecting the agglutinative nature of the language. This contrast becomes especially evident when analyzing adjectives, verbs, and adverbs, which in Uzbek retain clear morphological boundaries but in English may overlap due to functional flexibility.

Modern tendencies in gender-neutral language highlight additional typological contrasts. English has undergone significant change in recent decades, widely adopting neutral pronouns such as they and replacing gendered occupational terms with alternatives like firefighter, chairperson, and server. These shifts reflect cultural, social, and linguistic efforts toward inclusivity.[3]. Uzbek, on the other hand, is naturally gender-neutral at the grammatical level, as nouns and pronouns do not encode gender. However, gendered interpretations may still arise from context or culturally specific word choices, making this area sociolinguistically relevant even without grammatical gender marking.

The rise of internet communication has further expanded the typological landscape. English and Russian share a large inventory of digital vocabulary, with many Russian terms being direct or semi-adapted borrowings from English. Words such as like → лайк, post → пост, and stream → стрим illustrate how online culture accelerates lexical convergence across languages.[4]. Uzbek also adopts internet-related terms from English, though often through Russian mediation or through phonological adaptation, creating hybrid forms commonly used in digital communication spaces.

Word formation processes and neologisms reflect broader typological features as well. English frequently forms new words through compounding, blending, clipping, and acronym creation, producing items like bromance, vlog, app, and selfie. Uzbek tends to rely more heavily on affixation, though recent linguistic trends show increasing use of borrowed roots, calques, and mixed formations influenced by English technology and media vocabulary.[5]. These changes demonstrate how global communication reshapes both lexical structure and typological behavior.

Overall, the comparison of English and Uzbek reveals how linguistic typology interacts with cultural development, technological innovation, and modern communication trends, resulting in evolving grammatical and lexical patterns. Understanding these processes provides valuable insight into current and future directions of language change.

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