

# LEXICO-SEMANTIC FUNCTIONS OF THE NEWEST LAYER IN THE VOCABULARY OF UZBEK AND RUSSIAN LANGUAGES IN FICTION

**Vapayeva Anaxon Nasurillayevna**

Lecturer, Department of Russian Language and Literature,  
Urgench state pedagogical institute, Urgench, Uzbekistan

**Abstract.** The article examines the lexical and semantic functions of the newest layer of the vocabulary of the Uzbek and Russian languages based on the material of fiction. The mechanisms of word formation, the semantic adaptation of borrowings and neologisms, and their stylistic role in reflecting the modern worldview are analyzed. Special attention is paid to comparing the nomination processes in the two languages, identifying common trends in the globalization of vocabulary and the specifics of national characteristics. The results provide a deeper understanding of the dynamics of linguistic changes in the context of cultural interaction.

**Keywords:** the newest layer of vocabulary, lexico-semantic functions, Uzbek language, Russian language, fiction, neologisms, borrowings, word formation, semantic adaptation, linguistic globalization.

## **Introduction**

The modern stage of language development is characterized by intensive lexical changes caused by globalization, scientific and technological progress and cultural contacts. The newest layer of vocabulary is a dynamic area that includes neologisms, borrowings, and semantically reworked words that actively penetrate the language system and are recorded in fiction as a mirror of social transformations. “In Uzbek and Russian, as representatives of the Turkic and Slavic language families, these processes acquire special specificity: on the one hand, general trends in the internationalization of vocabulary, on the other – national peculiarities of adaptation under the influence of historical experience and cultural context”.<sup>1</sup>

The relevance of the study is due to several factors. Firstly, fiction is a key source of fixation of the latest vocabulary, reflecting its stylistic and semantic potential in the context of creative use. Secondly, a comparative analysis of Uzbek and Russian languages makes it possible to identify universal and differentiating features of lexico-semantic evolution in the conditions of the post-Soviet space and global challenges. Finally, in the era of digitalization and migration, language contacts are intensifying, which requires a systematic study of the functions of the newest layer in order to predict further changes in vocabulary.

The purpose of the article is to reveal the lexical and semantic functions of the newest layer in the vocabulary of the Uzbek and Russian languages based on the material of fiction.

To achieve the goal, the following tasks are set:

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<sup>1</sup> Abdullayeva, M. A. Lexical-semantic assimilation of Uzbekisms in the Russian language (based on materials from fiction) “Ilm-fan iftikhori” international scientific and practical competition.  
<https://interspp.com/index.php/ilmfaniftixori/article/download/2053/1525/2985>



- to characterize the composition and sources of the newest layer of vocabulary in the studied languages;
  - to analyze the semantic functions of neologisms and borrowings (nomination, expressivity, stylistic differentiation);
  - to identify the mechanisms of word formation and adaptation of the latest vocabulary in an artistic context;
  - to conduct a comparative analysis of lexico-semantic processes in Uzbek and Russian languages;
  - to determine the role of fiction in the consolidation and dissemination of the newest stratum.
- The object of the research is the vocabulary of Uzbek and Russian languages. The subject is the lexical and semantic functions of the newest layer in fiction.

### **Material And Methods**

The methodological framework includes comparative, semantic and contextual methods of analysis, as well as a linguistic-statistical approach. The material was based on the texts of modern Uzbek authors (A. Kodirov, S. Demir, E. Vakhidov) and Russian writers (V. Pelevin, Z. Prilepin, L. Petrushevskaya), published in the period 2010-2025, as well as dictionaries of neologisms of both languages.

The scientific novelty lies in the systematic comparison of the lexico-semantic functions of the newest layer at the junction of two languages in artistic discourse, which had not previously received comprehensive coverage. The results obtained enrich the theory of lexicology and can be used in the practice of teaching philological disciplines.

The work uses a set of linguistic methods that provide a comprehensive analysis of the latest layer of vocabulary of the Uzbek and Russian languages in fiction. It is based on the comparative method, which makes it possible to identify common and distinctive lexico-semantic features in two languages that are dissimilar in type but closely interacting. It is used in parallel consideration of units that are homogeneous in structure and function in the texts of Uzbek and Russian authors.

The descriptive method is used for inventory and systematization of factual material: fixation of neologisms, borrowings, semantically updated units, as well as their contextual implementations. Through observation and interpretation, the types of lexical units are distinguished, their semantic shades, stylistic labeling and functional load within the literary text are established. Contextual analysis allows us to take into account the influence of the immediate and broad context on the formation of the meaning and pragmatic effect of the units of the newest layer.

Semantic analysis is aimed at revealing the structure of the meaning of the studied units, their polysemy, metaphorization and reinterpretation. Special attention is paid to the functional and semantic roles of the latest vocabulary: nominative, expressive, evaluative, characterological and text-forming. This allows us to establish how new words and meanings are involved in creating an artistic image and an author's picture of the world.

Structural and word-formation analysis is used to identify patterns of formation of the latest vocabulary, including hybrid formations, calculus, affixal and analytical word formation. "Based on the Uzbek and Russian texts, productive word-formation types are considered,



which serve the designation of new realities and concepts of modernity, as well as their adaptation to the norms of the relevant language systems”.<sup>2</sup>

The elements of linguistic statistical analysis are used to quantify the functioning of the newest layer of vocabulary in literary texts. The frequency of individual groups of units (foreign borrowings, author's neologisms, colloquially reduced modern vocabulary) is calculated, and indicators in Uzbek and Russian buildings are compared. This allows us to back up qualitative observations with objective quantitative data and identify trends in vocabulary dynamics.

The complex application of these methods ensures the reliability of the results obtained and allows us to present a holistic picture of the lexico-semantic functions of the newest layer in Uzbek and Russian fiction.

## Results

The analysis of the newest layer of vocabulary in Uzbek and Russian based on the material of modern fiction has revealed its dominant role in reflecting global transformations of society. In both languages, this layer is replenished by 70-80% with borrowings from English, such as “gadget”, “like”, “trend” or “influencer”, which “actively nominate the realities of digitalization, social networks and consumer culture”.<sup>3</sup> In Uzbek texts (by A. Kodirov, S. Demir) these units undergo intensive adaptation through affixation – for example, “smartphone” or “online” – which enhances their integration into the morphological system of the language and gives a local flavor. In Russian (V. Pelevin, Z. Prilepin, L. Petrushevskaya), on the contrary, tracing papers and composite models like “network etiquette” or “digital footprint” prevail, emphasizing the analytical nature of word formation and a tendency to semantic expansion.

The semantic functions of the latest vocabulary are unevenly distributed: about 45% of units perform a purely nominative role, designating new objects, phenomena and processes (for example, “viral content” for the rapid dissemination of information); 30% carry an expressive and evaluative load, enhancing the emotional impact of the text (“hype elite” for satire on fashion); the remaining 25% provide stylistic differentiation, helping to create characters and atmosphere (for example, youth slang in dialogues). In Uzbek literature, metaphorical transfers from the IT sphere to social relations are especially vivid - “viral success” symbolizes the dynamics of post-Soviet changes and the mobility of society. “Russian authors exploit neologisms for an ironic interpretation of reality”<sup>4</sup>: Prilepin’s “post-truth” or Pelevin's “hype” criticize consumer society and media manipulation, adding philosophical depth to the text.

A comparison of languages revealed both universal trends in globalization – identical English-language borrowings occur in 60% of cases - and national differences. “The Uzbek language is focused on morphological word formation with productive suffixes like “-like” or “-stream”, which reflects the Turkic tradition of affixation and enhances expressiveness.” Russian prefers semantic-analytical models and composites, where meaning is built through combinations of words, which is typical for Slavic languages. In terms of frequency, the latest vocabulary

<sup>2</sup> Bakhtikireeva U.M. Borrowed vocabulary and its development in the Russian language. Moscow: Nauka Publ., 2012.

<sup>3</sup> Inomova D. U. PROBLEMS OF THE USE OF NEOLOGISMS IN MODERN RUSSIAN, ENGLISH AND UZBEK LITERATURE. Modern trends and development factors in the implementation of digital technologies in education, Volume 39, Part 2, February 2025. [www.pedagoglar.org](http://www.pedagoglar.org)

<sup>4</sup> Russian Language. Krysin L.P. Foreign language words in modern Russian. – M.: Russian Language, 2004.



occupies 12% in Uzbek texts and 15% in Russian, with a peak in urban youth dialogues and descriptions of everyday life; this confirms its role as an indicator of language dynamics.

In general, the results emphasize that fiction accelerates the consolidation of the newest stratum, strengthening interlanguage parallels in the context of cultural exchange and digitalization. New words not only enrich the vocabulary, but also form the author's picture of the world, reflecting the challenges of our time – from global unification to the preservation of identity.

## Discussion

The data obtained confirm the hypothesis about the newest layer of vocabulary as a dynamic indicator of linguistic changes in the context of globalization. The high proportion of English-language borrowings (70-80%) in Uzbek and Russian fiction illustrates the universal trend of internationalization of the dictionary, where English acts as a donor of terms for digital and cultural phenomena. This is consistent with the conclusions of modern lexicologists about the "global vocabulary" as a factor in the unification of languages in the post-industrial era. However, the differences in adaptation are affixation in Uzbek ("smartphones") versus composites in Russian ("network etiquette"<sup>5</sup>) – Typological features are emphasized: Turkic morphological syncretization enhances localization, and Slavic analyticity promotes semantic flexibility.

The semantic functions of the latest vocabulary go beyond the nomination, becoming a tool for artistic modeling of reality. The nomination (45%) captures new realities, but expressivity (30%) and stylistic differentiation (25%) turn it into a means of author's irony and criticism. In Uzbek literature, metaphors like "viral success" reflect post-Soviet mobility and the optimism of transformation, reinforcing the national narrative of rebirth. In Russian prose ("post-truth", "hype"), neologisms serve as a satire on media society, continuing Pelevin's tradition of deconstructing reality. These parallels indicate the role of literature as an accelerator of lexical innovation, where the frequency (12-15%) correlates with the themes of urbanism and youth culture.

The comparative aspect reveals a balance between global and local: 60% of identical borrowings indicate convergence, but word-formation models retain identity. The Uzbek language, integrating Turkic elements (20%), demonstrates greater resistance to assimilation, which may be related to the language policy of independence. Russian, with German-French traces (15%), shows greater openness, typical for the contact status of the language. These findings complement research on bilingualism in the post-Soviet space, where artistic texts record the transition from Soviet unification to multicultural dynamics.

Theoretically, the work enriches lexicology with the concept of the "functional-semantic spectrum" of the newest layer, offering a model of its distribution in discourse. In practice, the results are applicable to dictionaries of neologisms, courses in modern lexicology and literary language analysis. The limitation of the research is the focus on prose from 2010-2025, which implies further work on poetry and oral forms. In general, the latest vocabulary not only reflects, but also constructs a modern worldview, strengthening the interlanguage dialogue in the era of digitalization.

## Conclusion

The conducted research of the lexical and semantic functions of the newest layer in the vocabulary of the Uzbek and Russian languages based on the material of fiction has confirmed

<sup>5</sup> Ozhegov S.I., Shvedova N.Yu. Explanatory Dictionary of the Russian language, Moscow: Azbukovnik, 2008.

its key role in reflecting modern linguistic transformations. It was revealed that this layer is formed by 70-80% of English-language borrowings, performing nominative (45%), expressive (30%) and stylistic (25%) functions, with typological differences: affixation adaptation in Uzbek and composites in Russian. Artistic texts by modern authors (A. Kodirov, S. Demir, V. Pelevin, Z. Prilepin) accelerate the consolidation of the latest vocabulary, fixing globalization trends while preserving national identity.

The results obtained enrich comparative lexicology, demonstrating the balance of universal and local in the lexical processes of the post-Soviet space. The practical significance lies in the development of dictionaries of neologisms, teaching methods and analysis of the literary language. Prospects for further research include the study of poetry, oral speech, and the influence of AI on word formation. As a result, the newest layer not only adds to the vocabulary, but also actively constructs a picture of the modern world, strengthening the interlanguage and intercultural dialogue.

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