

СЎЗ САЊАТИ ХАЛҚАРО ЖУРНАЛИ

8 ЖИЛД, 2 СОН

МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ ЖУРНАЛ ИСКУССТВО СЛОВА

ТОМ 8, НОМЕР 2

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF WORD ART

VOLUME 8, ISSUE 2



СЎЗ САНЪАТИ ХАЛҚАРО ЖУРНАЛИ

МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ ЖУРНАЛ ИСКУССТВО СЛОВА | INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF WORD ART

№2 (2025) DOI <http://dx.doi.org/10.26739/2181-9297-2025-2>

Бош муҳаррир:
Тўхтасинов Илҳом
п.ф.д., профессор (Ўзбекистон)

Бош муҳаррир ўринбосари:

Главный редактор:
Тухтасинов Илхом
д.п.н., профессор (Узбекистан)

Заместитель главного редактора:

Editor in Chief:
Tuhtasinov Ilhom
DSc. Professor (Uzbekistan)

Deputy Chief Editor

ТАҲРИРИЙ МАСЛАҲАТ КЕНГАШИ

Назаров Бахтиёр
академик. (Ўзбекистон)

Якуб Умарўғли
ф.ф.д., профессор (Туркия)

Алмаз Улви Биннатова
ф.ф.д., профессор (Озарбайжон)

Бокиева Гуландом
ф.ф.д., профессор (Ўзбекистон)

Миннуллин Ким
ф.ф.д., профессор (Татаристон)

Махмудов Низомиддин
ф.ф.д., профессор (Ўзбекистон)

Керимов Исмаил
ф.ф.д., профессор (Россия)

Жўраев Маматкул
ф.ф.д., профессор (Ўзбекистон)

Куренов Рахиммаед
к.ф.н. (Туркменистон)

Кристофер Жеймс Форт
Мичиган университети (АҚШ)

Умархўжаев Мухтор
ф.ф.д., профессор (Ўзбекистон)

Мирзаев Ибодулло
ф.ф.д., профессор (Ўзбекистон)

Болтабоев Ҳамидулла
ф.ф.д., профессор (Ўзбекистон)

Дўстмухаммедов Хуршид
ф.ф.д., профессор (Ўзбекистон)

Лиходзиевский А.С.
ф.ф.д., профессор (Ўзбекистон)

Сиддиқова Ирода
ф.ф.д., профессор (Ўзбекистон)

Шиукашвили Тамар
ф.ф.д. (Грузия)

Туробов Бекпулат
масбул котиб, PhD, доцент
(Ўзбекистон)

РЕДАКЦИОННЫЙ СОВЕТ

Назаров Бахтиёр
академик. (Узбекистан)

Якуб Умар оглы
д.ф.н., профессор (Туркия)

Алмаз Улви Биннатова
д.ф.н., профессор (Азербайджан)

Бакиева Гуландом
д.ф.н., профессор (Узбекистан)

Миннуллин Ким
д.ф.н., профессор (Татарстан)

Махмудов Низомиддин
д.ф.н., профессор (Узбекистан)

Керимов Исмаил
д.ф.н., профессор (Россия)

Джураев Маматкул
д.ф.н., профессор (Узбекистан)

Куренов Рахыммаед
к.ф.н. (Туркменистан)

Кристофер Жеймс Форт
Университет Мичигана (США)

Умархаджаев Мухтар
д.ф.н., профессор (Узбекистан)

Мирзаев Ибодулло
д.ф.н., профессор (Узбекистан)

Балтабоев Ҳамидулла
д.ф.н., профессор (Узбекистан)

Дустмухаммедов Хуршид
д.ф.н., профессор (Узбекистан)

Лиходзиевский А.С.
д.ф.н., профессор (Узбекистан)

Сиддиқова Ирода
д.ф.н., профессор (Узбекистан)

Шиукашвили Тамар
д.ф.н. (Грузия)

Туробов Бекпулат
отв. секретарь, PhD, доцент
(Узбекистан)

EDITORIAL BOARD

Bakhtiyor Nazarov
academician. (Uzbekistan)

Yakub Umarogli
Doc. of philol. scien., prof. (Turkey)

Almaz Ulvi Binnatova
Doc. of philol. scien., prof. (Azerbaijan)

Bakieva Gulandom
Doc. of philol. scien., prof. (Uzbekistan)

Minnulin Kim
Doc. of philol. scien., prof. (Tatarstan)

Mahmudov Nizomiddin
Doc. of philol. scien., prof. (Uzbekistan)

Kerimov Ismail
Doc. of philol. scien., prof. (Russia)

Juraev Mamatkul
Doc. of philol. scien., prof. (Uzbekistan)

Kurenov Rakhimmamed
Ph.D. Ass. Prof. (Turkmenistan)

Christopher James Fort
University of Michigan (USA)

Umarkhodjaev Mukhtar
Doc. of philol. scien., prof. (Uzbekistan)

Mirzaev Ibodulla
Doc. of philol. scien., prof. (Uzbekistan)

Boltaboev Hamidulla
Doc. of philol. scien., prof. (Uzbekistan)

Dustmuhammedov Khurshid
Doc. of philol. scien., prof. (Uzbekistan)

Lixodzievsky A.S.
Doc. of philol. scien., prof. (Uzbekistan)

Siddiqova Iroda
Doc. of philol. scien., prof. (Uzbekistan)

Shiukashvili Tamar
Doc. of philol. scien. (Georgia)

Turobov Bekpulat
PhD Ass. prof. Senior Secretary
(Uzbekistan)

PageMaker | Верстка | Саҳифаловчи: Хуршид Мирзахмедов

Контакт редакций журналов. www.tadqiqot.uz
ООО Tadqiqot город Ташкент,
улица Амира Темура пр.1, дом-2.
Web: <http://www.tadqiqot.uz/>; E-mail: info@tadqiqot.uz
Тел: (+998-94) 404-0000

Editorial staff of the journals of www.tadqiqot.uz
Tadqiqot LLC The city of Tashkent,
Amir Temur Street pr.1, House 2.
Web: <http://www.tadqiqot.uz/>; E-mail: info@tadqiqot.uz
Phone: (+998-94) 404-0000

1. Murodova Mo'tabar Ibodullayevna TILAKLAR VA OLQISHLARNI NUTQIY AKTLAR SIFATIDA LINGVISTIK NUQTAI NAZARDAN TAHLILI...	5
2. Yusupova Soxiba Islombek qizi O'ZBEK BOLALAR O'YIN QO'SHIQLARIDA ATOQLI OTLARNING QO'LLANILISHI.....	9
3. Lolayeva Gulniso Geldiyorovna GAZETA MATNINING UMUMIY VAZIFALARI.....	13
4. Sharopova Ra'no, Karimova Latofat HOZIRGI O'ZBEK TILIDA "TARBIYA" LEKSIK-SEMANTIK MAYDONI TARKIBI VA TASNIFIQA OID QARASHLAR.....	18
5. Намазова Манзура Ураковна ПСИХОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ И СОЦИАЛЬНЫЕ АСПЕКТЫ ЖИЗНИ И ЧАСТИ ИММИГРАНТОВ В УЗБЕКСКОЙ ЛИТЕРАТУРЕ.....	24
6. Sadriddinzoda Safiya Shaxobiddinovna AMPHIBOLOGY IN ENGLISH RELIGIOUS LEXICOLOGY.....	32
7. Esirgapov Mukhiddin Nizomiddinovich THE INFLUENCE OF THE INTERNET AND DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES ON THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.....	37
8. Karimova Dilorom Shavkatovna VERBAL AND NON-VERBAL INTERPRETATION OF THE CONCEPTS OF "DEATH" AND "LIFE".....	43
9. Narzullaeva Dilnoza Sanatovna CONCEPTUAL METAPHOR THEORY: EXPLORING THE ROLE OF METAPHOR IN CONCEPTUALIZING ABSTRACT CONCEPTS.....	48
10. Шахзод Турниязов ЎЗБЕК ТИЛИГА ҚИЛИНАЁТГАН ЗАМОНАВИЙ БАДИИЙ ТАРЖИМАЛАРДА МУАЛЛИФ УСЛУБИНИ САҚЛАШ МАСАЛАСИГА ДОИР (О. ГЕНРИ ҲИКОЯЛАРИ МИСОЛИДА).....	52
11. Matkarimova Gulira'no Abdullayevna XALQ OG'ZAKI IJODI VA MIFOLOGIK MANBALARDA UCHRAYDIGAN FITONIMLARNING INGLIZ VA O'ZBEK TILLARIDAGI LEKSIK-SEMANTIK XUSUSIYATLARI.....	63
12. Алена Ядмагиевна Иванова ВЛИЯНИЕ КОНФУЦИАНСТВА НА ПРОЯВЛЕНИЕ ЭМОЦИЙ.....	68
13. Yunusova Gulshoda Dilshadovna EKVIVALENTLIK VA FE'L VALENSIYASI.....	80
14. Eshboyev Qahramon Bakir o'g'li O'ZBEK TILI SINONIMIK LUG'ATLARIDA DARAJALANISH METODOLOGIYASI.....	85
15. To'liboyeva Gulnura Baxadir qizi PEYZAJ BADIY VOSITA SIFATIDA (O'ZBEK VA QORAQALPOQ SHE'RIYATI MISOLIDA).....	91
16. Холбобоева Нилуфар Бахтиёр кизи НАВОИЙГА ТАХМИС.....	96
17. Сайымбетов Шарафатдин Уракбаевич И. ЮСУПОВНИНГ «ДАЛА АРМОНЛАРИ» ПОЭМАСИДА ИНДИВИДУАЛ МЕТАФОРЛАРНИНГ ҚЎЛЛАНИЛИШИ ВА БАДИИЙ ВАЗИФАЛАРИ.....	102
18. Комила Мамадиёрова ОНОМАСТИК БИРЛИКЛАРНИНГ ИНТЕГРАЦИОН ТАБИАТИ ХУСУСИДА.....	106
19. Xolova Muyassar Abdulhakimovna O'ZBEK SHEVALARIDA FONETIK O'ZGARISHLAR (Surxondaryo viloyati misolida).....	111
20. Malika Soliyeva INGLIZ TILIDAGI INTONATSIYANING AYRIM FONOSTILISTIK XUSUSIYATLARI.....	118
21. Комила Мамадиёрова ОНОМАСТИК БИРЛИКЛАРНИНГ УСЛУБИЙ ФУНКЦИЯЛАРИ ХУСУСИДА.....	122

22. Xurinsa Xudoyberdiyeva TROPLARNING USLUBIY XUSUSIYATI (Xosiyat Rustamova lirikasi misolida).....	128
23. Israilova Sayera Tashpulat qizi INTERFAOL USULLAR ORQALI INGLIZ TILIDA O‘QISH KO‘NIKMASINI RIVOJLANTIRISH (Tarix yo‘nalishi talabalari uchun).....	133
24. Israilova Sayera Tashpulat qizi INGLIZ XALQ ERTAKLARI ORQALI BOSHLANG‘ICH SINFLARIDA O‘QUVCHILARIDA O‘QISH KO‘NIKMASINI RIVOJLANTIRISH.....	137
25. Комила Мамадиёрова ОНОМАСТИК БИРЛИКЛАРНИНГ ИНТЕГРАЦИОН ТАБИАТИ ХУСУСИДА.....	143
26. Робиға Мамбетова ҚОЗОҒИСТОН ЎЗБЕКЛАРИ ФОЛЬКЛОР АСАРЛАРИНИНГ ЛИНГВОМАДАНИЙ ХУСУСИЯТЛАРИ.....	149
27. Ҳамидулла Годжиев ТУРКИСТОН ЖАДИДЧИЛИК ҲАРАКАТИНИНГ УМУММАЪРИФИЙ – УМУМАДАБИЙ ТАМОЙИЛЛАРИ.....	154
28. Ergashova Rano Turaevna LINGUISTIC FEATURES OF AVIATION TERMINOLOGY IN ENGLISH, RUSSIAN, AND UZBEK LANGUAGES: SPECIFICITIES AND COMMONALITIES.....	160
29. Bobir Maxammadov MIKROSOFT VINDOVS OPERATSION TIZIMI TERMINLARINING LEKSIKOGRAFIK TAVSIFI MASALALARI: MUAMMOLAR VA VAZIFALAR.....	170
30. Xalimova Firuza Rustamovna POETIK MATNDA BADIY KONSEPTLAR VA METAFORALARNING KOGNITIV-ESTETIK TALQINI.....	176
31. Комила Мамадиёрова ОНОМАСТИК БИРЛИКЛАРНИНГ ИНТЕГРАЦИОН ТАБИАТИ ХУСУСИДА.....	182
32. Матлуба Шукурова ЭНАХОН СИДДИҚОВА ШЕЪРИЯТИДА “АЁЛ” КОНЦЕПТИНИНГ АКТУАЛЛАШУВИ.....	187
33. Tashkulova Zarnigor “SHARQ” KONSEPTI SEMANTIK MAYDONIDA PEYZAJNING IFODALANISHI (S. MOEM HIKOYALARI MISOLIDA).....	195




ISSN: 2181-9297

www.tadqiqot.uz

Esirgapov Mukhiddin Nizomiddinovich

Teacher of Samarkand state institute of foreign languages

THE INFLUENCE OF THE INTERNET AND DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES ON THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

 <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.17087335>

ANNOTATION

This article analyzes the concept of Global English, a new form of the English language that is rapidly spreading in the modern world, and its impact on the lexical-semantic system of English. It explores the changes arising from simplification, regional adaptation, and cultural integration, as well as the positive and negative aspects of this process. The study focuses on phenomena such as vocabulary expansion, semantic shifts, neologisms, and code-switching.

Keywords: Global English, international English, lexical-semantic change, neologism, code-switching, regional varieties of English.

Esirgapov Muhiddin Nizomiddinovich

Samarqand davlat chet tillar instituti o'qituvchisi.

INTERNET VA RAQAMLI TEXNOLOGIYANING INGLIZ TILIGA TA'SIRI

ANNOTATSIYA

Ushbu maqolada zamonaviy dunyoda keng tarqalib borayotgan yangi ko'rinishdagi ingliz tili - Global English tushunchasi va uning ingliz tilining leksik-semantik tizimiga ko'rsatayotgan ta'siri tahlil qilinadi. Til soddalashtirish, mintaqaviy moslashuv va madaniy integratsiya natijasida yuzaga kelayotgan o'zgarishlar, shuningdek, bu jarayonning ijobiy va salbiy jihatlari yoritilgan. Ishda so'z boyligi, ma'no o'zgarishlari, neologizmlar, hamda kod-almashish kabi jarayonlarga e'tibor qaratiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: Global English, xalqaro ingliz tili, leksik-semantik o'zgarish, neologizm, kod-almashish, mintaqaviy inglizcha.

Эсиргапов Мухиддин Низомиддинович

Преподаватель

Самаркандского государственного института иностранных языков.

ВЛИЯНИЕ ИНТЕРНЕТА И ЦИФРОВЫХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ НА АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

АННОТАЦИЯ

В данной статье анализируется концепция Global English - новой формы английского языка, которая активно распространяется в современном мире, а также её влияние на лексико-семантическую систему английского языка. Рассматриваются изменения, происходящие в результате упрощения языка, региональной адаптации и культурной интеграции, а также

положительные и отрицательные стороны данного процесса. В работе уделяется внимание таким явлениям, как обогащение словарного запаса, изменение значений слов, неологизмы и кодовое переключение.

Ключевые слова: международный английский, лексико-семантические изменения, неологизмы, кодовое переключение, региональный английский.

INTRODUCTION

In the 21st century, the English language is steadily becoming the dominant means of communication across the globe. It plays a crucial part in various spheres, including international relations, education, science, technology, and global business. As a result of its widespread use by individuals from various nationalities and cultures, a new variation of English is emerging, commonly known as Global English or International English. Global English is not tied to a single native-speaking country. Instead, it is shaped by diverse regional, cultural, and social elements from all over the world. As more non-native speakers use English for communication, they contribute to its evolution by blending in local linguistic aspects. This makes Global English a flexible and adaptable form of the language.

One of the significant effects of this global usage is the transformation of English's lexical-semantic system. New words and expressions are being added, often adopted from other languages or created to reflect modern realities. Additionally, familiar words may take on new meanings based on cultural context and usage.

This article aims to explore the key features of Global English and examine how it affects the vocabulary and meaning system of the language. It focuses on comprehending the linguistic alterations brought about by widespread international use and highlights the growing importance of English as a truly global language.

THE CONCEPT AND DEVELOPMENT OF GLOBAL ENGLISH AND ITS ORIGINS

The term Global English refers to the contemporary form of the English language that is increasingly being used as a universal means of communication across the globe. In today's interconnected world, where English serves not only native speakers from countries such as the United States, the United Kingdom, Australia, and Canada, but also a large spectrum of people from different linguistic and cultural backgrounds. These non-native speakers utilize English as their secondary or foreign language, modifying it to meet their specific social, professional, and educational demands. As a result, English has become a practical tool for cross-cultural communication and mutual understanding on a global scale.

Global English can be described as a simpler and more neutral version of English that has developed from different regional varieties, including British, American, Australian, Indian, and African English. While there are distinct grammar, pronunciation, and vocabulary differences between regional forms of English, Global English aims to minimize them to guarantee clarity and mutual intelligibility. This version of English is formed by its widespread use in international contexts such as global business, diplomacy, academic research, and digital communication.

The emergence and spread of Global English have to do with several key factors. The dominance of English in fields like science, technology, international trade, and higher education is one of the most significant aspects. Moreover, English is often opted as the working language in international organizations, multinational corporations, and global conferences. The influence of English-language media, including movies, music, social media, and the internet, has also contributed to the global reach of the language. English has become the most widely used lingua franca due to the efforts of these elements, which have led to communication and collaboration across nations and cultures. The necessity of communication among people of different nationalities

The advancement of the internet and technology

The prominent role of English in education

The demands of international business and diplomacy

The main characteristics of Global English include:

Simplified grammar

A universal, often technically-oriented lexicon

Pronunciation that may reflect regional features

Development based on cultural neutrality

ANALYSIS OF LEXICAL-SEMANTIC CHANGES

Neologisms and New Terminology

Neologisms, which are created to respond to changes in technology, culture, and social situations, are commonly referred to as newly coined words, expressions, or new meanings assigned to existing ones. The English language is particularly flexible and receptive to new terminology [Crystal, D. 2003].

Examples:

Technological advancements: selfie, blog, vlog, hashtag, cloud computing

Societal changes: woke, cancel culture, mansplaining, among others

Semantic Broadening and Narrowing

Many words in English are diverging from their traditional meanings. The ongoing evolution of English, especially in its modern globalized form, has directly influenced phenomena such as semantic broadening and semantic narrowing.

Semantic Broadening

This phenomenon occurs when a word's meaning expands to include more contexts, situations, or entities than before.

Examples:

Cloud – once referred only to a visible mass of condensed water in the sky; now also refers to internet-based data storage (e.g., “cloud computing”).

Bug – originally meant an insect; now also refers to an error in software.

Footprint – previously meant a mark left by a foot; now also used metaphorically (e.g., “carbon footprint,” “digital footprint”).

Analysis:

Technological progress, environmental awareness, and the shift to digital life have assigned new semantic weight to existing terms.

Semantic Narrowing

This is when a word's meaning becomes more limited or specific than it was originally.

Examples:

Deer – historically referred to any animal; now specifically means a particular species of hoofed animal.

Starve – once meant “to die” in general; now means “to die or suffer from hunger”.

Undertaker – originally meant someone who undertakes any task; now refers specifically to someone who manages funerals.

Analysis:

This phenomenon is linked to the increasing specialization of social roles, professions, and functions.

3. The Specificity of New English Varieties

In modern English (especially internet language, pop culture, and Gen Z slang), both broadening and narrowing are even more noticeable.

New Examples:

Swipe – formerly meant to snatch or lightly hit; now also refers to moving content left or right on a screen (semantic broadening).

Catfish – originally a type of fish; now also means someone who pretends to be someone else online for deceptive purposes (semantic broadening).

Literally – once strictly meant “in a literal sense”; now often used for emphasis or exaggeration, sometimes even when the meaning is not literal (semantic narrowing).

Code-Switching and Language Mixing

Often, English is used alongside local languages. Global English has led to more frequent switching between native languages and English. For instance, in multilingual societies, a person may express a thought in English if it is more precise or cannot be easily conveyed in their native language.

Example:

An Uzbek student might say: “Bugungi presentation juda yaxshi o‘tdi, teacher ham maqtadi”.

This is a form of code-mixing – English words are integrated into sentences of another language and adapted to its grammar.

Examples:

“Men download qildim” (I downloaded)

“U meetingga borolmaydi” (He/she can’t attend the meeting)

This is especially common among young people.

Positive Aspects:

From a linguistic perspective, such alterations enrich inter-language influence, introduce new means of expression, and facilitate global communication and cultural exchange.

Negative Aspects:

This process can harm the purity of native languages, cause lexical and grammatical distortions, thereby creating comprehension difficulties for those with limited English proficiency.

New Varieties of English

Modern English is no longer limited to just American or British variants. By means of multilingual interaction, it can be shaped into a flexible and context-adaptive communication tool. This makes code-switching and language mixing natural linguistic phenomena.

Examples:

“Let’s go to bazaar today”.

“I will prepone the meeting”. (Common in Indian English)

Local Variants and Lexical Influence

For example, in Nigerian English:

“Sorry” can be used to express sympathy or offer comfort, not just to apologize.

POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE IMPACTS OF GLOBAL ENGLISH

Global English, or the new varieties of English, have both benefits and drawbacks:

Positive Aspects:

Convenience in communication

Serves as a common medium in education

Reduces language barriers in technological development

Facilitates global communication:

Global English enables effective communication in international cooperation, education, trade, technology, and diplomacy.

Example: A Japanese scientist, Brazilian students, and an Uzbek engineer can communicate fluently in English at a conference[Graddol, D. 1997].

Expands access to education and science:

Since many prestigious universities and academic sources are in English, those who know the language have broader access to information.

Example: Students using platforms like Coursera or edX benefit greatly.

Increases competitiveness in the labor market:

Professionals who speak English have better opportunities to work for international companies.

An Uzbek specialist working in the IT field is able to work remotely for foreign companies because they can use English professionally.

4. Language enhances flexibility and intercultural understanding:

Global English enables various cultures to integrate their expressions into the English language.

Example: In Indian English, new words like “prepone” (to move something to an earlier time) have emerged.

Negative Aspects:

Decrease in lexical richness and loss of national language values

Risk of linguistic imperialism

Violation of standard language norms

Additionally,

1. It can lead to the devaluation of the mother tongue:

Many people prefer English and use their native language less, paying little attention to its development.

Example: Some young people express themselves only in English on social media and gradually forget native language words.

2. Language mixing and pollution:

Excessive inclusion of English words can distort the natural structure of the native language.

Example: Sentences like “Bugun deadline bor, reportni upload qilishing kerak” (“Today there is a deadline, you need to upload the report”) push out pure native expressions.

3. It may intensify cultural inequality:

Those who know English are often considered superior, while others are excluded from opportunities.

Example: Participants with poor English skills at conferences may be unable to fully express their ideas.

4. Misunderstandings may arise among various English varieties:

Global English introduces different pronunciations, vocabulary, or grammar in many regions, which can lead to communication confusion.

Example: The British English word “flat” and the American “apartment” may be interpreted differently[Muminov, A. 2021].

CONCLUSION

The phenomenon of Global English in modern linguistics is caused by the set of linguistic and social changes that occur as English becomes the primary medium for international communication. Not only does this language model grow from British or American English frameworks, but also from multilingual environments across regions, resulting in a more adaptable, context-driven, and interculturally communicative form. Transformations in the language system such as lexical-semantic changes, the emergence of new words, semantic broadening or narrowing of existing terms, the influence of local languages, as well as phenomena like code-switching and code-mixing are natural and expected outcomes of this process.

This phenomenon is closely connected with global integration and the development of information technologies. While it makes global communication easier, it also poses threats to language norms and could lead to a lack of respect for native languages and cultures. Therefore, an approach to Global English should involve both consistent linguistic analysis and cultural responsibility. It is crucial to manage its development consciously and utilize the global potential of English while keeping and promoting national languages and cultures, which is a highly important strategic task.

REFERENCES:

-
1. Crystal, D. (2003). *English as a Global Language*. Cambridge University Press.
 2. Jenkins, J. (2007). *English as a Lingua Franca: Attitude and Identity*. Oxford University Press.
 3. Seidlhofer, B. (2011). *Understanding English as a Lingua Franca*. Oxford University Press.
 4. Graddol, D. (1997). *The Future of English?* British Council.
 5. Kirkpatrick, A. (2010). *World Englishes: Implications for International Communication and English Language Teaching*. Cambridge University Press.
 6. Kachru, B. B. (1992). *The Other Tongue: English across Cultures*. University of Illinois Press.

7. Kachru conceptualizes Global English through his “Inner, Outer, Expanding Circle” model.
8. Canagarajah, S. (2007). *Lingua Franca English, Multilingual Communities, and Language Acquisition*
9. Discusses the role of Global English in multilingual communities.
10. Muminov, A. (2021). *Global English and Issues of Modern Lexicology*. – Tashkent: TDPU Scientific Journal.
11. About lexical-semantic changes in the English language.
12. Tashpulatova, M. (2020). *Global Trends of the English Language in Uzbekistan*. – Candidate of Philological Sciences, article.
13. On the expanding role of English in the Uzbek context.
14. Ashurova, D. U., & Galieva, M. U. (2019). *Linguistic Features of World Englishes*. – International Scientific Journal.
15. About the common and distinctive features of World Englishes.
16. Yusupova, N. (2022). *New Words in the English Language and Their Semantic Changes*. – Bukhara State University Scientific Journal.
17. An analytical article on neologisms and semantic broadening.
18. Tarasova, Ye. A. (2018). *The Globalization of the English Language: Problems and Prospects*. – Journal “Philological Sciences”.

СЎЗ САНЪАТИ ХАЛҚАРО ЖУРНАЛИ

8 ЖИЛД, 2 СОН

МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ ЖУРНАЛ ИСКУССТВО СЛОВА

ТОМ 8, НОМЕР 2

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF WORD ART

VOLUME 8, ISSUE 2

Контакт редакций журналов. www.tadqiqot.uz
ООО Tadqiqot город Ташкент,
улица Амира Темура пр.1, дом-2.
Web: <http://www.tadqiqot.uz/>; E-mail: info@tadqiqot.uz
Тел: (+998-94) 404-0000

Editorial staff of the journals of www.tadqiqot.uz
Tadqiqot LLC The city of Tashkent,
Amir Temur Street pr.1, House 2.
Web: <http://www.tadqiqot.uz/>; E-mail: info@tadqiqot.uz
Phone: (+998-94) 404-0000