



MAIN TRENDS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF VOCABULARY AND PHRASEOLOGY OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

Nematjonova Nafisa
Scientific Supervisor

Mukhlisa Numanova
Student of Fergana State University

Abstract

The article examines the main trends in the development of vocabulary and phraseology in the 20th century. It analyzes the processes of renewal of the lexical system of the language, the influence of social, political and cultural factors, as well as the features of the formation and functioning of phraseological units. Special attention is paid to neologisms, borrowings, semantic changes and the democratization of language. As a result of the study, the key patterns of language development in the given period are identified.

Keywords: Vocabulary, phraseology, 20th century, neologisms, borrowings.

Introduction

The twentieth century can be considered one of the most dynamic and significant stages in the development of language, as it was during this period that substantial changes occurred in its vocabulary and phraseology. These changes were associated with active transformations in society, rapid development of science and technology, as well as the intensification of international contacts and globalization, which had a considerable impact on the formation of the lexical system of the language and its functioning in various spheres of communication [2, p. 45].

Throughout the twentieth century, language became more flexible, mobile, and sensitive to changes in social life, which led to the emergence of new words, expressions, and meanings reflecting new realities and human needs. One of the main tendencies of this period is the active formation of neologisms, i.e., new words that arise to denote new objects, phenomena, and concepts connected with



scientific and technological progress, cultural development, and changes in lifestyle. Words such as computer, television, internet, radio, and mobile have become an integral part of modern speech and are widely used in everyday communication, which demonstrates the close connection between language and social development.

Neologisms may be formed in various ways, including word formation, borrowing, and the reinterpretation of existing words, which makes the process of language renewal continuous and natural. Another important tendency is the active borrowing of words from other languages, especially from English, which became the language of international communication in the twentieth century. This led to the widespread use of Anglicisms in Russian, such as business, manager, marketing, office, service, file, design, brand, and many others. Borrowed words gradually adapt to the norms of the language and become an integral part of it, although they sometimes raise discussions about the preservation of national linguistic identity.

Alongside this, an important process is the change in word meanings, i.e., semantic development, when existing words acquire new meanings or shades of meaning depending on context. For example, the word network began to be used not only in its direct meaning but also to denote the Internet, while the word window can refer not only to a part of a building but also to an element of a computer interface [1, p. 56]. This demonstrates the ability of language to adapt to new conditions and realities.

In the twentieth century, a process of democratization of language is also observed, manifested in the convergence of literary and colloquial speech, as well as the active penetration of conversational and non-standard elements into various spheres of communication, including mass media, fiction, and even official discourse. This makes the language more accessible, lively, and expressive, and expands its functional capabilities. Special attention should be paid to the development of phraseology, since it was precisely in the twentieth century that the phraseological system of the language underwent significant renewal. New stable expressions emerged, reflecting socio-political processes, scientific and technological progress, and cultural changes. Expressions related to politics, economics, sports, and popular culture became part of everyday speech and were widely used in various communicative situations. In addition, traditional idioms were reinterpreted and began to be used in new contexts, acquiring additional

meanings, which made phraseology more flexible and dynamic. Mass media, such as newspapers, radio, television, and later the Internet, played a major role in the development of vocabulary and phraseology, contributing to the rapid dissemination of new words and expressions and their consolidation in the language [3, p. 112]. As a result, linguistic changes became significantly faster compared to previous historical periods. It is also necessary to note the influence of historical events such as wars, revolutions, social and political reforms, which were reflected in language and contributed to the emergence of new words and expressions related to social life, ideology, and economics. Thus, language becomes a reflection of its era and an important source of information about it.

In addition, the twentieth century witnessed increased interaction between different languages and cultures, leading to the internationalization of vocabulary and the emergence of common linguistic trends characteristic of many languages of the world, especially in science, technology, and business. The pace of linguistic change also increased significantly due to the development of communication technologies, which enabled the rapid dissemination of information and new linguistic forms.

Thus, it can be concluded that the development of vocabulary and phraseology in the twentieth century is characterized by high dynamism, diversity of processes, and a close connection with social changes. The main tendencies include the formation of neologisms, borrowing of words, semantic change, democratization of language, development of phraseological units, and the influence of mass media, as well as the acceleration of linguistic change. All these processes continue to influence the modern language and its further development in the twenty-first century.

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