



DOI

10.66073/ReFocus-Conf/
0910089



QR-kod
maqolaning DOI
sahifasini
ochadi

SAHIFALAR

478–482

TIL

Ingliz

IQTIBOS UCHUN

Berdimuratova Aziza Bahadir qizi.
Language Change in the Age of
Artificial Intelligence: Emerging
Linguistic Patterns and New Forms of
Communication // «O'zbekiston
olima ayollarining mamlakat
taraqqiyotiga qo'shayotgan hissasi»
mavzusidagi xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy
konferensiya materiallari (Nukus, 2026-
yil 9–10-oktyabr). – Nukus, 2026. –
B. 478–482. – DOI: [https://doi.org/
10.66073/ReFocus-Conf/0910089](https://doi.org/10.66073/ReFocus-Conf/0910089)

LANGUAGE CHANGE IN THE AGE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE: EMERGING LINGUISTIC PATTERNS AND NEW FORMS OF COMMUNICATION

Berdimuratova Aziza Bahadir qizi

*Karakalpakstan State University named after Berdakh, trainee teacher
aziza.berdimuratova3005@gmail.com*

Abstract: Artificial intelligence (AI) has become an increasingly influential force in contemporary communication, affecting not only how people exchange information but also how language itself is produced, interpreted, and transformed. The widespread use of generative AI systems, machine translation, predictive text, voice assistants, and automated content-generation tools has introduced new linguistic patterns and communicative practices. This paper examines the relationship between AI and language change, focusing on vocabulary expansion, shifts in discourse patterns, human-machine communication, digital multilingualism, and the emergence of hybrid forms of expression. AI-mediated communication can accelerate the spread of neologisms, abbreviations, stylistic conventions, and formulaic expressions, while also encouraging users to adapt their language to the perceived requirements of computational systems. At the same time, AI systems learn from human linguistic data and therefore participate in a reciprocal process in which technology both reflects and influences linguistic behavior. The paper argues that AI should not be understood merely as a technological tool for communication; rather, it represents an active environment in which language practices are negotiated and reshaped.

Keywords: artificial intelligence; language change; digital communication; generative AI; linguistic innovation; multilingualism; human-AI communication; language technology

Language has always changed in response to social, cultural, technological, and economic developments. The emergence of writing, printing, mass media, telecommunications, and the internet each transformed the ways people communicated and contributed to changes in vocabulary, grammar, discourse, and interaction. Artificial intelligence (AI) represents another significant stage in this continuing history of linguistic transformation. Unlike earlier communication technologies, AI does not simply provide a medium through which humans communicate. Increasingly, AI systems can generate, translate, summarize, correct, classify, and interpret human language. Consequently, they participate directly in linguistic production and interaction. The rapid development of generative AI has made this transformation particularly visible. Systems capable of producing fluent text, answering questions, translating languages, and imitating different writing styles are now used in education, business, journalism, entertainment, customer service, and everyday communication. These technologies influence both the quantity and form of language that people encounter and produce. Users may modify their wording to obtain better results from AI systems, while AI-generated expressions can



«O'zbekiston olima ayollarining
mamlakat taraqqiyotiga
qo'shayotgan hissasi»

XALQARO ILMIY-AMALIY
KONFERENSIYA
NUKUS, 9–10-OKTYABR 2026

subsequently enter ordinary human communication. Such interactions create a feedback loop between human linguistic behavior and computational language models.

The relationship between technology and language is not entirely new. Digital communication previously introduced practices such as emojis, hashtags, abbreviations, memes, hyperlinks, and multimodal expressions. However, AI introduces a new dimension because computational systems can actively participate in linguistic interaction. As Herring (2013) argues, computer-mediated communication has its own linguistic characteristics, while Crystal (2006) demonstrates that internet communication can generate substantial linguistic creativity rather than simply degrading language. AI extends this development by making the machine itself a linguistic participant. This paper explores how AI is contributing to contemporary language change and the emergence of new forms of communication. It considers changes in vocabulary and discourse, human–AI interaction, multilingual communication, linguistic standardization, and the social consequences of AI-mediated language. It argues that AI is neither simply destroying traditional language nor merely preserving it. Instead, it is creating a complex linguistic environment in which human and computational communication increasingly influence one another.

Artificial Intelligence as a Driver of Language Change

Language change occurs through continuous interaction between speakers, communities, technologies, and social institutions. AI has become an important factor in this process because language is central to many contemporary AI applications. Large language models are trained on extensive collections of human-produced texts and learn statistical relationships between linguistic forms. When these systems generate new texts, they reproduce, combine, and sometimes transform patterns found in their training data. One important consequence is the rapid circulation of new terminology. Expressions associated with AI, such as *prompt*, *prompt engineering*, *large language model*, *hallucination*, *generative AI*, and *AI-generated content*, have entered public discourse. Some terms have acquired specialized meanings, while others have become part of everyday vocabulary. This demonstrates that technological innovation can produce lexical change by creating new concepts that require linguistic labels. At the same time, AI may influence existing stylistic patterns. Generative systems frequently produce highly structured prose characterized by clear headings, balanced sentences, explicit transitions, and formulaic expressions. As people increasingly read and edit AI-generated material, these patterns may become more common in human writing. The process therefore resembles earlier technological changes in which new media encouraged particular forms of expression.

The Emergence of Human–AI Communication

One of the most significant developments associated with AI is the emergence of communication between humans and computational agents. Traditional communication models generally assumed human participants, while human–computer interaction often involved commands or predefined responses. Generative

AI creates a more conversational environment in which users can formulate questions, provide contextual information, negotiate meanings, and request revisions. This has produced new communicative practices. Users have developed strategies for writing effective prompts, specifying desired formats, assigning roles to AI systems, and refining responses through repeated interaction. Prompting can therefore be considered an emerging form of digital communicative competence. People are not simply communicating *with* technology; they are learning linguistic conventions designed to communicate *through* computational systems. These practices can also affect ordinary human communication. Users may become accustomed to concise instructions, explicit contextualization, and highly structured requests. Conversely, AI systems may adapt to informal language, slang, dialects, and culturally specific expressions. The result is a dynamic relationship in which both humans and machines influence the communicative environment.

New Vocabulary, Neologisms, and Semantic Change

AI has accelerated the creation and popularization of neologisms. Terms such as *deepfake*, *chatbot*, *prompting*, *machine-generated*, and *hallucination* have become increasingly prominent. Importantly, technological vocabulary does not remain restricted to specialists. Once a term becomes socially relevant, it can develop broader meanings. Semantic change is particularly interesting in AI discourse. For example, the word *hallucination*, traditionally associated with human perception, is now widely used to describe an AI system producing factually incorrect or unsupported information. Similarly, *training* in the context of AI refers not to human education alone but to the computational process through which models learn patterns from data. Such developments demonstrate how technological concepts can reshape existing lexical meanings. AI can also influence phraseological patterns. Frequently generated expressions may become recognizable as characteristic of machine-produced prose. This raises questions about whether a distinct “AI style” will develop and whether readers will eventually recognize linguistic patterns associated with machine authorship.

Multilingualism and Machine Translation

AI has considerable potential to transform multilingual communication. Machine translation systems can make information available across linguistic boundaries and allow speakers of different languages to interact more easily. Improvements in neural machine translation and large language models have made automated translation increasingly fluent in many language pairs. This development offers important benefits for education, commerce, international communication, and access to information. AI can help users communicate in languages they do not speak fluently and can support language learning by providing explanations, corrections, and conversational practice.

However, multilingual AI also presents challenges. Most advanced AI systems have historically performed better in languages with large digital datasets. Languages with fewer online resources may receive less accurate representation. This creates a risk that AI development could reinforce existing linguistic inequalities. If technological platforms disproportionately support dominant

languages, smaller languages may become less visible in digital environments. Therefore, AI can simultaneously support multilingualism and contribute to linguistic homogenization. Its impact depends partly on whether developers invest in diverse linguistic datasets and whether communities participate in the development of language technologies.

Artificial intelligence is becoming an important force in contemporary language change. Its influence extends beyond the automation of writing or translation because AI systems increasingly participate directly in the production, interpretation, and circulation of language. The emergence of new vocabulary, changing meanings, prompt-based communication, machine-generated discourse, and multimodal interaction demonstrates that AI is contributing to a new stage in the evolution of communication. One of the most significant developments is the emergence of human–AI communication as a recognizable linguistic practice. Users have developed new strategies for interacting with conversational systems, including prompt construction, contextual specification, iterative questioning, and response refinement. These practices represent a new form of digital literacy and may influence how people communicate with one another. As AI becomes integrated into everyday environments, distinctions between human-generated and machine-assisted language may also become increasingly difficult to maintain. AI offers considerable benefits for multilingual communication. Automated translation and language-learning technologies can increase access to information and facilitate interaction between speakers of different languages. Nevertheless, unequal technological support for languages remains a serious concern. If AI systems primarily favor languages with extensive digital resources, they may unintentionally reinforce linguistic hierarchies. Protecting linguistic diversity therefore requires greater investment in underrepresented languages and greater involvement of linguistic communities in AI development.

The potential standardizing effect of AI also deserves attention. Automated grammar correction, rewriting, and text generation can promote clarity and conformity to dominant linguistic norms. Although standardization can improve communication, excessive reliance on AI may reduce exposure to dialects, minority varieties, and unconventional forms of expression. The objective should therefore not be to make all communication uniform but to create technologies capable of recognizing and supporting linguistic diversity.

References

1. Crystal, D. (2006). *Language and the Internet* (2nd ed.). Cambridge University Press.
2. Herring, S. C. (2013). Discourse in Web 2.0: Familiar, reconfigured, and emergent. In D. Tannen & A. M. Trester (Eds.), *Discourse 2.0: Language and New Media* (pp. 1–25). Georgetown University Press.
3. Jurafsky, D., & Martin, J. H. (2023). *Speech and Language Processing: An Introduction to Natural Language Processing, Computational Linguistics, and Speech Recognition* (3rd ed., draft). Stanford University.
4. McCulloch, G. (2019). *Because Internet: Understanding the New Rules of Language*. Riverhead Books.

5. Bender, E. M., Gebru, T., McMillan-Major, A., & Shmitchell, S. (2021). On the dangers of stochastic parrots: Can language models be too big? Proceedings of the 2021 ACM Conference on Fairness, Accountability, and Transparency, 610–623.
6. Floridi, L., & Chiriatti, M. (2020). GPT-3: Its nature, scope, limits, and consequences. *Minds and Machines*, 30, 681–694.
7. UNESCO. (2023). Guidance for Generative AI in Education and Research. UNESCO.