



# STYLE-BASED STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH BORROWINGS IN UZBEK

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## ABSTRACT

This article analyzes the newest layer of words that have been adopted from English to Uzbek. The structural analysis of the borrowed words characteristic of the official, literary, colloquial layer of the English language is discussed.

**KEY WORDS:** borrowings, bilingualism, borrowed layer, vocabulary wealth, lexical layer.

## Annotatsiya

Mazkur maqolada ingliz tilidan o'zbek tiliga o'zlashgan so'zlarning eng yangi qatlamini tahlil qilinadi. Ingliz tili publististik, badiiy, so'zlashuv lug'aviy qatlamiga xos o'zlashma so'zlarning tarkibiy tahlili haqida so'z yuritiladi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** o'zlashma, bilingvizm, o'zlashma qatlam, lug'at boyligi, lug'aviy qatlam.

## Аннотация

В данной статье анализируется новейший пласт слов, заимствованных из английского языка в узбекский. Речь идет о структурном анализе заимствованных слов, характерных для официально-художественного, разговорного слоя английского языка.

**Ключевые слова:** овладение, билингвизм, приобретательный слой, словарный запас, лексический слой.

## INTRODUCTION

The scientific and technical developments observed on a global scale in recent years have a huge impact on every aspect of our society. Especially, this process is causing rapid changes in our language, which is the main means of communication. Therefore, any changes in life and society, first of all, take place in language and through it. These changes and developments encourage the regular enrichment of the lexicon of the Uzbek language at the expense of external sources. The political, social and cultural changes in the life of the society during the last century accelerated the process of assimilation of many words and some of them going out of use.

At that time, Russian, English, Chinese, French, and Spanish words entered through the Russian language, and today, due to the increasingly widespread globalization process, words and phrases from foreign languages are directly assimilated into the Uzbek language which is so-called the process of borrowing words. In linguistics, a borrowed word, a loan word or borrowing is a word taken over from another language and

modified in phonemic shape, spelling, paradigm and meaning according to the standards of the recipient language. There are five primary hypotheses that define the word "neologism". It has been demonstrated that emergence of neologisms and the processes of globalization and technological advancement are responsible for the expansion of language. The expanding and contracting of a word's semantics, which is mirrored in neological processes that define the lexical composition of the Uzbek language.

## METHODOLOGY

In this research work various scientific methods have been used to analyze the latest borrowings from English to Uzbek. Qualitative research method is used to draw general principles and theories from investigations and documentations that carried out both in the global scale and in local area. Furthermore, since typical characteristics of qualitative methods are subjective, naturalistic, uncontrolled, exploratory and descriptive which are highly informative to investigate the volume of borrowings that may help to come to reliable and valid conclusion.



Statistic analyze is employed on the base of quantitative research using a deductive method that assists to learn the hypothesis and theories from linguists then searches for evidence to support that hypothesis or theory. The data collected to thoroughly analyze the number, sphere and usage of borrowings.

Experimental research method usually used to find out the strength of relationship between variables and examples which means that new words may be borrowed for different factors like language proficiency, aptitude, motivation, skill, interest and they are examined with this method.

Periodical analyzing the composition of the Uzbek language vocabulary, we can see that most of the acquisitions in the Middle Ages belonged to the Persian-Tajik languages and we state socio-cultural and areal proximity as the main factor of this process. By the 19th and 20th centuries, as a result of the Russian conquest, a great number of words from the Russian language began to enter which led significant changes to the composition of the national vocabulary of our language.

Today, we come across words borrowed from the English language in various areas of our lives. Foreign and Uzbek linguists have notified the results of long-term researches regarding the reasons and factors of words borrowed from foreign languages. While L.P.Krisin says that naming things and concepts is the main reason for borrowing words from foreign languages [3, 142], M.A.Breiter pointed out the lack of a suitable concept in the cognitive base of the receptive language as the primary factor of the process [2, 50].

Notable Uzbek linguist O.Jumaniyozov documented in his book related to borrowed words from the Germanic languages into the Uzbek language that geographical terms, socio-political terms, and national words of the language's owners are concrete cause of word borrowing [1,15]. According to our social observations about the reasons for the appropriation and the scope of use of the words, increasing interest in learning

English among youngsters, English-Uzbek bilingualism and the fact that the main flow of information is in English are the prime factors of word borrowings.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

This research work is devoted to the analysis of the newest layer of words that have been assimilated from English to Uzbek and it is clear that this process is closely related to technological development of over the world. It is more accurate to analyze borrowed words dividing into 3 groups including a) neologisms taken from media materials, b) borrowed words used in literary content and c) loan words used in daily communication (colloquial words).

Undoubtedly, we come across new borrowed words nearly every day which is mainly caused by mainstream media productions, like news and broadcasts run in English as a source language. Three factors account for the emergence of neologisms and borrowings in contemporary media texts: fashion, esoteric influence, and societal necessity. This information is accepted in English language and translated into Uzbek clearly and concisely in a short period of time which means that great deal of English words can be borrowed in Uzbek as a result of this process. According to the recent researches in the field of neologisms, the following categories may be used to classify a variety of English borrowings that are employed in Uzbekistan's public media: 1) mastered borrowings; 2) internationalisms; 3) barbarisms; 4) exoticisms; 5) foreign inclusions and 6) tracing paper. "Boundaries between exotic vocabulary and "ordinary" ones borrowings - that is, words whose semantics and use not specific to a particular country (territory). At under certain circumstances, exoticism can turn into a word, although retaining signs of foreign language, but naming the reality that instilled in the lives of native speakers of the recipient language" [4,24]. They are some words mainly used in the means of mass media:

Borrowed words	Original	Meaning
Dayjest	Digest	Short information
Kampus	Campus	The area of the university
Reyting	Rating	A level on a scale
Gibrid	Hybrid	Mixture of two or more things
Smart	Smart	Clever, self-controlled
Zona	Zone	Area
Stiker	Sticker	Label
Avtomatik	Automatic	Work without needing someone

Furthermore, some borrowed words are well- associated with Uzbek words to make collocations in which **guest** words can indicate the grammatical signals of **host** language. Even though they have less word forming power, they are regarded as wide collocability, high frequency and stylistically neutral. In fact, according to the classification of borrowings in mass media industry there are three ways of borrowing:

- 1) Directly, without change, such as **smart, nepotism, messenger, art, coffee break, video hosting, media, smart TV.**

- 2) Word by word translation, for example, **photo zona, tehno zona, avto zona.**
- 3) Mixed, forming collocation - delivering to the public on the mixture of resource and native language, namely, **eko-bozor, davlat aktivlari, yordam paketi, smart soat, robot tarvuz, open budget, energosamarador.**

"When learning some terms, the constituent elements of the word are replaced by Uzbek suffixes. This is the process when it is possible to separate the stem of the word being learned



from the word-forming suffixes, it is independent in Uzbek occurs when expressing a certain concept”.

Even though, the usage of borrowings and neologisms in media texts shows how a culture has integrated into a globalized one is through their positive utilization, overuse of neologisms in media texts without an obvious explanation of their meaning might cause readers to misinterpret the content. The definitions of neologisms employed in the text are not always clear to readers. Specifically, this is relevant to the elder generation majority of who do not speak any foreign languages. Therefore, it may be said that it is crucial to apply a variety of new linguistic techniques in current media texts in a balanced manner.

As regards literary layer of word-stock, there are a number of words appearing in literary contexts in which words are connected through translated literature. In this process, direct communication between representatives of both languages does not occur, due to objective need, the borrowed words appear in the written speech. It is clear from the above that bilingualism is the most important in wide spread of borrowings which can be practiced both orally and in writing.

In ongoing globalization period, Uzbek readers have an access to read a range of book by world writers either in original language or translated version. In turn, this process opens the way to borrow more words from other languages. There are some examples taken from various literary context: “**absurd** va isyonkor odam falsafasini oldinga surgan” (Fridrix Nitshe. “Zardusht tavallosi”), “yuzlab talabalar bosh **kampusning** (campus) maysazoriga qator qilib terilgan yig’ma yog’och kursilarda o’tiribmiz”, “Morrining darslarida **radikal** (radical) talabalar ko’p edi” (Mich Elbom. “Morrining seshanba darslari”). Moreover, we can frequently come across the words like, **parti** (party), **kretiv** (creative), independent in various literary contexts.

There are a number of extralinguistic factors that affect word borrowing in **colloquial layer**. The most important of these are: political, economic and cultural relations between two languages; science development, expansion of mass media activity, advertising and texts in visual aids, widely usage of social networking sites and increasing demand for learning foreign languages.

As a result of abovementioned factors, daily conversation of Uzbek people is being filled with range of English words, for instance, **klub** (club), **layk** (like), **kontent** (content), **parti** (party), **taym** (time), **real**, **feys** (face), **aktual** (actual), **luk** (look), **stori** (story), **chat**, **koll sentr** (call centre), **kofe brek** (coffee break), **super**, **mega**, **byuti boks** (beauty box).

These words are actively used in colloquial style in the phenomenon of narrowing of the meaning. Take the words **luk** and **layk** as an example, “**look**” is a verb which means to turn the eyes towards something in order to see it and noun with the meaning of the act of looking but this word is borrowed to the Uzbek language with the meaning of “appearance”.

Likewise, the word “**like**” is mainly used as the meaning “similar” (preposition), “to enjoy something” (verb), “favorites” (noun), as well as, adverb, conjunction and adjective form. However, it expresses just the act of the thumbs up in the Uzbek language.

## CONCLUSION

To conclude, the growth and development of social life and production in the modern world and the rapid penetration of the scientific and technical revolution into all corners of the world show that it is impossible for people and languages to live separately from each other. Naturally, all this is manifested in and through language. Analyzing newly borrowed words that have appeared in our language in the last 5 years, we can see that our national vocabulary is expanding due to external factors. According to the statistic information, while about 80 English borrowings are included in the old edition of “Explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language”, more than 500 neologisms from English are explained in the newly edited version. Furthermore, “English borrowings to the Uzbek language” provides explanation for more than 350 words used in the mass media, as well as, more than a thousand lexemes have been stated as borrowings in “English-Uzbek-Russian information technologies and internet short term dictionary”. In turn, this process, on the one hand, has a positive effect on the vocabulary of the Uzbek language if users of these borrowings utilize word appropriately; on the other hand, it creates urgent problems related to misuse and application that have been analyzed by linguists.

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