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FACTORS OF PENETRATION OF INTERNATIONAL WORDS INTO THE LEXICAL COMPOSITION OF THE RUSSIAN AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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ABSTRACT

This article examines the nature of language as a living and dynamic system, developing in close connection with the culture and mentality of the people who speak it. The primary focus is on the process of word borrowing, which is a natural phenomenon for any language, arising as a result of contacts between peoples. It is emphasized that borrowings can enrich the vocabulary of a language, diversify it, and introduce new meanings into synonymic sets. The article also discusses the principles for determining the borrowed layer in a language, the functions of borrowed words, such as communicative, comparative, evaluative, and cognitive. The importance of analyzing the reasons and factors that contribute to borrowing, as well as its role in the development of language and society, is highlighted as an essential aspect of linguistic research.

KEYWORDS: *Borrowing, Vocabulary, Mentality, Synonymy, Culture*

Any language has its own development trends, traditions and principles, directions, sources of vocabulary replenishment, methods, areas of application of words, rules for borrowing words, protective function and other aspects. In general, it would be more correct to imagine language as a living reality. It has its own life, its own destiny, its own special character, and at the same time, it has its own essence – a mentality that is unlike any other language. These characteristics of a language appear, develop and disappear in close connection with the characteristics of the people speaking that language.

There are certain principles for determining the borrowed layer in the vocabulary. It is only necessary to clarify these principles, to specify them, to identify the units corresponding to them. These principles help to determine for what reasons units of the borrowed layer appeared at the level of linguistic vocabulary and due to what factors they are widely used in oral folk speech.

According to linguists, the interrelationship of languages and the resulting process of borrowing words are completely natural. First of all, no language can develop independently, wrapped in a certain shell. Secondly, the interrelation of languages arises on the basis of contacts between peoples speaking this language. It follows that no nation can develop independently without establishing contacts with certain states, peoples in technical, social, political, military and other areas. In many cases, when we talk about borrowing a word, we often pay attention to its negative side, i.e. to such problems as damage to the purity of the language, the reason for the rapid obsolescence of an existing word in the language dictionary, a change in the dominant word due to the widespread use of a new borrowing in a synonymous series, or the disappearance of previous words in a synonymous series. For example, in the Russian language, words such as "*ограничивать (to limit)*" – "*ликвидировать* (*to liquidate*)", "*подросток* (*teenager*), "*общительный* (*communicative*)" – "*коммуникабельный* (*sociable*)" are now giving way to the latter (new) ones, and in the Uzbek language, dozens and even hundreds of words such as *nomlash – naming, g'olib – winner, darvozabon – goalkeeper, bo'lim – sector, sho'ba – section, jinsiy – gender* (over the centuries, Arabic, Persian, Russian-international words have been used instead of such Turkic words as *ulus – xalq (people), qo'shin – armiya (army), chechak – gul (flower)*) are giving way to new borrowings. In fact, as a result of the interrelation of languages, it is necessary to emphasize the presence of such positive aspects as the enrichment and diversity of the vocabulary of the language, as well as the emergence of different meanings in the phenomenon of synonymy.

Linguist M.A. Breiter points out the following factors that influence the penetration of borrowings into a language:

1. The absence of a corresponding concept in the cognitive base of the receptor language;
2. Lack of a suitable name in the receptor language (lack of possibility of competition with borrowing);
3. The need to express stylistic (emphatic) influence;
4. The need to express positive or negative meanings that do not have an equivalent unit in the receptor language [1, 132-135].

Since the first two of the listed factors have been analyzed above, we will focus on the next two. One of the important functions of words in language is to express the negative or positive feelings of the speaker and at the same time to assimilate with the help of this function to a certain style. For

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example, the Uzbek word *yuz (face)* has a less positive connotation than the borrowing *chehra*, while the function of positive artistic style in *chehra* is less than in *oraz*; the negative meaning of the word *qo'pol (rude)* is less than the negative meaning and stylistic coloring of the word *badxulq*; or for comparison: *yurak (heart) – ko'ngil (soul)* (in Uzbek) – *dil – qalb* (borrowing), *ko'k (sky)* (in Uzbek) – *samo – fazo – koinot – gallaktika (galaxy)* (borrowing), in this synonymous series it becomes clear that in addition to only the stylistic or positive or negative aspects of meaning, the borrowing of a word can also be influenced by the gradation of meaning.

Of course, the above are just some of the factors that cause and influence the process of borrowing words. It should be noted that these are the factors that determine the borrowing of words from the point of view of language and, in some cases, in the process of oral communication. At the same time, specific factors can influence borrowings in the process of oral communication, that is, the emergence of borrowings in the national language.

Borrowings in language reflect the long and complex process of interaction between peoples through trade, conquest and cultural ties.

Ancient periods and antiquity
In the early stages, borrowings were associated with trade and cultural contacts between ancient civilizations. For example, in Egypt, Mesopotamia and Ancient Greece, words related to crafts, trade and new culture were borrowed. Greek influence spread through the conquests of Alexander the Great, leading to borrowings from Greek into other language families.

Middle Ages
During this period, Christian missions and trade along the Silk Road played an important role. The Arabic language has absorbed borrowings through Islamic cultural exchange, others come from Arabic. In Europe, due to trade with the East and the Crusades, the borrowing of vocabulary related to religion, science and culture expanded.

New time and the era of great geographical discoveries
The expansion of colonial empires and trade routes led to borrowings from the languages of Africa, Asia and America. Borrowings from Western European languages (French, German, English) appeared in the Russian language, and from eastern languages – borrowings related to goods and culture.

Modern Eras
In the 20th-21st centuries, the English language and globalization have had an active influence. Borrowings from English have become dominant in technical, scientific and business vocabulary. Cultural ties with Arabic, Japanese, French and other languages are also maintained.

The era of Arabic influence (8th-13th centuries) — the penetration of Arabic terms into science, mathematics and medicine. In Arabic, borrowings are associated with Islamic culture, scientific and technical fields. The Russian language acquired words like "килька (sprat)", "алгебра (algebra)" and "кварта (quart)" due to the Arabic cultural exchange.

Borrowings in the Russian language from the West (16th-17th centuries) - active penetration of Latin, Dutch, French borrowings, especially in the field of culture, law, fashion.

Eastern borrowings (16th-17th centuries) - words from Turkish, Persian, Chinese languages related to goods, clothing and everyday life.

Adaptation of borrowed words is the process of their integration into the language system, which occurs through various mechanisms. These mechanisms ensure the preservation of linguistic stability and the harmonious perception of new borrowings.

A borrowing that has penetrated into a language will, of course, resemble the performance of certain functions. It should not be forgotten that these functions arise in connection with the area of the language into which the borrowing has penetrated. It is for this reason that linguists put forward different opinions about the functions of borrowing.

In addition, some researchers note the existence of the following additional functions of borrowings:
Communication function. It is associated with the transmission and reception of information through borrowing.

Comparative function. The function is associated with the possibility of asserting through borrowing the relationship of the present object with other similar objects, similar and distinctive aspects.
Evaluation function [2, 55]. It is connected with the possibility of borrowing also performing the function of positive or negative evaluation of people, objects, actions, opinions.

Cognitive function [3, 71]. It is associated with the emergence in the human consciousness of associative concepts and knowledge as a result of understanding objective reality and events, expressing them through certain borrowings.

The influence of borrowings on the structure and grammar of the language
Borrowings play an important role in the development of a language, exerting a significant influence on its morphological system, syntax and phonetics. As a result of interaction with other languages, changes occur that can manifest themselves in the expansion of vocabulary, as well as in the modification of grammatical structures.

Changes in the morphological system are often associated with the emergence of new word-formation models and forms; borrowed words can introduce new suffixes, prefixes or alternative forms of inflection. This contributes to the enrichment of linguistic resources and the expansion of possibilities for expressing thoughts.

In the field of syntax, borrowings can lead to the emergence of new syntactic constructions or changes in existing rules for

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constructing sentences. This may be expressed in the use of new types of connectives, prepositions or word order, which contributes to the dynamic development of the grammatical system.

Phonetic influences are manifested in the borrowing of new sound complexes and pronunciation features, which in turn influence the phonological system of the language and its sound structure.

The impact of borrowings on the language norm and linguistic standardization is quite ambiguous. On the one hand, borrowings contribute to the richness and development of the language, allowing it to adapt to new realities and interactions. On the other hand, excessive borrowing without appropriate adaptation can lead to the erosion of national linguistic characteristics and the complication of norms and rules. Therefore, in the process of language standardization, maintaining a balance between borrowings and internal linguistic norms plays an important role, which contributes to the preservation of linguistic identity and the stability of the language system.

Thus, borrowings are evidence of historical connections and cultural exchanges between peoples, and their development reflects the stages of historical development of societies.

It should be emphasized that when languages are interconnected, there is a natural exchange of words. Penetration into each borrowing language depends on the fulfillment of certain tasks. The number of these tasks may vary. Their analysis, study of the semantic aspects of borrowing, research of the factors causing the reason for borrowing, become motivation when studying gaps in the language. And this forces us to conduct serious research and analysis of every borrowing that penetrates the language.

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