

MODERN ENGLISH LEXICAL BORROWINGS AND THEIR INTEGRATION INTO UZBEK

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Abstract: This research examines the characteristics and integration patterns of English borrowings in modern Uzbek. In the context of globalization, lexical units from English are actively employed across various domains of Uzbek, particularly in technology, commerce, social media, and education. The findings demonstrate that English-origin words undergo phonological and grammatical adaptation to conform to Uzbek linguistic structures, though some retain their original forms. This study holds practical significance for contemporary linguistics and applied lexicography.

Keywords: loanwords, English language, Uzbek language, lexical integration, globalization, interlingual contact, neologisms

INTRODUCTION

In 21st-century linguistics, globalization processes have intensified interlingual lexical interactions. English, serving as a medium of international communication, exerts considerable influence on numerous languages, including Uzbek. Loanwords represent lexical units that transfer from one language to another, becoming assimilated and integrated as constituent elements of the recipient language.

The quantity of English borrowings in contemporary Uzbek continues to expand. This phenomenon correlates primarily with developments in information technology, digital networks, social platforms, business sectors, and educational systems. However, the mechanisms and degrees of integration of these borrowings into the language require deeper investigation.

METHODS

The research material comprised over 200 English loanwords utilized across various functional styles of Uzbek (journalistic, scientific-technical, official-business, and oral discourse) during the period 2020-2025. Data collection employed corpus analysis, lexicographic sources (contemporary dictionaries), internet resources, mass media materials, and social network texts.

The following methodologies were applied: descriptive method (detailed characterization of loanwords), comparative method (comparison of forms and meanings in English and Uzbek), statistical analysis (determination of usage frequency), and componential analysis (examination

of semantic structure). Loanwords were classified into three categories: fully assimilated (phonetically and grammatically adapted), partially assimilated (retaining certain original features), and non-assimilated (maintaining original form).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Research findings indicate that English borrowings entering contemporary Uzbek belong primarily to several thematic categories. The domain of information technology demonstrates the highest concentration of loanwords, including terms such as kompyuter, internet, vebsayt, blog, email, fayllar, trafik, server, kontent, softwear, smartfon, gadjet, and aplikatsiya. These technological terms reflect the rapid digitalization of Uzbek society and the dominant role of English in the global tech industry.

The sphere of business and economics has similarly absorbed numerous English borrowings, with words like biznes, marketing, menejment, brend, startup, investitsiya, lizing, treyding, and franshiza becoming commonplace in professional discourse. This lexical influx corresponds to Uzbekistan's integration into the global economic system and the adoption of international business practices. Social networks and cultural domains have introduced terms such as post, layk, follower, blog, bloger, stori, teg, trend, xeshteg, and influenser, which have become particularly prevalent among younger speakers. The educational and scientific sectors have incorporated borrowings including test, trening, sertifikat, magistr, grant, vebinar, onlayn, oflayn, kreativ, and innovatsiya, reflecting modernization efforts in these fields.

Phonetic integration of English borrowings reveals systematic adaptation to the Uzbek phonological system. The transformation process involves adjustments to consonant clusters, vowel quality, and syllable structure to align with native Uzbek pronunciation patterns. For instance, the English word "computer" undergoes phonetic modification to become "kompyuter," while "marketing" is rendered with Uzbek phonological characteristics despite maintaining a similar orthographic form. These adaptations facilitate easier articulation for Uzbek speakers while preserving recognizability of the source lexemes.

Morphological integration demonstrates that most loanwords conform to Uzbek grammatical rules, accepting native inflectional morphology. The application of case suffixes to borrowed nouns exemplifies this process, as seen in forms like "blogda" (locative case), "saytni" (accusative case), "menejerlar" (plural), and "testlar" (plural). This grammatical assimilation indicates that these borrowings are not merely code-switches but have achieved substantial integration into the Uzbek lexical system. The ability of these words to take Uzbek affixes suggests their transition from foreign elements to naturalized components of the language.

Semantic modifications accompanying the borrowing process reveal both preservation and innovation in meaning. While numerous loanwords retain their original English semantics, others undergo semantic extension or shift within the Uzbek linguistic context. The word "teg," for example, functions not only as a marker or label in its conventional sense but has also acquired the extended meaning of "selection" or "categorization" in Uzbek usage. Such semantic

developments illustrate the dynamic nature of lexical borrowing, where words adapt to fill semantic gaps or express nuanced concepts specific to the receiving language community.

CONCLUSION

Research findings demonstrate that English borrowings in Uzbek undergo integration at various linguistic levels. Fully assimilated words (kompyuter, internet, telefon) have already become inseparable components of the Uzbek lexical inventory. Multiple factors influence the borrowing process: interlingual contact, socio-economic development, technological advancement, and innovations in youth speech. Consequently, the lexical composition of Uzbek is enriched, though the preservation of the language's national characteristics remains a pressing concern.

In conclusion, the borrowing of words from English into Uzbek represents a natural and necessary process. However, to maintain linguistic purity and national distinctiveness, loanwords should be standardized and the inherent resources of Uzbek should be fully utilized.

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