



**ACADEMICIA**  
**An International**  
**Multidisciplinary**  
**Research Journal**  
 (Double Blind Refereed & Peer Reviewed Journal)



**DOI: 10.5958/2249-7137.2021.00616.9**

## LINGVOCULTURAL ASPECTS OF BORROWINGS FROM ENGLISH TO UZBEK LANGUAGE

**Mukhammadiyeva Ayubovna Nargiza\* ; Nosirova Muborak Khaitbayevna\*\***

\*English Teacher,  
 Tashkent State University of Oriental Studies,  
 UZBEKISTAN

### ABSTRACT

*The present article is dedicated to the lingvo cultural analysis of borrowed words from English to Uzbek, which are frequently being used in the letters" daily life. It is understood that there is a system of unique signs or features render languages distinct from each other. Uzbek and English languages are no exceptions. We recognize variations in grammatical form under systemic discordance. Such thematic groups are based on hierarchical (hierarchical) relationships in the language. Creation of relations between nations and supremacy English as a market language triggers a great influx of words into Uzbek. Words, thereby enriching the word-stock It was untouched by the impact that English had on our language in all facts of life, educational, political and hardly any walk of life. In the following article a diverse range of types will be analyzed according to various spheres.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Borrowed Words, Loan Word, Translation, Adopting, Thematic Groups, Fixed Expressions, Native Words.*

### INTRODUCTION

Language plays an important role in developing a world image. Nevertheless, the diversity of language and symptom logy units also plays an important part. O. A. Kornilov said about function of communication as a national means of having a semantic perspective. And on the basis of each language, vocabulary occurs in special topics [O.A. Kornilov, 1999, p.75].

A further significant concern is because there is no vocabulary without new definitions or phrases in the world. Since, through the far-reaching progression of culture, various nations have made interrelationships that have contributed to new concepts and terms emerging in the language.

The opinion of V.V. Vinogradov about the role of new word formation in linguistics is exemplary. According to him, while the formation of terms is important in the science of linguistics, it is approached by lexicology - the science of the lexical structure of the language, and in turn by grammar - with the doctrine of form formation and word syntax. The number of supporters of this view is growing day by day. As we look at the formation of new words, we can see that the typological similarities of languages in this area are as obvious as their differences. This is confirmed by the results of research on five Slavic languages (V.A. Nikonov 1962, pp. 103-116) and three Germanic languages (V.V. Gurevich, 1970).

The Grammatical structures of the English and Uzbek languages are somewhat different. Aspects of type and genetics; if the English is part of the party of the Indo-European languages; Uzbek is part of the party of the Turkish languages [Rahimov, 2016, p. 100]. It says it's theirs. Grammar structures are completely opposite. English is an empirical language focused on the grammatical form. It means the English is rich with grammatical speech patterns and has a tight sequence of phrases. Uzbek is a language of agglutination. It is also rich in linguistic intonations, but each inflection can really only convey one type.

Modern linguistics emphasizes assimilation neologisms (the Greek word "neos" is new and the word "logos") as the main characters in the evolution of linguistics.

The new word means the enrichment of the vocabulary. All the processes in the formation of a new word are called neology. Assimilation neologisms are rapidly formed and developed in areas where news and information spread rapidly. As mentioned above, assimilation neologisms are also formed from existing words, abbreviations, acronyms, and by changing the sounds of a word.

The emergence and disappearance of assimilated neologisms in the language is reflected in its adoption in the language or in dictionaries. If assimilated neologisms are accepted and used by citizens of the society, these assimilated neologisms are also accepted in linguistics and lexicography. The emergence of assimilated neologisms plays an important role in the development and transformation of language.

The following types of neologisms are observed in the language:

- Variable is a neologism with a new meaning, used in a narrow sense only by representatives of culture.
- Widespread - assimilation neologisms used by society, but not yet linguistically accepted.
- Stable - all recognizable, used and continuous neologisms.

There are the following types of neologisms:

Scientific - a group of words created to classify a new term or rule created in science.

Technological - a set of words that came into use with the advent of new techniques and technologies.

Political is a term widely used to describe new terms and commands introduced into politics and economics. Wide spread, popular - spread through the media. In scientific and technical texts there are many neologisms of several components. This type of term is characterized by the

separation of their independent meanings. Assimilated neologisms in the terminological system express the concept of a certain field, they are concepts related to a particular group of objects, processes.

Each terminological group has a common element. For example, the word agro from the linguistic unit - agronomy, agro economics, agribusiness, and agro-industry - is a key element of the neologisms.

They are semantically translated words. We can see that the word from a foreign language corresponds to the Uzbek language in terms of meaning and form. For example, confort (home services) is represented in English as comforts. The rich stylistic and social status of the acquired words plays an important role. It serves to remember the society, culture, living conditions: the richness of the acquired words is reflected in the words leader, flirt, baby-sitter, and week-end. English words and phrases are sometimes short. It should be noted that some words that entered the Uzbek language have not been changed, including flirt, leader and other words. Uzbek phonetics and English man ship are well established among Uzbek speakers, as in the bar, film, sports (bar, film, sport), and others discussed above.

Similarly, in the field of economics, many English-language neologisms are used, and some of them are even becoming international. For example, if we consider the term "businessman", it is clear that the term "business + man" is composed of components in the form of "noun + noun". The term "businessman" translates to "entrepreneur." At the same time, it should be noted that this term is applied to a male entrepreneur, because the term "businesswoman" is applied to a female entrepreneur.

It is obvious that in the construction of this assimilation neologisms in English, special attention was paid to gender.

Also, many neologisms of economic assimilation through the addition of words are now actively used: For example: Agro business - "agrobizness" a business in agriculture. In a broad sense, this includes agricultural businesses. Agrofirma - (agrofirma) is an enterprise that grows certain types of agricultural products and processes them on an industrial basis. Hyperinflation - (giperinflyatsiya) is characterized by excessive inflation, a sharp rise in prices, a very rapid decline in the value of money, the reduction of the desire to earn money. Macroeconomy - (makroiqtisodiyot) is a national and world economy at the national level, which unites the material and intangible sectors of production throughout the country.

Microeconomy - (mikroiqtisodiyot) an economy of enterprises, firms, that is, the primary, primary link of the economy. It deals with concepts such as constraint, choice and alternative value, as well as production and consumption. So far, most of the textbooks, textbooks, manuals on economics for students of non-economic educational institutions, including higher education in the field of teacher training, cover the complexities of neologisms and concepts of economic development. Little attention is paid to the specifics of educational institutions.

Below, we classify the words of the thematic group in the field of soci-political, economic, cultural-educational and sports on the basis of internal divisions.

- Name of food: steak, hamburger, yogurt, cake, ketchup, jam, etc.
- Fabric names: belting, upright, reps, sheviot, nylon, cover, etc.
- Name of vehicles: trolleybus, express, tram, pickup, liner, trailer, tanker, etc.
- Scientific terminology:
- Fields of science, names of directions: logistics, ufology, management, etc.
- Economic sphere and trade: leasing, export, banknote, broker, warrant, voucher, grant, dumping, dealer, discount, import, importer, investor, barter, budget, marketing, manager, holding, clearing, consulting, bartender, businessman, business vs.

There are more than 20 language acquisitions that have had a significant impact on Uzbek lexicon. There are also a number of other language acquisitions that are not active in our language. After independence, the amount and development of meaning of English words is unique. Due to the novelty of the assimilation, there are cases when they are written differently in the sources. Even in the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language, the spelling of some lexemes, such as notebook, yogurt, player, blooming, canister, (noutbuk//notbuk, player//player, bluming//blyuming, kanistr//kanistra) has two different forms. Words like this are so common in our lexicon that we think their spelling should be kept as diverse as possible.

## REFERENCES

1. A.M. Xodjayev. "Methods of teaching foreign languages". - Tashkent. - 148 p.
2. Kornilov O.A. Language pictures of the world as derivatives of national mentality. - Moscow, 1999. -- 349 p.
3. Sh.Safarov. Semantics. - Toshkent: Uzbekistonmilliy encyclopedias, 2013.-270 p.
4. Serebrennikov B.A. The role of the human factor in language. Language and thinking. - Moscow: Nauka, 1988. -- 242 p.
5. Philipp Durkin. A History of Loan-words in English, Oup Oxford, 2014-History. – 491 p.
6. S. Kremmer. Words in English public website, Rice University. - 32 p.
7. Vinogradov, V.V. (1953) On some issues of Russian historical lexicology. (pp.185-210).