



MODERN ACQUISITIONS OF THE UZBEK LANGUAGE, WHICH HAVE ENTERED THE SPHERE OF EDUCATION FROM RUSSIAN AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES

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Abstract: This article examines in detail that have entered our language today and are actively used in speech, as well as comments on their classification, their replacement by the Uzbek alternative. The article analyzes the meaning of neologisms that have entered our language. It is stated that these neologisms come mainly from the English language, and the types of these neologisms are given.

Keywords: telephone, teletype, telefax, computer, bank, subsidy, credit, mobile application.

Acquisition during language development and lifelong development the place of words is incomparable. There is no language in the world that has its own vocabulary if he had not borrowed words from other languages for enrichment. As we know, I don't understand words are one of the main factors that show the development of language day by day. That's all despite the fact that it is a term equivalent to a word taken from a foreign language in our native language, not to use them is disrespectful to our mother tongue. For 130 years we ruled our country under the aggression of Soviet Russia for this reason, many Russian-language phraseological units are so rooted in our language that they. It is a pity that there are cases where it is impossible to find an alternative version of the Uzbek language. Let's take the word "lunch" as a prime example. This word in Uzbek means lunch. Called, but among our people there are almost no people who use this word. But all the words in the language we now use are purely Uzbek words. Most of them came into our language from the Persian-Tajik and Arabic languages. From these languages the reason for the transfer of many words is the existence of mutual cultural connections in the language if there is a commonality, it is partly that they have been occupying the territory of our country for many years also related to In ancient times, he invaded our country and established his power Some words from representatives of other nations involuntarily entered our language. That's all For this reason, the dictionary of the Uzbek language includes words from the Persian-Tajik, Arabic, Mongolian and Russian language. We use a lot of books, art, school,



forever, but, but, as national the words are of Arabic origin, and the words leaf, pomegranate, table, meat and ignoramus are Persian-Tajik came from language. Real Uzbek words are mostly verbs and monosyllabic words. The vocabulary of our great grandfather-thinker Alisher Navoi is more than twenty-six thousand. If the words became popular due to their similarity with the Uzbek language, then this is so. And this is in relation to our international community this is what we strive for. Words that came into the Uzbek language from Russian, English and German exist, and since there are no alternatives to other linguistic terms in our language, we have adopted them as such or with some modifications. Among these languages especially English takes a leading place.

We come across terms borrowed from English in all aspects of our lives. Many terms in the economic, cultural, educational and sports spheres have passed into our language from English. The media take a leading position in promoting new words. Through television or newspapers and magazines, new words quickly reach the public and are included in the circle of consumption.

Name of food products: steak, hamburger, yogurt, ketchup, jam; names of drinks: cocktail, whiskey, Coca-Cola; names of clothes: jumper, jeans, jacket, sweater; name of household items: mixer, oven, record player; presentation of the concept of a place: station, club, cottage, supermarket, tunnel, college, university, bar; names of vehicles: tram, trolleybus, bus, taxi; names associated with technology: words such as computer, scanner, printer, disk are currently actively used in our language. These words are so firmly established in our language that we began to create new terms from them through our own word-formation additions. For example, by adding the suffix -chi to the word computer, which is used to denote a profession, we created the word computer scientist, and this word is now widely used among our people. In addition, English words taken from the Uzbek lexicon have undergone many changes, and in addition to possessing polysemous (multi-valued) characteristics, the meaning of the words has also changed, expansion and, as we have already mentioned, active participation in the creation of Uzbek words. The entry of words into a language can occur in several stages. For example, words originally from the English language can be assimilated into our language through the Russian language and undergo certain changes.

Accordingly, the word “hockey”, acquired through the Russian language, is originally called “hockey” in English. Since the phoneme h does not exist in the Russian language, it is accepted in our language as it is in the Russian language. Or, on the contrary, Uzbek terms have undergone changes due to the fact that they were



translated into English through Russian. Since the word pilaf, considered our national dish, has the form “pilaf” in Russian, it is also called “pilaf” through the Russian language. In English, there is a gerund form of verbs, which is formed by adding the suffix -ing to the stem of the verb, and is close to the Uzbek noun action (name-specific form of the verb). Words such as coaching, marketing, training have entered our vocabulary in this form, and we can accept the gerund form at this point as the equivalent of a suffixed noun. We can distinguish words in English by the etymological features -er, -ing, -ment, -siya, -men and time.

Most loanwords are translated words. There are two main types of such words:

These are semantically translated words. We see that a word that came from a foreign language corresponds in meaning, form and use to the Uzbek language. For example, confort (household services) in English is expressed as comfort. Or a few years ago, the Uzbek word “authoritarian” meant “rendere autorevole”, i.e. "work independently."

A group of words translated from a foreign language into Uzbek by direct translation: skyscraper in English; Klassen Kampf in German.

Borrowing is an important process that shows the connection between languages. The connection of borrowed neologisms with bilingualism (bilingualism) is seen in the use of two languages by speakers depending on the situation and place. The origin of the idioms is clearly visible under the influence of the national language or other languages, and is also reflected in the mutual respect between the two languages. This situation is observed in German and Romance languages. We can distinguish between words of importance and wealth. Firstly, when the word is accompanied by a referent (i.e. an object and an idea, a thought), for example, the word “patata” came into Italian through Spanish, or the word “cafe” came from Turkish. In Arabic, words such as tram, transistor, jukebox come from English. From the point of view of wealth, the stylistic and social status of borrowed words is important. It serves to remember society, culture, living conditions: the wealth of borrowed words can be seen in the words leader, flirt, nanny, weekend. English words and combinations are sometimes convenient for their brevity: that is, they explain words found in the field of journalism, for example, boom, show. The equivalents in Italian are show (a type of theater, several different). The Italian equivalent of a sit-in, consisting of gini, for gathering of the public in a certain place).

Modern linguistics emphasizes neologisms (the Greek word "neos" - new and "logos") as the main character of the evolution of linguistics. A new word means



enriching your vocabulary. All processes of the formation of new words are called neology.

The development of our language is how it will reach future generations. This worries the entire Uzbek people. Studying Uzbek linguistics, we see how rich and colorful our language is and how it contains unknown, abstract aspects for us abundance invites us to an involuntary search. Therefore, to save our language, to ensure that it will serve our people for many years to come to the international community to show the capabilities of our language and bring it to the international level, we young people, we must gird ourselves with all our hearts. After all, the future of the country is in the hands of young people.

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