



## MODERN ACQUISITIONS OF THE UZBEK LANGUAGE THAT CAME TO THE FIELD OF EDUCATION FROM RUSSIAN AND ENGLISH

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**Abstract:** The purpose of this scientific article is to analyze a number of words that have entered the Uzbek language from the English language. A number of tasks have been set by our linguists to study lexicology, and the next task is to create a systematic dictionary of Uzbek language. This article, as an example, reveals the origin and current scope of several English neologisms in the English language, as well as similar aspects. In this case, the object of this article is the English words in the lexicon of the Uzbek language. The subject of this work is to analyse the English assimilation words in Uzbek language. The materials were collected mainly from the "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language" of the old and new editions, as well as, from several types of dictionaries. Monographs and scientific articles in our linguistics were used as theoretical sources.

**Key words.** Lexicology, vocabulary, lexeme, assimilation words, neologisms, etymological meaning, semantic meaning.

The role of language in self-awareness is important. Especially in fundamental sciences, modern communication and information technologies, banking and financial systems, expanding the range of use of the native language, developing the necessary terms and phrases, concepts and categories, in a word, the Uzbek language. the development of the language on a scientific basis will serve the noble goals of comprehending national self-awareness and a sense of the Motherland.” Language is a lexicon. The lexicon reflects changes in language in a broader sense than itself. Science is always in development and progress. Today it has acquired unprecedented proportions. If we look at the modern world, we will see that the world around us is surrounded by modern technologies. On the other hand, strong geopolitical politics between countries also causes the process of globalization to take a serious turn. At the moment, as a result of the development of society, the development of information technology and the expansion of interstate political, economic and cultural ties, the transfer of interlingual words from one to another is accelerating. This process also directly affects the Uzbek language and enriches the vocabulary of the Uzbek language with borrowed words.

The vocabulary of the Uzbek language is regularly updated from internal and external sources. Changes in the life of society in the 19th-20th centuries accelerated the process of assimilation and cessation of words. During this period, not only Russian, but also English, Chinese, French and Spanish words entered the Russian language. English belongs to the Germanic group of the Indo-European language



family. There are different ways of borrowing English words into the Uzbek language. If a concept does not have an Uzbek name or has its own positive and effective effect, then it is directly assigned. For example, chat (chat) is a conversation, beefsteak (beefsteaks) is a type of food in which fried beef is served with cabbage. Such words do not have a clear and concise explanation in Uzbek. Therefore, they came to the Uzbek language directly from the English language. Today we see many English words in broadcasting, mass media, newspapers and magazines. Famous political figures, politicians, economists, journalists use many English neologisms related to their fields to express science in their speech. In particular, words such as cosmodrome, conflict, television, tender, rating, marketing have their own scope and scope. After independence, words such as briefing - briefing, engineering - engineering, image - image, visual - visual, organizer - organizer have accelerated.

It should be noted that when learning words from English into Uzbek, their structure or semantic meaning changes. Some words are modified while retaining their original meaning, others may have an expanded meaning, a narrowed meaning, or have a completely different meaning. Here, as linguist N. Makhmudov notes, one should always remember that the question of the norm and nationality of foreign acquisitions of the Uzbek language is of exceptional importance within the spiritual and cultural sphere. In other words, each word studied must be analyzed in terms of its nationality, meaning, Uzbek mentality, and whether this word should be included in the Uzbek language dictionary. The old edition of the Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language included about 80 English words, and the new edition of the Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language explained more than 500 English words. Also in the “Annotated Dictionary of English Words, Adapted to the Uzbek Language” there are more than 350 words, in addition, neologisms used in the modern press, “English, Uzbek, Russian information technologies and brief information about the Internet of more than a thousand lexemes have been added to the account of English entries into the dictionary of terms. Some of them are mentioned below:

Mixer (mixer) is an electrical device designed for quickly mixing cold drinks, cocktails, creams, dough, purees and other dishes.

Player (player) – a device for listening to music;

Trolleybus (trolleybus) is a vehicle that uses electric current and moves with the help of an electric motor;

Management (management) – special management activities; Management Science;

A rally (meeting) is an important event, often a public meeting, held to discuss political issues;

Provider (provider) – an intermediary organization engaged in connecting computers to the Internet and organizing the exchange of information;



Knockdown (knockdown) - in boxing, a boxer is confused by a strong blow from an opponent, cannot control his actions and cannot continue the fight for several seconds;

Park (park) – a special place where vehicles are parked and serviced;

Training (training) – training system, exercises, training regimen;

Producer (producer) - an authorized representative of a film company, exercising ideological, artistic, organizational and financial control over the production of films in developed countries;

The acquisition of Uzbek language vocabulary had a significant impact. There are more than 20 language acquisitions. Also in our language there are acquisitions of less active languages. After independence, the number and meaning of English loanwords became unique among the loanwords. Changes in the semantics of English borrowings from the vocabulary of the Uzbek language are significant. Occupies a leading position in the fast delivery of bread. For this reason, it is appropriate to use neologisms, including sports, military, food, clothing and other related words in their proper place and meaning. Ladi also serves the effectual, clear and scientific nature of the speaker's speech.

Since English words are used so much in our language, naturally everyone is interested in their etymological origin. In particular, the lexeme cowboy [English. Cow-boy, cow - cow, boy - boy] is used in the western states of the United States as a horseman, a brave, brave shepherd. The favorite food of many young people, the lexeme hot dog [hot - hot, dog - puppy], etymologically raises doubts among many, since it is food made from puppy meat. In fact, it has its own history. In 1884, hot dog was used to mean sausage, and the slogan of sausage makers was “Love me, love my dog,” that is, if you respect the owner, throw the dog a bone. Another great word is cocktail. The lexeme cocktail [cock - cock, tail - tail] was used in the pre-independence period in the dictionary meaning of a cock's tail.

Language is the mirror of the nation. This is a priceless treasure that shows his personality and spiritual makeup. Sacred knowledge of the native language means self-awareness, dignity, pride, respect for history and national values. Borrowed neologisms are considered periodic. For example, words such as bus, trolleybus, metro, which once entered the language as new terms, today have lost their sense of novelty and have become lexical units belonging to the modern layer. The sudden changes in social life that began in the mid-1980s led to fundamental changes in the field of linguistics, as in all fields. This situation was especially strong in the vocabulary of the Uzbek language. Giving the Uzbek language the status of a state language, achieving the will and freedom of the Uzbek people accelerated this process, and hundreds and thousands of borrowed neologisms appeared in our language. In particular, new terms have appeared in such banking areas as economics, banking and credit, and diplomacy. These include terms such as market



economy, license, monitoring, debtor, quota, manager, management, gross debt, franc market.

Words borrowed from the English language are comprehended to varying degrees by the linguistic consciousness of the recipient people and, in connection with this, are mastered in different ways by the Russian language. Some of the Anglicisms have a high degree of word-formation assimilation, others are not mastered at all by the recipient language. Most of the anglicisms are between these two categories, forming a chain of transitional cases from the highest degree of word-formation assimilation to the lowest degree. Such words are divided and motivated differently in modern Russian. Despite such a heterogeneous nature, all the material requires scientific understanding.

In the synchronous existence of central and peripheral phenomena, Humboldt's idea of language as an activity, of its constant movement, is embodied. Many scientists today note the absence of rigid boundaries between the phenomena of language, the continuity of linguistic space, the smoothness and imperceptibility of the transition from one quality to another.

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