

## MEANS OF CLASSIFICATION OF LOANWORDS IN THE UZBEK LANGUAGE

*Isakova Nodira Azzamovna*

*Associate Professor of the Department of English, PhD, Samarkand State University named after Sharof Rashidov*

*Urazkulova Aziza Ankaevna*

*Senior teacher of the Department of English, Samarkand State University named after Sharof Rashidov*  
[isakovanodira4@gmail.com](mailto:isakovanodira4@gmail.com)

**Abstract.** In the article, words that have been added to the Uzbek language from foreign languages are praised. The term "form of acquisition" was proposed by us as a generic term summarizing ideas about different ways of entering and passing a foreign linguistic unit into the host language. It is stated that the form of acquisition is "the method of lexical acquisition that depends on the time, reasons and conditions of acquisition and affects the adaptation of the word being acquired." In this study, transcription, transliteration and copying were proved to be the main methods of learning foreign vocabulary.

**Key words:** indirectness, linguistic, reconciliations, transcription, transliteration, copying, semantic reconciliation

**Annotatsiya.** Maqolada o'zbek tiliga xorijiy tillardan o'zlashgan so'zlar tasniflangan. "O'zlashtirishi" atamasi biz tomonidan xorijiy lingvistik birlikni qabul qiluvchi tilga kiritish va o'zlashtirishning turli usullari haqidagi fikrlarni umumlashtiruvchi atama sifatida taklif qilingan. O'zlashtirish shakli "o'zlashtirish vaqti, sabablari va shartlariga bog'liq bo'lgan va o'zlashtirilayotgan so'zning moslashuviga ta'sir etuvchi leksik o'zlashtirish usuli" ekanligi ta'kidlangan. Ushbu tadqiqotda transkripsiya, transliteratsiya va nusxa ko'chirish xorijiy lug'atni o'rganishning asosiy usullari ekanligi isbotlangan.

**Kalit so'zlar:** bilvositalik, lingvistik, murosa, transkripsiya, transliteratsiya, nusxa ko'chirish, sem

**Аннотация.** В статье анализируются слова, которые были добавлены в узбекский язык из иностранных языков. Термин «заимствование» был предложен нами как родовое понятие, обобщающее представления о различных способах вхождения и передачи иноязычной единицы в родной язык. Утверждается, что формой усвоения является «способ лексического усвоения, зависящий от времени, причин и условий усвоения и влияющий на приспособление усваиваемого слова». В данном исследовании доказано, что основными методами изучения иностранной лексики являются транскрипция, транслитерация и калькация.

**Ключевые слова:** опосредованность, языковые, согласования, транскрипция, транслитерация, копирование, смысловое согласование.

Introduction. The articles provide information about the fact that borrowings entered the Uzbek language in oral and written form, directly or indirectly, that is, through the intermediary Russian language, and that they became fully nationalized in the vocabulary of the Uzbek language. Another issue related to the linguistic factors that affect the degree of adaptation of acquisitions to the acquiring language system or the cases of non-adaptation - the issue of the methods of acquisition of foreign language units is very important for our research, so we found it necessary to focus our attention on this issue in this section.

Foreign language words can also be classified according to the form of acquisition. The term "form of borrowing" was proposed by us as a generic term summarizing ideas about different ways of entering and passing a foreign linguistic unit into the host language. The form of acquisition "is a method that affects the adaptation of lexical acquisition and the acquired word, depending on the time, reasons and conditions of borrowing". The main forms of lexical borrowing are defined by complex terms that are related to each other: oral acquisition - written acquisition; material embezzlement - hidden embezzlement, direct embezzlement - indirect embezzlement - reverse embezzlement; simultaneous (parallel) acquisition - acquisition at different times. Graphical assimilation, the term "re-establishment of the word being assimilated in the graphics of the source language" has a special place: unlike others, it has no correlation and for most foreign words means a temporary stage of existence in the receiving language (with the exception of foreign language inputs such as *alter ego*, *status quo*).

Modern linguistic realities are characterized by rapid borrowing of new words from different languages. The acceleration of this process is influenced by globalization, which has affected all spheres of life. In the framework of this article, it was proved that transcription, transliteration and copying are the main methods of learning foreign vocabulary.

Transcription is a method of acquiring a vocabulary unit in which the sound form of the acquired word is preserved (sometimes with a slight change of form in accordance with the phonetic features of the language being acquired). Compare: sale - sale, boycott - boycott, lunch - lunch, bucks - bucks, townhouse - townhouse, etc.

In transliteration, only the spelling of the foreign word is learned: the letters of the word being learned are replaced by the letters of the native language, and the word is read according to the reading rules of the native language. Many English, Russian, German and French words used in the Uzbek language, although read according to the rules of the Uzbek language, have retained their graphic features. In our research, the following forms of transliteration were observed: a) strict, that is, replacing each character in the original text with only one character in the Uzbek language: hot-dog - hot-dog, dollar - dollar, lifting - lifting; b) replacing some words in the original text with combinations of two or more Uzbek characters: biker - biker, teenager - teenager, headliner - headliner; c) abbreviated,

---

i.e. using some phrases in the original text in an abbreviated form: hooligan - hooligan, , chill-out - chill-out, shaker - shaker.

In the calking method, the structural pattern of the associative meaning of the word is mastered. In calking, the components of the word or phrase being learned are translated separately and combined. Three different processes are observed in this: a) a foreign language word is accurately translated, that is, its semantic and morphological structure is restored, and structural elements are translated word for word. In this method, a foreign language word is used as an example for the Uzbek language: hard disk > hard disk; Microsoft > small, micro+ soft; email>email+things sent by mail; hypertext > super-+text; online > on the line, in contact; interface > between+person; domain name > region + name; read only > only + read; b) parts of the acquired word are translated sequentially or part of it is taken from the source language, and the second part is replaced by an element of the Uzbek language: screenshot >cut or clip + image; spreadsheet > electronic + form, blank; program bug > program + error; v) semantic copying, i.e. without taking the form of a word, its meaning is absorbed: computer > literally: electronic brain; mouse > word-formative element for measuring instruments; header > head + information, etc.

Material and methods. It is worth noting that in newspaper texts one can find many words learned by means of the hybrid phonetic-semantic method consisting of phonetic and lexical elements, for example: sound card – sound (lexical) and card (phonetic); bitcoin - bit (phonetic) and coin (lexical) method. At the same time, a large number of hybrid phonetic-semantic words, which are considered a new phenomenon for the Uzbek language, correspond to hybrid word combinations and abbreviations that include full words, abbreviations and numbers from English, Korean and Japanese written in Latin script. For example, HTTP (http proxy), Wi-Fi (Wi-Fi direct), Galaxy Tab E 8.0 (tablet PC Samsung Galaxy Tab E 8.0), MySQL (MySQL client-server system), QWERTY (QWERTY keyboard), etc.

Semantic acquisition is the acquisition of a new meaning for an existing word in the language. For example, the word pioneer in the old edition of the Uzbek language "Explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language" is pioneer [rioneer <ingl] 1. A member of the volunteer children's communist organization. Pioneer squad. 2 It is noted that it is used in the sense of the first to start something, the first to investigate, discover, initiate [old O'TIL: 587]. In the new edition of the "Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" it is included as a French appropriation, and the pioneer [fr. pioneer - initiator; initiator] 1. A person who opens a path in science, technology, art, in a specific field that has not been researched in general. Pioneers of space exploration. 2.hist. During the Soviet period (1922-1991): used in the sense of a member of a children's pioneer organization [new O'TIL: 261]. Thus, it can be seen that in addition to the source of appropriation of this appropriation, due to changes in society, semantic changes in it are also highlighted.

---

Describing the methods of introduction of foreign words, it is worth saying again that many acquisitions that have undergone various morphological, phonetic and lexical changes are no longer perceived as foreign words. Following the laws of the absorbing language, some borrowed words have developed meanings that are not typical of their original variants.

The presence of a large number of loanwords in the modern Uzbek language explains their role in enriching the vocabulary of the Uzbek language and forming lexical norms, because loanwords allow the language to save its naming opportunities and contribute to the further development of word formation.

To describe the complex processes of the influence of foreign semantics on the receiving language system, it is necessary to distinguish two types of hidden acquisition, which are often not distinguished in the special literature. This situation affects the level of completeness and accuracy of linguistic information. This is secondary assimilation and semantic copying. A word previously acquired in the case of secondary or repeated acquisition (resumé was acquired a second time from English in the late 20th century in the sense of a resume; the primary acquisition was from French, meaning summary). Thus, secondary assimilation is a form of hidden assimilation, in which the meaning of a foreign language prototype is attached to a word that was previously a material assimilation of the same prototype or genetic parallel (if the source language is different).

In our opinion, in modern linguistic literature, the terms naming different forms of acquisition are used sporadically and, as a result, the realities defined by these terms are confused. At the same time, for the completeness of linguistic information, a more accurate and strict approach to distinguishing foreign language words from various types and forms of acquisition is necessary.

In Uzbek linguistics, it is customary to use the term "semantic derivation" to describe the way new meanings appear in a word. Researchers emphasize that the formation of a new lexical semantic variant occurs not only as a result of independent semantic derivation based on metaphorical, metonymic shifts, meaning expansion, narrowing, and semantic shift. The formation of new word meanings can be under the influence of morphological and word formation processes or foreign language semantics. It is possible to systematize the cases of new word meanings that did not appear due to direct semantic derivation as follows: 1) new meanings that appeared morphologically and have a common basis of formation with the old meaning of the word or different formation bases; 2) new meanings that appeared in the semantic-morphological method; 3) new meanings resulting from assimilation. In the third case, the formation of a new meaning of a word is manifested by means of semantic processes that occur or have occurred in the lexical units of a foreign language. The analysis of existing research materials showed that a semantic connection is always established between the new meaning of a word and its previous meaning, which did not arise due to direct semantic derivation, but was caused by the semantics of a foreign lexeme.

Results and discussion. Let's take a look at the development of the meanings of the words learned in the Uzbek language on the example of a few words. For example, as a result of the activation of the scope of consumption in the newspaper text, the lexeme rating (ingl. rating - rating, level) has expanded its meaning from the term of the educational system as a lexeme denoting the concept of a standard that determines the result of achievements in sports, culture and other fields. We can see this in the example of the new edition "Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language". In it, the concept of rating is explained as follows: 1. A system of monitoring and evaluating the knowledge of pupils and students. In the higher education system, education at the bachelor's and master's levels is increasingly improving, and the rating method of evaluating student knowledge is widely introduced. 2. sports. A personal indicator expressed in numbers when evaluating the effectiveness and prestige of achievements in some types of sports (for example, chess). The International Football Federation (FIFA) has announced the August rating table for national teams. 3. The level of popularity, which is determined by studying the public opinion of well-known figures in politics, culture and other fields. An additional fee was introduced depending on the academic level, rating, and seniority of the teachers conducting the training [O'TIL Volume 3: 373]. So, the word rating has become a monosemantic lexeme and is now actively used as a polysemantic word in our language.

The word "business" borrowed from the English language is used in the new edition of the "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" as any organizational, economic activity that generates income, has profit-making goals and does not violate laws; commerce; if it is given in the sense of business (depending on the scale of business, economy, it is divided into large, medium and small types) [OTIL Vol. 1: 255], in the old edition in capitalist countries: personal wealth, work aimed at gaining profit (for example, speculation, commerce, large income the enterprise that brings and the like) is given in the meaning [old O'TIL volume 1: 111]. The use of this word in newspaper texts became active after independence. In its place, the business lexeme has a semantic relationship with commercial, trade words, and due to its polysemantic nature, it also has a synonymous relationship with the business lexeme. In accordance with this, businessman (English business man - a person engaged in business), businessman, entrepreneur, which is considered a joint word in English, is often interchangeable with the lexemes.

Another method of borrowing a foreign word serves to differentiate the place of use of the word by differentiating the spelling of the word being learned. For example, in the "Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" in the old edition, the English word "college" is described as a higher and secondary school in England and America, while the French word "college" is described as a secondary school in France, Belgium and Switzerland [old OTIL Volume 1: 392]. In the "Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" in the new edition, the lexeme college (English, fr. college) has three meanings: 1. In Great Britain, USA and

some other countries: various educational institutions from middle to higher. 2. In France, Belgium, Switzerland and some other countries: secondary and partial secondary education. 3. In Uzbekistan: secondary special vocational school.

It is worth noting that the meaning of the word "college" was also explained in the filled state in the next edition of the explanatory dictionary, and the spelling of the English word "college" given in the "Annotated dictionary of the Uzbek language" in the old edition was not included in the dictionary of the new edition. Although the word "college" is accepted as a form of education in different countries, it should be accepted as a polysemantic word in the form of "college" with a single spelling.

The realization of a certain meaning in polysemantic appropriations depends on their different meanings in newspaper texts. For example, a comparison of the meaning of the borrowed lexemes recorded in the new edition of the "Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" showed the following results: 3 meanings of the hacker lexeme, 2 meanings of the design lexeme, 3 meanings of the monitor lexeme, 4 meanings of the park lexeme, 5 meanings of the block lexeme were explained.

In general, it can be said that the problem of methods of acquiring words is complex and multifaceted and has its own laws. Changes in the semantics of foreign words from the lexicon of the Uzbek language are significant, and in addition to being polysemous, they have a leading position in linguistic phenomena such as the expansion of word meaning and active participation in the formation of Uzbek words. These cases, in turn, can be extensively researched as the fruit of the most active methods of acquisition, such as transcription, transliteration, semantic mapping.

Conclusion. The theoretical material analyzed in the article led to the following conclusions regarding the determination of the approach to the study of neologism terms used in the texts of the "Khalk Sozi" newspaper:

1. World linguistics, including Uzbek linguistics, has been paying attention to the issue of word borrowing from foreign languages for a long time, and it also concerns the issues of determining the classification, thematic groups, and etymological sources of neologisms introduced from English to Uzbek during the years of independence.

2. The problem of borrowing itself is multifaceted, with a number of controversial issues - the ratio of acquisition and language mixing, the ratio of acquisition and other methods that increase vocabulary, positive and negative results of acquisition, the boundaries of "identity" and "foreignness" in the lexical system, semantic and formal acquisition includes stages, classification of acquired words, etymological sources, methods of acquisition, etc.

3. There is no uniform approach to the concept of "mastery". It is understood both as a means of replenishing the vocabulary of the language and as a process or result of the penetration of a linguistic unit from one language to another.

Borrowing can be not only lexical, but also grammatical and phonetic, enter the language in oral and written form, directly or indirectly.

4. The reasons for the appearance of foreign language lexemes in the recipient language depend on the following factors: a) nominative: naming a new thing or a new event, the need to distinguish concepts close in content (sweater - jumper - pullover - sweatshirt - hoodie); b) socio-psychological: the communicative relevance of the concept being expressed, acceptance of the foreign language word by the whole group of speakers or a part of it as remarkable, beautiful, "sounding beautiful"; c) cognitive: the absence of a corresponding concept and specific name in the cognitive base of the language-recipient, as well as the provision of stylistic effect.

### References

1. Bates L.Hoffner, Language borrowing and language diffusion, an Overview, Trinity University, Intercultural communication studies, XI:4, 2002, pp.447
2. Blajevich Y.S., Lexical interference in the context of linguistic contact, dissertational abstract. Belgorod, 2011, pp.232
3. Hasanova Sh, Formation of diplomatic terms in Uzbek and French, Word Art № 6, 2019, pp.73-80
4. Krysin L.P. Linguistic borrowing: the interaction of internal and external factors (based on the material of the modern Russian language) // Russian Studies today. 1995. No. 1. pp. 124-127.
5. Newspaper —Khalk suzill, November-December, 2017, №220-242 (6914-6936)
6. Бегматов Э. Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тилининг лексик қатлами. – Тошкент: Фан, 1988. – С. 140.
7. Бектемиров Ҳ., Бегматов Э. Мустақиллик даври атамалари. Тошкент: Фан, 2002.
8. Бойматова Б.Г. Ўзбек тилидаги инглизча ўзлашма сўзларнинг маъно тараққиёти: Магистирлик диссертацияси. Қарши, 2014. – 74 бет.
9. Брейтер М. А. Англицизмы в русском языке: история и перспективы: Пособие для иностранных студентов-русистов. Владивосток: Диалог. МГУ, 1997. 58 с.
10. Вайнрайх Э. Ф. Заимствования как отражение русско-английских контактов. Вопросы языкознания, 2002, №4. – С. 96-118.
11. Гамбье И. Перевод и переводоведение на перекрестке цифровых технологий // Вестник СПбГУ. Серия 9. 2016. Вып. 4.
12. Горшкова В.Е. Перевод кинодиалога как осмысленный произвол // Перевод: ремесло, искусство, наука: монография / Под общ. ред. В.Е. Горшковой. Иркутск: Изд-во ИГУ, 2017. – С. 80-97.
13. Давлатова Э. М. Лексические заимствования из западноевропейских языков в современном узбекском языке (на материале периодики)// Вестник Челябинского государственного университета. 2011. № 10 (225). Филология. Искусствоведение. Вып. 52. 34-37 с.

- 
14. Дадабаев Х. Лексико-генетические особенности узбекской терминологии. Лингвист. VI. – Тошкент: Akademnashr, 2015. – 4-14 с.
  15. Isakova N.A., Interpretation of the term borrowing from foreign languages//International journal of Language, Education, Translation, N3(2022), pp/25-3., Toshkent, doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.7191478
  16. Isakova Nodira ., Issues of borrowing in the language and its types // International Journal of Early Childhood Special Education (INT-JECSE) DOI:10.9756/INTJECSE/V14I5.583 ISSN: 1308-5581 Vol 14, Issue 05 2022 4825