

A BRIEF ANALYSIS OF FOREIGN BORROWINGS IN THE UZBEK LANGUAGE (on the materials of newspaper “Khalq suzi”)

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Abstract

This article deals with analyses of foreign loanwords, their original meanings and translations in the Uzbek language. The borrowing of foreign words increased especially in the years of independence of Uzbekistan due to the reforms almost in all spheres of life. As it's well known, the mass media is the mirror of culture and language of each nation and state. Surely, the media of Uzbekistan greatly reflects the current life, economical, political and cultural changes in the society. For the first time, the study explored the types of assimilation, its morphological structure and semantic meaning in the Uzbek language, which were introduced not only through the interaction of peoples, but also through the Uzbek media, in particular, newspaper in a short period of time during important reforms.

Keywords: *assimilation, neologism, vocabulary, bilingualism, communication, media, reflect, language, loanword, semantic analysis*

I. INTRODUCTION

The years of independence were a turning point in the establishment and development of Uzbekistan's relations with foreign countries. As a result, the process of translation from Uzbek to foreign languages, from foreign languages to Uzbek, the exchange of information has developed rapidly. This is especially true in the media. At the same time, Uzbek students were introduced to familiar concepts and terms, as well as words that were completely unfamiliar to them. They were mastered almost directly, without any explanation. This created serious difficulties in understanding the content of the information received. Therefore, there is a strong need to collect, interpret, and identify linguistic, methodological, and structural features of foreign words. The relevance and necessity of our chosen topic is determined by the fact that in the years of independence there were no monographs devoted to the analysis of the emergence and acquisition of foreign words in the vocabulary of the Uzbek language. In the context of national revival after the independence of Uzbekistan, the study of neologisms in the Uzbek language is very important.

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Therefore, despite the existence of a large number of linguistic literature on assimilation, there is a need to see the purpose, causes and consequences of the assimilation process, which is the main direction of language vocabulary enrichment in the transition period of society appeared.

The relevance of this research is directly related to the linguo-social problem of mastering or the use of an intermediary language, such as Uzbekistan's entry into the world community as an independent state, social and economic reforms in foreign languages, especially English, their assimilation led to a change in the original Uzbek lexemes.

For the first time, the study explored the types of assimilation, its morphological structure and semantic meaning in the Uzbek language, which were introduced not only through the interaction of peoples, but also through the Uzbek media, in particular, newspaper in a short period of time during important reforms. For the first time, a series of concepts and absolute synonyms that led to the reflection of the language being coined were identified.

II. Materials and methods

In this recent research comparative, contrastive, observational, distributive, transformational, transpositional and linguistic statistical methods were used in order to find out the reasons and results of borrowing foreign words, their assimilation.

The reasons for borrowing foreign vocabulary have been studied quite well. These are: the need for a name (a new thing, a new concept); the need to distinguish between meaningfully close, but still different concepts; the need for specialization of concepts (one of the ways for the formation of special terminologies); a tendency that can be formulated as “a single object - a single name”, in other words, if a certain object is thought of as a whole, then the speakers prefer a single-word name, a university, rather than a combination of words to denote this object; the presence in the language of established systems of terms serving a particular subject area, professional environment, etc. and more or less unified by the source of borrowing these terms: if there are such systems, then their entry into the language and strengthening in the vocabulary of new borrowings related to the same field and taken from the same source is facilitated; a good example is a notation system circulating in computer technology [Bates L.Hoffner, 2002]

III. MAIN PART

These include, for example, the prestige of a foreign language word compared to the original or previously borrowed and Russified. It seems that this factor had a certain influence on the activation of the use of words such as presentation (instead of presentation), although there is also a certain semantic reason: presentation is a solemn presentation of something (a film, a book, etc.); exclusive (instead of exclusive), which, however, is easier to fit into some contexts than its Russian synonym: compare: exclusive interview or exceptional interview - and this circumstance, apparently, affects the survivability of a foreign language word; consulting - in contexts such as "The company provides consulting" - instead of the more usual, Russified, although derived from the same foreign language basis, consulting, etc.[Luh Mas Ariyati, 2014]

The greater social prestige of a foreign language word, compared with the original one, sometimes causes a phenomenon that can be called an increase in rank: a word that in the source language refers to an ordinary object is attached to the object in a borrowing language, in one sense or another, more significant, more prestigious etc.

So, the French word *boutique* [*boutique*. - means 'shop, small shop']; being borrowed by the Russian language, it acquired the meaning 'fashion store'; approximately the same thing happens with the English *shop*: in Russian, the name *shop* is not applicable to any store, but only to one that sells prestigious goods (no one will call an ordinary store a *shop*).

Another factor of a socio-psychological nature is the communicative relevance of the concept and the corresponding word. Obviously, if a concept affects the vital interests of many people, then the word denoting it becomes common. This regularity is true in relation to any words, but with respect to foreign words it manifests itself especially vividly, since the factor of the social prestige of a foreign name is added here.

Foreign words denoting communicatively important concepts fall into the zone of social attention: at certain periods — usually quite short — their frequency in speech becomes unusually high, they easily form derivatives, and most importantly, they become objects of conscious use and related play-ups, puns, structural alterations, etc.

The need for specialization of names is associated with one of the intralingual reasons for borrowing, namely, with the inherent tendency of the language toward an ever greater differentiation of language means in meaning. As a result of this trend, the value expressed by the Russian word can be "split" into two, and one of them receives a foreign language nomination: *fear* - *panic*, *comfort* - *comfort*, *story* - *reportage*, *message* - *information*, etc. Another intralingual reason for borrowing is the tendency to replace descriptive names with single-word ones; So, in Russian, the words *sconces* appeared (instead of a wall lamp), a *sniper* (instead of a well-aimed shooter), a *safe* (instead of a fireproof cabinet), *service* (instead of consumer services), etc. [Abdukarimova M, 2019].

The main condition for borrowing is the bilingualism (bilingualism) of speakers, their ability to switch from one language to another in the process of communication; in this regard, a special role belongs to some social and professional groups of people - diplomats, translators, international journalists, scholars, musicians, etc. From the environment of bilinguals, a foreign word spreads to other social groups of speakers and to different spheres of oral and book-writing [Bates L.Hoffner, 2002]. There are several examples:

clip (Eng., *clip* - cut; make clippings from newspapers, films) - a short musical number shot on video often against the backdrop of scenery, landscape, streets, etc. (compare. video clip).

Know-How (eng., *know-how*, *know* - *know* + *how* - *how*) - designation of technical knowledge, production experience, practical skill in manufacturing something in a qualified and high-quality way; conscious or unconscious company secret; if it is conscious, it can be an object of sale. The term is used in international agreements, treaties providing for the exchange of documentation, training of specialists.

Summit (eng., *summit* - top) - meeting, negotiations of the heads of state; summit.

Safari (arab., Swahili *safar* - trekking, travel) - trekking, touring, long trip to exotic countries (initial. a multi-day trip to East Africa for the purpose of hunting).

Diaspora (greek. Diaspora - dispersal) - the resettlement of any nationality (ethnic group) in a foreign land or any religion among the Gentiles; religious minorities, territories inhabited by them; initial about Jews settled among other nationalities as a result of Babylonian captivity;

Paradigma (greek. Paradeiqta - example, sample) - 1. gram. type, pattern of declination or conjugation; a set of grammatical forms of one word, token; 2. The system of basic scientific achievements (theories, methods), on the basis of which the research practice of scientists in a specific field of knowledge is organized in a given period.

Mahatma (ind. Mahatma, Skt. Mahatman, mahat - great + atman - soul) - in India the title of a worthy person, awarded for nobility, wisdom and selflessness; for instance, the title of Gandhi (1869-1948), leader of the Indian liberation movement.

Batut (ital. Battuta - strike, sport, serve, lat. Battuere - beat, strike) - a sport stretched on a horizontal frame with a springy net to perform high gymnastic jumps (with body rotation), also used to train parachutists.

Mafiosi (ital. Mafioso - gangster) - a member of the mafia, a member of mafia structures, influential branched criminal organizations (the original: on the members of the Sicilian mafia - a secret terrorist criminal organization).

Spagetti (ital. Spaghetti, pl.from spagetto - twine, lace) - thin Italian pasta in the form of tubes, longer than vermicelli.

Bingo (Spanish. bingo) is a Spanish board gambling game resembling a lotto.

Imidj (lat. Imago, English, image - image, likeness) - a certain image of a famous person or thing created by the media, literature, spectacle or the individual himself.

Inaguratsiya (lat. Inauguration - beginning, initiation) - a solemn act of the inauguration of an official (nervous in ancient Rome); solemn process of taking office (often with an inaugural speech)

Konsensus (lat. Consensus - consent, unanimity) - general agreement on the main issues that come to the participants of the conference, meeting, negotiations, etc.

Compare: lat. omnium consensus - with universal consent, the consent of all; also - consensus facit legem - consent creates law, consensus facit matrimonium - consent creates marriage (matrimony) [Hasanova Sh., 2019]

Gasterbayter (German: Gastarbeiter, Cast guest + borders for the purpose of earning money (firstly in Germany); foreign worker. In 1992, in Germany there were about 5 million gasterbayters from Turkey, Yugoslavia and other countries.

Yoghurt (turk. jogurt, English, German. Yoghurt) - a thick drink made from cow's milk, fermented with a special so-called Bulgarian sourdough (*Lactobaccillus bulgaricus*).

Makiyaj (french. Makuillage - make-up) - tinting the face, make-up with various cosmetics; makeup (syn. make-up).

Menu (French menu - menu; small) - 1. a sheet with a list of dishes in the dining room, restaurant, cafe; 2.inform. a list of possible works or applications in the system displayed on the display screen, terminal for the user to select those that he needs; menu can be issued graphically.

Ikebana (Japanese. ikebana) - the art of composing compositions of flowers (and other parts of plants).

Origami (Japan. origami) - an ancient Japanese art of folding paper figures by bending, cutting, combining and constructing various kinds of decorative images [Krysin L.P., 1995]

As a result of the reforms carried out and being carried out in order to join

Uzbekistan to the ranks of developed countries and have a stable economy after gaining independence, the adoption of foreign words and lexemes has increased in almost all spheres of society.

The following situation has arisen in language relations, mainly in the process of acquisition: the basic formal-semantic model of acquisition in the language lexicon has developed, in addition to the acquisition of completely new words (bodybuilding, shopping, laptop, know-how, hacker, shaping), some words began to be used independently at the language level (electorate, lyceum, speaker, parliament, senator, etc.) [Lutfullaeva D, 2019]

Another group of words related to socio-political and economic-financial spheres is worth mentioning. These are words used in narrow specialties or industries, which are now actively used in almost all spheres: business, businessman, banker, capital, dealer, millionaire [Abdukarimova M, 2019].

Since not all such words are reflected in annotated dictionaries, foreign word dictionaries, the boundary between the words in the assimilation group may be conditional.

The classification of thematic groups of assimilations may not be sufficiently rigid and coherent, as they are mainly focused on cases, denotations, and non-linguistic relations. However, the initial thematic classification allows us to identify the levels of the lexical system of the language that have changed and enriched as a result of the acquisition of foreign words.

Such a classification should be enriched with strict linguistic classifications using the various parameters that make up the lexicon [Krysin L.P, 1995]

Thus, as a result of the first classification, which entered the modern Uzbek language during the years of independence through the media, in particular, the newspaper "People's Word" ("Khalq suzi"), the following groups of lexemes were identified:

1. Vocabulary related to economics:

Investment, consignment, depositor, micro-firm, monopoly, leasing, contract, nomenclature, automation, coupon, democratization, sector, plastic card, lending, money-credit, corporatization (enterprises), concern, conversion (change of field of activity), form of collection, set inspection, tender, service center, industrialization, bank management, marketing, clearing, investment, business forum, cooperation, minimum, preference, subsidy, grant, credit, subvention, credit, budget, export, balance, investor, indexation, coupon, cooperative, auction, operation, cadastre, resource, limit, department, compensation, nominal, modification, inspection, hyperinflation, stock, debit, capital, depositor, inventory, tariff, accounting, statistics, diversification, capitalization, extraction, consulting, loan portfolio, bank liquidity, forward transaction, futures transaction, tariff system, active balance, barter, monetary policy, investment, contracting agreement, manager, referent, innovation, potential, real sector, conversion [Newspaper 'People's word' (Khalq suzi), 2017]

2. Vocabulary related to business, banking, trade, production:

Company, technology, equipment, infrastructure, complex, transport, license, electricity, power, trunk, hydropower, auction, energy, assortment, businessman, reconstruction, rehabilitation, technological, pharmaceutical, know-how, marketing, monitoring, holding, logo, price list, supermarket, minimarket, etc.

The above thematic groups are inextricably linked, as the financial and economic sectors are in fact closely related to industry, manufacturing, and trade.

3. Vocabulary in the field of society and politics:

Democratic, liberal, liberalization, minister, parliament, vice president, cabinet, residence, immigrant, assembly, diplomacy, prosecutor, convention, sovereign, extremist, Nazi, mafia (secret), legal, strategic, republic, Republic, congress, plenum, rally, independence, protocol, memorandum, liberalism, democracy, democratization, liberal, liberalization, electorate, subject, position, mission, potential, senator, monitoring, summit, ratification, sovereignty, recipient, monopoly, corruption.

4. Vocabulary in the field of show, competition, advertising, art

Program, conference, aria, media network, video, cable TV, parabolic antenna, film businessman, cinema, film company, film epic, film art, film production, video library, video salon, supermarket, show, clip, hit, blockbuster, show business

5. Vocabulary related to sports:

Championship, team, medal, tournament, club, football, federation, cup, athlete, league, coach, tennis court, rating, bodybuilding, shaping, sports car [Newspaper 'People's word' (Khalq suzi, 2011-2017)]

6. Vocabulary in the field of education, science, computer:

Dorulfunun, electronics, professionalism, catapult, commander, navigator, ma'naviyat, gumanitar, internet, ta'lim, personnel, coach, laptop, master, bachelor. The majority of words in the field of education are borrowed from the Arabian language.

7. Lexemes related to the domestic sphere:

Sanatorium-resort, district, price list, utility, archive, system, car company, motor transport, dictaphone, airport, district, massif, quarter, aircraft, comfortable, symposium, congress, cottage, disposal, realization, recreation, know-how, pizza, spray

8. Words related to agriculture:

Mechanism, collector-drainage, reclamation, modernization, technic, technologic, ecologic, farming, infrastructure, innovation, reconstruction, mechanization, electrification, automation, zooengineering, zoohygiene, agro-firm, agrarian, plantation, separator, selection, uniformity (homozygous), license, certificate, certification [Newspaper 'People's word' (Khalq suzi), 2011-2017]

It is worth noting that in recent years, computer vocabulary is becoming more and more familiar with the Uzbek language:

Rapid penetration of Uzbekistan into the world community, radical reforms in the political system, social structures, economic spheres, assimilation of foreign words into the Uzbek language, in particular, English words, Russian words, English and Uzbek words laid the groundwork for the exchange. Before independence, all acquisitions came mainly through the intermediate language - Russian, but now acquisitions come from English or other foreign languages, of which English is the mediator.

When analyzing the materials of the newspaper "People's Word" over the years, the publications of 1991-1996 accounted for 5% of the acquisitions of the independence period, 45% of the acquisitions in 1997-2015 and the

last period from 2016 to the present. It can be seen that 55% of the general assimilations entered the Uzbek language, were preserved in an independent form, and were used among the people. For example, 5-10 new words were observed in each edition in 1997, while in 2017 their number increased to 25-30. Moreover, in 1997, 30% of the foreign words used in the press were mastered, while in 2017, 90% of the foreign words used in newspaper articles remained in the Uzbek language dictionary.

IV. CONCLUSION

The basic processes and consequences of learning lexemes are common to all languages. This is because assimilations can not only adapt to the lexical-semantic system of the language, but also influence the stylistic chain by creating new meanings, homonymous lines.

The main part of the modern Uzbek lexeme (55%) belongs to the native Turkic lexicon. It is not about the influence of the Tajik language on the Uzbek language, but about the interaction of the two languages. Assimilations have contributed to the formation of the Uzbek language.

An important result of active learning at all stages of the development of the Uzbek language is the formation of adaptation mechanisms that facilitate the active learning of foreign lexemes.

In recent years, as a result of accelerated processes, radical reforms and globalization, the Uzbek language has undergone significant changes in the structure of the dictionary, including a large number of foreign words that cover almost all areas of our society. However, the question arises as to whether the existing concepts in the Uzbek language should be replaced by other language elements, thus undermining the purity of the Uzbek language, which has been mixed with Arabic, Persian and Russian terms for centuries, and the originality expressed by Navoi in thousands of lines. Therefore, we need to carefully consider foreign words entering the Uzbek language, especially in our literary language.

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