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METHODOLOGICAL JOURNAL<http://mentaljournal-jspu.uz/index.php/mesmj/index>FUNCTIONING OF BORROWED WORDS OF ENGLISH ORIGIN
IN UZBEK POLITICAL TEXTS**A. E. Khudaykulov**

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ABOUT ARTICLE

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Abstract: The given article explores the role and adaptation of English borrowings in Uzbek political texts. It examines how English words are integrated into the Uzbek language, particularly within the political discourse, where they often undergo semantic and phonological changes to align with Uzbek linguistic norms. The study identifies three main processes of adaptation: localization, hybridization, and semantic shifts, demonstrating how borrowed English terms are adapted to fit the Uzbek cultural and political context. Additionally, the article highlights the functional role of these loanwords, which contribute to the expansion of Uzbek political vocabulary, enrich stylistic expressiveness, and form new word-formation models. English borrowings are shown to enhance political communication, making it more modern and globally oriented, while also influencing public perception. Finally, the study provides a comparative analysis of English and Uzbek political terminology, highlighting the shifts in meaning and usage that occur due to cultural and contextual factors. The research underscores the importance of English

Introduction. The study focuses on the urgent issue of how English borrowings function in Uzbek political texts, highlighting the increasing interaction between languages and cultures in today's globalized world. As Uzbekistan's political sphere expands and engages in international affairs, mutual understanding with other nations becomes essential, and English – one of the most common languages for global communication – plays a key role in this process. Consequently, English loanwords are frequently used in Uzbek political discourse. The study aims to explore the historical context of English word borrowing, analyze their adaptation and semantic changes, and examine their functional role in the development of Uzbek political vocabulary. Through comparative analysis of Uzbek and English political terminology, as well as reviewing historical sources and political texts, the research seeks to enhance the understanding of linguistic interaction between these languages. Theoretical frameworks from linguistics, semantics, and political communication will guide the study, providing a comprehensive analysis of how English loanwords are integrated into the Uzbek language. This research is expected to contribute to both linguistic and political sciences by expanding insights into the development of Uzbek political vocabulary.

MATERIALS AND METHODS. The historical context of English borrowings in Uzbek political texts includes several stages in the development of Uzbek political language. First, during Uzbekistan's colonial past, English began to be widely used in political texts as an important language that was adopted by the colonizers for communication. Then, during the modernization of Uzbek society, English became an integral part of the political sphere, especially in connection with technical and market innovations offered by Western countries.

In modern Uzbek political language, English borrowings are used to convey ideas of new political and social concepts, as well as to create a unique Uzbek political discourse that reflects the influence of Western culture and political systems on the country. This is an important stage in the development of Uzbek political language, which continues to progress and adapt under the influence of world political trends and globalization.

In the modern conditions of international relations and political dialogues, the English language in the Uzbek political environment has become an integral tool for exchanging information, as well as for participating in global debates and negotiations. The advantages of using English in political texts in the Uzbek language are that it allows the Uzbek political community to be more accessible and understandable to an international audience. Moreover, borrowing words and expressions from the English language also allows the Uzbek political

discourse to be more modern, relevant and fresh, which contributes to effective communication and mutual understanding between different countries and cultures. [1, 2, 7, 12].

The development of the Uzbek political language has gone through several stages. In the early twentieth century, during the Russian rule, the Uzbek political language had limited use and was based on the classical Uzbek language. Then, in the Soviet Union, there was an active creation of special terms and the publication of political texts in the official Uzbek language. In the post-Soviet period, with the independence of Uzbekistan, the Uzbek political language began to be actively mixed with English borrowings, which reflects its current state. This language continues to develop and strengthen its role in the political sphere of Uzbekistan. It is becoming more flexible and adaptive, taking into account modern challenges and requirements, and closely interacts with other languages of the world. At the same time, new terms and expressions appear, expanding the vocabulary and enriching it with synonyms. Due to this diversity and variety of linguistic tools, the Uzbek political language is able to accurately and clearly express complex political and legal concepts, as well as ideas and values that are important for the development of the country. Moreover, the current state of the Uzbek political language reflects its openness and accessibility to the international community. An important aspect of this language is its ability to adapt to modern global trends and integrate into international organizations, establishing strong ties and developing interaction with the states of the world. At international forums, conferences and interactions with other countries, the Uzbek political language is actively used to exchange opinions, presentations and negotiations. This contributes to the strengthening of friendly relations, the development of cooperation and ensuring sustainable socio-political development with Uzbekistan and other states of the world. All this emphasizes the importance of the Uzbek political language in the modern world and its role in the formation of a stable, harmonious and prosperous political community in the country.

Borrowed English words play an important and essential role in Uzbek political vocabulary. They are an important and integral element that enriches the Uzbek language by adding new terms and concepts that did not previously exist in the Uzbek political sphere. These words are widely used to denote modern political concepts, advanced technologies and complex processes that have been introduced due to the growing influence of English-speaking countries and global partners. Thus, borrowed English words not only expand the vocabulary of the Uzbek political language, but also help it to be more relevant and meet the modern requirements that are imposed on the political reality of our time. This is important for the development of political science and debate in Uzbekistan, as well as for successful integration

and participation in the international political community. Borrowed English words provide an opportunity to express political ideas more accurately and colorfully, and also enrich the discussions of political experts and specialists. The use of English words in the political vocabulary of Uzbekistan is the result of the formation and development of a modern political language, which must adapt to the rapidly changing requirements and new realities of the international political arena. Therefore, the weaving of borrowed English words into the Uzbek political language is a process that reflects the comprehensive changes and modernization of the Uzbek political system. In this regard, it is important not only to know and use these words, but also to promote their development by creating new adapted terms to meet current requirements and proposals in the political discussion. In the long term, such development of the political vocabulary of Uzbekistan will contribute to its strong place in the international political arena and improve mutual understanding between Uzbek and foreign politicians, as well as contribute to the deepening of research by political scientists and political analysts, which in turn will have a positive impact on the political life of Uzbekistan and its citizens. [3,4, 5, 6, 8, 9,10, 11, 12,13].

RESULT AND DISCUSSION. Uzbek political texts show significant semantic adaptation of English loanwords, where the meanings of these borrowed terms change to fit the Uzbek political context. This adaptation involves mechanisms like expansion (broadening the meaning of a word) or narrowing (limiting its meaning), as well as shifts in connotation. For example, the word «democracy» can take on different, sometimes quasi-religious or negative connotations, depending on the context.

These adaptations enrich Uzbek political discourse, making it more diverse and flexible, and they reflect evolving political trends and realities. The process of semantic adaptation is gradual, introducing new meanings to English words, which then become integrated into Uzbek political vocabulary. Various semantic transformations occur, including metaphorical usage and multidimensional shifts, making these borrowed terms essential elements of the language. This process is vital for the development of Uzbek political discourse and contributes to the formation of a unique linguistic arsenal in political communication.

Narrowing of Meaning In some cases, borrowed English words take on a more specific or limited meaning when used in Uzbek political texts. The original word may have a broad application in English, but its use in Uzbek is often restricted to certain political or social contexts.

Example: «Kampaniya» (Campaign)

In English, «campaign» can refer to both political campaigns and commercial advertising campaigns. However, in Uzbek political discourse, *kampaniya* is almost exclusively used to refer to political campaigns, particularly during elections. This is a narrowing of the term's broader English meaning.

✓ *Siyosiy partiyalar o'z vakolatli vakillarini ro'yxatdan o'tkazish uchun **saylov kampaniyasi** e'lon qilinganidan keyin 3 kun muddat ichida markaziy saylov komissiyasiga murojaat qilishi kerak bo'ladi* [[https://kun.uz/news/2023/05/10/ozbekiston-prezidentligi-uchun-saylov-](https://kun.uz/news/2023/05/10/ozbekiston-prezidentligi-uchun-saylov-kampaniyasiboshlandi?q=%2Fuz%2Fnews%2F2023%2F05%2F10%2Fozbekiston-prezidentligi-uchun-saylov-kampaniyasi-boshlandi)

kampaniyasiboshlandi?q=%2Fuz%2Fnews%2F2023%2F05%2F10%2Fozbekiston-prezidentligi-uchun-saylov-kampaniyasi-boshlandi]. (Political parties must apply to the Central Election Commission within 3 days after the announcement of the election campaign to register their authorized representatives.)

✓ ***Saylov kampaniyasi** davrida ommaviy axborot vositalari vakillarini akkreditatsiyadan o'tkazish tartibi to'g'risidagi nizomni tasdiqlash haqida* [<https://lex.uz/docs/4549525?ONDATE=02.07.2021>](About the approval of the regulation on the procedure for accreditation of mass media representatives during the election campaign)

Example: «Platforma» (Platform)

In English, «platform» can mean both a physical structure and a political manifesto. In Uzbek, *platforma* is predominantly used to describe a set of political policies or the ideological stance of a political party.

✓ *Yangi tuzilayotgan partiyaning nomi va **platformasi** ma'lum bo'ldi* [<https://m.zamin.uz/uz/ozbekiston/44947-yangi-tuzilaetgan-partiyaning-nomi-va-platformasi-malum-buldi.html>] (The name and platform of the newly formed party became known)

Broadening of Meaning. Some English borrowings acquire broader meanings in Uzbek than in their original language. These words may be used in a variety of contexts that extend beyond their typical use in English.

Example: «Lider» (Leader)

While «leader» in English typically refers to someone who leads a group or organization, in Uzbek, *lider* is often used more broadly to describe not only political figures but also influential individuals in society. This broadens the scope of the term.

✓ *U iqtisodiy islohotlar bo'yicha lider hisoblanadi* («He is considered a leader in economic reforms»).

Example: «Demokratiya» (Democracy)

The term *demokratiya* in Uzbek political texts often encompasses a broader range of meanings, sometimes extending beyond the strict Western understanding of democracy. It may be used to refer to the general concept of governance involving public participation, even if it does not meet the stringent criteria of liberal democracy.

✓ *O'zbekiston Respublikasida **demokratiya** umuminsoniy prinsiplarga asoslanadi, ularga ko'ra inson, uning hayoti, erkinligi, sha'ni, qadr-qimmat va boshqa ajralmas huquqlari oliy qadriyat hisoblanadi. **Demokratik** huquq va erkinliklar Konstitutsiya va qonunlar bilan himoya qilinadi.* [<https://constitution.uz/oz/site/search?q=demokratiya>](Democracy in the Republic of Uzbekistan is based on universal principles, according to which human life, freedom, honor, dignity and other inalienable rights are the highest value. Democratic rights and freedoms are protected by the Constitution and laws)

Shift in Connotation In some cases, borrowed English words develop a different emotional or cultural connotation when adapted into Uzbek. This can reflect the local political culture and historical context, giving the borrowed word a new layer of meaning.

Example: «Islohot» (Reform)

In English, «reform» is generally neutral, meaning any attempt to improve a system. In Uzbek political discourse, however, *islohot* often carries a positive connotation, associated with progress, modernization, and alignment with global standards. It is typically used in reference to government policies aimed at transforming the economy or political system.

✓ *...islohotlar natijasida xalqimiz uchun farovon va munosib turmush sharoitini yaratib berishimiz zarur* [<http://nhrc.uz/oz/articles/zhamijat-islohotlar-tashabbuskori>] (as a result of reforms, it is necessary to create comfortable and decent living conditions for our people)

Example: «Investitsiya» (Investment)

While «investment» in English is a neutral financial term, in Uzbek, *investitsiya* is often associated with foreign direct investment (FDI) and is viewed positively as a tool for economic development and modernization. It connotes progress and economic growth, especially in political discourse.

▪ *Chet el investitsiyalari O'zbekistonda ish o'rinlari yaratmoqda* («Foreign investments are creating jobs in Uzbekistan»).

2. **Localization of Meaning** Certain English words have been localized to reflect Uzbek-specific political or cultural practices. These words may take on new meanings that resonate with the local political context, adapting the borrowed term to fit Uzbek realities.

- **Example: «Monitoring»**

While «monitoring» in English is commonly used in various fields such as security, education, and health, in Uzbek political discourse, *monitoring* is primarily associated with overseeing elections or government policy implementation. The term has been adapted to emphasize political and electoral supervision.

- *Saylov monitoringi tinch va oshkora bo'lishi ta'minlandi* («The election monitoring was ensured to be peaceful and transparent»).

- **Example: «Sanksiya» (Sanction)**

In the global context, «sanctions» typically refer to penalties imposed by one country on another. In Uzbek political texts, *sanksiya* often carries a more specific meaning, frequently used in the context of international relations, particularly relating to sanctions imposed by global powers like the US or EU.

- *Sanksiyalar O'zbekistonning tashqi siyosatiga ta'sir qilmoqda* («Sanctions are affecting Uzbekistan's foreign policy»).

3. **Hybridization** Sometimes, English borrowings combine with native Uzbek

words to form hybrid terms that better fit the local context. This process allows the borrowed word to blend more naturally into the language while still retaining its foreign origin.

- **Example: «Biznes-reja» (Business Plan)**

Biznes (borrowed from English) combines with the Uzbek word *reja* (plan) to form *biznes-reja*, a hybrid term that describes a business plan, especially in government discussions about entrepreneurship and economic development.

- *Davlat kichik biznesni rivojlantirish uchun biznes-rejalar ishlab chiqmoqda* («The government is developing business plans to support small businesses»).

- **Example: «Investitsiya loyihasi» (Investment Project)**

This term combines *investitsiya* (investment) and *loyiha* (project) to describe large-scale, often government-backed initiatives aimed at attracting foreign or domestic investment.

Investitsiya loyihalari O'zbekiston iqtisodiyotining ustuvor yo'nalishlaridan biridir («Investment projects are one of the priority areas of Uzbekistan's economy»).

Adaptation of English words in the political context of Uzbek texts has its own features. Borrowed English words are adapted to the phonetic system of the recipient language to ensure pronunciation is accessible. For example, English sounds that do not exist in Uzbek are replaced with the closest approximate sounds. This may include vowel substitutions or consonant changes, such as transforming “democracy” into «*demokratiya*», where the English “c” is replaced with “k” to fit Uzbek phonetics. To fit the grammatical structure of the recipient

language, English words are often altered morphologically. In Uzbek, for instance, English nouns might take Uzbek suffixes for pluralization (*-lar*) or verb conjugation endings (*-lash* for verbs). Words like “cooperate” may become «*kooperatsiya qilish*» (to cooperate), where the noun form is retained. New hybrid terms may be created by combining English root words with elements from the recipient language. This is particularly useful in creating compound terms that didn't exist before. In a political context, compound words like «*innovatsiya markazi*» (innovation center) demonstrate how English roots are integrated with local language descriptors.

Borrowings of English words in Uzbek political texts play an important functional role. Firstly, they contribute to enhancing the stylistic expressiveness of such texts. English borrowings used in a political context give the texts a modern and progressive tone, which makes them more attractive to the reader. Secondly, English borrowings enhance the emotional coloring of political texts. The use of such words allows authors to express their thoughts and feelings more vividly and emotionally. Finally, borrowings of English words contribute to the formation of the image of the author of the text. The use of such words demonstrates education and proficiency in a foreign language, which creates a positive impression of the author and his professionalism.

In general, English borrowings play an important role in Uzbek political texts, enhancing their stylistic expressiveness, emotional coloring and contributing to the formation of the author's image. English loanwords are an integral part of modern political rhetoric, which are introduced into the Uzbek language to make the texts even more attractive and powerful. It also helps to expand the vocabulary of political leaders and enrich the expression of thoughts. Borrowing English words not only creates trendy and relevant texts, but also allows leaders to express themselves with greater clarity and effectiveness.

Moreover, the use of English words in political texts helps modern leaders establish stronger ties with the international community and demonstrate their global orientation. All this leads to the fact that English loanwords have significant positive effects on political discourse and enrichment of Uzbek culture. At the same time, it is important to take into account that moderate use of English loanwords should maintain a balance between preserving the traditional Uzbek national language and introducing new linguistic elements. Thus, English borrowings in Uzbek political texts play a key role in modern linguistic and political development, promoting active interaction and exchange of ideas between cultures and peoples [1,2,3, 11,13].

The influence of English borrowings on Uzbek political vocabulary is significant. English words not only expand the vocabulary of the Uzbek political language, but also cause a change in the semantics of Uzbek words under their influence. As a result of the use of English borrowings, new word-formation patterns are created. This indicates a tendency towards the active inclusion of the English language in the political sphere of Uzbekistan and the formation of a flexible, multilingual political discourse.

An important factor in the expansion of Uzbek political vocabulary has been the borrowing of English words. These imported words frequently convey fresh ideas that Uzbek did not previously have, giving the language more complexity and modernity. In political discourse, terminology like *holocaust*, *primaries*, *lobbying*, and *opposition* have grown commonplace, expanding Uzbek speakers' vocabulary and enabling them to express intricate concepts that might not have been expressed in more conventional ways.

The adoption of English terminology has had a major impact on the growth of Uzbek political lexicon. Through this process, new terms and notions like *globalizatsiya* (globalization), *demokratiya* (democracy), and *liberalizatsiya* (liberalization) have been introduced that did not previously have direct equivalents in Uzbek. These concepts are now necessary when talking about political and economic reforms in Uzbekistan because of the country's increased integration into world politics. By bringing Uzbek political language into line with that of foreign diplomats and international organizations, borrowing English terminology also helps to promote international communication and makes it simpler to participate in international talks.

Additionally, these appropriated phrases help Uzbekistan's political discourse become more modern and uniform while also bringing it into line with international conventions. Words that enable the concise expression of complicated ideas, such as *modernizatsiya* (modernization) and *konstitutsiya* (constitution), improve the accuracy and effectiveness of political communication. Furthermore, phrases with an English provenance frequently convey a feeling of modernity and authority, affecting public opinion and demonstrating a cultural alignment with Western political and economic systems.

To summarize, the incorporation of English terms into Uzbek political lexicon broadens the language's expressive range and places Uzbekistan's political discourse in a global context, so promoting conversation on a local and worldwide level.

English political terminology may change in meaning in Uzbekistan to reflect the distinct political and historical experiences of the Uzbek people. For instance, in Uzbek discourse,

democracy (commonly translated as *demokratiya*) may be used to generally denote stability or national unity, emphasizing collective progress above citizen engagement.

In contrast to the way that democracy is understood in many other languages, which is as «participatory governance», in Uzbekistan, the term «*democracy*» may also refer to adherence to a type of democracy that is imposed by the state.

Like other languages, Uzbek morphologically and phonologically adapts English political words. However, phonetic differences are noticeable because of its Turkic roots and use of Latin and Cyrillic scripts. Globalization, for example, is rephrased as *globallashuv*, where the process is communicated through the suffix *-lashuv*, which fits Uzbek word construction patterns.

Because Uzbek has different phonetic norms and morphological structures than languages like some other languages, whose phonetic adaptations preserve tight alignment to English pronunciation, Uzbek adaptations often result in more severe modifications.

In Uzbekistan, words like «lobbying», which may have neutral or even favorable meanings in the United States, are frequently seen unfavorably since they may be connected to corruption or partiality. In this instance, the phrase indicates a cultural apprehension over alleged external meddling in domestic matters.

This modification is in line with the current tendencies in many other nations, but in Uzbekistan, the historical background of outside influence (such as Soviet-era policies) may accentuate these unfavorable implications even more.

Similar neologisms in Uzbek have been inspired by the English phrase Brexit. While the term «*Uzbexit*» is not in use at the moment, related terminology may be created to represent distinct national contexts, especially in discussions over autonomy and sovereignty. Like other languages, Uzbek adaptations of English neologisms tend to change them to match Uzbek-specific problems, but frequently with greater emphasis on national identity.

Concepts such as *populism* and *fake news* are directly translated as *populizm* and *feyk yangiliklar* in Uzbek. The meanings of the imported terminology may be slightly modified to conform to Uzbek social and political contexts, while yet maintaining their English roots. Minimal adaptation borrowing is widespread in Uzbek, as it is in other global adaptations; this is particularly true for phrases with prestige or worldwide reputation. Localized interpretations, however, may more accurately capture the social environment in Uzbekistan. *Cold War* terms in English are translated as *sovuq urush* in Uzbek, exactly following the English term's structure. This use makes the term understandable to Uzbek speakers without compromising its conceptual integrity. The straight loan translation in Uzbek, as in many other

languages, preserves the original meaning while enabling instant cultural relevance through well-known vocabulary.

A comparative analysis is carried out to investigate the incorporation of English terminology into Uzbek political lexicon. We can spot changes and modifications in meaning by looking at bilingual dictionaries and evaluating political literature written in both languages. This comparison shows which English borrowings are modified, which are directly accepted, and how the meanings of the borrowed words may vary or coincide between languages. This kind of analysis aids in identifying the precise ways that English influences political discourse in Uzbekistan.

Study of semantic changes of words under the influence of context is an important aspect of studying the functioning of borrowed words in political texts. In this study, various text examples in which these words are actively used are analyzed, and a more detailed study of their semantic meanings is carried out. Particular research attention is paid to changes in the meanings of these words under the influence of the political context and the specifics of the Uzbek political culture. The results obtained during the study will allow us to more accurately determine what contribution the context makes to the semantics of borrowed words, as well as how they are ultimately adapted and fit into the Uzbek political discourse. The purpose of this study is to discover patterns and regularities in the semantic changes of these words, which will help to more deeply understand the process of contextual influence on the meanings and use of borrowed words in political texts of Uzbek culture. The results obtained can be used in further research, and also have practical application in the analysis and interpretation of political texts of this culture.

As a result of the conducted research, the peculiarities of functioning of English words in Uzbek political texts were revealed. One of the main peculiarities is the wide use of English borrowings in political vocabulary. These words are often used as a means of enhancing stylistic expressiveness, giving the texts a special effect. In addition, the functional role of English borrowings is to enhance the emotional coloring of the text and form the author's image. They also influence Uzbek political vocabulary, expanding its vocabulary, changing the semantics of Uzbek words and creating new word-formation models.

The following peculiarities of functioning of English words in Uzbek political texts were discovered during the research. Firstly, there is a wide use of English borrowings in political vocabulary, which allows filling the gaps in the Uzbek language in the field of politics and statehood. Secondly, these words undergo various processes of semantic adaptation, namely, they are adapted to the Uzbek context and enriched with new meanings. Thirdly, English terms

are actively used as technical terminology that reflects various aspects of political activity. And finally, these words are simultaneously a tool for stylistic design of texts, giving them special expressiveness and emotionality, occupying an important place in the general context of communication. In general, the study of the functioning of English words in the Uzbek political sphere is an interesting and relevant topic that allows us to more fully understand the interaction of various language cultures and the processes of adaptation in political communication.

The study also revealed the influence of borrowed English words on Uzbek political vocabulary. Firstly, due to these words, the vocabulary of the Uzbek language in the field of politics and statehood is expanding. Some English terms become inextricably linked with the realities of the Uzbek political environment and structures. Secondly, English borrowings influence the semantics of Uzbek words, bringing new meanings and shades to political terminology. Finally, these words provide new opportunities for the formation of new word-formation models in the Uzbek language, enriching it and making it more flexible in expressing political and state concepts and ideas.

Conclusions

In the course of the study «Functioning of Borrowed Words of English Origin in Uzbek Political Texts» a number of important results were obtained. Firstly, it was established that borrowed English words play a significant role in Uzbek political vocabulary. They not only expand the vocabulary, but also change the semantics of Uzbek words, and create new word-formation models. Secondly, it was revealed that the functional role of English borrowings in Uzbek political texts is to increase stylistic expressiveness, enhance the emotional coloring of the text and form the author's image. Thirdly, the semantic adaptation of English words in Uzbek political texts is carried out through certain processes that depend on the context of use. In general, this study allows us to better understand the influence of English borrowings on Uzbek political vocabulary and trace their historical context. The results of the work are of interest to linguists, political scientists and anyone interested in modern Uzbek culture and language.

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