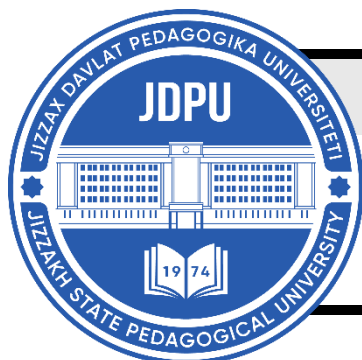


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METHODOLOGICAL JOURNAL****MENTAL ENLIGHTENMENT SCIENTIFIC –  
METHODOLOGICAL JOURNAL**<http://mentaljournal-jspu.uz/index.php/mesmj/index>**LINGUISTIC STUDY OF ENGLISH LOANWORDS IN THE UZBEK  
LANGUAGE***Shaxnoza Muxammadjonovna Nishonova**Lecturer**Kokand State Pedagogical Institute**Kokand, Uzbekistan***ABOUT ARTICLE**

**Key words:** linguoculturology, cultureme, language and culture, culture layers, interrelation, cultural features, borrowed words, loan words, word group.

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**Abstract:** This linguistic study delves into the incorporation of English loanwords into the Uzbek language. It explores the processes of borrowing, adaptation, and integration of English terms into Uzbek vocabulary. Through a detailed analysis of phonological, morphological, and semantic aspects, this study aims to elucidate the mechanisms by which English loanwords are assimilated into Uzbek linguistic structures. Additionally, it investigates the sociolinguistic factors influencing the adoption and usage of these loanwords in various contexts within Uzbek society. By shedding light on the dynamic relationship between English and Uzbek, this study contributes to a deeper understanding of language contact and linguistic evolution in a globalized world.

**INTRODUCTION**

It ought to be noticed that there is no unadulterated language on the planet. The virtue of a language isn't still up in the air by the way that it lives on its own words. The blending of dialects, the collaboration of one with the other, is thinking about one of the main language processes. Obviously with the assistance of getting new words calculated perspective on the language correspondingly improves. Furthermore, learning dialects is far reaching and simultaneously infiltrates into another culture. Numerous etymologists have offered a strategy for concentrating on getting words in view of the linguocultural level of language and the cultureme as its fundamental underlying unit. Each country has its way of life, custom and, obviously, culturemes

mirroring the pieces of the way of life in this country's language. These culturemes effectively give unique semantic and linguocultural highlights of borrowings. Each individual is a piece of public culture which incorporates public customs, language, history and literature. The examinations committed to intercultural correspondences, connections of language with culture and language character are significant today. Due to working on all over relations among nations and countries and it is the aftereffect of mix processes which are going all through of the world. The enactment of culturological concentrates on turned the focus on lingoculturology. The term —linguoculturology| has should be utilized as a different phonetic field starting from the start of the past XX hundred years.

### THE MAIN RESULTS AND FINDINGS

It is one of the fundamental parts of etymological examinations, it manages different issues that relate with language soul and social variety of a country, includes different public social ideas and hypotheses of conversational structure. This part of a science concentrates on public soul that is reflected in a language. It is related with different investigations as reasoning, rationales, humanism, humanities and semantics; and covers public social information through discourse correspondence. The presence of linguocultural concentrate significantly relies upon the improvement of logical and phonetic hypotheses during the XIX-XX hundreds of years. In the book of Uzbek language specialist U.K. Yusupov —Contrastive etymology of the English and Uzbek languages it is plainly referenced that linguocultureme is a semantic or discourse unit defining one part of a culture; thusly linguoculturology is a branch of semantics, which concentrates on interrelation among language and culture, and conveying society in a language [5, p. 262]. Still it is explained that linguoculturology centers consideration onto the impression of otherworldly state in the language of a human in the general public. Each subject or a part of subject possesses its concentrating on object. The term —cultureme (or —linguocultureme) is conceded to be utilized in logical explores for naming the object of linguoculturology. The contrast between cultureme and lexeme is perceived in its definition: cultureme is a word, expression or even a full sentence in a language, which embraces public, social or mental idiosyncrasies that are well defined for the way of life of the language. A few researchers effectively recognize subtypes of one language as per the kinds of culture layers:

- 1) literary language - elite culture;
- 2) popular language - —the third culture|;
- 3) dialects and idioms -mainstream society;
- 4) argot (words and articulations which are utilized by little gatherings and which are not handily grasped by others) - customary professional culture.

Another thought is that social etymology is intended to portray this variety social qualities and methods of their verbalization in different phonetic levels in various dialects. It comes from certain peculiarities related with a semantic mindset, concentrates on public social explicit standards for sorting out discourse correspondence, uncovers profound and social qualities reflected in the language. Acquired words address realities of the language: notwithstanding the way that they are related with the lexical-semantic arrangement of the language, it is conceivable pretty much precisely decide the synthesis and number of acquired words, most which is lexicographically fixed.

Appearance in text an acquired word, for example words with a certain lexical significance not indistinguishable from the significance of the first word is known as a need emerging from the informative capability of the language. Getting of lexical units — one of the great representations of the association of the dialects and societies, production of the general qualities. Getting is embracing another word both the name in the source language with its significance, while crediting is gaining another word from another dialect. As a matter of fact, it is plainly seen that the main way embracing words help to create inward dictionaries of the dialects. No such language, which had not unimaginative words. There is, nonetheless, such dialects, which played and assume the larger part in spreading the words, mostly —exploration and public-political wording. In past such job in Europe played Greek and Latin, in any case, later French and German dialects. By and by, such job execute, as a matter of some importance, English and Russian [3, p.188-201]. Acquiring of lexical units can happen spoken and composed way. In the occasion of acquiring by spoken way, the words are totally absorbed in language. The borrowings which stopped by composing, for the most part save their own phonetic, spelling and syntactic particularities. L.P.Krysin thought about that getting in language be replicated phonetic and morphological office of one language of the morphemes, words or word blends of the other language [4, p. 65 –73]. The greater part of the etymologists started concentrating on the explanation of unfamiliar borrowings in the start of the XX hundred years. They consider that the fundamental justification behind getting is naming things also, ideas. Additionally, they featured four principal reasons of seeming lexical borrowings on the planet languages. They are associated with: acquiring of new things or ideas with copying as of now existing words in the language f or utilizing. M.A.Breiter noticed that around 15% of the most recent English words are acquired because of the absence of a relating name in the getting language. They include: —детектор (валют), топ-модель, виртуал, инвестор, дайджест, спонсор, спрей. The infiltration history of English borrowings into Uzbek is intently attached with Russian language, which impacted extraordinarily in the improvement of Uzbek jargon toward the finish of XIXth and in XXth century. The main English words came into Uzbek through Russian. In the cutting edge English and Uzbek dialects there are many acquired words which are firmly

associated with history, geology, writing, fantasies and legends, religion and culture. They are exceptionally intriguing for both lingual-social examinations and self-learning and widening one's viewpoint also. Now English acquiring can be tracked down in any circle of current Uzbek. Especially, official-business reports of Uzbek language incorporate numerous English borrowings, which assume a significant part in learning unknown dialects. Official reports can be a genuine illustration of sources or phonetic examinations, as they might show the specific season of their entrance, semantic, graphical and syntactic digestion in getting language. Beneath, we group the expressions of the topical bunch in the field of socio-political, financial, social instructive and sports based on inner divisions. - name of food: *steak, cheeseburger, yogurt, cake, ketchup, jam*, and so on - texture names: *belting, upstanding, reps, nylon, cover*, and so forth - name of vehicles: *trolleybus, express, cable car, pickup, liner, trailer, big hauler*. Logical wording: - areas of science, names of headings: planned operations, the executives, and so on - financial circle and exchange: *renting, send out, banknote, dealer, voucher, vendor, markdown, import, merchant, financial backer, spending plan, advertising, chief, money manager, business* and numerous others. Without a doubt, while getting new words reasonable perspective on the language enhances. And furthermore we have credit words which secure another word from another language while getting is taking on another word both the name of source dialects with its meaning. Obviously this getting assists with creating inward dictionaries of the language and moreover appropriately impacts on country's way of life. In this way, with the approach of new disclosures, progress in social, social, political, profound and monetary life as well as advances in innovation caused getting new words from English language like *representative, trade, instructions, business, shortfall, financial backer, award, showcasing, administration, on the web, disconnected, PC, printer, web, site, document, school, lyceum, exercise room, unhitched male, ace, test, sight and sound* and others. We partition them as per the significance along these lines. In the field of product: *shopping, advertising, the executives, market, store* and numerous others.

In the field of Media: *show, clip, TV star, TV show* and so on. In the field of sport: *volleyball, basketball, football, tennis, bodybuilding, shaping, fitness* and others. In the field of education: *master, bachelor, professor, grant, contract, tutor*, and others. In the field of entertainment: *club, disco, karaoke*, etc and also we can add the field of food such as, *hot dog, hamburger, pizza, popcorn* and many others.

The examination of English loanwords within the Uzbek linguistic framework reveals several noteworthy findings. Firstly, the frequency and distribution of loanwords across different semantic domains indicate specific areas of influence and interaction between the two languages. For instance, loanwords related to technology and commerce are more prevalent, reflecting the impact of globalization and trade relations on language borrowing. Secondly, the phonological and

morphological adaptation of English loanwords in Uzbek showcases the linguistic processes involved in their integration. Phonological adjustments often occur to accommodate Uzbek phonotactic constraints, leading to variations in pronunciation and stress patterns. Morphological adaptation involves the creation of Uzbek inflections and derivations to conform to the grammatical structure of the language. Furthermore, the semantic evolution of English loanwords in Uzbek reveals shifts in meaning and usage over time. While some loanwords retain their original semantic scope, others undergo semantic extension or specialization to fit within the conceptual framework of Uzbek speakers. This process reflects the dynamic nature of language contact and the creative ways in which speakers adapt borrowed terms to suit their communicative needs. The sociolinguistic aspects of English loanwords in Uzbek also merit discussion. The acceptance and incorporation of loanwords into everyday speech may vary depending on factors such as age, education, and social status. Additionally, attitudes towards language borrowing and linguistic purism play a role in shaping the perception and usage of loanwords within the Uzbek community. Overall, the results of this study contribute to a deeper understanding of the complex interplay between English and Uzbek in the realm of language contact and adaptation. By examining the phonological, morphological, semantic, and sociolinguistic dimensions of loanword integration, this research sheds light on the mechanisms driving linguistic change and evolution in a multilingual context.

### CONCLUSION

**In conclusion**, this study provides valuable insights into the linguistic dynamics of English loanwords in the Uzbek language. Through an examination of phonological, morphological, semantic, and sociolinguistic aspects, several key observations have emerged. The adaptation of English loanwords within the Uzbek linguistic framework reflects both the influence of global interactions and the creative ingenuity of language users. Phonological and morphological adjustments demonstrate the flexibility of Uzbek in accommodating foreign elements while maintaining its structural integrity. Semantic shifts highlight the adaptive nature of language, as loanwords undergo semantic evolution to align with Uzbek speakers' communicative needs and cultural context. Moreover, the sociolinguistic dimension underscores the importance of considering social factors in understanding language borrowing and usage patterns. Attitudes towards loanwords, linguistic identity, and language ideology influence the acceptance and integration of English terms into Uzbek discourse. This study contributes to the broader understanding of language contact phenomena and sheds light on the mechanisms underlying linguistic adaptation and change. It emphasizes the dynamic nature of language evolution in a globalized world and highlights the role of language users in shaping linguistic landscapes. Moving forward, further research could explore additional linguistic dimensions of English

loanwords in Uzbek, such as syntactic integration and pragmatic usage. Additionally, longitudinal studies tracking the trajectory of loanword adoption and diffusion over time would provide valuable insights into the ongoing evolution of the Uzbek lexicon. Ultimately, by deepening our understanding of the interplay between English and Uzbek, this study contributes to the enrichment of both languages and the broader field of sociolinguistics.

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