

The Problem Of Using Borrowed Words In The Uzbek Language

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Annotation- The article deals with the problem of over use of foreign words in the Uzbek language. Some examples of the most obvious borrowings that violate the understanding of communication are presented in the article. Some ways of improving the literacy of borrowed words usage are also suggested in the article. As it is argued in the article, the speakers of this or that language should not use a foreign borrowed word just because it is “fashionable”; on the contrary, linguists should try to find full equivalents of a foreign borrowed word and popularize it among the native speakers. Essential ways of borrowing English words into the Uzbek language and ways of

recognizing such words are also discussed in the article. The process of globalization is regarded as the dominant factor in deriving words from one language to another one.

Key words: *borrowing, equivalent, vocabulary stock, transcription, transliteration, substitution of word meaning, excessive use of loanwords, etymology, globalization.*

INTRODUCTION

The native language is dying. Foreign words litter the Uzbek speech. Is it true or not? We will discuss the problem of borrowed words, Anglicisms in particular, and why they appear in our mother tongue. How to treat words borrowed from English to Uzbek: accept them with humility or fight against them fiercely?

Today it becomes obvious, that all languages in the world are affected by the process of globalization. At the same time it should be mentioned that this factor is initially affecting countries, and through countries the languages used in this or that state are being affected. On this point Uzbekistan is also becoming more open to the world community year by year and is having close relations with other countries. The relations are carried out in different fields of our life as economic, political, and cultural. At times, the atmosphere of relations can heat up, sometimes it may cool down, but this does not reduce the level of interaction between our country with the world community and the need for mutual interaction with representatives of a different languages and cultures in various spheres of life. Moreover, on the contrary, there is an urgent need for this. With the rapid advancement of science and technology, the world is gradually losing its diversity. It is getting globalized. People's attitudes, the way they dress, their foods the way they eat, the way they do their daily chores, the way they travel, the way they enjoy and get entertained and etc. are getting globalized. The diversity, the traditions, rituals, customs are getting drifted away. Does not this impact on language and communication? Of course it does, language too is getting globalized gradually [7].

The vocabulary of any language is rich and diverse and can be represented as a specific system consisting of lexical units that differ in origin, scope and time of use, and stylistic characteristics. Considering the sources of origin of lexical units, it is possible to distinguish native words and borrowings in the vocabulary of a language.

DATA ANALYSIS

Many scientists of different generations are engaged in the issue of borrowing foreign language vocabulary and the need for its use in a specific language. Proponents of using foreign-language borrowings allow the possibility, and even the desirability of using foreign-language vocabulary within reasonable limits. At the same time, many philologists note that our speech is abundant with unnecessary foreign words, and reproach the media for excessive enthusiasm for borrowing from other languages. It should be noted that there are also active adherents of purism, categorical in their rejection of foreign borrowings, who are fighting for the expulsion from the Uzbek language of all words of non-Turkic origin, regardless of their degree of rooting.

In our opinion, the actual contamination of the Uzbek language with foreign words, an unjustified passion for borrowing can lead not to enrichment, but to the gradual loss of the national identity of the language.

However, the desire to protect the native language from the active penetration of foreign words, especially if these borrowings are one of the ways to denote new concepts and realities, can

rather bring harm. As D.N Shmelev notes, “dictionary innovations of the previous era, against which the adherents of “purity of language” are always eager to fight, are in many cases so firmly assimilated and mastered the language that the next generation of adherents, fighting against the innovations, do not notice that in their own speech it is quite to notice common innovations of the previous era, which were subjected to similar persecution” [6: 271].

All over the world, English is recognized as the universal language of cultural, business and scientific education communications. Global integration and innovation processes affect various areas of the world economy [5: 1080]. Respectively, this factor influences the vocabulary of any language, including Uzbek.

Since the period, when Uzbekistan became an independent state, much has changed in the lives of those people, who speak the Uzbek language. Of great importance was the destruction of the “iron curtain”, which existed in the period of former USSR. Since then began especially active borrowing of foreign words, in particular from the English language. The mixing of languages and cultures became inevitable, and it began, though it wasn’t so active at the first stage. Today, this activity is even alarming. Words that were borrowed not so long time ago, no longer stand out from the general background, and they are not heard weirdly to the listeners. We do not even have time to notice how quickly new words come to our language. We just start using them; and whether it is right or not – we do not think about it. They come to us from different spheres: economy (*стартап (startup)*, *дедлайн (deadline)*, etc.), fashion (*клатч (clutch)*, *леггинслар (leggings)*, etc.), *cooking (крекер (cracker), джем (jam), etc.)*), *youth movements (селфи (selfie), юзер (user), фолловер (follower) etc.)*). We can also observe a process, when numerous words are introduced to the language through mass media. For example, the words like *коворкинг* in *ёшлар коворкинг маркази, муסיқий ивент (musical event)* are being actively used in both governmental and non-governmental TV channels in Uzbekistan. Thus, we can say that borrowings are everywhere today, and this process, in our opinion, will only develop, so we consider the problem of their use or non-use to be extremely urgent.

Another problem is the difficulty of understanding sentences due to the excessive use of loanwords, often with the misinterpretation of the meanings of some of them. When a person does not know all the words individually, it is absolutely impossible to understand the meaning of their combination. For example, “*У ерда техника соҳасидаги ноу-хаулар симпозиуми бўлиб ўтди* (There was held a Symposium of technical know-how)”, or “*Сухбат мавзуси офшор аутсортинг бўлди* (The topic of conversation was offshore outsourcing)”. It is difficult to say what kind of information the author of such a proposal wanted to convey. The second sentence is quite competent and has a place to be, but only a person engaged in a certain professional field and owning the knowledge of necessary terms will be able to understand it. Often such phrases we hear from the speakers of TV and radios channels without further explanation. And often, the person who heard this information remains ignorant because of no or poor knowledge of the meanings of almost half of the words in the sentence.

One more problem concerning the borrowed words is connected with the appropriate usage of such words. If we pay a slight attention to our speech, then also can be meet problem of pleonasm: *қисқа брифинг* (a short briefing), *жойнинг ландшафти* (landscape of the place), *миллий фольклор* (national folklore) and others. These are some examples of wrong usage of borrowed words. The problem, as a rule, is not in borrowing, but in who uses it and how. When choosing words, one should pay attention to the meaning, stylistic color, usage, compatibility with other words. Violation

of at least one of these criteria can lead to a speech error. It often happens that a person using a foreign word does not quite understand its lexical meaning like shown in above given examples.

Foreign-language words, like “native”, have different stylistic characteristics depending on their functioning in the language, as well as depending on the language from which a particular loan was derived.

Considering borrowings as one of the sources of synonymy, Yu.D. Apresyan notes that “those that came to the language recently, or are on the periphery of the dictionary, or tend to terminologize, often turn out to be exact synonyms of words already existing in it (native or borrowed)” [1: 229].

Due to the lower propensity of foreign words to polysemicity and the emergence of various associations, they are used in the terminological function, reflect and name certain phenomena and concepts.

Most of these borrowings are fixed in the vocabulary of the language. These are socio-political terms (*рейтинг*–rating, *электорат*–electorate), financial and economic terms (*инвестиция*–investment, *дефолт*–default), scientific and technical terms (*интерфейс*–interface, *когниция*–cognition).

As a result of frequent use, their semantic structure becomes transparent and does not require any additional explanations. Many of such terms of foreign origin gradually lose their original terminological function, acquire additional derived meanings and become common.

But active borrowings, which are regarded as necessary to describe the numerous realities of modern life, and used to characterize new concepts in the field of Economics, science and technology, are inevitable and natural in any historical era. Often the meaning of new borrowings is not clear to the addressee, that is, the recipient of the information message. In this case, the author of the information message, i.e. the addressee, tries to explain the unknown foreign language term (the author’s comment is provided). Then borrowings of the terminological plan simultaneously perform in the text not one, but several functions characteristic of neologisms. First, they are used as a means to denote new concepts and phenomena, that is, they perform a scientific and cognitive function. Secondly, such borrowings perform a stylistic function, since they have the effect of novelty and unusual for perception.

The vocabulary stock of the Uzbek language has been formed for several centuries, getting rich from one period to another. Two sources are regarded as important ones in the formation of the vocabulary stock of the Uzbek language:

- 1) Interior, word building on the basis of the material of language itself, derive words from the dialects and,
- 2) by borrowing words from other languages. That is how the Uzbek language enriches its vocabulary stock and develops.

Though the vocabulary stock of the Uzbek language mainly consists of common Turkic and Uzbek words, there are some words and word building forms, which constitute a greater part in it.

Social, political economic, diplomatic relations with other peoples for many years also strongly affected the language. Uzbek people have lived side by side with the Tajik people for many years and thus we can observe the penetration of many Persian-Tajik words into the language. In this respect, it should be noted that, such words entered the language through their usage in oral communication. Then numerous words were derived from the Arabic language and here the main role is given to the written language. Also through the influence of the Russian language for many

years there took place the process of the penetration of some Slavonisms into the Uzbek language. In this regard we can observe the penetration of international words through the Russian language.

The Uzbek language is characterized by the fact that it has a form of literature developed over the centuries under the main lexical units and has been used and served in all spheres of social life by meeting the requirements of its society. At the same time, the Uzbek language, like all other languages in the world, is rich in sister languages, as well as languages of the peoples of the world, and is also an ever-changing language.

As noted in almost all linguistic literature, the changes that occur at the lexical level can be considered in two ways: direct communication, in the process of interaction, and with the wide establishment of written sources, biblical relations, diplomatic relations, translation work. If the relations of the Uzbek people with the Tajik (Persian) language occurred in the first form, it includes the second form of mastering Arabic, Russian and international lexical in this language medium.

Historically, the words borrowed to the Uzbek language belong to the following languages:

1. Russian language: like *судья, самолёт, стол, стул, ток, ручка* (judge, plane, table, chair, vine, pen).
2. Latin: *ревизия, нота, металл, рефлекс, резина, генерал, капитал, канал, план, директор, радио* (inspection, note, metal, reflex, rubber, general, capital, channel, plan, director, radio).
3. Greek: *грамматика, педагог, талант, тезис, кафедра, поэзия, метр, нефть, тактика, параллель* (grammar, teacher, talent, thesis, department, poetry, meter, oil, tactics, parallel).
4. German: *ракета, кран, шахта, ролик, полиция* (rocket, crane, mine, roller, police).
5. English: *чемпион, футбол, доллар* (champion, football, dollar).
6. French: *роман, пальто, сержант, министр, банк* (novel, coat, sergeant, minister, bank).

The stylistic possibilities of language tools significantly expand the stylistic resources of the language itself. Almost every language unit (even one that is neutral in terms of functional-stylistic and emotional-expressive coloring) can act as a stylistic tool. This is achieved due to various methods of using language tools and the nature of the organization and deployment of the utterance.

The question of the appropriateness of using borrowings is a subject of wide discussion. Many ideas expressed by linguists of the past decades regarding the use of new foreign words remain relevant today. The question arises again and again about the limits to which the use of foreign language vocabulary is acceptable. However, we cannot but agree that borrowing foreign language vocabulary is one of the ways to identify new realities and concepts that arise in the conditions of political, economic and cultural development of our country and relations between peoples.

Various sources divide loan words into different number of groups. We will divide them into 5 main sections:

- Direct (or Phono borrowings). These are words that match the Russian sound with the English spelling. For example: *weekend–уикенд, teenager–тинейджер, boyfriend–бойфренд*;
- The exoticisms. Objects or phenomena that do not have their own names in Russian: *cheeseburger–чизбургер, iPhone–айфон, rumpers–памперс*;
- Hybrids. Part of the word (most often – this is the root) here will be English, and part-Russian: *creative–креативный, творческий, club–клубиться, тусоваться*;

- Professionalisms. Words that are used in highly specialized professional fields: *leasing–лизинг, coworking–коворкинг, brief–бриф*;
- Barbarisms. Most often these are interjections that we use in everyday speech, having long forgotten that they are newly borrowed words: *ok–окей, wow–вау, easy–изи* [8].

At the period of development, any language can bare changes to its vocabulary as a result of specific phenomenon. The case with COVID 19, to our mind, is one of such cases. Since the early cases of this disease in China, there appeared several new notions, and respectively new words and word combinations as “Corona virus”, “COVID 19”, “Social distancing”, “Epidemic”, “Pandemic”, “Quarantine”, “Self-isolation”, “Respirator”, “Ventilators” “Antibodies”, “Lockdown” etc.

In a mere three months, coronavirus has fundamentally changed our ways of living. It has closed businesses and transformed our working patterns. This new vocabulary has come to be utilitarian shorthand for talking about coronavirus-related issues – from the impact the virus has had on our working lives, to the influence of the lockdown measures – or even just a way to poke fun and laugh at the world around us. The outpouring of metaphors, neologisms and lexical innovations we have seen in the past few months points to the fact that linguistic creativity is a key part of language, reshaping our ways of engaging with the world. In times of significant social or civic change, linguistic creativity not only reflects the major preoccupations of the time, but also shows how people gather to talk about new challenges and contexts. As coronavirus rages on, understanding the language surrounding it will be ever more important [9].

The above mentioned words began to be discussed by the specialists used in the Uzbek Mass Media and thus were introduced to the Uzbek language. Some of them borrowed as phono borrowings (*corona virus–корона вирус, total lockdown–тотал локдаун*), some were replaced with derived words from other languages (*epidemic–эпидемия, quaranteen–карантин*), others with full translation (*social distancing–ижтимоий масофа, self-isolation–ўз-ўзини яққалаш*). Such words can be regarded professionalisms. At the same time, it should be noted, that though these words are already used both in mass media and in legislation acts, they are not yet registered in the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language as this dictionary was published long before the COVID 19 outbreak.

Apart from the above mentioned, for the last years numerous English words have been introduced into the Uzbek language, especially in the texts of regulation. Such words as *спикер* (in *Олий Мажлис Қонунчилик Палатаси спикери – The speaker of Legislative Chamber of Oliy Majlis*), *коворкинг* (in *ёшлар коворкинг маркази – Youth coworking center*), *ивент* (in *спорт ивенти – sports event*) are being used both in mass media and official documents. At the same time it should be mentioned, that though such words are being actively used in different texts, no one can say that these words are with no effort understood by the other members of the society, who are not engaged in the sphere of mass media or law making.

Semantic assimilation of a foreign language word is an important circumstance in the process of entering the vocabulary stock of the receiving language. Most anglicisms retain the semantics characteristic of the source language, i.e. the source language values are transferred entirely to the recipient language semantics.

By the 21 century, an in-depth scientific study of the nature of the globalization process from the point of view of linguistics is becoming more relevant. Since language is the main means of communication between people, it is an important indicator of the changes that occur in a society.

The transformation of social relations between peoples manifests itself in the same language, therefore, this aspect has recently become the cause of active borrowing of words from one language to another [1: 303]. This is a serious problem, since “the language of a people is the most important component of its national culture, which is formed together with the formation of an ethnic group, being a prerequisite and condition for its existence. Therefore, the problems of ethnic identity and opposition to the growing processes of globalization cannot be solved without taking into account the main tool of cultural expression – language” [2: 71]. On the one hand, while striving for economic unity of the world, globalization causes a tendency to its linguistic unity. In this case, there is an obvious tendency to increase the role of world languages, especially English, in linguistic processes. This trend inevitably leads to a decline in the role of some national languages. Thus, the second trend is a change in the functioning of a number of languages. The language space of the XXI century is characterized by these trends. If we talk about world languages, the fact of competition between them is obvious. Each of the world’s languages has or had its own language space. But as a result of historical cataclysms, the language space changes. In our time, the process of globalization has only increased competition between world languages, despite the obvious advantage of English, which is the language of international communication. The globalization of English language can be understood in various aspects; for example, as an instrument for economic success or the creator of new inequality class, a tool for cross-cultural communication and awareness, and as a passing phase of lingua franca [4: 303].

No language can in isolation and thus develop without borrowing units from other languages when expanding and modifying its resources (primarily lexical ones). Borrowing does not violate the identity of any language, the Uzbek language in particular; it enriches its vocabulary. However, the misuse of borrowed words, their unjustified and incorrect use impoverish and clutter up our language.

At the same time, if a person is educated and speaks both languages (native and foreign) well enough, then it is obvious that only small problems can arise. But, if the person does not know the foreign language, the situation is changed to the other side. What if s/he does not even know his/her native language sufficiently? How can s/he cope with the problems of using foreign words in speech? How can s/he understand phrases filled with unfamiliar words, sometimes also incorrectly formulated, sounding from all sources of mass media? How could s/he use them properly on his/her own speech? To our mind, the main problem in the usage of newly coined word exists in such conditions. Thus, there appears a problem of use of borrowed words at the present stage of development of society, and there is a question of possible ways of solving this problem. When in two languages we find no trace of the exchange of loan words one way or the other. We are safe to infer that the two nations have had nothing to do with each other, but if they have been in contact, the number of the loan-words, and still more the quality of the loan-words, if rightly interpreted, will inform us of their reciprocal relations, they will show us which of them has been the more fertile in ideas and on what domains of human activity each has been superior of the other.

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Another argument in favor of borrowed words, Anglicisms in particular, is that there does not exist an analogue for all the borrowed words in Uzbek. For example, “*креатив* (from *creative*)” is much broader than just “*иждодий ёндашиши*”, and the word “*нотик*” (orator) cannot always express wide range of meanings expressed by the word “*снукер*” (*speaker*).

Thus, it becomes quite obvious, that in the Uzbek language is there are a lot of borrowed words. There are many areas of their usage and the number of these areas is only growing day by day. But what should we do with the existing problems of borrowed words’ usage? If we, linguists stay motionless in this sphere, our language risks becoming a language with a mess of words and expressions, and sentences in its vocabulary stock. We believe that these phenomena in language should be given more attention during the educational process of our youth. To our mind, it is necessary to explain the true meanings of borrowed words, give examples, give Uzbek synonyms, teach the basic laws of borrowing, give concepts about the need and expediency of using these words in schools, and in higher educational institutions. In our opinion, it would be correct to introduce a separate discipline along with Uzbek and foreign languages, during the study of which all these problems would be covered. It is necessary to teach people to live with these words, to own them, to be aware of them. In addition, dictionaries of borrowed words can contribute greatly to this process, which are famous with their quick respond to all changes in language, and giving the correct meaning and a little help about a particular word. One more important factor in this process is the publishing of explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language at least every 3 years, with the introduction of newly borrowed words to our mother tongue. It is also necessary to raise the level of education everywhere and, if possible, to reduce the frequency of use of such words and expressions in the media. We believe that it is possible to provide the necessary information about the borrowed word and its meaning instead of its wrong or cunning usage in advertisements. In our opinion, all these measures would be very productive for the preservation of our culture and language.

CONCLUSION

The world is changing, and we must change with it. We should not be mistaken about the fact that the Uzbek language degrades with the appearance of borrowed words in it. To our mind, this is fundamentally wrong. No wave of borrowings – neither Persian, nor Arabic, nor Russian has led to the cluttering up of the vocabulary stock of the Uzbek language. On the contrary, such words contributed to its development.

Despite all the greatness and splendor of the Uzbek language, it could not remain unchanged over time. Like any other language, the Uzbek language has been influenced by several foreign languages. The Uzbek language has been increasingly distorted since the beginning of globalization and the integration of world cultures, including the language, and the replacement of native Uzbek words with foreign ones that seemed to sound better and more modern. Respectively, it has left its “traces”. The Uzbek language is affected by the languages spoken in the countries of Europe and America every day, in most cases this is being the English language. This influence is gradually changing the Uzbek language. Numerous synonymous words and expressions from different fields of science, technology, and art are being actively introduced into the Uzbek speech, which replace their Uzbek counterparts. The problem is that some of native speakers of the Uzbek language support

replacing “outdated” Uzbek words with more modern, fashionable ones, while others still don’t consciously use foreign words.

Having analyzed the English vocabulary that appeared in the Uzbek language, we came to the following conclusion. English words, which denote concepts affecting important areas of human activity, become common in the Uzbek language. It is easy to recognize such words by their distinctive features. We observe that English words are most often found in the press and in other media of Uzbekistan. As a result of the vast usage of the Internet, young people widely use English words and their abbreviations. Numerous English words, penetrating into the Uzbek speech, are a natural phenomenon, which reflect the economic, political, cultural, social ties and relations of Uzbekistan with other countries, in particular with English-speaking ones. Thus, it becomes obvious that borrowing foreign words, English in particular, is one of the ways of developing the modern Uzbek language.

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