

**CHARACTERISTIC FEATURES OF UTILIZING BORROWED WORDS FROM  
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**Annotation:** This article covers important information about characteristic features of utilizing borrowed words from English in the educational field. Moreover, peculiarities of borrowed words and ways of borrowing words and its examples were noted.

**Key words:** *Anglicisms, modern gadgets, frequency value, collocability (valency), interacting languages, Written borrowings, semantic loan.*

The scientific and technical sphere is developing rapidly today. That is why it needs more and more terms, to name a new phenomenon. And these new terms we borrow from the English language. These are the words, we use every day, for example, browser, log in, site and so on. All these terms, that we borrow into scientific language for some specific use, in one way or another turn out to get into our everyday vocabulary. It happens so because we use smartphones, laptops, computers, and other modern gadgets. We learn Anglicisms while using different modern equipment. Another advantage of the Anglicisms over Uzbek words is that such vocabulary emphasizes the awareness of the speaking person. First of all, we should discuss what is borrowed words and their characteristic features in language.

Borrowed words are words taken over from other languages. Many linguists consider foreign influence plays the most important role in the history of any language. But the grammar and phonetic system are very stable and are not often influenced by other languages. For example, in its 15 century long history recorded in written manuscripts the English language happened to come in long and close contact with several other languages mainly Latin, French and Old Norse. The great influx of borrowings from these sources can be accounted for by a number of historical causes. Due to the great influence of the Roman civilization Latin was for a long time used in England as the language of learning and religion[1]. Old Norse was the language of the conquerors who were on the same level of social and cultural development and who nudged rather easily with the local population in the 9<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup> and the first half of the 11<sup>th</sup> century. French (Norman dialect) was the language of the other conquerors. Who brought

with them a lot of new nations of a higher social system developed feudalism it was the language of upper classes, of official documents and school instruction from the middle of the 11<sup>th</sup> century to the end of the 14<sup>th</sup> century.

Uzbek language also developed under the influence of Persian, Arabic and later Russian languages. Persian language spread in our territory in 500–300BC, since that time peoples of Central Asia have been in close contact with Iran, the birthplace of Persian language. Till 15<sup>th</sup> century it was «Fashion» and desirable to write poems and prosaic works in Persian, though old Turkic language was also used among nation, mainly by ordinary people. In the VII century Arabs conquered Central Asia, carrying their religion and language to the peoples. Thus, Arabic language was predominant till XI–XII centuries. Books were written in Arabic language too. e.g. outstanding scientists and scholars Avicenna (Ibn Sina), Farabi, Beruni created their works in Arabic language. Only in XV century Alisher Navoi, great writer and statesman proved the beauty and importance of the Turkic language, starting to write his best masterpieces in this language, though he knew Persian and Arabic languages very well. And starting with XVIII century Uzbek language was under the influence of Russian language. In the study of the borrowed element in English the main emphasis is as a ruled placed on the middle English period and in Uzbek it is middle Turkic language.

Borrowings of later periods became the object of investigation only in recent years. These investigations have shown that the flow of borrowings has been steady and uninterrupted. They refer to various fields of social – political, scientific and cultural life. A large portion of them (41%) is scientific and technical terms. When we speak about the role of native and borrowed words in the language we must not take into consideration only the number of them but their semantic, stylistic character, their word building ability, frequency value, collocability (valency) and the productivity of their word-building patterns[2].

It must be pointed out that while the general historical reasons for borrowing from different languages have been studied with a considerable degree of thorough the purely linguistic reasons for borrowings are still open to investigation. The number and character of borrowings do not only depend on the historical conditions, on the nature and length of the contacts, but also on the degree of the genetic and structural proximity of languages concerned. The closer the languages the deeper and more versatile is the influence. The absence of equivalent words in the language to express new subjects or a phenomena makes people to borrow words. E.g. the words

football, volleyball, pitchman in Uzbek; to economize the linguistic means, i.e. to use a foreign word instead of a long native expressions and others are called linguistic causes. The closer the two interacting languages are in structure the easier it is for words of one language to penetrate into the other. Borrowings enter the language in two ways through oral speech (by immediate contact between the people) and through written speech by indirect contact through books) Words borrowed orally are usually short and they undergo more changes in the act of adopter. Written borrowings are often rather long and they are unknown to many people, speaking the language.

We distinguish translation loans, borrowings proper and semantic loans. Translation loans are words and expressions formed from the material already existing in the language but according to patterns taken from another language, by way of literal morpheme – for – morpheme translation, e.g. wall-newspaper – devoriy gazeta. The term «semantic loan» is used to denote the development in a word of a new meaning due to the influence of a related word in another language. The English word pioneer meant «explorer» and «one who is among the first in new fields of activity.» now under the influence of the Russian word «Пионер» it has come to mean «a member of the Young Pioneers’ Organization». To understand and to recognize anglicisms from other borrowings, we should know the ways of their forming. At the present moment, there exist eight ways of forming the anglicisms, such as direct borrowings, hybrids, loan translation, semi loan translation, exoticisms, foreign-languages blotches, composites and jargonisms[3]. You probably don’t know all these names and don’t understand what they mean. Let us figure it out.

- Direct borrowings. These are the words that have similar construction and meaning as they have in English. For example, money – мани – деньги.
- Hybrids are the words of the English language with an added Russian suffix or Prefix. This way of forming anglicisms may cause a slight change of a word meaning, for example, payment – paynet.
- Loan translations or tracings. These are the words adopted from the English language which keep their shape, for example, login, driver, disk, internet and so on.
- Semi loan translation or semi tracing form the words which started to obey the rules of the Uzbek language (suffix addition) as a result of their transition into this language.
- Exoticisms are the words which are specific for customs and traditions of other nationalities different from theUzbek. The specifics of this type is that such terms have

not got synonyms, for instance, cheeseburger, pizza, and so on.

- Foreign-languages blotches are the words that have synonyms, but they fix only in a few communication scopes. Their role is to add more expression, for example, ok-okey (teenagers use it in a speech).
- Composites. As the name implies, this type is a word consisting of two English words. For example, a second-hand store that sells used clothing.
- Jargonisms are the words that appeared due to the distortion of sounds, for example, easy-изи (легко).

Although a foreign word grows into a substitute language and becomes an independent unit in it, it still keeps its foreign part, which we can find[4]. This particle is represented by its phonetic and morphological features, which cannot find in the Uzbek language. As far as we can identify some specific particles in foreign words, we can understand to which language those words belong. We can define the following signs of anglicisms:

1. The presence of the pointed below letter combinations

- tch -тч(scotch -skotch)

- j -дж (jazz -jazz)

2. The presence of the given below endings:

- ing (meeting -miting)

- men (businessmen-biznesmen)

- er (timer -taymer)

As mentioned earlier, the words that we borrow into the scientific and technical field, as a rule, come from the English language. I have done a little research and will provide you with a list of words that have come into this area.

- **Brend** (from the English a brand) - A brand of a product that is very popular with customers.
- **Drayver** (from the English driver) - A program that provides interaction between the operating system of the computer and its hardware components.
- **network** (from the English Net and Work) - Establishing business contacts, creating a network of useful acquaintances for work.

To sum up we should note that after all the work we have done, we can say with

confidence that anglicisms are necessary for the our language since modern technologies are developing at an incredible speed. Literally, in 10 years, a huge breakthrough has been made in the development of technologies. Consequently, with the appearance in our life of new phenomena, gadgets and objects, they need to be given a name, and that is why anglicisms come to the Uzbek language. However, it is not enough to have anglicisms in the language. It is still necessary to understand their meaning. And most of all, it is necessary to be able to use them in the language. If a person does not know how to use borrowed words, then what is the point of importing them into the language.

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