

## **Influence of Foreign Words on Our Native Language**

**Abduhakimova Nigora Jamshid kizi**

student of group 201 of the Uzbek language and literature department of the Uzbek-Finnish  
Pedagogical Institute

Supervisor: **I. Yakubov**

**Abstract.** The influence of foreign terms on Uzbek language was examined in this article. This leads to an examination of the issues that emerge and a statement of the beneficial aspects. This scholarly paper examines a number of terms that were borrowed from English and Russian into Uzbek. For instance, the origins, range of current usage, and shared characteristics of certain English and Russian neologisms in the Uzbek language are disclosed in this article. The data was gathered from many dictionaries including the "Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language".

**Key words:** *literary language, borrowed words, borrowed words, foreign terms, foreign words, neologisms.*

### **Introduction**

Words like television, tram, college, lyceum, and etc. are examples of loanwords that have made their way into Uzbek from other languages. Words from different languages have been incorporated into our language, as history has shown us. For instance, our language began absorbing Arabic and Persian more actively during the Arab conquest in the eighth century. It is common knowledge that after establishing its control, a nation attempts to impose its language on its neighbors. It is evident that the traces of this have persisted to this day. Even now, the issue has not gotten any better.

The variety of Russian and English terms utilized in today's young language has grown in popularity. This circumstance has both positive and negative aspects, just as everything has two sides. The goal is to raise young people's interest in studying foreign languages if we focus on its positive elements. The drawback is wider-ranging. That is, even while there are synonyms for some phrases in the Uzbek language, using foreign names for them devalues our language; alternatively, foreign words are introduced to media and television shows. gets a lot of popularity. Sadly, TV presenters are aware of this and utilize colloquial Russian terms like “короче”, “общий”, “недоволен”, “уверенный”, “не за что” and “ok” in their speech. and instances of sentence use are noted.

Prominent politicians, economists, journalists, and politicians frequently employ English neologisms associated with their professions to convey scientific ideas in their discourse. Words with specific fields of use include cosmodrome, dispute, television, tender, rating, and marketing.

A crucial component of language that adapts to changes in society and stays up with it is the lexicon. The lexicon shows how language has changed in various domains. The changing nature of

society, the advancement of digital technology, and the growth of interstate political, economic, and cultural ties are all contributing factors to the current acceleration of the interlanguage word shift.

This procedure has a direct impact on Uzbek and contributes to its lexicon's enrichment at the price of borrowed terms, or neologisms. The introduction of foreign terms into our language has another effect. The reason for this is because it might be challenging to pronounce these terms correctly in Uzbek or to get acceptance from the populace. The fundamental tenet of our present lexicon is to borrow concepts from other languages (computing, farming, design) when needed. The radio (which is extensively used by people), the telephone (which is not a bus stop), the airport (which is not a training field), the institute (which is not a university), the bus (which is not a multi-seat), and the airplane (which is not an airplane) have all been retained in our language because of this.

Due to the significant changes in our economic life under independence, terms like lease, stock exchange, dealer, share, audit, and auditor were taken from a foreign language in order to retain truth. Such neologisms also need to be used in daily life, although they are not included in the "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language". Coca-Cola, minimarkets, hypermarkets, cheeseburgers, hot dogs, netbooks, sensors, flash memory, tablets, and so on are a few instances of them. A fascinating collection of borrowed terms exists that are employed without reference to their etymological or semantic meaning, and have lost their original lexical meaning. They will not be the same or similar to the original meaning and the meaning in the acquired language. Here are some of them with an explanation.

**LIZING** (Eng. lease usage) — long-term rental of machines, equipment, vehicles, production facilities.

**BIRJA** [derived from the Latin and German words] — means "wallet".

**DILER** [Eng. dealer — trader, agent] — 1) securities, currencies, precious metals, etc. a stock exchange member, individual or legal entity, who carries out trading and stock exchange operations on his own behalf and at the expense of his personal funds; 2) a business participant, individual or legal entity, who buys the product wholesale (wholesale) and sells it retail or in small batches for a profit.

**AKSIYA** [German: Aktie; Dutch: Actie; Latin: actio — decree; license, function] — a security issued by a joint-stock company.

**AUDIT** [Eng. audit – he hears] — to check the financial activities of enterprises, firms, companies, to pass their reports.

**AUDITOR** [Latin: audiator — listener, reader; English: auditor] — an individual with a qualification certificate.

**YUMOR** [Eng. humour — behavior, attitude, mood] — shortcomings, being able to describe some events and incidents in a funny way [Lat. humor — moisture, wetness].

**KOLLEJ** [Eng., fr. college — comrade, brother; school] — In France, Belgium, Switzerland and some other countries: secondary and part-time secondary education. In Uzbekistan: secondary special vocational school.

It should always be kept in mind that, within the context of spiritual and cultural domains, the question of the norm and nationality of foreign learners of the Uzbek language is quite significant, as linguist N. Mahmudov has pointed out. To put it another way, each new word should be examined to see whether it fits within the Uzbek language and whether it should be included to the dictionary.

**References:**

1. O‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘ati. 2 jildli - M., Русский язык. 1981.; O‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘ati. 5 jildli, -T.: O‘zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi; 2006-2008.
2. Mahmudov N. O‘zbek tilida o‘zlashma so‘zlar: me‘yor va milliylik O‘zbek tili va adabiyoti. 2010. 6-son. 8-bet.
3. Omonova M., Abdixamitova S., Yo‘lchiyeva M. Ingliz tilidan o‘zbek tiliga kirib kelgan bir necha neologizmlar tahlili. Central Asian research journal for interdisciplinary studies. 2022
4. Baxranov A., Shamsiyev B. Hozirgi o‘zbek adabiy tili. Toshkent - 2016. 160-162-betlar
5. Hamrayeva Y. O‘zbek tilining o‘quv ideografik lug‘atini yaratish tamoyillari: Filologiya fanlari nomzodlik dissertatsiyttasi avtoreferati – Toshkent, 2010. 6-b.
6. O‘zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi. – Toshkent, O‘zbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi. 12 tomli, 2000-2006.