

THE ROLE OF WORDS BORROWED FROM FOREIGN LANGUAGES IN MODERN ENGLISH

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Abstract: This article discusses words from foreign languages and their classification. In addition, many examples have been shown.

Key words: borrowed, lexical-semantic, Thematic groups.

As long as English acquisitions are in lexical-semantic relations such as synonymy and antonymy, they are combined with members of certain paradigms into thematic groups. Such thematic groups have their place in the language based on hierarchical (level) relations.

As the vocabulary of the language develops in accordance with the changes in society, the place of native words plays a primary role in the enrichment of the lexicon.

After independence, the direct assimilation of borrowed words into our language increased. In particular, learning English is of great importance.

The English words that have become part of our language can be divided into socio-political, economic, cultural-educational and sports thematic groups. English acquisitions related to the thematic group of the sports field have been acquired so much after independence that it is convenient and appropriate to separate them from the words of the cultural and educational field and study them in a systematic way. Currently, most of these words are actively used in oral and written speech as modern layer words. English acquisitions can be studied by classifying them on the basis of the following thematic groups:

1. lexicon of the thematic group related to the socio-political sphere;
2. lexicon of the thematic group related to the economic sphere;
3. lexicon of the thematic group related to the cultural and educational sphere;
4. lexicon of the thematic group related to the field of sports.

Today, many of the words recorded in our dictionaries are still used in the press pages. In particular, many lexemes used in the field of information technology do not have recommended variants in Uzbek dictionaries. In our opinion, if necessary, they should be Uzbekized according to the nature of our language and included in our dictionaries.

Below, we will study the words of the thematic group related to the social-political, economic, cultural-educational and sports spheres by classifying them based on internal divisions.

Food name: steak, hamburger, yogurt, cake, ketchup, jam, etc.

Drink names: cocktail, Coca-Cola, Pepsi-Cola, pom, whiskey, etc.

Names of clothing: sweater, jeans, cowgirl, jacket, pajamas, sweater, panties, raglan, etc.

Name of household appliances: mixer, player/player etc.

Cosmetics and household items: styling, shampoo, hair dryer, services, etc.

Names implying the concept of place: station, arboretum, drainage, square, camping, club, college, cottage, motel, bar (small restaurant, tavern), tunnel, zoo, hall park, supermarket, etc.

Fabric names: belting, teak, reps, sheviot, nylon, covercoat, etc.

Name of transport vehicles: trolleybus, express, tram, pickup, liner, trailer, tanker, etc.

Thematic groups of lexemes can be studied based on different classifications. For example, science, art, seafaring, railway, agriculture, crafts, construction, trade, medicine, printing, information technology, telegraphy, on political, economic, cultural, sports topics and their internal divisions. lexemes related to military and household topics have their own system.

Also, names of food products, names of drinks, names of clothes, names of household goods, names of organizations, names of places, names of fabrics, names of transport vehicles, names of narcotics, fuel The name of the product, the names of technical equipment also serve to fill the empty spaces of some thematic groups in the lexicon of the Uzbek language.

Science and scientific terms have a special place among English acquired lexemes. In particular, units related to pedagogy, psychology, ethnography, physics, journalism, history, literature, music, linguistics, biology, botany, physiology, dietology, geography, chemistry, zoology, and drawing are also scientifically important. Among the borrowed English lexemes, the household and commercial ones are also unique, and it can be said that the supermarket lexeme has lost its neologism and has entered the modern stage. There are lexemes of store, minimarket, supermarket, hypermarket, megamarket, shopping complex (Moll ing. "mall" - alley) included in the slot of the shopping center, and the hypermarket lexeme has the character of a neologism. Megamarket and mall lexemes are specific to the Russian lexicon and have not been adopted into the Uzbek language.

These lexemes have their own semantic differences, which differ in what kind of merchandise to sell, total floor area, warehouse space, how many customers can be received at the same time, can provide service, the number of cash registers. , the number of sellers, and the ability to supply the desired products in quantity also differ. We can see their difference below.

Since the use of English loanwords in our language is becoming active, the etymological history of some loanwords related to the dictionary meaning is also of interest to the speakers of the language. For example, a cowboy whose history of appropriation dates back to independence [visual. cow-boy < cow – cow + rich – young man] is a horse shepherd, herdsman in the western states of the USA; It does not seem unusual that it expresses the meaning of a brave, brave young man. Hot dog, which became popular after independence and is considered a tasty and light food for young people [visual. hot - boiling, hot; and the lexeme dog] raises doubts that even a person with a basic knowledge of English can have the name of a dish made from puppy meat. However, the etymology of the names of food, which have their own history, requires a large amount of explanation. On the Internet, hot dog was used as a synonym for sausage in 1884, the

motto of the sausage makers at that time was "Love me, love my dog", that is, if you respect the owner, throw a bone to your dog, this name It is said that it was first mentioned by Berry Popick, and in 1906 it was recognized by the famous cartoonist Thomas Aloysius Dorgan. Other versions related to the etymology of the word hot dog are also mentioned. In short, it is noted that there is no puppy meat in hot dogs, only beef or chicken. The lexeme of cocktail, which has a history of assimilation before independence, also has its own etymological history in the English cocktail - cock's tail dictionary.

Although English borrowings enter our language as the names of concepts such as objects or signs, their etymological history in their own language does not leave anyone indifferent. hooligan in the sense of hooligan [visual. hooligan] lexeme from the Irish noun Houlihan; a very small person; Lilliput in the meaning of dwarf [visual. Lilliputian] on behalf of the fantastic dwarf people of the fictional country of Lilliputia in the famous writer J. Swift's "Gulliver's Travels"; whatman [visual Whatman] on behalf of J. Whatman, the owner of the paper factory; gaymoritis used in the field of medicine [visual. Highmore] on behalf of the English physician and anatomist N. Gaymore; Lewisite lewisite] on behalf of the American chemist W. Lewis (Lewis); mackintosh [visual Mackintosh] after Mackintosh, a Scottish chemist who invented damp-proof cloth; rugby used in sports [visual rugby] from the English town of Rugby; badminton [visual Badminton] from the English town of Badminton; reglan [visual Raglan] from the English general Raglan; sheviot [visual cheviot] from the name of Cheviot hills (Cheviot hills), where the breed of soft-wooled sheep in Scotland was bred; Boycott expressing a political concept [visual. The lexeme Boycott] is taken from the name of a large English landowner Ch.K. There are more than 20 language acquisitions, whose acquisition has significantly influenced the lexicon of the Uzbek language. In addition, although it is not active in our language, there are acquisitions of a number of other languages. After independence, the number of English loanwords and the development of meaning among loanwords is unique.

Some lexemes that were adopted in the pre-independence period were adapted to the nature of the Russian language and were adopted into our language. For example, the occurrence of elements such as -at, -ka at the end of lexemes such as championship, training, tankette, cowboy, trouser is considered far from the nature of English lexemes. Also, such a phenomenon can be noticed by the use of the phoneme x instead of the phoneme h in lexemes such as hacker, hooligan, and hall. In the old edition "Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" about 80 English words were included, while in the new edition "Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" more than 500 English words were included. z explained. Also, in the "Annotated dictionary of English words adapted to the Uzbek language" more than 350 words, in addition to neologisms used in the contemporary press, "English-Uzbek-Russian information technologies and the Internet it can be said for sure that more than a thousand lexemes have been absorbed into our language due to English acquisitions such as "short term dictionary".

It can be observed that some lexemes that are used in everyday speech and are actively used are not included in the "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language". For example, many lexemes such as image, coca-cola, minimarket, hypermarket, sensor cheeseburger, hot dog, chips, netbook, bluetooth, flash memory, Wi-Fi, tablet, intranet should be included in our explanatory dictionary.

The assimilation of English words into our lexicon can be studied in pre-independence and post-independence periods. Some lexemes such as farmer, business, bodybuilding, hamburger, broiler were used in a passive state before independence and became active in the post-independence

period, while some lexemes such as briefing, consulting, training, camping, and shaping are lexemes acquired after independence.

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