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## THE SEMANTIC EVOLUTION OF ENGLISH WORDS INTO UZBEK LANGUAGE

**Abstract:** The semantic development of English compound words incorporated into Uzbek language is investigated in this work. History: Background English has become the most common source of lexical borrowing worldwide as globalisation speeds up language contact. Particularly in fields like technology, business, and popular culture, the rush of English compound words has fundamentally changed the Uzbek language. Understanding more general language patterns depends on knowing the semantic development of some borrowed words. With an eye towards their semantic changes after borrowing, the study uses qualitative analysis of particular English compound phrases adopted into Uzbek. Media sources, academic publications, and colloquial language were all used to compile data for assessments of trends of meaning expansion, contraction, or total transformation. Results show that many English compound names change in meaning during the adaption process.

**Key words:** borrowing, English language, Uzbek language, lexiconography, meaning shifts, compound words, linguistic interaction, cultural linkages.

Linguists and researchers interested in language dynamics have paid close attention to the convergence of some lexical items and phrases in almost all major global languages together with the mixing of particular languages. The inclusion of foreign language into popular and literary discourse in the target language emphasises their importance in reflecting basic ideas and events. Often leaving speakers uninformed of their non-native roots, these words quickly fit the syntactic and phonological norms of the target language. The integration of these lexical items happens as dynamically as that of native vocabulary, therefore complicating the study of target languages and establishing it as a vital and intricate field of linguistics. From a philosophical standpoint, linguistics has consistently studied these issues, covering many concerns including changes in number and size, features and themes, structure and semantics of foreign and isolated lexemes, assimilation attributes, and stylistic functions. Within the field, the reasons of lexical breakdown and their legality have been carefully investigated.

These issues appeal to Uzbek academics and linguists. "...to ascertain the intellectual maturity of a nation, it suffices to examine its language; if the language pertains to a scientific domain," orientalist A.K. Borovkov wrote in "Uzbek Literary Language in 1905-1917," among the pioneers in Uzbek linguistics to address the topic of word acquisition: "...to ascertain the intellectual maturity of a nation, it suffices to examine its language; if the language pertains to a scientific domain. About social expressions, we may say with perfect certainty that speakers of this language established this science. On the other hand, if the nomenclature of an object comes from another country's language instead of that of the native tongue, it means that the object itself did not exist inside that country." 1 [1] M. Mirzaev, M. Polatov, R. Doniyorov, I. Rasulov, G. Muhammadjonova, and S. Akobirov<sup>137</sup> have examined closely the linguistic elements that have entered Uzbek from other languages via Russian as well as the interrelations between the Russian and Uzbek languages. They highlights. Among the first publications in this field, "Russian-International Dictionary of Words" by O. Usmanov and R. Doniyorov was a major contribution to clarify the dictionary definitions of indigenous terminology.

Published in 1981, "From the History of the Uzbek Language Lexicon" by O. Usmanov and Sh. Hamidov

The above mentioned works looked at the impact and cooperation of Russian language on Uzbek language; nonetheless, the vocabulary imported into Uzbek from Western European languages via Russian was not closely explored. Every language in the world has taken in idioms or phrases showing different degrees of integration. There are now rather many languages altogether, estimates suggesting 7,000 distinct languages in use. Every language has a different history, destiny, position, and status in society as well as special qualities like interaction, cooperation, and vocabulary acquisition and assimilation among others. More especially, these subjects cover news from many languages and new entities in the field of material existence as comprehensively as feasible, succinctly expressed. The new phenomena or idea is absorbed as is, without being translated into the mother tongue. Among examples are steak, diesel, jumper, scooter, football, container, computer, internet and online. Vocabulary acquisition clearly comes from geographical terminology, socio-political lexicon, terms particular to the speakers' national identity, as well as from unusual occurrences and phenomena. Along with its concurrent usage, the decision of whether a word functions as a synonym or an equivalent in the target language is objective. A financial accountant, for example, Among others: liner-plane, handball-handball, sniper-sniper, Still, this does not suggest that these appropriations have same denotations. Their distinct definitions, applications in context, and intended uses differ as well. Some acquisitions require an extra adjective (epithet) in the target language for their interpretation. Often this repetition leads to the use of appropriation itself. For example, "rally" denotes a sizable crowd; "grill" describes meat fowl among others. To express the basic meaning of most adjectives, words or whole phrases must be put together. In these kind of situations, it's advisable to use exact terminology. A sandwich, for instance, can

Time defines foreign concepts in English; the 15th century is mentioned as such. Integration of a word from one language into another takes time. Another researcher who aimed to clearly classify certain terminology, foreign lexicons, and borrowings that merged into the English language post the 15th century—especially after the Norman conquest—is E. Haugen. Regarding appropriations, he says, "adapted words are those that have conformed to the language, with their origins evident only through etymological examination. With regard to appearance, accent, and inflection, they have blended. Foreign words are those that retain their alien qualities [9]. In linguistics, this idea was rather common and highly regarded until lately. Examining the acquisitions phonetically, B. Trnka underlined the need of studying foreign words in line with five phonological indicators. Based on the English language, B. Trnka does studies and emphasises the following cases for linguists: 1) the existence of phonemes atypical of English or the employment of phoneme variants from the root word as phonemes; 2) the complete retention of vowel forms in unstressed syllables; 3) the amalgamation of non-English phonemes and the quantity of phonemes inside a word; 4) the application of phonological oppositions for morphological functions, such as the change in stress or sounds, and the use of specific diphthongs.

Vocabulary is included into the Uzbek language in numerous, sequential stages. Examination of historic creative sources in the Uzbek language demonstrates that, depending on the particular period, the integration and use of vocabulary borrowed from Persian-Tajik and Arabic languages have increased over time. Imported words from one language to another may not be always understandable for a period and their utilisation decreases relative to native vocabulary.

Professor E. Begmatov tackles the problem of borrowed words in this way: "Although the Arabic and Persian-Tajik words, which are the basis for Uzbek words, have foreign language elements according to their material and genetic source, they are foreign from the point of view of the current Uzbek literary language, that is, according to the periodic (synchronic) situation. To state, on the one hand,

resource is accurate; on the other, conditional upon something else. These terms have lately been absorbed into the Uzbek language, have long been employed in this language, and have evolved into the official wealth of the Uzbek language. For modern Uzbek speakers, most of these terms thus do not seem like natural words. This feature claims that, in line with their purpose, Arabic and Persian-Tajik words—the foundation for new Uzbek terms—are near to classic Turkic words. Consequently, most of the Arabic and Persian-Tajik words that fit to create Uzbek words are internal resources in the aforesaid sense". [11] <

Using words borrowed from Persian-Arabic languages into the Uzbek language has greatly expanded their meanings in the explanatory dictionary of Uzbek alongside the words of their respective categories. Importantly, the resemblance in meanings between Persian-Arabic terms and typical Turkic sentences for speakers of the language reduces the impression of these words as "foreign".

"Historically, the acquisition of lexemes from Persian and Arabic was substantial but it has become infrequent," notes Sh. Rakhmatullaev. It is a reasonable observation that in modern Uzbek the influence from Western languages has replaced the function of borrowings from the Russian tongue. The scientist notes that for the Uzbek language, external sources are more primordial than internal ones: "In modern times, the enrichment of vocabulary increasingly favours assimilation over word development, as assimilation is a more direct way. The fast development of civilisation depends on constant awareness in language use. This is mostly the reason behind the increased acquisition among languages"[12]. Once independence has been reached, the inclusion of Western language terms has grown more noticeable, driven by development and changes in all spheres of society. Particularly, unique language has emerged to express ideas related to nanotechnology, new approaches, and contemporary pedagogical methods across several fields, thereby helping to evolve a specialised scientific vocabulary. An analysis of English loanwords such as "provider," "summit," "image," "rating," "management," and "manager" in the Uzbek explanatory dictionary reveals that the meanings of these assimilated terms have experienced considerable changes, so indicating major semantic interpretation changes.

The language's lexical structure becomes better in line with the political, cultural, and spiritual life of society. In the current version of the "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language," commerce is understood in the sense of business; lexeme business is defined as any organisational, economic activity that brings income, aims at profit, and does not break the laws.

Generally speaking, some dictionaries define lexemes like business, farmer, merchant in terms related to their acquisition of a new expression in respect to the system.

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