FEATURES OF BORROWINGS OF THE UZBEK LANGUAGE

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Abstract: This scientific article deals with the features of borrowed words along with examples from the English language.

Keywords: borrowings, language, culture, groupings, factors, elements, source, Uzbek, Russian, English, research, speech, norm.

Аннотация: В данной научной статье рассматриваются особенности заимствованных слов наряду с примерами из английского языка.

Ключевые слова: заимствования, язык, культура, группировки, факторы, элементы, источник, узбекский, русский, английский, исследование, речь, норма.

A person, throughout his life, learns to speak, and acquires most of essential skills from someone, say from his mother or father, but in the future he will also hear other speakers and learn some skills from them. Throughout his life, the speaker never ceases to adopt speech skills from those around him, and these borrowings, although less significant, are very numerous and drawn from all kinds of sources.

A.E. Khudaykulov in his article sets out this fact that a word can be borrowed only when its meaning is clear to the borrowing language.

“Borrowing is the process and result of the transfer from one language to another of words, grammatical structures, morphemes, phonemes; the most common type of language contact." [3].

The relevance of this study lies in the fact that the history of borrowings, more than any other area of vocabulary, is closely connected with the history of a people in its relations with other peoples. During the process of borrowing, the meaning of a word often shifts. It also happens that a borrowed word returns in its new meaning back to the language from which it came.

According to the article by Davlyatova E.M. “In modern research, borrowed words represent a specific system in terms of phonetic composition, structure, and semantic load, so their correct use is difficult at first. Adaptation of borrowed words takes place in several stages - phonetic, graphic, morphological and lexical-semantic.” [2].

The purpose of this article is to consider and group some borrowings and their influence in the Uzbek language. It is clear that the lexical basis of the modern Uzbek language consists of several languages of the Turkic group, and also, the history of the emergence and development of the Uzbek language is closely intertwined with the history of its speakers.

1) **Names of the months of the year** - previously the months were calculated according to the lunar calendar and had completely different names: for example, the month of July was called “Saraton”. Later, all the months of the year acquired the names familiar to Russian people - December, April, June.

2) **The names of various berries and plants and garden crops** - raspberries, blueberries, lingonberries, tomatoes, potatoes, bell peppers, lettuce, eggplant, parsley, radishes, celery, hazelnuts, buckwheat, soybeans, blackberries, zucchini, patison

3) **Names of food products** - sausage, kefir, bun-bread, pepper, goulash-soup, cottage cheese, tomato, roe, puree, pasta, semolina, macaroni, bublik, vinegar, caramel, cake, sour cream, ryazhenka, plum, preserve, dumpling, bronze

4) **names of furniture and household items** - table, wardrobe, chair, armchair, sofa, bed, dressing table, pencil case, fork, saucepan, frying pan, corkscrew, glass, glass, stool, chest of drawers

We cannot ignore borrowings from Western European languages, especially English, such as,

summit, rating, thriller, trolleybus, selfie, square, soundtrack, basketball, volleyball, football, baseball, handball, arm wrestling, bodybuilding, doping, curling, sports,

fitness, start, time, display, laptop, printer, scanner, CD, DVD, processor, hacker, website, blog, login, display, laptop, Fast food, hot dog, jam, cracker, pudding, etc.

Outsourcing (outer-source-using, brand, broker, deadline, dealer, investor, leasing, management, PR, prize list, release, realtor, startup, holding

In conclusion, we can conclude that the most variable linguistic component, constantly changing, is the lexical composition of the language. This change, associated with the enrichment of language, reflects various historical periods in the development of society. The process of enrichment includes, first of all, the process of borrowing words from other languages. The development of science and technology, international contacts in various fields contribute to the influx of new words into the language.

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