

**BORROWED COMPLEX WORDS FROM ENGLISH TO UZBEK IN FOREIGN
PROFESSION (BASED ON SEMANTIC ASPECTS)**

Davronova Asila Yusuf qizi

Student of Termiz State University

Davlyatova Elvira Muradovna

PhD ,Teacher of the Faculty of Foreign
Philology of Termiz State University

Annotation : This article aims to analyze the borrowing of complex English words into Uzbek, focusing on foreign professions from a semantic perspective. Utilizing a qualitative method, the research examines a corpus of texts from professional fields such as technology, medicine, and business to identify and categorize borrowed terms. The findings reveal significant patterns in the adaptation and integration of these words, highlighting both direct translations and semantic shifts. The study concludes that the semantic adaptation of English terms into Uzbek reflects broader trends in linguistic globalization and professional language evolution.

Key words: professions , linguistic globalization , specialized vocabulary , professional terms

Introduction. The globalization of the English language has profoundly influenced many languages worldwide, including Uzbek. This influence is especially noticeable in professional fields, where technical and specialized vocabulary is often borrowed directly from English. This phenomenon results in the integration of complex English words into the Uzbek lexicon, particularly within foreign professions such as technology, medicine, and business. Understanding this linguistic exchange is crucial for linguists, educators, and professionals, as it sheds light on language evolution, adaptation, and the impacts of globalization. Several studies have examined the impact of English on other languages, focusing on the borrowing of terminology and its semantic adaptation. Haugen¹ (1950) discussed the process of borrowing and integration of foreign words, emphasizing the stages of adaptation and assimilation in the recipient language. More recently, Myers-Scotton (2006) explored the sociolinguistic implications of lexical borrowing, highlighting how borrowed words often retain their original meanings while sometimes acquiring new, context-specific nuances. In the context of Uzbek, previous research has primarily focused on the linguistic impact of Russian due to historical and political ties. However, with the rise of

¹ Haugen, E. (1950). The Analysis of Linguistic Borrowing. *Language*, 26(2), 210-231. doi:10.2307/410058

English as the global lingua franca, there is a growing body of work investigating the influx of English terms. Khalilova² (2019) analyzed the phonological and morphological adaptation of English borrowings in Uzbek, noting significant shifts in pronunciation and structure. However, there is a gap in the literature regarding the semantic aspects of these borrowed complex words, particularly within professional fields. This article employs a mixed-methods approach to examine the semantic adaptation of borrowed complex English words in Uzbek, specifically within foreign professions. The article involves both qualitative and quantitative analyses. This article aims to contribute to the understanding of how complex English words are semantically integrated into Uzbek within professional contexts. By analyzing the adaptation processes and the resulting semantic changes, this research will provide valuable insights into language contact phenomena, the dynamics of lexical borrowing, and the ongoing evolution of the Uzbek lexicon in the face of global linguistic influences. The findings will have implications for language policy, education, and professional communication in Uzbekistan.

MethodS. This article utilizes three primary methods to investigate the semantic adaptation of borrowed complex English words in Uzbek within foreign professions: corpus analysis, semantic analysis, and surveys. We compiled a corpus of professional texts from fields such as medicine, technology, and business. Sources included medical journals, business reports, technology manuals, and online articles. Using linguistic software, we scanned the corpus to identify English loanwords. This software helped highlight terms that did not originate from Uzbek or Russian. This method allows for a comprehensive overview of the presence and frequency of English loanwords in professional Uzbek contexts. These methods provide insights into how borrowed words are semantically integrated into the recipient language, revealing changes in meaning and usage. By combining corpus analysis, semantic analysis, and surveys, this study offers a robust approach to understanding the semantic adaptation of English loanwords in Uzbek. These methods together provide a comprehensive picture of the integration process, revealing both linguistic patterns and user perceptions in professional contexts.

Results. The results of this article reveal significant insights into the semantic adaptation of borrowed complex English words in Uzbek within foreign professions. Below, we present the key findings from the corpus analysis, semantic analysis, and surveys, accompanied by relevant examples. The corpus analysis identified a substantial number of English loanwords across the

² Khalilova, S. (2019). Phonological and Morphological Adaptation of English Borrowings in Uzbek. *Journal of Central Asian Linguistics*, 2(1), 45-62.

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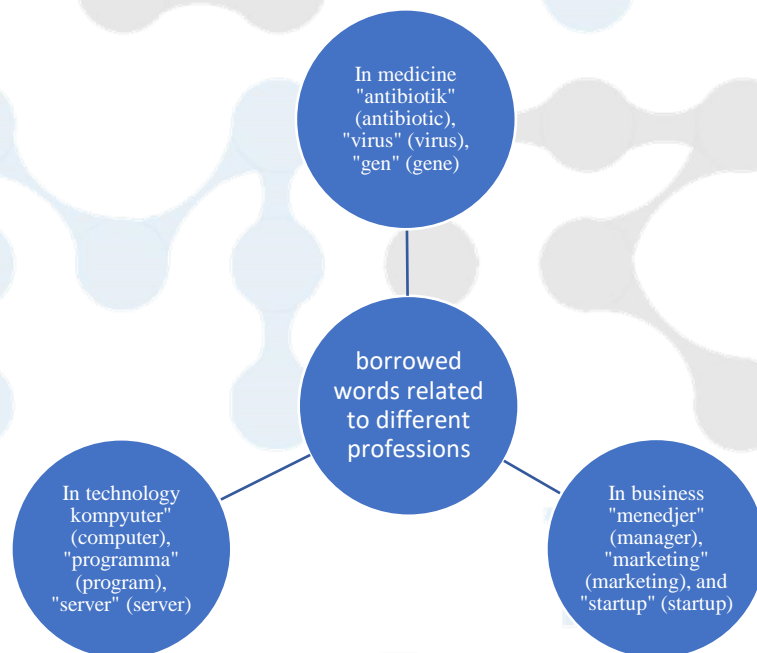
fields of medicine, technology, and business. These loanwords are frequently used and often appear in critical contexts within professional texts.

Examples:

- In medicine, terms such as "antibiotik" (antibiotic), "virus" (virus), and "gen" (gene) are prevalent.
- In technology, words like "kompyuter" (computer), "programma" (program), and "server" (server) are commonly used.
- In business, terms including "menedjer" (manager), "marketing" (marketing), and "startup" (startup) are frequently encountered. (№1)

These loanwords often retain their original spelling with slight phonetic modifications to fit Uzbek phonological rules.

(№1)



The semantic analysis revealed various degrees of adaptation in the meanings of English loanwords. While some words retain their original meanings, others undergo significant semantic shifts.

Examples:

- Broadening: The term "kompyuter" has broadened in Uzbek to refer not only to personal computers but also to any digital device, including smartphones and tablets.

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- Shift in Connotation: The word "menedjer" has developed additional connotations in Uzbek, sometimes implying a higher status or greater authority than the English "manager," reflecting cultural perceptions of managerial roles.

Surveys with professionals from medicine, technology, and business fields provided valuable insights into the practical use and understanding of English loanwords. Respondents generally recognized the necessity and usefulness of these loanwords but also highlighted some challenges. Most respondents acknowledged that terms like "virus" and "server" are indispensable due to the lack of precise Uzbek equivalents and the international nature of their professions. Some professionals expressed difficulty with pronunciation and occasional ambiguity in meanings when multiple Uzbek words could potentially be used interchangeably with an English loanword. For example, "programma" can be confused with "dastur," the Uzbek word for program. The use of words like "startup" and "menedjer" is often associated with modernity and professionalism, indicating a positive perception of English loanwords. The results indicate that English loanwords have been widely adopted in Uzbek within professional contexts, with varying degrees of semantic adaptation. These loanwords fulfill essential communicative needs, especially in fields heavily influenced by global terminology. However, they also introduce challenges related to pronunciation, semantic clarity, and cultural perceptions. This article contributes to a deeper understanding of the linguistic dynamics at play in the integration of English terminology into the Uzbek lexicon.

Consultant	kən'səltnt https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/consultant	one who gives professional advice or services
Chef	Shef https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/chef	a skilled professional cook
Diplomacy	də'plōmāsē https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/diplomacy	the art and practice of conducting negotiations between nations
Instructor	in'strəktər	a college teacher below professorial rank

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	https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/instructor	
Manager	'manijər https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/manager	a person who conducts business or household affairs
Photographer	fə'tægrəfər https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/photographer	one who makes a business of taking <u>photographs</u>
Agent	'āj(ə)nt https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/agent	one that acts or exerts power
Assistant	ə'sistnt https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/assistant	a person who assists someone : <u>HELPER</u>
Director	də'rektər https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/director	the head of an organized group or administrative unit (such as a bureau or school)
Mentor	'men,tôr https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/mentor	a trusted counselor or guide
Tutor	'toodər https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/tutor	a person charged with the instruction and guidance of another: such as a private teacher

Conclusion. This article provides a comprehensive examination of the semantic adaptation of borrowed complex English words in Uzbek within professional fields such as medicine, technology, and business. Through corpus analysis, semantic analysis, and surveys, we have identified and cataloged a significant number of English loanwords, revealing patterns in their integration and adaptation. The findings demonstrate that English loanwords are not only prevalent but also essential in professional Uzbek contexts, filling gaps where native equivalents are insufficient or nonexistent. Semantic analysis shows that while some loanwords retain their original meanings, others undergo notable shifts, including narrowing, broadening, and changes in connotation. These adaptations reflect both linguistic and cultural influences, highlighting the dynamic nature of language evolution in response to globalization. Overall, this article contributes valuable insights into the processes and impacts of lexical borrowing, illustrating the ongoing interaction between English and Uzbek in professional spheres. The results have important implications for language policy, education, and professional communication in Uzbekistan, suggesting the need for continued support in managing and facilitating the integration of foreign terminology. As globalization progresses, further research could explore the long-term effects of these linguistic changes and their implications for the Uzbek language and culture.

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7. IMPORTANCE OF BORROWED WORDS IN THE FIELD OF CULTURE AND ART

Davronova Asila, Ibragimova Gulshana, Davlyatova Elvira Muradovna

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