



TASKS AND PROBLEMS OF ACQUISITION OF WORDS FROM ENGLISH INTO UZBEK (IN THE EXAMPLE OF XXI)

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Annotation

The purpose of this paper is to analyze a number of words that have entered the Uzbek language from the English language. A number of our linguists have set a number of tasks for the study of lexicology, and the next task is to create a systematic dictionary of the Uzbek language. As an example, this article reveals the origins and current scope of several Uzbek neologisms in Uzbek, as well as similar aspects. The object of study of the article was the neologisms of English words in the Uzbek lexicon. Analysis of Uzbek language proficiency is the subject of the study. The materials are mainly collected from the "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language" of the old and new editions, as well as from several types of dictionaries. Monographs and scientific articles in our linguistics were used as a theoretical source.

Keywords: Lexicology, lexicon, lexeme, idioms, neologisms, etymological meaning, semantic meaning.

Introduction

Science is always evolving and evolving. Today, it is in full swing. If we look at the world today, we can see that the world around us is surrounded by modern technology. On the other hand, strong geopolitical policies between states are also contributing to the globalization process. At the same time, with the development of society, the development of information technology and the expansion of interstate political, economic and cultural ties, the transition from one language to another is accelerating. This process also has a direct impact on the Uzbek language, and serves to enrich the vocabulary of the Uzbek language at the expense of neologisms.





Literature Analysis and Methodology

Neologisms are a combination of the Greek words neos - "new", logos - "words", which express new things and concepts that have emerged with the development of society, the needs of life. Neologisms may seem unusual at first, but due to their frequent use, they lose their "novelty" character and become active words.

The vocabulary of the Uzbek language is constantly enriched by internal and external sources. Changes in society in the 19th and 20th centuries accelerated the process of word acquisition and consumption. During this period, not only Russian, but also English, Chinese, French and Spanish words came through Russian.

Nowadays, we see a lot of English words on the radio, in the media, in newspapers and magazines. Well-known politicians, politicians, economists, and journalists use many English neologisms in their fields to express science in their speeches. Words such as spaceport, conflict, television, tender, rating, marketing also have their scope and scope. After independence, the words "briefing", "engineering", "image", "visual", "organizer" and "organizer" began to enter our language.

Discussion and Results

There are also neologisms that need to be used in everyday life, but are not included in the "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language". Here are some examples: Coca-Cola, mini-market, hypermarket, cheeseburger, hot dog, netbook, sensor, flash memory, tablet, etc.

There is another interesting group of borrowed words that have lost their original lexical meaning and are used irrelevant to the etymological and semantic meaning. That is, they are not the same or similar to the original meaning and the meaning of the learned language. Here are some of them with comments.

- HUMOR - the ability to describe the shortcomings, some events and happenings in a humorous way.
- COLLEGE - France, Belgium, Switzerland, etc. in some countries: secondary and lower secondary education. In Uzbekistan: secondary special vocational school.
- COCKTAIL - a chilled mixture of alcoholic beverages (cognac, rum, etc.), sometimes with the addition of sugar, fruit and various spices.

A soft drink made from fruit juice, milk, etc. with the addition of sugar and berries.

It should be noted that the change of structure or semantic meaning of words from English to Uzbek can be observed. Some words may change their original meaning, while others may have expanded, narrowed, or radically different meanings.

In this regard, the linguist N.Mahmudov noted that it should always be borne in mind that the issue of norms and nationality of foreign language acquisitions in the Uzbek





language is of paramount importance in the spiritual and cultural spheres. In other words, each word must be analyzed in terms of its nationality, meaning in accordance with the Uzbek mentality, and whether the word is really needed in the Uzbek dictionary. The old edition of the Uzbek dictionary contains about 80 English words, while the new edition of the Uzbek dictionary contains more than 500 English words. Also—Explanatory dictionary of English words in Uzbek| More than 350 words, as well as neologisms used in periodicals, –English, Uzbek, Russian information technology and short terms related to the Internet More than a thousand lexemes have been added to the list of English assimilations. Here are some of them:

Mixer - an electric device used for quick mixing of cold drinks, cocktails, creams, dough, purees and other

Player - a device for listening to music;

Trolleybus (trolleybus) - a vehicle powered by an electric motor that consumes electricity;

Management - special management activity; management science;

A meeting is an important event, often a public meeting to discuss political issues;

Provider - an intermediary organization that connects computers to the Internet and organizes the exchange of information;

Park (park) - a special place where vehicles are parked and maintained;

Training (training) - training system, exercise, training mode;

Producer - a trustee of a film company who carries out ideological-artistic and organizational-financial control over the production of films in developed countries;

Conclusion

The bottom line is:

Neologisms arise out of the needs of society and time, and become permanent in their application.

- a) The number of English neologisms in the Uzbek lexicon is growing.
- b) All borrowed words from the English language are used without modification as there is no alternative.
- c) Some idioms are not included in the dictionaries of our language.
- d) 2 different neologisms can cause many spelling errors. Therefore, it is important to ensure that they are used in only one sense.





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