



SEMANTIC TRANSFORMATION OF LOANWORDS FROM ENGLISH IN THE UZBEK LANGUAGE: AN IN-DEPTH ANALYSIS

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ABSTRACT

This scientific article delves into the semantic transformation of loanwords borrowed from English in the Uzbek language, offering a comprehensive examination of the evolving lexicon and linguistic dynamics resulting from cross-cultural interaction. Employing the IMRAD (Introduction, Methods, Results, and Discussion) framework, this study investigates the mechanisms and patterns of semantic change in English loanwords within the Uzbek linguistic context, shedding light on the adaptation and assimilation of foreign vocabulary.

Introduction. The influx of loanwords from English into the Uzbek language has grown significantly in recent years, driven by globalization and technological advancements. This article aims to explore the semantic transformations these loanwords undergo as they become integrated into Uzbek, highlighting the intricate processes of linguistic adaptation and change.

Methods. To investigate the semantic transformation of loanwords from English in Uzbek, we conducted a rigorous analysis of a diverse set of lexical items. Our dataset comprised loanwords borrowed from English, spanning various domains, such as technology, science, and popular culture. We employed a combination of qualitative and quantitative methods, including corpus analysis, semantic field mapping, and context-based studies.

Results. Our analysis revealed several noteworthy patterns of semantic transformation in English loanwords in the Uzbek language:

1. Expansion of Meanings

Many loanwords from English underwent an expansion of their semantic range in Uzbek. For example, the English word "internet" evolved to encompass not only the concept of the internet but also online activities and digital communication in the Uzbek context.

2. Specialization of Meanings

Conversely, some borrowed words experienced a specialization of meaning. For instance, the English word "computer" in Uzbek might refer exclusively to a personal computer rather than encompassing a broader range of computing devices.

3. Connotative Shifts

Semantic shifts in connotation were observed, where English loanwords took on nuanced connotations in Uzbek. The English word "smart" might be borrowed to indicate intelligence

or sophistication in specific contexts.

4. Hybrid Lexicon

In certain instances, English loanwords were integrated into Uzbek compound words or were used alongside Uzbek words to create hybrid lexicon, resulting in unique meanings and expressions.

Throughout its centuries of historical development, the Uzbek language has enriched and improved the composition of the dictionary at the expense of its internal sources. According to such a law, new words were made on the basis of their own layer basis, the existing word meanings were expanded, some words were assigned additional tasks, the literary language was adopted in folk dialects at different times, according to the need. In the enrichment of the vocabulary content of the Uzbek language, internal source capabilities are an important basis. Nevertheless, just as no language in the world works by relying on its own internal sources, only its own words, its own layer of wealth and capabilities are not enough for the Uzbek language.

An external source plays an important role in the enrichment and improvement of the vocabulary of the Uzbek language. In general, not every language can live in its pure form. It is legal for different languages to interact with each other in different historical contexts. Such an attitude can leave certain traces in the development of languages in contact, especially in its vocabulary. For this reason, all languages in the world are for changes in the composition of the dictionary, including the vocabulary of the Uzbek language two laws in common are observed:

- 1) replacing old with new;
- 2) acceptance of words from other languages.

Hence, the dictionary composition of the Uzbek language in its development relied on two sources: a) internal source; b) external source.

Thus, the words in the lexical composition of the Uzbek language are not genetically traced only to the lexicon of ancient Turkic tribal languages. In it, in addition to the words of its own layer, words adopted in different periods from other languages available. The Uzbek language has also been in contact with a number of non-sister languages in the past, as well as other languages of the system. Such languages are Persian-Tajik and Arabic. Uzbek also entered into contact and cooperation with the Russian language by the time of its development into the national language and the language of the social nation, and this process continues. The connection of the Uzbek language with foreign languages has different degrees and qualitative manifestations. Some of the languages with which the Uzbek language is related have left no significant mark on the lexicon of the Uzbek language.

Discussion. The semantic transformation of loanwords from English in the Uzbek language reflects the dynamic nature of language contact and adaptation. It underscores the ability of languages to creatively absorb and reinterpret borrowed vocabulary to meet local communicative needs. This process also highlights the two-way influence between languages in contact, contributing to the linguistic richness of both.

Conclusion. The analysis of semantic transformation in loanwords from English to Uzbek offers valuable insights into the complex interplay between languages, cultures, and evolving lexicons. This research advances our understanding of linguistic evolution, cross-cultural exchange, and the evolving role of English in Uzbek society. Further exploration in this field

can deepen our appreciation of the intricate processes underlying linguistic change in a globalized world.

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