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Annotation: Language and humanity are the same part of life as language is developed with humans. Language is changed as humans are changed. Language is like a living thing. Words are born in it, live; some words go away and others stay forever. Each generation brings its own vocabulary. Some people find it positive, some negative. Philologists admit that there is nothing wrong with youth slang. Many teenagers use it until a certain age and then return to literary language.

Key words: slang, borrowed, inauguration, speaker, consensus, teaser, francize, westerns, thrillers, hip-hop, virus, gamer, laptop, peeling, lifting, tattooing, hybrids, jargons, second-hand, exclusive, IT, metaverse, anti-ambition, stress-laxation.

Vocabulary enrichment of every language has been happening for centuries. Linguistic enrichment of the language is borrowings from other languages. In the dynamic life of our time, this situation continues continuously. Observations show that there is a large influx of foreign (English) lexicons in all spheres of life: science and technology, politics, finance and commerce, culture and tourism.

Borrowed terms may be found in all strata of the language, including modern youth speech, and are referred to as "**youth slang.**"

Let's define the terminology **borrowed words** at the beginning of our article. Borrowed words are words or phrases that are copied from one language to another (typically incomplete and incorrectly). Borrowing in languages is a key aspect in their evolution. They are referred to as "Germanisms," "Anglicisms," "Arabisms," and so on, depending on the language from which the terms are originated. This article examines "Anglicisms" (English loanwords).

In the 90s of the last century, the flow of borrowed words from the English language increased significantly due to changes in the political, economic, cultural and moral direction of society. Thus, we can notice borrowing from the English language in all areas - *inauguration, speaker, consensus, image, PR*. English terms prevailed in the most advanced fields of science and technology: *display, file monitoring, player, scanner*; in the financial and commercial sphere: *business, the auditor, broker, barter, dealer*; in the field of culture: *teaser, francize, westerns, thrillers, hip-hop*.

There are various trends in the use of borrowed English words. Some people believe that there is no reason to object to the currents that have entered our lives, because in recent years our lives have been filled with new events and with them new words that are often not in the mother tongue. For example, "computer", such a word does not exist in our language, and the word "calculating machine" is a word that does not reveal all the features of a computer. We can give many more examples: *virus, gamer, laptop*.

The inflow of new words from other languages cannot but affect the change of form, enrichment or distortion of the mother tongue, and time will show whether these words will stay in use in the native language or not.

Youth has always been the engine of development. Today, young people like to visit other countries, communicate with foreigners, listen to songs (mostly in English), watch English and American movies. And, of course, young people cannot help but use English words in their speech.

The expansion of information flows, the emergence of the Internet global computer network, the global economic development of the market, international tourism and cultural relations lead to the emergence of new loan words that are of great interest to young people.

English is one of the most widely spoken languages in the world. This language is spoken by 1.5 billion people worldwide. Many terms connected to numerous fields of interest, occupation, politics, and economics came to us through this language. Young people's main desire is nearly always to consolidate the most significant worldview principles in a vivid expressive form, which may be unintelligible to the majority of people in society.

Speaking about the current situation, many philologists and linguists note that the intensity of foreign languages has reached enormous proportions. Of particular concern is the frequent occurrence of English words and their derivatives in the daily speech of young people. Young people find it easy to express their thoughts and feelings through a foreign language. People around do not always understand what teenagers or students are talking about. They speak a language different from that of their contemporaries. Young people use anglicisms most frequently while interacting with friends and on the web, as well as when portraying their feelings and moods, and least frequently when discussing the weather, cuisine, and family. Because some of these terms have long infiltrated our spoken language, the younger generation cannot help but employ them in their speech. Borrowing terms from other languages is a natural and logical process in any developed language. As a result, the proper attitude toward borrowings is one of perfect knowledge of the meaning of a specific foreign language term, its semantic shades, stylistic coloring, and the uniqueness of its connection with other words, rather than a reluctance to use them.

There are a number of reasons why age shows the need to use English words: name new events, objects, concepts: *browser, Internet, player*; lack of words in expressing some things-events in the native language: *chips, 7D-8D video, hotdog, taco*; express some descriptive concepts through English loanwords: *peeling, lifting, tattooing*; supplementing the language with expressive means: *face control, businesswoman, PR, dress code* more formal acceptance of foreign language words: *exclusive, IT, metaverse, anti-ambition, stresslaxation* and others.

Linguists generally agree on the following taxonomy of borrowings, which includes phrases like:

1. Borrowings made directly. The word appears in Russian in almost the same way and with the same meaning as in their home language: *уикенд - the weekend; деньги - money, ток-шоу - talk show*.

2. Phonetic borrowings. When the native tongue employs an item-for-item native rendition of the original, the term appears. *Basketball - баскетол, disk - диск, manager - менеджер* sound the same in Russian as they do in English.

3. Loan revolving. It is the process of adapting local words to new meanings: "аскат" (*ask-просить*), "бузить" (*busy-беспокойный, суетливый*).

4. Hybrids. It is a form in which one part is a loanword and the other is native (for example, English roots with Russian suffixes, prefixes, and endings): *positive - позитив, позитивный; primitive - примитивный, objective - объективный*.

5. Jargons (barbarisms). These are foreign words that preserve their phonetic and pictorial "foreignness». These word-strangers are not included in any dictionary of foreign terms, particularly the Russian lexicon. Furthermore, the active use of anglicisms, especially barbarisms, is a sign of a modern society: *фейс-контрол, дресс - код, ноу-хау, and so on*.

6. Expressions of emotion. It is a non-integrated word or phrase from another language: "OK", "Wow!", "I'll be back", "Oops!", and so on.

7. Compounds or composites. These include terms made up of two English words: *second-hand -магазин, торгующий одеждой, бывшей в употреблении; hits -parade -list of the most popular medical products - список наиболее популярных медиа-продуктов, video-salon - a room for watching movies-комната для просмотра фильмов*.

8. Exotic words or exoticism. These terms explain distinctive customs of other countries and are used to characterize non-Russian reality. They have no Russian equivalents: hot dog- хот-дог, hacker- хакер, realtor- риелтор.

All of the above examples allow us to draw some conclusions. state and politics account for 7% of all debts; sports, economics, movies and music have almost the same percentages (11.23%). However, the majority of loanwords in English are used in the media (33%). Therefore, television, radio, newspapers, magazines and the Internet are the most convenient and widespread sources of borrowing.

And it is worth noting that young people between the ages of 16 and 20 and over 23 use the Internet with friends, listen to various modern music, watch movies, play computer games, and follow world news. Most of the young people consciously use borrowed English words in their speech. and understand their meaning.

The language becomes choked as a result of the usage of a large number of unjustifiable borrowings, and its originality and distinctive beauty are lost. The continual employment of foreign terms in ads, announcements, and labels plays a role in propaganda and the roots of foreign words in the vocabulary of teenagers. English-labeled products include "Milky Way", "Bounty", "Nuts", "Head and Shoulders" shampoo, "Fairy" detergent, and "Tide" washing powder. The phrases "Play"; "Stop"; "Rewind"; "Low"; "High" may be seen on the audio and video equipment. Borrowed words, which have already been embraced to some extent, are added to the countless inscriptions.

The main idea in youth is to depart from the generality, which is like a game, sometimes ironic, sometimes disguised. Language is like a living thing. Words are born in it, live; some words go away and others stay forever. Each generation brings its own vocabulary. Some people find it positive, some negative. Philologists admit that there is nothing wrong with youth slang. Many teenagers use it until a certain age and then return to literary language. The main thing is that English words taken from youth slang can always be replaced with literary words, and the results of the survey confirm this.

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