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Abstract: In this article is given some borrowed words from English languages.

Keywords: borrowed words, foreign words, vocabulary system, national language, sociopolitical changes.

Introduction

It is known that the expansion of international relations, the understanding of the success and achievements of Nations as the fruit of sincere universal peoples, the exchange and generalization of advanced experiences in the fields of science, culture, industry, politics, people, and agriculture, the essence of messages and information from different parts of the world can be understood by each nation, otherwise, subjective and objective factors such as the birth of the need to accept this foreign word exactly have a blessed effect on the development of languages, on the very rapid enrichment of the vocabulary at the expense of internal and external sources.

If this objective fact (and necessity) is brought to the scale of our republic, we will witness the social and political changes taking place in our country, especially the positive effect of the years of independence, that our people entered into a direct relationship with the peoples of the whole world, not as indirect as before, cooperating with them on all fronts of life - Uzbek language Interested in the number and quality of the language units in question, the timed press, especially if the pages of the newspaper are divided, now the process is immediately thrown into the eyes of a meticulous Gazetteer. They are primarily used in headlines, especially in advertising (in which it is often observed that the entire text is also given in foreign (English)), while most enterprise names, some realities, can be clear evidence of our opinion that the article in the Uzbek text is given exactly without breaking its English form.

Main part

Some of the newly introduced words are passive (briefing, pressing, Maclear, site, cheviot), or not yet universally used, occur as science or policy terms (summit, mentality, management, consulting). Some, as active language units, very quickly entered our language, everyday life, and the Big Little became a universal word, in the language of everyone.

For example, taking a computer language unit, this word entered our language in the 1970s and 1980s, and quickly mastered in terms of spelling, pronunciation meaning: computerist, computerization, computer room, computer-cafe, words such as "computer master" or "my computer didn't write" (I don't remember) and figurative expressions like "it's a good computer" (the head works well) were formed, and everyone, young and old, can easily understand them and actively use them in their speech. Not only that, these categories of words (business, broker, farmer, firm, supermarket, sponsor, computer, tender) represent what is necessary and present for the daily life of every citizen. *We also see them coming out of national language opportunities and replacing them with equivalents of our own language, for example, farmer – entrepreneur, landowner, businessman – businessman, firm – Enterprise, broker – dallol, manager – businessman.* However, these equivalents are important in revealing the full meaning of these words. After all, these introspections express, presuppose, that the productive relationship in the personality society is changing, and that it is necessary to behave differently or completely differently to approach work and work. The most

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notable thing is that in the process of assimilating into our language, although some of its meanings are lost, in some cases they are expanding their meanings, creating new – new (not specific to the language in which it entered or not found in it) Language units. For example, let's take the word "tender", the product of English, this word is in English:

- 1.1 (official)offer
- 2.notice for powder
- 3.summa
- 2.1.to offer
- 2.deposit money
- 3.apply for sales
- 4.ma ' catch the slave job
- 5.submit
- 6.care
- 7.has the meaning of careful observation.

In addition, this word has the meanings of "sailing ship", "small ship", "coal for a locomotive, a supply wagon carrying water", "a ship carrying food, ammunition, fuel for military ships".

This word and all its above meanings are not recorded in the current Uzbek dictionaries. However, in our language it first entered in the meaning of "a contract made for money". Our farmers understand this word as "buying land for money and farming it as much as you want." However, on the pages of the press, we can see that new meanings have been discovered. But since this word is not fully understood by the people, in order to make it clear what is being said under "tender", this word is given in parentheses next to its meaning.

1. in the sense of choice

The state committee for management and entrepreneurship support of the state property of the Republic of Uzbekistan announces a tender and offers individuals who wish to participate in it (Xalq so'zi, November 21, 2002)

2. In the sense of examination (survey).;

This project was named the winner of the tender announced by the US Agency for International Development – USAID (Xalq so'zi, November 14, 2002).

3. Organization of the contract trade;

The branch of the Samarkand region of the Republican department for the organization of contract sales (tender) of the state committee for architecture and construction announces the transfer of competition sales (tender) to the following structures. (Xalq so'zi, November 19, 2002). In addition to these meanings, we see that the word "tender" came together with other language units and made new and new phrases, from which the meanings in the upper part were further expanded and advanced.

In the sense of" commodity – money;

Tender subject: 51% of the shares. Initial price of JSC "New Road Oil Oil" : 1,380,547 US dollars (Xalq so'zi, November 21, 2002)

In the sense of "means of transaction".

Tender object: A share of 51% of the fund of "Yangi Yol Yog Moy" JSC. (Xalq so'zi, November 21, 2002)

In the meaning of "Badal".

“ Tender guarantee”: to participate in the tender, it is necessary to pay 3000 US dollars to the following special currency account number of the State Property Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan. (Xalq so'zi, November 21, 2002)

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Conclusion

As can be seen from the examples, the new acquisitions have not only had a positive effect on the vocabulary of the Uzbek language, but have also created a new lexical unit. These, in turn, make a great contribution to the activation and functional development of the Uzbek language.

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