

## PROBLEMS OF PENETRATION OF LEXICAL UNITS INTO LANGUAGE

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### RESUME

The article discusses the factors that cause the appearance of borrowings in natural language, identifies the reasons for the spread of foreign words in the language system based on a clear differentiation of intra-linguistic and extra-linguistic factors.

**Keywords:** borrowing, intralinguistic factor, extralinguistic factor, psychological factor.

### INTRODUCTION

The main external reasons are the presence of close political, economic, cultural contacts between peoples who are native speakers of languages. At the same time, the degree of intensity of these contacts is not the determining and only factor of borrowing. Even in the absence of direct contacts, the leading country can influence the borrowing of words from its language by other languages: cf. americanisms bestseller, comic book, etc.

The bulk of borrowed vocabulary is words denoting a borrowed concept or thing. But it also happens that a borrowing has lexical correspondences of the same meaning in the recipient language.

The prerequisites for borrowing are:

- A tendency to eliminate the polysemy of the original word, simplify its semantic structure, clarify the meaning, distinguish between semantic shades, for example: jam - jam, total - universal, hobby - hobby;
- The action in the borrowing language of a tendency to form words that are structurally similar to the borrowed lexeme. For example, the assimilation of the words cinema, taxi, auto, metro coincided with the operation of the law of reduction and truncation of words and phrases, such as raipo, Komsomol;
- The presence in the language of a number of words with the same type of meaning or structure, which facilitates the borrowing of units of the same type. For example, earlier borrowings gentleman, policeman caused the appearance of a number of words of the same type: sportsman, congressman, superman, etc.;
- The desire to designate in one word a concept that was previously denoted by the phrase: sniper - well-aimed shooter, sprint - sprinting. But this trend may be limited by the presence in the language of a microsystem in which certain structural features are present: the word orangeade did not take root, because there is a microsystem of juice designations that has already taken shape: orange juice (lemon, apple, etc.). The tendency to replace the descriptive phrase with a one-word equivalent reflects the current trend in the language towards economy of linguistic resources.

One of the conditions for borrowing is bilingualism. We are talking not only about language contacts of large groups of native speakers, but also about individual representatives. At first it may be a small group, then through written sources, borrowings spread to the masses. Currently, borrowing occurs through the media without direct contact.

### **BORROWED WORDS IN THE UZBEK LANGUAGE**

The lexical basis of the modern literary language spoken by representatives of the Uzbek nationality is Persian words, also called words of common Turkic origin. They are the main similar feature of all the languages of the vast Turkic group.

However, if we compare the Uzbek language with related Kypchak dialects, it contains a lot of Arabic and Persian (current Tajik) borrowings.

### **WORDS BORROWED FROM ARABIC AND PERSIAN**

The Arabic and Persian languages had a great influence not only on the dialects and dialects of the Turkic group, but also on the Russian language.

Thus, the most famous Turkic borrowings present in the Uzbek language are: tarvuz (watermelon), baliq (fish), ataman, oltin (gold), leopard, eggplant, drum, bosh (head), fringe, shoe, kavardak, astrakhan, raisins, wild boar, carp, trap, koumiss, cap, rovon (rhubarb), sandiq (chest) and many others.

Words of Persian origin that have settled in the Uzbek language through Turkic dialects and become part of its vocabulary include, for example, beads, turquoise, dagger, shackles.

It is interesting! Thus, green tea, beloved in the East, which is an obligatory part of the meal of every Uzbek, was brought from China, and the word "tea" itself is also borrowed from the Chinese language.

### **LEXICAL BORROWINGS FROM THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE**

The influence of the Russian language became especially pronounced with the advent of Soviet power at the beginning of the 20th century, although long before that, starting from the 17th century, thanks to the development of international trade, technological progress and political interaction between peoples, words of Slavic origin began to appear in Uzbek dialects.

After the revolution, life in the Uzbek SSR changed beyond recognition - the material level of the local population began to grow, much attention was paid to the education and literacy of the indigenous people, cultural and spiritual life was also enriched. All this ultimately affected the development and expansion of the social functions of the language, its qualitative component. There was a rapid increase in the lexical composition, neologisms and many borrowed words appeared, especially from the Russian language.

Traditionally, the expansion and enrichment of the national languages of the republics of the Soviet Union took place in two directions:

1. Assimilation, borrowing of foreign words and their adaptation, including the emergence of "half-words",
2. Word creation, which includes the emergence of new words based on the vocabulary of other languages.

Let's look at the most noticeable, cardinal borrowings from the Russian language that have taken root in Uzbek:

1. The names of the months of the year - earlier the months were calculated according to the lunar calendar and had completely different names: for example, the month of July was called " saraton ". Later, all months of the year acquired names familiar to Russian people, however, since there is no soft sign in the Uzbek language, the spelling is as follows: december , april , june .
2. The international terms that have entered the modern Uzbek language include: train, wagon, apparatus, gallery, football, volleyball, names of various berries (raspberries, blueberries, blueberries, lingonberries, etc.), educational institutions (college, lyceum , university, institute), names of plants and horticultural crops (tomato, potato, Bulgarian (pepper) , types of shoes (sneakers, boots, boots, shoes), types of furniture (table, chair, armchair, sofa, bed, wardrobe) etc.
3. An interesting feature of the last decades has been the displacement of some obscure Uzbek words by their Russian counterparts. For example, the word " sarimsoq " - garlic, is practically not used anywhere , only its Russian counterpart is used. The same applies to the Uzbek words " likopcha " - a plate, " ko'zoynak " - glasses, etc.
4. Borrowings from Western European languages deserve special attention, especially those used in political and economic vocabulary: barter, broker, auditor, contract, management, letter of credit, department, grant, rating, etc. there are also a lot of borrowings in the field of sports, telecommunications, finance, diplomacy, and food.

### LITERATURE

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