

ENGLISH LANGUAGE PROFICIENCIES ARE ENTERED IN UZBEK LANGUAGE

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ANNOTATION

In this article is given information about the historical division of modern Uzbek lexicon into two layers, own layer and mastered layer, classifying English learning on the basis of thematic groups and studying English words in socio-political, economic, cultural-educational and sports groups.

Аннотация: В этой статье проведено историческое разделение лексики современного узбекского языка на два слоя, об изучении английского языка на основе тематических групп и разделении английских слов на социально-политические, экономические, культурные, образовательные и спортивные группы идет речь.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada hozirgi o'zbek tili leksikasining tarixiy jihatdan ikki qatlamga ajratilishi, o'z qatlam va o'zlashgan qatlam, inglizcha o'zlashmalarni mavzuviy guruhlar asosida tasniflab hamda tilimizga o'zlashgan inglizcha so'zlarni ijtimoiy-siyosiy, iqtisodiy, madaniy-ma'rifiy va sport sohasi bo'yicha guruhlarga ajratib o'rganish haqida so'z boradi.

Keywords: modern Uzbek language, lexicon, own layer and assimilated layer, English assimilations, lexeme.

Ключевые слова: современный узбекский язык, лексика, собственный слой и усвоенный слой, английские ассимиляции, лексема.

Kalit so'zlar: hozirgi o'zbek tili, leksika, o'z qatlam va o'zlashgan qatlam, inglizcha o'zlashmalar, leksema.

INTRODUCTION

It is clear that, the Uzbek people have historically had economic, political and cultural ties with other nations. These connections have a certain effect on the language of the people with whom they interact. As a result of the interaction, changes occur in all parts of the language: phonetics, vocabulary, grammar and others. Change and development in language is strong in the lexicon of language.

To date, Uzbekistan has established friendly relations with a number of foreign countries. This leads to the assimilation of many words into the lexicon of the Uzbek language.

The lexicon of modern Uzbek language is historically divided into two layers:

1. Own layer.
2. Assimilated layer.

The layer includes all-Turkic words and Uzbek words, and the mastered layer, the dictionary of the modern Uzbek language includes many words from other languages for historical

reasons. Words that come into the Uzbek language from other languages are called assimilated words (derived words). The acquired words belong to Uyghur, Tajik, Arabic, Russian, German, French, Spanish, English and other languages.

Let's think about the English language skills that have entered the Uzbek language in the context of our topic.

While English acquisitions are in lexical-semantic relationships, such as synonyms and antonyms, they are grouped into thematic groups along with members of a particular paradigm. Such thematic groups are based on a hierarchical (hierarchical) relationship in the language. English words in our language can be divided into socio-political, economic, cultural-educational and sports thematic groups. The number of English-speaking subjects in the field of sports has increased so much since independence that it is convenient and appropriate to study them systematically, separating them from the words of the cultural-educational sphere. Many of these words are now actively used in oral and written speech as modern layering words. English proficiency can be classified into the following thematic groups:

1. Vocabulary of thematic groups in the socio-political sphere;
2. Vocabulary of thematic groups related to the economic sphere;
3. Vocabulary of thematic groups in the field of culture and education;
4. Vocabulary of thematic groups related to sports.

Many of the assimilations listed in our dictionaries are still used in the press today. In particular, many lexemes used in information technology do not have the recommended variants in Uzbek dictionaries. We think that, if necessary, they should be translated into Uzbek in accordance with the nature of our language and included in our dictionaries.

MAIN BODY

There have been significant changes in the semantics of English words in the Uzbek lexicon, in addition to being polysemantic, they play a leading role in the process of linguistic phenomena, such as the expansion of the meaning of words, their active participation in the formation of Uzbek words.

As the use of English dialects in our language becomes more active, the etymological history of some dialects related to lexical meaning is also of interest to linguists. For example, the pre-independence term “cowboy” [ingl. cow-boy - cow – sigir + boy – yigit] lexeme in the western states of the United States, equestrian shepherd, herdsman; it does not seem unnatural to express the meaning of a brave, courageous young man. It is considered to be the most delicious and light food for young people after independence – “hot dog” [ingl. hot – qaynoq, issiq; dog – it] and the lexeme raises the suspicion that even a person with a basic knowledge of English may have the name of a dish made from dog meat. However, the etymology of food names, which have such a history, requires a large amount of explanation. On the Internet, a hot dog was used in 1884 as a synonym for sausage, “Love me, love my dog” was the motto of the sausage makers at the time, that is, to use the appropriate phrase, “If you respect the owner, throw the bone to the dog”, it is said that, the name was first mentioned by Berry Popik, and in 1906 it was first recognized by the famous cartoonist Thomas Aloysius Dorgan. Other versions of the etymology of the word hot dog are also mentioned. In short, hot dogs do not contain any dog

meat at all, they are made only from beef or chicken. It's also a pre-independence “cocktail” lexeme [in English cocktail – xo‘rozing dumi] has its own etymological history in the lexical sense.

Although English assimilations come into our language as ready-made names for concepts such as events or signs, their etymological history in their own language does not leave anyone indifferent. In the sense of a thug “hooligan” [ingl. hooligan] the lexeme is named after a famous Irish horse named Houlihan; very small man; in the sense of dwarf, “lilliput” [ingl. Lilliputian] on behalf of the fantastic dwarfs of the imaginary land of Lilliput in the famous writer J. Swift's “Gulliver's Travels”; “vatman” [ingl. Whatman] on behalf of J. Watman, owner of the paper mill; hemorrhoids used in medicine [ingl. Highmore] on behalf of the English physician and anatomist N. Gaymor; makintosh [ingl. Mackintosh] on behalf of the Scottish chemist Mackintosh, who invented the waterproof fabric; rugby used in sports [ingl. rugby] On behalf of the rugby town of England; badminton [ingl. Bad-minton] on behalf of the city of Badminton in England; reglan [ingl. Reglan] on behalf of the British General Reglan; sheviot [ingl. Cheviot] Sheviot hills in Scotland where fine wool sheep are bred (Cheviot hills) on behalf of; a boycott representing political understanding [in English The lexeme Boycott] is derived from the name of a large English landowner, Ch.K.Boycott, The transition of famous horses to related horses can be understood as an expansion of meaning.

Based on the above considerations, it is useful to classify the words of the thematic group in the field of socio-political, economic, cultural-educational and sports on the basis of internal divisions.

For example, in the food industry, the names of products: steaks, hamburgers, yogurts, cakes, ketchups, jams and others, have entered the Uzbek language as words borrowed from English. The names of the drinks are the same: cocktail, Coca-Cola, Pepsi-Cola, pom, whiskey. Clothes names: jumpers, jeans, cowboys, jackets, pajamas, sweaters and others. The name of the appliance: mixer, player or player. Cosmetics and household items: shaping, shampoo, hair dryer, service and others. Location names: train station, arboretum, drainage, square, camping, club, college, cottage, motel, bar (small restaurant, tavern), tunnel, zoo, hall park, supermarket and others. Fabric names: belting, upright, reps, sheviot, nylon, cover. Name of vehicles: trolleybus, express, tram, pickup, liner, trailer, tanker and others. Scientific terminology: Fields of science, names of directions: logistics, ufology, management and others. Terms of worldview, theory and socio-political sphere: formalism, centrism, trade unionism, dominion, impeachment, lockout, summit, centrist, Labor, leader, rally, speaker, charter, boycott. Economic sphere and trade: leasing, export, banknote, broker, warrant, voucher, grant, dumping, dealer, discount, import, importer, investor, barter, budget, marketing, manager, holding, clearing, consulting, bartender, businessman, business and others. In the field of medicine: catgut, shock, sinusitis, tracheitis, quinine, gutta-percha, stress, drainage and others. Printing (publishing): press conference, press secretary, printer, rot print and others. Meetings in official circles, name of the meeting: such as briefings and others.

In addition, the activation of the Training lexeme can now be observed in various periodicals. This lexeme is also found in seminar-training, training-training lexemes. It is also used in the field of psychotherapy as auto training (psychotherapy, a method of psychiatric treatment,

which leads to recovery from this condition through self-confidence and self-management of impaired internal function, movement). It is important to note that although this lexeme is widely used in English, it is now used in our language more specifically for the field of study. In conclusion, in general, in our lexicon there are names of food products, names of drinks, names of clothes, names of household items, names of organizations, names denoting the concept of place, names of fabrics, names of vehicles, drugs names, names of fuel products, names of technical equipment also serve to fill the vacancies of some thematic groups in the Uzbek lexicon.

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