

BORROWINGS AND INTERNATIONAL TERMS IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH

Abdusadikova Dilfuza

Uzbekistan State World Languages University

Faculty of English Philology

E-mail: dilfuzaabdusodikova@gmail.com

Novik Karina

E-mail: karri199825@gmail.com

Abstract. This study examines the role of borrowings and international terms in the Uzbek and English languages. It explores the sources, types, and functions of borrowed vocabulary and analyzes how international terminology contributes to global communication and linguistic development. The research shows that lexical borrowing enriches both languages and reflects historical, cultural, and technological contacts between nations.

Key words: borrowing, international terms, Uzbek language, English language, lexical influence, globalization.

Annotatsiya

Ushbu tadqiqot o'zbek va ingliz tillaridagi o'zlashma so'zlar va xalqaro terminlarning o'rnini o'rganadi. Maqolada o'zlashgan leksikaning manbalari, turlari va funksiyalari tahlil qilinadi, shuningdek, xalqaro terminologiyaning global muloqot va til rivojlanishiga qo'shayotgan hissasi tadqiq etiladi. Tadqiqot natijalari shuni ko'rsatadiki, leksik o'zlashmalar har ikki tilni ham boyitadi hamda xalqlar o'rtasidagi tarixiy, madaniy va texnologik aloqalarni aks ettiradi.

Kalit so'zlar: o'zlashma so'zlar, xalqaro terminlar, o'zbek tili, ingliz tili, leksik ta'sir, globallashuv.

Аннотация

Данное исследование изучает роль заимствований и интернациональных терминов в узбекском и английском языках. В работе рассматриваются источники, типы и функции заимствованной лексики, а также анализируется вклад интернациональной терминологии в глобальную коммуникацию и развитие языка. Исследование показывает, что лексическое заимствование обогащает оба языка и отражает исторические, культурные и технологические контакты между народами.

Ключевые слова: заимствование, интернациональные термины, узбекский язык, английский язык, лексическое влияние, глобализация.

Introduction

Languages constantly evolve through contact with other languages and cultures. One of the most significant results of such contact is lexical borrowing. Both Uzbek and English have incorporated a large number of foreign words throughout their histories, which has contributed to the expansion of their vocabularies and expressive possibilities.

In the modern world, globalization, scientific progress, and international communication have accelerated the spread of international terms, especially in fields such as technology, medicine, politics, and education. As a result, many words become common across different languages, sometimes with minimal phonetic or semantic changes.

The relevance of this study lies in the growing influence of English as a global lingua franca and its impact on other languages, including Uzbek. At the same time, Uzbek has its own historical layers of borrowings from Persian, Arabic, Russian, and more recently, English. Understanding these processes is important for linguistic studies, translation, and language education. The aim of this study is to analyze the role and characteristics of borrowings and international terms in Uzbek and English.

Materials and Methods.

The research is based on lexical examples taken from dictionaries, academic publications, and modern media sources in Uzbek and English. The study applies descriptive, comparative, and etymological methods to identify the origin, adaptation, and usage of borrowed words in both languages.

Definitions and classifications of borrowing are based on works in general linguistics and lexicology, including materials from the Oxford English Dictionary and Uzbek explanatory dictionaries.

Results

The analysis shows that borrowings in both Uzbek and English can be classified according to their origin and degree of assimilation. English has historically borrowed extensively from Latin, French, and Greek, which has led to the formation of a large layer of international vocabulary such as information, system, university, and culture. Many of these words are also present in Uzbek, either directly or through Russian mediation, for example: informatsiya, sistema, universitet, and madaniyat.

International terms are especially widespread in scientific and technical terminology. Words such as computer, internet, bank, and project are used globally and have become part of everyday vocabulary in Uzbek with slight phonetic adaptation (kompyuter, internet, bank, loyiha).

Borrowings perform several important functions. First, they fill lexical gaps when new concepts appear in society. Second, they facilitate international communication by providing common terminology. Third, they reflect cultural and historical contacts between nations.

Discussion

The presence of borrowings often raises debates about language purity and preservation. Some scholars argue that excessive borrowing may threaten the originality of a language. However, most linguists view borrowing as a natural and inevitable process of language development.

In Uzbek, recent decades have seen a noticeable increase in English borrowings due to technological and cultural globalization. At the same time, language policy in Uzbekistan promotes the development of native equivalents for foreign terms, which demonstrates the balance between linguistic openness and preservation of national identity.

English, despite being a donor language today, was historically one of the most heavily influenced languages in Europe. This shows that borrowing is a universal linguistic phenomenon rather than a sign of weakness or decline.

Conclusion

In conclusion, borrowings and international terms play a crucial role in the development of both Uzbek and English. They expand vocabulary, enable the expression of new concepts, and support international communication in science, education, and technology.

The study demonstrates that lexical borrowing is a natural result of cultural and linguistic interaction. Rather than threatening a language, borrowings enrich it and reflect its adaptability to social and historical changes.

Therefore, the presence of international vocabulary in Uzbek and English should be viewed as an indicator of linguistic vitality and global integration rather than a loss of linguistic identity.

REFERENCES

1. Crystal D. The Cambridge Encyclopedia of the English Language. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2003.
2. Haspelmath M., Tadmor U. Loanwords in the World's Languages: A Comparative Handbook. Berlin: De Gruyter Mouton, 2009.
3. Oxford English Dictionary Online. Oxford: Oxford University Press. URL: <https://www.oed.com/> (accessed: 30.03.2026)