TRANSFERRING NEW WORDS INTO UZBEK LANGUAGE FROM MEDIA AND THE IMPACT OF THEM TO CHANGE THE LANGUAGE

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Abstract*:* *The article devotes the ways of transferring new words into Uzbek language and also emphasizes language changing due to neologisms.*

Key Words*:* *Onomatopoeia, loanwords, semantic translation, direct translation, rapid language change, media-related words.*

The Uzbek language, like other languages, is becoming lexically richer. Words borrowed from related and unrelated languages have been adopted into Uzbek without any changes and are used in everyday speech. Moreover, the development of science and technology is also contributing to the influx of new words into the Uzbek language. The Uzbek lexicon is also becoming richer due to external sources. There is no language in the world that develops only on the basis of its internal capabilities without borrowing words from other languages. Uzbek is no exception. It is known that three components play a crucial role in the formation of the Uzbek language lexicon. These are:

1. All words originated from the oldest Turkic language, playing a significant role in the development of the Uzbek language lexicon. Moreover, everyday words and phrases find their expression in the above elements. Many everyday words and phrases in Uzbek are rooted in the ancient Turkic language. For example, words like "ona" (mother), "ota" (father), "suv" (water), "quyosh" (sun), and "yer" (earth) are fundamental to the language and have been used for centuries.

2. Borrowed words, these words are borrowed from other languages, including: Arabic, Persian-Tajik, Russian, German, French, Spanish, English, and others. The interesting aspect of these words is that they are mainly formed from a combination of classical languages (Arabic, Turkic, Persian-Tajik). Those words are frequently used in academic, cultural, and religious contexts. For instance, "kitob" (book), "qalam" (pen), "ilm" (knowledge), "din" (religion), and "siyosat" (politics) are terms that often arise in discussions about these areas.

3. Borrowed neologisms, this type of words is created in the language by adding suffixes, prefixes, and affixes to existing words. For example, words like "kompyuter" (computer), "internet" (internet), "mobil" (mobile), and "telefon" (phone) are examples of how new words are formed using this method.

Those secondary elements are crucial for the development of Uzbek vocabulary.

- Onomatopeya: The creation of words that imitate sounds, like "g'ij-g'ij" (scratching) or "jiring-jiring" (ringing).

- Abbreviations: Shortened versions of words or names, often using only the first letters, like "O'zbekiston" becoming "O'z" or "Toshkent" becoming "Tshk".

- Loanwords: Words borrowed from other languages, like "kompyuter" (computer) from Russian or "mobil" (mobile) from English. These words often become integrated into the language and are considered "o'zlashma so'zlar" (adopted words).

It's true that some loanwords are adopted directly into the language without any changes to their form or meaning, like "bar," "film," and "lider." These are relatively easy to recognize and integrate into everyday speech. However, it's also right that many people struggle with loanwords that have undergone some level of adaptation or integration into the Uzbek grammatical system. For example, it's less common for people to be familiar with words like "bojole" (from French) or "punch" and "ponce" (from English), which have been adapted to fit Uzbek grammar. It's fascinating to see how loanwords can be adopted in different ways, sometimes retaining their original form and sometimes undergoing significant changes. This process reflects the dynamic nature of language and its ability to adapt to new influences. It's fascinating to see how loanwords can be incorporated into the language through both semantic and direct translation methods.

✓ Semantic Translation: This is where the meaning of the loanword is translated into Uzbek, while the form might be adapted slightly. You've given great examples: "confort" (from English "comforts") and "autoritar" (from Italian "rendere autorevole"). This shows how the meaning is translated, but the form might be slightly adjusted to fit Uzbek grammar.

✓ Direct Translation (Calque): This is where the loanword is translated literally, word-for-word, from another language. Your examples of "sky-scraper" (from English) and "klassen kampf" (from German) are   excellent examples of this.

It's interesting to see how these two methods of translation can create new words in Uzbek, enriching the language and reflecting its ability to adapt to new concepts and ideas. loanwords are a testament to the interconnectedness of

languages and the influence they have on each other. The relationship between loanwords and bilingualism is fascinating. When people are exposed to multiple languages, they naturally borrow words and phrases from one language into another. This process is particularly evident in situations where people switch between languages depending on the context or situation. You're right to point out that the origin of loanwords can often reveal the influence of other languages on a particular language. This is especially true in cases where a language has been heavily influenced by another, such as German and Romance languages, where you see a significant number of loanwords from one language into the other. This exchange of words not only enriches the languages involved but also demonstrates a mutual respect and appreciation for each other's cultures and linguistic traditions. It's fascinating to see how some loanwords become deeply ingrained in a language, while others remain more niche or specialized.

✓ "Patata gaytan" (from Spanish via Italian): This example highlights how a loanword can become so integrated into a language that it's almost indistinguishable from native words. It's interesting to see how this word has traveled through different languages, ultimately becoming part of Italian vocabulary.

✓ "Caffe" (from Turkish, ultimately from Arabic): This is another example of a loanword that has become deeply embedded in a language. It's interesting to see how the word "zero" (from Arabic) has also influenced the development of "caffe," showing how loanwords can connect to even deeper linguistic and cultural connections.

✓ "Tram," "transistor," and "juke-box" (from English): These words demonstrate how certain loanwords can be associated with specific fields or areas of life. They might not be as commonly used as "patata gaytan" or "caffe," but they still play an important role in enriching the language and reflecting its cultural and technological influences. It's clear that loanwords contribute to the richness and diversity of a language, and their significance can vary depending on their frequency of use, cultural relevance, and historical context. They can truly reflect the social, cultural, and even economic realities of a society.

✓ "Leader," "flirt," "baby-sitter," "week-end": These words are great examples of how loanwords can become part of everyday language, reflecting changes in social norms, lifestyles, and even family structures. They're often used casually and can be considered part of the "common" vocabulary.

✓ "Boom," "show": You're right to point out that loanwords can sometimes be more concise and efficient than their native equivalents. These examples from

journalism demonstrate how loanwords can be used for brevity and clarity, especially in fast-paced environments.

✓ "Sit-in": This example is particularly interesting, as it highlights how loanwords can be used to describe specific cultural phenomena or events. The Italian equivalent of "sit-in" is more complex, suggesting that the loanword might be more efficient and accurate in conveying the specific meaning.

Loanwords enter a language through both written and spoken forms. The word "tunnel" entered the Uzbek language through written form. If it had entered through spoken language, it would be pronounced "tanel," just like in English. "Budget," on the other hand, is pronounced "badjet" because it entered through spoken language. There are some English words that are pronounced differently in Uzbekistan, for example:

English Pronunciation	Uzbek Pronunciation
flirt | flɚːt| |flert|	| flɛrt| flirt |

Some Uzbek pronunciations are closer to the English pronunciation, while others are more adapted to the Uzbek sound system. These variations in pronunciation stem from a variety of factors, including the influence of the source language and the level of familiarity with it. It's also worth noting that some loanwords have been adopted into Uzbek without any changes, such as "flirt," "leader," and others. Uzbek speakers have become quite adept at incorporating English phonetics and Anglicisms, as seen in the widespread use of words like "bar," "film," "sport," "flirt," and more. It's crucial that we accurately distinguish between genuine loanwords, neologisms, and borrowed words, particularly when it comes to their meanings and figurative uses. For instance, some scholars from the Middle East might be able to recall loanwords well but struggle with their pronunciation. In such cases, they might end up using the words figuratively, even though they don't fully grasp their literal meanings. Loanword neologisms encompass words belonging to various grammatical categories like nouns, verbs, and adjectives. Loanword verbs and adjectives exhibit linguistic harmony in two senses: they integrate into the target language's structure and create a bilingual context. It's also worth noting that loanwords can be considered elements of morphology. Modern linguistics considers loanword neologisms (from the Greek "neos" meaning "new" and "logos" meaning "word") as key players in linguistic evolution. New words enrich the lexicon. The entire process of new word formation is called neology. Loanword neologisms emerge rapidly in regions where information and news spread quickly. As mentioned earlier, loanword neologisms are formed from existing words, abbreviations, acronyms, and even by modifying the sounds of a word.

When discussing the influx of new words from media into the Uzbek language and their significance in the transformation of our language, we must first define the concept of "media." Today, when we say media, we refer to the internet, television, radio, social media, blogs, and other mass media outlets.

Media can introduce new words into the Uzbek language in the following ways:

- Words translated from English: The widespread use of the internet and social media has led to the adoption of English-translated words such as "like," "share," "comment," "hashtag," "trend," "influencer," and so on into the Uzbek language.

- New words for new concepts: New words are emerging in the Uzbek language to represent new concepts in technology and social life. For example, words like "vlog," "online," "cyber," "virtual," "digital" fall into this category.

- Expansion of word meanings: The meanings of some words are expanding under the influence of media. For instance, the word "blog" initially meant "web journal," but now it is also used to refer to "personal websites."

Media plays a significant role in the transformation of the Uzbek language, not only by introducing new words but also by:

- Rapid language change: Media facilitates the rapid spread of new words, leading to rapid language change.

- International integration of language: The mixing of words borrowed from different languages through media contributes to the international integration of language.

- Simplification of language: The need to convey information quickly and simply through media can lead to the simplification of language.

Media plays a significant role in the transformation of the Uzbek language, both positively and negatively. The positive aspect is the enrichment of the language and the expansion of its ability to express new concepts. The negative aspect is the simplification of the language and the loss of its unique characteristics. Nevertheless, language change is a natural process. Media plays a crucial role in the transformation of the Uzbek language, but preserving the unique characteristics of the language and fostering its development is also essential.

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YOSHLARNING IJTIMOIY MOSLASHUVI VA MA'NAVIY TARBIYASI

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Chirchiq davlat pedagogika universiteti
Pedagogika fakulteti
Pedagogika va psixologiya yo'nalishi
4-kurs talabasi

Annotatsiya: *Ushbu maqolada yoshlarning ijtimoiy moslashuvi va ma'naviy tarbiyasi masalalari ko'rib chiqiladi. Yoshlar jamiyatning faol a'zolari sifatida, o'z o'rnini topish va ijtimoiy hayotga moslashish jarayonida turli qiyinchiliklarga duch kelishadi. Maqolada ma'naviy tarbiya va ijtimoiy moslashuvning ahamiyati, shuningdek, bu jarayonlarni yengillashtirish uchun zarur bo'lgan usullar va strategiyalar tahlil qilinadi.*

Kalit so'zlar: *yoshlar, ijtimoiy moslashuv, ma'naviy tarbiya,jamiyat, qiyinchiliklar,strategiyalar.*