

# The Use of Words Adopted From the English Language in Youth Speech Culture

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**ABSTRACT:** In this article are highlighted scientific opinions about the words (concepts) that are coming into the modern Uzbek language from English language and are becoming popular especially among young people.

**KEYWORD:** international relations, mixing of languages, intersection of languages, adopted words, mutual relations of languages, various elements, linguistic method, acquiring words, objective factor.

The vocabulary of any national language, its total vocabulary is a phenomenon formed during the entire historical development of this nation. It is always moving and growing. The effect of language development is mainly due to two factors and is depending on its internal and external sources of growth how you use it. The expansion of international relations, the sincere generalization of the success and achievements of nations, especially the advances in the fields of science, culture, industry, politics and national economy, objective and necessary factors, such as exchange of experiences, news and information from different parts of the world, everyone reproduces in their native language, have a beneficial effect on the development of languages, they enrich the content of the vocabulary at the expense of external sources.[1]

The possibilities of internal sources are an important basis for the enrichment of the vocabulary of the Uzbek language. However, just as no language in the world can rely on its own internal resources, the Uzbek language is not only dependent on its own words, its wealth and capabilities. External sources play an important role in enriching and improving the vocabulary of the Uzbek language. In general, any language cannot live in a pure state. It is legal for different languages to have certain relations with each other in different historical conditions. Such a relationship is especially important in the development of related languages can leave certain traces in the vocabulary. For this reason, two laws are observed that are common to changes in the vocabulary of all languages in the world, including the vocabulary of the Uzbek language:

- 1) replace the old with the new;
- 2) receiving words from other languages.

The English language, and the inappropriate use of words from other languages through it, also blurs the speech. At the same time, while teaching foreign languages and working with modern computers, they also form love for their mother tongue and feelings of loyalty to the country, necessity is shown nowadays by the era itself. One of the main questions in the theory of language acquisition is which language phenomenon should be acquired correctly.

Theoretical foundation of the problem of interdependence of languages was appeared by I.A.Baduena de Courtenay in 1875. [2]. Following him, researcher G. Shukhardtom in XIX-XX used the terms “mixing of languages” and “intersection of languages”. During this period, a question arises about the nature of the transfer of words from one language to another. Therefore another in the works of scientists, great attention was paid to the search for terminology dedicated to the mutual relations of languages at the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century. During the study of this period, it was considered as a transition of adopted words from one language to another. [3]

On the other hand, acquisition is seen as the transfer of words from one language to another, which is inextricably linked with social life and various cultural phenomena [4]. At the same time, some linguists see acquisition and observation as completely different processes separate.

As Yu.S.Sarokin noted, “the process of mastering foreign words is a two-step process”. It is not just a translation from one language to another. At the same time, their assimilation in a certain language system is their adaptation to their own needs. L.P. Krysin calls acquisition “the process of transferring various elements from one language to another”. Under “various elements” are meant units of language levels (phonology, morphology, syntax, lexicon, semantics) [2]

Currently, the study of acquisitions is not the last among the problems of modern linguistics, as a demonstration of the interaction of different languages with each other, so the attention of researchers is focused on this issue. Learning foreign words and from them usage is not only the result of historical and cultural factors, but also the result of linguistic contact with increasing media influence.

First of all, borrowed words are manifested when they meet the culture of another language in the adoption of other cultural concepts, the names of which do not exist in the native language of this culture, or when new concepts appear in the development of science and technology. The concept here is new reflected knowledge and experience, forms in the language that means the acquired words, and arises as a result of revising the received information it is understood as the first to update the concept.

Young people generally have a neutral attitude to borrowed words, although some of them consider it unreasonable. It is worth noting that even if young people find relevant, useful words in the professional sphere, they are seen among the most boring things. According to young people, the words mastered give certain elegance to more rigorous and even simple professions. For example:

Lunch – tushlik

Week-end – dam olish kuni

Horror – daxshat

Online/offline – tarmoqda/tarmoqda emas

Like – yoqtirmoq

Coffee –break- qisqa tanaffus

Look – tashqi ko‘rinish

Boyfriend- o‘g‘il bola do‘st

Including, with the help of acquired words, language as a living system is constantly developing. It is impossible to stop this process. Computer terms, names of dance elements, beauty salons, as well as Internet slang words and signs have entered our speech and firmly established themselves. If we are talking about words related to the professional field, of course, there are words that are necessary to express new phenomena in the existing field, but nevertheless, it may be necessary to limit the use of foreign words that

exist in the Uzbek language. In many cases, people who use borrowed words in their speech do not know their true meaning. For example:

*Selfy, fake, call center, VIP, dress code, message, blockbuster, flash, shopping, laptop, talk show, webcam, pilling, lifting, single, remake, action, horror, like, playlist, manager, PR, show-room, coach, track, lock, fashion, printer, scanner...*

It's hard to say whether the abundance of idioms is a problem or something that needs to be addressed at the legal level. For example, it is necessary to prohibit the use of foreign words with Uzbek equivalents in the press or to replace them with appropriate Uzbek words (concepts). By mastering getting is an inevitable and practically uncontrollable process. It cannot be stopped, but it can be slowed down by increasing the status of the mother tongue.

For almost 300 years, linguists of the world have been studying a number of issues, such as determining the laws of language interaction, studying the reasons and characteristics of foreign words assimilation, and determining their roles and tasks in the acquired languages.

The combination of more or less adopted words and phrases in almost all the developed languages of the world, and even the mixed features of some languages, attract the attention of linguists first of all, and everyone who pays attention to language. Especially quickly to the rules of the receiving language of foreign words objective factors such as subjugation, foreign language adaptation, as if it were a native language, have turned the issue of word acquisition into one of the most urgent problems of linguistics.

The number of foreign words in the Uzbek language is slightly more than 40 percent, of which slightly more than 26 percent belong to the Russian language. In general, the amount of borrowed words in the Uzbek language does not make a significant contribution. Moreover, the name has been adopted not all of the words were learned from abroad. Transferring words from one language to another is a positive thing. It is also worth noting that, just as there is no language whose development is limited only by its internal possibilities, its development is only an external possibility - a language based on borrowing linguistic units from other languages it won't happen. Acquiring words does not mean acquiring all the words of another language, but rather acquiring the necessary ones from them. That is why word acquisition is one of the external factors of language development.

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