

SEMANTIC ANALYSIS OF WORDS BORROWED
FROM THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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Abstract: In this article, in a semantic analysis, we examine the consequences of the acquisition of English words and how their semantic structures may change when they are transferred to other languages. By studying the semantic adaptations, extensions, and shifts that occur during borrowing, we aim to unravel the complex interplay between language transfer, meaning construction, and cultural negotiation in the field of lexical borrowing. Through a deeper understanding of the semantic processing and integration of English-derived words into different linguistic frameworks, we can appreciate the dynamic nature of language communication and the richness of intercultural communication in a globalized world.

Key words: English language, adopted words, semantic analysis, language, cultural exchange, globalization process.

English as a medium of international communication in the world at the same time is the leading language. D. Crystal said that now. There are 326 million native English speakers in the world, there are 430 million who use this language as a second language and there is no exact number of English language learners. Nevertheless According to the British Council, their number is about one billion. Therefore, one out of every four of the world's population is fluent in English has the ability to communicate. Great attention is paid to teaching foreign languages, especially English phonetic and phonological before teachers and language learners today inferential errors, i.e. mother tongue in teaching and learning a foreign language the problem of eliminating the effect on pronunciation is always relevant remains. 4 In languages, it acts as the center of the phonetic shell of words event is the accent of the word. All languages have the same accent norms to determine their special features because they do not have a different character is important. After all, language learners have an accent phenomenon in the local language they need to know the similarities and differences with the accent of the language being studied. Studying special aspects of English and Uzbek language accent marks the need shows that this research topic is relevant.

Neologisms are words that express new things and concepts that have appeared with the development of society, the needs of life. The novelty of neologisms is noticeable only at the time of their initial appearance: over time, they lose the "newness" feature and usually become active words. For example, the words marketing, rating, and tender,

which have been considered new for the Uzbek language for several years, have now become common words. In addition to general Neologisms in the language, there are also individual stylistic or occasional Neologisms. Such neologisms are created by authors based on methodological requirements in a certain context. Neologisms perform the function of *atash* (nominative) as a term characteristic of this style in scientific works. In works of art, it usually performs a methodological function. There are different ways of neologisms, they are created by creating a new word based on the existing lexical structure and grammatical rules of the language, as well as by using one of the lexical meanings of the existing word in a new sense, and by adopting a word from another language. In today's interconnected world, languages often borrow words from each other, reflecting the cultural exchange and globalization that has shaped our society. As a widespread language, English introduced many words to other languages, influencing their semantics and enriching their lexicon. This phenomenon of lexical borrowing raises questions about how these adopted English words are integrated into other languages and how their meanings may evolve in different linguistic contexts and reflects the interdependence of different language communities. As a result of language interaction and exchange of influences, English words often enter the local vocabulary, enriching the lexicon of other languages and contributing to linguistic diversity. This process of lexical borrowing raises interesting questions about how these adopted English words are assimilated into different language systems and how their meanings may evolve in new cultural contexts. Semantic Analysis, Study of Meaning in Language, English provides insight into the consequences of word acquisition and their impact on target languages. When a word is introduced from English into another language, its semantic nuances, connotations, and usage patterns may undergo changes to match the linguistic and cultural dynamics of the host language. This process of semantic adaptation results in a change in the original meaning of the borrowed word, creating new semantic associations and interpretations. One common result of borrowing words in English is semantic extension, in which the borrowed word in the target language will have an additional meaning or meanings. For example, the English word "cool" has been appropriated into various languages to mean not only coolness related to temperature, but also a sense of style, fashion, or social approval. This semantic expansion reflects the evolution of word meanings in different cultural contexts, expanding its semantic versatility and expressive possibilities. On the other hand, semantic narrowing occurs when an acquired English word specializes in meaning in the target language. For example, the English word "computer" has a specific technical meaning in many languages, referring to electronic devices for processing data, despite its broader etymological roots. This process of semantic restriction emphasizes how acquired words can have special meanings in certain domains or contexts, which increases lexical precision and communication efficiency in the receiving language. In addition, acquired English words can undergo semantic shifts

as they interact with the semantic systems of other languages. For example, the English word "marketing" may have been assimilated into a language with a different cultural view of commercial activity, leading to changes in its semantic connotations of advertising, promotion, or consumer attraction will bring. Through semantic negotiation and adaptation, acquired words undergo semantic transformations that reflect the interaction of linguistic structures, cultural values, and communicative needs in a multilingual environment.

Conclusion: In conclusion, the semantic analysis of English loanwords sheds light on the dynamic nature of language contact and lexical enrichment in the global linguistic landscape. As languages acquire, adapt, and combine words from different sources, their semantic structures and communicative functions evolve, demonstrating the flexibility and creativity of human language use. By studying the semantic effects of English words, we gain a deeper understanding of how language change, innovation, and cross-cultural communication shape the meanings we convey and the connections we make through language.

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