

TENDENCIES OF USING ECONOMIC ANGLICISMS IN THE UZBEK LANGUAGE

Abdukaxarova Gulnoza

Independent Researcher, Termez State University

Annotation

This article explores the increasing tendency of using economic Anglicisms in the Uzbek language. It analyzes the reasons behind their adoption, the socio-linguistic factors influencing their spread, and the domains where these borrowings are most prevalent. The study also discusses the adaptation processes of these terms into Uzbek phonology and morphology, highlighting their impact on the national lexicon and linguistic identity. Special attention is paid to the functional and semantic roles of Anglicisms in the fields of business, finance, and media.

Keywords: economic anglicisms, uzbek language, borrowing, globalization, lexical integration, linguistic identity.

Аннотация

В статье рассматривается растущая тенденция использования экономических англицизмов в узбекском языке. Анализируются причины их заимствования, социолингвистические факторы, способствующие их распространению, а также сферы, в которых эти заимствования наиболее распространены. Особое внимание уделяется процессам адаптации англицизмов к узбекской фонологии и морфологии, а также их влиянию на национальный лексикон и языковую идентичность. Рассматриваются функциональные и семантические роли англицизмов в сферах бизнеса, финансов и медиа.

Ключевые слова: экономические англицизмы, узбекский язык, заимствование, глобализация, лексическая интеграция, языковая идентичность.

Every language is subject to continuous development and the process of enriching its lexical composition. The lexical system of a language is a complex structure in which individual elements are closely interconnected and interdependent. Languages do not exist in complete isolation; rather, they are in constant contact with one another, which implies mutual influence and lexical exchange. In his book "Introduction to Linguistics" («Введение в языковедение»), A. A. Reformatsky writes: "There is no language in the world whose vocabulary is limited exclusively to native words. Every language contains words borrowed

from foreign languages. The percentage of these ‘non-native’ words varies across different languages and historical periods” [1: p. 139].

A similar idea is expressed by I. A. Baudouin de Courtenay, who states: “There is no language in the world without borrowed words, since a purely homogeneous or entirely mixed linguistic unity does not and cannot exist” [2: p. 363].

There are several ways to enrich the lexical layer of a language: word formation, semantic shift, and borrowing. Many domestic and foreign linguists today pay special attention to the issues of lexical borrowing, especially in the context of strengthening international relations, mass media, and linguistic contact. Yu. S. Sorokin considered that “the process of borrowing foreign words is a two-sided process” [3: p. 4]. It is not simply the transfer of ready-made elements from one language to another. It also involves the assimilation of these elements by a specific language system, their adaptation to the needs of that system, and their formal and semantic transformation within a new context.

When we talk about the borrowing process—if it is not just a mechanical transfer of loanwords but a thoughtful adaptation of foreign words into the speech system—we may say that it is essentially a creative and dynamic process. This process reflects the high level of specificity and the advanced development of the recipient language.

Against this backdrop of creative lexical adaptation, the accelerated penetration of economic Anglicisms into modern Uzbek offers a vivid, real-time illustration of how such borrowing operates in practice. As Uzbekistan becomes more deeply integrated into global economic, technological, and informational networks, English-origin terms related to finance, business, and commerce increasingly permeate everyday discourse. This lexical shift embodies not only linguistic change but also the country’s broader socio-economic transformation. Consequently, tracing the dynamics, frequency, and functional deployment of economic Anglicisms is essential for understanding current trends in Uzbek linguistic evolution, negotiating the balance between linguistic identity and innovation, and gauging how global forces reshape the national lexicon.

An anglicism is any lexical, grammatical, phonological, or stylistic element originating from English that has been **adopted, adapted, or modeled** in a non-English language as a result of direct or indirect language contact.

While Görlach provides a narrower, form-based definition—describing an Anglicism as “a word or idiom recognizably English in its form (spelling, pronunciation, or morphology) but accepted into the receptor language’s vocabulary,” [4: 43-44 p.] this approach is often criticized for excluding functionally English-influenced items that undergo significant formal adaptation.

To address such limitations, Gottlieb offers a broader and more functional definition: Anglicisms include “any individual or systemic language feature adapted or adopted from English, or inspired by English models, used in intralingual communication in a language other than English” [5: pp. 161-165]. This definition accommodates both visible borrowings (loanwords, calques) and covert influences (syntactic structures, stylistic features), thereby reflecting the multidimensional nature of English influence on recipient languages.

Proper classification of anglicisms are (according to Pratt [6: p. 25]):

Anglicisms				
Lexicons	Univerbal (single-word borrowings)	Patent Anglicism		
		Non-patent Anglicism	Traditional words	Paronyms
				Loan translations (calques)
			Neological words	Absolute
	Derived			
	Multiverbal	Compound noun + noun Anglicisms		
		Noun + univerbal Anglicisms		
		Paronominal Anglicisms		
Syntactic	Expansion in the use of preexisting structure			
	Syntactic innovation			

The classification of Anglicisms requires not only an empirical but also a conceptual approach within modern linguistics. Existing taxonomies, though grounded in specific parameters—such as lexical-morphological form, syntactic structure, or semantic adaptation—prove to be limited when faced with the complex nature of Anglicisms across linguistic interfaces (e.g., lexico-semantic and pragmatic levels). Therefore, analyzing anglicisms not merely by their surface form, but by their degree of integration into the linguistic system, their functional load, and the sociocultural determinants behind their adoption, presents a more adequate and nuanced framework for understanding current global linguistic processes.

Building upon the theoretical foundations outlined above, we now turn to the classification of anglicisms and examine how these categories are manifested in the Uzbek language, particularly within economic discourse.

1. Unadapted borrowings – these are english economic terms borrowed with minimal or no morphological or phonological adaptation. They typically appear in professional, media, or academic contexts. For example: budget (byudjet o‘rniga ba’zida aynan inglizcha shaklda ishlatiladi); startup – yangi tashkil etilgan innovatsion biznesni anglatuvchi termin; broker – vositachi savdo vakili; marketing, consulting, outsourcing and others.

2. Adapted borrowings – these are english-origin words that have been phonologically, orthographically, or morphologically assimilated into uzbek. Such as: investitsiya ←

investment; menedjerlik ← manager + uzbek suffix; import qilmoq, marketlashtirmoq – inglizcha ildiz + o‘zbek fe’l yasovchi qo‘shimcha; bankrotlik, brendlar;

3. Semantic loans – native or previously borrowed words that acquire additional, English-influenced meanings, they are: portfel – previously used with the meaning of “bag” or “briefcase,” it is now also employed in the sense of “investment portfolio.”; aktiv – moliyaviy resurs (previously used in the general sense of activity);

4. Loan translations (Calques) – literal translations of English economic terms, often word-for-word. For instance: qiymat zanjiri ← value chain; bozor iqtisodiyoti ← market economy; kapital oqimi ← capital flow; xizmat ko‘rsatish sektori ← service sector and etc.

5. Hybrids – part-english, part-uzbek constructions that arise organically in speech. Such as: onlayn to‘lov, e-savdo, startap loyihasi, brend tanlov, market strategiyasi, investorlar jamoasi;

6. Pseudo - anglicisms – english-looking words that either do not exist in English or carry a different meaning, they are: mobilka (informal, from “mobile phone” → not standard in English); brokerlikka o‘qimoq – “brokerlik” as if it were a stable professional domain term, though not used identically in English.

When it comes to the conclusion, the integration of economic Anglicisms into the Uzbek language illustrates not only a linguistic phenomenon but also a reflection of broader socio-economic transformations. The classification-based analysis reveals that both unadapted and adapted borrowings, as well as semantic loans and hybrids, play a significant role in shaping modern Uzbek economic discourse. This lexical influx underscores the dynamic interplay between global communicative imperatives and local linguistic identity. Consequently, the functional assimilation of Anglicisms necessitates a nuanced understanding of their structural adaptation, pragmatic load, and long-term implications for the integrity of the national lexicon.

USED LITERATURE:

1. Реформатский А. А. Введение в языковедение /А. А. Реформатский. – СПб: Лань, 1999. – 309 с.
2. Бодуэн де Куртене И. А. Избранные труды по общему языкознанию. В 2 томах. - Москва: АН СССР, 1963. - 365 с.
3. Сорокин, Ю.С. Развитие словарного состава русского литературного языка. 30-90-е годы XIX века. / Ю.С. Сорокин. – М.-Л., 1965. – 565 с.
4. Görlach M. English Words Abroad. Amsterdam/Philadelphia: John Benjamins, 2003. – pp. 43-44
5. Gottlieb H. Anglicisms and translation. In: Anderman, G. and M. Rogers (eds) In and Out of English: For Better or Worse, 2005. – pp. 161–184
6. Pratt Ch. Anglicisms in Contemporary Peninsular Spanish. Madrid: Gredos, 1980. – P. 25