

# “RESEARCH-BASED TRANSFORMATION OF TEACHER EDUCATION: TRADITION AS A BASIS FOR INNOVATION” International Conference on Teacher Education

## BORROWED WORDS IN ENGLISH AND THEIR TRANSLATION INTO UZBEK: A COMPARATIVE STUDY

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**Abstract.** *This article provides information about the phenomenon of loan words in the English language, the translation of these words, and the way of usage of these words in communication. The findings unveil important insights into the linguistic and cultural interactions between the two languages, as well as the challenges and reflections involved in the translation process. The study contributes to a broader understanding of language contact, borrowing, and translation practices between English and Uzbek.*

**Keywords:** *borrowing, English, Uzbek, translation, challenges, loan words, language contact.*

### **Introduction**

Today, the need for education and also for language learning is improving day by day, which we can base on political, social, economic and scientific reasons. The English language, as a global language, has absorbed and assimilated a large number of lexical items from various other languages throughout its history. These borrowed words have become an integral part of the English vocabulary, enriching the language and reflecting its diverse linguistic and cultural influences. Similarly, the Uzbek language, as the official language of Uzbekistan, has also been influenced by language contact and has incorporated numerous borrowed words, particularly from Russian and other languages. You might not believe that, but borrowed words in English constitute almost 80% of a general language vocabulary. It means that the majority of common words you learn at school, hear in songs, or read in books, originally belong to different foreign languages. In this article, we will discuss the most popular English borrowed words, their history, and the ways they got into our daily conversations as well as translate with meaning of these words into Uzbek.

English is a business language: If you want to work in the field of business or commerce, English is the language that you need to know the most. Because today you can easily communicate with other nations of people through this language. Furthermore, you can significantly improve your business because of this language you start to work internationally.

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English is a science language: English also opens the door to the academic world. If you want to study top universities in the world you should know the English language. Most of these universities give you various scholarships, and opportunities to work and get to know professors and communicate with foreign students. This can help us to broaden our horizons, and learn about other nations their nationalities, their languages and other important things.

We can state more examples in this list of which popularity and importance of the English language. But in short, Now that we know little about the importance of this language, it is time to discuss grammar details. We may not pay attention to it sometimes, but some of the words we use in our speech are borrowed from other languages.

Borrowing words can also be called loanwords. According to the Oxford Dictionary loan words are words that are borrowed from other languages. Some recent loan words for food taken from other languages include sushi, tapas, chapatti, and pizza. When we use loan words, we do not normally change them, though we do sometimes inflect them if they are singular countable nouns (pizzas, chapattis).

There are three main ways of vocabulary transitions from one language to another.

**Transcription.** It is the phonetic way of borrowing vocabulary units in which the original pronunciation of the word is preserved. Authentic examples of borrowed words created by transcription are the words “bouquet” and “ballet,” which come from French.

**Transliteration.** This method means borrowing the word’s written form; English letters replace the original ones, and the word is pronounced according to the English rules. You can see examples of transliteration in “audience” (from the Latin word audio) and “democracy” (from the Greek word demos).

**Loan translation.** This borrowing method involves copying foreign words, phrases, and expressions according to their literal meanings. For example, the term below one’s dignity came from the Latin phrase *infra dignitatem*. Another illustration of this borrowing method is the expression vicious circle – initially, it was the Latin term *circulus vitiosus*.

**Examples of borrowed words from English that were directly borrowed or transliterated into Uzbek:**

**Direct Borrowing:**

- Technology-related terms, such as "computer", "internet", "software", etc.
- Scientific terminology, like "biology", "physics", "chemistry", etc.

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- Words related to international cultural phenomena, for instance, "pizza", "sushi", "cocktail", etc.

### **Transliteration:**

- Words where the Uzbek alphabet is used to represent the English phonological form, such as "бренд" (brand), "дизайн" (design), "маркетинг" (marketing), etc.

- Terms from specialized domains like business, finance, or entertainment, where the English word is transliterated into the Uzbek script, for example, "бизнес" (business), "менеджер" (manager), "блог" (blog), etc.

The research article suggests that these direct borrowing and transliteration strategies were commonly employed by Uzbek translators when incorporating English-derived words into the Uzbek language. This approach helps to preserve the original form and meaning of the borrowed terms, particularly for concepts and ideas that do not have established Uzbek counterparts.

### **Results and Discussion:**

The findings of the study revealed several key insights into the translation of borrowed words from English into Uzbek:

#### **Borrowing and Transliteration:**

The study found that a significant number of loan words in English were directly borrowed or transliterated into Uzbek, preserving the original phonological and orthographic form of the word. This strategy was often employed for terms related to technology, science, and international cultural phenomena.

#### **Semantic Translation and Adaptation:**

In some cases, the borrowed words were translated into Uzbek using semantic equivalents or adapted to fit the linguistic and cultural norms of the target language. This approach was more common for words with strong cultural associations or with established Uzbek counterparts.

#### **Challenges and Considerations:**

Translating borrowed words from English into Uzbek presented various challenges, such as phonological and morphological differences between the languages, the lack of direct equivalents, and the need to balance linguistic accuracy with cultural relevance. Translators often had to navigate these complexities to achieve effective and contextually appropriate translations.

#### **Linguistic and Cultural Implications:**

The study discussed the linguistic and cultural implications of the translation practices, highlighting how borrowed words in English were adapted, assimilated, or

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resisted in the Uzbek language. These findings shed light on the dynamic interplay between language, culture, and translation.

### **Conclusion**

This study provides a comprehensive examination of the translation of borrowed words from English into Uzbek, offering valuable insights into the linguistic and cultural interactions between the two languages. The findings contribute to a deeper understanding of language contact, borrowing, and translation practices, and have implications for language teaching, translation studies, and cross-cultural communication.

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