



**'THE LAYER AND SCOPE OF LOANWORDS IN THE UZBEK
LANGUAGE BASED ON ASQAD MUXTOR'S NOVEL "CHINOR"**

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Abstract:

This article discusses the concept of loanwords, comparing the views of several scholars and analyzing the impact of such words on the language using Asqad Muxtor's novel "Chinor" as an example.

INTRODUCTION

A loanword is a word that has been borrowed from one language and incorporated into another. Over the centuries, the Uzbek language has enriched and improved its vocabulary through internal sources. Based on this principle, new words were created, the meanings of existing words were expanded, and some words gained additional functions. The Uzbek literary language also adopted words from various dialects at different historical periods and according to need. The enrichment of the Uzbek language vocabulary is primarily based on internal sources. However, just like no language can rely solely on its internal resources, the Uzbek language, too, cannot function solely with its own words, layers, and capabilities. External sources play an important role in the growth and development of the Uzbek language's vocabulary. In general, no language can survive in a pure state. It is natural for languages to interact and influence each other in various historical conditions. The introduction and adaptation of words from one language into another is not just a simple process, but a complex phenomenon related to linguistic and socio-historical



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circumstances. The real conditions for words to transition from one language to another are the interaction between languages. Loanwords that enter the Uzbek language from foreign languages, such as Arabic, Persian-Tajik, Russian, German, French, Spanish, English, etc., represent an interesting aspect in that they are mostly derived from classical languages (Arabic, Turkish, Persian-Tajik). These loanwords enter Uzbek in their original form, both in terms of pronunciation and meaning, without any significant alteration. Loanwords have generally been classified by scholars into two categories: foreign words and loanwords. If a borrowed word assimilates into the language and adapts phonologically, orthographically, and grammatically, it is considered a loanword. On the other hand, foreign words retain their foreign characteristics in terms of pronunciation, spelling, and accent. German scholar E. Vassersier, for example, argued that words that had entered the language before the 15th century should be called "loanwords," whereas words that entered after the 16th century should be termed "foreign words." Russian linguist A.P. Mayorov supports this view, adding that "foreign words" are those that entered the German language after the 15th century and still retain characteristics indicating their foreign origin in terms of pronunciation, writing, and stress. Another scholar, V. Schmit, defined loanwords as words that have adapted to the language, and their foreign origin can only be identified through etymological analysis.

Loanwords from English, in particular, have become widespread in various spheres of life, such as economics, culture, education, and sports. The media plays a leading role in promoting new words, with television, newspapers, and journals facilitating the rapid spread of these words, thereby introducing them into the common lexicon. It is well known that no language is without loanwords. The incorporation of words from other languages enriches the lexicon of a language, but loanwords should be used with their equivalent terms whenever possible. If a language has a very low level of borrowing, it reflects the impoverishment of that language, which may lead to its extinction. In Asqad Muxtor's novel "Chinor," we encounter loanwords from Russian and European languages. For example, phrases like "rentable" (from German, meaning profitable), "ujin" (evening meal), "veshalka" (clothes hanger), "convert" (envelope), and "remontchi" (repairman) are used in the narrative. Some of these loanwords, such as "ujin," "kasaba uyushmasi" (trade union), "veshalka,"



and "remontchi," have become less common in contemporary usage, and their Uzbek equivalents are rarely used today.

In conclusion, loanwords initially enter a language and eventually lead to the creation of new words. For example, adding the suffix "-chi" to the word "computer" forms the word "computerchi," which refers to someone working with or specializing in computers. Thus, the Uzbek language can expand its vocabulary both through internal and external sources, and loanwords from foreign languages play a significant role in this process.

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