

SCIENCE
PROBLEMS.UZ

ISSN 2181-1342

Actual problems of social and humanitarian sciences
Актуальные проблемы социальных и гуманитарных наук

Ijtimoiy-gumanitar fanlarning dolzarb muammolari

12-son (5-jild)

2025

SCIENCEPROBLEMS.UZ

IJTIMOIIY-GUMANITAR FANLARNING DOLZARB MUAMMOLARI

№ 12 (5) – 2025

АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ СОЦИАЛЬНО- ГУМАНИТАРНЫХ НАУК

ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

TOSHKENT-2025

BOSH MUHARRIR:

Isanova Feruza Tulqinovna

TAHRIR HAY'ATI:

07.00.00- TARIX FANLARI:

Yuldashev Anvar Ergashevich – tarix fanlari doktori, siyosiy fanlar nomzodi, professor;

Mavlanov Uktam Maxmasabirovich – tarix fanlari doktori, professor;

Xazratkulov Abror – tarix fanlari doktori, dotsent;

Tursunov Ravshan Normuratovich – tarix fanlari doktori;

Xolikulov Axmadjon Boymahmatovich – tarix fanlari doktori;

Gabrielyan Sofya Ivanovna – tarix fanlari doktori, dotsent;

Saidov Sarvar Atabullo o'g'li – katta ilmiy xodim, Imom Termiziy xalqaro ilmiy-tadqiqot markazi, ilmiy tadqiqotlar bo'limi.

08.00.00- IQTISODIYOT FANLARI:

Karlibayeva Raya Xojabayevna – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, professor;

Nasirxodjayeva Dilafruz Sabitxanovna – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, professor;

Ostonokulov Azamat Abdukarimovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, professor;

Arabov Nurali Uralovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, professor;

Xudoyqulov Sadirdin Karimovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, dotsent;

Azizov Sherzod O'ktamovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, dotsent;

Xojayev Azizxon Saidaloxonovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, dotsent

Xolov Aktam Xatamovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD), dotsent;

Shadiyeva Dildora Xamidovna – iqtisodiyot fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD), dotsent v.b.;

Shakarov Qulmat Ashirovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari nomzodi, dotsent.;

Jabborova Charos Aminovna - iqtisodiyot fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD).

09.00.00- FALSAFA FANLARI:

Hakimov Nazar Hakimovich – falsafa fanlari doktori, professor;

Yaxshilikov Jo'raboy – falsafa fanlari doktori, professor;

G'aybullayev Otabek Muhammadiyevich – falsafa fanlari doktori, professor;

Saidova Kamola Uskanbayevna – falsafa fanlari doktori;

Hoshimxonov Mo'min – falsafa fanlari doktori, dotsent;

O'roqova Oysuluv Jamoliddinovna – falsafa fanlari doktori, dotsent;

Nosirxodjayeva Gulnora Abdukaxxarovna – falsafa fanlari nomzodi, dotsent;

Turdiyev Bexruz Sobirovich – falsafa fanlari doktori (DSc), Professor.

10.00.00- FILOLOGIYA FANLARI:

Axmedov Oybek Saporbayevich – filologiya fanlari doktori, professor;

Ko'chimov Shuxrat Norqizilovich – filologiya fanlari doktori, dotsent;

Hasanov Shavkat Ahadovich – filologiya fanlari doktori, professor;

Baxronova Dilrabo Keldiyorovna – filologiya fanlari doktori, professor;

Mirsanov G'aybullo Qulmurodovich – filologiya fanlari doktori, professor;

Salaxutdinova Musharraf Isamutdinovna – filologiya fanlari nomzodi, dotsent;

Kuchkarov Raxman Urmanovich – filologiya fanlari nomzodi, dotsent v/b;

Yunusov Mansur Abdullayevich – filologiya fanlari nomzodi;

Saidov Ulugbek Aripovich – filologiya fanlari nomzodi, dotsent;

Qodirova Muqaddas Tog'ayevna - filologiya fanlari nomzodi, dotsent.

12.00.00- YURIDIK FANLAR:

Axmedshayeva Mavlyuda Axatovna – yuridik fanlar doktori, professor;

Muxitdinova Firyuza Abdurashidovna – yuridik fanlar doktori, professor;

Esanova Zamira Normurotovna – yuridik fanlar doktori, professor, O'zbekiston Respublikasida xizmat ko'rsatgan yurist;

Hamroqulov Bahodir Mamasharifovich – yuridik fanlar doktori, professor v.b.,;

Zulfiqorov Sherzod Xurramovich – yuridik fanlar doktori, professor;

Xayitov Xushvaqt Saparbayevich – yuridik fanlar doktori, professor;

Asadov Shavkat G'aybullayevich – yuridik fanlar doktori, dotsent;

Ergashev Ikrom Abdurasulovich – yuridik fanlari doktori, professor;

Utemuratov Maxmut Ajimuratovich – yuridik fanlar nomzodi, professor;

Saydullayev Shaxzod Alixanovich – yuridik fanlar nomzodi, professor;

Hakimov Komil Baxtiyarovich – yuridik fanlar doktori, dotsent;

Yusupov Sardorbek Baxodirovich – yuridik fanlar doktori, professor;

Amirov Zafar Aktamovich – yuridik fanlar doktori (PhD);

Jo'rayev Sherzod Yuldashevich – yuridik fanlar nomzodi, dotsent;

Babadjanov Atabek Davronbekovich – yuridik fanlar nomzodi, professor;

Normatov Bekzod Akrom o'g'li — yuridik fanlar bo'yicha falsafa doktori;

Rahmatov Elyor Jumaboyevich — yuridik fanlar nomzodi;

13.00.00- PEDAGOGIKA FANLARI:

Xashimova Dildarxon Urinboyevna – pedagogika fanlari doktori, professor;

Ibragimova Gulnora Xavazmatovna – pedagogika fanlari doktori, professor;

Zakirova Feruza Maxmudovna – pedagogika fanlari doktori;

Kayumova Nasiba Ashurovna – pedagogika fanlari doktori, professor;

Taylanova Shoxida Zayniyevna – pedagogika fanlari

doktori, dotsent;

Jumaniyozova Muhayyo Tojiyevna – pedagogika fanlari doktori, dotsent;

Ibraximov Sanjar Urunbayevich – pedagogika fanlari doktori;

Javliyeva Shaxnoza Baxodirovna – pedagogika fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD);

Bobomurotova Latofat Elmurodovna — pedagogika fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD).

19.00.00- PSIXOLOGIYA FANLARI:

Karimova Vasila Mamanosirovna – psixologiya fanlari doktori, professor, Nizomiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat pedagogika universiteti;

Hayitov Oybek Eshboyevich – Jismoniy tarbiya va sport bo'yicha mutaxassislarni qayta tayyorlash va malakasini oshirish instituti, psixologiya fanlari doktori, professor

Umarova Navbahor Shokirovna– psixologiya fanlari doktori, dotsent, Nizomiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat pedagogika universiteti, Amaliy psixologiyasi kafedrasini mudiri;

Atabayeva Nargis Batirovna – psixologiya fanlari doktori, dotsent;

Shamshetova Anjim Karamaddinovna – psixologiya fanlari doktori, dotsent;

Qodirov Obid Safarovich – psixologiya fanlari doktori (PhD).

22.00.00- SOTSIOLOGIYA FANLARI:

Latipova Nodira Muxtarjanovna – sotsiologiya fanlari doktori, professor, O'zbekiston milliy universiteti kafedra mudiri;

Seitov Azamat Po'latovich – sotsiologiya fanlari doktori, professor, O'zbekiston milliy universiteti;

Sodiqova Shohida Marxaboyevna – sotsiologiya fanlari doktori, professor, O'zbekiston xalqaro islom akademiyasi.

23.00.00- SIYOSIY FANLAR

Nazarov Nasriddin Ataqulovich –siyosiy fanlar doktori, falsafa fanlari doktori, professor, Toshkent arxitektura qurilish instituti;

Bo'tayev Usmonjon Xayrullayevich –siyosiy fanlar doktori, dotsent, O'zbekiston milliy universiteti kafedra mudiri.

OAK Ro'yxati

Mazkur jurnal Vazirlar Mahkamasi huzuridagi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasi Rayosatining 2022-yil 30-noyabrdagi 327/5-son qarori bilan tarix, iqtisodiyot, falsafa, filologiya, yuridik va pedagogika fanlari bo'yicha ilmiy darajalar yuzasidan dissertatsiyalar asosiy natijalarini chop etish tavsiya etilgan ilmiy nashrlar ro'yxatiga kiritilgan.

“Ijtimoiy-gumanitar fanlarning dolzarb muammolari” elektron jurnali 2020-yil 6-avgust kuni 1368-sonli guvohnoma bilan davlat ro'yxatiga olingan.

Muassis: “SCIENCEPROBLEMS TEAM” mas'uliyati cheklangan jamiyati

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MUNDARIJA

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Received: 20 November 2025

Accepted: 1 December 2025

Published: 15 December 2025

Article / Original Paper

THE ADAPTATION PROCESS OF TERMS BORROWED INTO UZBEK FROM RUSSIAN AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES

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Abstract. This article examines the linguistic mechanisms, socio-cultural factors, and functional tendencies underlying the process of adapting borrowed terms from Russian and English into the Uzbek language. Borrowing terminology is a natural phenomenon in the development of any language, especially those undergoing modernization, globalization, and technological transformation. The research analyzes phonological, morphological, semantic, and pragmatic adaptation strategies and highlights the typological differences in the assimilation of Russian-origin terms, which entered the Uzbek lexicon during the Soviet period, and English-origin terms, which have been increasingly borrowed in the post-independence era. It is concluded that although both Russian and English terms integrate into the Uzbek language system, the motives, adaptation intensity, morphological flexibility, and semantic shift tendencies differ. The study also identifies the emerging trend of hybrid terminology, code-mixing, and semantic nativization in professional discourse such as IT, economics, medicine, and education.

Keywords: Uzbek language, borrowed terminology, Russian borrowings, English borrowings, linguistic adaptation, lexical assimilation, phonetic integration, semantic shift, language globalization.

RUS VA INGLIZ TILLARIDAN O'ZBEK TILIGA O'TGAN ATAMALARNI MOSLASHTIRISH JARAYONI

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O'zbek tili yo'nalishi bo'yicha 1 kurs talabasi

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada rus va ingliz tillaridan o'zlashtirilgan atamalarni o'zbek tiliga moslashtirish jarayonining lingvistik mexanizmlari, ijtimoiy-madaniy omillari va funktsional tendentsiyalari o'rganiladi. Terminologiyani o'zlashtirish har qanday tilning, ayniqsa modernizatsiya, globalizatsiya va texnologik o'zgarishlarni boshidan kechirayotgan tillarning rivojlanishida tabiiy hodisadir. Tadqiqot fonologik, morfologik, semantik va pragmatik moslashuv strategiyalarini tahlil qiladi va Sovet davrida o'zbek leksikoniga kirgan rus kelib chiqishi atamaları va mustaqillikdan keyingi davrda tobora ko'proq o'zlashtirilayotgan ingliz kelib chiqishi atamalarining assimilyatsiyasidagi tipologik farqlarni ta'kidlaydi. Rus va ingliz atamaları o'zbek tili tizimiga integratsiyalashgan bo'lsa-da, motivlar, moslashuv intensivligi, morfologik moslashuvchanlik va semantik o'zgarish tendentsiyalari farq qiladi degan xulosaga kelish mumkin. Tadqiqot shuningdek, IT, iqtisodiyot, tibbiyot va ta'lim kabi professional munozaralarda gibril terminologiya, kodlarni aralashtirish va semantik nativizatsiyaning paydo bo'layotgan tendentsiyasini aniqlaydi.

Kalit so'zlar: O'zbek tili, o'zlashtirilgan terminologiya, ruscha o'zlashtirilgan so'zlar, inglizcha o'zlashtirilgan so'zlar, lingvistik moslashuv, leksik assimilyatsiya, fonetik integratsiya, semantik o'zgarish, til globalizatsiyasi.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.47390/SPR1342V5I12Y2025N72>

Introduction. Language is a dynamic system that continuously evolves in response to social, cultural, technological, and political changes. One of the most notable indicators of

linguistic development is the emergence and assimilation of borrowed terms from other languages. In the context of globalization, the borrowing process is especially intensified, as languages increasingly interact across geographical and cultural boundaries. The Uzbek language, with its historical roots in Turkic linguistic traditions and long-standing contacts with Persian, Arabic, Russian, and English, is a particularly insightful case for examining the adaptation of foreign terminology.

The borrowing of Russian terms into Uzbek has historical and socio-political foundations. During the Soviet period (1924–1991), Russian functioned as the administrative and scientific lingua franca across the USSR [1]. As a result, entire layers of academic, technical, political, and everyday vocabulary in Uzbek were shaped by Russian lexical and syntactic influences. Words such as *stol*, *telefon*, *institut*, *komitet*, *protsent*, *metodika*, and *obrabotka* entered Uzbek largely through direct adaptation, often undergoing only minor phonetic modification. The adaptation occurred under conditions of direct bilingualism and institutional language planning, which encouraged the standardization and codification of Russian-origin terms in Uzbek dictionaries, textbooks, and administrative documentation [2].

In contrast, English-origin terminological borrowing in contemporary Uzbek is driven not by imposed language policy but by global communication networks, digital technologies, business practices, and youth culture. The rapid rise of information technologies, internet-based communication, international media, and academic mobility has accelerated the penetration of English into Uzbek professional and everyday speech. Terms such as *marketing*, *management*, *online*, *server*, *platform*, *scanner*, *startup*, *branding*, *email*, and *payment* are widely used in their original or slightly modified forms. This process illustrates a shift from state-driven linguistic influence to global cultural and technological influence.

The adaptation of borrowed terms is not merely a matter of lexical absorption but involves systematic integration into the receiving language's phonological, morphological, and semantic structures. In Uzbek, borrowed terms often undergo vowel harmony adjustments, suffixation with Uzbek derivational morphemes (e.g., *market-ing* → *marketingchi*, *server* → *serverlar*), and semantic narrowing or broadening depending on usage context [4]. At the same time, the influence of borrowed terminology contributes to the expansion of Uzbek's lexical resources and enables effective communication in specialized fields, which is essential for professional and academic development.

However, the adaptation of borrowings also raises questions related to linguistic identity, normativity, and cultural autonomy. Excessive or uncontrolled borrowing can lead to lexical redundancy, code-mixing, and decreased usage of native terminology. Therefore, studying the processes of linguistic assimilation and establishing systematic principles for adopting foreign-origin terms represent important priorities in modern Uzbek linguistics.

Literature analysis and methodology. The study of lexical borrowing and terminological adaptation has been examined extensively in linguistics, sociolinguistics, lexicography, and contact linguistics. Scholars generally agree that terminology borrowing is a universal phenomenon driven by communicative necessity, technological innovation, and cultural interaction. However, the mechanisms and intensity of borrowing differ across languages depending on their structural characteristics, historical context, and sociopolitical environment.

In the context of the Uzbek language, earlier research has primarily focused on Arabic and Persian borrowings, which entered Uzbek through centuries of cultural exchange and served mainly literary, religious, philosophical, and administrative functions. Works by scholars such as Kononov, Baskakov, and Hakimov describe these borrowings as deeply integrated elements of Uzbek lexical identity. These terms generally underwent full phonological and morphological assimilation, to the extent that native speakers no longer consider them foreign [5].

The Soviet era introduced a fundamentally different pattern of borrowing, wherein Russian became the primary source of specialized terminology. Linguists such as Askarov, Jamolov, and G'aniyeva emphasized that Russian borrowings were institutionalized through education, industry, bureaucracy, and printed media. Russian-origin terms often retained their structural resemblance to their source forms, leading to hybrid constructions such as *kompyuterlashtirish*, which incorporates Uzbek derivational morphology into a Russian or European stem [6].

In contrast, English borrowings in the post-1991 period represent a shift toward globalized and market-driven language contact. Research by Mahmudov, Bozorov, and Western scholars such as Haugen and Thomason & Kaufman shows that English borrowings are typically introduced spontaneously through digital media, business networks, and technological interfaces rather than formal state educational policies. As a result, English-origin terms often demonstrate a more flexible, yet less standardized pattern of adaptation. For example, the term *marketing* may appear in speech alongside Uzbek equivalents such as *bozor tadqiqoti*, creating synonymic competition. Similarly, *brand* coexists with *savdo belgisi*, while *online* competes with *onlayn* as a phonologically adapted form [7].

Studies on phonetic adaptation highlight that Russian-origin borrowings often align more naturally with Uzbek phonotactic patterns, since both languages use consonant clusters and share similar consonant inventory. Meanwhile, English borrowings require additional phonological adjustments because English syllable structure frequently allows consonant clusters and reduced vowels not typical in Uzbek. For example, the English term *strategy* becomes *strategiya* in Uzbek, acquiring an epenthetic vowel.

Semantic adaptation is another area extensively addressed in linguistic literature. Researchers note that borrowed terms often undergo narrowing or broadening of meaning. For example, the English term *manager* in Uzbek is often used to refer not only to a corporate leader but also to a representative, consultant, or promoter, expanding its semantic range. The Russian term *vrach* retains its meaning as "doctor," but coexists with the native *shifokor*, resulting in stylistic differentiation rather than semantic change.

The contemporary stage of Uzbek terminology development is characterized by hybridization and code-switching. In professional and digital communication environments, it is increasingly common to hear expressions such as *diplomni submit qildim*, *zoomdan kiramiz*, or *projectni approve qildik*, where Uzbek morphological endings attach to English roots. Scholars identify this phenomenon as morphological hybridization, reflecting high bilingual or multilingual exposure.

Thus, the literature shows that the adaptation of Russian and English terms into Uzbek is shaped by socio-historical context, linguistic compatibility, media influence, and functional specialization. However, comprehensive comparative studies specifically analyzing

simultaneous adaptation processes of both language groups in modern professional domains (technology, economics, medicine, marketing, education) remain limited. This study contributes to filling that gap.

This research is based on a qualitative-descriptive and comparative methodology. The core objective is to identify linguistic mechanisms and socio-cultural drivers governing the adaptation of Russian and English loanwords in contemporary Uzbek, focusing on variation across different professional domains.

First, a corpus of 240 frequently used borrowed terms was compiled from university textbooks, media publications, government documents, medical manuals, digital platforms, and commercial marketing materials. The corpus included 120 Russian-origin terms and 120 English-origin terms. The terms were selected based on frequency, relevance to active communication, and representation across IT, business, medicine, academic, and administrative contexts.

Second, the selected lexical items were analyzed through three structural levels:

1. Phonological adaptation: assessing whether the term underwent changes in vowel harmony, consonant substitution, or syllable restructuring.
2. Morphological integration: identifying whether the term accepts Uzbek plural forms (-*lar*), possessive markers (-*i*, -*si*), derivational suffixes (-*chi*, -*lik*, -*lash*), and syntactic case markers.
3. Semantic adaptation: determining whether the term preserved its original meaning, underwent narrowing, broadening, metaphorical extension, or gained new discourse-specific connotations.

Third, sociolinguistic interviews were conducted with 20 university professors, 15 marketing specialists, 10 IT professionals, and 15 medical practitioners to assess usage preferences, clarity, and perception of borrowed terms. The interviews aimed to identify whether speakers consciously differentiate between native and borrowed equivalents, whether borrowed forms are considered more prestigious or practical, and how digital communication influences lexical choice.

Fourth, comparative chronological analysis was used to contrast Soviet-era terminological borrowing with contemporary global borrowing. This allowed the study to distinguish between state-driven, standardized lexical incorporation (Russian borrowings) and decentralized, user-driven adaptation (English borrowings).

Finally, analytical synthesis integrated structural and socio-functional findings, enabling the research to propose a typology of adaptation stages: entry, initial use, structural adjustment, semantic stabilization, and full assimilation.

Results. The analysis reveals clear differences in adaptation patterns between Russian and English borrowings. Russian-origin terms display high levels of phonological and morphological integration due to systematic state-driven codification and extended societal bilingualism during the Soviet period. English-origin terms exhibit a more dynamic and fluid adaptation process, driven by globalization and technological communication rather than centralized language planning.

Russian borrowings such as *protsent*, *stol*, *uchitel*, *bilet*, *ob'ekt*, *tema* have largely reached full assimilation. They take Uzbek morphological markers (*protsentlar*, *stollar*, *biletim*, *temalar*)

and are used without sociolinguistic marking. The semantics remain stable, with minimal variation.

In contrast, English borrowings demonstrate hybrid and in-progress adaptation. Terms like *online*, *platforma*, *brand*, *manager*, *startup*, *server*, *scan*, *update*, *marketing* show flexible morphological attachment (*onlaynlar*, *marketingchi*, *serverlar*, *startuplar*). However, semantic shifts are more frequent. For instance, *marketing* in Uzbek is extended to include PR, advertising, SMM, and branding functions, unlike its narrower interpretation in Western business theory. Likewise, *trainer* is frequently used to refer to a gym coach, a meaning shift not present in English.

Usage influence varies by domain. In IT and medicine, English borrowings dominate due to the global knowledge environment. In public administration and education, Russian-origin terms remain common due to bureaucratic continuity and institutional language norms. In business and youth culture, English-origin borrowings carry prestige and modernity associations, leading to active adoption even where native terms exist.

The study also reveals generational differences: speakers aged 18–35 are more likely to prefer English loanwords, while speakers over 50 tend to favor Russian-origin or native Uzbek equivalents.

Conclusion. The adaptation of Russian and English terminology into Uzbek is a multifaceted linguistic process influenced by historical conditions, technological progress, global communication networks, and cultural identity. Russian borrowings represent an older, standardized, institutional layer of lexicon, whereas English borrowings reflect the ongoing modernization and globalization of Uzbek society.

Effective linguistic planning should not aim to eliminate borrowed terms, but to guide their integration in a way that preserves Uzbek language structure while maintaining communicative efficiency. This can be achieved through updated terminological dictionaries, academic standardization, expanded professional Uzbek-language education, and increased development of native lexicon alternatives.

The study concludes that the Uzbek language continues to evolve as an open, flexible, and adaptive linguistic system capable of accommodating foreign-origin terminology while retaining its structural and cultural identity.

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IJTIMOIIY-GUMANITAR FANLARNING DOLZARB MUAMMOLARI

№ 12 (5) – 2025

АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ СОЦИАЛЬНО- ГУМАНИТАРНЫХ НАУК

ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

“Ijtimoiy-gumanitar fanlarning dolzarb muammolari” elektron jurnali 2020-yil 6-avgust kuni 1368-sonli guvohnoma bilan davlat ro'yxatiga olingan.

Muassis: “SCIENCEPROBLEMS TEAM”
mas'uliyati cheklangan jamiyati

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