

**THEORETICAL STUDY OF BORROWINGS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK IN
THE CONTEXT OF INTERNET COMMUNICATION**

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Abstract. *With the advent of globalization and technological innovations, the internet has emerged as an essential tool for linguistic communication and development. This thesis has carried out a theoretical investigation into borrowings in English and Uzbek in the realm of internet communication. The study concentrates on the phenomenon of borrowings in terms of their acquisition, origin, and functions, especially in modern-day internet communication channels like social networks and forums.*

Keywords: *borrowing, internet communication, English language, Uzbek language, lexical adaptation, globalization, sociolinguistics*

Introduction. Language is a dynamic system that constantly undergoes modifications due to social, cultural, and technological shifts. Among many different factors, affecting language evolution at present, internet communication deserves special attention. The emergence of social networks, blog writing, and the active use of communication software on the Internet has resulted in a new linguistic environment where words spread rapidly between languages.

Borrowing, which refers to the transfer of linguistic units from one language to another, is one of the key processes shaping vocabulary. In the current situation of increasing globalization and extensive use of digital means of communication, the impact of English language upon Uzbek has significantly grown, especially in the sphere of terminology related to technologies, business, and Internet communication.

The objective of the thesis is to give a theoretical overview of the process of borrowing in English and Uzbek within the realm of internet communication. Among the methods used for enriching the vocabulary of English and Uzbek, borrowing is undoubtedly the most effective way. The rapid pace of communication on the internet creates additional opportunities for borrowing because of the need for quickness and brevity of expression and worldwide comprehension. The leading role in the process is played by the donor language of the internet – English, which affects Uzbek strongly. Words like "blog," "chat," "like," "post," and "stream" have adopted by Uzbek and modified phonetically, morphologically, and semantically. Internet communication represents a unique linguistic space characterized by speed, informality, and creativity. According to Crystal (2006), the internet has introduced a new variety of language that combines features of both spoken and written communication.

Digital discourse encourages the use of shortened forms, abbreviations, and borrowed vocabulary. English dominates this space due to its global status, making it a major donor language for many others, including Uzbek.

Borrowings in English and Uzbek internet discourse. English plays a central role in global communication and technological development. Most digital innovations originate in English-speaking environments, leading to the widespread adoption of English terminology worldwide.

Words such as *post*, *like*, *comment*, *stream*, and *hashtag* have become universal elements of internet communication. These terms are often borrowed directly into other languages without translation.

In Uzbek, borrowed words undergo various levels of adaptation:

Phonetic adaptation: *chat* - *chat qilmoq*

Morphological adaptation: *like* - *like bosmoq*

Orthographic adaptation: Words may be written in Latin or Cyrillic scripts depending on context.

These adaptations demonstrate how Uzbek integrates foreign elements while maintaining its grammatical structure.

The thesis shows that internet communication accelerates the process of borrowing and introduces new patterns of linguistic change. Unlike traditional borrowing, which occurred gradually, digital borrowing is rapid and widespread.

The interaction between English and Uzbek demonstrates a dynamic relationship where English provides lexical resources, and Uzbek adapts them to fit its linguistic system. This process results in the emergence of new hybrid forms that reflect both global and local identities.

The research investigates various categories of borrowings, namely direct borrowing, calques, hybrid constructions, and semantic borrowing. Code switching and transliteration in internet communications also discussed. In the Uzbek Internet Discourse, the loaned components adjusted to the native grammatical system, thus creating a peculiar type of hybridism.

Additionally, the work considers sociolinguistic aspects of borrowing, such as the age factor, internet literacy, and cross-cultural contact. Young users incorporate loaned components more often and freely, whereas older speakers may choose native equivalents or partially assimilated components.

The results indicate the accelerating effect of internet communication on the borrowing process and the transformation of its conventional mechanisms. The interaction between English and Uzbek in the digital space demonstrates a dynamic balance between linguistic globalization and national identity preservation.

Conclusion. Borrowing concerning the process of internet communication is a complicated and multilateral concept. Not only does it involve language development, but it also shows some aspects of cultural and technical progress. English remains a language

that contributes many neologisms to the world, whereas Uzbek eagerly adopts them. As can be seen from the above, borrowing must be considered an inevitable process in the language sphere. Further investigation into borrowing can concentrate on empiric research and influence of digital communication on language development.

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