



**RESEARCH OF MODERN BORROWED VOCABULARY IN ENGLISH,  
GERMAN AND UZBEK  
(USING THE EXAMPLE OF ECONOMIC TERMINOLOGY OF THE XXI CENTURY)**

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**Abstract**

The article is an overview of studies of modern borrowed vocabulary in English, German and Uzbek languages. The article discusses different approaches to the study of borrowed vocabulary in the 21st century. The main purpose of the review is to identify the least studied area in the research of foreign language vocabulary in English, German and Uzbek languages. In connection with globalization and the expansion of trade and economic relations between countries, economic terminology is of particular interest to us. Many economic terms are the result of borrowing, as changes in the global economy are reflected in the lexical composition of the language.

**Keywords:** borrowing, language contact, receptor language, economic terminology system.

**Introduction**

Language is inextricably linked with human activity, which is in continuous movement and change. Accordingly, the language is constantly changing. The vocabulary of a language is sensitive to these changes, and the meanings of some words become obsolete, and as they fall out of the language, others appear. Thus, the process of constantly enriching the vocabulary of the language continues.

An integral part of the vocabulary of a language is acquired words, which are also a process that reflects communication between people who speak different languages.

Many questions arise in the process of learning languages, the answers to which require deep research and long study.

The need to learn acquired words is related to active language communication and, as a result, changes in the phonetic, lexical, and stylistic levels of languages.

There are different definitions of the term appropriation. According to him, in the linguistic encyclopedic dictionary it is given as follows: "an assimilated word is an element of another language (word, morpheme, syntactic structure, etc.), transferred from one language to another as a result of language communication, as well as a the process of transition of language elements to another" [9].



In recent years, we can find a description of different ways of forming words used in the acquisition of economic vocabulary in the works of Outi Terval and Kati Tolvanen [7]. During the analysis, the authors found that suffixation (voucherization, dollarization) is the most active way of forming related words in the field of economics.

- authors classify foreign economic dictionaries by types and thematic groups:
- words related to the field of economic policy (sanction (see: nem.Sanction));
- words related to the financial sector (conversion (see konvertieren and FR. converter));
- words related to the stock exchange sector (broker (eng. broker));
- words related to the field of trade (commerce (see: German Kommerz, FR. commerce));
- words denoting enterprises (holding (engl. holding));
- words related to functions within the company (auditor (Pol. auditor, lat. auditor));
- words related to the field of marketing and management (brand).

## RESULTS

The study of the performance characteristics of English word combinations in world economic terminology, comparing it with Vietnamese analogues, is reflected in the dissertation work of Chang Hoang Mai An. The author analyzes the working characteristics of English terms in Russian and Vietnamese languages. According to him, he comes to the conclusion that the terms in the English language have undergone phonetic-graphic, grammatical and semantic adaptation when entering the system of these languages. Chan Hoang Mai An proposes to divide economic terms in English into two groups based on their semantic correspondence in Russian and Vietnamese:

- 1) almost unrevised words;
- 2) words whose semantics has undergone one or another change (selectivity of meaning, expansion of meaning, emergence of a new meaning)[8].

Kathy Palmgren studies English loanwords in Economic Dictionary of Modern Russian. In his research, the author proposes a systematic organization of the economic dictionary according to three thematic groups:

- commercial terms (warrant (Eng. warrant));
- financial terms (clearing);
- economic terms and words (import (Eng. import))[5].

In her dissertation, M. I. Mikheyeva makes a comprehensive study of French words in English in the 15th-18th centuries. The author developed a two-level lexical-semantic classification of French words that are similar in appearance to English. Classification is represented by two large groups of words:

- 1) English words borrowed from French;
- 2) lexical internationalisms (with a common French etymology)

## DISCUSSION

Charles Friedman describes the process by which English terms are adopted from other languages. According to the author, a surprising thing in the field of change and evolution of the English language is the level of acquaintance with foreign languages, French and Latin languages by the people of this country [2]. We can also find research on this topic in the works of Nunneman E. M. [4], Derkin F. [1] and Hofer B. L. [3].



O.V. Karpova mentions the specific features of lexemes borrowed from the English language in her work. He explains in detail the reasons for the acquisition of words from English in German, and also shows several ways of acquiring words from English[6].

- Direct acquisition without changing the semantic content: Meeting;
- Terminological synonyms-exist alongside English names and compete with German synonyms: leasing - Vermietung;
- Mixed education is a complex set of words, some of which are borrowed from English, and others are original words: Powerfrau-Geschäftsfrau.

Analysis of the literature allows us to conclude that, unlike the Uzbek language, there are no fundamental linguistic studies in the field of borrowings in the field of economic terminology in the English language, so their study has prospects.

### CONCLUSION

New trends in various areas of the functioning of the German language dictate the need for a serious study of the economic terminology system of this language. However, our review of modern research indicates little knowledge of economic terminology in the German language. New trends in various areas of the functioning of the German language dictate the need for a serious study of the economic terminology system of this language. However, our review of modern research indicates little knowledge of economic terminology in the German language.

The 21st century, characterized by an intensive process of assimilation of words from economic terminology, reflects the direction of the development of the material culture of the people, as well as economic theory and terminology in general. Economic activity in the 21st century is characterized by the emergence of a number of new economic terms in many languages. Undoubtedly, many economic terms are the result of assimilation, because global changes in the world economy are reflected in the vocabulary, including economic terminology. In the process of acquisition, foreign language words change according to the laws of development of one or another language, they adapt to the grammatical norms of the receptor language. Over time, many acquired words are not accepted in inappropriate situations. However, some of them remain foreign elements and are not included in the active vocabulary of the language.

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