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**FUNCTIONING OF ENGLISH BORROWED WORDS IN UZBEK AND DARI  
WRITTEN SOURCES**

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**Abstract:**

The study of English borrowed words in Uzbek and Dari written sources reveals significant insights into the linguistic adaptation and cultural integration processes in these languages. This paper explores how English terms are incorporated into Uzbek and Dari texts, examining the phonological, morphological, and semantic adjustments that occur. In Uzbek, the assimilation of English vocabulary is often observed in areas related to technology, business, and media, with modifications made to align with the phonetic system of the language. Dari, influenced by English primarily in scientific and academic contexts, shows a similar pattern of adaptation, though the integration is often more direct due to the structural and phonological similarities with English. Through comparative analysis, this study highlights the impact of global communication and modernization on language development, demonstrating how English borrowings serve as a reflection of contemporary societal changes in Uzbekistan and Afghanistan. The findings contribute to a deeper understanding of linguistic borrowing phenomena and the role of English in shaping modern lexical landscapes in Central Asia and the broader region.

**Keywords:** Borrowing, Adaptation, Semantic Extension, Prestige, Orthography, Code-Switching, Lexical Field

**Introduction**

The influence of English on various languages around the world has been profound, and Central Asian languages are no exception. Uzbek and Dari, two prominent languages of the region, have incorporated a significant number of English words into their lexicons. This article examines the functioning of English borrowed words in Uzbek and Dari written sources, highlighting the contexts and implications of these borrowings.

**English Borrowings in Uzbek**

Uzbek, a Turkic language spoken primarily in Uzbekistan, has a rich history of absorbing vocabulary from various languages, including Persian, Arabic, Russian, and more recently, English. The influx of English terms into Uzbek can be traced to several factors, including globalization, technological advancement, and increased interaction with the international community.

### 1. Categories of Borrowed Words

English borrowings in Uzbek generally fall into several categories:

English borrowings in Uzbek generally fall into several categories based on their usage and context. Here are some common categories:

1. **Technology and Science:** Many English terms related to technology, science, and innovation are borrowed directly. Examples include words like "internet," "computer," "software," and "hardware."
2. **Business and Economics:** Terms related to business practices, finance, and management often come from English. Examples include "marketing," "manager," "investment," and "budget."
3. **Culture and Entertainment:** English borrowings in the realm of culture and entertainment include terms for various modern phenomena, such as "film," "music," "fashion," and "show."
4. **Education:** Academic and educational terms are also frequently borrowed. This includes words like "university," "seminar," "course," and "student."
5. **Everyday Life:** Some English borrowings have become part of everyday conversation. This includes words like "taxi," "restaurant," and "club."
6. **Social Media and Communication:** With the rise of digital communication, terms related to social media and online interactions are borrowed from English, such as "email," "chat," "post," and "blog."
7. **Product and Brand Names:** Many specific product names and brands are borrowed directly from English, like "KFC," "Coca-Cola," and "Nike."  
These borrowings often adapt to the phonetic and grammatical rules of Uzbek, but their origins and meanings are clearly rooted in English.

### 2. Integration and Adaptation

In Uzbek, English words are often adapted to fit the phonological and grammatical rules of the language. This can involve changing pronunciation, adding suffixes, or modifying spellings. For instance, the English term "manager" becomes "менеджер" in Uzbek, incorporating the Uzbek phonetic system.

### 3. Usage Patterns

English borrowings are often found in written sources such as newspapers, magazines, academic journals, and advertisements. The extent to which these words are used can vary depending on the context and target audience. In academic and professional settings, English terms are more prevalent, while in everyday conversation, the Uzbek equivalents may be preferred.

### English Borrowings in Dari

Dari, a variety of Persian spoken in Afghanistan, has also seen an increase in English borrowings, driven by similar factors as those affecting Uzbek.

### 1. Categories of Borrowed Words

The borrowed English words in Dari also cover various domains:

- **Technology and Science:** Terms like "computer" (کمپیوتر), "internet" (اینترنت), and "digital" (دیجیتال) are common. These words are typically transliterated into the Dari script.
- **Business and Finance:** Words such as "bank" (بانک), "company" (شرکت), and "advertising" (تبلیغات) are used in business contexts.
- **Culture and Entertainment:** Dari has adopted terms like "film" (فیلم), "music" (موسیقی), and "show" (شو) in cultural and entertainment discussions.

### 2. Integration and Adaptation

In Dari, English borrowings are generally written in the Persian script with adjustments to fit Persian phonology. For example, "manager" is rendered as "منیجر" in Dari. Unlike Uzbek, which often retains the English spelling, Dari tends to modify the borrowed words more extensively.

### 3. Usage Patterns

English borrowings in Dari are prevalent in written media, including newspapers, official documents, and educational materials. The influence of English is particularly notable in scientific, technological, and business-related texts. However, the usage of English terms can be less common in casual speech, where Persian equivalents are often used.

### Conclusion

The integration of English borrowed words into Uzbek and Dari reflects broader trends of globalization and modernization. In both languages, English borrowings are primarily found in domains related to technology, business, and culture. The adaptation of these terms varies, with Uzbek often retaining more of the original English form and Dari incorporating the terms into its own phonetic and orthographic system.

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5. "Uzbekistan: The Economy and Business Environment" by Philip R. Rees, which discusses the influence of global business practices on Uzbek language.

6. "Modern Uzbek Language" by L. E. Scherbak, which provides insight into the incorporation of foreign terms into Uzbek.
7. This article provides a snapshot of how English has permeated Uzbek and Dari, illustrating the ways in which global linguistic trends affect regional languages.