



UNMODIFIED BUT ACTIVE AND COMMON BORROWINGS IN DAILY LIFE

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ANNOTATION

In the article, it is spoken about active and common borrowings in daily life even if they haven't been codified yet. The main attention is paid to the peculiarities of the borrowings "blogger" and "on-line". The ideas put forward have been grounded with the help of the examples from mass media.

KEY WORDS: *borrowings, language, social life, bloger – blogger, online – onlayn.*

It is becoming a vital necessity for our country to face the world, to establish mutually beneficial cooperation in the cultural, economic and political spheres with the advanced countries of the world, and to form a relationship of solidarity, even among our local people. Therefore, especially in the last decades, our language has borrowed hundreds of foreign words, such as "twitter", "blog", "blogger", "cluster", "hosting", "telegram", "instagram", "facebook", "fake", "follow", "follower", "challenge", "casting", "online", "offline", "lifehack", "flashmob", "message", "click", "hunting story", "tick-tok", "hot-dog", "hamburger", "wi-fi", "screening", that they have become a means of communication and expression of social life, not only in the press, radio and television, but also in the vernacular. This process was so rapid and intense that these words are actively used in the language of our people; everyday social life can not be expressed without these borrowings. There is not enough time to comment on the conditions of their adaptation to the norm of our language and codification. It is as if they have become a normal word in our language, but they are neither recorded in our dictionary nor in our encyclopedias. Norm or codification criteria have not been analyzed for these borrowings.

Therefore, the work of recording language units in our dictionaries and encyclopedias should not lag behind the development of literary language (the level of oral communication). Otherwise, there is a mismatch between the language norm and the codification. As a result, codification, instead of showing the expressive power of literary language, makes it weak, and begins to fail to find the necessary information when needed¹. This is especially evident in the spelling and lexical norms of the language. In this sense, first of all, we will focus on the introduction of the concept of "blog" into our language and the analysis of the meaning in our language. The concept of "blog" is based on the English

combination "web log" – "web diary", because the term first took the form "web log", then "weblog" and as a component of the common word "web" (computer networks) seemed excessively noticeable and shortened. Thus, a new term "blog" was created within the terms of the Internet. In this sense, the term is a form of a website, to put it simply, a blog is an online diary. The diary, on the other hand, is chronological in nature and often contains news or commentary on a particular topic. The increase in records, the increase in the number of diaries, also creates the impression of an internet magazine in our observation of this word. People's thoughts on a blog, their attitude to an event or incident, and the regular exchange of ideas with other stakeholders have greatly expanded the concept of a blog. Information provided through text, images, or multimedia means has also elevated it to the status of a website where regular messages are notified (added)².

The term "blog" is a historically new word. It has not been 30 years since it was discovered and entered the languages of the world. According to the Washington Profile, the first blog post was published in 1992 by TIM BERENSLI. Since 1996, the use of blogs has become widespread.

In August 1999, San Francisco-based PYRA LABS launched Blogger. This was the first free blog service. Blogger was later acquired by Google. In 2004, Apple sued the bloggers for spreading information about their yet-to-be-announced new product, but lost in court.

In 2006, a court ruled that bloggers also had the same rights as journalists. What sets blogs apart today is that adding and editing information is very simple.

The concept of "blog" has expanded to such an extent among the public, and its essence has grown as much as possible, that today we can name the following types among the public:

¹ Mamatov A.E. Hozirgi zamon ozbek adabiy tilida leksik va frazeologik norma muammolari. – Tashkent, 1991.

² Wahrig G. Großes Deutsches Wörterbuch, Berlin-München-Wien, 1966. Duden Das.



1. By type of authorship: *Personal blog* – run by one person (as a rule, the owner of the blog); *A symbolic blog* is run by an unknown person; *Collective or social blog* – run by a group of individuals based on information identified by the blog owner; *A community blog* is run by members of a particular organization;

2. According to the types of multimedia: *Text blogs* are based on texts; *Photo blog* is based on photos; *Music blog* is based on music; *Video blog* is based on video files;

3. According to the technical basis: *Stand alone blog* – separate hosting (service) and engine (repeat) blog; *Blog-platform* – a blog based on the power of the blog service; *Moblog* – a mobile web blog with content (content).

In the course of the research, we will focus on the analysis of spelling, pronunciation and meaning of the word "blogger". This language unit is also a product of the English language and is derived from the word "blog" (blog + er). In our language, there is a form of this word based on the Latin alphabet as "blogger" and "bloger" – spelling options based on the Cyrillic alphabet. In some cases (in the press), there are both alternatives:

blogger

"2010 yil iyunda "Twitter" mikrobloglar tarmog 'ida mashhur **blogger** Yevgeniy Grakni quyushqonga sig'maydigan behayo gaplar bilan haqoratlagan".

Newspaper "Darakchi", 23.12.2010.

bloger

Bloger sotuvdan tushgan pullarni hayriyaga yo'naltirmoqchi.

Telegram channel "Daryo.uz", 23.12.2018.

Now, if we talk about the meaning of the word "blogger" in our language, it means "blogger" or "webmaster". In this case, "blogger" means a man who runs blogs. The blog he runs can be compared to a small newspaper or magazine in terms of duration and completeness, except that it is the only reporter-blogger in the media state. He is both an author, an editor and a pageant at the same time. The blogger also does the design, programming, photo and video editing.

Today, bloggers can be divided into the following groups depending on the type of blog they run:

1. website blogger;
2. swallow blogger;
3. social network (facebook, vkontakt, etc.) blogger;
4. messenger bloggers (telegram, instagram);
5. radio blogger, etc.

Bloggers mainly work in the following areas:

* expressing positive and negative opinions about the level of our material and spiritual life (encouragement, positive or critical views on the current political, economic, social situation);

* provide useful advice for improving social life (cooking), craftsmanship, carpentry sewing, tips on solving a problem encountered in life);

* scientific articles (musical instruments, computer literacy, mathematics, physics, foreign language learning, interesting practices and experiments in biology, chemistry);

* expert opinions on a situation (global issues related to the requirements of the time and emerging) – climate change, air pollution, political, economic, social, legal situation), etc.

The difference between a blogger and a journalist is that a blogger expresses a personal or human opinion about an existing situation or problem and in many cases does not have accurate and reliable information. They are not part of the media.

Unlike a journalist, a blogger can run his or her blog openly or anonymously. The journalist assumes responsibility for all information provided. This is the main difference between a blogger and a journalist.

To become a blogger, there is no requirement to graduate from a university related to journalism, obtain a diploma, or follow a different standard, professional qualification. The fact that some bloggers, who do not understand the essence of their mission, run their blogs as they know them, have unsubstantiated opinions, rumors, lies and unequivocal use of rhetoric leads to an increase in the audience of bloggers, because people are naturally interested in such things.

Journalism, on the other hand, has a professional ethic that requires communication, language norms and word codification. In view of the above, blogging is suitable for ordinary (uneducated) people who want to keep pace with life and those who are interested in the pros and cons of social life.

It is noteworthy that the word "blogger" comes from English (there is no biological or grammatical genus in this language), so it does not clearly indicate the gender of "bloggers" in communication, or it is impossible to tell whether the speaker is a man or a woman. In this respect, English and Uzbek are the same. In German, the variants of the language unit "der Blogger" (male blogger) and "die Bloggerin" (female blogger) were considered self-explanatory from the day the assimilation into German. Linguists are now hesitant to use the suffixes "-ka" (blogerka) or "-sha" (blogersha) in Russian, which, like German, considers the constant expression of human gender in communication to be an absolute law of language. Such an attitude towards foreign words already exists in the Russian people. For example, the German mastery of the word "master" in Russian is almost never used in colloquial language. Because the people did not recognize these words, did not like them, did not codify them, for now they keep it outside the norm of language. Because the gender of the intended person is largely determined by the context. It is well known that in our national language there is no word denoting rod, except for the suffix "a" (rais- raisa, muallim-muallima), which comes from Arabic or Persian. In order to express gender, it is usually necessary to make a compound using the words "qiz", "ayol" (rais qiz (girl ruler), muallim ayol (a woman teacher). Such cases with the word "blogger" can be found in our press. Here is an example:

*"Anjuman chog'ida Registon maydonida yahudiylar kongressining bayram dasturi bo'lib o'tgani va Butunjahon inflyunserlar kongressi davomida **bloger qizning** tarixiy hududda gimnastika kiyimida video tasvirga olgani, bu ikki holatga noroziliklar bildirligani masalasi ko'tarildi".*

Telegram channel "Kun.uz", 24.09.2019.

Which of the bloggers' speeches is nonsense, and which shows the ways to timely address the pressing issues of creating a happy present and future of our country, to reform the remnants of the dictatorial regime, which our intellectual



people feel and take into account. The leading representatives of the popular bloggers' movement, the devotees who have contributed to the prosperity of our country, will be recognized in time, and their speeches will be read with enthusiasm, their work will be respected, appreciated by the people, encouraged by the state.

Now let's talk about one such word "on line" and its rapid assimilation to our national language. This word is a product of the English language and entered our national language with the spelling "on line" and the pronunciation of "onlayn". In terms of meaning, it was first mastered in the sense of interconnection in networks with the meanings of "line" and "wire" in our language. In everyday life, long before the advent of the Internet, computers began to be used in the process of connecting switching telephone lines using modems. Consequently, in this way, users would be connected to electronic bulletin boards, and once connected (online), they would have the opportunity to read, reply to, and participate in general discussions together. At the time, the term "online" was also understood to mean "connected to the Internet". At first glance, this was the right idea, because it was impossible to communicate without the Internet. Because only when an internet connection was established would certain programs be able to run and line up with them, and access the databases located on their servers. In this sense, the term "online" would be misleading to say that it is an opportunity to interact and target collaboration with all programs through an Internet service.

It is noteworthy that the invaluable service of the Internet in solving the problems of time and space in human life has become an integral and "loyal friend" in sharing the lives and concerns of every citizen, a companion and partner throughout life turned the word "online" into an active language unit. In a relatively short period of time, it first settled in our speech, then in our literary language, adapted to the rules of spelling and pronunciation and expanded and changed its lexical meanings depending on the imagination, thinking and observation of our people. If we look at the historical penetration of "online" into our language and the gradual development of its pronunciation, spelling and semantic changes, it has not been long since its introduction into our national language. It first appeared in verbal communication towards the beginning of this century as a term related to wire connections and later to computer technology. The term "internet" was used in the press, and its recognition as a media outlet was widely discussed. An article in the newspaper "Xalq so'zi" on June 25, 2003, entitled "Internet Media or..." supports our view. At that time, the "site" meant the Internet, which meant concepts such as periodicity of information dissemination, unlimited users and popularity and the "site" became an open and free information platform for founders, members who want to publish an article. In the United States, the introduction of the Internet in the field of education has led to the worldwide popularity of the term "Internet". As a result, the lesson on the Internet became popular among our people, and the first experiments in this area began. The following information can be found on the pages of newspapers of the republic as a clear proof of this:

1. "Andijon viloyati "biznes-imkon" biznes inkubatori qoshida tashkil etilgan markaz AQSHning Oklaxoma universiteti professor-o'qituvchilarining "Internet" orgali dars o'tish to'g'risida shartnomaga tuzdi".

Newspaper "Xalq so'zi", 26.05.

2. Rivojlangan, xususan AQSH va evropa davlatlarida internet saytlari bo'yicha maxsus qonuniy boshqaruvning yo'qligi yoki nazorat olib borilmasligi bu sahoga qiziquvchilar sonini oshirdi, imkoniyat ommalashtirildi, jumladan mamlakatimizda ham huquq internet markazlari ochila boshladi. "O'zbekiston ochiq jamiyat instituti Ko'mak jamg'armasi yordamida tashkil etilgan markazda soha o'qituvchi va olimlari hamda talabalar uchun Internetdagi huquqqa oid xabarlar, jahon parlamentlari faoliyati hamda qabul qilishayotgan qonunlar bilan tanishish imkoniyati yaratildi. "Obuna katalogi" ingliz va rus tillarida "Internetga" kiritildi.

Newspaper "Xalq so'zi", 14.11.2002.

Internet cafes and internet clubs have started to open in the country. First of all, they are the result of private business, where the possibility of various games, the possibility of establishing e-mail contacts with foreigners and the ease of obtaining certain information have led to the rapid spread of such initiatives to the general public. The reason for all these conveniences is understood as the "Internet", and various events, contests and competitions were held dedicated to it, for example:

"Internet festivalida tanlov quyidagi yo'nalişlar bo'yicha o'tkaziladi:

*eng yaxshi ilmiy sayt; *eng yaxshi veb dizayn; *eng yaxshi provayderi; *eng yaxshi internet kafe loyihasi".

Newspaper "Xalq so'zi", 14.02.2001.

2010 yillarga kelib matbuot sahifalarda "internet saboqlar" o'rniiga "onlayn ta'lif" so'zi uchray boshladi. Masalan:

"Xorijda shunaqa universitetlar bor ekanni, talabalar uyda o'tirib o'qituvchilardan "on-layn" shaklda ta'lif olishar ekan"

Newspaper "Darakchi", 04.11.2010.

2016 yilga kelib esa test sinovlari o'tkazishning ham onlayn shakli tavsya qilindi:

"IUT (Inha universiteti Toshkent filiali) O'zbekistonda birinchi marta kirish imtixonlarini **onlayn** tarzda namoyish etmoqda".

Telegram channel "Kun.uz", 29.07.2016.

Over the next 5 years, especially during the pandemic, the word online began to mean forms of remote interaction of all aspects of life reflected in social life via the Internet and created a variety of new compound words, phrases and sentence structures in our national language. Over the past two years, our people have sought ways to live materially and spiritually as far away as possible, strictly following the call of our government, as well as the challenge of our doctors (We work for you, you stay at home for us). gave. As a result of these efforts, our language has been enriched with new lexemes. These include hyphenated words such as: *online-auction*, *online-conference*, *online-simulator*, *online-competition*, *online-briefing*, *online-voice*, *online-ceremony* and word combinations like *online school*, *online tutor*, *online platform*, *online communication*, *online list*, *online course*,



online scholarship, online education, online test, online mode, online meeting, online order, online summit, online observation, online meeting, online project. Here is a vivid example of a case where lexemes are given as a hyphen and occur as a compound word without a hyphen:

Onlayn-ovozi (Online-voice)

Assotsiasiya a'zolari, hamkorlari va ekspertlari orasida onlayn-ovozi berish o'tkazildi.

Telegram channel "Kun.uz", 9.05.2020.

Onlayn kuzatish (Online-observation)

Sudlarga berilgan da'volarni ko'rib chiqish jarayonini onlayn kuzatish mumkin.

Telegram channel "Kun.uz", 5.09.2020.

It can be seen from the examples that the same things and events in terms of meaning and essence are written under different spellings, once used as a compound word, once as a phrase. Semantic features such as the fact that word combinations show mutual interdependence and common meaning, and that compound words combine the meanings of their components to mean a third thing or event, or that each component retains the meaning it conveys, have been overlooked. In fact, it would be appropriate to leave the above-mentioned "online" component copulative conjunctions as their own, and to give free expressions made using "online" as compound words (written), since they represent a third thing or event taken into account when added. For example, if *online observation* means that course observation is remotely monitored, *online observation* refers to a new type of course analysis. Or if *an online summit* means that a large meeting will be held remotely, *an online summit* means a type of summit.

In some cases, we see in the press that journalists explain how "online" is a means of communication between people and in some cases, there are additional tautological explanations. For example:

"Qarorda idoraviy bo'y sunuvi va tashkiliy-huquqiy shaklidan qat'i nazar barcha tashkilotlarning asosiy ish faoliyatiga ta'sir etmagan holda qonun hujjatlarida belgilangan tartibda xodimlarni mehnat ta'tiliga chiqarish, qolgan qismining mehnat faoliyatini maksimal darajada masofadan turib "onlayn" rejimida yoki masofaviy tarzda tashkil etish choralar ko'rishi ham belgilangan".

Telegram channel "Kun.uz", 24.03.2020

Nowadays, in many cases, the meaning of "online" is understood as a familiar word and is used without any explanation or the use of a second descriptive word or component. For example:

1. Aviachiptalarni onlayn, aeroportlarda va aviakomponiya kassalarida karantin talablariga qat'iy amal qilgan holda xarid qilish mumkin.

Telegram channel "Kun.uz", 15.05.2020.

2. Muftiy Usmonxon Alimovning ma'lum qilishicha, muborak Ramazon oyida O'zbekiston musulmonlari idorasi tizimida faoliyat yuritayotgan qorilarning xatmi Qur'onlari onlayn tarzda amalga oshirilishi yo'lgan qo'yiladi.

Telegram channel "Kun.uz", 14.04.2020.

The examples show that the word "online" has become commonplace for our people, young and old. There is no need to comment on the fact that it is possible to communicate face

to face (Zoom) or without seeing each other remotely via the Internet. Not only do expressions such as *online meeting, online lesson, online summit* mean face-to-face meeting of participants from both sides, but phrases such as *online listing, online mode, online test* do not necessarily require face-to-face communication. If the participant meets the online requirements, it will be enough for him to communicate, the desire and purpose can be understood through the text.

Interestingly, the notion of "online" not only quickly borrowed into our language, but it also caused the word antonym "offline" to enter our daily lives (especially in the language spoken by students) very quickly, which was completely contrary to its meaning in English. Dictionaries say that the word "offline" in English means "not on the line", "disconnected" and "not on the wire". Contrary to the meanings mentioned above in our education system, this word is becoming an active word in communication, conveying a message emphasizing the compulsory participation of the teacher and the student in the lesson, rather than the distance learning process.

Now that the word "online" has become relatively popular, it should be noted that it is easy to pronounce and spell, and the six-letter word is a short and succinct phrase like "remote internet communication" can be emphasized.

Borrowings are unfamiliar in communication, not yet fully visible to the reader in terms of form, there is a strangeness in the spelling (Cyrillic-Latin), it is relatively different from our own words; the reader is unaware of the correct pronunciation (accent, tone) in the original language.

The information (correct and portable) that is named, displayed, and intended to be conveyed through assimilation is not understood and is not properly perceived by the communication participants.

The reader is unable to conceive of the structure of an object or event, either concretely or abstractly, without fully imagining its content.

They are actively used in the language of our people, everyday social life has become a way that can not be expressed without these borrowings; they have lexically standardized the spoken language in oral and written speech. Although these assimilations have adapted to the norms of everyday communication in terms of spelling, pronunciation and meaning, they have not yet been codified in our dictionaries.

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