ности, самостоятельной интерпретации и нравственной рефлексии студентов. Работа с поэзией Серебряного века позволила перевести анализ от называния художественных средств к пониманию их смысловой функции, а затем – к осмыслению личностно значимых проблем. Главный результат заключается в изменении позиции учащегося: из читателя, ожидающего готового объяснения, он превращается в исследователя, который сам открывает, аргументирует и переосмысливает смысл текста.

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Rakhmanova Sanobar Madaminovna (Abu Rayhon Beruniy nomidagi Urganch davlat universiteti o'qituvchisi; s.raxmanova82@gmail.com)

THE INFLUENCE OF ENGLISH LOANWORDS ON THE LEXICAL SYSTEMS OF UZBEK AND KOREAN

Annotation. *This article examines the influence of English loanwords on the lexical systems of Uzbek and Korean from a comparative perspective. It analyzes the historical development, phonological, morphological, and semantic adaptation of English loanwords, as well as their use in contemporary communication. The findings demonstrate that English loanwords are widely used in the fields of technology, business, education, mass media, sports, and popular culture. Although these loanwords originate from English, their adaptation differs according to the structural characteristics, language policies, and sociocultural contexts of Uzbek and Korean.*

Keywords: *English loanwords, Uzbek, Korean, lexical system, linguistic adaptation, comparative linguistics.*

INGLIZ TILIDAN O'ZLASHGAN SO'ZLARNING O'ZBEK VA KOREYS TILLARI LEKSIK TIZIMLARIGA TA'SIRI

Annotatsiya. *Mazkur maqolada inglizcha o'zlashmalarning o'zbek va koreys tillari leksik tizimiga ta'siri qiyosiy nuqtayi nazardan tadqiq etiladi. Unda inglizcha o'zlashmalarning tarixiy rivojlanishi, fonologik, morfologik va semantik moslashuvi, shuningdek, zamonaviy kommunikatsiyadagi qo'llanilishi tahlil qilinadi. Tadqiqot natijalari inglizcha o'zlashmalar texnologiya, biznes, ta'lim, ommaviy axborot vositalari, sport va ommaviy madaniyat sohalarida keng qo'llanilishini ko'rsatadi. Ingliz tilidan o'zlashgan ushbu birliklarning o'zbek va koreys tillaridagi moslashuvi mazkur tillarning strukturaviy xususiyatlari, til siyosati hamda ijtimoiy-madaniy sharoitlariga ko'ra farqlanishi aniqlandi.*

Kalit so'zlar: *inglizcha o'zlashmalar, o'zbek tili, koreys tili, leksik tizim, lingvistik moslashuv, qiyosiy tilshunoslik.*

ВЛИЯНИЕ АНГЛИЙСКИХ ЗАИМСТВОВАНИЙ НА ЛЕКСИЧЕСКИЕ СИСТЕМЫ УЗБЕКСКОГО И КОРЕЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКОВ

Аннотация. *В данной статье исследуется влияние английских заимствований на лексические системы узбекского и корейского языков в сравнительном аспекте. Анализируются историческое развитие английских заимствований, их фонологическая, морфологическая и семантическая адаптация, а также особенности их употребления в современной коммуникации. Результаты исследования показывают, что английские заимствования широко используются в сферах технологий, бизнеса, образования, средств массовой информации, спорта и массовой культуры. Установлено, что адаптация английских заимствований в узбекском и корейском языках различается в зависи-*

мости от структурных особенностей данных языков, языковой политики и социокультурных условий.

Ключевые слова: *английские заимствования, узбекский язык, корейский язык, лексическая система, языковая адаптация, сравнительное языкознание.*

Introduction. The rapid development of globalization, international communication, science, technology, and mass media has significantly increased the influence of English on many languages, including Uzbek and Korean. English loanwords have become an important part of the lexical systems of both languages, particularly in such fields as information technology, business, education, media, sports, and popular culture. Although Uzbek and Korean belong to different language families and have distinct linguistic structures, both have actively incorporated English lexical items into their vocabularies. However, these loanwords undergo different processes of phonological, morphological, and semantic adaptation according to the specific characteristics of each language. Therefore, a comparative study of English loanwords in Uzbek and Korean provides valuable insights into lexical change, language contact, and the broader linguistic effects of globalization.

Literature Review. The study of lexical borrowing has been widely addressed in linguistics, particularly in relation to language contact and linguistic change. Haugen (1950) established an important theoretical foundation for the analysis of borrowing by examining how foreign linguistic elements are incorporated into a recipient language. Weinreich (1953) further developed the study of language contact by explaining the linguistic consequences of contact between different language communities. Later, Haspelmath and Tadmor (2009) provided a broad cross-linguistic perspective on loanwords, demonstrating that borrowing is influenced by social, cultural, and structural factors. Crystal (2003) also emphasized the international role of English and its growing influence on the vocabularies of other languages.

Previous research on Uzbek and Korean has shown that English loanwords have become increasingly significant in both languages. In Uzbek, English-derived vocabulary is particularly visible in technology, business, education, and media, while Korean has incorporated numerous English-based expressions, often adapting them to Korean phonological and morphological patterns. Studies of Korean 외래어 (loanwords) and Konglish have highlighted the distinctive ways in which English-origin words are pronounced, written, and used in Korean. However, a systematic comparative analysis of English loanwords in Uzbek and Korean remains important for identifying similarities and differences in their lexical adaptation and sociolinguistic functions. This study therefore focuses on the influence of English loanwords on the lexical systems of both languages from a comparative perspective.

Research Methodology. This study employs a comparative and contrastive approach to examine the influence of English loanwords on the lexical systems of Uzbek and Korean. The analysis is based on selected English-derived lexical items used in both languages, particularly in technology, business, education, media, sports, and popular culture. The study examines their phonological, morphological, and semantic adaptation, as well as their functional use in contemporary communication. Data are analyzed through qualitative comparison to identify similarities and differences in the processes of borrowing and lexical integration in Uzbek and Korean.

Results. The analysis shows that English loanwords have become an established part of the modern lexical systems of both Uzbek and Korean, especially in rapidly developing fields such as information technology, business, education, media, sports, and popular culture. In Uzbek, words such as *internet, biznes, marketing, menejer, onlayn,* and *futbol* are widely used in both professional and everyday communication. In Korean, English-derived forms such as *인터넷* (internet), *비즈니스* (business), *마케팅* (marketing), *매니저* (manager), *온라인* (online), and *축구* (football/soccer; native Korean rather than an English loanword) demonstrate different patterns of lexical integration. English-origin forms in Korean are commonly adapted to Korean phonology and orthography, while Uzbek generally incorporates many English terms through Latin-based spelling with phonological and morphological adjustment.

The comparative results also indicate that the influence of English is not identical in the two languages. Korean frequently adapts English words through the 외래어 (loanword) system and may develop localized meanings or Konglish expressions, whereas Uzbek often incorporates English-based terminology directly or through international usage. In both languages, borrowing contributes to lexical expansion and reflects technological, economic, and cultural globalization. At the same time, the degree and form of adaptation depend on each language's structural characteristics, language policies, patterns of

international contact, and sociocultural environment. Thus, English loanwords represent not only vocabulary expansion but also an important indicator of ongoing lexical and sociolinguistic change in Uzbek and Korean.

Discussion. The findings demonstrate that English has become an important source of lexical enrichment in both Uzbek and Korean, although the process of borrowing operates differently in each language. In Uzbek, English loanwords are particularly noticeable in newly developing fields such as information technology, business, education, and media, where international terminology is frequently adopted. In Korean, English loanwords are also widespread, but they are generally adapted to the Korean writing and sound systems, as illustrated by forms such as 컴퓨터 (computer), 인터넷 (internet), 마케팅 (marketing), and 온라인 (online). These differences confirm that lexical borrowing is influenced not only by the source language but also by the phonological, morphological, and sociolinguistic characteristics of the recipient language.

The comparison further suggests that English loanwords contribute to both lexical expansion and linguistic change in Uzbek and Korean. While many borrowed terms retain meanings close to their English equivalents, some undergo semantic modification or acquire specialized meanings in the recipient language. This is particularly evident in Korean, where English-based expressions can develop into localized forms commonly associated with Konglish. In Uzbek, the increasing use of English terminology reflects internationalization and the growing role of English in education, technology, business, and professional communication. Overall, the findings indicate that English influence should be understood as a dynamic process of language contact in which borrowed vocabulary is adapted to the linguistic and cultural context of each language.

Conclusion. The study concludes that English loanwords have significantly influenced the lexical systems of Uzbek and Korean, particularly in technology, business, education, media, sports, and popular culture. Although both languages actively incorporate English-derived vocabulary, the processes of phonological, morphological, and semantic adaptation differ according to their linguistic structures, language policies, and sociocultural contexts. English loanwords therefore serve not only as a means of enriching the vocabulary of Uzbek and Korean but also as evidence of increasing globalization, international communication, technological development, and intercultural contact. A comparative analysis of these loanwords provides a clearer understanding of contemporary lexical change and the dynamic relationship between English and the two recipient languages.

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Jumatov Rashid Yangibayevich (Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Philology, Associate Professor of Urgench State University named after Abu Rayhan Beruni; rashidjumatov08@gmail.com),

Mutallapova Elena Ruslanovna (Teacher at Mamun University; mutallapova.yelena@icloud.com)

FEMININE LINGUISTIC IDENTITY IN SOCIOCULTURAL STRATIFICATION: A PRAGMALINGUISTIC STUDY OF ENGLISH AND UZBEK FEMALE REGISTERS

Annotation. *This paper explores the structural and pragmatic mechanisms governing the formation of feminine linguistic identity in the global digital ecosystem and everyday vernacular discourse. In contemporary sociolinguistic paradigms, female youth slang functions not merely as an expressive stylistic variant, but as dynamic linguistic capital utilized to foster collective solidarity, emotional regulation, and subcultural boundary marking. By conducting a qualitative comparative analysis of English and Uzbek speech habits, this study evaluates how gender performativity accelerates lexical-semantic shifts. The empirical findings reveal that while digital interconnectedness prompts substantial cross-cultural linguistic*