

**BORROWINGS IN MODERN ENGLISH AND THE PROBLEM OF THEIR TRANSLATION INTO UZBEK (ON THE MATERIALS OF SOCIO-POLITICAL TEXTS)**

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**ANNOTATION**

Nowadays, languages are developing rapidly, all languages enrich their lexical source by taking words from each other. This article focuses on new borrowings in modern English and their translation problems. The article also provides information about translation and its types.

*Key words: lexicography, loan words, borrowings, translating methods, socio-political texts.*

Translation is always necessary during trade, diplomatic relations and cultural and educational relations. The relations established between the countries required the translation of various regional documents into the languages of other nations. The abstract noun borrowing refers to the process of speakers adopting words from a source language into their native language. "Loan" and "borrowing" are of course metaphors, because there is no literal lending process. There is no transfer from one language to another, and no "returning" words to the source language.

According to surveys, the percentage of modern English words derived from each language is 29% from French, 29% from Latin, 26% from German, and 6% from Greek, the rest accounting for 6%. From French: extraordinary, fromage blanc, amusegueule, mesclun, nouvelle cuisine, aperitifs, pain au chocolat, café au lait, entrée, jambalaya, chowder, etc. Other borrowings are related to politics, sports, fashion, and art such as bon chic bon genre, chef d'équipe, parkour, soigneur fonctionnaire, franc fort, touché, dossier, déjà vu, vis-à-vis, faux pas, nouveau riche, rentier, jamais vu, élite, ambiance, collage, repertoire, entourage, tranche, toboggan, bête noire, enfant terrible, etc. German borrowings are rucksack, turnverein, kletterschuh, volkssport, blitz, wanderlust, Gemütlichkeit, Gesundheit, etc. Other loan words of daily life are zeitgeist, Gestalt, doktorvater, festschrift, kitsch, privatdozent, Professoriat, gemutlich. Spanish borrowings viola, fresco, patio, grotto, graffiti, terra-cotta; Borrowings abound in fashion and furniture: baldachin, brocade, costume, jeans, Muslin, Organza, parasol, stiletto, umbrella valise; Borrowings in other fields include: casino, gondol

Translation, as one of the important conditions for learning the languages of sister nations and foreign languages, is closely related to all stages of the educational process, and it enables students to consciously study not only the languages being studied, but also foreign language phenomena. The difference in the semantic systems of different languages - this is an undoubted proof - is the source of many difficulties.

When looking at the translation process from the field of psychology, it includes two mental processes: understanding and translation; first, if the translator understands the proposal of the original language, that is, he reduces the information according to his mental planning, and then he expands the planned concept in the translated text. The problem is that these mental processes cannot be seen directly, and we do not have an understanding of what this planning is and how the amalgamation of information reduction and expansion increases. Therefore, the translation process should be described in another way. As a result of people living in different natural, economic-social-political conditions, their consciousness, worldview and various special concepts, norms, and principles are decided, and all this is reflected in the language. However, in the course of technical development, borrowings denoting concepts that appeared in another country may not have an alternative version in another language. Because every living language is in constant change and rapid

development. One of its advanced components is the dictionary. Compared to other aspects of the language, its expansion and change and development have been proven first of all through the great dynamics of the lexicon.

A lexicon with an alternative option is such a word or combination of words, meaning things, processes and existence that appeared at the stages of language development, and they do not have an alternative option in translation. As lexicons that do not have an alternative option, we can give an example of "loan words" .

When translating texts, the following translation methods are mainly used to find alternative options in Uzbek, English or if no alternative is found:

1. Transcription.
2. Transliteration.
3. Ironing.
4. Descriptive or descriptive expression.

Transcription is the most widely used transcription method of translation practice, and it can give not the orthographic form of the word, but phonetics. Due to the important differences in the phonetic system of the English language, such a transfer produces some conditions and some similarities and dissimilarities of English pronunciation.

In general, when using transcription, the translator cannot avoid elements of transliteration. All in all, the elements of transliteration and transcription are reflected in the following.

1. Transliteration of unpronounceable sounds.
2. Transliteration of reduced vowels.
3. Transliteration of double consonants.
4. Some of the available options, that is, the closest ones on the graph. Examples of translation of borrowings through transcription: Auditor, audit, Attestation, Cargo (cargo insurance), Clause.

Transliteration. The reason for this name is that when these methods are used in the act of translation, it is caused by giving a graphic form of the meaning of the words from the foreign language to the native language instead of the sound movement or the translated foreign language. However, this method seems to be without translation, but based on the evidence, here it is used only for translation as an important ground for replacing each other and revitalizing it. The replacement word remains the proof of the translated language, and accordingly it is used as the same equivalent in the foreign language.

In general, this approach is widespread and one of the oldest in the field of natural language problems, but it continues to be important today. In fact, the use of this method is currently associated with many limits (language policy, customs, etc.). The method of transliteration is the method of giving the letters that make up the English word with Uzbek letters. For example: Dotation - (organization, state aid money to enterprises, financial aid, additional payment. Mainly used for compensation of damages and other purposes).

Ironing. In particular, calking takes a special place among translation methods, it occupies a place between fully translatable and non-translatable lexicons. The immutability of ironing is manifested in the fact that its internal form is kept unchanged. In mapping, the elements of the internal cross-languages that correspond between two languages are based on lexical units. Those lexical units are used as building material and restore the acquired internal form or the word being translated. Kalkalash - involves the replacement of original lexical units with lexical units in the translated language and leads to the creation of new words and phrases in the translated language: superpower - sovereign state; mass culture - public culture; green revolution; transnational

.Or as a method of creating a relative equivalent to literal translation - the equivalent whole is created by simple addition of equivalents from the parts that make it up. It follows that ironing is often found in compound words.

For example, the word "Copyright" is composed of two parts "copy" and "right", "copy" means a copy, "right" means rights. By summarizing the meaning of these words, "Copyright" represents the meaning of copyright.

During the transition to a market economy in our country, more and more terms (acquired borrowings) are entering our language. The following situations can be observed in the use of socio-political terms in the Uzbek language:

1. Many terms have been Uzbek based on the capabilities of our language. In this case, a group of terms are given with ready-made alternatives in Uzbek language, some of them are translated and used, and some of them are created based on the rules of the Uzbek language. For example: broker, merchant, commission, brokerage, blank check, impersonal check, shareholder, etc.

2. Another way is to adapt the international terms used in most countries of the world to the Uzbek language. It should be noted here that it is difficult to find an Uzbek alternative to all the borrowings. Therefore, most of them are used in their original form in the languages of most countries of the world, and this use is convenient for world businessmen to exchange information. For example: corruption, credit, export, grant, notice, manager, license, non-resident

Therefore, achieving the main principle in terminology - "one term for one concept" remains the most urgent issue.

Borrowings of scientific and technical origin are the following:

1. It is the use of many commonly used words that represent a specific field. In this case, the term is one of the known meanings of this word. For example, the word change is used as a term in the meaning of change, exchange, small money.

2. General technical neologisms are neologisms related to a certain field of science and technology, for example: Account - calculation, Advice - notification, notification.

The word "advice" means "notification" and advice.

3. Special adopted borrowings representing a field.

4. In modern technical borrowings, we can encounter neologisms with different meanings in several fields.

Words with such a meaning may prevent the translator from correctly translating them from appearing in the text in terms of meaning and essence. Therefore, the subject of the text should be translated according to its purpose, essence and meaning. The translation of scientific and technical texts is mostly used in the scientific literature using ready-to-use words.

Since the translation of scientific and scientific technical words has a special reserve, the translator should use the dictionary in full to extract the essence of the original word. Words may not be translated verbatim, except for scientifically defined words.

One of the main tasks of the translation is to get the content of the scientific text into a clear version.

Option 1. Words of the national language.

Option 2. Necessary substitute words.

Option 3. Short words that are difficult to understand in terms of content

In general, we can understand the broad meaning of socio-political scientific and technical texts, by its name. The general text can consist of various forms of word combinations and small and large fragments of various borrowings.

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