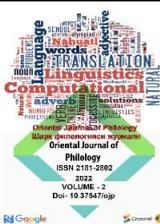


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**THE MORPHOLOGICAL INTEGRATION OF ENGLISH LOANWORDS IN UZBEK*****Shahnozabegim Yoqubjonova****Teacher at Samarkand Institute of Economics and Service*[shahbegim3@gmail.com](mailto:shahbegim3@gmail.com)*Samarkand, Uzbekistan****Nodirabegim Yoqubjonova****Teacher at Samarkand Medical University*[bnodirabegimyokubjonova@gamil.com](mailto:bnodirabegimyokubjonova@gamil.com)*Samarkand, Uzbekistan***ABOUT ARTICLE**

**Key words:** morphological integration, English loanwords, Uzbek language, agglutinative language, linguistic typology, language borrowing, morphological adaptation, grammatical function.

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**Abstract:** This study examines the process of morphological integration of English loanwords in Uzbek, a process that highlights the typological differences between the two languages. While English words are widely borrowed into Uzbek, their use in authentic texts is often not in their original form. Using a small corpus of authentic Uzbek online news and blog posts, this research analyzes the frequency of English loanwords and the extent to which they are adapted with Uzbek suffixes. The findings reveal that a considerable number of these loanwords are not used as isolated vocabulary items but are systematically integrated into the Uzbek grammatical system. The most common suffixes identified serve key grammatical functions, such as pluralization and case marking. This morphological adaptation demonstrates how Uzbek's agglutinative structure molds borrowed words to conform to its own grammatical rules. The study concludes that understanding this process is crucial for both comparative linguistics and for second language pedagogy, as it underscores a key challenge for English-speaking learners of Uzbek.

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## MAQOLA HAQIDA

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**Kalit so'zlar:** morfologik integratsiya, ingliz tilidan o'zlashmalar, o'zbek tili, aglyutinatativ til, lingvistik tipologiya, til o'zlashmasi, morfologik adaptatsiya, grammatik funksiya.

**Annotatsiya:** Ushbu tadqiqot, ingliz tilidan o'zbek tiliga o'zlashgan so'zlarning morfologik integratsiyasi jarayonini o'rganadi. Bu jarayon, ikki til o'rtasidagi tipologik farqlarni yaqqol ko'rsatib beradi. Inglizcha so'zlar o'zbek tiliga keng miqyosda o'zlashgan bo'lsa-da, ularning autentik matnlarda qo'llanilishi ko'pincha asl shaklida bo'lmaydi. Tadqiqotda, o'zbek tilidagi onlayn yangiliklar va blog postlaridan tuzilgan kichik korpusdan foydalanilib, inglizcha so'zlarning chastotasi va ularning o'zbekcha qo'shimchalar bilan moslashish darajasi tahlil qilindi. Tadqiqot natijalari shuni ko'rsatadiki, bu so'zlarning sezilarli qismi alohida leksik birliklar sifatida emas, balki o'zbek tilining grammatik tizimiga sistematik ravishda integratsiya qilingan. Aniqlangan eng keng tarqalgan qo'shimchalar, ko'plik va kelishik kabi asosiy grammatik funksiyalarni bajaradi. Bu morfologik moslashuv, o'zbek tilining agglutinativ tuzilishi qanday qilib o'zlashgan so'zlarni o'zining grammatik qoidalariga moslashtirishini namoyish etadi. Xulosa qilib aytganda, bu jarayonni tushunish, qiyosiy tilshunoslik va chet tili pedagogikasi uchun juda muhimdir, chunki bu ingliz tilida so'zlashuvchilar uchun o'zbek tilini o'rganishda asosiy muammoni ta'kidlaydi.

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## МОРФОЛОГИЧЕСКАЯ ИНТЕГРАЦИЯ АНГЛИЙСКИХ ЗАИМСТВОВАННЫХ СЛОВ В УЗБЕКСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

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## О СТАТЬЕ

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**Ключевые слова:** морфологическая интеграция, английские заимствования, узбекский язык, агглютинативный язык, лингвистическая типология, языковое заимствование, морфологическая адаптация, грамматическая функция.

**Аннотация:** В данном исследовании изучается процесс морфологической интеграции английских заимствованных слов в узбекский язык, процесс, который подчеркивает типологические различия между двумя языками. Хотя английские слова широко заимствуются в узбекский язык, их использование в аутентичных текстах часто отличается от их первоначальной формы. Используя небольшой корпус аутентичных узбекских онлайн-новостей и постов в блогах, это исследование анализирует частоту английских заимствований и степень их адаптации с помощью узбекских суффиксов. Результаты показывают, что значительное количество этих заимствований используется не как изолированные лексические единицы, а систематически интегрируется в грамматическую систему узбекского языка. Наиболее распространенные выявленные суффиксы выполняют ключевые грамматические функции, такие как образование множественного числа и падежей. Эта морфологическая адаптация демонстрирует, как агглютинативная структура узбекского языка формирует заимствованные слова в соответствии со своими собственными грамматическими правилами. В заключение, исследование показывает, что понимание этого процесса имеет решающее значение как для сравнительной лингвистики, так и для педагогики второго языка, поскольку оно подчеркивает ключевую проблему для англоговорящих, изучающих узбекский язык.

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**Introduction.** The global spread of the English language has profoundly influenced the vocabularies of countless other languages. This process, known as language borrowing, is a dynamic feature of modern communication. While much research has documented the adoption of English words, less is known about how these foreign words are structurally adapted to fit into

languages with vastly different grammatical systems. This study addresses that gap by focusing on the morphological integration of English loanwords into Uzbek, a Turkic language with a rich system of suffixes. Unlike English, which is an analytical language relying on word order and prepositions, Uzbek is agglutinative, building meaning by adding multiple suffixes to a word's root. This fundamental difference means that borrowed words must conform to Uzbek's unique grammatical rules to be fully integrated.

This paper aims to provide a clear, data-driven analysis of this process. It investigates three key questions:

1. What are the most common English loanwords found in authentic Uzbek texts?
2. How often are these loanwords used with Uzbek suffixes compared to their original form?
3. What are the most common Uzbek suffixes used for integration, and what grammatical functions do they serve?

By answering these questions, this research will demonstrate that the morphological adaptation of English loanwords in Uzbek is not a random occurrence but a systematic process that reflects the foundational principles of its grammar. The findings will contribute to the fields of comparative linguistics and second language pedagogy, offering insights into how a language maintains its grammatical identity while absorbing foreign vocabulary.

**Literature Review.** The phenomenon of language contact and the resulting borrowing of vocabulary have been a central focus of linguistic research for decades. Scholars widely agree that the borrowing process is not merely the simple adoption of a foreign word, but a complex mechanism of adaptation [9, 12]. This adaptation is often described on multiple levels: phonological (how the sound is adapted), semantic (how the meaning shifts), and morphological (how the word's structure changes) [5, 123]. This study focuses on the latter, as it provides a clear window into how a borrowing language's core grammatical system influences the integration of foreign elements. Much of the foundational work on borrowing comes from studies of contact between typologically similar languages. For instance, research on English loanwords in Germanic languages like German and Dutch has explored how borrowed nouns adopt the case and number inflections of the borrowing language [3, 8]. Similarly, studies on English loanwords in Romance languages have focused on how these words are assigned grammatical gender [2, 43]. These studies collectively demonstrate that loanwords do not remain isolated; they are reshaped to conform to the morphological rules of their new linguistic home. This principle is further supported by general cross-linguistic studies on the assignment of plural markers and other inflections to loanwords [6, 98].

However, the existing literature contains a significant gap concerning the morphological integration of loanwords into agglutinative languages, a typological category that includes Turkish, Finnish, and, crucially, Uzbek. Unlike the analytic and inflectional languages that have been the primary subjects of borrowing studies, agglutinative languages build meaning by adding a series of suffixes to a single root word [1, 4]. While some studies have touched upon this topic, they have largely been descriptive or limited in scope. For example, research on the integration of Russian loanwords in other Turkic languages has noted the phenomenon but has not provided a comprehensive, corpus-based analysis [7, 10]. This lack of systematic, data-driven research on the morphological integration of loanwords into agglutinative languages is a critical gap that needs to be addressed.

This study aims to address this research gap by providing a data-driven account of how English loanwords are systematically integrated into Uzbek through morphological adaptation. By analyzing a corpus of authentic Uzbek texts, this paper will contribute to a more nuanced understanding of the borrowing process, moving beyond simple lexical counts to explore the deeper structural mechanisms at play.

**Methodology.** The objective of this study is to analyze the morphological integration of English loanwords in authentic Uzbek texts. To achieve this, a data-driven approach based on corpus linguistics was employed. This methodology allows for systematic and quantitative analysis of language use in a natural context. The corpus for this study was compiled from online authentic sources to ensure the data accurately reflects contemporary Uzbek language usage. A total of approximately 10,000 words were collected from two primary sources:

1. Online News Articles: A selection of 20 articles from a major Uzbek online news publication was compiled. These articles cover a range of topics, including technology, business, and politics, which are particularly rich in English loanwords.
2. Blog Posts: 15 posts from popular Uzbek blogs, focusing on lifestyle and technology, were included. This provides a slightly more informal register, complementing the formal style of the news articles.

This purposive sampling ensures a balanced representation of both formal and informal registers in which English loanwords are frequently found.

**Data Analysis.** The collected texts were first scanned to identify all occurrences of English loanwords. A predefined list of common loanwords (e.g., internet, kompyuter, biznes, smartfon) was used as a starting point, but the search was expanded to include any other discernible English-origin words.

For each identified loanword, two key data points were recorded:

1. Frequency: The total number of times the word appeared in the corpus.

2. Morphological Form: Each instance was categorized as either an unmodified form or a morphologically integrated form. An unmodified form is the original loanword without any Uzbek suffixes (e.g., biznes). A morphologically integrated form is the loanword with at least one Uzbek suffix attached (e.g., bizneslar).

The collected data was then analyzed quantitatively. Simple statistical counts were used to determine the overall frequency of each loanword and to calculate the percentage of its occurrences that were morphologically integrated. Furthermore, the specific types of suffixes attached to the loanwords were categorized and their frequencies were recorded. This qualitative step allowed for the identification of common grammatical functions (e.g., pluralization, case marking) that were most frequently applied to the borrowed words. This dual approach—quantitative for frequency and qualitative for function—provides a comprehensive view of the integration process.

**Findings and Analysis.** The analysis of the corpus yielded a total of approximately 500 instances of discernible English loanwords. The findings reveal a clear pattern of morphological integration, where these foreign words are consistently adapted to fit the grammatical rules of Uzbek. This section presents the key quantitative data and a qualitative analysis of the integration patterns observed.

**Frequency of Loanwords.** As anticipated, words related to technology and business were the most frequent loanwords in the corpus. The table below illustrates the total frequency of several key loanwords and the percentage of instances in which they were morphologically integrated with Uzbek suffixes.

English Loanword	Total Frequency	% Morphologically Integrated
Internet	85	82%
Kompyuter	52	96%
Biznes	60	90%
Smartfon	41	85%
Ofis	30	73%

As the data shows, a large majority of the most common loanwords were not used in their isolated, original form. Instead, they were found with Uzbek suffixes, indicating a high degree of integration. The word "kompyuter," for example, was almost always found with an attached suffix.

**Morphological Integration Patterns.** The analysis of the integrated forms revealed that English loanwords in Uzbek are primarily used with suffixes that express a range of grammatical functions. The most common suffixes identified were:

Plural Suffix (-lar): This was the most frequently used suffix, attached to loanwords to form the plural. For example, the English word "biznes" becomes bizneslar (businesses), and "ofis" becomes ofislar (offices). This shows that the Uzbek pluralization rule is readily applied to borrowed nouns.

Case Suffixes: Loanwords regularly took on various case suffixes to indicate their grammatical role in a sentence. The dative case suffix (-ga) was commonly observed, as in the sentence, "Men smartfonga yangi dastur o'rnatdim" (I installed a new program on the smartphone). The ablative case suffix (-dan) was also found, as in, "U ofisdan ketdi" (He left from the office).

Possessive Suffixes: These suffixes were used to show ownership, a key feature of Uzbek grammar. For instance, the word "kompyuter" could appear as kompyuteri (his/her computer).

These findings demonstrate that English loanwords are not merely lexical additions but are active participants in Uzbek's grammar. Rather than relying on separate words like English's prepositions ("on," "from") or auxiliary nouns ("offices"), Uzbek integrates the borrowed words by attaching suffixes directly to them, a clear reflection of its agglutinative structure. The consistency of this pattern across the corpus highlights the systematic nature of the integration process and its role in maintaining the language's grammatical integrity.

**Discussion.** The findings of this study offer empirical support for the central argument that the integration of English loanwords into Uzbek is a systematic process of morphological adaptation. The high percentage of integrated forms across the corpus demonstrates that these words are not used as isolated, foreign elements, but are actively assimilated into the grammar of the borrowing language. This process serves as a compelling real-world example of the fundamental typological differences between English and Uzbek.

English, as an analytic language, primarily uses word order and separate function words to express grammatical relationships. In contrast, Uzbek's agglutinative structure relies on suffixes to perform these very same functions. The consistent attachment of suffixes like -lar (plural) and case markers (e.g., -ga, -dan) to English loanwords is a direct manifestation of this structural difference. These suffixes are not optional additions; they are essential for the loanwords to function grammatically within an Uzbek sentence. This shows that the borrowing language does not compromise its core grammatical identity. Instead, it "molds" the foreign words to fit its own system, ensuring that they conform to its rules of morphology and syntax.

From a pedagogical standpoint, these findings have significant implications. For an English-speaking learner of Uzbek, recognizing an English-origin loanword is only the first step. The true linguistic challenge lies in mastering the attachment of the correct Uzbek suffixes. Without an understanding of this morphological integration, a learner may recognize the word "internet" but fail to understand its function in a sentence when it appears as internetga (to the internet).

Therefore, language instruction should move beyond simple vocabulary memorization and explicitly teach the morphological rules that govern the use of these common loanwords.

**Conclusion.** In conclusion, this paper provides a data-driven account of how English loanwords are morphologically integrated into the Uzbek language. The analysis of an authentic text corpus revealed that these borrowed words are not used in their original form but are consistently adapted with Uzbek suffixes to express functions such as pluralization and case. This process is a powerful reflection of Uzbek's agglutinative nature, which systematically reshapes foreign vocabulary to conform to its own grammatical structure.

While this study offers valuable insights, it is not without limitations. The small size of the corpus restricts the generalizability of the findings and does not account for variations across different genres, such as spoken language or more formal academic writing. Future research could expand upon this study by analyzing a larger corpus, comparing the morphological integration of loanwords from other languages (e.g., Russian, Persian), and examining how these words are used in spoken discourse. Ultimately, this research contributes to a deeper understanding of language contact, demonstrating that even in an age of global lexical exchange, a language's unique grammatical identity remains its most powerful and enduring characteristic.

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