

RESEARCH ARTICLE

English Borrowed Words in The Speech of Modern Youth

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Abstract

The article examines the increasing presence of English borrowed words (Anglicisms) in the speech of modern youth and analyzes the sociolinguistic factors contributing to this phenomenon. The research identifies key functional domains in which English loanwords are most frequently used and highlights the predominance of media-related borrowings. The findings suggest that young people consciously incorporate English words into their speech as a means of self-expression, identity formation, and adaptation to modern realities. While concerns exist regarding the potential impact on the native language, the study concludes that youth slang represents a natural stage in linguistic development and that most borrowed words can coexist with or be replaced by literary equivalents over time.

KEYWORDS

Anglicisms, borrowed words, youth slang, modern youth speech, globalization, mass media, linguistic borrowing, sociolinguistics, language change, English loanwords.

INTRODUCTION

The enrichment of the vocabulary of any language has been taking place for centuries. The linguistic enrichment of a language is the influx of words from other languages (borrowings).

In the dynamic life of our time, this situation continues unabated. Observations show that a large influx of foreign (English) vocabulary is observed in all spheres of life: science and technology, politics, finance and commerce, culture and tourism.

Borrowed words are found in all layers of the language, including modern youth speech, and are called "youth slang". It was decided to analyze words borrowed from English from the vocabulary of youth and adolescents.

Let's start our article by defining the term borrowed words.

Borrowed words are words or phrases that have entered one

language into another as a copy (usually incomplete and incorrect). Borrowing in languages is an important factor in their development. Depending on the language from which the words were borrowed, they are called "Germanisms", "Anglicisms", "Arabisms", etc. This article will examine "Anglicisms" (or English loanwords).

In the 90s of the last century, due to changes in the political, economic, cultural and moral direction of society, the flow of borrowed words from English has increased significantly. Thus, we can observe borrowing from English in all areas - inauguration, speaker, consensus, image, PR (inauguration, speaker, consensus, image, PR).

English terms have dominated in the most advanced areas of science and technology: display, file monitoring, player, scanner (дисплей, файл, мониторинг, плеер, сканер); in the financial and commercial sphere: business, the auditor,

broker, barter (бизнес, аудитур, брокер, бартер); in the cultural sphere: bestsellers, westerns, thrillers, hip-hop (бестселлеры, вестерны, триллеры, хиты, попса).

There are various trends in the use of borrowed English words. Some people believe that there is no reason to object to the words that have entered our modern life, because in recent years our life has been replenished with new phenomena and with them new words, often not in our native language. For example, "computer" - "компьютер", such a word does not exist in our language, and the word "calculating machine" is a word that does not reveal all the features of a computer. We can give many more examples of this: virus, gamer, laptop.

The influx of words from other languages cannot but affect the change, enrichment or destruction of the native language, and time will show us this. Time will determine whether these words will remain in the native language or will not be in circulation.

Youth has always been the engine of development. Today, young people often visit other countries, communicate with foreigners, listen to songs (mostly performed in English), watch English and American films. And, of course, young people cannot do without using English words in their speech.

The expansion of information flows, the emergence of the Internet global computer network, the global economic development of the market, international tourism and cultural ties lead to the emergence of new loanwords that are of great interest to young people.

Speaking about the current situation, many philologists and linguists note that the intensity of words imported from foreign languages has reached enormous proportions. The frequent occurrence of English words and their derivatives in the everyday speech of young people is of particular concern.

It is easy for young people to express their thoughts and feelings in a foreign language. People around them do not always understand what teenagers or students are talking about. They speak in a different language, which is the language of their contemporaries.

There are a number of reasons why young people indicate the need to use English words: the names of new phenomena, objects, concepts: browser, Internet, player, printer (notebook, scanner, internet, player, printer); the lack of words in their native language to express some objects and

phenomena: chips, 7D-8D video, hotdog (chips, 7D-8D video, hot dog); the expression of some descriptive concepts through English loanwords: peeling, lifting (пилинг, лифтинг); replenishment of the language with expressive means: face control, businesswoman, PR, more formal adoption of foreign words: exclusive Classification of loanwords in the English language by scope of application:

Mass media (mass media):

This area is replenished with loans very quickly. The word Internet is considered a "champion", especially in advertising texts, news about events, international events: talk-show, online, imagemaker.

State, politics:

In recent years, many foreign words have appeared in the political vocabulary: inauguration, speaker, impeachment, the electorate, image, consensus, public relations (PR), the summit.

Sports:

These words that we are used to have come to us from English: athlete, football, bodybuilding, fitness, disqualification (спортсмен, футбол, бодибилдинг, фитнес, дисквалификация).

Equipment:

New names for new technologies appear and these names are in English: computer, laptop, mobile, scanner, organizer, keyboard, monitor, email (компьютер, ноутбук, мобильный, сканер, организер, клавиатур, монитор, этамил).

Movies, music

This area is considered the strongest source of popularization of the English language. Thanks to pop culture, most of the English words have been introduced into the main language without any barriers: I'll be back; never-ever, let you go, a thriller, a remake, rap track (триллер, ремейк, реп, трек) мен кайтиб келаман, триллер, ремейк рептрек (реп, трек).

Economics:

There are such loan words in this field: investment, marketing, dealer, broker, marketing, price list

All of the above examples allow us to draw some conclusions. State and politics account for 7% of all borrowings; sports, economics, films and music have almost the same percentages (11.23%).

However, the majority of English loanwords are used in the media (33%). Therefore, television, radio, newspapers, magazines and the Internet are the most convenient and widespread sources of borrowing. Thus, the conclusion is that these words play a large role in replenishing the Uzbek language with English words.

And it is worth noting that young people aged 16 to 20 and over 23 use the Internet in the circle of friends, listen to various modern music, watch films, play computer games and follow world news. Most young people consciously use borrowed English words in their speech and understand their meaning.

The main idea of youth is to escape from generalities, which is like a game, sometimes irony, sometimes a disguise. Language is like a living being. Words are born in it, live; some words go away, others remain forever. Each generation brings its own vocabulary into the language. Some people call it a plus (jargon vocabulary), some are negative. Philologists admit that there is nothing wrong with youth slang. Many teenagers use it up to a certain age, and then return to the literary language. The main thing is that English words borrowed from youth slang can always be replaced with literary words, and the results of the survey confirm this.

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