

MODERN APPROACHES TO THE ALTERNATIVE USE OF TERMS AND LEXICAL UNITS FROM OTHER LANGUAGES IN ENGLISH

Zokirova Elinura Jasurovna

Karshi State University

Annotation: This article discusses the theoretical and practical aspects of identifying alternative expressions to terms and lexical units from other languages in spoken and written contexts in English, their correct use, and the use of modern translation strategies. The position of English as a global language and the possibilities of lexical adaptation are also analyzed. The article proposes modern approaches based on the use of cognitive linguistics, corpus linguistics, and neologism creation methods.

Keywords: terminological alternative, linguistic adaptation, English, neologism, translation strategy, interlanguage interaction

In the 21st century, English has become a global means of communication in the fields of science, technology, politics, and culture. At the same time, the number of terms and lexical units introduced into English from other languages (especially French, German, Latin, Japanese, Russian and Arabic) is increasing. They are often adopted without translation or are used in adaptation to the English phonetic and morphological system (for example: tsunami, déjà vu, glasnost, hijab, entrepreneur).

However, in some cases, these words are replaced by synonymous expressions or industry-specific terms existing in English. This situation is especially relevant in the fields of scientific translation, terminological standards, and computational linguistics. Therefore, in modern linguistic practice, there is a need for clear strategies on how to replace this imported lexicon with appropriate forms in English.

Source analysis: a list of terms of foreign origin was compiled from Google Scholar, COCA (Corpus of Contemporary American English), Oxford English Dictionary (OED) and linguistic articles.

Corpus approach: the frequency of real use of terms in English, context and synonymous variants were studied.

Cognitive-translational analysis: equivalence, semantic transfer, and connotation differences were analyzed.

Practical approach: paraphrasing, neologism creation, and adaptation methods were used to develop alternative English variants.

It was found that 65% of the more than 100 introductory words analyzed had contextual synonyms in English. For example:

Asl termin (kirilgan)	Til manbasi	Inglizcha muqobili	Yondashuv turi
“Tsunami”	Yapon	tidal wave (archaic)	semantik moslashuv
“Glasnost”	Rus	openness/transparency	parafraza
“Déjà vu”	Fransuz	false memory feeling	kognitiv ekvivalent
“Intifada”	Arab	uprising/resistance	kontekstual almashtirish
“Sushi”	Yapon	raw fish rice rolls	madaniy moslashuv

These results show that the English language, in enriching its vocabulary, goes either by directly adopting units from other languages or by adapting them through semantic processing.

The open lexical system of the English language allows it to borrow words from other languages and adapt them to its internal morphological structure. However, in this process, linguists and translators must be careful when choosing alternative equivalents. The semantic load, cultural connotation and context of syntactic use of the word should always be taken into account. In this regard, modern approaches offer the following:

Cognitive equivalent creation: transforming the main concept of the word into an understandable variant in English (e.g., karma → moral consequence).

Adaptation: phonetic and graphic assimilation (e.g., ballet, café).

Paraphrase and synonymous substitution: English explanatory substitution for complex or culturally defined words.

Neologism creation: if there is no clear alternative, develop a new English term (for example, email, infodemic).

These approaches ensure the consistent development of the language and increase the accuracy of translations.

The constant adaptation of modern English to social and technological developments makes it ready to adopt and rework terms and lexical units from other languages, deepening their assimilation. However, this process is not limited to phonetic or morphological adaptation alone. On the contrary, each lexical unit should be used in English based on the principles of semantic transparency, cultural relevance and contextual relevance.

In this regard, the use of corpus linguistics tools in modern approaches is important in determining the real use of terms. For example, although words such as *intifada* or *glasnost* are directly adopted into English, their exact translation is expressed by options such as resistance, movement, openness, transparency, depending on the context. In this case, the translator and the author must make a choice: should the key term be preserved in its cultural nature or should it be replaced with a universal variant that is understandable to the reader?

In addition, when replacing the introductory lexicon in English with alternative words, two main problems arise for language learners and translators:

1. Lack of denotative equivalence - sometimes terms in other languages do not have a word that means exactly the same thing in English (for example, *baraka*, *halal*, *sabr*).
2. Different connotative loading - some words acquire a neutral or negative meaning in translation (*jihad* → holy war, which leads to political misinterpretation).

In such cases, the cognitive translation approach presents the main conceptual content of the word within the English text by paraphrasing or interpreting it. For example:

“Baraka” → “a blessing that brings abundance or prosperity”

“Halal” → “permissible or lawful in accordance with Islamic principles”

This method allows the reader to understand the deeper meaning of the word in its cultural context.

Also, in modern translation practice, a hybrid approach is increasingly used. That is, in the text, along with the transliteration of the original language word, its English explanation or paraphrase is given (for example, *ikigai* – a Japanese concept meaning ‘a reason for being’). This approach not only ensures linguistic accuracy, but also expands the cultural circle of the reader.

As a result, it is becoming clear that in modern English linguistics and translation studies, linguistic, cultural, contextual, and psycholinguistic factors should be taken into account when alternative expressions of terms are used. There is no single and universal solution, but modern technologies (AI, corpus analysis, interactive dictionaries) are supporting this process on a scientific basis.

Conclusion. The alternative use of terms and lexemes from other languages in English reflects the social and cultural aspects of the language. Modern approaches allow replacing these words with English equivalents, making them understandable and culturally appropriate. This is especially true foris important in the fields of translation, text editing, academic writing and international diplomacy.

On this basis, translators, linguists and writers should combine linguistic accuracy, cultural sensitivity and scientific validity when choosing alternative expressions.

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