

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND ITS INFLUENCE ON OTHER LANGUAGES

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ANNOTATION

The article is devoted to the study of the place of the English language in the modern world. The reasons for the acquisition of the status of a global language by the English language, associated with its linguistic features, with the history of its distribution, are investigated.

Keywords: society, borrowing, globalization, English, global language, language of international communication.

АННОТАЦИЯ

Статья посвящена исследованию места английского языка в современном мире. Исследованы причины приобретения английским языком статуса глобального языка, связанные с его лингвистическими особенностями, с историей его распространения.

Ключевые слова: общество, заимствование, глобализация, английский язык, глобальный язык, язык международного общения.

ANNOTATSIIYA

Maqolada zamonaviy dunyoda ingliz tilining o'rni, uning global til maqomini olishining sabablari, lingvistik xususiyatlari, tarqalish tarixi bilan bog'liqligi haqidagi fikrlar bayon etilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: jamiyat, globallashuv, ingliz tili, global til, xalqaro muloqot tili.

All modern languages have their origins in ancient times. The English language is no exception. "The more we learn about where the language has been, how it is structured, how it is used, and how it is changing, the more we will be able to judge its present course and help to plan its future." These words of the British philologist and linguist David Crystal absolutely true . It is impossible to make assumptions about the future of a language without understanding how it works, how it serves people, without knowing its past and present.

Since the last quarter of the twentieth century, scientists around the world have been studying the impact of globalization processes on languages around the world. It was then that English acquired the status of a global language. Globalization is a phenomenon that has manifested itself at all levels of human life. From the beginning of the 20th century to the present day, language problems have been in the center of attention of linguists and philologists. Thus, there is a need to study the behavior of the language in the era of globalization processes. Globalization is the most important phenomenon of the modern world, today it is not a simple continuation of the integration global trends that existed before.

English is popular all over the world as the global language of the world community. Today, English occupies a very special place and is turning into a lingua franca, the language of international communication of all mankind. But half a century ago, English was just one of the international languages, along with others. But is it true that English is the optimal language for international communication? This begs the question: what are the unique properties of English compared to other languages, and how does it gain its prestige among other languages?

Scientists believe that the formation of the English language began in the 5th century AD. It was during this period that the tribes of the Angles, Saxons and Jutes moved to the islands that are modern Great Britain. Over time, four independent kingdoms formed on the islands - Northumbria, Mercia, Kent, Wessex.

Historical evidence traces the spread of the English language throughout the world from the first expeditions of English navigators to America, Asia, Australia and New Zealand and the colonization of Africa and many of the islands of the South Pacific.

Until the Second World War, French was considered the international language and few people knew English outside the English-speaking countries and their colonies.

After the Second World War, the authority of the United States greatly increased, German discredited itself and the English language won its right to be considered an international language. It has become the most popular and, one might say, the dominant language in the world. English is spoken today in almost every country in the world.

The process of globalization, and with it the spread of the English language, is associated with the dominant role of the United States in the world, which was finally established after the collapse of the USSR. Globalization is based primarily on the Anglo-American model of society, its economy, politics and culture. This model of society and culture is closely related to the English language, which claims to be the first world language in the history of mankind.

English, like any other language, reflects the culture and thinking of the people for whom it is native. British, Americans, Canadians, Australians, etc. - they all speak their dialects of English. English, on the one hand, unites them, and the local dialect, on the other hand, distinguishes them from each other. Thus, English, like French, Portuguese and Spanish, is not homogeneous. These four languages were taken from Europe to other parts of the world during the colonial conquests and were destined to change in a different geographical, historical and cultural environment.

In Old English there were many more irregular verbs, and in the Middle English period their number decreased - many irregular forms lost their "irregularity". In addition to the events of the Middle English period, which had a huge impact on the development of the language - the invasion of the Scandinavians and the Norman Conquest, it is worth noting such important milestones of this era as the emergence in the 13th century of a special London dialect, which was led to the development of the geographical position of London, which became the capital after the Norman Conquest, and its importance as the economic and political center of the country. The London dialect was the basis for the creation of a national English language, which was necessary in connection with the growth of trade and industry, which led to the formation of closer ties between all parts of the country. From the point of view of grammar, it was in the middle period in the English language that a tendency appeared to fall away of case endings,

to establish a more rigid word order in a sentence. The vocabulary is replenished not only by borrowed words, but also by internal resources: changes occur through affixation and compounding. It is interesting to note the emergence of new words in connection with the development of feudalism, trade and economic relations, such as " duke " - duke, " craft " - craft. The development of new legal norms and the emergence of a new state power gave rise to such words as " parlement ", " juge ",

Every year more and more people study English, and far from simply expanding their horizons: English is becoming the universal language of communication for people of different nationalities and cultures. Of course, there are economic and political reasons for this, related to the role played in the past by the British Empire, and at present the United States is the most economically developed country in the world.

Today, the total number of non-borrowed words in the English language is approximately 20-30%, while the remaining number are words that came from other languages.

A significant part of the dictionary is made up of Romance and Latin words. However, their influence on the language does not go beyond the lexical level: it is limited only to words formed from the Latin root.

According to the analysis of the Oxford Dictionary by German scholars Thomas Finkenstaedt and Dieter Wolf, from an etymological point of view, English vocabulary is divided into the following groups:

- words borrowed from French - 28.3%;
- words of Latin origin - 28.24%;
- words from Germanic languages - 25%;
- words of Greek origin - 5.32%
- words without etymology - 4.04%;
- words formed from proper names - 3.28%; - words borrowed from other languages - 1%.

Analysis by American researcher Joseph M. Williams based on

10,000 words, taken from several thousand business letters, came up with the following numbers:

- French words - 41%;
- "native" English words - 33%;
- Latin words - 15%;
- Old Norse words - 5%;
- Danish words - 1%;
- others - 5%;

Once having spoken in different languages, people have lost the opportunity to communicate with each other without translators. To maintain contact in the face of the inevitable development of mankind, they had to learn each other's languages. In the modern world, for some this is an exciting activity, for others it is a professional necessity. And since there are quite a lot of languages in the world, the transformation of one of them into the language of world communication was a rather logical and justified event. People need a common language for communication, and English, in this case, helps us both to keep in touch among ordinary people and to use the language to develop government relations and conduct business. And

every nation on the planet at the same time has the opportunity to preserve its own language, culture and remain true to its traditions.

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