

LINGUCULTURAL ASPECT OF BARBARISMS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

Gofurova Mavluda Botirjon kizi

PhD, Kokand State Pedagogical Institute

ANNOTATION

The present article deals with the problem of communicative contextual, structural - semantic and discursive -linguistic cultural features of barbarism in Present Day English and Uzbek. The problem is very interesting and topical in present day linguistic situation in Uzbekistan where globalization made great steps to make it possible for Uzbek language to borrow endless and limitless words from the English language in very different fields and areas of word stock.

Keywords: linguistic cultural, barbarism, adaptation, borrowing, foreign words, language contacts, etymology, globalization, language change, enriching the vocabulary, norms and usage.

The word " barbarism" developed from the greek " barbarous" (foreigner) and it is used to denote foreign words and expressions, not completely assimilated by the language and perceived as an alien word in the usage. The etymology of the word goes back to the Greek word barbaroi which in both Greek and Latin languages. All the foreigners who spoke unknown languages and had a different culture from that which existed in Rome and Ellada. Such an attribute was used in relation to Germans, Celts, Slavs, Iranians, African tribes and etc.

All developed languages are rich in barbarisms due to the contacts each language in certain continents. Barbarisms are a part of borrowings made by a language, and this part of borrowings could get the degree, when the word is referred to as a part of the word-stock of another language. In Uzbek we find lots of English words used as borrowed words like: match, knock-out, time, round, ring, trainer, champion, literature, doctor, candidate, author, republic, football, off-side, play-maker, goal-keeper, winger, forward, goal and etc.

In linguistic literature barbarisms are named as foreign words by some scholars. Such a name is given to the words which retain phonetic, spelling, grammatical and semantic features, which are not observed in native words.

Foreign words mainly belong to special fields of knowledge or industry. For example: - Hyppology is a brand of science which deals with horses. - Cynology - a science about dogs. - Herpetology - a science about snakes.

Sometimes they denote the notions related to different other countries like "ethnographisms", "Regionalism", "exolisms". For example, quayyava-- a fruit tree which grows in topical America. In special dictionaries these words are defined as foreign words, a part of such words are included into dictionaries. We can add some other words of this type mango, banana, grape- fruit.

For some time, words are used as foreign words and later they referred to as barbarisms. All these events in the life of other languages took place in escalation and words from English flooded other languages indirectly through other languages or directly from English. And the beginning of globalization was marked by expansion of the functional aspect of the English words in other languages. For example, the words summit briefing, default escalation, inauguration, conflict, transparency, consolidation, consensus became Uzbek words used in

speeches, papers, publishes and official documents. Of course, in Uzbek they underwent some changes due to the phonetic structure of the language. In Uzbek they look like саммит, брифинг, инаугурация, дефолт, Ескалация, конфликт, транспарентлик, консолидация, консенсус, толерантлик (summit, briefing, default, escalation, inauguration, conflict, transparency, consolidation, consensus) etc.

Now let's have a look at the linguistic literature to find information how linguistics defines barbarisms in linguistics.

According to A.A. Reformatsky and O.S. Akhmanova Barbarism is a foreign word which can be used to give the color when describing alien reality and habits (2, p. 137 - 138). According to O.S. Akhmanova barbarism is used usually in its second meaning, and this meaning is the most frequent in usage.

According to B.N. Golovin barbarism are words and phrased included into speech without any necessity for this. Therefore, the linguists find them equal to the lexical units which contaminate speech and violates its pureness, like dialectal words, jargonisms, vulgarisms, hoarse words, parasitous words and chancellery expressions (1, p. 2662); (2, p.536); (3, p.576).

As it comes from what has just been said we distinguish two main features of barbarisms: 1. Foreign origin 2. Innesecity of using it because of the presence of the native lexical units completely denoting the noting referred to by the barbarism.

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Beside that finding similarity between barbarisms and jargons makes it possible to suppose the existence of active interrelation and interpenetration between these groups of lexical units. This fact can be illustrated by jargonisms used in Uzbek youth which is especially rich in barbarisms.

Youth jargon is not homogeneous in its composition. Here we find lots of words from English, Russian, French, Turkish, Japanese, Korean and other languages, but the English words used as barbarism are predominant there. As example we can give the following barbarisms in Uzbek: аккаунт, андегеид, ангрейд, аниме, аутотренинг, дисплей, дайвинг, дайвер, гаржет, инвестир, бонус, бренд, винчестер, лузер, лидер, аутсайдер, дедлайн, фешн, etc.

Some linguists may state that the words given in our list are the words belonging to certain semantic fields like economics, sociology and technology. But alongside with these words there are lots of words in Uzbek used in oral speech by different groups of people in different types of discourse. They are neither registered in dictionaries nor used in mass-media. For example, бизнес-вумен, имиджмейкер, спичрайтер, андеррайтер, суперстар, плей-лист, торт-лист, токшоу, гала-концерт, хард-рок, металний, промоутер, фангруппа, хит-парад, etc. Some scholars consider that the main criteria for including the foreign word or a barbarism into the dictionary as an element of the vocabulary should serve the frequency of occurrence of the word in corresponding discourse.

As the word is used by the great number of the speakers. We can say that this word belongs to the language.

F.P. Filin stated that the frequency of usage cannot always be accepted for determining the degree of the relationship to the norm of a language (4, p. 312).

Barbarisms in a language can reflect the existing socio-political situations in the area where the language is used. For example, in Pre-Independence period the Russian language was used

as a source for barbarisms, and after the Independence. The English language replaced Russian in this function, and now 90% of Uzbek barbarism comes from English.

Some examples of barbarisms in Uzbek of pre-Independence times. 1. Nimagapmamashka, tinchlikmi? - Interesno! Xali Ruzimatbuvi negadir uyat gap bilan so'kdi. Prichinasi menga neizvestna. -What's up, mamashka (Russian word denoting, mother")? - Intersno (It's interesting - In Russian)! Recently Ruzimatbuvi somewhat cursed me using some four-letter words. I don't guess the cause of such a strange behavior of the old woman (Prichina - cause; Neizvestna - unknown). 2. Bratan, bitta chektiring! Let me have a smoke from you. Bratan - my brother in Russian. 3. Esingiz joyidami zemlyak - dedi tankchi ovozini pasaytirib. (Are you well countryman - the tankist said in a low voice), (zemlyak - a person from the same region town, city, or a village in Russian.) 4. Rereuchet debyozibqoyibdiku, galvars - dedibaqirib. Can't you see that sign - Under audit - he shouted.

"Pereuchet" is the Russian word denoting that the shop is being audited all these examples were taken from U Khashimov's works and U Khashimov was one of the mostly read author's XX th century in Uzbekistan. Naturally he could reflect the linguocultural properties of the time he himself lived. The end of XX th and the beginning of XXI th century is characterized by the change of the source for borrowing words as barbarisms or loan words (5, p. 456).

In recent years more and more often we hear about summits, briefings, inaugurations, defaults, escalation of conflicts, calls for transparency, consolidation, consensus, and so on. The Uzbek language was always open for borrowing, it was guided by Western and Eastern cultures, which led to the penetration of numerous borrowings from Western European languages. Currently, the Uzbek language uses a lot of English borrowing, officially recognized as the most comprehensive Uzbek dictionaries. The main reasons for borrowing words is the need to name things and concepts, the replacement of descriptive turns, in a word, social psychological reasons and borrowing factors: the whole team or its part perceive the foreign language as more prestigious, scientist, beautifully sounding.

Anglicism - borrowing from English vocabulary. Anglicism began to penetrate the Uzbek language from the beginning of the 19th century, but their influx into our vocabulary remained weak until the 1990s, when, general borrowing began as words without appropriate concepts - in computer terminology and business vocabulary and the substitution of Uzbek words with English to express positivity or negativity, which the original word does not have in the receiving language (pub-pub, killer-killer).

Words borrowed from English began to appear in many languages of the world because people began to travel more the Internet appeared, communications developed between countries cultural exchanges increased, English became the international language of communication. It has become fashionable to use Anglicism - they are trying to imitate Western culture with them, although in the influx of Anglicism - this phenomenon is most likely temporary.

The range of new concepts and phenomena of Russian origin is limited.

Therefore, borrowing an already existing concept or name of an item is considered more effective. About 15 % of English borrowings are words that appeared in Uzbek as a result of satisfying the need for naming a new thing or concept. For example, a large variety of cosmetics, previously unknown to an Uzbek speaking person, was the reason for borrowing words such as

мейкап /make up-макияж, консилер/ concealer-- карандаш – корректор, пиллинг / peeling – cream, lifting cream / лифтинг крем.

In connection with the spread of American films in the Uzbek language there are such borrowings as a blockbuster, thriller, cyber. With the advent of the technical means, the Uzbek language has been replenished with the words from the English language; immobilizer/"immobilizer"--car alarm, termopot /" thermopot "--thermos and kettle in one, memory stick /"memory stick"-- video camera function.

Along with the previously borrowed word "sandwich" in the speech of the Uzbek person, words that concretize the meaning of the word - "hamburger" (inside beefsteak), "fishburger" (inside fish), "cheeseburger" (cheese), "chickenburger" (chicken).

Especially it is possible to single out of the scope of human activity, which was greatly expanded our dictionary -this is a computer and the internet generated by it. Words like printer, cartridge, file, website, provider, server, monitor, modem and many other are becoming more common. The terminology of computer technology based on the English language is easily replenished with the new words and these words are used in the speech of people using computer. Every year there are more and more such people, and these Anglicism from a purely professional sphere turn into ordinary speech.

Some English language names coexist with their translations, for example, e-mail or e-mail. In this case, it is often necessary to distinguish between similar in content concept. For example, "image" and "image". In some situations, it is appropriate to use only: "Anglicism" –the image of the employee, the image of the bank, in other –the appropriate use of the words "image" --for example, the image of God, the image of Tatiana, the image of the king, the image of the teacher.

Another reason for borrowing Anglicism the tendency to replace Russian descriptive turnover with one word. For example, second- half replaces the turnover of "used clothing", inauguration -the inauguration ceremony of the president of the country, show room –exhibition hall to display samples of goods, teenager –teenager (boy or girl) from 13to 18 years, quiz–radio or TV is a game of questions and answers, a sniper—instead of "a good shooter". a motel –instead of a "hotel for autotourists".

In English borrowings, one can name several elements that have a clear structural distinguishability and significance. 1. The suffix "ing" (ing) –has a meaning of action on a verb -a large flow of words with this suffix is borrowed in Uzbek (marketing, kidnapping, kitboxing, bowling, leasing, etc..) 2. Maker – the one who performs the action matters (playmaker on football, newspapers, beatmaker, clipmaker and imagemaker). 3. The structural element of the "gate" --the value; a scandal involving a person or a state (Watergate, Gerangate, Monicagate, Panamate). 4. The suffix "ist" (ist) -characterizes a person from various sides: in relation to an object or occupation, by field of activity, by inclination, etc. (pianist, journalist, brawler, etc.). 5. "er" suffix (er) -noun suffix (poster, biker, broker, toaster, shaker, speaker). 6. The suffix "beln", "abeln" from able–meaning having the ability, quality (comfortable, transportable, presentable). 7. The prefix "super" from "super", the meaning "super", forms words based on Uzbek words (supermarket, superhero, superstar, etc.).

From a thematic point of view, English borrowing can be divided into several groups: 1. Economic terms 2. Words are political terms; 3. Words-terms associated with computer equipment; 4. Sport terms; 5. Words are terms used in cosmetology; 6. The names of some

professions, type of activity; 7. The names of the phenomena of musical culture, culture in society.

In addition, borrowing can be divided into two groups:

The first group is the words that have come into the language, as the name of a new subject, a new reality, or are terms having an international character. Their use in speech in most cases is justified. For example: offshore, rating, file, site, bowling, skateboard, mixer.

The second group is words that have synonyms in Uzbek and can be completely replaced by the Uzbek equivalent: single, peeling, lifting, lunch, parking, teenager, sale, minivan, etc.

Types of Anglicisms • Phono borrowing- other words in sound. Teenager- teenager. • Hybrids- foreign words with Uzbek suffix, prefix or ending. Creative - creative- creative. • Tracing paper - words similar in sound and spelling. Menu- menu. • Exoticism is the non-synonymous designation of a special non-Uzbek reality. Cheeseburger- cheeseburger. • Barbarisms- synonymous, but vernacular expressive blotches from a foreign language. Okey-ok, wow-wow! • Composites- foreign words from 2 English roots. Supermarket- supermarket- supermarket, hypermarket, -gipermarket, minimarket. • Slang-foreign words with distorted sound in quick popular speech. Cool from clever- smart. • Pseudoanlicisms- neoplasms to refer to new for both languages of concepts and phenomena from the additon of English or English and Uzbek words. Shop tour, fur coat tour, luxury tour. • Slang Anglicisms. They especially clog up speech, so they are best avoided.

Uzbek barbarism - English word Аскер- -A person asking a question in a forum Бекстейдж- - behind the stage Дедлайн-- -deadline Лавер -lover Лузер -loser Органайзер -shelf for shoes, organizer Пост -internet Спикер -speaker, orator, reporter Трафик -traffic Фанат -fan • Themed Anglicisms. Today linguists particularly note the following sources of Anglicism: advertising, the internet, cinema, music, sports, and cosmetics.

Uzbek words used as barbarism Миксер -mixer, Шейкер -shaker Тостер -toaster Джемпер - jumper Секондхенд -second-hand Хендмейд -handmade Джинсы -jeans Крекер -cracker Бейби -baby Electronica Принтер -printer Браузер -browser Сканнер -scanner Ноутбук - notebook Интернет -internet Компьютер -computer Юзер -user Sports Дайвинг -diving Боулинг -bowling Байкер -biker Спринтер -sprinter Матч -match Футбол -football Сноуборд -snowboard Скейтборд -skateboard Таймаут -timeout Плеймейкер -playmaker Professions Брокер -broker Секьюрити -security Провайдер -provider Риэлтор -realtor Продюсер - producer Хостес -hostess Дизайнер -designer Мерчендайзер -merchandiser Промоутер - promoter Копирайтер -copywriter Маркетолог -marketer Аудитор -auditor. Брокер -broker Логист -logist Дилер -dealer Mass -culture, Римэйк -remake имидж, образ -image постер,плакат -poster хит - hit джаз - jazz крассворд - crossword ток-шоу - talk show МИТИНГ - meeting презент - present суперстар - superstar бойфренд - boyfriend фешенебельный - fashionable.

Very often words borrowed from English are defined by the presence of the following parts in a word: Дж-j/g, инг -инг, мен(т)-men (t), ер -er,- (t)ch, Ция -tion.

Beside mentioned above the English words like officer, fayl, bouling, skeytbord, reyting, сайт, ланг, сейл, миксер, шоп-тур, ворк енд стади, тавел агент, бау, О-кей, постер, бейкр, пакинг, шорти etc.

We think that may be some these words will be included into the dictionaries of the Uzbek languages, others will be rejected by the speakers as foreign words and be replaced by their Uzbek variants. But this process needs some time, the life-period of some words may be very short 5-10 years, the others may function from 20 to 50 years and then die out and some barbarians can become a normal word in the language making an element of the synonymic line in the language. But no one can predict such kind of a process because only 1/10 percent barbarians do not have their referents in Uzbek and they can be borrowed into Uzbek as a loanword. The other short-termed words are objects to be exterminated from the language as something useless, undemanded elements.

Borrowing increases lexical wealth, and also serves as a source of new roots, derivational elements and precise terms, and is a consequence of the conditions of social life of mankind.

The number of Anglicism and Americanisms (borrowing from the English language) is sometimes simply amazing and sometimes frankly confusing the inexperienced and unprepared listener. Many consider this state of affairs to be catastrophic, calling it a decline in the culture of Uzbek language and a complete lack of respect for its uniqueness.

The situation, in their opinion, is aggravated by the fact that many who want to shine with the knowledge of one or another modern term sometimes have no idea about its true origin, meaning and sound. In fact, we are talking about ignorance of English, which they try to veil with catchy words. For example, the rather common expression "respect and respect!". That has taken root in Internet forums sounds at least like oil, since the English word "respect" means respect.

Others, on the contrary, do not find anything terrible in borrowings, since in the modern conditions of globalization and the development of information technologies such an influx of new term is inevitable, forming a kind of jargon (slang).

And although "Anglicisms" and "Americanisms", penetrating into the Uzbek language, is a natural phenomenon, reflecting the economic, political, cultural, public relations and relations with other countries that have intensified in the last decade, it is necessary to remember that in pursuit of everything foreign, in an effort to copy Western patterns should not lose their originality, including in the language, because the language reflects the way of life and way of thinking.

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