

THEORETICAL ISSUES OF WORD BORROWING IN LINGUISTICS

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ABSTRACT

Word borrowing is one of the main resources in the formation and enrichment of the vocabulary of any language. Word borrowing is a process closely related to linguistic factors, and it is difficult to find a language that has not been influenced by it. As a result of social, economic, political, cultural relations, words and terms change from one language to another.

Key words: borrowing, vocabulary, extralinguistic factors, assimilation, language family, word.

INTRODUCTION

In the current era of global changes, inter-national and, accordingly, inter-linguistic relations are gaining special importance. This situation, in turn, leads to the activation of the acquisition process, which is one of the main aspects of languages. It has always been noted by linguists that the connection of any language with other linguistic systems is an indispensable condition for language development. Borrowed words appear in the language as an integral element of the language formation process, mainly to name new things or to express previously unknown concepts.

RESEARCH METHODS

In the linguistic encyclopedic dictionary, the term "borrowing" is defined as follows: "Borrowing is the process of transferring elements of a foreign language (word, morpheme, syntactic construction, etc.) from one language to another as a result of linguistic communication, as well as elements of one language to another." L. P. Krisin defines borrowing as "the process of transferring various elements from one language to another". Therefore, the term borrowing is a word that is naturally transferred from one language to another, and others have two different meanings

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Word borrowing is one of the main resources in the formation and enrichment of the vocabulary of any language. Word borrowing is a process closely related to linguistic and extralinguistic factors, and it is difficult to find a language that has not been influenced by it. As a result of social, economic, political, cultural relations, words and terms change from one language to another. The same situation is evident in the stages of the historical development of Turkic languages, including the Uzbek literary language. The Uzbek language features of the lexical units naming the modern discoveries created in the late 20th and 21st centuries have not escaped the attention of researchers [1,193-199]. In the current era of global changes, inter-national and, accordingly, inter-linguistic relations are gaining special importance. This situation, in turn, leads to the activation of the acquisition process, which is one of the main aspects of languages. It has always been noted by linguists that the connection of any language with other linguistic systems is an indispensable condition for language development.

Borrowed words appear in the language as an integral element of the language formation process, mainly to name new things or to express previously unknown concepts. Therefore, we think it is appropriate to consider the opinions of foreign and domestic linguists about the scope of the nominative functions of the term "borrowing" in this process[4].

In the linguistic encyclopedic dictionary, the term "borrowing" is defined as follows: "Borrowing is the process of transferring elements of a foreign language (word, morpheme, syntactic construction, etc.) from one language to another as a result of linguistic communication, as well as elements of one language to another."

L. P. Krisin defines borrowing as "the process of transferring various elements from one language to another". Therefore, the term borrowing is a word that is naturally transferred from one language to another, and others have two different meanings: a) language units transferred from one language to another; b) refers to the process of their transition to another language [2,56-63].

In addition to the word "borrowing", terms such as "acquired lexicon", "foreign word", "word of foreign language origin" are also used to denote acquired lexical units. Due to terminological instability, some researchers express these terms through different concepts, while others use them as synonyms [3].

According to S.A. Belyaeva, acquisition is a process that includes the introduction of a "foreign" word into the language, its repeated use at the level of speech, and then entering the language-receptor system [5].

In his definition, A.V. Zorina emphasizes the process of assimilation of a lexical unit (only an assimilated word can be called an assimilation) [6].

In our opinion, the definition of the term "borrowing" is the most basic and will be an important factor in choosing the method and mechanism of future research. According to American linguist L. Bloomfield, borrowing is a specific form of language phenomena [7]. Russian scientists have defined the term "assimilation" in different ways. L.P. Chrysene understands the concept of acquisition as a process of mixing various elements (related to morphology, phonology, lexicon, semantics, syntax) from one language to another.

In our opinion, the most appropriate definition of the term "borrowing" is given by I.G. Dobrodomov: "Borrowing is an element of a foreign language (word, morpheme, syntactic construction, etc.) that passes from one language to another as a result of language contacts, as well as is also the process of transferring elements from one language to another [8,158-159].

Currently, there is no unambiguous interpretation of the term "appropriation". The reason for this is that the translation of a foreign language unit into the recipient language is a multifaceted process, in which several aspects are distinguished.

Over the past hundred years, the development of society has accelerated. The consciousness of people, their worldview has also changed accordingly from simplicity to complexity. Also, people's words in everyday use have also developed in speech and acquired multiple meanings. Accordingly, the need for modern dictionaries also increased.

The process of language borrowing is mainly related to the expansion of international relations, the formation of market relations, large-scale trade of goods, the need to express new concepts within the framework of ideological or social relations, the transition of society from a certain system to a new form, etc.

The process of word borrowing is a regularity characteristic of every living language, and it is in constant motion among the languages of the world on the basis of socio-cultural and spiritual spheres. Sources state that even in modern English, more than 60 percent of the words are borrowed words.

English belongs to the Germanic group of the Indo-European language family. The borrowing of English words had a significant impact not only on the Uzbek language, but also on other languages of the former union, such as Russian, Chechen and Georgian. However, since the Russian language, like the English language, belongs to the family of Indo-European languages, it can be observed that the influence of this language is felt more actively in them compared to our language.

English borrowed words entered the Uzbek language in different ways. If a number of new concepts and phenomena do not have an exact Uzbek name, or if the borrowed word has a positive and effective effect in terms of expressing and naming various aspects of the concept (compared to its synonym), then the method of direct assimilation or exact assimilation is used. For example, chat (chat) - conversation, bifshteks - (beefsteaks) - a type of food in which fried beef is served in cabbage, (money) - money, boy-friend (boy-friend) - friend, comrade are also some advertisements, children reflected in clothes or items that attract the attention of the population.

As a proof of this, we pay attention to the excerpt from E. Azamov's short story "Days other than the holiday". It can be observed that many parasitic words are used in the language of Safura, one of the heroes of the play

«Umuman, ko'p gapirib og'zini charchatmaydi. Demoqchi bo'lgan fikrini biron bitta alomatrog so'zga jamlab qo'ya qoladi. Xuddi mashhur «O'n ikki stul» dagi tantiq Ellochkaga o'xshab. Masalan: «bravo», «ujas», «genialno», «shik», «selyavi», «chi gap», «oybay», «salut», «chao», «okei» va hokazo. Bu baynalmilal – qurama so'zlarni u doimo xitob bilan, ohangini keltirib talaffuz qiladi. Siz o'zbekcha gapiravering, u ana shu «til» da javob qaytaraveradi... ...Hello-o! BB larga (Bakir bilan Bargida demoqchi) salut deb qiyqiradi u telefundayoq: ismlarini to'liq aytish ham unga malol kelsa kerak yoki oliftagarchilikkamikin?..

Although such words usually have their equivalent in English or other languages in terms of expressing a concept, they differ from them stylistically according to one or another characteristic of pictorial expression of meaning.

When a borrowed word has a synonym in the target language, there are various reasons for its use. That is, the word entered as a synonym lives in the language as a term, or it becomes a word expressing a stylistic meaning, or it expresses an abstract concept in relation to its contradictory word, and sometimes it takes the form of a habit among young people.

CONCLUSION

Since English and Russian languages belong to the same language family, the process of assimilation of English words into the Russian language is more active than the Uzbek language. As linguists have pointed out, most of the English words acquired in the language first have an occasional (temporary) character, and over time, occasional neologisms begin to expand their bilingualism (bilingualism) character. In general, the process of word assimilation is a law of language in constant motion, and there are more than 20 language acquisitions that

have significantly affected the lexicon of the Uzbek language. There are also a number of acquisitions of languages whose acquisition is not active in our language, their amount in our dictionaries is a small percentage.

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