

BORROWING WORDS: ORAL AND WRITTEN BORROWINGS

Rahmonova Dilnoza Toshmirzayevna,

Samarkand State University of Veterinary Medicine, Livestock and Biotechnologies

Phone: +99893-999-09-97, E-mail: drahmonova071@gmail.com

ANNOTATION

The lexical layer of the Uzbek language the development of the Uzbek lexical layer can also be studied based on certain stages of the society, taking into account significant changes in the society. Uzbek, as Turkish language, has been in Central Asia for centuries, along with Persian development can also be studied through a series of stages, taking into account significant changes in society. Uzbek, as Turkish language, has been in Central Asia for centuries, along with Persian.

Keywords: Borrowings, loans, proper and semantic loans, etymology, stylistic character, frequency value, collectability, word-building patterns, wide collectability high frequency.

INTRODUCTION

As you know, there is no pure language among the languages of the world. The purity of the language is not determined by the fact that it resides at the expense of its own language. Interaction of languages, influencing on one another is one of the stable laws of the language process.

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Borrowed words are words taken over from other languages. Many linguists consider foreign influence plays the most important role in the history of any language. But the grammar and phonetic system are very stable and are not often influenced by other languages. For example, in its 15 century long history recorded in written manuscripts the English language happened to come in long and close contact with several other languages mainly Latin, French and Old Norse. The great influx of borrowings from these sources can be accounted for by a number of historical causes. Due to the great influence of the Roman civilization Latin was for a long time used in England as the language of learning and religion. Old Norse was the language of the conquerors who were on the same level of social and cultural development and who nudged rather easily with the local population in the 9th, 10th and the first half of the 11th century. French was the language of the other conquerors. Who brought with them a lot of new nations of a higher social system developed feudalism it was the language of upper classes, of official documents and school instruction from the middle of the 11th century to the end of the 14th century.

Borrowings of later periods became the object of investigation only in recent years. These investigations have shown that the flow of borrowings has been steady and uninterrupted. They

refer to various fields of social – political, scientific and cultural life. A large portion of them is scientific and technical terms.

When we speak about the role of native and borrowed words in the language we must not take into consideration only the number of them but their semantic, stylistic character, their word building ability, frequency value, collectability (valency) and the productivity of their word-building patterns.

If we approach to the study of the role of native and borrowed words from this point of view we see, though the native words are not numerous they play an important role in the English language. They have value, great word – forming power, wide collectability high frequency, many meanings and they are stylistically neutral. Almost all words of native origin belong to very important semantic groups. The number and character of the borrowed words tell us of the relations between the peoples, the level of their culture, etc. It is for this reason that borrowings have often been called the milestones of history.

Borrowed words enter the language as a result of influence of two main causes or factors: linguistic and extra-linguistic. Economic, cultural, industrial, political relations of speakers of the language with other countries refer to extra-linguistic factors.

For example, due to the great influence of the Roman civilization Latin was for a long time used in England as the language of learning and religion. Old Norse of the Scandinavian tribes was the language of the conquerors. French was the language of the other conquerors who brought with them a lot of new notions of a higher social system, developed feudalism. It was the language of upper classes, of official documents and school.

Borrowings enter the language in two ways through oral speech (by immediate contact between the people) and through written speech by indirect contact through books) Words borrowed orally are usually short and they undergo more changes in the act of adopter. Written borrowings are often rather long and they are unknown to many people, speaking the language. We distinguish translation loans, borrowings proper and semantic loans. Translation loans are words and expressions formed from the material already existing in the language but according to patterns taken from another language, by way of literal morpheme – for – morpheme translation.

The term «semantic loan» is used to denote the development in a word of a new meaning due to the influence of a related word in another language. The English word pioneer meant «explorer» and «one who is among the first in new fields of activity» now under the influence of the Russian word «Пионер» it has come to mean «a member of the Young Pioneers' Organization»

Borrowings proper are words which are taken from another language with their sound graphic forms and their meaning.

While many words enter English as slang, not all do. Some words are adopted from other languages; some are mixtures of existing words (portmanteau words), and some are new coinages made of roots from dead languages. No matter the origin, though, words seldom, if ever, are immediately accepted into the English language. Here is a list of the most common foreign language influences in English, where other languages have influenced or contributed words to English.

Celtic words are almost absent, except for dialectal words, such as the Yan Tan Tether a system of counting sheep. However, English syntax was influenced by Celtic languages, starting from

the Middle English; for example, the system of continuous tenses (absent in other Germanic languages) was a cliché of similar Celtic phrasal structures.

French words for the meat of an animal, noble words (this comes from the influence of the Norman language), words referring to food - e.g. au gratin. Nearly 30% of English words (in an 80,000 word dictionary) may be of French origin.

Latin words, technical or biological names, medical terminology, legal terminology. Scandinavian languages such as Old Norse - words such as sky and troll or, more recently, geysir.

Spanish - words relating to warfare and tactics, for instance flotilla and guerrilla; or related to science and culture, whether coined in Arabic (such as algebra), originated in Amerindian civilizations (Cariban: cannibal, hurricane; Mescalero: apache; Nahuatl: tomato, coyote, chocolate; Quechua: potato; Taíno: tobacco), or Iberian Romance languages (aficionado, albino, alligator, cargo, cigar, embargo, guitar, jade, mesa, paella, platinum, plaza, renegade, rodeo, salsa, savvy, sierra, siesta, tilde, tornado, vanilla etc). Italian - words relating to music, piano, fortissimo. Or Italian culture, such as piazza, pizza, gondola, balcony, fascism. The English word umbrella comes from Italian ombrello.

Indian - words relating to culture, originating from the colonial era. Many of these words are of Persian origin rather than Hindi because Persian was the official language of the Mughal courts. e.g.: pyjamas, bungalow, verandah, jungle, curry, shampoo, khaki.

Languages of Turkish peoples left numerous traces in different languages, including the English language. Turkish borrowings, which belong to the social and political vocabulary, are generally used in special literature and in the historical and ethnographical works, which relate to the life of Turkish and Muslim peoples. The ethnographical words are generally used in the scientific literature, and in the historical and ethnographical texts. The adoption of Indian words, among which there were some Turkish borrowings, became one of the ways for the words of the Turkish origin to penetrate English. Additionally, several words of Turkish origin penetrated English through East European languages like Russian and Polish. German, Latin, Spanish, Italian, French, Hungarian and Serbo-Croatian were also intermediary languages for the Turkic words to penetrate English, as well as containing numerous Turkish loanwords themselves, e.g. Serbo-Croatian contains around 5,000 Turkish loanwords, primarily from Turkish.

Most of the Turkish loans in English carry exotic or ethnographical connotations. They do not have equivalents in English, do not have synonymic relations with primordial words, and generally are used to describe the fauna, flora, life customs, political and social life, and an administrative-territorial structure of Turkish regions. But there are many Turkish loans, which are still part of the frequently used vocabulary. Some Turkish loans have acquired new meanings, unrelated to their etymology.

To conclude, the words of the Turkish origin began penetrating English as early as the Middle Ages, the Turkish loanwords found their way into English through other languages, most frequently through French. Since the 16c, beginning from the time of the establishment of the direct contacts between England and Turkey, and Russia, in English appeared new direct borrowings from Turkish languages. German, Polish, Russian, Serbo-Croatian, French, Arabic, Armenian, Afrikaans, Hungarian, Yiddish, Indian, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Malayan, to a

different extent, took part in the process of the transfer of the Turkish words into English. The main language from which the borrowings were made, was Turkish.

The role of loan words in the formation and development of English vocabulary is dealt with in the history of the language. It is there that the historical circumstances are discussed under which words borrowed from Latin, from Scandinavian dialects, from Norman and Parisian French and many other languages, including Russian, were introduced into English. Lexicology, on the other hand, has in this connection tasks of its own, being chiefly concerned with the material and the results of assimilation.

The main problems of etymology and borrowed words as they concern the English language are comprehensively and consistently treated in Professor A.I. Smirnitsky's book on lexicology. Professor A.I. Smirnitsky deals with these issues mainly in terms of word sameness reflecting his methodological approach to word theory.

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