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**FINAL  
QUALIFICATION WORK**

on the theme

*« THE USE OF ENGLISH BORROWINGS IN UZBEK LITERARY TEXTS »*

DONE BY: 4<sup>th</sup> course student of the English  
department **Saidova U.M.** \_\_\_\_\_

SUPERVISOR: **Nazarova Z.K.** \_\_\_\_\_

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## INTRODUCTION

Education plays an important role in spiritual development of a person. The first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov several times in his works has mentioned, the significance of educational reforms: “The main objective of all our reforms in the field of economic policy is the individual. Therefore the task of education, the task of rising up a new generation capable of national renaissance will remain the prerogative of the state and constitute a priority”<sup>1</sup>.

The reforms in the education system are the priority field of social-economic development of the country.

So from the first days of independence of the country the government of Uzbekistan is paying great attention to the reforms of education system.

In the process of the educational reforms learning foreign languages also plays an important significance. Our government pay great attention to learning and teaching foreign languages, taking into consideration the above-mentioned idea. This attention can be observed in the speeches of the first President Islam Karimov as well: “In the process of higher school reformation, we must consolidate their contacts with higher educational institutions in other countries. It’s necessary to promote the encouragement of foreign teachers”<sup>2</sup>.

During the years of Independence of the country many reforms have done in the field of improving foreign language teaching system. Especially, the Presidents Decree No. 1875 issued on December 10, 2012 named “About measures of improving foreign language learning system” was a great event in the education system of Uzbekistan. This Decree is very important, especially, for English teachers of Uzbekistan.

Now we are learning English as foreign language and as a student of the foreign languages department and future specialist, I should study the structure of

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<sup>1</sup> From the President I.A. Karimov`s Report at the Oliy Majlis session of the first convocation, February, 1995.

<sup>2</sup> Karimov I. A. Harmoniously developed generation is the basis of progress of Uzbekistan.- T., 1997. - P. 12

the English language thoroughly. I decided to study the vocabulary content of the modern English. We know from English Lexicology course at the university that, there are about million words and lexical units in English vocabulary. But 80% of them are borrowed elements.

Borrowing as means of replenishing the vocabulary of present-day English is of much greater importance and is comparatively active only in the field of scientific terminology and social-political terminology as many terms are often made up of borrowed morphemes, mostly morphemes from classical languages.

The part played by borrowings in the vocabulary of a language depends upon the history of each given language, being conditioned by direct linguistic contacts and political, economic and cultural relationships between nations. English history contains innumerable occasions for all types of such contacts. It is the vocabulary system of each language that is particularly responsive to every change in the life of the speaking community.

The development of the contacts between nations and the dominance of English language as business language cause a big flow of words into Uzbek language, thus enriching its word – stock.

The influence which English exerted on our language is seen in all aspects of life, social, political and hardly any walk of live was unaffected by it. The first point to be emphasized is that here we are not dealing with completely new ideas introduced from a different type of civilization and culture, but rather the imposing by a dominant race of their own terms for ideas which were already familiar to the subject race. Such a state of affairs obviously means that there will arise pairs of words the native and the foreign term for the same idea and a struggle for survival between the two, so that one of the words was eventually lost from the language, or survived only with some differentiation of meaning.

Borrowed words have been called «The milestones of philology» – said O. Jespersen – because they permit us (show us) to fix appreciatively the dates of linguistic changes. They show us the course of civilization and give us information of the nations». The well-known linguist Shuchard said «No language is entirely

pure», that all the languages are mixed. Borrowed words enter the language as a result of influence of two main causes of factors; linguistic and extra-linguistic.

Borrowed words have been considered in many scientific works, monographs and publications. But detailed analysis of words borrowed into Uzbek from English in detail hasn't been done so far.

The main constituent part of the vocabulary system of any language is formed by borrowed words. Only borrowed words which were loaned from English into Uzbek have been considered in the qualification paper.

**The actuality** of the qualification paper is determined by increased interest of linguistic in studying the origin of words and the source of borrowings. Still much is left to investigate.

**The purpose** of the qualification paper is to reveal borrowed words that were loaned from English into Uzbek and determine the use of borrowings in Uzbek literary works.

**The tasks of the investigation include:**

- to reveal English borrowings in Uzbek language.
- to determine the reasons of enriching the vocabulary of any language.
- to investigate the correlation of borrowings with native words
- to discuss the use of English borrowings in Uzbek belles-lettres style.
- The questions of assimilation of borrowings in Uzbek are discussed.

The problem under consideration in the qualification paper possesses definite **theoretical value**, for, first of all, it is based on the principles of approach, which is, revealed on all the stage of investigation. The results of the investigation present interest for a number of fields of contemporary linguistics: linguistic typology, theory of translation, languishing, lexicology, theoretical grammar, lexicography.

**Practical significance** of the results of investigation consists in the fact they can be used in:

1. in teaching English for Uzbek and Russian students.
2. in compiling practical courses of English.

3. in compiling bilingual dictionaries.
4. in writing lectures on lexicology and theory of translation.

Investigations have been carried out on a vast language material, based on lexicographic sources. We used mainly monolingual, bilingual and encyclopedic dictionaries.

**The structure of the qualification paper.**

It includes introduction, chapters, conclusion, list of used literature.

## CHAPTER I. BORROWED WORDS AND THEIR PROPERTIES

### 1.1. Etymological survey of the word-stock of a language

The actual process of borrowing is complex and involves many usage events (i.e. instances of use of the new word). Generally, some speakers of the borrowing language know the source language too, or at least enough of it to utilize the relevant word.

They (often consciously) adopt the new word when speaking the borrowing language, because it most exactly fits the idea they are trying to express. If they are bilingual in the source language, which is often the case, they might pronounce the words the same or similar to the way they are pronounced in the source language. For example, English speakers adopted the word *garage* from French, at first with a pronunciation nearer to the French pronunciation than is now usually found. Presumably, the very first speakers who used the word in English knew at least some French and heard the word used by French speakers, in a French-speaking context.

Those who first use the new word might use it at first only with speakers of the source language who know the word, but at some point they come to use the word with those to whom the word was not previously known. To these speakers the word may sound 'foreign'. At this stage, when most speakers do not know the word and if they hear it think it is from another language, the word can be called a *foreign word*. There are many foreign words and phrases used in English such as *bon vivant* (French), *mutatis mutandis* (Latin), and *Fahrvergnuegen* (German).

However, in time more speakers can become familiar with a new foreign word or expression. The community of users of this word can grow to the point where even people who know little or nothing of the source language understand, and even use, the novel word themselves. The new word becomes *conventionalized*: part of the conventional ways of speaking in the borrowing language. At this point we call it a borrowing or loanword.

(It should be noted that not all foreign words do become loanwords; if they fall out of use before they become widespread, they do not reach the loanword stage.)

Conventionalization is a gradual process in which a word progressively permeates a larger and larger speech community, becoming part of ever more people's linguistic repertoire. As part of its becoming more familiar to more people, a newly borrowed word gradually adopts sound and other characteristics of the borrowing language as speakers who do not know the source language accommodate it to their own linguistic systems. In time, people in the borrowing community do not perceive the word as a loanword at all. Generally, the longer a borrowed word has been in the language, and the more frequently it is used, the more it resembles the native words of the language.

English has gone through many periods in which large numbers of words from a particular language were borrowed. These periods coincide with times of major cultural contact between English speakers and those speaking other languages. The waves of borrowing during periods of especially strong cultural contacts are not sharply delimited, and can overlap. For example, the Norse influence on English began already in the 8th century A.D. and continued strongly well after the Norman Conquest brought a large influx of Norman French to the language.

It is part of the cultural history of English speakers that they have always adopted loanwords from the languages of whatever cultures they have come in contact with. There have been few periods when borrowing became unfashionable, and there has never been a national academy in Britain, the U.S., or other English-speaking countries to attempt to restrict new loanwords, as there has been in many continental European countries.

Etymologically the vocabulary of any language consists of two groups – the native words and the borrowed words. E.g., 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 (or Scandinavian). The etymological linguistic analysis showed that the borrowed

stock of words is larger than the native stock of words. Uzbek language, as well as English has been in long and close touch with other languages, mainly Arabic, Persian, Russian.

A native word is a word which belongs to the original stock. An English native word is a word which belongs to Anglo-Saxon origin. To the native words we include words from Common Germanic language and from Indo-European stock.

A borrowed word, a loan word or borrowing is a word taken over from another language and modified in phonemic shape, spelling, paradigm or meaning according to the standards of the language.

The native words in English are further subdivided by diachronic linguistics into those of the Indo-European stock and those of Common Germanic origin. The native words of Uzbek language belongs to Turkic language family, the origin of which based on Altay-Yenisey manuscripts. It has been noticed that native words readily fall into definite semantic groups. Among them we find terms of kinship: father-ота, mother-она, son-уғил, daughter-қиз, brother-ака etc; words naming the most important objects and phenomena of nature: Sun-қуёш, moon-ой, star-юлдуз, wind-шамол, water-сув; names of animals and birds: bull-хуқиз, cat-мушук, goose-ғоз; parts of human body: arm-кул, ear-қулоқ, eye-қуз, heart – юрак

Words belonging to the subsets of the native word – stock are for the most part characterized by a wide range of lexical and grammatical valency, high frequency value and a developed polysemy; they are often monosyllabic, show great word – building power and enter a number of set expressions, e. g., watch DE Weccan is one of the 500 most frequent English words. It may be used as a verb in more than ten different sentence patterns, with or without object and adverbial modifiers and combined with different classes of words.

## 1.2. Classification of English borrowings

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 9<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup> and the first half of the 11<sup>th</sup> century. French (Norman dialect) 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 11<sup>th</sup> century to the end of the 14<sup>th</sup> century.

Uzbek language also developed under the influence of Persian, Arabic and later Russian languages. Persian language spread in our territory in 500–300BC, since that time peoples of Central Asia have been in close contact with Iran, the birthplace of Persian language. Till 15<sup>th</sup> century it was «Fashion» and desirable to write poems and prosaic works in Persian, though old Turkic language was also used among nation, mainly by ordinary people.

In the VII century Arabs conquered Central Asia, carrying their religion and language to the peoples. Thus, Arabic language was predominant till XI–XII centuries. Books were written in Arabic language too. e.g. outstanding scientists

and scholars Avicenna (Ibn Sina), Farabi, Beruni created their works in Arabic language. Only in XV century Alisher Navoi, great writer and statesman proved the beauty and importance of the Turkic language, starting to write his best masterpieces in this language, though he knew Persian and Arabic languages very well.

And starting with XVIII century Uzbek language was under the influence of Russian language. In the study of the borrowed element in English the main emphasis is as a rule placed on the middle English period and in Uzbek it is middle Turkic language.

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 (41%) 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, collocability (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 and Uzbek languages.

They have value, great word – forming power, wide collocability 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.

The well known linguist Shuchard said «No language is entirely pure», that all the languages are mixed.

It must be pointed out that while the general historical reasons for borrowing from different languages have been studied with a considerable degree of thorough

the purely linguistic reasons for borrowings are still open to investigation. The number and character of borrowings do not only depend on the historical conditions, on the nature and length of the contacts, but also on the degree of the genetic and structural proximity of languages concerned. The closer the languages the deeper and more versatile is the influence.

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 (Norman dialect) 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. The same is in Uzbek language.

Due to the expansion of Islam religion, Arabic was used for centuries in Central Asia as the language of science and religion<sup>1</sup>. For about two centuries Russian language hold a dominant position in the nations of former Soviet Union. It was priority to know Russian and it was a language of communication and friendship. These factors are extra-linguistic ones.

The absence of equivalent words in the language to express new subjects or a phenomena makes people to borrow words. E.g. the words football, volleyball, pitchman in Uzbek; to economize the linguistic means, i.e. to use a foreign word instead of a long native expressions and others are called linguistic causes.

The closer the two interacting languages are in structure the easier it is for words of one language to penetrate into the other.

Borrowings enter the language in two ways through oral speech (by immediate contact between the people) and through written speech by indirect

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<sup>1</sup> "A textbook of translation" Peter Newmark 1995

contact through books) Words borrowed orally are usually short and they undergo more changes in the act of adoption. 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, e.g. wall-newspaper – деворий газета.

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.

The “guests from another language,” or *borrowed* words, permeate the English language. Through linguistic osmosis, these many thousands of words were taken over from one language by another during the course of English history mainly due to the constant uninvited arrival of invaders to the island.

If borrowings are testimonials to our (“our” being humans) “physical mobility and mental laziness” then the British would probably win the gold medal. How could a country whose original inhabitants were Celts have ceded that language to the one we currently know as English? It is because of the many times that the British Isles were invaded, obviously by outsiders, who brought their language, dialects and customs into the country. As the invaders settled in, they transformed both the written and spoken words of the English residents, who were able to adapt through the assimilation of borrowed words.

Otto Jespersen<sup>1</sup>, in his book *Growth and Structure of the English Language*, points out that the English language is a “chain of borrowings” that was a result of the conquests of Britain by various invaders. The foreigners brought their

languages to England but were unable to completely impose their languages on the British. Instead, the foreigners' languages were intermixed as if being thrown into a blender with the native speakers' words. With that, these groups succeeded, to varying degrees, in influencing the evolution of written and spoken English as we now know it.

First came the Romans and with their occupation of England, introduced Latin to some, but not all, its inhabitants. While the Celts co-existed with the Romans and "continental Germans," only a few hundred borrowed Latin words are found in Old English, which was basically a "self-sufficing" language, according to Jespersen. With the Teutonic/Germanic invasions of 450 A.D., the Celtic language was relegated to the mists of its Irish island. But the inhabitants of England needed to communicate with their new neighbors and the borrowing of words began.

The Christianization of the country in the 6th Century forced more inhabitants to adopt Latin words and phrases through the Church. Still, these borrowed Latin words were used mainly in the realm of the upper classes when "every educated Englishman spoke and wrote Latin as easily as he spoke and wrote his mother tongue," according to James Bradstreet Greenough and George Lyman Kittredge<sup>2</sup> in their book, *Words and Their Ways in English Speech*. These "educated" men (and I would think women, too) could use the borrowed words both in conversation and on the written page.

Once the Angles, Saxons and Jutes arrived in Britain, and with the Celts displaced, the language literally began evolving as the new-arrivals began settling in. The Celtic influence began rapidly diminishing as the so-called "superior" borrowed words began to take hold. While at first speaking their own Teutonic languages, upon establishing themselves with the native inhabitants their language gradually drifted away from their home countries and began to mesh with one another.

Of course, the language from this period would be barely recognizable to most, if not all, (except for etymologists) present-day readers. Yet, while the

Angles, Saxons and Jutes brought us the original English language, the foundation of English as we know it today is Germanic with a massive French influence.

The history of the English language, and its borrowings, is founded on three invasions: Teutonic; Scandinavian (Vikings); and, most importantly, by the Norman conquest of England by the Duke of Normandy in 1066. (Luckily, the Nazis never made it across the Channel.)

The Teutonic and Scandinavian invasions obviously affected the native language. But it was the French-speaking Normans, led by William the Conqueror (Guillaume le Conquérant), who introduced the greatest, most extensive and most permanent collection of borrowed or “loan” words, as Jespersen is fond of writing, to the English language upon their successful 1066 invasion of the island.

The Norman occupation lasted much longer than that of the Norse invasion and unlike the Scandinavians, who co-existed with the invaded, the Normans overwhelmed the English. The British status quo was tossed out as the Normans reconfigured the structures of England, from its legal system to its religions, by becoming the ruling masters of the island.

While the Normans brought their French to the British Isles, they, too, were also operating in a sense with borrowed words. If, as Greenough and Kittredge point out, French is simply Latin in a “corrupt form” then the conquered British inhabitants would have had to absorb two borrowed languages — French and Latin. And the question for them, if they chose to ask it, is from which genesis the written or spoken words the Normans brought to the shores came from — Latin or French.

The invading Normans also introduced a sort of language class warfare to the Britons. If a foreign language is thrust upon the conquered, one would think that it would spread from top to bottom through all strata of the inhabitants. The “losing” language would thus disappear. Yet, that did not happen after the Normans’ arrival. The conquered nobles adopted the French model, but the peasants retained the Germanic tongue, setting up both a class and a linguistic

divide that would remain until their languages, and borrowed words, blended into Middle English.

But morphing French words and phrases into the English language does not mean there was a certain borrowing snobbery. Writers, such as Chaucer, or diplomats, the royalty, high-ranking members of the military and businessmen who were familiar with French culture (and given the closeness of European borders, easily attainable), readily adopted and adapted words borrowed from the French into the English language. In many cases, the borrowing was not cavalier, but was a necessity to communicate.

The Norman Conquest forced the creation of an entirely new way of English life, influencing the language of its law, religion, medicine and arts. Since the French/Latin-speakers were the dominant power, the Britons had to borrow words in order to simply communicate with their new masters who “ousted” some of the local vernacular.

These “newcomers” may have rid some of the centuries-old English synonyms, but they became ingrained because of their ties to the originals. The Anglo-Saxon *king* and *queen* survived the French influence, but with the Normans along came such titles as *duke* and *duchess*. Well, Britons would have to be able to understand what either of these two terms meant and, thus, they would assimilate these borrowed words into, if not every day use, their sometime use.

According to Jespersen, many British adopted borrowed French words not only to communicate, but because they felt it was the “fashion” to imitate their “betters.” Again, while some might perceive this as a form of snobbery, many of us do strive to improve our language skills.

While saying someone tried to overthrow a government is basic and to the point, using *coup d’etat* as the phrase is instantly recognizable to many readers and, almost, puts more of a sense of urgency to the event. You could say a woman is *stylish*, which I am sure she would appreciate, but substituting the borrowed *chic* usually makes more of an impact. Obviously, our knowledge of

borrowed words not only expands our vocabulary but enables us to converse with one another.

While it is understandable that the Britons would borrow words that did not exist in their native language, such as *majesty* and *mayor*, it is somewhat mystifying why they would replace their *swin* with the French *porc*. That is unless you consider how the English farmers and French aristocrats dealt with livestock. With these two related words, the Germanic *swin* is more down-to-earth while the French *porc* was considered more refined. *Swin* evolved into the present-day *swine*, which is what English peasants would have been raising, while the *porc* or *pork* would have been what the upper-class French would eat.

It is “animal versus food” and, again, the borrowings would elevate the perceived social standing of the English man or woman who used the French word. And as Greenough and Kittredge illustrate, sometimes the foreign word, such as *divide*, becomes more popular than the inhabitants’ *cleave*. Also, one word can crowd out another, with the native being the one shunted aside as in what happened to the local *ey* which was replaced by the Scandinavian *egg*.

The French language-influence on the English presented them with more abstract words than what the Britons might have considered to be their clear and concrete definitions of their native words. The English *child* as opposed to the borrowed French *infant*, or the English *freedom* compared to the French *liberty* are examples.

The amazing thing about the transformation and evolution of the English language is the extent to how receptive the country’s inhabitants were to outside languages, particularly French and Latin. It is almost as if an invader could plant a language seed and the Britons would cultivate it. But unlike the French who most likely would stay with that one language plant, the English (perhaps because of their love of gardening) seemed intent on growing as many synonymous words as possible.

And, continuing with this somewhat silly gardening analogy, Jespersen points out that many times “the English soil has proved more fertilizing than the

French soil” for transplanted words. Why offer one native word, as the French seem to enjoy, when you can convert a multitude of borrowed words and multiply them into synonymous bits of language as the English seem wont to do? Or, as the University of Minnesota’s professor and author of *Word Origins and How We Know Them*, Dr. Anatoly Liberman<sup>3</sup> asks in his lecture, *A Coat of Many Colors*, is it “better to have two nostrils or one?” With a multitude of similar words, the English at least, seem to have embraced the “two nostrils” theory, sometimes using both the native and the borrowed words side-by-side.

This borrowing has also helped inflate the size of English dictionaries. The voluminous English dictionaries, as compared to French, German or Dutch dictionaries for example, can credit their size to the borrowings of foreign words the British adopted. If the English were originally concerned that their native language was not up to snuff with the French or Latin tongues, the Britons’ borrowings might give new meaning to “size matters.”

While I have mainly focused on the Norman Conquest and the seismic language shift 1066 created in the linguistic world, there were others that might have been subsequently involved in English-word borrowings — if they had arrived in time.

Among them are Spanish and Italian, but as Greenough and Kittredge point out, while their influence upon English literature has “been very great, but upon (English) vocabulary these languages have had no appreciable effect.” That is because the Normans made the goal first and the English had basically borrowed all the words and phrases they needed.

England’s emergence as a superpower brought it, in a sense, border expansion because of colonialism. This also introduced its people to sights they had never seen and for which they would need descriptive words. The Britons could only borrow them as there was no native term to express what they encountered.

There were no such things as *boomerangs* or *kangaroos* in England, so when the Britons came upon them instead of creating entirely new words to define them,

the easier alternative was to borrow the Australian words. *Elephants, leopards* and *panthers* also were not native to England and, again, these animal names would have to be borrowed for Britons to describe them to one another. Even the *tomato*, unknown in the country until its introduction from the New World, would have to be named. Borrowing from the Spanish *tomate*, the British settled on *tomato*.

While these examples were new words to the English and diversified their vocabulary, they did not affect the “structure” of their speech. Instead, they were “simply the adoption of names for particular things,” according to Greenough and Kittredge.

Many English words came to different languages of the world during the last two centuries. Most of English borrowings entered to Uzbek language through the Russian. In Russian periodicals we often see English borrowings:

*Верховный Совет – парламент; Совет министров – кабинет министров; председатель – премьер-министр; заместитель – вице-премьер.*

In its turn in the texts of Uzbek periodicals we often face the following English terms of business and economics: *бартер, брокер, ваучер, дилер, дистрибьютер, маркетинг, инвестиция, фьючерсные кредиты and etc.*

Words denoting sport games are also widely used in modern Uzbek: *футбол, форвард, гандбол, виндсерфинг, армрестлинг, фристайл, скейтборд, кикбоксинг, файтер (fighter), голькипер, аут, сейв, рефери and etc.*

With the development of computer technologies tens of English borrowings are being used widely in Uzbek: *компьютер, дисплей, файл, интерфейс, принтер, сканер, ноутбук, браузер, сайт, гейм, презентация, and others.*

In everyday life of Uzbek people we often face with English borrowings, *презентация, номинация, спонсор, видео (видеоклип, видеокассета, видеосалон), шоу (шоу – бизнес, ток - шоу, шоумен), триллер, хит, дискотека, диск-жокей.*

Analyzing the English borrowings according to their penetration we can classify them in the following way:

**1. Directly borrowed words.** This word is used in Russian in the same meaning as in original. They are as follows уик-энд - выходные; блэк – негр; мани – деньги.

**2. Hibrids.** These words are formed by combining elements of two languages. For example: аскать ( to ask - просить), бузить ( busy – беспокойный, суетливый).

**3. Calque.** Words, of foreign origin, which are used preserving phonetic and graphic views. This group includes the following words: меню, пароль, диск, вирус, клуб, саркофаг.

**4. Semi-calque.** Слова, которые подчиняются правилам русской грамматики (прибавляются суффиксы). Например: драйв – драйва ( drive ) « Давно не было такого драйва» - в значении «веселья, энергетики».

**5.Exotic words.** Words, characterizing the specific national traditions of other nations and used at description of certain realities for example: чипсы ( chips), хот-дог ( hot-dog ), чизбургер ( cheeseburger).

**6. Foreign expression.** The words used in certain sphere as means of expression. For example: о'кей ( ОК); вау ( Wow !).

**7. Composites.** Words, consisting from two elements, for example: секонд-хенд – магазин, торгующий одеждой, бывшей в употреблении; видео-салон - комната для просмотра фильмов.

**8. Jargonisms.** Words, created by some group of people, mostly formed by changing the sounds. For example: крезанутый ( crazy) – шизанутый.

### **1.3. The influence of borrowings on the vocabulary of the language**

The number of borrowings on Old English was meager. In the Middle English period there was an influx of loans. It is often contended, that since the Norman conquest borrowing has been the chief factor in the enrichment of the English vocabulary and as a result there was a sharp decline in the productivity and role of word-formation.

Historical evidence, however, testifies to the fact that throughout its entire history, even in the periods of the mightiest influxes of borrowings, other processes no less intense, were in operation – word – formation and semantic development, which involved both native and borrowed elements. If the estimation of the role of borrowings is based on the study of words recorded in the dictionary, it is easy to overestimate the effect of the foreign words, as the number of native words is extremely small compared with the number of borrowings recorded.

The only true way to estimate the relation of the native to the borrowed element is to consider the two as actually used in speech. If one counts every word used, including repetitions, in some reading matter, the proportion of native to borrowed words will be quite different.

On such a count, every writer uses considerable more native words than borrowings. Shakespeare, for example has 90%, Milton 81%, Tennyson 88%. This shows how important is the comparatively small nucleus of native words.

Different borrowing are marked by different frequency value. Those well established in the vocabulary may be as frequent in speech as native words, whereas other occur very rarely. The great number of borrowings in English left some imprint upon the language. The first effect of foreign influence is observed in the volume of its vocabulary.

Due to its history the English language, more than any other modern language, has absorbed foreign elements in its vocabulary. But the adoption of foreign words must not be understood as were quantities change. Any importation

into the lexical system brings about semantic and stylistic changes in the words of this language and changes in its synonymic groups.

It has been mentioned that when borrowed words were identical in meaning with those already in English the adopted word very often displaced the native word. In most cases, however, the borrowed words and synonymous native words (or words borrowed earlier) remained in the language, becoming more or less differentiated in meaning and use. As a result the number of synonymic groups in English greatly increased. The synonymic groups became voluminous and acquired many words rarely used. This brought about a rise in the percentage of stylistic synonyms.

As a result of the differentiation in meaning between synonymous words many native words or words borrowed earlier narrowed their meaning or sphere of application.

Abundant borrowing intensified the difference between the word stock of the literary national language and dialects as well as between British English and American English. On the one hand a number of words were borrowed into the literary national language which are not to be found in the dialects. In a number of cases the dialects have preserved some Anglo-Saxon words which were replaced by borrowings in the literary language. On the other hand, a number of words were borrowed into dialects are not used throughout the country.

In spite of the numerous outside linguistic influences and the etymological heterogeneity of its vocabulary the English language is still, in essential characteristics a Germanic language. It has retained a ground work of Germanic words and grammar.

A comparative study of the nature and role of native and borrowed words show that borrowing has never been the chief means of replenishing the English vocabulary. Word-formation and semantic development were throughout the entire history of the English language much more productive than borrowing. Besides most native words are marked by a higher frequency value. The great number of borrowings bringing with them new phonon-morphological types, new phonetic

morphological and semantic features left its imprint upon the English language. On the other hand under the influence of the borrowed element words already existing in the English changed to some extent their semantic structure, collectability, frequency and word forming ability.

Borrowing also considerably enlarged the English vocabulary and brought about some changes in English synonymic groups, in the distribution of the English vocabulary through sphere of application and in the lexical divergence between the two variants of the literary national language and its dialects.

Uzbek language is also under constant influence of borrowings. We are living in the age of progress and technology. New discoveries new inventions, bring about new notions which are accepted by languages, and Uzbek language is also among them. The words connected with development of technology, sport terms, everyday words have been penetrating into Uzbek language from other languages, especially from English, Russian and through Russian or English from many European languages.

In its turn many Uzbek words entered the word stock of world languages, such as of sport terms: *Kurash*, *halol*, *chala*, the names of quinine: *plov*, *manti*, *somsa*, the names of clothes: *chapan* and etc.

When in two languages we find no trace of the exchange of loan words one way or the other. We are safe to infer that the two nations have had nothing to do with each other, but if they have been in contact, the number of the loan-words, and still more the quality of the loan-words, if rightly interpreted, will inform us of their reciprocal relations, they will show us which of them has been the more fertile in ideas and on what domains of human activity each has been superior of the other.

If all other sources of information were closed to us except such loan-words in our modern North-European languages as «piano», «soprano», «opera», «libretto», «tempo», «adagio» etc. we should still have no hesitation in drawing the conclusion that Italian music has played a great role all over Europe.

There are many words, one a native word, the other a Romance loan, originally of either identical or similar meaning with some distinction made today, such as «freedom», and «liberty», «happiness», and «felicity», «help», and «aid», «love», and «charity», and we should find that the native word has a more emotional sense is homely and unassuming whereas the loan word is colder, aloof more dignified more formal.

## **Summary of the chapter**

The given chapter deals with borrowings of English language. Borrowing is a consequence of cultural contact between two language communities. Borrowing of words can go in both directions between the two languages in contact, but often there is an asymmetry, such that more words go from one side to the other.

In this case the source language community has some advantage of power, prestige and/or wealth that makes the objects and ideas it brings desirable and useful to the borrowing language community.

The actual process of borrowing is complex and involves many usage events (i.e. instances of use of the new word).

Generally, some speakers of the borrowing language know the source language too, or at least enough of it to utilize the relevant word. They (often consciously) adopt the new word when speaking the borrowing language, because it most exactly fits the idea they are trying to express. If they are bilingual in the source language, which is often the case, they might pronounce the words the same or similar to the way they are pronounced in the source language.

In the given chapter we have analyzed the classification of borrowings. And the influence of borrowings to enrichment of vocabulary is also discussed.

## **CHAPTER II. THE USE OF ENGLISH BORROWINGS IN UZBEK LITERATURE**

### **2.1. Problem of assimilation of borrowed words**

It is now our task to see what changes borrowings have undergone in the English language and how they have adapted themselves to its peculiarities.

All the changes that borrowed elements undergo may be divided into two large groups.

On the one hand there are changes specific of borrowed words only. These changes aim at adapting words of foreign origin to the norms of the borrowing language, e. g. the constant combinations [p n], [p s], [t p t] in the words «pneumatics», «psychology», «ptolomey» of Greek origin were simplified into [n], [s], [t], since the consonant combinations [p s], [pt], [p n] very frequent at the end of English words (as in «sleeps», «stopped») were never used in the initial position.

It is very important to discriminate between the two processes the adaptation of borrowed material to the norms of the language and the development of these words according to the laws of the language. This differentiation is not always easily discernible. In most cases we must resort to historical analysis before we can draw any definite conclusions. There is nothing in the form of the words «procession» and «progression» to show that the former was already used in England in the 11<sup>th</sup> century, the latter not till the 15<sup>th</sup> century.

The history of these words reveals that the word procession has undergone a number of changes along side with other English words change in declension, accentuation, structure, sounds, whereas the word «progression» underwent some changes by analogy with the word «procession» and other similar words already at the time of its appearance in the language.

Since the process of assimilation of borrowings includes changes in sound-form, morphological structure, grammar characteristics, meaning and usage linguists distinguish phonetic, grammatical and lexical assimilation of borrowings.

Phonetic assimilation, comprising changes in sound-form and stress, is perhaps the most conspicuous.

Sounds that were alien to the English language were fitted into its scheme of sounds. For instance, the long [e] and [E] in recent French borrowings, quite strange to English speech, are rendered with the help of [e i] (as in the words «communiqué», «chaussee», «café») Familiar sounds or sound combinations the position of which was strange to the English language, were replaced by other sounds or sound combinations to make the words conform to the norms of the language, e.g. German spits [spits] was turned into English [spits].

Substitution of native sounds for foreign ones usually takes place in the very act of borrowing. But some words retain their foreign pronunciation for a long time before the unfamiliar sounds are replaced by similar native sounds.

In words that were added to English from foreign sources, especially from French or Latin, the accent was gradually transferred to the first syllable. Thus words like «honour», «reason» were accented on the same principle as the native «father», «mother».

Usually as soon as words from other languages were introduced into English they lost their former grammatical categories and inflexions and acquired new grammatical categories and paradigms by analogy with other English words.

If a borrowed word loses its former grammatical categories and inflexions and gets new grammatical categories and paradigms by analogy with other English words we say the word is undergone grammatical assimilation. Sometimes the foreign inflexions are fallen off.

E. g. sputnik, sputniks, sputnik's

Lat. consutare (v) English consult.

However there are some words in Modern English that have for centuries retained their foreign inflexions. Thus a considerable group of borrowed nouns, all

of them terms or literary words adopted in the 16<sup>th</sup> century or later, have preserved their original plural inflexion to this day, e.g.

Phenomenon-phenomena

Addendum-addenda

Other borrowings of the same period have two plural forms the native and the foreign, e. g. vacuum-vacua, vacuums, virtuoso-virtuosi, virtuosos.

All borrowings that were composite in structure in their native language appeared in English as indivisible root-words, unless there were already words with the same morphemes in it, e. g. in the word «saunter» the French infinitive inflexion-er is retained, but it has changed its quality, it is preserved in all the other grammatical forms of the word. (saunters, suntered, sauntering), which means that it has become part of the stem in English.

It must be borne in mind that when there appears in a language a group of borrowed words built on the same pattern or containing the same morphemes, the morphological structure of the words becomes apparent and in course of time their word-building elements can be employed to form new words<sup>1</sup>.

Sometimes in borrowed words foreign affixes are replaced by those available in the English language, e. g. the inflexion – us in Latin adjectives was replaced in English with the suffixes – ous or – al.

Barbarus-barbarous

Botanicus-botanical

Balneus-balneal

Loaning words from another language causes some changes in meaning of the word borrowed.

When a word is taken over into another language its semantic structure as a rule undergoes great changes.

Polysemantic words are usually adopted only in one or two of their meanings.

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<sup>1</sup> I.G. Koshevaya "The theory of English Grammar" "Просвещение", 1982

Thus the word «timbre» that had a number of meanings in French was borrowed into English as a musical term only. The words cargo and cask, highly polysemantic in Spanish were adopted only in one of their meanings – «the goods carried in a ship», «a barrel for holding liquids» respectively.

In some cases we can observe specialization of meaning, as in the word hangar, denoting a building in which aero planes are kept and revive, which had the meaning of «review» in French and came to denote a kind of theatrical entertainment in English.

In the process of its historical development a borrowing sometimes acquired new meanings that were not to be found in its former semantic structure. For instance, the word move in Modern English has developed the meanings of ‘propose’, ‘change one’s flat’, ‘mix with people’ and others that the French moveir does not possess.

The word scope, which originally had the meaning of ‘aim purpose’, now means ‘ability to understand’, ‘the field within which an activity takes place, sphere’, ‘opportunity, freedom of action’. As a rule the development of new meanings takes place 50–100 years after the word is borrowed.

The semantic structure of borrowings changes in other ways as well. Some meanings become more general, others more specialized, etc. For instance, the word «terrorist» that was taken over from French in the meaning of «Jacobin» widened its meaning to ‘one who governs, or opposes a government, by violent means. The word umbrella, borrowed in the meaning of a sunshade or parasol came to denote similar protection from the rain as well.

Usually the primary meaning of a borrowed word was retained throughout its history, but sometimes it becomes a secondary meaning. Thus the Scandinavian borrowings wing, root, take and many others have retained their primary meanings to the present day.

Sometimes change of meaning is the result of associating borrowed words with familiar words which somewhat resemble them in sound but which are not at all related. This process, which is termed folk etymology, often changes the form

of the word in whole or in part, so as to bring it nearer to the word or words with which it is thought to be connected, e. g. the French sur (o) under had the meaning of «overflow».

In English r (o) under was associated by mistake with round – думалок and the verb was interpreted as meaning ‘enclose on all sides, encircle’ Folle – etimologization is a slow process; people first attempt to give the foreign borrowing its foreign premonition, but gradually popular use involves a new pronunciation and spelling.

Another phenomenon which must also receive special attention is the formation of derivatives from borrowed words. New derivatives are usually formed with the help of productive affixes, often of Anglo-Saxon origin.

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. Smirnitkiy deals with these issues mainly in terms of word. Sameness reflecting his methodological approach to word theory.

Here we are going to concentrated our attention on the assimilation of borrowed words as a way of their interrelation with the system of the language as a whole. The term assimilation of a loan word is used to denote a partial or total conformation to the phonetically, graphical and morphological standards of the receiving language and its semantic system.

Even a superficial examination of borrowed words in the English word-stock shows that there are words among them that are easily recognized as foreign and there are others that have become so firmly rooted in the language, so thoroughly

assimilated that it is sometimes extremely difficult to distinguish them from words of Anglo-Saxon origin.

Let's take some examples: «we can easily determine that the words «décolleté», graffito», «chemistry» are loaned words.

But the words like «pupil», «master», «city», «river» which became part of words used at least once a day are also borrowed words. In Uzbek language this kind of situation can be also observed. For example: «Kolxoz», «sputnik», «demokratiya», «efir», etc words can be easily recognized as loan words.

But the words like «maktab», «kitob», «muhabbat», «ilm», «badavlat» and etc are not considered to be loan words by ordinary people, because these words are deeply rooted in native lexicon and are commonly used by people. But according to the etymology of these words they are not native words, they were borrowed from Arabic and Persian languages.

Unassimilated words differ from assimilated words in their pronunciation, spelling, frequency, semantic structure and sphere of application. However, there is no distinct borderline between the two groups.

So far no linguist has been able to suggest more or less comprehensive criteria for determining the degree of assimilation depends in the first place upon the time of borrowing. The general principle is: the older the borrowing the more thoroughly it tends to follow normal language (Uzbek, English) of accentuation, pronunciation, etc. It is but natural that the majority of early borrowings have acquired full language (English or Uzbek) citizenship and that most English speaking people are astonished on first hearing, that such everyday words as «window», «chair», «dish», «box» haven't always belonged to their language.

As you see in the above Uzbek extract there are words which can be easily recognized as loan words, e.g.: банк-bank, стратегия-strategy, сектор-sector, бизнес-business, кредит-credit, инфраструктура – infrastructure.

A classification of loan words according to the degree of assimilation can be only very general as no rigorous procedure for measuring it has so far been developed. The following three groups may be suggested:

1. Completely assimilated borrowed words
2. Partially assimilated borrowed words
3. Unassimilated borrowed words or barbarism.

The group of partially assimilated words may be subdivided depending on the aspect that remains unaltered, i. e. according to whether the word retains features of spelling, pronunciation, morphology or denotation that are not English.

The third group is not universally accepted, as it may be argued that words not changed at all cannot form part of the vocabulary of language, because they occur in speech only, but do not enter the language.

Completely assimilated borrowed words are found in all the layers of older borrowings.

They may belong to the first layer of Latin borrowings, e, g: cheese, street, wall, or wine. Among Scandinavian borrowed words we find such frequent nouns as husband, fellow, gate, root, wing; such verbs as call, die, take, want and adjectives like happy, ill, low, odd and wrong.

Completely assimilated French words are extremely numerous and frequent. Suffice it to mention such everyday words as table, chair, face, figure, finish, matter. A considerable number of Latin words borrowed during the revival of learning are at present almost indistinguishable from the rest of the vocabulary. Neither animal nor article differ noticeable from native words.

Uzbek language like English is vulnerable to new nations. It mainly enriches its word stock by loaning words from Persian, Arabic Russian and via Russian from European languages. A large number of words in Uzbek language are the words from Persian. Tajik languages which are completely assimilated and widely used by Uzbek people: *дастурхон, даструмол, хокандоз, пояндоз, пойдевор, барг, дарахт, гул, фарзанд, дутор, сетор* and etc.

After Arabic invasion of Central Asia a number of Arabic words were borrowed, which became the indivisible part of our daily speech: *мактаб, китоб, мактуб, адабиёт, аҳолии, оила, Фан, санъат, хизмат, мехнат, раис, идора, давлат* and etc.

Starting from XIX century new notions began to penetrate into Uzbek language from Russian and via Russian from European languages. They denote new notions, new inventions which don't have equivalence in Uzbek that's why they are completely assimilated borrowings:

Стол, стул, ручка, паровоз, студент, министр, операция, (Latin) грамматика, комедия, театр, музей, опера, (Greek) солдат, галстук, штаб, лагерь, (German) костюм, пальто кабинет, генерал, (French) опера, ария, ложа, топор, (Italian) трамвай, вокзал, МИТИНГ, футбол, баскетбол, бокс (English)

The number of completely assimilated borrowed words is many times greater than the number of partially assimilated ones. They follow all morphological, phonetically and orthographic standards. Being very frequent and stylistically neutral, they may occur as dominant words in synonymic groups. They take an active part in word-formation.

Moreover, their morphological structure and motivation remain transparent, so that they are morphologically analyzable and therefore supply the English vocabulary not only with free forms but also with bound forms, as affixes are easily perceived and separated in series of loan words that contain them.

To illustrate the frequency of completely assimilated words it is sufficient to mention that many of them are included by E.L. Thorndike and I. Lorge in the list of 500 most frequent words. Some of these are: act (Lat), age(Fr), army(Fr), bill(Lat), case(Fr), cast(ON), cause(Fr), die(Scand).

The second group containing partially assimilated borrowed words can be subdivided into subgroups.

The oppositions are equipollent.

a) Loan words not assimilated semantically, because they denote objects and notions peculiar to the country from which they come. They may denote foreign clothing: mantilla, sombrero; foreign titles and professions: *shah*, *rajah*, *sheik*, *bei*, *toreador*; foreign vehicles: *caique* (Turkish), *rickshaw* (Chinese), food and drinks: *pillow*(Persian) *sherbet*(Arabian); foreign currency: *krona* (Denmark), *rupee*(India), *zloty*(Poland), *peseta*(Spain).

b) Borrowed words not assimilated grammatically, for example, nouns borrowed from Latin Greek which keep their original plural forms: *bacillus; bacilli, crisis; crises, formula; formulae, index; indices*. Some of these are also used in English plural forms, but in that case there may be a difference in lexical meaning as in: indices: indexes.

c) Loan words not completely assimilated phonetically. The French words borrowed after 1650 afford good examples. Some of them keep the accent on the final syllable: machine, cartoon, police.

d) Borrowed words not completely assimilated grammatically. This group, as V.I. Balinskaya shows, is fairly large and variegated. There are, for instance, words borrowed from French in which the final consonant is not pronounced, e.g: *battet, buffet, corps*. Some may keep a diacritic mark: *café, cliché*. Specifically French digraphs (ch, qu, ou) may be retained in spelling: bouquet, brioche.

It goes without saying that these sets are intersecting, i.e. One and the same loan word often Shows in complete assimilation in several respects simultaneously.

The third group of borrowings comprises the so-called barbarism, i. e. words from other languages used by English people in conversation or in writing but not assimilated in any way, and for which there are corresponding English equivalents. The examples are the Italian addio, ciao ‘goodbye’, the French affich for ‘placard’ and coup or coup d’ Etat ‘a sudden seizure of state power by a small group’, the Latin ad libitum ‘at pleasure’ and the like.

Uzbek language is full of barbarisms which are mainly used by the youth: конечно certainly(Russian), okay (English) and etc.

The incompleteness of assimilation results in some specific features which permit us to judge of the origin of words. They may serve as formal indications of loan words of Greek, Latin, French or other origin. Another factor determining the process of assimilation is the way in which the borrowing was adopted into the language. Words borrowed orally are assimilated more readily, they undergo

greater changes, whereas with words adopted through writing the process of assimilation is longer and more laborious.

Whenever the need filling motive plays a part, the borrower is being confronted with some new object or practice for which he needs words. Under these conditions three rather distinct things may happen, giving rise respectively to «loanwords», «loanshifts», and 'loanblends'. The borrower may adopt the donor's word along with the object or practice; the new form in the borrower's speech is then a loanword.

When confronted with a new object or practice for which words are needed, the borrower may somehow adopt material in his own language. A new idiom arises and since it arises under the impact of another linguistic system, it is a «loanshift».

A loanblend is a new idiom developed in the borrowing situation in which both the loanword and the loan shift mechanisms are involved: the borrower imports part of the model and replaces part of it by something already in his own language.

The type of the word borrowed by personal contact would undoubtedly at first be names of objects unfamiliar to the borrowers, or products, and commodities exchanged by way of trade. If the contacts were maintained over a long period then ideas concerned with government, law, religion and customs might be absorbed and perhaps the names of these would be adopted. Only in the case of nations in relatively advanced stages of civilization would there be much influence exerted through the written word; concrete objects would come first, then abstract ideas learnt from what might actually be seen from their effects in everyday life and abstract ideas through the indirect contact achieved by books would come much later.

The international word-stock is also growing due to the influx of exotic borrowed words like anaconda, bungalow, kraal, orang-outang, sari etc. These come from many different sources.

International words should not to be mixed with words of the common Indo-European stock that also comprise a sort of common fund of the European languages.

This layer is of great importance for the foreign language teacher not only because many words denoting abstract notions are international but also because he must know the most efficient ways of showing the points of similarity and difference between such words as control: контрол (назорат), general: генерал, industry: индустрия (саноат), magazine: магазин (дукон), etc. usually called 'translator's false friends.

The treatment of international words at English lessons would be one-sided if the teacher did not draw his pupils' attention to the spread of the English vocabulary into other languages. We find numerous English words in the field of sport: football, out, match, tennis, time. A large number of English words are to be found in the vocabulary pertaining to clothes: jersey, pullover, sweater, nylon, tweed etc.

Cinema and different forms of entertainment are also a source of many international words of English origin: film, club, cocktail, jazz. At least some of the Russian words borrowed into English and many other languages and thus international should also be mentioned: *balalaika, Bolshevik, cosmonaut, czar, kremlin, rouble, mammoth, sambo, steppe, vodka.*

We should also include here Uzbek language which was under influence of Russian language for a long period of time but didn't lose its properties and its own word-stock and now being.

## **2.2. Use of some English borrowings in Uzbek literary texts**

As the process of borrowing is mostly connected with the appearance of new notions which the loan words serve to express, it is natural that the borrowing is seldom limited to one language. Words of identical origin that occur in several languages as a result of simultaneous or successive borrowings from one ultimate source are called international words.

Expanding global contacts result in the considerable growth of international vocabulary. All languages depend for their changes upon the cultural and social matrix in which they operate and various contacts between nations are part of this matrix reflected in vocabulary.

International words play an especially prominent part in various terminological systems including the vocabulary of science, industry and art. The etymological sources of this vocabulary reflect the history of world culture. Thus, for example, the mankind's cultural debt to Italy is reflected in the great number of Italian words connected with architecture, painting and especially music that are borrowed into most European languages: *allegro*, *andante*, *aria*, *arioso*, *barcarole*, *baritone*, *concert*, *duet*, *opera*, *piano* and many more.

The rate of change in technology, political, social and artistic life has been greatly accelerated in the 20<sup>th</sup> century and so has the rate of growth of international word-stock. A few examples of comparatively new words due to the progress of science will suffice to illustrate the importance of international vocabulary: *algorithms*, *antenna*, *antibiotic*, *automation*, *bionics*, *cybernetics*, *entropy*, *gene*, *genetic*, *code*, *graph*, *microelectronics* etc. All these show sufficient likeness in English, French, Russian, Uzbek and several other languages.

To adapt means to make or undergo modifications in function and structure so as to be fit for a new use, a new environment or a new situation. Being adaptive system the vocabulary is constantly adjusting itself to the changing requirements and conditions of human communications and cultural and other needs. This process of self-regulation of the lexical system is a result of overcoming

contradictions between the state of the system and the demands it has to meet. The speaker chooses from the existing stock of words such words that in his opinion can adequately express his thought and feeling. It is important to stress that the development is not confined to coining new words on the existing patterns but in adapting the very structure of the system to its changing functions.

According to F. de Saussure synchronic linguistics deals with systems and diachronic linguistic – with single elements, and the two methods must be kept strictly apart. A language system then should be studied as something fixed and unchanging, whereas we observe the opposite: it is constantly changed and readjusted as the need arises.

The concept of adaptive systems overcomes this contradiction and permits us to study language as a constantly developing but systematic whole. The adaptive system approach gives a more adequate account of the systematic phenomena of a vocabulary by explaining more facts about the functioning of words and providing more relevant generalizations, because we can take into account the influence of extra – linguistic reality.

The study of the vocabulary as an adaptive system reveals the pragmatic essence of the communication process, i. e. the way language is used to influence the addressee. There is a considerable difference of opinion as to the type of system involved, although the majority of linguists nowadays agree that the vocabulary should be studied as a system. Our present state of knowledge is, however, insufficient to present the whole of the vocabulary as one articulated system, so we deal with it as if it were a set of interrelated systems.

The language of independent Uzbekistan is contributing to the world languages enriching them with new notions: *kurash, chap, halol, chala, (sport terms), bazar, sumalak* etc.

To sum up this brief treatment of loan words it is necessary to stress that in studying borrowed words a linguist cannot be content with establishing the source, the date of penetration, the semantic sphere to which the word belonged and the circumstances of the process of borrowing.

All these are very important, but one should also be concerned with the changes the new language system into which the loan word penetrates causes in the word itself, and on the other hand, look for the changes occasioned by the newcomer in the English vocabulary, when in finding its way into the new language it pushed some of its lexical neighbors aside. In the discussion above we have tried to show the importance of the problem of conformity with the patterns typical of the receiving language and its semantic needs.

In its turn we can observe English borrowings in literary texts. According to some researches penetration of English borrowings into Uzbek began from the beginning of XXth century. The first English borrowings can be observed in the works of jadids in the beginning of XX century.

One of the well-known representatives of jaded trend Mahmudkhodja Behbudiy used some of the following borrowings in his works: **вокзал** [engl. Vaux-hall], **банк** [ENGL. Bank], **тоннель** [tunnel] and etc.

«Даллолларни хожи овламоғи бутун аскала ҳам **вагзолларда** жорийдурки, бу овчиларни(нг) аксари, балки ҳаммаси ўзимизни бухорий, туркистоний сарсари ҳамшаҳарларимиздур» [2, 90].

Шунингдек, **банк** сўзи **бонка**, **тоннель** сўзи **туннел** шаклларида ишлатилган: «3 соат юруб, тоғ **туннелларидан** ўтуб, Жабали Лубнон худудидан чикдук» [2, 88].

«...**Бонка**, **фирма** фойдахўрники. Табиий, буларға пуллари берак лозим, на берилур?» [2, 157].

Инглиз ўзлашмаларининг ўзбек тилига кириб келишида рус тилининг восита тил бўлганлиги маълум. Бошқа сўз билан айтганда Чор Россиясининг Марказий Осиёдаги ҳукмронлиги таъсирида кўплаб инглиз сўзлари рус тили воситасида ўзбек тилига кириб келган. Шу билан бирган ўзбек тилига бевосита кирган лексик ўзлашмалар ҳам мавжуд.

М. Бехбудий ҳаж сафари давомида ўша вақтда Яқин Шарқда нисбатан кенг тарқалган инглиз сўзларини ўз ёдгорликларида ёзиб қолдирган. Масалан, «Дамашқ аш-Шомнинг Солиҳия қисми асл Шомға элиқтрикли

қўша **трамвай** ила рабт берилган ва Шом марказиға 30 дақиқалик йўлдуру». [2, 96].

М. Бехбудий асарларида учрайдиган яна бир ўзлашма **порт** [лат.<portus<ингл. port] сўзидир: «6 соат **Пўрт Саидни** саёҳат этиб, шу кун аср Мисрға кирмоқчи эдукки, 3-даражаға келғонимиз учун ҳибсга тушдук» [Ўша ерда].

Шуни айтиб ўтиш керакки, Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати (ЎТИЛ)да **порт** сўзи денгиз бўйида кемалар тўхтайдиган махсус жой маъносидаги француз сўзи сифатида қайд этилган [ЎТИЛ. 3 жилд, 298 бет]. Лекин, мазкур сўз М. Фасмернинг «Этимологический словарь русского языка» луғатида инглизча сўз эканлиги таъкидланади [3, 334 бет].

М.Бехбудий асарларида бир неча марта **парламент** сўзи ҳам учрайди: «Мисрни ангилис ва туркларға бор муносабатидан ва туркларға яқинлашмоқни мисрийлар учун нафълигини исбот этмоқға зўр берадур. Базилари савол ва эътироз этар, гўё онда йигирма-ўттуз нафар аъзолик бир **парламент** мажлиси миллат очилгандур» [2, 141].

**Парламент** [фр. parler-сўзламоқ, расмий сўзлашиш жойи. ЎТИЛ, 3 жилд, 255 бет] сўзи ҳам ЎТИЛда француз сўзи сифатида берилган. Лекин бизнинг фикримизча мазкур ўзлашма ўзбек тилига инглиз тили воситасида кириб келган.

Шуни айтиб ўтиш керакки, М. Бехбудий асарларида **бонка** [ингл.bank - банк], **бланка** [ингл. blank-бланк] сўзлари ҳам бир неча маротабадан ишлатилган: «Ҳар бир ҳожиға лозимки, мамлакатидан ёниға юз сўм сақлаб, бошқасини **бонкаға** бериб, .... **бонкадан аккредитив** исминдаги ҳаволанома қоғаз олсун, бу тақдирға **бонка** ҳар бир минг сўмға 3 сўм қадар масриф олур» [2, 91].

«Олган кунигача пулни **бонкаға** беришга паспуртдаги исмини айнан бехато ёздурмоқ керак. .... ва ҳамда пул эгасининг қўлиға бир дафтар ва бир тахта **бланка** қоғаз берилур» [2,91].

ЎТИЛда бу ўзлашмалар француз сўзлари сифатида қайд этилган: 1. банк [фр. banque< итал. banco-сарроф пештахтаси, курсиси] – вақтинча бўш маблағларни тўплаш, корхоналарга кредит бериш, нақд пулни ҳисоб-китоб қилиш, кредит маблағларини муомалага чиқариш ва ш.к. [ЎТИЛ. 1 жилд, 159 бет.]; 2. бланк [фр. blance - оқ] – бланка графаларининг бўш, очик қолган ўринларини керакли вақтда тўлдириш учун мўлжаллаб босмахонада нашр этилган тайёр варақа, босма иш қоғози. [ЎТИЛ. 1 жилд, 289 бет].

The researches show that, the borrowed elements during the M. Behbudiy period, still remain semantically unchanged. In other words they didn't get extra meanings.

М. Бехбудий асарларида бошқа оврўпо тилларидан кирган кўплаб ўзлашмаларни учратиш мумкин. Масалан, **кампония** [фр.compagnie-компания, савдо, саноат, транспорт уюшмаси], **комписса** [лат.compensatio-қопламоқ (харажатларни), мукофотламоқ], **синаматўграф** [фр. Cinematographe–киноматографиянинг эски номи], **пўлис** [нем.Polizei-полиция], **ўтил** [фр. hotel-меҳмонхона], **план**[лот.<planus – юза, сатх, текислик <ингл. plan-режа] ва бошқалар.

Concluding, we can say that, the penetration of the first English borrowings began at the end of the XIX century and the beginning of the XX century. The examples of the first borrowings can be found in the works of belles-letters style.

Below given some examples of English words:

Менимча, марҳум жонли **контейнер** вазифасини ўтаган бўлиши мумкин [Қасам, Б. 85]

Уйга келиб, ўзи ёқтирмайдиган қайнонасининг “Ҳемириси йўк **экспедитор** ҳам янги участка куриб олаяпти, ер бўлса сизнинг қўлингизда” деган гапини эшитиб: “менинг бўлган –турганим шу “ - деди [Ҳаёт абадий, Б.1].

“Ҳозиргилар фақат алламбало **фильмлар, дискотекалар, компьютер** билан қизиқадилар-деди” [Қасам, Б. 225].

Буни сизнинг кўрмаслигингизни сабаби, улар, уйда **компьютерни** очиб **интернетдан** дунёнинг хоҳлаган жойида чоп қилинган китобни очиб, ўқишяпти [Қасам, Б. 225].

Собиржон **сейф**дан целлофан халтачага солинган тугмачани олиб чиқиб Фарходга кўрсатди [Қасам, Б.193].

Собиржон тергов бўлимининг бошлиғи Абдулла ака билан **экспертиза** хулосалари бўйича гаплашди [Қасам, Б. 85]

Балки мен давлат **гранти** асосида кирарман..... [Қасам, Б. 237]

Мафтуна каттароқ хонада турган **сервантни** кичик фонарни ёқиб, титкилай бошлади [ Қасам, Б. 22]

Ҳамид ўша кунги дахшатли воқеадан **стресс** ҳолатидан ҳанузгача ўзига келмаган эди [Қасам, Б. 29].

Собиржон ака қойилман! Икки тола соч хақидаги кичик **“трюк”**ингиз шунча калла натижа берди [Ниқоб, Б.302].

У **коллежни** тугатиб, Тошкентга бориб, бирор рақс дастасига ишлашни хоҳлаётганини айтганда ота-онаси рози бўлишмади [Ниқоб, Б.187].

Иссиқ **свитер** ва бўйнига ўралган иссиқ шарфда ҳам дир-дир титаётган Фахиддиннинг нима учундир аъзойи бадани қизиб кетди [Ниқоб, Б.34].

**Стюардессалардан** ҳеч қайсиси сиз қотилга айтган **фактларнинг** биротасини ҳам айтмаган-ку, сиз бундай бўлганини қаердан билдингиз? [Ниқоб, Б.253]

Етиб келган тиббий **эксперт** Шариф ака: Ҳеч ким мурдага тегмадимми?- деб сўради [ Ниқоб, Б. 260]

Мана, қизим оиласи билан Хиндистонда яшайди, уланинг хусусий ресторанлари бор, оддий официантларнинг маоши 1000 **доллардан** ортик экан..... деб аёл Хиндистон тўғрисида роса гапирди [Ниқоб, Б. 188].

Оғзига **скоч** ёпиштирилган эди. Унинг тириклигини бошини у ёқ, бу ёкка сал қимилатганидан билса буларди. [Ниқоб, Б. 205].

У башорат қилганидек, поччам **бизнесдан** катта пул фойда қурибдилар!... . [Ниқоб, Б. 187].

Уша биринчи учрашган **барга** яқин жойдаман. [Ниқоб, Б. 25].

- Нима бошка **вариантингиз** борми?

- Хозирча, йук, Шавкатни чақирсангиз сўраб оламиз.- деди Собиржон. . [Ниқоб, Б. 48].

**Экспресс** кетганига анча булди-ю, каергаям борардим....

[Ниқоб, Б. 148].

Агар сен хақиқий **зуюдо** билан шугулланаётган булсанг, ухлаб ётганигда ҳам буни унитмаслигинг керак,- деди Фарход. [Ниқоб, Б. 342].

Упка атрофимда етказилган жарохатда жуда майда кўк **пластмасса** синиқлари топилган. [Ниқоб, Б. 229].

**Интерполдан** хабар беришди, у ёнидаги ҳамтовоқлари билан бирга одам савдосида айбланиб, қамоққа олинди. [Ниқоб, Б. 192].

Тошпулат ака уйига келган телеграммани ўқиб хайрон бўлиб қолди. [Ниқоб, Б. 193].

So the analyses of Uzbek literary works show that, English borrowings are mostly found in the genres of detective, historical works. The analyzed examples of English borrowings are assimilated by Uzbek language.

## Summary of the chapter

The “guests from another language,” or *borrowed* words, permeate the English language. Through linguistic osmosis, these many thousands of words were taken over from one language by another during the course of English history mainly due to the constant uninvited arrival of invaders to the island.

Borrowing of lexical units - one of the prime examples of the interaction of the languages and cultures, creation of the general values. No such language, which had not unoriginal words. There is, however, such languages, which played and play the greater role in spreading the words, mainly - research and public-political terminology. In past such role in Europe played древнегреческий and Latin, but later French and German languages. Presently, such role execute, first of all, English and Russian<sup>1</sup>.

He spoke that the Russian language executes the role of the go-between and distributor of sovietisms and international words, promotes the enrichment of the vocabulary composition of the languages all folk our country.

Borrowing of lexicon can occur spoken and written way. In the event of borrowing by spoken by word quicker are completely assimilated in language. The Words, unoriginal in writing, long save their own phonetic, spelling and grammatical particularities.

L.P. Krycin considered that borrowing in language be reproduced phonetic and morphological facility of one language of the morphemes, words or word-combinations of the other language. Lexicon more often other level more often yields to borrowing<sup>2</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> Кодухов В.И. Общ. языкознание. 1974. – С. 188 – 201

<sup>2</sup> Крысин Л.П. Иноязыч. слова в совр. русск. яз. 1968. – С. 65 -73

## CONCLUSION

English has gone through many periods in which large numbers of words from a particular language were borrowed. These periods coincide with times of major cultural contact between English speakers and those speaking other languages. The waves of borrowing during periods of especially strong cultural contacts are not sharply delimited, and can overlap. For example, the Norse influence on English began already in the 8th century A.D. and continued strongly well after the Norman Conquest brought a large influx of Norman French to the language.

It is part of the cultural history of English speakers that they have always adopted loanwords from the languages of whatever cultures they have come in contact with. There have been few periods when borrowing became unfashionable, and there has never been a national academy in Britain, the U.S., or other English-speaking countries to attempt to restrict new loanwords, as there has been in many continental European countries.

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.

If borrowings are testimonials to our ("our" being humans) "physical mobility and mental laziness" then the British would probably win the gold medal.

How could a country whose original inhabitants were Celts have ceded that language to the one we currently know as English? It is because of the many times that the British Isles were invaded, obviously by outsiders, who brought their language, dialects and customs into the country. As the invaders settled in, they transformed both the written and spoken words of the English residents, who were able to adapt through the assimilation of borrowed words.

In the present paragraph attention must be concentrated on the assimilation of loan words as a way of their interaction with the system of the language as a whole. The term assimilation of a borrowed word is used to denote a partial or total conformation to the phonetically, graphical and morphological standards of the receiving language and its semantic system.

The degree of assimilation depends on the length of period during which the word has been used in the receiving language, upon its frequency. Oral borrowings due to personal contacts are assimilated more completely and more rapidly than literary borrowings, i. e. borrowings through written speech.

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