

**THE MINISTRY OF HIGHER AND SPECIAL SECONDARY  
EDUCATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN**

**GULISTAN STATE UNIVERSITY**

**FACULTY OF PHILOLOGY**

**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE**

## **QUALIFICATION WORK**

**on theme** “Borrowing as a mean of Enriching Terminological Vocabulary”

Prepared by: Student of group 1-43  
Ulugbekov Sardorbek

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SUPERVISOR:  
Fozilov M.

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## I. INTRODUCTION

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

Borrowing as means of replenishing the vocabulary of present-day Uzbek is of much greater importance and is comparatively active only in the field of scientific terminology [17, 233] and social-political terminology [17, 233] 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. Uzbek 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 life 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 aim of the qualification paper** is to reveal borrowed words that were loaned from English to Uzbek and determine peculiarities of their usage.

**The tasks of the investigation include:**

- to study the peculiarities of borrowings from lexicological point of view;
- to determine the reasons of enriching the vocabulary of any language.
- to investigate the correlation of borrowings with native words.
- to study borrowings in Uzbek language from English language;
- to study the place of borrowing words in enriching scientific word stock of a language;
- to study peculiarities of use of borrowings in target language.

**The object** of the qualification paper is borrowings from English.

**The subject** of the qualification paper is scientific vocabulary and mass media materials that have the most of the borrowings from English language.

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 is that the materials and results of the paper can be used in in teaching English lexicology to Uzbek and Russian students, in compiling course papers of English lexicology, and in compiling dictionaries, in writing lectures on lexicology and theory of translation. The materials can also be applied by the students of English language departments, Uzbek language departments in studying foreign influence on Uzbek language, and doing their researches in related areas.

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.

The first chapter is called “Considerations of borrowed words in linguistics” and it presents review of materials on definitions of borrowings in linguistics and presents considerations of various scientists.

The second chapter is called “Peculiarities of assimilation of borrowings in the target language” and its paragraphs discuss changes in grammar, lexicology and phonetics of borrowings in a target language.

The third chapter is called “Place of borrowings in enriching word stock of Uzbek language” and here we present materials taken from scientific

sources, mass media materials which have borrowings from English language.

Concluding part presents summary of findings and suggestions for further study of borrowings.

The list of used materials contain books on English lexicology, theoretical grammar, history of English language and other materials used in the work.

**II. THE MAIN PART**  
**CHAPTER I**  
**CONSIDERATIONS ON BORROWED WORDS IN LINGUISTICS**  
**2.1.1 Major peculiarities of borrowed words**

Etymologically the vocabulary of any language consists of two groups - the native words and the borrowed words. E.g., in its 15century 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 [3, 113].

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 [3, 113].

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 [3, 113].

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-ома* , *mother-она*, *son-уғил*, *daughter-куз*, *brother-ака* etc; words naming the most important objects and

phenomena of nature: *Sun-күёш, moon-ой, star-юлдуз, wind-шамол, water-суб; names of animals and birds: bull-хукиз, cat-мушук, goose-гоз; parts of human body: arm-кул, ear-кулок, eye-куз, heart-юрак* [10, 323]

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 [2, 220].

### **2.1.2 Types of borrowed words**

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 [4, 191].

But the grammar and phonetic system are very stable and are not often influenced by other languages [4, 191].

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 [4, 191].

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 ruled placed on the middle English period and in Uzbek it is middle Turkic language [10, 144].

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 [10, 144].

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 [10, 144].

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 [11, 223]. 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” [4, 231], 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 thoroughness 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 [11, 223].

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 [11, 223]. Due to the expansion of Islam religion, Arabic was used for centuries in Central Asia as the language of science and religion. 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 [11, 223]; 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 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, 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 [3, 211].

### **2.1.3 The role of borrowed words in enriching the word stock of a 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 [3, 211]. 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 [3, 211]. 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, collocability, 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 [3, 211].

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 [10, 134]. The words connected with development of technology, sport terms, everyday words have been penetrating into Uzbek language from other languages [10, 134], 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* [10, 134].

When in two languages we find no trace of the exchange of borrowings 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 [10, 134].

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.

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 mere quantitative 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.<sup>2</sup>

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. Cf., e.g., the sphere of application and meaning of *feed* and *nourish*, *try* and *endeavour*, *meet* and *encounter*.

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.

**Influence of Borrowings on the Semantic Structure of Words.** 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. Thus the word **stool** of Anglo-Saxon origin, which in Old English denoted any article of furniture designed for sitting on, under the influence of the French borrowing **chair** came to be used as the name for only one kind of furniture [5, 244].

Due to borrowings some words passed out of the literary national language and have become dialectal, as **ea** *поток воды* (OE. **ēa** — *поток воды, река*), **heal**, **hele** — *скрывать, покрывать* (OE. **helan**), etc.

Another instance of foreign influence upon the semantic structure of some English words is semantic borrowing, i.e. the borrowing of meaning from a word in a foreign language. This often takes place in English words having common roots with some words in another language (international words today reflect this process best), e.g. the words **pioneer** and **cadres** which are international words have acquired new meanings under the influence of the Russian *пионер* and *кадры*. Sometimes English words acquire additional meanings under the influence of related words having

quite different roots, e.g. the political meanings of **shock** and **deviation** have come from the Russian *ударный* and *уклон* [5, 244].

**Influence of Borrowings on the Lexical Territorial Divergence.** Abundant borrowing intensified the difference between the word-stock of the literary national language and dialects. On the one hand, a number of words were borrowed into the literary national language which are not to be found in the dialects (such as literary words, scientific and political terminology [17, 233] , etc.). In a number of cases the dialects have preserved some Anglo-Saxon words which were replaced by borrowings in the literary language. Thus the Scotch dialect has preserved such words as *ken* — *знать* (OE. **cennan**); **eke** — *добавление* (OE. **ēaca**); **eath** — *гладкий, легкий* (OE. **ēaþe**); **fleme** — *обратить в бегство, изгонять* (OE. *flyman*) [5, 244].

On the other hand, a number of words were borrowed into dialects and are used throughout the country. Thus, the Scottish and Irish dialects have suffered much greater Celtic influence than the literary national language or the Southern dialect, as the Celtic languages were longer spoken in Scotland and Ireland — some sections of the population use them even now. The Irish dialect, for example, has the following words of Celtic origin: **shamrock** — *трилистник*, **dun** — *холм*, **colleen** — *девушка*, **shillelagh** — *дубинка*, etc. In the Northern, Scottish and Eastern dialects there are many more Scandinavian borrowings than in the national literary language as most Scandinavian settlements were found in the north of the country, e.g. **busk** — ‘get ready’; **fell** — ‘hill’; **mun** — ‘mouth’; **wapentake** — ‘division of shire’ [4, 199].

Some Scandinavian borrowings ousted native words in dialects. Since many of these words were of the same root a great number of etymological doublets appeared, e.g. **dag** — **dew**, **kirk** — **church**, **benk** — **bench**, **kist** — **chest**, **garth** — **yard**, **loup** — **leap**, etc [4, 199].

Influence of Borrowings on the Word-Structure, Word-Clusters and the System of Word-Building. The great number of borrowings could not but leave a definite imprint on the morphological structure of words in English. A number of new structural types appeared in the language. This took place when the morphological structure of borrowings, obscured at the time of adoption, became transparent in the course of time and served as a pattern for new formations [4, 199].

Among the affixes which can be considered borrowed by English<sup>2</sup> some are highly-productive and can combine with native and borrowed items (e.g. re-, inter-, -able, -er, -ism, etc.), others are not so productive and combine only with Romanic stems (**co-**, **de-**, **trans-**, **-al**, **-cy**, **-ic**, **-ical**, etc.), still others are often met with in borrowed words, but do not form any new words in English (**-ous**, **-ive**, **-ent**, etc.) [4, 199].

Some borrowed affixes have even ousted those of native origin, e.g. in Modern English the prefix **pre-** expressing priority of action has replaced the native prefix **fore-**, which was highly productive in Middle English and early New English, especially in the 16-17th centuries.

Another imprint of borrowings on “the structural types of words in English is the appearance of a great number of words with bound morphemes, such as **tolerate**, **tolerable**, **tolerance**, **toleration**, etc [4, 199].

Clusters of words in English also underwent some changes — both quantitative and qualitative — due to the influx of borrowings. On the one hand, many clusters of words were enlarged. Not only were new derivatives formed with the help of borrowed affixes, but some borrowings entered the clusters of words already existing in English. Mention has already been made of Scandinavian borrowings like **drip**, **tryst**. Some Latin and French borrowings entered the clusters of words borrowed from Romanic languages before, e.g. when the French borrowings **exploitation**, **mobilisation**, **militarism**, **employee**, **personnel**, **millionaire** were taken over into English

in the 19th century, they occupied the position of derivatives of the words **exploit, mobilise**, etc. borrowed much earlier [21].

On the other hand, the influx of borrowings in English has changed the very nature of word-clusters which now unite not only words of the same root-morpheme, but also of different synonymous root-morphemes, as in **spring — vernal, two — second, dual, sea — maritime**, etc.

**Influence of Borrowings on the Phonetic Structure of Words and the Sound System.** As a result of intense borrowing there appeared in the English language a number of words of new phonetic structure with strange sounds and sound combinations, or familiar sounds in unusual positions. Such are the words with the initial [ps], [pn], [pt] (as in *Gr.* **psilanthropism**) which are used in English alongside with the forms without the initial sound [p] [21].

If there were many borrowed words containing a certain phonetic peculiarity, they influenced to some extent the sound system of the language.

Thus abundant borrowing from French in the Middle English period accounts for the appearance of a new diphthong in English — [oi], which, according to Prof. B. A. Ilyish, could not have developed from any Old English sound or sound combination, but came into English together with such French words as **point, joint, poise**. The initial [sk], which reappeared in English together with Scandinavian and other borrowings, is nowadays a common beginning for a great number of words [21].

Abundant borrowing also brought about some changes in the distribution of English sounds, e.g. the Old English variant phonemes [f] and [v] developed into different phonemes, that is [v] came to be used initially (as in **vain, valley, vulgar**) and [f] in the intervocal position (as **in effect, affect, affair**) which was impossible in Old English. The affricate [dʒ], which developed at the beginning of the Middle English period and was found at the end or in the middle of words (as in **bridge — OE. bricz; singe**

— *OE. senczean*), under the influence of numerous borrowings came to be used in the initial position (as in **jungle, journey, gesture**).

## Chapter II. Use of borrowings in the target language

### 2.1.2. Phonetics of borrowings

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 [6, 178].

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 [6, 178].

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 [6, 178].

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 [6, 178].

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] [6, 178].

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”.

### **2.2.2. Grammatical peculiarities of borrowings**

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 [8, 9].

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 [8, 9].

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 [8, 9].

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 [18, 292].

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 [18, 292]

*Barbarus-barbarous*

*Botanicus-botanical*

*Balneus-balneal*

### 2.2.3 Lexicological peculiarities of borrowings

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 [2, 233].

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

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 [2, 233].

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 [2, 233].

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 [2, 235].

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 [2, 235].

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’ Foll-etimologization is a slow process; people first attempt to give the foreign borrowing its foreign pronunciation, but gradually popular use involves a new pronunciation and spelling [2, 237].

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 [2, 237].

## **Chapter III. Place of borrowings in enriching word stock of Uzbek language**

### **2.3.1 Place of borrowed words in enriching scientific vocabulary of a language**

As the process of borrowing is mostly connected with the appearance of new notions which the borrowings 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 [14, 156].

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 [14, 156].

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 many more [14, 156].

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: *algorithn*, *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 [14, 156].

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 [10, 187].

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 [10, 187].

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 [14, 220].

To sum up this brief treatment of borrowings 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 [14, 220].

### **2.3.2 The extent of usage of borrowings**

The role of borrowings 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 [13].

The main problems of etymology and borrowed words as they concern the English language are comprehensively and consistently treated in

Professor A. I. Smirnitskiy deals with these issues mainly in terms of word. Sameness reflecting his methodological approach to word theory [13].

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 [13].

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 borrowings. But the words like “maktab”, “kitob”, “muhabbat”, “ilm”, “badavlat” and etc are not considered to be borrowings 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 [13].

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. The same thing is in Uzbek newspaper article:

*«Европа тикланиш ва тараққиёт банки Ўзбекистондаги дастлабки лойиҳани 1993 йилда молиялаштирди. Утган давр мобайнида Ўзбекистон ЕТТБ стратегиясида муҳим уринни эгаллаган минтака- Марказий Осиёда кредитларни тақсимлаш бўйича банкнинг йирик ҳамкорига айланди... Банкнинг Ўзбекистондаги фаолиятига бевосита тухталадиган бўлсак, ЕТТБ асосий эътиборини мамлакат иқтисодиётидаги хусусий секторни ривожлантириш ва кенгайтириш бўлиши ва урта бизнес лойиҳаларига кредитлар ажратиш бўлиши шунингдек, бозор инфратузилмаларини тараққий эттириш сингари вазифаларга қаратади.»* (“Darakchi”, №15, 10.04.03)

As you see in the above Uzbek extract there are words which can be easily recognized as borrowings, e. g.: банк-bank, стратегия-strategy, сектор-sector, бизнес-business, кредит-credit, инфратузилма- infrastructure [14, 221].

A classification of borrowings 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 [14, 221].

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* [14, 221].

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, ахолии, оила, Фан, санъат, хизмат, мехнат, раис, идора, давлат and etc* [14, 221].

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) [11, 156]*

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 borrowings that contain them [11, 156].

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 [11, 156].

The oppositions are equipollent.

a) Borrowings 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: krone (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) Borrowings 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 borrowings 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 [12, 156].

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 loanshift 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 [22, 356].

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 [22, 356].

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: *контроль* (*назорат*), general: *генерал*, industry: *индустрия* (*саноат*), magazine: *магазин* (*дуюкон*), etc. usually called 'translator's false friends' [14].

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 [14].

### 2.3.3 Borrowings of English origin in Russian and Uzbek

Several works which treat exclusively English borrowings in Russian have been written. Aristova analyzed those words which Russian had borrowed from English before the beginning of the twentieth century. A subsequent study by the same author, though shorter, also included loanwords from the twentieth century. Wjtowicz's (1984) study was based on Russian words that had been borrowed from English during both the nineteenth and the twentieth centuries. While these studies are very thorough and were up-to-date at the time they were written, the newest loanwords treated by them are those which entered Russian in the 1960s. Moreover, both concentrate on a particular kind of borrowing, namely, that which in the literature is referred to as a loanword, that is, a word borrowed by trying to recreate the graphic or phonetic form of the original. At the beginning of his book, Wjtowicz (1984:2,13) states that his goal is to analyze nouns belonging to the category of proper loanwords, i.e., those nouns which do not exhibit morphological substitution. Aristova (1978:7) also specifies that her study deals with English borrowings which entered Russian as graphic or phonetic loanwords. In other words, neither English terms which entered Russian after the 1960s nor those words which came into Russian as loan- translations, that is, as calques, have yet been systematically treated [22, 356].

In the present study, therefore, we will concentrate our attention on examining the recent decennial dictionary of Soviet Russian neologisms, namely, *Novye slova i znaceniya: Slovar'-spravocnik po materialam pressy i literatury 70-x godov* (hereinafter new words and meanings) and will treat all methods of borrowing as well as the semantic areas to which the borrowed words belong. In particular, the new words and meanings is designed to reflect new elements in the lexicon and phraseology of the Russian literary

language as seen in the journalistic and belletristic writing of about 130 Soviet periodicals published between 1972 and 1976. The dictionary also includes neologisms that appeared in the 1960s or in some cases even earlier but only gained widespread usage in the period under consideration. The writings upon which such dictionaries as NSZ-60 and new words and meanings are based provide a very fruitful source for the study of loanwords because, according to Wijtowitz (1984:8), *“подавляющее большинство среди английских заимствований в русском языке составляют слова заимствованным путем”* To be sure, some observations concerning English (as well as other) loans found in the new words and meanings have been made by Rothstein (1985). However, because this article represented a survey of several dictionaries, it could include only select examples from the new words and meanings. In the present study, we will also include all of the borrowings which can practicably be shown to be of English origin in this dictionary [23].

The corpus contains several different types of loanwords. For example, Russian may borrow an English lexical item by transliterating its spelling, that is, graphically. Examples of such graphically-based words from the new words and meanings include a Russian neologism based on Texas, namely, *texasy* 'special type of jeans'. They also include instances where at least some of the English vowel letters in a word are copied according to their spelling rather than their pronunciation, for example, *buffalo* 'buffalofish', *fosbjuriflop* 'Fosbury flop (style of high-jumping developed by 1968 U.S. Olympic champion D. Fosbury)', and *kampus* 'campus: grounds of U.S. college or university; dormitory (in some European schools)'. Of the 198 borrowings in the corpus, the 32 graphic loans comprise 16.2% of the total [23].

In a great number of cases, however, words are borrowed not as they are written but rather as they sound in order to approximate English pronunciation. Consider, for example, phonetic renderings of English

diphthongs in the words *blejzer* 'blazer (sportcoat)', *dajdzest* 'digest (a brief, condensed summary)', *dizajn* 'design (artistic drawing, model, construct; branch of art and science dealing with design)', and *tajmer* '(oven or range) timer'.

In some cases, the attempt to imitate English pronunciation is so exacting that it produces spellings which violate traditional Russian orthographic rules. For example, the "impermissible" vowel letter *e* appears after velars in the words *geg* 'prof, gag (comical trick)', *kep* 'cq. prof cap (contracted form of captain (of a vessel))', *kes'ju* 'cashew' and *xippi-end* 'happy ending ("in works of American literature, drama and film ...")\ Other words that could conceivably be thought of as international lexical items because of their Greek or Latin root composition betray their English origin precisely by exhibiting such phonetic rather than strictly orthographic spelling. For instance, in addition to the normative Russian spelling given as the main entry word for the term *stereoskan* 'stereoscan (type of electron microscope)', one can also find in the citations accompanying the entry the phonetically more faithful variants *stereosken* and even *stereosken* [23]:

Clearly, the rendering of at least some English sounds is not always stable or consistent. The different versions of the word *stereoskan* illustrate the kind of graphic vacillation that can occur when Russian borrows the sound /a/. The same phenomenon is illustrated by the term for "(political) establishment", which is also listed with three different variants under the main entry, namely, the graphic *establiment*, the semi-phonetic *esteblistment*, and the more phonetically faithful *isteblistment*. A similar kind of vacillation can occur in borrowings with the diphthong /ej/. First, some words containing /ej/ are entered in the new words and meanings with two variants, namely, a graphic and a semi-phonetic version, e.g., *eskapizm* and *eskepizm* 'escapism'. Secondly, there is at least one case of two English loans containing a phonetically identical morpheme with /ej/ that are nevertheless

rendered differently. Finally, some words are borrowed by attempting to retain both phonetic and graphic elements (including those which do not correspond to pronunciation), a method of borrowing referred to most commonly in Russian as *smesannyj sposob*. For example, the English word "kidnapping" has been codified in the new words and meanings as *kidnepping*. On the one hand, we see an attempt to closely approximate the pronunciation of the second English vowel sound /a/; on the other hand, we also see that graphically both letters "p" are retained even though in borrowed words such doubled consonants are seldom realized in actual speech. But perhaps the most striking case of such a loan is the English colloquialism O.K., rendered in Russian as either *o 'kej* or *o 'kej*. While great lengths have been gone to in order to reproduce English pronunciation (including in the latter variant violation of the spelling rule mentioned above), the word nevertheless contains an apostrophe, a symbol that has absolutely no meaning in the Russian spelling system. Moreover, the spelling of O.K. with an apostrophe (after the "o", that is) in English cannot even be found in major dictionaries such as Webster's (1986), Webster's (1988) or Random House (1987). This group of mixed loans is represented by 11 words (5.6%) in the corpus [23].

To be sure, there are cases where it is difficult to distinguish whether a certain borrowing is graphic or phonetic. This occurs where English spelling and pronunciation coincide at least to the point where the word would be rendered the same way by letters of the Russian alphabet (*бинго* 'bingo (game)', *disk* 'disc (usually LP-рекорды, пепси кола 'Pepsi-Cola', ретро 'retro (style of art)'). Such words account for a fair number of loans, namely, 27 or 13.6% of the corpus. Altogether, there are 112 loanwords of all varieties that comprise 56.6% of the corpus.

During the process of borrowing, Russian may also grammatically adjust a word so that it can be more easily incorporated into its

morphological system. With regard to nouns, which constitute nearly all loans in the corpus, morphological adaptation usually involves converting English plural substantives into Russian ones. Historically this has been accomplished either by 1) morphological addition, i.e., joining the Russian plural morpheme *-y* to the English loan ending in the plural desinence *-s* (бутсы 'boots', джинсы 'jeans', рельсы 'rails') or by 2) morphological substitution, i.e., replacing the English plural desinence with the Russian one (кеды 'Keds', шорты 'shorts'), a kind of "grammatical calquing." [23]

The only English loan in the new words and meanings which can exhibit the kind of morphological addition mentioned above is the noun *kom(m)andos* 'commandos'. Although listed either as masculine singular or as indeclinable, all cited forms have plural meaning. Some also have plural form ("letu&e komandosy," "bandy ... kom- mandosov") while others do not ("izrailskie komandos"). Because it is apparently still possible to use different forms in the same context, e.g., either *komandos* or *komandosy* for the nominative plural, the noun has not fully acquired a stable form. Rather, it seems to be undergoing the early stages of assimilation for plural loans as described by W6jtowicz (1973a, 152-55). Another noun which at least in some cases retains the English plural desinence *"-s"* is the Russian term for *Chi- cano* (U.S. citizen of Mexican descent). It has the singular form *qikano* and the variant plural forms *qikano* and *qikanos*. In all cases, however, it is indeclinable and it is perhaps too early to predict its final formal status. The word *spiricuil* 'spiritual (song or hymn)', however, presents a particularly interesting example since the plural form is listed in the new words and meanings as being made by adding the suffix *s*, i.e., *spiricuels*. Whether or not it yields to analogy in the future, it currently offers a very rare example of an English grammatical desinence being borrowed into Russian [8].

In the new words and meanings, there are six apparent examples of morphological substitution involving the nominal plural desinence *-y*

(evrodollary 'Eurodollars', jastreby 'hawks (a calque pertaining to political views)', maskony 'mass concentrations', neftedollary 'petrodollars (a semi-calque)', onkornavirusy 'onco-RNA-viruses', and sekltony 'footwear for mountain-climbing (named after English Antarctic explorer Sir Ernest Henry Shackleton)'). Although each of these terms has a singular form as well, all are listed with their main entry in the plural indicating that they are used most often in this form [8].

Another part of speech which can undergo morphological adaptation is the adjective. Such forms can be readily identified not only because of their declensional ending, but also because Russian typically adds a suffix to the stem of the adjective being borrowed. Of the eleven adjectives borrowed from English in this manner, six are formed with the suffix *-n-* (*мультинациональный* 'multinational', *нон-фигуративный* 'nonfigurative', *ядерный* 'nuclear', *пилотный* 'pilot', *референтный* 'reference', *вариабельный* 'Variable'), three with the suffix *-ov-* (*пинг-понговый* 'ping-pong', *попсовый* *pop* (as in *pop music*)' and *трамповый* 'tramp (type of cargo ship, fleet or transportation)') and two with the suffix *-(e)sk-* (*квадрафонический* 'quadraphonic' and *психоделический* 'psychedelic'). The majority of these adjectives are used in set calqued phrases or expressions and are therefore treated semantically and included numerically in the total for items comprising the following section.

A relatively new trend in Russian is the appearance of the indeclinable adjective. Three examples of English origin were found in the corpus (*миди* 'sq. midi (length)', *мини* 'mini (length)', *ретро* 'retro (style of art) [8]

Only one verb was borrowed from English and subsequently morphologically adapted with the suffix *-ova-* (*парковать* 'to park (a vehicle)').

Besides adapting a foreign desinence, Russian can also adapt the suffix of a borrowed word in order to make it conform to the traditional Russian

pattern. Typically, these suffixes are of Greek or Latin origin (although this does not necessarily mean they are borrowed from these languages). Examples of neoclassical English loans with suffixal adaptation from the new words and meanings are *meritokratija* 'meritocracy', *stagfljacija* 'stagflation', *teknokratija* 'technocracy', and *telekommunikacija* 'telecommunication'. Other portions of English loanwords containing Greek or Latin elements besides the suffix can be adapted as well, for example, *ekocid* 'ecocide' and *kommercializm* 'commercialism'. Altogether, there are 18 words of English origin that have been adapted in some manner and they comprise 9.1% of the corpus [8].

### **2.3. Loan-translations (*calques*)**

In addition to loanwords, Soviet Russian of the 1970s also contains many complete or partial loan-translations, that is, calques or semi-calques (the latter also sometimes referred to in the literature as loan-blends), of various English words, phrases and expressions. Among these words are complete calques such as *запечатление* '(biological) imprinting', *корзина* 'basket (section of the Helsinki accords)' and the abovementioned *jastreby*. Other words represent semi-calques, i.e., a combination of a borrowed foreign lexical element with a translated one. They may be either compounds (*neftedollary*, *supergorod* 'supercity', *telesvjaz* 'telecommunications') or hyphenated compounds (*pop-iskusstvo* 'pop art', *pop-kultura* 'pop culture', *press-sekretar* 'press-secretary'). The corpus also includes phrasal calques such as *iskusstvennyj razum* 'artificial intelligence', *mozgovej trest* 'brain trust', and status *naibol'sego blagoprijatstvovanija* 'most-favored nation (trade) status' [8].

In a few cases, certain calques from English have been subjected to Russian's own characteristic processes of compounding, that is, combining the first syllable(s) of a multiword expression in order to produce a new abbreviated compound form of the type *kolhoz* (from *коллективное*

хозяйство 'collective farm'). For example, the English phrase "mass culture" was translated into Russian as *массовая культура* and was subsequently compounded into *масскульт*. Similarly, the term "mass concentration" ('regions of positive anomalies in the gravitational field of the moon resulting in a surplus or abundance of masses') was converted into the Russian form *маскон* [8].

Two other very interesting compounds made according to the same pattern are actually not so much borrowings as they are joint English-Russian neologisms and in this sense they may be the first examples of their kind in the history of Russo-English linguistic relations. Both resulted from the 1975 Apollo-Soyuz "test Project (ASTP). The first term, *рустон*, is a compound made from the Russian word *русский* and the name of the U.S. city Houston (site of the Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center) and designates a language composed of English and Russian elements developed for communication between U.S. astronauts and Soviet cosmonauts during the Apollo-Soyuz mission. The second term, *EPAS*, is the Russian counterpart of ASTP and is made by combining the first sounds of Apollo and Soyuz. Another word from the new words and meanings, although not an English loan, was nevertheless inspired by the U.S. lunar space program. In particular, a mineral that was discovered by researchers at the Siberian Divisional Branch of the Geological Institute of the Soviet Academy of Sciences was named *армстронгит* in honor of astronaut Neil Armstrong [8].

Finally, let us note that the same English word can be borrowed in different ways and that the resulting forms then coexist with each other. For example, the psychological phenomenon of imprinting can be rendered in Russian either by the loan *импринтинг* or by the calque *запечатление* *zapecatlenie*. Also, the ten-event competition from the Olympics now occurs in Russian both as the graphic loan *декатлон* the latter calqued form already having been listed in Qasgov (1968). Other cases of coexistence may involve

a calque and a semi-calque (*сверхдержава* and *супердержава* 'superpower') or a semi-calque and a (albeit morphologically adapted) loan (*телесвязь* and *telekommunikacija*).

In summary, borrowed words form an entire spectrum based on the degree to which the original English form has been adapted into Russian. At one end, graphic loans are transliterated from English with virtually no alterations made during the borrowing process. Mixed and phonetic loans either partially or completely alter the structure of the written English word in accordance with its pronunciation. Morphological loans use native Russian elements to adapt the word's morphological features, be they suffixal or desinential. Finally, at the other end of the spectrum, semi-calques and calques either partially or completely replace the English word by translating it with the help of Russian lexical elements.

Our data show that the majority of borrowings (56.6%) are graphic, mixed, and phonetic loanwords. Among these loanwords phonetic borrowings form the largest group (42), but they are followed closely by graphic (32) and indistinguishable (27) loans. In this regard, the data for the 1970s agree with conclusions drawn by other researchers about Russian borrowing that had occurred earlier in the twentieth century. For example, Aristova (1985:43) notes that in the twentieth century (as compared to the nineteenth) "the process of transphoning is increasing in comparison with transliterating." Furthermore, both Krysin (1968a:58) and Wjtowicz (1973b:65) conclude that while graphic and mixed loans are common, the predominant method of incorporating a loanword into Soviet Russian is through phonetic means.

With respect to all varieties of borrowing, it is generally regarded that for Russian of the Soviet period the nearly exclusive type of borrowing is the loanword (of whatever variety). The most numerous group of Russian words borrowed directly from English during this time is made up of "*собственно*

*заимствованные слова т.е. структурный тип слов без морфологической подстановки* " Conversely, up to the early sixties.

With regard to this trend our data, based on Soviet Russian borrowings from English in the 1970s, stand in sharp contrast to earlier patterns. Whereas before calquing was considered rare, in the 1970s approximately one-third of all borrowings represented calques or semi-calques. In fact, there are more complete calques in the corpus (48) than there are phonetic loans (42). In the seventies, therefore, calquing was an important and common method of borrowing.

In addition to the types of hyphenated and compound words discussed above that can with certitude be regarded as calques, the new words and meanings also contains a large number of compound words which were clearly formed under the influence of English. This type of compound, noted by Rothstein (1985:465), consists of an indeclinable foreign (though by now probably well-known in Russian) element followed by a declinable, usually Russian, second element. For example, words preceded by the element *рок-* form such hyphenated compounds as *рок-музыка* 'rock music', *рок-группа* *рок гурух* 'rock group', *рок-певица* '(female) rock singer', and *рок-звезда* 'rock star'. It could be maintained, however, that many of these words are semi-calques of English terms insofar as rock music and many terms associated with it originated in the United States. If these words are treated as a variety of loan-translation rather than as Russian words influenced by an English pattern, the percentage of calques in the corpus would be even higher and would lend further support to the conclusion that calquing is becoming a major method of borrowing.

A significant feature which distinguishes most calques from other types of borrowings is the number of words they contain. In particular, almost two-thirds of all calques (30/48) consist of two or more independent (unhyphenated) words. In fact, all unhyphenated phrases found in the corpus

are calques (*челночный корабль* 'space shuttle', *кинетическое искусство* 'kinetic art', *общество потребления* 'consumer society', *теория игр* 'game theory'). There is not a single example in the new words and meanings of a borrowed phrase made up of two or more unhyphenated words that would be rendered solely by either phonetic or graphic borrowing. In our set of data, therefore, an English word or phrase can be incorporated into Russian as a loanword only so long as it becomes either an individual word (bit 'beat music') or a hyphenated compound (big-bit 'big beat'). On the other hand, an English phrase that is ultimately rendered in Russian by two or more unhyphenated words is incorporated only by calquing ('pop music', *поп музыка*, *кинетик санъат*). In addition, certain phrases can be made more accessible by calquing them into Russian rather than by stringing together a series of unfamiliar loanwords. For example, *obscestvo potreblenija* is more descriptive and may be more readily understood than a hypothetical \**консюмер сосаети*. Borrowing an English phrase as a series of graphic or phonetic loanwords could also be counterproductive since the lack of morphological endings on the English words would instantly deprive the utterance of syntactic information.

The only exceptions to this rule in contemporary Russian (and these are found only outside the corpus) are renderings of English proper nouns when they appear in names of periodicals, organizations, companies, etc. such as *Indaustrial Kemistri* 'Industrial Chemistry', *Duglas korporejsn* 'Douglas Corporation', *Manxeten Benk* 'Manhattan Bank' (Aristova 1985:43). Within the realm of common nouns, however, no such exceptions were noted.

### **3. Determination of source language**

A central question to this study, naturally, regards the ascertainment of words that can be treated as English loans. One source of verification can be found in the new words and meanings entry itself. In particular, the entry (and this occurs especially in the case of phonetic loans) may include a

footnote indicating a borrowed word's origin. For example, компьютер 'computer', телекоммуникация and нуклеарная семья 'nuclear family', are specifically noted as coming from English. A fair number of borrowings, however, and these are almost exclusively calques, are not listed as being borrowed from English. For example, the entries *mozgovej tresty stereo* Ссқ. 'stereo record player or tape recorder' and *supergorod* are given without any indication as to their etymology. Their source, therefore, must be determined on the basis of 1) knowledge of English, by 2) confirming their specifically English origin in references to the etymology or other relevant information provided in an English-language dictionary such as Webster's (1988) or Random House (1987) or by 3) ascertaining their English origin in non-lexicographic reference works. All of the words treated here as borrowings from English, therefore, are either explicitly marked that way by the new words and meanings or have been verified according to the three other criteria mentioned above. In addition, each English loan has been listed either in the section of the paper that involves classification of borrowing types or their semantic distribution[8].

Uncertainty about a borrowed word's precise language of origin, however, may arise especially in the vast realm of scientific and technical vocabulary. First, because this terminology [17, 233] is typically based on Greek and Latin roots regardless of the country where a neologism may first have been coined, it can easily obscure the language where it originated. Secondly, the amount of technical inventions and their application in industry is so great and the dissemination of this terminology [17, 233] throughout the world's scientific community so swift that it becomes even more difficult to trace neoclassical neologisms to their source.

To be sure, the origin of such terms can occasionally be determined if, for example, their inventor is known (радио, телеграф, телефон), or if they are specifically marked by the new words and meanings as coming from a

certain language (consider the English loans телекоммуникация, экосистема 'ecosystem'), or if both the inventor and language of origin are known. In the majority of cases, however, the precise source of international scientific vocabulary is difficult to determine and Webster's (1986:16) has even deemed such a task "impracticable" and has labelled this group of words as a separate category of the lexicon known by the abbreviation "ISY" For this reason, words appearing in the new words and meanings that belong to this category (*mik- rogramm* 'microgram', *полиэстер* 'polyester', *психосоматический* 'psychosomatic') will not as a rule be included in our data unless they are with certainty known to be of English origin. A consequence of this method is that occasionally an original English scientific or technical term may be omitted and it is for this reason that the present study does not purport to provide a complete list of English loans in the new words and meanings. Having made this qualification, we should point out that it is still possible using the methods outlined earlier to find a very large amount of English loans and to examine to which area of the lexicon they belong.

#### **4. Semantic areas of borrowing**

In this section we will examine the various semantic groups to which the borrowed words belong. In general, words in this section will not include those cited previously unless it is necessary to illustrate or supplement a certain semantic group. Naturally, some of the examples in this section could be interpreted as belonging to more than one category.

The greatest number of loans occurs in the fields of science, technology and industry. In fact, over a quarter of all loans (54/198 or 27.3%) in the quantity belong to this semantic group. Some refer to scientific concepts or terms (*геновая/генети- ческая инженерия* 'genetic engineering', *обратная связь* 'feedback', *парниковый/пар- никовый эффект* 'greenhouse (Callendar) effect', *партоны* 'parton (hypothetical particles such as quarks that are held to

*make up nucleons*), *psi* '*psi-particle*', *texnotronika* '*technotronics*', *трек* '*track: trail left by flying elementary particle*', *экофера* '*eco- sphere*', *хоминг* '*homing*', *черная дыра* '*black hole*') while others refer to scientific procedures and methods of investigation (*метод проб и ошибок* '*method of trial and error*', *пилотная установка* '*pilot set-up: laboratory apparatus for conducting experiment*', *скрининг* '*screening (of data, information)*', *черный ящик* '*black box (in cybernetics)*).

There is also a large number of loans which represent the practical applications and manifestations of scientific discoveries in the fields of technology and industry. This group of words includes *baggi* type of single-seat sports car', *Боинг* '*Boeing passenger or airfreight plane*', *фломастер* '*Flowmaster (felt-tipped pen)*', *композит* '*composite: reinforced material*', *ксерокопия* '*Xerox copy*', *лендровер* '*Landrover*', *лупинг* '*looping: part of oil or gas pipe built as temporary supplement to main pipeline*', *премикс* '*premix*', *реактор-множитель* '*breeder reactor*', *ро-ро* '*ro-ro ship (from roll-on, roll-off ship)*', *слайд* '*slide*', *спандекс* '*Spandex*', *стелларатор* '*stellerator (closed magnetic trap for maintaining high-temperature plasma; device that investigates production of thermonuclear reaction by changing magnetic fields to confine plasma)*', *тиристор* '*thyristor*', *трамповый, трейлер* '*camper trailer, mobile home*'.

Under the influence of English semantic induction, the Russian word bank has developed the meaning of "organ, tissue or cell repository" and is used in such phrases as *банк генов* '*gene bank*', *банк костного мозга* '*marrow bank*', and *банк органов* '*organ bank*'. Finally, there is the term which describes the ability to produce and operate all the technological innovations mentioned above, namely, *ноу- хау* - '*know-how*'.

At first glance, there appear to be only six entries or subentries pertaining to computer science and technology (*банк данных* '*data bank*', *бит* '*bit (from "binary digit")*', *дисплей* '*display (monitor, screen)*',

искусственный разум, компьютер, терминал 'terminal'). If we were to look at words or phrases that occur in the accompanying citations, however, we would find a fair number of possible calques such as *компьютерная память* 'computer memory', *компьютерная техника* 'computer technology', *оператор компьютера* 'computer operator' and so on. Furthermore, entire dictionaries of computer terminology [17, 233] were published in the Russia so the influence of English in this field, as perhaps in other technical fields, may be greater than would be expected if one were to judge solely on the basis of the data contained in the new words and meanings. It should be noted, however, that the new words and meanings is a general dictionary and not a specifically technical one so an exhaustive listing of highly specialized terms should not be expected.

#### **2.3.4 English borrowings in Uzbek language in the example of mass media**

What a living language needs above all else is constant transactions of new blood from other tongues. The day the gates go up, that day it begins to die [14, 122].

The continuous influx of English borrowings which started at the end of the XX c. has led to the fact that the set of anglicisms in Uzbek is becoming more or less similar to borrowed vocabularies of many western European languages. But at the same time it is important to say that the intake of anglicisms in the individual vocabularies differs, reflecting the cultural and social histories of the nations concerned, the structural and semantic properties of the languages and attitudes of the users to this process.

It is a well-known fact that borrowings' activity is selective even within one language. There is a certain distribution of foreign words between functional styles and speech genres or, in other words, anglicisms vary relative to the text-type of discourse. According to recent investigations they are distributed in the following

way in different types of discourses: in fiction they comprise 6 %, in common communication their quantity is slightly higher (9 %), in business discourse they make up 14 %, in scientific discourse - 22 % and in mass-media discourse they are the most numerous - almost 30 %<sup>2</sup>.

Another proof is the below given short article from a youth magazine in which many an anglicism exceed an average percentage of borrowings in mass-media discourse (MMD):

*Граффити фестивали янги очилган арт-марказида ўз ишини пайшанба кунни бошлайди. Тадбир ташкилотчилари, хип-хоп, фанк ва электроклэш жанридаги муסיқа остидаги уч кунлик перформансни ваъда қилишмоқда.*

Мастер-классларни пойтахтимиз граффитичилари олиб боришади. ([www.olam.uz](http://www.olam.uz)) [50].

MMD is not only the sphere of borrowings functioning in it, but also a transmitter to other discourses. Mass-media employ English borrowings with the intention of obtaining universal basis for communication. A great many borrowings have come to be borrowed by Uzbek as a result of social needs, which are based on the desire of belonging to definite social groups and being properly positioned within these groups as well as the desire of establishing close relations with all group members. MMD is filled with anglicisms because it is in its nature to reflect new tendencies in the language. Borrowings represent notions and concepts, ideas and references from various sources and spheres of life denoting rapid scientific, political and economic changes in the world. The need of informational impact laid upon society systematizes all discourses with the appropriate verbal instruments involved to meet the need.

When entering the communication process, Homo sapiens meets his needs - the major of which is need for information - or demands; they become a motive force of communication.

Communication objectives offer a hand to certain needs, such as survival, cooperation with other people, personal needs, persuasion of others to act and think in

some particular way, unification of societies and organizations acting as one whole, obtaining and channeling information, cognition of the world together with our experience within it.

Being led by needs, Man has to use some certain language abilities which help him explicit his needs often worded by means of anglicisms.

Borrowings are a natural consequence of language and society interrelation and integration. The remarkable growth of English neologisms in the Uzbek language results mostly from sociolinguistic factors and widespread public support. Borrowings are considered to be a truly international medium in cross-cultural communication and in globalization of English.

Some recent borrowings which penetrated through oral and written sources are found in the areas of business and economy, law, politics, science and technology, medicine, trade, advertising, etc.: *кросс-курс, сайтхолдер, рейдер, хостинг, флэш-моб, девелопер, блоггинг* and others.

The cultural domains affected in previous decades are also being enriched, in particular by heavy borrowing of youth slang referring to names of clothes, money, drinks, music, drugs and food products, parts of human body, and even social groups. It is remarkable how many recent words are strictly based on spoken forms. Due to mass-media colloquialisms have become accessible to language community and spread in the youth language and in journalese: *кавер, ре-лукер, флейрингист, слайдер, голд-диггер, хед-лайнер, арт-хаус, мейнстрим* [50], etc. The persistent use of recent borrowings is motivated by prestige of these words. Young people use them to accentuate their role as members of the educated elite. The phrase like «*Тайминг ажойиб бўлди!*» is not a rare case in their speech.

David Crystal was right saying «when a country adopts a language it adapts it»<sup>3</sup> in different ways. The analysis of recent anglicisms in terms of adaptation has shown that several cases of this process are in evidence in Modern Uzbek. All borrowings seem to undergo the process of adaptation which relates to vocabulary in the form of pronunciation, spelling, semantics, meaning and word-formation.

Adaptation of anglicisms on the level of words is multifarious, it may be semantic, lexical, stylistic and pragmatic.

Semantic adaptation can be demonstrated by the following examples. An English impact on the semantic structure of some words already existing in Uzbek is called semantic borrowing or calque. This often pertains to borrowings in Uzbek having common roots with some words in other languages (mostly international ones). For example, the lexeme *pirate*, which was borrowed from Latin long ago, has lately acquired the new meaning: a person who infringes another's copyright or other business rights under the influence of English. Once a French borrowing *menu* has extended its semantic structure by acquiring the new meaning from the English computer domain a list of options, usu. displayed on-screen showing the commands or facilities available. New additional meanings of these and other words, for ex. *resume* are classical examples of semantic borrowing. Let us analyze one of the examples.

The lexeme *пират* is a frequent unit on printed page. The following derivatives, compound words and word-combinations function in mass-media discourse: *пират, антипират, пират диски, пират компьютер, пират копия, пират Интернет, пират мусика, пиратчилик, пират махсулот, пират сайтлар, пиратский видеорынок, видеопират, etc.* The fact speaks for itself. The problem of piracy seems important for the Uzbek legislation and the Uzbek society as well as other Eastern communities. It has become a topic of heated discussions in mass-media discourse all over the world [50].

Lexical adaptation of anglicisms on Uzbek soil is common practice. Most borrowings are used first for specialist purposes in a science-fiction context or discourse and only later gain wider public recognition and usage. The borrowings like *компьютер, картридж, аутсайдер, роуминг* and many others have started as terms but later have become part and parcel of the Uzbek lexical system as they nominate vital concepts, notions and objects.

Many an anglicism establish one-to-one correspondence with their counterparts and do not undergo any noticeable change, which can be proved by the following cases: клон, лайтбокс, сайдинг, прайм-тайм [50], etc.

It is well known that polysemantic words are never borrowed as an entity. But two or three lexico-semantic variants (LSV) may penetrate the recipient language. The recent anglicism промоутер, for example, functions in Uzbek in two different meanings. At the beginning it pertained to the domain «cinema, cinematography» as it derived from the following meaning of the word promote - help forward, encourage, support actively. But later another LSV of the verb to sell a product became more productive and formed several derivatives - промоутер, промоушен, промо-гёрл, промо-акция, which are frequently employed in mass-media discourse:

*Промоутерлар охир оқибатда мерчендайзер, савдо вакиллари, супервайзер бўлишлари мумкин. ([www.olam.uz](http://www.olam.uz)) [50].*

Like a native element, an anglicism may change its semantic structure due to universal metaphoric and metonymic processes which inevitably lead to generalization or narrowing of meaning. This phenomenon is known as semantic derivation.

For example, along with the borrowing бренд the buzz word of our time is the anglicism хит. Originally hit meant a popular song or a successful pop record and in this very meaning it appeared in Uzbek. According to mass-media sources and electronic media the word has widened its semantic structure and in various contexts it functions either in the meaning any phenomenon of mass culture or any noticeable phenomenon:

*ТВ Марказ ўзининг янги қўшиқлар ва ижрочилар хит парадени келтирди. (ТВ Марказ). Мавсум хитлари. ([www.olam.uz](http://www.olam.uz) , 2013 [50]).*

A lot of anglicisms do not function in isolation. They are usually supported by derivatives which definitely indicate a high level of lexical assimilation and their productivity. One of the examples is the anglicism паблик релейшнз. Its abbreviated form пиар has firmly established itself in Uzbek, probably because it expresses a

very important concept in communication. It has given rise to many derivatives: пиарить, пиарщик and a number of compounds, too, which are frequently used in mass-media discourse: *пиар-менеджер, пиар-фаолият, пиар-агентлик, пиар-шахс, пиар-технология*, etc. Besides, the lexeme displays wide collacability: *самарали пиар, сиёсий пиар, қора пиар*, etc [50].

There are other factors determining the course of adaptation. The ability of anglicisms to generate derivatives in Uzbek may be explained by already existing derivational model in the language. For example, by analogy with the calque the anglicism рейдер forms its derivational cluster in the same way: рейдерлик.

The analysis of my database leads to the conclusion that there exists a tendency of automatic invention of creative neologisms not only in English, but in Uzbek too. For ex., the lexeme imagemaker became cliched and gave rise to many compounds due to a high productivity of the component maker. Among them we find hitmaker, newsmaker, clipmaker, grantmaker, monstermaker, playmaker, softmaker, troublemaker and many others. Almost all these anglicisms have been borrowed by Uzbek and what is happening now is the formation of uniting interactional patterns in many European languages, speeding up intergration.

*Ушбу клипни суръатга олишда пойтахтимизнинг машҳур клипмейкер ва имиджмейкерлари иштирок этишди. (ТВ Марказ)*

Borrowing of foreign words is justified when the recipient language does not possess stable lexical units to denote unknown for Uzbek notions. For example, the following anglicisms took their place in the language almost immediately to fill lexical lacoons in the language: *буккроссинг (bookcrossing) - leaving a book somewhere purposefully for others to read, хостинг (hosting) - a service to store information in Internet, эндаумент (endowment) - funds or property donated to an institution, individual, or group as a source of income* [50].

Borrowings may change their connotative aspect as well. When the word спич first appeared in Uzbek it had a formal stylistic connotation and had a restricted currency which by now has disappeared in it and the word has become neutral on the

one hand and more frequently used on the other hand. The opposite process can be seen in the following example. The neutral English word sequel has first acquired in Uzbek a negative connotation an unsuccessful continuation of a successful film, book, etc. It might have happened either under the influence of a widely spread opinion that any continuation of a book or film is never successful or under the influence of soap operas and the negative attitude of the society to them. At present the word *сиквел* is registered as a neutral one like its English etymon.

The recent borrowing *кардер* is currently used in Uzbek with the same negative connotation which it has in English: carder - a special kind of criminal that specializes in stealing information about credit cards.

Emotions play an important role in needs transformation. Emotion depends on needs and sometimes even provokes them. Emotion does not only follow but also directs the need formation and human discursive intentions 4.

Any new word expresses and promotes new trends and ideas in Uzbek and from the speaker's point of view enhance communication. Here pragmatic effect achieved may be one of modernity, prestige, urbanity and novelty.

There exist several factors or mechanisms of pragmatic impact on addressees. Among them we can point out the following.

The appearance of many foreign words does not seem justified because the native language has its own lexemes with the same meaning. At first sight we can say that they only enlarge synonymic groups. But the comparison of the Uzbek lexeme *убийца* and the English killer shows that there is no identity and one-to-one correspondence in their semantic structures: *киллер is a professional қотил* who is paid for his/ her dirty job.

In spite of the fact that anglicisms denote something already existing in the language their intake seems to be necessary because they differentiate the vocabulary semantically and stylistically and reflect cultural peculiarities as well.

For example, a different degree of expressiveness is obvious in the following pair of lexemes: *омадсиз and лузер* are not absolutely identical and the following sentence explicitly demonstrates it:

*This statement holds true if we compare the pair кастинг - танлов. [50]*

The anglicism *кастинг* practically ousted the corresponding Uzbek equivalent in the media. Casting appeared in Uzbek in the meaning the choice of actors and actresses for a film. In the course of adaptation the borrowing became widely known, gained frequency and now functions in different contexts. Along with standard ones like casting of actor/actress, casting of top-models, we came across examples in which the meaning of the borrowing weakened its differential semes, acquired a generic meaning and is currently used to indicate a choice of any kind: casting of promoters, casting of worker. But the most unusual case of its usage is registered in the following example:

*Шу кунларда пойтахтимизда жойлашган ёшлар марказида Зўр-Зўр Стар танловига кастинг бўлиб ўтмоқда (ТВ Марказ).* There is not doubt that synonymous anglicisms are pragmatically marked and are of immense significance as a means of impact.

Secondly, the combination of incompatible words has become quite common for creating pragmatic effect of various types: *humourous, ironical, expressive, prestigious, etc.*

Many anglicisms begin to function in the Uzbek system in new collocations: *автомашина тюнинги; конвертацияланувчи валюта [50].*

Pragmatic effect of these and below given examples are based on transition of terminological anglicisms to general use vocabulary: *экологик донор, провайдер.* The expressive use of anglicisms shows that journalists exert a considerable influence over the society using them in certain communicative situations. Mass-media are the main manipulator of information. Borrowings are a verbal mechanism to produce a desirable effect on addressees and make them estimate events of communication accordingly.

Thirdly, very often journalists purposefully use absolutely unknown words in headings to intrigue or excite the readers' curiosity:

*Эндаумент!* ([www.olam.uz](http://www.olam.uz)) [50].

*Доимий ребрендинг* ([www.olam.uz](http://www.olam.uz)) [50]

The explanation of the anglicism is given in the body of the article. The author's objective is to make readers look through the article to get to know what a term means and what the article is about.

The currently used anglicism *лук* (translation from English outward appearance) is a synonym to the already assimilated and well-known word image. So *лук* and *имидж* may be used quite interchangeably. The pragmatic aspect of the borrowing *лук* is achieved by its novelty.

Besides, there seems to be vogue for codeswitching - the use of a foreign word in situations of bilingual communication - by which loans «adorn» the speech or writing to impress the addressee with the help of anglicisms spelled in English. Code-switching takes place quite often in headings, advertisements and youth language.

The following anglicisms spelled in English were found in newspaper articles and their titles.

*Американча dress-code: ишга қандай кийиниш керак* [50].

Fifthly, we come across redundant cases of metaphorically used anglicisms with negative or pejorative shade of meaning:

*Бизнинг самолётлар – учувчи секунд хэнд* [50].

The sixth factor consists in excessive use of precedent texts. It is suffice to give but one example. By analogy with the title of the film «The pirates of the Caribbean Sea», the journalist uses the following heading for his article.

And the last but not least factor is repetition of different types. The repetition of the common seme «a rapid surprise attack» may be traced on a deep level in the definition of both parts of the word combination *рейдерский захват*, the repetition of words - in a word-combination *блокбастер* and in a sentence.

Summing up all the factors determining the cause and degree of adaptation we conclude that a fully assimilated anglicism has to be widely used, it has to generate new forms, it has to endure in a new language system in terms of semantics, lexis, style and pragmatics.

With the most positive attitude to the social intention of obtaining universal basis for communication, the world stays alert to the English language aggression into other tongues' territories. Linguists warn of a linguistic genocide as the absorption of minor cultures by the dominating language. That is why puristic attitude to alien units came into being.

It is risky to predict what will happen to the process of borrowing from English in our constantly changing world.

According to the pessimistic scenario, there might be «a war» between languages claiming to dominate, which might eventually lead to the effect of Babylon Tower: national cultures will be destroyed, cultural identity will totally disappear.

In my optimistic opinion, this process may be resisted by two major factors. The most important one would be the language feature based on the power of the culture this language serves to. That is, the language helps get rid of alien elements due to internal linguistic regulations or laws. Temporal character of language influence would make another resistance: it presupposes short-termed existence of anglicisms in the recipient language. Any political regime's language policy is doomed to fail.

Summing up, it is necessary to stress the following:

As can be seen from the problems discussed and the examples quoted above, recent anglicisms are characterized by novelty, which produces the strongest pragmatic effect on the Uzbek speech community [50].

The study of borrowings is very important for many reasons. We investigate anglicisms not only for the sake of anglicisms themselves. They give us an opportunity to gain a deeper insight into our own languages and make for the processes of integration which inevitably lead to the creation of informational «world culture» and the appearance of uniting interactional patterns.

Needs serve as the source of human activity. They are determined by the process of an individual's upbringing in a wide sense and association with the world of human culture.

### III. CONCLUSION

Our qualification paper was on the topical issues of present day lexicology of the English language and also of the Uzbek language.

In the qualification paper we tried to determine the value of borrowings in enriching scientific word stock, social-cultural vocabulary of languages.

According to our studies the process of borrowings in linguistics can be explained as the result of interaction between countries in different spheres of lives, including economical, technological, social and political.

As it is known, with the independence of our country many ways to relationships in different with international community in various areas opened for the people of our country. This relationships are opening the ways not only for the improvement of living standards of people but also the ways for linguistic change in our country. And one of the changes to be mentioned in the process of borrowing words from foreign languages.

In the first chapter of the qualification paper we defined the features of borrowings. As a result we may conclude that the role of borrowings 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.

In the present qualification paper attention must be concentrated on the assimilation of borrowings 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.

In the second chapter we analyzed how borrowed words are assimilated in the target language and what changes do they experience in the course of their usage. According to the study the basic forms of changes occur in the grammatical, lexicological and phonetic peculiarities of words borrowed in the target language.

In the third chapter of the qualification paper we considered the types of borrowings in Uzbek and Russian languages using the materials published on the internet and tried to give analysis of the meanings of borrowings.

According to our studies the main layer of vocabulary which is vulnerable to borrowing words from foreign languages is the layer of words which are used in the scientific and social-cultural areas, which include modern sciences such as information communication technologies, social sciences and modern trends in culture such as pop culture, music, show business.

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