
THE HISTORY OF WORD BORROWING PROCESS IN THE UZBEK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES

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Abstract:

This article deals with word borrowing and assimilation process in the Uzbek and English languages. It compares this process from history to now. It gives the periodization as well.

Introduction

Each language has its own vocabulary structure and grammatical rules. However socio-political relations between peoples influence on languages. This situation, is evident in the lexicon of the language. This is the case in Uzbek, as in all languages, as a result, borrowed words are common as well together with Turkic words. In the lexicon of the Uzbek language, Arabic words have a unique system. However, the main emphasis given to Medieval English in the study of borrowed elements in English. In later periods, borrowings has been the goal of research of only recent years. The borrowing process in the English language was continuous and larger percentage of it was French origin. They describe different areas of socio-political, scientific and cultural life. Most of them are scientific and technical terms.

Main part

According to the Russian linguists L.P.Krisin, N.M.Shansky, A.V.Kalinin, M.I.Fomina, V.V.Akulenko, N.Sharopov, the following definition of «assimilation» is given in the book of «Lexicology of the Uzbek language»: «Assimilation is the transfer of certain language elements from one language to another». M. D. Stepanov and I. I. Chernishev consider that word assimilation is entering of the words from one language to another, the result of assimilation and their generality. The German scholar E.Vassersier thinks to be true to call “assimilated words” the words which entered the language before the 15th century, but "foreign words" the words that came in since the 16th century. Russian linguist supports his opinion.

In the late 19th century another opinion was forwarded by the German scientist F. Miklosich on the assimilation of foreign words. He says: “Two periods in the history of language should be distinguished. In the first period, the relationship with other language speakers is low, to say the least assimilation is less, and language to every process that contradicts its own internal laws relatively sensitive, to its own layer of accepted peripheral materials

adapted. In the second period, however, many foreign words began to enter, the language lost its senses to foreign influences, and as a result, a new element began to retain its own features".

Another scholar who has tried to clearly distinguish foreign words from assimilations was V.Shmit. He made an interesting but brief and clear statement: "Assimilated words are the words whose origin can be known only by etymological analysis. They adapt to the language in appearance, emphasis and flexion. Words that retain their foreign character are foreign words".

In the Uzbek linguistics, phonetic and morphological features of foreign and borrowed words are widely learned. But the change in their meaning in the context or the semantic adaptation of foreign words has not yet been the subject of serious research."

Stages of development of Uzbek lexicon can be divided into the following:

1. The influence of the Persian-Tajik language on the Turkic language until the 15th century.
2. The influence of the Arabic language on the Turkic language in the 8th-10th centuries.
3. The influence of the Russian language on the Uzbek language in the 20th century.
4. The influence of various languages, especially English, on the Uzbek language during independence period.

Another important issue regarding assimilation words is that the Uzbek language is being enriched by the languages of the countries which have social and economic relationships with Uzbekistan. The amount of Uzbek lexicon is developing with especially English and other languages words. After independence, while the assimilation of such English words increased: briefing-briefing, injenereng- engineering, imej-image, visual-visual, the words like ministr, oblast, rayon began to be used less. Now, these words: imij(image), minimarket,(minimarket), chizburger(cheeseburger), xot-dog, chipsi(chips), flesh xotira(flesh memory), vay-fay(Wi-Fi), can be found in our dictionaries. Some group of English words which assimilated to Uzbek have lost their original meaning and became a semantic unit which is unrelated to their etimological meaning and concept. Their original meaning was forgotten though they didn't alter their phonetic and morphological features.

As documented in written manuscripts, English has a long history of more than 15 centuries. The English language came into close contact with several other languages during its development, especially, Latin, French and Old Norse. England, because of the great influence of the Roman civilization. Old Norse was the language of conquerors, who were at the same stage of social and cultural growth and who in the 9th,10th and first half of the 11th century, mixed quite comfortably with the local population.

French(its Norman dialect) was the language of other conquerors who brought with them many new ideas of a higher social order, established feudalism, the language of upper classes, official documents and school instruction.

It should be noted that while the general historical causes of borrowing from different languages have been examined with a great degree of thoroughness, it is still possible to examine the purely linguistic reason for borrowing. The number and extent of borrowings depend not only on the historical circumstances, the type and the period of the contacts, but also genetic and structural proximity of the languages in question.

Conclusion

The article should be concluded with the following statements:

1. In general, the words which entered and assimilated into other language are called assimilated words.
2. The Uzbek language has mostly been influenced by Persian, Tajik and Russian languages so far.
3. The English language has the impact of Latin, French and Old Norse languages.

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