



## BORROWINGS AND ENRICHMENT WITH NEOLOGISMS OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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### ABSTRACT

*This article addresses the topic of borrowing in English. The author gives a generalized description of the historical periods of the English language, analyzes some words. Based on the study, it was found that foreign borrowing is one of the important types of enrichment of the vocabulary of the English language. However, despite the high borrowing rate, English cannot be classified as a language of international origin.*

**KEYWORDS:** *English, Latin, borrowings, Germanic tribes, ancient Germans, Britain, Celtic origin, Scotland, Scandinavian and Norman conquests, Anglo-Saxon population.*

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### DISCUSSION

The topic of borrowing in the development of the English language is very relevant. One of the ways to replenish the vocabulary is to borrow from other languages of the world. For example, the Old English language had in its lexical composition borrowings from two languages: Latin and Celtic. The Central English language had in its lexical composition borrowings from the French and Scandinavian languages. In the early New England period, borrowing took place during the Restoration era. The words were borrowed from Italian (these were mainly words related to visual arts, music, theatre), Spanish, Dutch (these were words related mainly to navigation and painting). In the future, the range of languages from which borrowings came into the English language continued to expand. Borrowings came from Russian, German; languages of the countries of the Middle East, languages of India and Australia. These borrowings are explored by such linguists as K.P.Ivanova, A.N.Smirnitsky, L.F.Zalesskaya. The history of the English language is traditionally divided into three periods: Old English - the period from the beginning of written monuments (7th century) to the end of the 11th century, Middle English - from the beginning of the 12th century to the 16th century, New English - from the 16th century to the present day.

The first population of the British Isles was a non-Indo-European tribe of Britons, whose level of material culture belongs to the Neolithic (late stone

age). The next settlers were Celts. In 55 BC, Julius Caesar made an expedition to the British Isles. This first campaign was not successful, but in the following year 54 BC, he succeeded in imposing tribute on the Celts and taking hostages. Roman rule in Britain lasted until the fifth century AD. After the Roman legions left, Britain was taken over by the Germans. By the end of the sixth century, the Germans had finally settled in all of Britain, except for the highlands. The language of the conquerors influenced the language of the indigenous population. The most ancient Germanic inscriptions (from the third century AD) used a runic alphabet consisting of 24 characters containing only vertical and oblique lines. Only two old English monuments of runic writing have been found. These are inscriptions on a stone cross that stands near the village of Gutwell, and a whalebone box decorated with carvings and bordered with an inscription telling of legendary creatures. Christian missionaries introduced the Latin alphabet in England.

In old English, there are two layers of Latin borrowings: the oldest layer, which includes words borrowed by Germanic tribes from the Romans before the migration to Britain and after the migration – from the Celts; the second layer – words related to religion, associated with the introduction of Christianity, which began in 597. The first layer of borrowings were words related to trade, agriculture, as well as the names of objects of material culture: Win – wine (from Latin *wīn* > present time wine,



Pound – lb. (from Latin *pondo*) > present time pound, Mynet – coin (from Latin) > present time – mint. The Germanic tribes only knew apples from fruit, and other fruits and vegetables were known to them later from the Romans: Pere – pear (from Latin), > present time pear Pluwe – plum (from Latin) > present time plum, Bete – beet (from Latin *beta*) > present time beet. The ancient Germans were engaged in animal husbandry and knew well what milk was. However, they were introduced to the preparation of butter and cheese by the Romans: Ciese (from Latin *caseus*) > present time cheese Butere (from Latin *butyrum*) > present time butter. They also learned about spices from the Romans: Mint (from Latin *mente*) > present time mint. Words related to cooking were borrowed: Cucene (from Latin *coquina*) > present time kitchen, Cuppe (from Latin *copp*) > present time cup.

During their rule in Britain, the Romans built good powerful roads, their name-strata via-paved road – was taken by the Germans from the Celts: old English *strit* originally meant road, and as settlements began to appear along the roads, *strit* was given the meaning of "street". The Romans also built fortified forts, camps - *castra*. This word has been incorporated into various geographical names: Lancaster (in the English dialect - *caster*), Manchester (in the dialect *caKco-ceaster*> present Chester).

In the most ancient period, Latin words were perceived orally and formed according to the rules of phonetics of the old English language. They have completely assimilated the English language. The second layer of borrowings reflects numerous new concepts in the field of religion. Latin, which was the language of the Church and ecclesiastical science, became widely used in Britain. In the seventh century, monastic schools appeared. The spread of literacy in Latin was reflected in the vocabulary of the old English language, in which quite a lot of Latin words appeared: Biscop (from Latin *episcopus*) present bishop Munuc (from the Latin *monachus*) > present time monk, Mister (from Latin *magister*) > present master. A small number of Celtic words entered the old English language. These include both Celtic words proper and Latin words learned by the Celts. From Celtic proper the words were borrowed into English: *dun* – brown, *binn* – chest, *bannock* – home baking loaf, *dun* – hill, a fortress. Many names of rivers, mountains and cities of Britain are of Celtic origin. The noun *avon* - river is preserved in the form of a proper noun. The names of rivers *Exe*, *Esk*, *Usk* are derived from the Celtic noun *water*. The same word later forms the noun *whisky-whiskey*.

The capital of England, London, also retains traces of Celtic origin in its name. London is called by the Celts: *Llyn-dun* fortress by the river. The Romans converted it to *Londinium*. In Scottish

dialects, the Celtic word *loch* has been preserved-a lake that has been included in the names of many lakes in Scotland of Celtic origin. The name of the Western part of Britain, where the remnants of Celtic tribes settled – is *Weals*. In Wales, iron has been mined since ancient times, and the name of this metal city is also of Celtic origin.

Borrowings from Latin and Celtic came into common use, obeyed the word-formation, grammatical and phonetic rules of old English, and became indistinguishable from the words sought.

In the middle period, the vocabulary of the English language has undergone significant changes. The Scandinavian and Norman conquests had a huge impact, which caused an influx of large amounts of borrowing. Mass borrowing led to an abundance of synonyms, often replacing native words. The vocabulary was enriched and at the expense of internal resources using affixation and word compounding. Historical conditions of development. The Middle English period in the history of England is characterized by two major historical events that left their mark on the further development of the English language. This is primarily due to the following historical and linguistic factors.

There were no sharp social differences between speakers of Scandinavian dialects and the Anglo-Saxon population. Since the ninth century, a mixed population has been formed in the area of Danish rules. Initially hostile relations between Scandinavians and Anglo-Saxons gradually became friendlier. The absence of social contradictions between the conquerors and the local population contributed to the rapid assimilation of the two peoples. English and Scandinavian languages were so close that people who spoke them could understand each other fluently, so direct contact was possible between them.

The contact between the English and French languages that co-existed on the same territory takes different forms due to the difference between them. After the conquest of England by William the Conqueror, the country begins a long period of bilingualism. The feudal nobility uses French, and the majority of the population uses English. Over time, French ceases to be the native language of the ruling class, it goes out of use in everyday life but continues to be artificially maintained as the state language, the language of high society, the court, judicial institutions and the Church. English is considered uplandish and rude. There is much evidence in middle English literature that without a knowledge of French it was impossible to advance in society, and a person who did not speak French is not told of, that is, he was not considered. Thus, the French language has always been separate from the English language. It influenced the English language



but did not mix with it. In the field of vocabulary, the Scandinavian influence differs from the French by its wide coverage of a wide variety of semantic spheres. Common words penetrate from Scandinavian into English, including even pronouns (English - they) and service words (for example, the English preposition till). But the greatest extent of the depth of Scandinavian influence is characterized by the impact of Scandinavian dialects on the grammatical structure of the English language. Mixing with Scandinavian dialects contributed, first of all, to the acceleration of the process of weakening unstressed endings in English and the disintegration of the declension and conjugation system. In the process of the formation of a mixed Anglo - Scandinavian dialect, a uniform grammatical system was also to be developed. Morphological differences between English and Scandinavian were more significant than differences in vocabulary. If it is not difficult to identify the Scandinavian stein - "stone" with the English stan (not to mention such correspondences as the house, Scandinavian dom-r; - Old English fisc - fish, Scandinavian fisk - g; b and so on), then in the inflexion system such identification Grammar affixes were impossible.

As a result of the collision of two different systems of inflexion, neither of them has survived, both of them have been simplified by the mutual contact of languages, and have undergone numerous analogical transformations. The dependence of morphological processes in English on Scandinavian influence is confirmed by the fact that this process was particularly intense in the area of Danish rules, where it ended more than a hundred years earlier than in other areas. Since the majority of the population spoke English, most of the English forms won. In other words, the English language was the winner, and the Scandinavian dialects were lost in it. So, the Scandinavian influence on English morphology was not that the Scandinavian forms were borrowed, but that the crossing contributed to a change in the grammatical structure of the English language. The Scandinavian influence on the syntax of the English language was also significant.

French influence in the field of morphology is limited to word-formation. A significant number of words – forming elements-suffixes and prefixes-have entered English from French. Such influence was possible because the English language borrowed from French, a significant number of words, including derived words.

Scandinavian loanwords are so closely intertwined with old Anglo – Saxon words that it is often difficult to determine whether we have a loan or just a semantic change in an English word caused by Scandinavian influence. A striking example of this change is the old English word dream > middle

English drem-dream, in which the form is English, but the meaning is clearly Scandinavian since in old English this word meant "celebration, joy" while the meaning "dream" was typical only for Scandinavian languages. Borrowings from Scandinavian languages led to the formation of Scandinavian-English etymological doublets. This happened in cases where both etymological parallel lexical units – the Scandinavian and English word-were preserved. The difference between the Scandinavian and English forms of the word was used for semantic differentiation, resulting in two different, though etymologically identical, or related words.

Based on the above, it should be noted that the history of the English language is inextricably linked with the history of England. When the Romans left the British Isles in 410, the Latin language went with them. The true inhabitants of the island (the Britons) continued to use Celtic languages. The ancestors of modern Englishmen did not waste time. In 449, the Germanic tribes of the Angles, Saxons, and Jutes began their first raids on the Islands. The language of the conquerors, to which only a handful of Celtic words were added, is now called Anglo-Saxon. In the sixth century, missionaries brought Christianity to England. Latin words, borrowed from the priests, fell immediately into the spoken language. The changes that took place from the sixth to the fifteenth century were natural and were not supported by any theory. People tried to speak as their neighbours did, and everyone who could write at all tried to capture the sounds of their speech on paper. With the spread of literacy, English has slowed its change, but it continues to change to this day. The ease of use of the rules, as well as the richness of the vocabulary, which continues to expand, has allowed English to become an international language of communication over the past half-century.

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