



BORROWED WORDS AND THEIR PROPERTIES

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ANNOTATION

Borrowing as means of replenishing the vocabulary of present-day Uzbek is of tons more importance and is comparatively lively handiest within the discipline of clinical terminology and social-political terminology as many terms are often made up of borrowed morphemes, primarily morphemes from classical languages. The element played via borrowings within the vocabulary of a language relies upon the records of each given language, being conditioned by using direct linguistic contacts and political, economic and cultural relationships among nations.

KEY WORDS: *morphemes, social-political terminology, replenishing, borrowings, innumerable, substitute, approach.*

INTRODUCTION

Borrowing as a means of replenishing the vocabulary of present-day Uzbek is of tons more importance and is comparatively lively handiest within the discipline of clinical terminology and social-political terminology as many terms are often made up of borrowed morphemes, primarily morphemes from classical languages.

The element played via borrowings within the vocabulary of a language relies upon the records of each given language, being conditioned by using direct linguistic contacts and political, economic and cultural relationships among nations. Uzbek history carries innumerable activities for all forms of such contacts. It is far the vocabulary machine of each language that is mainly attentive to each alternate in the lifestyles of the talking community.

The improvement of the contacts among nations and the dominance of English language as enterprise language purpose a big float of phrases into Uzbek language, as a result, enriching its phrase – inventory.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The influence which English exerted on our language is seen in all aspects of existence, social, political and infrequently any walk of live changed into unaffected with the aid of it. The primary point to be emphasised is that here we are not coping with completely new thoughts introduced from a different kind of civilization and subculture, however, as a substitute the imposing by using a dominant race in their own terms for thoughts which had been already familiar to the difficulty race. This sort of situation manifestly way that there will arise pairs of phrases the native and the foreign time period for the identical concept and a struggle for survival between the two, in order that one of the words become eventually lost from the language, or survived best with a few differentiation of meaning.

Borrowed words have been called «The milestones of philology» – said O. Jespersen – because they permit 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 has not been done so far.

The principle constituent part of the vocabulary system of any language is formed via borrowed words. Handiest borrowed phrases which were loaned from English into Uzbek have been considered inside the article.

Etymologically, the vocabulary of any language includes businesses – the local words and the borrowed words. E.g., in its 15 century long records recorded in written manuscripts the English language occurred to be available in lengthy and close contact with numerous different languages, specifically Latin, French and antique Norse (or Scandinavian). The etymological linguistic analysis confirmed that the borrowed stock of phrases is larger than the local stock of words. Uzbek language, in addition to English, has been in long and close touch with different languages, in particular Arabic, Persian, Russian.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

A native phrase is a word which belongs to the unique inventory. An English local word is a word which belongs to Anglo-Saxon starting place. To the local words we include words from commonplace Germanic language and from Indo-European stock.

A borrowed phrase, a mortgage phrase or a borrowing is a phrase taken over from another language and modified in phonemic form, spelling, paradigm or which means in line with the requirements of the language.

The native words in English are further subdivided by diachronic linguistics into those of the Indo-European stock and those of Common Germanic origin. The native words of Uzbek language belongs to Turkic language family, the origin of which based on Altay-Yenisey manuscripts. It has been noticed that native words readily fall into definite semantic groups. Among them we find terms of kinship: father-ota, mother-ona, son-o'g'il, daughter-qiz, brother-aka etc; words naming the most important objects and phenomena of nature: sun-quyosh, moon-oy, star-yulduz, wind-shamol, water-suv; names of animals and birds: bull-ho'kiz, cat-mushuk, goose-g'oz; parts of human body: arm-qo'l, ear-quloq, eye-ko'z, heart – yurak.

Words belonging to the subsets of the local phrase – stock are for the most component characterised with the aid of a extensive variety of lexical and grammatical valency, high frequency price and a

advanced polysemy; they may be often monosyllabic, display top notch word – constructing energy and input some of set expressions, e. g., watch DE Weccan is one of the 500 maximum common English words. It is able to be used as a verb in greater than ten different sentence styles, with or without item and adverbial modifiers and blended with distinct instructions of words.

Borrowed words are phrases taken over from different languages. Many linguists' bear in mind overseas impact performs the maximum critical function inside the history of any language.

But the grammar and phonetic gadget are very solid and are not frequently inspired by way of other languages. For example, in its 15 century long history recorded in written manuscripts the English language happened to be available lengthy and close touch with numerous other languages in particular Latin, French and vintage Norse. The extremely good influx of borrowings from these resources can be accounted for by means of a number of historical causes. due to the superb have an impact on of the Roman civilization Latin changed into for a long time utilized in England because the language of gaining knowledge of and religion. antique Norse become the language of the conquerors who have been on the equal stage of social and cultural improvement and who nudged as a substitute without difficulty with the neighborhood populace within the 9th, tenth and the primary half of of the 11th century. French (Norman dialect) become the language of the alternative conquerors. Who added with them plenty of new countries of a higher social system evolved feudalism it changed into the language of higher training, of legitimate files and faculty practise from the center of the 11th century to the stop of the 14th century.

Uzbek language additionally evolved under the impact of Persian, Arabic and later Russian languages. Persian language unfold in our territory in 500–300BC, on the grounds that that point peoples of central Asia were in near contact with Iran, the birthplace of Persian language. Till 15th century it was «style» and suitable to put in writing poems and prosaic works in Persian, even though vintage Turkic language becomes also used amongst nation, in particular by using regular people. Inside the VII century Arabs conquered principal Asia, carrying their faith and language to the peoples. As a result, Arabic language turned into fundamental until XI–XII centuries. Books have been written in Arabic language too. e.g. first rate scientists and pupils Avicenna (Ibn Sina), Farabi, Beruni created their works in Arabic language. Simplest in XV century Alisher Navoi, notable author and statesman proved the beauty and importance of the Turkic language, starting to write his exceptional masterpieces in this language, though he knew Persian and Arabic



languages very well. And starting with XVIII century Uzbek language became beneath the impact of Russian language. In the observe of the borrowed detail in English the principle emphasis is as a dominated positioned at the middle English length and in Uzbek it is middle Turkic language.

Borrowings of later periods have become the object of research most effective in recent years. Those investigations have proven that the waft of borrowings has been consistent and uninterrupted. They refer to numerous fields of social – political, medical and cultural lifestyles. A large part of them (forty one%) is clinical and technical terms.

While we communicate approximately the function of native and borrowed words within the language we need to now not think about only the number of them but their semantic, stylistic man or woman, their word building capability, frequency fee, collocability (valency) and the productiveness of their word-constructing styles.

If we approach to the take a look at of the function of native and borrowed phrases from this factor of view we see, though the local words aren't numerous they play an critical position in the English and Uzbek languages. They have value, great word – forming electricity, wide collocability high frequency, many meanings and they're stylistically impartial. Nearly all phrases of local origin belong to very critical semantic agencies. The wide variety and character of the borrowed words tell us of the relations among the peoples, the extent of their tradition, and so forth. It is for this reason that borrowings have frequently been known as the milestones of records.

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It needs to be mentioned that while the overall historical motives for borrowing from distinct languages were studied with a considerable degree of via the purely linguistic reasons for borrowings are nevertheless open to investigation. The variety and character of borrowings do not handiest depend on the ancient conditions, on the nature and period of the contacts, but also on the diploma of the genetic and structural proximity of languages worried. The nearer the languages the deeper and more flexible is the impact.

Borrowed phrases input the language due to influence of predominant causes or factors: linguistic and further-linguistic. Monetary, cultural, commercial, political members of the family of audio system of the language with different countries confer with more-linguistic factors. As an example, due to the great have an effect on of the Roman civilization Latin was for a long term used in England because the language of mastering and faith.

Vintage Norse of the Scandinavian tribes turned into the language of the conquerors. French (Norman dialect) was the language of the other conquerors who added with them lots of latest notions of a higher social machine, evolved feudalism. It turned into the language of higher lessons, of reputable files and faculty. The equal is in Uzbek language. Due to the enlargement of Islam faith, Arabic turned into used for hundreds of years in valuable Asia because the language of science and religion[1].

For about two centuries Russian language keeps a dominant function in the nations of former Soviet Union. It changed into priority to understand Russian and it changed into a language of verbal exchange and friendship. Those factors are extra-linguistic ones.

The absence of equivalent words within the language to specific new subjects or a phenomenon makes human beings to borrow words. E.g. the phrases football, volleyball, pitchman in Uzbek; to save money the linguistic way, i.e. to apply an overseas word in preference to extended native expressions and others are referred to as linguistic causes.

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

Borrowings input the language in approaches via oral speech (through on the spot touch between the human beings) and through written speech by way of indirect touch through books) phrases borrowed orally are commonly brief and that they undergo greater adjustments in the act of adopter. Written borrowings are often alternatively lengthy and they are unknown to many human beings, speaking the language.

We distinguish translation loans, borrowings right and semantic loans. Translation loans are words and expressions formed from the fabric already present in the language but according to patterns taken from another language, with the aid of way of literal morpheme – for – morpheme translation, e.g. wall-newspaper – devoriy gazeta.

The time period «semantic loan» is used to indicate the development in a phrase of a brand new that means due to the affect of an associated phrase in some other language. The English word pioneer supposed «explorer» and «one who is a number of the first in new fields of pastime». Now underneath the influence of the Russian phrase «Пионер» it has come to intend «a member of the young Pioneers' business enterprise».

Borrowings proper are phrases which are taken from any other language with their sound image bureaucracy and their meaning.

The number of borrowings on vintage English became meager. Inside the center English period



there was an influx of loans. It is far often contended, that for the reason that Norman conquest borrowing has been the chief aspect within the enrichment of the English vocabulary and as a result there has been a pointy decline within the productiveness and function of word-formation. Historic evidence, however, testifies to the truth that at some stage in its complete history, even within the durations of the mightiest influxes of borrowings, other tactics no less intense were in operation – word – formation and semantic improvement, which involved both native and borrowed factors. If the estimation of the position of borrowings is primarily based at the study of phrases recorded inside the dictionary, it is simple to overestimate the effect of the overseas words, because the variety of local words is extremely small in comparison with the range of borrowings recorded. The best genuine manner to estimate the relation of the native to the borrowed element is to consider the two as truly used in speech. If one counts every phrase used, which include repetitions, in some reading depend, the share of native to borrowed words may be quite distinctive. On this kind of matter, every creator uses giant more local phrases than borrowings. Shakespeare, for example has 90%, Milton eighty one%, Tennyson 88%. This suggests how important the comparatively small nucleus of native phrases is. Different borrowings are marked through extraordinary frequency cost. The ones well set up inside the vocabulary may be as common in speech as native phrases, whereas other arise very hardly ever. The amazing variety of borrowings in English left some imprint upon the language. The first effect of foreign impact is discovered in the quantity of its vocabulary. Because of its history the English language, more than some other modern language, has absorbed overseas factors in its vocabulary. But the adoption of foreign phrases should not be understood as were quantities alternate. Any importation into the lexical system brings approximately semantic and stylistic changes inside the phrases of this language and adjustments in its synonymic organizations.

It has been mentioned that when borrowed phrases had been equal in that means with the ones already in English the adopted word very frequently displaced the local word. In most cases, however, the borrowed phrases and synonymous local phrases (or phrases borrowed in advance) remained inside the language, becoming extra or less differentiated in which means and use. As a result the wide variety of synonymic businesses in English substantially accelerated. The synonymic agencies have become voluminous and acquired many phrases rarely used. This brought approximately a rise in the percentage of stylistic synonyms. Due to the differentiation in which means between synonymous phrases many local phrases or

phrases borrowed in advance narrowed their means 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 is 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 vital traits a Germanic language. It has retained a ground painting of Germanic words and grammar. A comparative have a look at of the character and function of native and borrowed words display that borrowing has in no way been the leader manner of replenishing the English vocabulary. Word-formation and semantic development have been for the duration of the entire history of the English language a lot greater efficient than borrowing. The extremely good number of borrowings bringing with them new phonon-morphological sorts, new phonetic morphological and semantic features left its imprint upon the English language. However, underneath the have an impact on of the borrowed detail phrases already current inside the English modified to a degree their semantic shape, collectability, frequency and phrase forming capacity. Borrowing additionally significantly enlarged the English vocabulary and taken approximately a few modifications in English synonymic organizations, inside the distribution of the English vocabulary through sphere of utility and in the lexical divergence between the two editions of the literary country wide language and its dialects.

Uzbek language is also under steady have an effect on of borrowings. We're living within the age of development and generation. New discoveries new innovations, result in new notions which are everyday via languages, and Uzbek language is likewise among them. The phrases related with improvement of era, recreation phrases, regular words have been penetrating into Uzbek language from different languages, in particular from English, Russian and through Russian or English from many European languages.

CONCLUSION

In its turn many Uzbek phrases entered the phrase inventory of world languages, which include of sport terms: Kurash, halol, chala, the names of quinine: plov, manti, somsa, the names of garments: chapan and etc.



When in two languages we find no trace of the exchange of loan words one way or the other. We are safe to infer that the two nations have had nothing to do with each other, but if they have been in contact, the number of the loan-words, and still more the quality of the loan-words, if rightly interpreted, will inform us of their reciprocal relations, they will show us which of them has been the more fertile in ideas and on what domains of human activity each has been superior of the other. If all other sources of information were closed to us except such loan-words in our modern North-European languages as «piano», «soprano», «opera», «libretto», «tempo», «adagio» etc. we should still have no hesitation in drawing the conclusion that Italian music has played a great role all over Europe.

There are many words, one a native word, the alternative a Romance loan, originally of either same or similar that means with a few distinction made today, which include «freedom», and «liberty», «happiness», and «felicity», «assist», and «aid», «love», and «charity», and we ought to locate that the local phrase has a greater emotional experience is homely and unassuming whereas the mortgage phrase is chillier, aloof more dignified greater formal.

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