

Borrowed Vocabulary: The Essence of the Concept and Scope of Functioning

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Abstract--*In this article, we consider borrowing as one of the main ways of word formation in the English language. Words of foreign origin are called borrowings. The purpose of the study is to consider the features of the functioning of borrowings in English and to determine the specifics of their translation from English into Russian. The relevance of our work is determined by the fact that borrowed vocabulary occupies an increasingly active position in the lexical system of languages, in particular in English and Russian, thereby making a significant impact on the functioning of the truly national language units of a particular language.*

Key words--*extra linguistic, external and internal linguistic, inter linguistic, international, German language, origin, tendency.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Borrowing is a process as a result of which a foreign element appears and is fixed in a language; also such a foreign element itself. This is an integral component of the functioning and historical change of the language, one of the main sources of vocabulary replenishment; it is also a full-fledged element of the language, which is part of its lexical wealth, serving as a source of new roots, word-formation elements and exact terms. Borrowing in languages is one of the most important factors in their development. The borrowing process is at the very core of linguistic activity. The sound and formal uniformity within one language is the result of borrowing by some individuals from others; in the same way, the borrowing of the elements of the lexicon of one language by another language takes place - through the interaction of their carriers. The share of borrowed elements in languages is large, although it is not possible to accurately calculate their number, both due to the constant increase in the number of foreign-language elements that penetrate the language, and as a result of the assimilation process, which makes it difficult to establish the origin of the word [1, p. 22]. In each language, the following layers can be distinguished: words inherent in all languages of one family; words common to the group, subgroups of related languages; native words of a particular language; loan words.

Borrowing lexical elements from one language to another is a very ancient phenomenon and is already known to the languages of the ancient world.

In the process of its development, the English language came across many languages, from which it borrowed a variety of words. They are not the same in terms of number and specific gravity in the vocabulary of the English language.

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The enrichment of the vocabulary of the language through the dictionary of other languages is usually the result of various political, economic, and trade relations. Note that there is no universally accepted definition of the concept of culture, but if we consider culture as “the totality of the production, social and spiritual achievements of people,” then everything that relates to the person around him, perceived and transformed by him reality, from everyday objects to abstract philosophical categories, to one degree or another connected with culture. In this case, during any interethnic interaction, cultural information is exchanged, which, in turn, cannot but affect the language [2, p. 102].

Often when borrowing a new word comes along with a new reality that did not exist in the culture of speakers of a borrowing language, and therefore is not fixed in the linguistic picture of the world. In some cases, the borrowed word comes as a synonym for the word that already existed in the vocabulary of the borrowing language (for example, the words import and export appeared as synonyms for Russian import and export).

A special place among the borrowings is international vocabulary. Scientific and technological progress is spreading ever wider, and with it the international words “internationalisms” come to the languages of different countries.

International vocabulary is (from Latin inter - between + natio, nationis - people) words of common origin, existing in many languages with the same meaning, but usually arranged in accordance with the phonetic and morphological norms of the language. The main part of international vocabulary is comprised of terms from the field of science and technology (geography, history, philosophy, logic, aspirin, flu, microscope, telegraph), social and political life (party, constitution, socialism, communism, revolution, dictatorship, administration, republic) , economics (import, export, bank, credit, interest), literature and art (drama, comedy, tragedy, poet, opera, ballet, style). International words also include those that are usually borrowed unchanged by many languages from the language of the people who created these words together with the corresponding objects or phenomena. English sports, collective farm, satellite [1, p. 19].

In the languages of Western countries, these words are most often borrowed with inevitable changes from the vocabulary of the Greek and Latin languages, as well as from French and English that later joined them.

In order for a word to be considered international, it must, as a rule, be found in the following modern languages:

- firstly, in most of the so-called Romance languages - French, Spanish, Italian and others;
- further - in most Germanic, especially in English, but preferably also in German, Dutch (Dutch), Swedish and others;
- in addition, at least in some Slavic languages - for example, in Russian and Serbian.

In languages where there is a tendency to abandon international vocabulary in favor of domestic words - for brevity we will call them "purist" (for example, in Icelandic or Finnish), there are almost no such words.

The wide prevalence of borrowings is explained primarily by the internationality of the literary process, the presence of wide literary exchange between individual countries, and their mutual diffusion. Literary situations cannot be invented indefinitely. Once you have entered the reader’s consciousness, leaving a deep imprint, a poetic image, a theme, a technique, you can unwittingly affect the work of later writers, who reproduce it quite closely.

Borrowing in languages is one of the most important factors in their development. The borrowing process lies at the very core of linguistic activity [2, p. 103].

The sound and formal uniformity within one language is the result of borrowing by some individuals from others; in the same way, the borrowing of the elements of the lexicon of one language by another language takes place - through the interaction of their carriers.

The share of borrowed elements in languages is large, although it is not possible to accurately calculate their number, both because of the constant increase in the number of foreign-language elements penetrating the language, and as a result of the assimilation process, which makes it difficult to establish the origin of the word.

In each language, the following layers can be distinguished: words inherent in all languages of one family; words common to the group, subgroups of related languages; native words of a particular language; loan words.

The meaning of the borrowed word in the host language may expand or narrow. The expansion of meaning is associated with a metaphorical transfer of the name to another denotation, based on the similarity of objects. So, the word *volcano* comes from the name of the Roman god of fire and metal *Volcano* [4; p.36]; the word *flak* borrowed from the German language initially had only the meaning “anti-aircraft gun”, in English it acquired the meanings “anti-aircraft fire”, “opposition, resistance”, and in the American version of English “verbal fire, altercation, squabble”. Also, when expanding the meaning of a word, it can acquire new connotative meanings, for example, the word *ersatz* “replacement, surrogate” has acquired a dismissive shade of “poor quality, fake”, which is absent in German. The opposite trend - the narrowing of the value - leads to a reduction in the circle of denotations denoted by this word, as a result of which the word becomes special and becomes stylistically marked. So, the word *ansatz* (“prefix, nozzle; sediment; formation; beginning, foundation; inclination”), which has many meanings in German, is used in English only as the scientific term “approach to solving a problem”. [3, p.12] The Latin *velum* “curtain, veil, bedspread” in English over time lost its meaning and is now used as the scientific term “soft sky”.

Sometimes in the host language the derivative meaning of a word becomes more common than the main one, for example, *claim* is more often used in the meaning of “approve” rather than “claim”, *issue* is a “question” rather than “issue”, *source* is a “source of information”, not the source. [4, p.37]

II. CONCLUSION

Below we consider the main reasons for borrowing.

The causes of this phenomenon are varied, but common to all languages; among them stand out internal linguistic and external, extra linguistic. The following are referred to interlinguistic:

1) the need for the name of an object or phenomenon due to the lack of a designated phenomenon in the cognitive base of the receptor language. This is the main and most ancient reason for borrowing; along with a new phenomenon for the people, its name also enters the language of the people (*bistro*, *gondola*, *elephant*);

2) the need for the name of an object or phenomenon due to the inaccuracy of the existing name. In the presence of native and foreign words with similar meanings, the English word has a more general meaning, and the borrowed one has both a general meaning and additional shades (*Latin effluvium* has not only the meaning of the English words *exhalation*, *emanation* “exhalation, discharge,” but also the connotative meaning “ accompanied by an unpleasant odor ”;

borrowed from the German angst conveys the meaning“ fear without any apparent reason ”, which is not inherent in the English word fear“ fear in general ”). [5, p.29]

Extra linguistic reasons are as follows:

1) socio-psychological: the expression of connotations that the corresponding unit does not possess in the host language; for example, the creation of the “prestige” effect (the French boutique “a small store selling expensive, often unusual goods and located in an expensive area” and the Latin emporium “large shopping center” are used not only to clarify the neutral English word shop when designating stores of these types, but also in order to emphasize the prestige of a particular place of trade). [4, p.30]

2) The intensification of international relations, the process of globalization, causing the emergence of a large number of internationalisms - words of one language, borrowed by many languages of the world. [5, p.65]

As we can see, the appearance of borrowed lexemes in a language may be due to a number of specific reasons that may explain the presence of a particular borrowing in a particular language.

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