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FEATURES OF BORROWINGS IN ENGLISH

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ABSTRACT

This article analyzes the words that have been adopted into English from other languages, the reasons for their adoption and their lexical-semantic meanings as a result of their use. At the same time, a number of adaptations from Latin, French and English, their phonetic, morphological and grammatical characteristics are also presented with examples.

KEYWORDS

Latin language, French language, borrowings, phonetic changes, morphological changes, grammatical changes.

INTRODUCTION

Borrowing is one of the processes of expanding the content of the vocabulary, as a result of which elements of a foreign language enter and settle in the native language. The process of assimilation of words is an integral part of the functioning of the language and its centuries-old development.

For almost three hundred years, a number of issues, such as determining the laws of language interaction, studying the reasons and features of language assimilation, defining their roles and functions in the assimilated languages, have been studied by world linguists. Therefore, the meeting of more or less

adopted words and phrases in almost all of the existing developed languages in the world, and even the mixed features of some languages, first of all, attract the attention of everyone who pays attention to language, in addition to linguists has been attracting.

Over the years, we see that foreign words have been transferred to other languages mainly through oral communication. Verbal communication occurred when neighboring peoples moved from one place to another, during trade and commerce, or at least when they waged wars with each other. These factors characterize one side of the characteristics of the origin of words, and on the other side, they depend on the spirit of the people. Because "compared to a person's hand and eye, his ear and tongue are quick and active."

In the current period, the growth of social life and production, the gradual penetration of the revolution of civilization and scientific technology into all corners of the world, completely destroyed the ability of peoples and languages to live separately from each other. In addition, there is not a single nation on earth that is the nations of the outer world during its development and his ear and tongue are quicker and more active than his eyes.

Today's social life and production growth, civilization and scientific-technological revolution, which has gradually penetrated into all corners of the world,

completely destroyed the ability of peoples and languages to live separately from each other. In addition, there is not a single nation on earth that during its development ignored the successes of the nations of the outside world and did not learn from them. Naturally, all of this first of all manifests itself in language and through language. According to linguists, there are more than 7,000 borrowed words in Latin, which is considered a dead language, several tens of thousands in German, more than half of English, and more than ten percent in Russian.

In the 15th century, it was written in English language manuscripts that it was in contact with several other languages, in particular, Latin, French and Old Scandinavian languages. The addition of words from these sources indicates several historical reasons. Due to the great influence of Roman civilization, Latin was used for a long time as the language of education and religion in England. The Old Scandinavian language was the language of the colonists who quickly assimilated into the local population in the 9th, 10th, and the first half of the 11th centuries, and brought with them new concepts of advanced feudalism, i.e., a high social system. French, another colonial language, was the main language of the upper classes, schooling, and official documents from the mid-11th century to the end of the 14th century.

The main emphasis in the study of the elements of the English language is based on the rule that existed in the

medieval English period. In the following periods, assimilation became the goal of research only in recent years. The flow of borrowings was continuous and continuous. The largest number of borrowings came from the French language. They describe various spheres of socio-political, scientific and cultural life. Most of the appropriations are scientific and technical terms. Most of the borrowed words give us information about the relations between people and their level of culture. Appropriations are often called historical events. If we examine a list of English loanwords, grouped according to their meaning, we can gain a lot of valuable information about England's relationship with other nations. cannot properly explain their effects, they cannot be new things and ideas. For example, the words air-havo, place-place, brave-brave are borrowed from the French language. It should be noted that the general historical reasons for the acquisition of purely linguistic features from various studied languages with significant levels are still being researched. Many borrowings are not only related to the historical event, but also related to the continuity of the nature of communication relations, as well as the level of genetic and structural proximity of languages. The closer and clearer the languages, the deeper the effect. A comparison of the influences between Scandinavian and French in English is well appreciated. Under the influence of Scandinavian languages closely related to Old English, some group words were borrowed from related or unrelated

languages (pronouns such as they, their, them); a number of Scandinavian adaptations seem to be derived from national words, and the connection between them is easily seen, as they have the same root. For example: drop-drip(scand), true-tryst (scand);

In the development of the grammatical structure of the English language, the level of influence of Scandinavian words accelerated. Borrowings enter the language in two ways: through oral speech (through rapid communication between people) and through written speech (through indirect communication between books). Oral assimilation happened mainly in the early periods of history. In recent years, written learning has become important. The spoken words are usually short. (inch, mill, street) and they have undergone great changes during their use. Written borrowings retain some features of their pronunciation, sound forms, and their assimilation is a long and difficult process.

Most linguists indicate the following as the main reasons for word acquisition:

- historical connection of peoples
- the need to name a new subject, process and concept
- to strive for the possibility of speech economy
- a special type of bilingualism
- use foreign language words as news

- such as blindly following the customs or traditions of a nation.

If the acquisition of a word is to be considered for specific reasons, it should first be noted that in order to acquire a word in a second language, the word that is being acquired is in the receiving language. The main factor is that it means and expresses something necessary and related to vital needs in that language. For these cases, as a rule, the acquisition of the names of things, objects, events and concepts adopted from a foreign language is characteristic.

At the same time, the semantic changes of the meanings of the acquired words in the receiving language, that is, their concretization or generalization, narrowing and expanding of the meaning, negative or positive meaning, polysemic word z has a number of aspects such as being monosemic or, on the contrary, turning a monosemic word into a polysemic one, being used to increase the variety of speech, which are also the reasons for the object of word acquisition. One more source is added to the list of reasons for word appropriation mentioned above. This is the establishment of many information bureaus in all countries of the world and the fact that these bureaus deal with many languages. They will have to process messages from different parts of the world in different languages in their native language and deliver it to their people in detail quickly and accurately. Also, if radio, television, and other mass

media are included, it is not necessary to prove that the cooperation of languages is increasing at an unprecedented level. The mass media also use words in three different ways:

1. unchanged
2. copied and translated word for word
3. it is delivered to the public on the basis of semi-baked, i.e. mixing.

The fate of newly introduced words, i.e., whether they are completely adopted or whether they are spoken and used once, depends on the position of the word, the power of expressing the vital and daily needs of the people from whom the word is adopted, and so on. It depends on the internal capabilities of the language. The analysis of these, first of all, will focus on the issue of word assimilation and assimilation.

He went through the process of analyzing how the borrowings have adapted to their characteristics and the important changes in the English language. All variations of the acquired elements are divided into two large groups. On the one hand, here there are only changes of words that have been clearly assimilated. The purpose of these changes is to adapt foreign words to the norms of the language being learned. For example, the origin of consonant combinations such as (pn), (ps), (pt) in the Greek words pneumatics, psychology, Ptolemy is simplified to (n), (s), (t), and (ps), (pt), (pn) consonant combinations are often

found at the end of English words sleep, stop, never at the beginning.

The suffixes -ar, -or, -ator in Latin borrowings replaced the suffix -ere in Old English. For example: L. Caesar-OE, Casere, L.sutor-OE.sutere etc. On the other hand, we witness that such changes and assimilation are characteristic of local words. These changes are the result of word development according to the laws of the given language.

There is phonetic, lexical and grammatical assimilation of borrowings.

The process of assimilation of loanwords includes changes in sound structure, morphological structure, grammatical features, meaning, and linguists distinguish loanwords phonetically, lexically, and grammatically. Phonetic assimilation includes changes in the basic stress and sound structure. For example: the long "e" is a borrowing from the French language, it is expressed with the help of the sound "ei" in English: communiqué, chaussee, cafe.

Sounds and sound combinations that are unfamiliar to the English language are replaced by sounds and sound combinations of other words that correspond to the norms of the language. For example, spitz became English spitz. In the process of assimilation, some words remain in the foreign pronunciation for a long time before the foreign sound is replaced by local sounds. Even the borrowed words seem to have the

same origin. For example OE. Skill-Scand. Skill; OE.scinn- Scan. Skinn; OE. Ran-Scan. Ran; the phonetic structure of the word has undergone some changes, for example, during the history of the language, each language is characterized by the feature of correct pronunciation of sounds.

In foreign sources, mainly in words added to English from French and Latin, the stress falls on the first syllable. Words such as honor and reason are pronounced in the same way as the local words father and mother. Grammatical assimilation. Words that have entered the English language from other languages lose their previous grammatical categories and characteristics and acquire new grammatical categories and patterns through proximity to other English words. But some words in the modern English language have remained in their original form for several centuries. The majority group of proper nouns, all terms or literary words introduced in the 15th century, have preserved the previous plural form today. For example: phenomenon.L- phenomena; addendum.L.-addends; parenthesis. Gr- parentheses. Other assimilations of this period have two plural forms: local and foreign. For example, vacuum L- vacua, vacuums; virtuoso. It- virtuosi, virtuosos.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, we can say that the process of word assimilation is a law of language in constant motion,

many words have been absorbed into English from other languages over the years, and they certainly have a significant impact on the English lexicon.

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