

Issues of borrowing in the language and its types

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Abstract

This article is devoted to the investigation of the borrowings, their history, reasons and ways. In particular, direct and indirect ways of foreign borrowings in the language. The importance of transmitting words in the linguistics with the help of conductor-language. Several examples in Russian and English loanwords in the Uzbek language are given and explained there.

Key words: linguistics, comparative, borrowing, loanword, transmitting, interaction, internal, phoneme

A common basis for all borrowing processes is the interaction between cultures, economic, political, cultural and domestic contacts between peoples speaking different languages. These contacts can be widespread and long-lasting in conditions of living together on adjacent and even in the same territory or can be carried out only through certain sections of society and even through individuals. They can be of the nature of mutual influence or unilateral influence; have a peaceful character or act in the form of confrontation and even military clashes. It is significant that no culture has developed in isolation, that any national culture is the fruit of both internal development and complex interaction with cultures of other nations.

Speaking of borrowings, distinguish between "material borrowing" and "tracing." In material borrowing (borrowing in the proper sense), not only the value (or one of the values) of a foreign lexical unit (or morpheme) is adopted, but also, with varying degrees of approximation, its material exponent. So, the word sport is a material borrowing from English in Russian: the Russian word reproduces not only the meaning of English sport, but also its spelling and (of course, only approximately) sound. In contrast, when tracing 1, only the value of a foreign language unit and its structure (the principle of its organization) is adopted, but not its material exponent: it is as if copying a foreign language unit using its own, un borrowed material.

So, Russian. небоскреб (skyscraper) — a derivative tracing paper that reproduces the meaning and structure of the English. skyscraper (compare. sky 'sky', scrape 'scrape, scrape' and -er is the suffix of the actor or "acting subject"). In the Slovenian language, the verb brau, along with the Slavic meaning 'to take, to collect the fruits', also has the meaning 'to read'. This second meaning is semantic tracing under the influence of it. lesen, which (like lat. lego) combines the values of 'collect' and 'read'.

Tracing tracing paper - from fr. calquer 'scam.copy copy', calque 'copy'; compare: tracing paper 'transparent paper' and 'copy on such paper'.

Sometimes one part of a word is borrowed materially, and the other is traded. An example of such a half-peach is the word television, in which the first part is international, Greek in origin, and the second is the Russian translation of the Latin word visio 'vision' (and 'vision') or its reflections in modern languages (compare with the same meaning and Ukrainian TV tower —«телебачення», where the second component from «бачити» is 'see').

Among material borrowings, it is necessary to distinguish between those occurring "by ear", often without taking into account the written image of the word in the source language, and borrowing from written texts or, in any case, taking into account the written form of the word. Oral borrowings are especially characteristic of older historical eras - before the wide circulation of writing. Later borrowings are usually associated with a more "qualified" development of a foreign language culture, going through a book, a newspaper, through a conscious study of the corresponding language. An example of oral borrowing is the Bulgarian. пароход / Russian: парях / 'steamboat', which came from the Russian language as early as the 19th century.

In this word, the Russian connecting vowel is conveyed according to its live sound, while in other similar words borrowed by the Bulgarian language today (labor-intensive, self-criticism, etc.), in accordance with Russian spelling is written about, which is in Bulgarian and read like / o /.

Borrowing can be direct or indirect (second, third, etc. degree), i.e., borrowing a loanword. So, in Russian there are direct borrowings from German, for example, ersatz 'surrogate, substitute (usually bad)' (German Ersatz with the same meaning), Reichstag, Bundestag, etc., and there are borrowings through the Polish language, for example a plaque (compare. Polish blacha with the same meaning and German. Blech 'tin'), starch (compare. Polish. krochmal and German. Kraftmehl with the same value), market (compare. Polish rynek, 'area, market' and German.

Ring' ring, circle '). The languages of the peoples of the Balkan Peninsula during the Turkish yoke included a lot of "turcisms", but a significant part of these words in the Turkish language itself are borrowings from Arabic or Persian. There are borrowed words with a very long and complex history, the so-called "wandering words", for example, varnish: it came to us from German or Dutch, into these languages from Italian, Italians most likely borrowed it from the Arabs to whom it got through Iran from India (compare. in Pali, the literary language of the Indian Middle Ages, *lab khab* 'red paint and some kind of resin'). The history of such a "wandering word" reproduces the history of the corresponding reality.

Borrowing is an active process: the borrowing language does not passively perceive someone else's word, but somehow remodels it and includes it in the network of its internal systemic relations. The activity of the borrowing language is most pronounced in the processes of tracing. But even with material borrowing, it manifests itself quite distinctly.

Firstly, all phonemes in the composition of the exponent of someone else's word are replaced by their phonemes, which are closest in auditory impression; according to the laws of the borrowing language, the syllabic structure, type and place of stress, etc. The initial consonant in German is pronounced voiced in accordance with the rules for reading the letter s.

Secondly, the borrowed word is included in the morphological system of the borrowing language, receiving the corresponding grammatical categories. So, the system, the panorama in the Russian language of the feminine, as it seems to us natural for nouns (not designating persons) ending in -a, although in Greek their prototypes are of the middle gender; at the same time -a turned into an ending to them and is replaced in other forms by other Russian endings, while in Greek it belonged to the base (the systemate-base is visible in indirect cases, compare also systematic).

In other cases, on the contrary, the end of someone else's word is perceived when borrowing as part of the foundation. So, Russian. rail, cupcake borrowed from English (eng. rail, cake, etc.), and the plural forms, which were interpreted as singular, were borrowed; therefore, the English plural affix became part of the core of the Russian word. The same is observed in the word boots (from the English boot 'boot'), but here the borrowed word was immediately framed as the plural, and the singular forms (boot, etc.) were formed from the plural. If a borrowed noun ends in an atypical way for the Russian language, it falls into the category of immutable cases and numbers, but it syntactically gets all the forms that are appropriate for the noun (which is manifested in the consonant: fixed-route taxi, interesting interview, white cockatoo) and one or another grammatical gender (most often average).

Borrowed adjectives, regardless of how they are designed in the source language, receive in Russian one of the adjective suffixes, usually -n-, and the appropriate endings; verbs also receive all verb categories up to the specifically Slavic category of the species (although sometimes there is a "two-species", that is, homonymy of the perfect and imperfect forms, delimited by context, for example, lynch, start, verb-n for many verbs) . Naturally, when borrowing, there is a loss (or rather, non-perception) of grammatical categories that are foreign to the borrowing language.

Thirdly, the borrowed word is included in the system of semantic relations and oppositions available in the borrowing language, is included in one or another semantic field, or, in the case of ambiguity, in several fields. Usually, this results in a narrowing of the meaning (compare. English dog 'dog' and borrowed Russian dog 'short-haired large dog with a blunt muzzle and strong jaws') or polysemy reduction: a polysemy word is most often borrowed in one of its meanings (cp. French *dépôt* 1) "contribution, contribution", 2) "filing, presentation", 3) "deposit", 4) "thing deposited", 5) "storage, warehouse, depot", 6) "collection point", 7) "arresting at the police station", 8) "sediment, sediment, carbon deposits", etc. and borrowed Russian. depot preserving, and only partially, the fifth meaning of the French word. Moreover, when borrowing · the word often loses its motivation.

In conclusion, we may say that the basic processes and consequences of learning lexemes are common to all languages. This is because assimilations can not only adapt to the lexical-semantic system of the language, but also influence the stylistic chain by creating new meanings, homonymous lines.

The main part of the modern Uzbek lexeme (55%) belongs to the native Turkic lexicon. It is not about the influence of the Tajik language on the Uzbek language, but about the interaction of the two languages. Assimilations have contributed to the formation of the Uzbek language.

An important result of active learning at all stages of the development of the Uzbek language is the formation of adaptation mechanisms that facilitate the active learning of foreign lexemes.

In recent years, as a result of accelerated processes, radical reforms and globalization, the Uzbek language has undergone significant changes in the structure of the dictionary, including a large number of foreign words that cover almost all areas of our society. However, the question arises as to whether the existing concepts in the Uzbek language should be replaced by other language elements, thus undermining the purity of the Uzbek language, which has been mixed with Arabic, Persian and Russian terms for centuries, and the originality expressed by Navoi in thousands of lines. Therefore, we need to carefully consider foreign words entering the Uzbek language, especially in our literary language.

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