

THE TYPES AND CLASSIFICATION OF BORROWINGS

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Abstract: This article examines the definition of ways of penetration into the English language of borrowings from Arabic, Persian and Turkic languages. Usually, new words appear in the language in the process of social, cultural, economic and political interactions between countries and peoples.

Keywords: borrowed words, morpheme, language, direct and indirect borrowings.

One of the most important areas of modern linguistics is the study of the interaction of different languages. As a result of this interaction, new borrowed words appear in the language. Borrowing is an element of a foreign language (word, morpheme, syntactic construction, etc.) transferred from one language to another as a result of language contacts, as well as the process of transition of elements of one language to another. Arabic loanwords make up the largest number of words of Oriental origin in the English language, which reflect the cultural and trade ties of Europe with the East.

The largest number of Arabic words were borrowed in the XIV-XVI centuries. They are scientific terms and denote items of Oriental trade. Some of them are names of persons or are associated with the Muslim religion. These borrowed words by their semantics do not lend themselves to classification, for example, cf. camphor - "camphor" - art. fr. - Arabic. kafur; alkali - "alkali" - Arabic. alquail; tartar - "wine stone"; zenith - Spanish, cenit Arabic. samtarras - "way from above"; azimuth - Arabic. as-sumut; amber "amberggris" - Arabic. anbar; tara- Arab. tarhantaraha - "throw away".

Alcoran, mosque - Arab. Masgididr. Arsenal- Arabic. daraccinah, the original meaning of this word in the English language "docks for ship repairs"; caliber - Arabic. galib; mameluke - Arab. mamluk; sultan - arab. aultan; muezzin - arab. Muatzzin, communion of otapa "proclaim", magazine - Arabic. makazin- "warehouses"; jar "jug" - fr. Jarred-Spanish Jarra - Arab. jarrah.

In the XVII-XIX centuries, the number of studied Arabic borrowings is small, for example, the following candy - French-Arab-Persian. - quand "sugar", minaret - Arabic. manaret, as well as several other unassimilated words. A significant number of words of Arabic origin belong to the field of mathematics and chemistry due to the high development of these sciences in the Arab East in the Middle Ages, for example, alcohol - cf. Lat. - Arabic. aljebr, literally "addition of broken parts".

During the reign of Elizabeth-I (1533-1603), English sea merchants discovered a new world outside Europe and brought home from the Middle East and from more distant lands not only expensive and priceless objects and materials, but also customs and traditions. At the same time, a large number of Arabic words arrived, which referred to an attractive and luxurious life. Sugar (sugar), syrup (syrup), julep (julep), sherbet (sherbet) and marzipan (marzipan)

Borrowings from Persian have penetrated into English in various ways.

The earliest borrowings include words borrowed from the ancient Persian language by Greek, and from it entered the English language: satrap, tiard. These words reflect concepts related to the reign of Darius VI century BC. In the XIII-XIV centuries, the words scarlet, tiger, azure were borrowed through French, through Latin - arsenic, salamander.

The result of direct acquaintance with Persia and India was the borrowing of words characterizing the local situation: shah, dervich, toman, divan, caravan, bazaar, caravanserai, padichah, dinar, shawl.

Our research has shown that there are Turkisms in the English language that make up ethnographic realities, socio-political vocabulary, and natural realities. Among the most famous natural realities, you can find such words as badian, beech, irbis, jougara, mammoth and many others. In the same group, the names of minerals, for example: dashkesanite, turanite and others. The more mastered socio-political realities include: bashi-bazouk, begum, chiaus, cossack, ganchkhan, lackey, mameluke, pasha, saber, uhlan.

One of the ways for the penetration of Turkisms into the English language was the borrowing of Indian words by the English language, among which words of Turkic origin were found: beebie, begum, burka, cotwal, kajawah, khanum, soorme, topchee, Urdu.

Through Russian, many Turkisms entered English: astrakhan, ataman, hurrah, kefir, koumiss, mammoth, irbis, shashlik and others. Thus, having considered the problem of borrowings, we can say that Turkic borrowings have made a huge contribution to the vocabulary of the English language. They were not assimilated by the English language and penetrated into the English language through other languages.

Many great linguists have put forward their thoughts on the types and classifications of borrowing. For example, one of the Great and Italian linguists J. Bonfante divides borrowings into indirect and direct. He believes that words that are carried out through a third language are indirect. Direct words are the foreign vocabulary of a word that passes from one language to another as a result of the interaction of peoples with written as well as oral speech.

As the Italian linguist mentioned, there are two ways, these are indirect and direct words that have moved from one language to another. According to I.B. Vorontsova, a foreign language was often a reference point for more distant borrowings from other languages, like Spanish for Arabic.

The next linguist, E.A. Voynova, defines three main types of borrowings:

The first of them is the correct loanwords;

The second and main type is tracing paper;

And the next one is, of course, semantic borrowings.

They remember about borrowing when both the meaning and the 315-sound shell of the word are borrowed from a foreign language. For example, the French "partenaire" (partner) cannot be called an exact phonetic correspondence to the imitated word partner, but it is so close to it that there is no doubt that one came from the other. E.A. Voynova argues that all existing differences in sound are the phenomena of phonological substitution that occur in most borrowed words. These words can be called hybrid borrowings, because they were formed from native, and partly from foreign-language material.

The type of borrowing, which in English is usually called "borrowed translation" (this is "tracing paper"), is another step towards determining the types of borrowings. In this case, only the general structure of the compound word is transmitted along with its meaning. "Tracing paper" differs from the previous type in that all foreign-language morphemes are preserved, and the sound shell of the word partially changes under the influence of the borrowing language. The meaning of this word has also been preserved. For example, such loanwords as performance, touriste, and télévision have retained their own spelling, but their pronunciation has changed due to the influence of the English language. E.A. Voynova cites the English word sky-scraper and the French "gratte-ciel" as an example of semantic borrowing.

A sound shell is transferred to a borrowed word from any foreign language, while phonological substitution also occurs to some extent. In hybrid borrowing, a morpheme of the native language is substituted instead of a part of a foreign word, in addition, the meaning of the word is transferred. Morphemic structures of words, partially the sound shell and the meaning are transferred

to tracing paper from a foreign language. Semantic borrowing conveys only the meaning, the meaning of a foreign language.

When determining these types of borrowings, they adhere to the classification proposed by the American linguist E. Haugen. The first borrowings can be called borrowed words, and the second - borrowed shifts, since in this case borrowing is manifested only in a shift in the use of a certain word of the native language. Borrowed words can be divided into hybrid borrowings and pure borrowings, depending on whether foreign morphemes are partially or completely transferred. Borrowings-transfers, in turn, are divided into creations and extensions, depending on whether they use some combination of elements of the native language that existed before borrowing, or they create a new one. Extensions correspond to semantic borrowings, that is, the values of ready-made language units are expanded. These creations correspond to tracing papers and are new units of the language.

The main types of borrowings are lexical borrowings, loan shifts and loan transfers. In the classification proposed by L.Y.Granatkina, there are three main groups of loanwords:

1. international words
2. commonly used foreign words
3. little-used foreign words

International words include terms on politics and technology. Common borrowed words These words are from different personal spheres and are stylistically neutral. The little-used vocabulary of borrowings coincides more with the group from the previous classification.

The above classifications highlight both advantages and disadvantages, but each classification demonstrates the peculiarities of the existence of foreign language vocabulary in English.

The linguist R.A. Budagov distinguishes foreign words by their composition, source, degree of penetration and nature of assimilation in a new language environment and by the peculiarity of semantic changes to which borrowings in the system of another language are subjected. Among the main ways of borrowing vocabulary are transcription, transliteration, calcification and semantic borrowing.

Transcription is a so-called phonetic method of borrowing in which the sound form of a word is transmitted from the language itself to English. Examples are words borrowed from French to English regime, ballet, bouquet and many others.

Transliteration is one way of borrowing where the letters of the borrowed word are replaced by the letters of the native language. In this case, the word is read according to the rules of reading the native language. The words cruise, motel, club were borrowed by transliteration from English into Russian. Also, the names of cities can serve as an example. There are many words of Greek, Latin and French origin in the English language that have retained their graphic features, although they are read according to the rules of the English language.

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