



LANGUAGE BORROWINGS AND THEIR TYPES

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ABSTRACT: - In many cases a borrowed word especially one borrowed long ago is practically indistinguishable from a native word without a thorough etymological analysis (street, school, face). The number of borrowings in the vocabulary of a language and the role played by them is determined by the historical development of the nation speaking the language. The most effective way of borrowing is direct borrowing from another language as the result of contacts with the people of another country or with their literature.

KEYWORDS: communication, loans words, literature, borrow, loan.

INTRODUCTION

Language borrowings occur when different ethnic groups speaking different languages come into contact for social, political, economic or cultural reasons. For example, when a particular ethnic minority lives in a territory dominated by a host society, linguistic assimilation occurs, or as linguists often call it, a language shift. The language shift is then driven by pragmatic considerations, such as the need to get a job, an education, or a business.

The direction of language shift is always conditioned by the most influential factors relevant to the situation. To imagine, a salesperson tends to switch to customer language to gain customer trust and develop a relationship with customers based on loyalty. This has been the case throughout history when travelers who were customers of many merchants in Asian countries introduced certain words of the Roman group into their native languages.

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For example, in hundreds of modern languages, the word bank, which is very common in various phonetic variations, originated in Italy and was spread by Hebrew traders throughout Europe on major trade routes. Asia.

The process of language shift is inevitably associated with the process of traditionalization. Kemmer describes traditionalization as “a step-by-step process in which the word enters an increasingly broader and broader speech community”. The result of the traditionalization process is the complete loss of communication with the source language, according to the perception of the word borrower community .

In English, linguists have identified many periods of convention when a language is influenced by a particular culture and its language, and when new words are actively adopted . The result of the traditionalization of the English language is the creation of a more or less stable version of it known to modern people.

According to Winford, the following comment shows that there are three types of language communication situations: “In general, we can distinguish three broad types of communication situations: those related to language preservation, language. Although the author identifies three main types of language communication situations, he often distinguishes the type of contact situation. determines that it is difficult and can sometimes have the characteristics of more than one type of contact in contact situations. Situations.

An assessment of the cultural-historical patterns of language change is an important conclusion. When two languages communicate with each other, certain linguistic shifts, such as language acquisition,

can occur. This article discusses language borrowing.

Language debt can vary from smaller to more structural types, depending on their type and level, and from simple language to heavy language debt. Reflecting on the types of language acquisition, Winford argues, “situations involving primary lexical borrowings, i.e., the acquisition of content morphemes such as nouns, verbs, etc., are very common and, if not all, Most languages are subject to this type.” it will be affected at one time or another ”.

Common types of language debts distinguished by linguists are phonological, lexical, and kalques. Examples of phonological debt are [x]: yecch and [Z]: prestige. Examples of lexical words are the following words from French and Spanish ballet, captain, knighthood, bride, adobe, cigarette, fly, and rodeo. Examples of calculations derived from the French and Cantonese Pidgin English: blind, no, not seeing for a long time, unable to do, and printing.

Type of language borrowing

The 1st type of language borrowing is lexical borrowing. In this case, the new language takes on debt words or debt mixes. An example of this phenomenon in English is borrowing from French, for example, a meeting. Another example of a loan statement is the Dutch Corner. Another example is credit blends from Pennsylvania Germany, for example, basic.

Another example is a product mix consisting of a local affix such as imported root and artillery. Complex compound is another example of a type 1 linguistic phenomenon derived from language. This mixture involves the creation of new loan terms using imported core and local core. The condition

of the complex mixture is plumpie, and the reader can see two apricots and a pie.

Type 2 language borrowing

Type 2 language borrowing is a borrowing that occurs when a new language is used as a result of a loan exchange. To imagine, the semantic extension from Portuguese to English means cold infection. This word is formed under the influence of the model of use of the native language. Another example is the case of phonological similarity, which is the basis for the change of semantics in funny words in English in parallel with the Portuguese word humoroso. Another example is the transition of the word wervelwind from Norwegian to English "wirlwind". More examples are the French art deco or art style and the rotonde or rotunda.

Assessing the individual loan shifts of the above examples, in lexical assimilation, a word with a semantic connotation that does not exist in that language in the lower language is assimilated by people from a higher language in which they have already encountered and emerged a particular event; can be concluded that. with its lexical term.

A closer look at these credit changes and the historical context in which they were applied reveals how cultural, political, social, or other factors influenced such a shift. In general, a loan exchange in languages occurs when the borrower does not want to fully accept the lexical material of the donor, but tries to master the new borrowing according to the specifics of their language.

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The 3rd type of language borrowing is debt translations. This is where the borrowing

event through direct translation takes place. An example of such a phenomenon is the creation of a German word with a lexical meaning of "heavenly" by literary translation of the morphemic parts of the word from English into German. As a result, German borrowed translation from English-speaking peoples, who were previously familiar with the concept of skyscrapers due to the emergence of this technological breakthrough in their territory.

It is clear from this picture that loan translation is an event that occurs when the loan item is a composite form in a higher language and the borrower creates a parallel composite structure from its own language material.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it should be noted that the evidence suggests that when two languages interact with each other, there are cases of language change, including lexical and phonetic assimilation. Linguistic communication occurs when groups of speakers of different languages interact with each other, for example, during colonialism, migration, trade, or the conquest of new lands inhabited by other peoples. As a result of language communication, speakers of one language receive words from other speakers of the language called source language. Such words are classified by linguists as assimilated words or assimilated words (Kemmer par. 1).

The term borrowing can be interpreted as the process of taking words from the source language. Thus, borrowing is the result of cultural communication between two different language groups. For example, Germanic tribes became acquainted with Latin culture and adopted many Latin words. The nature of borrowing is explained by many factors that affect lower and upper languages.

Various factors, such as economic, political, social, and cultural factors, can lead an ethnic group to assimilate language material from another language group. In general, the motive for borrowing is a certain type of advantage that is possible with the use of new language material. Given prospective values, borrowers adopt new linguistic materials from a higher language. The main types of borrowing are lexical borrowing, loan exchange, and loan translations.

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