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**LINGUISTIC-CULTURAL STUDY OF AMERICANISMS AND BORROWED WORDS IN ENGLISH
AND UZBEK JOURNALISM**

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ABOUT ARTICLE

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Abstract: Borrowing is a temporary possession of money with the intent to repay the amount borrowed. In a financial sense, if you borrow money, you assume a debt to the lender, this debt contains the principal amount plus interest.

INTRODUCTION

Time to break that definition down. We have two parties when we talk about borrowing - we have the person who needs money (borrower) and the person who has money (lender). When a borrower asks for money and is approved for an amount they sign a contract that states how much time they have to pay the lender back, but they have to pay the original amount they borrowed plus interest back to the lender.

there are two major ways lenders calculate interest simple interest and amortize interest - you can read more about the differences here.

To answer the question, "How does it work?" I recommend you watch the video below to talk you through a couple cases. In the video, I touch on what borrowing is definition wise, but I also talk through a couple more specific examples that will hopefully help shed light on this topic for you.

Extra-linguistic causes of borrowings are political, economic and cultural relationship between nations. English history contains innumerable occasions for all types of such contacts. The Roman invasion, the introduction of Christianity, the Danish and Norman conquests, and, in modern times, the development of British colonialism and imperialism cause important changes in the vocabulary. It is the vocabulary system of each language that is responsive to every change in the life of the speaking community. The number and character of borrowed words tell us of the relations between the peoples, the level of their culture, etc. It is for this reason that borrowings are called the millstones of history.

Purely linguistic causes for borrowings are still open to investigation. Some of them are: need of

new words for new phenomena, need of naming peculiar phenomena of other countries, a tendency to accurate speech, emotional expressiveness, need of expressing some shades of meaning, etc. Borrowings enter the language in two ways: through oral speech (by immediate contact between the peoples) and through written speech (by indirect contact through books, literature). Oral borrowing took place chiefly in the early periods of history, whereas written borrowing has become important in more recent times. Words borrowed orally are usually short (Lat. inch, mill, street) and they are successfully assimilated to the English language and are usually hardly recognizable as foreign. Written borrowings (e.g., Fr. communiqué, belles-lettres, naïveté) preserve their spelling and some peculiarities of their sound-form.

1) **L o a n w o r d s p r o p e r** (or **a l i e n** words) – words borrowed from a foreign language without any change of the foreign sound and spelling. These words are immediately recognizable as foreign. They retain their sound-form, graphic peculiarities and grammatical characteristics. E.g., ballet, bouquet, chauffeur, coup d'état, phenomenon, table d'hôte, vis-à-vis, e.g. His salary vis-à-vis (in comparison) the national average is extremely high etc. 2) **T r a n s l a t i o n – l o a n s** are words and expressions formed from the material already existing in the British language but according to patterns taken from another language, by way of word-for-word translation, e.g., mother-tongue (from Lat. lingua materna), wall newspaper (from Russian), by heart (from Fr. par coeur), a slip of the tongue (from Lat. lapsus linguae). Most of the given words are international in character, e.g., Procrustean bed – прокрустово ложе, Sword of Damocles – Дамоклов меч, Heel of Achilles – Ахиллесова пята. Translation-loans are not less characteristic in phraseology: either Caesar or nothing – Lat. aut Caesar aut nihil – або Цезар або нічого (пан або пропав). 3) **S e m a n t i c b o r r o w i n g s** is the appearance in an English word of a new meaning due to the influence of a related word in another language. E.g., propaganda and reaction acquired their political meanings under the influence of French. The word pioneer meant “explorer”, now under the influence of the Russian word “пионер” it means “a member of the Young Pioneers’ Organization”. Deviation and bureau entered political vocabulary under the influence of Russian (political bureau, right and left deviations). The majority of the borrowings are remodeled according to the system of the English language system, so it is sometimes difficult to tell an old borrowing from a native word (e.g., cheese, street, wall, wine and other words belonging to the earliest layer of Latin borrowings). But there are loan words, on the other hand, that in spite of changes they have undergone, retain some peculiarities in pronunciation, spelling and morphology.

The degree of assimilation depends upon the length of period during which the word has been used in the receiving language, upon its importance for communication purpose and its frequency. Oral borrowings due to personal contacts are assimilated more completely and more rapidly than literary borrowings, i.e. borrowings through written speech. A classification of borrowings according to the degree of assimilation can be very general. There may be suggested three groups of borrowings: completely assimilated, partially assimilated and unassimilated borrowings or barbarisms.

Completely assimilated borrowings follow all morphological, phonetical and orthographic standards. Being very frequent and stylistically neutral, they may occur as dominant words in synonymic groups, they take an active part in wordformation. Such borrowings are indistinguishable phonetically. It's impossible to say judging by the sound of the words sport and start whether they are borrowed or native. In fact start is native derived from ME sterren, whereas sport is a shortening of “disport” which

came from OFr “desporter” – to amuse oneself, to carry oneself away from one’s work. 2) P a r t i a l l y assimilated borrowings can be subdivided into subgroups depending on the aspect that remains unaltered, according to whether the word retains features of spelling, pronunciation, morphology or meaning that are not English. They are: a) borrowings ot assimilated semantically because they denote objects and notions peculiar to the country from which they come. They may denote foreign clothing (mantilla, sombrero), foreign titles and professions (rajah, sheik, toreador), foreign currency (krone, rupee, rouble, zloty); b) borrowings not assimilated grammatically, e.g. Latin or Greek borrowings which keep their original plural forms (phenomenon – phenomena, criterion – criteria, crisis – crises); c) borrowings not completely assimilated phonetically. French words borrowed after 1650 are good examples. Some of them keep the accent on the final syllable (machine, cartoon, police), others, alongside with peculiar stress, contain sounds or combination of sounds that are not standard for English: /ʒ/ – bourgeois regime, sabotage, /wa:/ – memoir. The whole phonetic make-up of the word may be different from the rest of the vocabulary, e.g. Italian and Spanish borrowings – opera, macaroni, tomato, potato, tobacco. gs not completely assimilated graphically, e.g. French borrowings in which the final consonant is not pronounced (ballet, buffet); some may keep a diacritic mark (café, cliché). 3) Unassimilated borrowings or barbarisms are words from other languages used by English people in conversation or in writing but not assimilated in any way, and for which are corresponding English equivalents, e.g. Italian “addio, ciao” – good-bye, French “affiche” – placard, “coup d’Etat” – a sudden seizure of state power by a small group.

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