

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF
WORLD LANGUAGES

ДОБРЕДОЉОВТЕ WÉLLKOMM स्वागत छ
VÄLKOMMEN FÄILTE VÍTEJTE HERZLICH ΚΑΛΩΣ ΗΡΘΑΤΕ
Laipni lūdzam كَبِ اَلْهَأُ WILLKOMMEN
BEM VINDA Сaрдэчна запрашаем 환영
ÜDVÖZÖLJÜK 歡迎 ようこそ
आपले स्वागत आहे DOBRODOŠLI स्वागत हे
BIENVENUE HOŞGELDİNİZ FÄILTE
BENVENUTO Tuhiŋga o mua SELAMAT DATANG
VELKOMINN walujeung sumping
SALUTATIO வரவரேல் BI XÉR HATÍ
BINE ATI VENIT ಸವಾಗತ

International Journal of World Languages

Volume 2, No. 3, May 2022

Internet address: <http://ejournals.id/index.php/IJWL/issue/archive>

E-mail: info@ejournals.id

Published by ejournals PVT LTD

Issued Bimonthly

Requirements for the authors.

The manuscript authors must provide reliable results of the work done, as well as an objective judgment on the significance of the study. The data underlying the work should be presented accurately, without errors. The work should contain enough details and bibliographic references for possible reproduction. False or knowingly erroneous statements are perceived as unethical behavior and unacceptable.

Authors should make sure that the original work is submitted and, if other authors' works or claims are used, provide appropriate bibliographic references or citations. Plagiarism can exist in many forms - from representing someone else's work as copyright to copying or paraphrasing significant parts of another's work without attribution, as well as claiming one's rights to the results of another's research. Plagiarism in all forms constitutes unethical acts and is unacceptable. Responsibility for plagiarism is entirely on the shoulders of the authors.

Significant errors in published works. If the author detects significant errors or inaccuracies in the publication, the author must inform the editor of the journal or the publisher about this and interact with them in order to remove the publication as soon as possible or correct errors. If the editor or publisher has received information from a third party that the publication contains significant errors, the author must withdraw the work or correct the errors as soon as possible.

OPEN ACCESS

Copyright © 2022 by Thematics Journals of Applied Sciences

EDITORIAL BOARD

Ambreen Safdar Kharbe,
Najran University,, Saudi Arabia

Erdem Akbaş,
Erciyes University, Turkey

Oksana Chaika,
National University of Life and Environmental
Sciences of Ukraine, Ukraine

Fatma Kalpakli,
Selçuk University, Turkey

Zekai Gül,
University of Minnesota, Islamic College of
Languages and Translation

Birsen Tütüniş,
Kültür University, Turkey

Nurdan Kavakli,
Izmir Democracy University, Turkey

Anette Ipsen,
University College Copenhagen, Denmark

Lotte Lindberg,
University College Copenhagen, Denmark

Miriam Eisenstein,
New York University, United States

Boudjemaa Dendenne,
University of Constantine I, Algeria

Ismail Hakki Mirici,
Hacettepe University, Turkey

Lily Orland Barak,
University of Haifa, Israel

Maggie Sokolik,
University of California, Berkeley, United States

Manana Rusieshvili-Cartledge,
Tbilisi State University, Georgia

Maryam Zeinali,
Urmia University, Iran Islamic Republic

Mehmet Demirezen,
Ufuk University, Turkey

Sejdi M. Gashi,
Institute of Albanology-Pristina(Kosovo), Albania

Priti Chopra,
The University of Greenwich, Greece

Rome Aboh,
University of Uyo, Nigeria

Salam Yusuf Nuhu Inuwa,
Kano State College of Arts and Sciences, Nigeria

Zelege Arficho Ayele,
Hawassa University, Ethiopia

Mustafo Zhabborovich Bozorov
Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages

Martaba Numonovna Melikova
Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages

Mastura Mizrobovna Oblokulova
Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages

Erkinov Sukhrob Erkinovich
Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages

Eko Susanto
Menegment of journal Indonesia

Shirnova Inobat Anvarovna
Guliston State University

Akramjon Abdikhakimovich Shermatov
Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages

Akhmedova Shoira Nematovna
Professor of the Department of Uzbek Literature,
Bukhara State University

Aslonova Malokhat
Akramovna PhD, associate professor Navoi State
Pedagogical Institute

Bobojanov Sharipboy Xudoshukirovich
Dr., associate professor at
Pedagogical Institute of Karshi State University

Vositov Volijon Abduvaxobovich

Associate professor of
Andijan State University, Uzbekistan

Abstract: The article deals with the study of classification theory of borrowings by linguists, its broad interpretation, how to interpret the term "borrowing" in the linguistic literature, the borrowed word's coming into general use only gradually and different degrees of its use, the degree of foreign language influence in different languages, intralinguistic and extralinguistic factors. Here the author gave more information on the study of the problem of traditional classification of borrowings into "foreign" and "borrowed" having a long tradition both in foreign and domestic linguistics.

Keywords: borrowing, foreign-language words, loanwords, functional criterion, phonetic, morphological, orthographic, cultural borrowing, intimate borrowing, direct language contacts, dialect borrowing.

Investigating language contacts, it is necessary to distinguish between cases of superficial contact, leading to borrowings, "essentially not affecting the internal structure of the language, and cases of deeper language penetration, reflected in the structure of the language, in the presence of which it is customary to talk about language mixing". In this regard, it is necessary to clarify what we mean by "borrowing".

In addition to functional semantic component analysis, quantitative analysis, observation and interpretation, comparative contextual analysis, written linguistic interview, and associative experimental methods were also used.

The problem of borrowing has not yet received comprehensive coverage, although quite a large number of works in both domestic and foreign linguistics are devoted to it. The insufficiency of the development of this problem is expressed at least in the fact that there is no unambiguous interpretation of the term "borrowing" in the linguistic literature to date.

In this regard, there is a need to give at least a brief overview of the various opinions on this problem and find out what researchers mean by "borrowing".

Thus, G.Paul considers borrowing the result of mixing languages in the broad and narrow sense of the word and does not draw a line between borrowing caused by contacts of two unrelated languages, two dialects of the same language and even two individuals. He believes that the impetus for the emergence of the influence of one language on another comes, undoubtedly, from individuals who speak - even to a very limited extent - both languages. Outwardly, this can spread even more widely within the language community, subjugating those individuals who do not have any direct contact with the foreign language element. Hence, G. Paul concludes that the borrowed word comes into general use only gradually and there are different degrees of its use.

Developing the provisions put forward by G.Paul. German linguists believe that all foreign-language words are divided into loanwords - Lehnwörter -, which are understood as words that have entered everyday speech usage and are quite close to the words of their native language, and foreign - Fremdwörter - words that have entered the vocabulary of the language, but the borrowed nature of which is still felt by speakers. In some works, another group stands out - fremde Wörter -, that is, vocabulary that is completely not mastered by the language, and even alien to it.

This principle of dividing foreign-language words into mastered, foreign and "borrowed" has been adopted as a basis by many researchers. Some Russian linguists adhered to the

same classification. For example, I.I.Ogienko divides all foreign-language words into the following three types:

1) words borrowed long ago and fully assimilated in the language, so that foreign origin is no longer felt. They are freely used by the people and have derivatives.

2) words are purely foreign, but used in the language quite often, as a result of which they acquired the rights of citizenship and penetrated even into the "national language" (doctor, soldier, student).

3) words are purely foreign, but not often used in the language. These are so-called "barbarians", to which it is easy to find the appropriate equivalent and which are consumed only among intellectuals, they are unknown to the people (to state, industry, etc.).

However, this classification suffers from serious shortcomings and is justly criticized. The main disadvantage of dividing foreign words into foreign and borrowed words is that it usually turns out to be devoid of a single basis. The basis of this division, first of all, is the functional criterion (the nature of the use of the word), and researchers using the term "foreign words" and "borrowed" are practically guided by the degree of phonetic and grammatical mastery of the word, that is, formal criteria.

Meanwhile, as correctly indicated by O.B.Shahray, functional criteria and formal ones are not always compatible, since the correspondence between the development of a word in the functional and formal plans is by no means necessary. She rightly criticizes the traditional classification of borrowings into "foreign" and "borrowed" for mixing functional and formal criteria (correspondence or inconsistency of grammatical, phonetic and spelling features of borrowed words). In the case of uneven mastering O.B.Shakh-ray suggests defining a borrowed word as mastered or under-mastered in one way or another (functional criterion), in one aspect or another of the formal characteristics (phonetic, morphological, orthographic).

In some foreign studies of recent years, there is a slightly different understanding of the term "borrowing" than in traditional linguistics, in which "borrowing" was mainly understood as the movement of words from one language to another. In some works, lexical borrowing is not singled out as a special process, but is considered in conjunction with the displacement or interference of other linguistic elements.

Representatives of American descriptive linguistics distinguish between internal and external borrowing. For example, D.Bloomfield understands borrowing as a certain type of change and distinguishes between the following types of borrowing:

1) cultural borrowing - borrowing cultural concepts;

2) intimate borrowing - internal borrowing that occurs as a result of direct language contacts due to territorial or political proximity.

3) dialect borrowing - dialect borrowing that has penetrated into the literary language from dialects.

An even broader interpretation of borrowing is found in J.Vandries and S.I. Kartsevsky, which, along with borrowing from neighboring languages, include borrowings from argo and from local dialects.

A similar point of view is presented in the works of A.I.Thomson, A.A.Reformatsky, etc. Some Russian researchers, adhering to the same point of view, at the same time prefer lexical or "dictionary" borrowing. Thus, N.N. Amosova writes: 'As a rule, the language most freely assimilates lexical elements and - although to a much lesser extent - the word-formation tools of another language. The syntactic structure and the system of form formation are much less susceptible to external influences, and the phonetic composition of the language is even less so.

In the works of many Russian and foreign researchers, such as L.A.Bulakhovsky,

V.M.Zhirmunsky, I.M.Shansky, E.M.Galkina-Fedoruk, B.A.Ilyish, V.P.Sekirin, L.R.Zinder, G.Huttl-Worth, V.Mathews and others, borrowings are considered as one of the ways to enrich the vocabulary of various languages.

In a number of works, borrowing is considered in terms of the structural interaction of contacting languages on various language tiers. Thus, E.Haugen believes that borrowing is the reproduction of models of one language in another, and classifies all borrowings according to their following structural features:

- 1) Loanwords - borrowed words, that is, a complete reproduction of a foreign language model with zero, partial or complete phonemic substitution;
- 2) Loanblends - borrowed morphemes, that is, partial reproduction of a foreign-language model;
- 3) Loanshifts - borrowing with zero reproduction of a foreign language model.

U.Weinreich considers borrowing as an initial form of language interference in the context of bilingualism. So, according to U.Weinreich, the direct borrowing of a foreign language word by a bilingual is a fact of speech, and the process when borrowing becomes the property of the language and acquires a systemic character and U.Weinreich calls it interference.

E.A.Rayet considers the act of repeated borrowing at the speech level of the borrowing language to be a necessary condition for borrowing a word. L.P.Krysin calls borrowing the process of moving various elements from one language to another. Various elements are understood as units of different tiers of the language - phonetic, phonological, morphological, semantic, syntactic.

The differences in the interpretation of the term "borrowing" are explained both by the complexity of the problem itself and by the different methodological attitudes of representatives of various schools and trends. The discrepancy in the understanding of the term "borrowing" is also explained by the fact that the term "borrowing" is used both to denote the process of transferring linguistic units to another language environment, and to denote the results of this process.

References:

1. Amosova N.N. Etymological foundations of the vocabulary of the modern English language. - M., 1956. - P. 12.
2. Bloomfield L. Language. - London, 1935. - P. 445-465.
3. Haugen E. Analysis of linguistic borrowings. - Language, volume 26, No. 2, 1950.
4. Kartsevsky S.I. Language, war and revolution. - Berlin, 1923. - P. 17.
5. Ogienko I.I. Foreign elements in the Russian language. - Kiev, 1915 - Pp. 14-15.
6. Paul G. Principles of the History of language.- M., 1960, - P.411.
7. Rayet A. Dependence of the form of foreign words on the source language and the intermediary language in the modern Estonian language, Abstract of the diss., of filology. Tallinn, 1966. - P. 4.
8. Reformatsky A.A. Introduction to Linguistics. - M., 1955. - P. 117.
9. Shakhray O.B. On the problem of classification of borrowed vocabulary. Questions of Linguistics, 1961, No. 2. - P. 54.
10. Thomson A.I. General Linguistics. Odessa, 1910. - P. 369.
11. Vandries Zh. Language. - M., 1937. - P. 212.