

## BORROWING AS A SOURCE OF FORMATION OF ARCHEOLOGICAL TERMINOLOGY

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**Abstract.** Ushbu maqolada arxelogik terminlarini chet eldan soz' kirishi orqali lug'at boyligini oshish yullari misollar asosida tahlil qilingan.

**Kalit so'zlar:** Termin, borrowings, formation, archeological terms.

**Abstract.** In this article, ways of increasing the vocabulary of archeological terms through the introduction of words from abroad are analyzed on the basis of examples.

**Key words:** term, borrowings, formation, archaeological terms.

Borrowed words are words taken over from other languages. Many linguists consider foreign influence plays the most important role in the history of any language.

A loanword can also be called a borrowing. The noun borrowing refers to the process of speakers adopting words from a source language into their native language. 'Loan' and 'borrowing' are of course metaphors, because there is no literal lending process. There is no transfer from one language to another, and no 'returning' words to the source language. The words simply come to be used by a speech community that speaks a different language from the one these words originated in.

Loaning words from another language causes some changes in meaning of the word borrowed.

Borrowing of lexical units - one of the prime examples of the interaction of the languages and cultures, creation of the general values. No such language, which had not unoriginal words. There is, however, such languages, which played and play the greater role in spreading the words, mainly - research and public-political terminology. In past such role in Europe played Old Greek and Latin, but later French and German languages. Presently, such role execute, first of all, English and Russian.

Borrowed words enter the language as a result of influence of two main causes or factors: linguistic and extra-linguistic. Economic, cultural, industrial, political relations of speakers of the language with other countries refer to extra-linguistic factors.

For example, due to the great influence of the Roman civilization Latin was for a long time used in England as the language of learning and religion. Old Norse of the Scandinavian tribes was the language of the conquerors. French (Norman dialect) was the language of the other conquerors who brought with them a lot of new notions of a higher social system, developed feudalism. It was the language of upper classes, of official documents and school. The same is in Uzbek language. Due to the expansion of

Islam religion, Arabic was used for centuries in Central Asia as the language of science and religion.

Borrowings enter the language in two ways through oral speech (by immediate contact between the people) and through written speech by indirect contact through books) Words borrowed orally are usually short and they undergo more changes in the act of adopter. Written borrowings are often rather long and they are unknown to many people, speaking the language.

We distinguish translation loans, borrowings proper and semantic loans. Translation loans are words and expressions formed from the material already existing in the language but according to patterns taken from another language, by way of literal morpheme – for – morpheme translation, e.g. *wall-newspaper* – *деворуй газета*.

The term «semantic loan» is used to denote the development in a word of a new meaning due to the influence of a related word in another language. The English word pioneer meant «explorer» and «one who is among the first in new fields of activity.» now under the influence of the Russian word «Пионер» it has come to mean «a member of the Young Pioneers' Organization»

Borrowings proper are words, which are taken from another language with their sound graphic forms and their meaning.

There are the following groups: phonetic borrowings, translation loans, semantic borrowings, morphemic borrowings. Phonetic borrowings are most characteristic in all languages; they are called loan words proper. Words are borrowed with their spelling, pronunciation and meaning. Then they undergo assimilation, each sound of the borrowing language.

In some cases the spelling is changed. The structure of the word can also be changed. The position of the stress is very often influenced by the phonetic system of the borrowing language. The paradigm of the word, and sometimes the meaning of the borrowed word are also changed. Such words as: *labor, travel, table, chair, people* are phonetic borrowings from French; *apparatchic, nomenclature, sputnik* are borrowings from Russian; *bank, soprano, duet* are phonetic borrowings from Italian etc. [16, 114-117]

Borrowing also considerably enlarged the English vocabulary and brought about some changes in English synonymic groups, in the distribution of the English vocabulary through sphere of application and in the lexical divergence between the two variants of the literary national language and its dialects.

Uzbek language is also under constant influence of borrowings. We are living in the age of progress and technology. New discoveries new inventions, bring about new notions which are accepted by languages, and Uzbek language is also among them. The words connected with development of technology, sport terms, everyday words have

been penetrating into Uzbek language from other languages, especially from English, Russian and through Russian or English from many European languages.

In its turn many Uzbek words entered the word stock of world languages, such as of sport terms: *Kurash*, *halol*, *chala*, the names of quinine: *plov*, *manti*, *somsa*, the names of clothes: *chapan* and etc.

When in two languages we find no trace of the exchange of loan words one way or the other. We are safe to infer that the two nations have had nothing to do with each other, but if they have been in contact, the number of the loan-words, and still more the quality of the loan-words, if rightly interpreted, will inform us of their reciprocal relations, they will show us which of them has been the more fertile in ideas and on what domains of human activity each has been superior of the other.

Analyses of archeological terms of English showed that, among them we can see different borrowings, which are penetrated mother languages.

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