

## CLASSIFICATIONS OF BORROWINGS IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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**Abstract:** The development of human society is the development of all its constituent cultures, and, accordingly, of all languages. Cultures undergo a certain historical development both independently of other cultures and (to a very large extent) in interaction with them. The presented work is devoted to the topic "Classification of borrowings in the English language". The problem of this study has relevance in the modern world. This is evidenced by the frequent raising, and later the study of the issues of language borrowings, which extend their influence to the most diverse spheres of activity, both of certain generations and the development of nations as a whole. No language is "pure"—any language has admixture-borrowings. English is no exception. It coexists with words from Latin, French, Italian, Spanish, Chinese, and many other languages. And, therefore, the study of the above problem has been and will be relevant, due to the close connection of language borrowings with the general history of the past and the prospects for the development of languages in the future.

**Key words:** concept of borrowings, French, Latin, Scandinavian, Germanic, West Germanic, Indo-European borrowings.

Borrowing is a process, as a result of which a certain foreign language element appears and is fixed in the language; also such a foreign language element itself. This is an integral part of the functioning and historical change of the language, one of the main sources of replenishment of the vocabulary; it is also a full-fledged element of the language, which is part of its lexical wealth, serving as a source of new roots, word-building elements and precise terms. Borrowing in languages is one of the most important factors in their development. The process of borrowing lies at the very basis of language activity. Sound and formal uniformity within the same language is a consequence of borrowing by some individuals from others; in the same way, elements of the lexicon of one language are borrowed by another language through the interaction of their speakers.

The share of borrowed elements in languages is large, although it is not possible to accurately calculate their number, both due to the constant increase in the number of foreign elements penetrating the language, and due to the assimilation process, which makes it difficult to establish the origin of the word.

In each language, the following layers can be distinguished: words inherent in all languages of the same family; words common to a group, subgroup of related languages; native words of a particular language; borrowed words. In English, it looks like this:

- Indo-European words (common to many languages): *mother, brother, daughter, wolf, meat, hear, hundred, be, stand* ;
- Germanic words: *bear, finger, say, see, white, winter* ;
- West German words: *age, ask, give, love, south*;
- actually English (Anglo-Saxon words): *lady, lord, boy, girl* ;
- from related languages: *knight, low, flat, fellow, sale* (from Old Norse), *rummer, napper, fitter* (from Dutch);
- from another language system: *Soviet, sputnik, steppe, taiga* (from Russian), *judo, samurai, sumo* (from Japanese), *xylophone, epoch, echo* (from Greek).

It is impossible to imagine a language that would not contain foreign borrowings. So, in English there are many words that came from *Ancient Rome, Greece, Italy, Spain, Germany and Russia*. Many of them assimilated and acquired a completely British look. Others, despite their outward resemblance, sound according to English pronunciation norms, like, say, the German words *kindergarten, schnapps, zeppelin* or the Russian words *tundra, steppe*. Most of these borrowings were assimilated, lost their "national" appearance and are perceived by the British as native. This also applies to phonetic design, and stress, and spelling. Borrowings in different languages affect vocabulary enrichment in different ways. In some languages, they did not have such an impact that could significantly affect the vocabulary of the language. In other languages, borrowing in different historical epochs had such a significant impact on the vocabulary of the language that even function words, such as pronouns, prepositions, borrowed from other languages, replaced the original function words.

Borrowed from approximately 50 languages of the world, lexical units make up almost 70% of the vocabulary of the English language and include layers of vocabulary borrowed in various historical eras and under the influence of various historical, geographical, social, economic, cultural, etc. - conditions for the development and existence of the English language. Being the result of a long historical interaction of languages, borrowing as a process and borrowing as a result of this process are of considerable interest for the history of the language, within which they receive detailed coverage of the causes and source languages of borrowings, ways, forms and types of borrowings, as well as those transformations which the borrowed word undergoes in the language that borrowed it. First of all, it must be remembered that the source of borrowing is the language from which the word is taken into the English vocabulary. However, the origin of the word may be different. So, for example, the source of the borrowing of the word *paper* is *French*.

In the 17th century the bulk of *French borrowings* are commercial and industrial terms: *capital, commerce, insurance, bank, machine, investment, etc.* In the 18th century the political terms of the French Revolution are added to them: *aristocrat,*

*democracy, despot, section*, etc. Later, the flow of borrowings from French gradually dries up; the English language already includes single words of various thematic groups : *garage, chauffer, development, fiancee*, etc. [36, p. 16-17].

*Latin borrowings* of the Middle English and Early New English periods are mainly words of scientific use and abstract nouns : *formula, fraction, magnanimity, fatal, jovial, beneficial, vernacular*. We find a large number of examples of this, in particular, in medical terminology in medical terminology (oculist, osteotomy, etc.) [29, p. 32-33] since the process of their penetration into the English language is often artificial.

*Scandinavian borrowings* also largely determined the mixed nature of the English vocabulary. This was largely facilitated by the direct coexistence of the British with the Danes on the territory of England during the period of Danish rule (X-XI centuries). Borrowed mainly nouns, verbs and adjectives. Their division into thematic groups is difficult due to the very large variety; the semantics of most words is of a general nature: *husband, fellow, drag, bag, snare, leg, calf, skin, skirt; cast, take, guess; ill, wrong, low and many other words*.

In the process of writing this thesis, we carefully analyzed the borrowed vocabulary from the point of view of its concept and scope of functioning. We also considered various classifications of borrowed vocabulary proposed by experts at various stages of linguistic studies. A significant place in our work is the consideration of the sources of borrowings in the English language from a chronological point of view.

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