

DIFFERENCES AND CLASSIFICATION OF BORROWED AND LOAN WORDS: ANGLISICMS

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ВИДЫ И КЛАССИФИКАЦИЯ СЛОВ, ЗАЙМСТВЕННЫХ ИЗ СОБСТВЕННОГО И ИНОСТРАННЫХ ЯЗЫКОВ: ПРИМЕР АНГЛИЦИЗМОВ

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O‘ZLASHMA VA XORIJIY TILLARDAN OLINGAN SO‘ZLARNING TURLARI VA KLASSIFIKATSIYASI: ANGLITSIZMLAR MISOLIDA

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Abstract: This article discusses the typology and differences of borrowed and loan words, particularly discussing the role of Anglicisms in linguistic context. These are English-language terms that have been borrowed and used in other languages; they are frequently used in relation to globalization and the growth of English as a universal language. During the adaptations, they have to change their morphological, semantic, and phonological features of the language they are borrowing.

Key words: Borrowings, Adaptations, Anglicism, Loanwords, Anglosphere, Anglophilia, Anglophones, Anglicisation.

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматривается типология и различия заимствованных и заимствованных слов, в частности обсуждается роль англицизмов в лингвистическом контексте. Это англоязычные термины, заимствованные и используемые в других языках; они часто используются в связи с глобализацией и ростом английского языка как универсального языка. В ходе адаптации им приходится изменять свои морфологические, семантические и фонологические особенности заимствуемого языка.



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Ключевые слова: заимствования, адаптации, англицизм, англосфера, англофилия, англофоны, англицизация.

Аннотация: Ushbu maqolada o'zlashtirilgan so'zlarning tipologiyasi va farqlari ko'rib chiqiladi, xususan, anglikizmlarning lingvistik kontekstdagi roli muhokama qilinadi. Bular ingliz tilidagi atamalar bo'lib, boshqa tillardan o'zlashtirilgan. Ular tez-tez globallashuv va ingliz tilining universal til sifatida o'sishi bilan bog'liq holda qo'llaniladi. Moslashuv jarayonida ular o'zlari olgan tilning morfologik, semantik va fonologik xususiyatlarini o'zgartirishi kerak.

Калит so'zlar: o'zlashtirish, moslashish, anglitsizm, anglosfera, anglofiliya, anglofonlar, anglikizatsiya.

INTRODUCTION (ВВЕДЕНИЕ/KIRISH)

English, Spanish, French and Arabic languages are considered to be the most global languages in the world. Their influence on other languages is incredible, by far other languages impact on these global languages is worth considering. This study aims to investigate the process of lexical borrowings and adaptation of Anglicisms in many languages. These words' acceptance and adaption requires great amount of linguistic changes because other languages own specific linguistic features.

MATERIALS AND METHODS (ЛИТЕРАТУРА И МЕТОД/ADABIYOTLAR TAHLILI VA METOD)

A term or phrase that is adopted into another language from another language is known as lexical borrowing[1]. There are a number of reasons why this might occur, including the necessity to communicate a novel idea or the impact of cultural or financial considerations. Words that are borrowed may alter in pronunciation, spelling, or meaning to conform to the norms of the target language. In the framework of the seminar paper, a thorough grasp of lexical borrowing is essential for examining the advantages and disadvantages of language contact and adaptation as well as assessing the effects of anglicisms on the other languages. One crucial idea that serves as the basis for the investigation is the definition of lexical borrowing and conversation about the subject. The process by which a language takes words or idioms from another language and adds them to its own lexicon is known as lexical borrowing. Words that are borrowed can be modified to match the semantic, grammatical, and phonological requirements of the borrowed language, or they can continue to have the same structure and significance.

When two or more languages come into contact, lexical borrowing is a common phenomenon that is observed to have a significant impact on how languages develop and change over time.

DISCUSSION (ОБСУЖДЕНИЕ/МУХОКАМА)

The English-speaking world comprises the 88 countries and territories in which English is an official, administrative, or cultural language. In the early 2000s, one billion to two billion people spoke English making it the largest language by number of speakers, the third largest language by number of native speakers, and the most widespread language geographically[2]. The countries in which English is the native language of most people are sometimes termed the Anglosphere. Speakers of English are called Anglophones.

In linguistics, anglicisation or anglicization is the practice of modifying foreign words, names, and phrases to make them easier to spell, pronounce or understand in English. The term commonly refers to the respelling of foreign words or loan words in English, often to a more drastic degree than that implied in other language [3]

Adaptations of Anglicism refer to the changes that occur when English words or phrases are adopted into another language. These adaptations can include changes in spelling, pronunciation, grammar, and meaning to fit the conventions of the borrowing language. As an example, the Russian translation of the English term "marketing" is "marketing," but with a distinct pronunciation and spelling. Furthermore, adjustments may be made to conform to the borrowed language's grammatical standards by altering the word order or adding inflections. Furthermore, the meaning of anglophilia in borrowed languages may change with time and become more precise or complex. Analyzing how

English has influenced other languages and investigating how language contact and adaptation determine linguistic diversity and change require an understanding of the adaptations of Anglicism.

It is also important to note that while the word *anglicism* is rooted in the word English, the process does not necessarily denote anglicisms from England. It can also involve terms or words from all varieties of English so that it becomes necessary to use the term Americanism for the loan words originating from the United States [4]

RESULTS (PEZUJATATY/NATIJALAR).

Loanwords: Words that are adopted from one language into another with little or no change in spelling or pronunciation. For instance, the English word “computer” is a loanword in many languages, Uzbek and Russian. In term of their adaptation, loanwords can be divided into unassimilated (business), partly assimilated and wholly assimilated.

Hybrid words: Words that are created by combining elements from two or more languages. For example, the word “automobile” is a combination of “auto” and “mobile”. *Phono-semantic matching:* The adoption of a word from one language into another based on its sound and meaning. For example, the English word “biology” has been adopted into Russian as “биология”, which sounds similar and has the same meaning. *Semantic borrowing:* The adoption of a word from one language into another with a different or expanded meaning. For example, the English word “cool” has been adopted into Russian with a broader meaning, referring to anything that is fashionable or trendy.

Calques: Words or phrases that are translated literally word by word from one language into another. For example, the English phrase “cold weapon” has been translated into Russian as холодное + оружие.

Understanding the different types of lexical borrowing is important for analyzing the impact of Anglicism on the other language, and for exploring

the cultural and linguistic factors that contribute to language contact and adaptation.

CONCLUSION (ЗАКЛЮЧЕНИЕ XULOSA)

In summary, lexical borrowing and Anglicization adaptability can benefit and harm languages and cultures. Although borrowing and adapting can increase a language’s vocabulary, improve communication, and foster cross-cultural exchange, they can also cause linguistic diversity to disappear, perpetuate unequal power dynamics, and be challenging to adjust to the phonological and grammatical structures of the borrowed language. The effect of lexical borrowing and adaptation on linguistic variety and change must thus be carefully considered by language users and policymakers. To sustain the diversity and depth of the world’s languages, it is critical to actively encourage and preserve the use of indigenous words and concepts.

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3. English in Wales: diversity, conflict, and change – Page 19 Nikolas Coupland, Alan Richard Thomas – 1990 “Anglicisation’ is one of those myriad terms in general use which everyone understands and hardly anyone defines. It concerns the process by which non-English people become assimilated or bound into an...”
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