

WORD BORROWING METHODS AND THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS

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МЕТОДЫ ЗАИМСТВОВАНИЯ СЛОВ И ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКИЕ ОСНОВЫ

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Annotation: This article explores the complex phenomenon of word borrowing in linguistics, emphasizing its multifaceted theoretical foundations and processes. It is highlighted the adaptation of borrowed words to the phonetic, semantic, grammatical, and orthographic systems of the receiving language.

Key words: word borrowing, lexical borrowing, theory automatic perspective, direct transfer, theory analogy, theory oral borrowing.

Аннотация: Эта статья исследует сложный феномен заимствования слов в лингвистике, подчеркивая его многофасетted теоретические основы и процессы. Подчеркивается адаптация заимствованных слов к фонетическим, семантическим, грамматическим и орфографическим системам принимающего языка.

Ключевые слова: заимствование слов, лексическое заимствование, теории автоматической перспективы, прямого перевода, теории аналогии.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqola lingvistikada so'zlarni o'zlashtirishning murakkab fenomenini o'rganadi, uning ko'p qirrali nazariy asoslari va jarayonlarini ta'kidlaydi. O'zlashtirilgan so'zlarning qabul qiluvchi tilning fonetik, semantik, grammatik va ortografik tizimlariga moslashuvi ta'kidlanadi.

Kalit so'zlar: so'zlarni o'zlashtirish, leksik o'zlashtirish, avtomatik perspektiva nazariyalari, to'g'ridan-to'g'ri o'tkazish, analogiya nazariyasi.

The concept of word borrowing, while seemingly simple and straightforward, lacks a definitive explanation and precise approach in linguistics.

Word Borrowing involves the transfer of elements from one language to another due to short-term or long-term contact between languages. When elements from one language are incorporated into another, they gradually adapt to the phonetic, semantic, grammatical, and graphic systems of the

receiving language. As a result, varying degrees of assimilation or adaptation occur within the receiving language.

Theoretical Foundations of Word Borrowing:

1. **Lexical Borrowing Theory:** This theory posits that word borrowing is the process by which lexical units from one language are incorporated into another. The borrowed words are adapted to fit the phonetic, morphemic, semantic, and orthographic

norms of the receiving language. This process involves gradual integration into the linguistic system of the new language.

2. **Automatic Perspective:** Some scholars reject the traditional interpretation of word borrowing and instead view it from an automatic perspective. In this view, lexical borrowing is seen as the creation of new lexical units in the recipient language, using its own resources to mimic or transfer the phonetic, morphemic, and semantic structures of the source language. This perspective focuses on the automatic processes through which borrowed words are adapted.
3. **Direct Transfer Theory:** This theory interprets word borrowing as "direct transfer," recognizing the presence of foreign language elements, such as foreign words, within a language. According to this view, the process of borrowing involves a direct incorporation of these elements into the new language.
4. **Analogy Theory:** The analogy theory considers word borrowing as a form of "internal linguistic creation." According to this theory, borrowed words are evaluated and adapted within the context of the receiving language, taking into account existing linguistic patterns and structures.

According to our research, we can assume that word borrowing is a complex phenomenon with various theoretical interpretations. The process involves not just the transfer of lexical units but also their adaptation to fit the norms and systems of the receiving language. Each theoretical perspective provides a different understanding of how and why word borrowing occurs. Word borrowing refers to the transfer of elements from one language system to another as a result of short- or long-term contact between languages. The borrowed elements gradually adapt to the phonetic, semantic, grammatical, and graphic systems of the receiving language. Consequently, a process of assimilation or

adaptation occurs to varying degrees within the receiving language.

Several researchers also interpret the phenomenon of word borrowing as "direct transfer," acknowledging the presence of foreign language elements, such as foreign words, in a language. The analogy theory, on the other hand, considers such elements as "creations within the language"¹ itself.

Both theories regard the creative and active potential of the receiving language as a crucial phase in the word borrowing process. The difference between the Transfer Theory and the Analogy Theory lies in their perspectives on this process. According to the Transfer Theory, linguistic activity is focused on reworking the foreign word, whereas the Analogy Theory views the process as creating new units similar to examples from the foreign language. In other words, analogical word borrowing involves creating alternative forms of borrowed words based on other linguistic units.

Thus, word borrowing phenomena (particularly lexical borrowing) can be understood as a form of linguistic activity that does not contradict the general notion of language described in the works of Wilhelm von Humboldt and further developed by local linguists. Linguist Y.S. Sorokin writes: "Word borrowing is not simply the rapid, automatic transfer of a set of foreign words to another linguistic element. Rather, it is the adaptation and assimilation of borrowed words, which reflects the uniqueness and advanced development of the assimilating language".²

At the beginning of the 20th century, D.N. Shmelev expressed a similar idea: "A language that borrows words from another language does not usually remain passive; rather, it tends to create a way of life that suits its own needs and meets the demands of the time during a particular historical period".

To generalize, word borrowing is not only a linguistic process akin to word formation but also involves the creation of new terms through neologisms or various means. Word borrowing, like internal word formation, has its own distinctive

¹ *Ильина Н.Е.* Рост аналитизма в морфологии. // Русский язык конца XX столетия (1985- 1995).-М., 2000.
– С. 326-344.

² *Сорокин Ю.С.* Развитие словарного состава русского литературного языка в 30-90-е гг. XIXв.-М.-Л., 1965.

methods for "creating" new words. These methods are primarily evident in the adaptation of the lexical resources and words from another language, incorporating them into the native lexicon, and using them in speech.

Main Methods of Borrowing Words from a Foreign Language

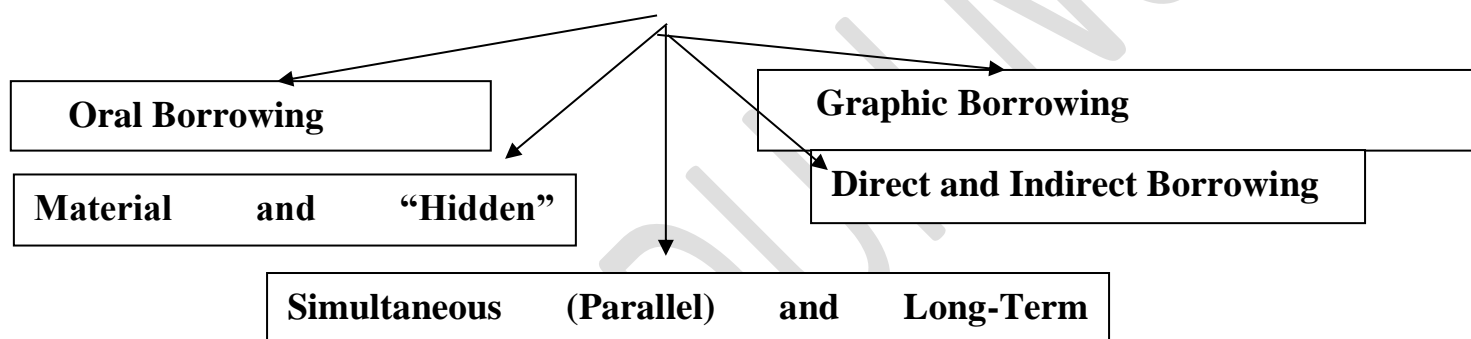
1. Phonetic Method
2. Graphic Method
3. Grammatical Method
4. Semantic Method

It should be emphasized that the characteristics of development, as well as the factors determining the subsequent fate of a borrowed word in the

receiving language, depend on the timing, reasons, and conditions of the borrowing.

First of all, the names of firms, companies, brands, and organizations, which do not necessarily adhere to the laws of the borrowing process, are sometimes taken into the language as "internationalisms" (or, in other terminology, "global" words). These names, associated with well-known firms, companies, and prominent brands (such as Samsung, Nokia, Lipton, LG, Kodak, Tom Claim, United Colors of Benetton, Nivea, and others), are adapted graphically.³

Below, we will examine the five important methods of word borrowing. These are interpreted in linguistics as "primary forms of lexical adoption":



Such a method is used in many languages, and in this way, their linguistic form (logo) conforms to international advertising standards. These spellings retain their original appearance in the source language and are used in the spoken language through transcription or transliteration (sometimes with a direct reproduction of the original version), without conforming to the recipient language's rules in the fields of economics and market relations.

Graphic adaptation of words can be compared in the Latin alphabet as follows: (jazz - jazz, rock - rock, hit - hit, show - show, TV - TV, bar - bar, bank - bank). Such spelling differences in linguistics are referred to as "reverse transliteration."

In the late 20th and early 21st centuries, some borrowings such as "VIP," "déjà vu," "mass media," "notebook," "know-how," "PR," "second

hand," and "offshore" took on a Cyrillic appearance and, in some cases, were used in their original spelling in printed texts.

The Uzbek language's field terminology has been enriched with new terms due to borrowings from the American automotive giant General Motors through the joint venture "UzDEU Auto." For example, terms such as "Tiko," "Damas," "Neksia," "Lacetti," "Matiz," "Spark," "Epika," "Kaptiva," "Malibu," and "Cobolt" have added to the lexicon of light vehicles assembled in the country.

In conclusion, the adaptation of borrowed words through various forms depends on several factors: elements of the recipient language, its culture, international relations, whether it belongs to a certain language family, and the lexical and terminological units of the local language. Our

³ Денисова С.П. Глобализмы в языке^{1*}-массовой^{1*} коммуникации // Русский язык:

исторические судьбы и современность: II Междунар. конгресс русистов. Труды и материалы. - М.: изд-во МГУ, 2004. - 430 с.

research indicates that if any language borrows words from foreign languages and these borrowings align with the language norms, the lexical level of the recipient language does not decline but, rather, expands, develops, and rejuvenates.

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