

THE FUNCTION OF BORROWED WORDS IN ENHANCING AND MUTUALLY BENEFITING LANGUAGES

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ABSTRACT

The extent to which borrowed words contribute to a language's vocabulary is influenced by the historical interactions of that language, shaped by linguistic exchanges, as well as political, economic, and cultural ties between nations. Uzbek history is marked by numerous instances of such interactions. It is the vocabulary of a language that is especially sensitive to shifts in the societal landscape. With increasing global interactions and the prominence of English as a language of commerce, Uzbek has seen a significant influx of words, leading to the enrichment of its lexicon.

Keywords: Borrowings, vocabulary, language, linguistic contacts, cultural relationships, English language, flow of words, enriching, word-stock.

INTRODUCTION

The quantity of borrowings on Early English was small. In the Center English period there was a flood of advances. It is in many cases fought, that since the Norman triumph getting has been the central consider the improvement of the English jargon and thus there was a sharp decrease in the efficiency and job of word-development. Verifiable proof, in any case, vouches for the way that all through its whole history, even in the times of the mightiest deluges of borrowings, different cycles no less extreme, were in activity — word — arrangement and semantic turn of events, which included both local and acquired components. In the event that the assessment of the job of borrowings depends on the investigation of words kept in the word reference, it is not difficult to misjudge the impact of the unfamiliar words, as the quantity of local words is minuscule contrasted and the quantity of borrowings recorded. The main genuine method for assessing the connection of the local to the acquired component is to think about the two as really utilized in discourse.

Main Part

Borrowed words play a crucial role in enriching languages by introducing new concepts, ideas, and perspectives from other cultures and languages. Here's some broad information about how borrowed words function in enhancing and mutually benefiting languages:

1. **Enrichment of Vocabulary:** Borrowed words contribute to expanding the lexicon of a language, providing speakers with more nuanced ways to express themselves. This enrichment can occur in various domains such as technology, science, culture, and cuisine.
2. **Cultural Exchange:** Borrowed words often carry cultural connotations and reflect the interplay between different societies. They allow speakers to communicate ideas and concepts that may not have existed in their native language previously, promoting cultural exchange and understanding

3. **Facilitating Communication:** In multilingual environments, borrowed words can act as bridges between speakers of different languages, facilitating communication and fostering cooperation across linguistic barriers. They enable smoother interactions in areas such as trade, diplomacy, and tourism.

4. **Adaptation and Integration:** Borrowed words undergo adaptation and integration into the phonological, morphological, and syntactic systems of the borrowing language. This process ensures that they become seamlessly incorporated into the linguistic fabric while retaining their original meanings and nuances.

5. **Reflecting Historical Interactions:** The presence of borrowed words in a language reflects historical interactions, such as conquests, migrations, trade routes, and cultural exchanges. Studying borrowed words can provide insights into the historical relationships between different societies and the dynamics of language contact.

6. **Globalization and Technological Advancements:** In an increasingly interconnected world, globalization and technological advancements contribute to the proliferation of borrowed words. English, as a dominant language in global communication and technology, often serves as a major source of borrowings across various languages.

7. **Language Evolution and Dynamism:** Languages are dynamic systems that evolve over time. Borrowed words contribute to the evolution of languages, reflecting societal changes, technological advancements, and cultural shifts. They demonstrate the adaptability and resilience of languages in responding to new influences and challenges. In essence, borrowed words play a vital role in the continuous evolution and enrichment of languages, fostering cultural exchange, facilitating communication, and reflecting the dynamic nature of human societies.

Assuming one counts each word utilized, including reiterations, in some understanding matter, the extent of local to acquired words will be very unique. On such a count, each essayist utilizes significant more local words than borrowings. Shakespeare, for instance has 90 %, Milton 81 %, Tennyson 88 %. This shows how significant is the relatively little core of local words. Different getting are set apart by various recurrence esteem. Those deeply grounded in the jargon might be as successive in discourse as local words, though other happen seldom. The extraordinary number of borrowings in English left some engraving upon the language. The main impact of unfamiliar impact is seen in the volume of its jargon. Because of its set of experiences, the English language, more than some other current language, has consumed unfamiliar components in its jargon. In any case, the reception of unfamiliar words should not be perceived as were amounts change. Any importation into the lexical framework achieves semantic and complex changes in the expressions of this language and changes in its synonymic gatherings.

It has been referenced that when acquired words were indistinguishable in importance with those generally in English took on word frequently uprooted the local word. Much of the time, be that as it may, the acquired words and equivalent local words (or words acquired prior) stayed in the language, turning out to be pretty much separated in importance and use. Thus the quantity of synonymic bunches in English significantly expanded. The synonymic bunches became voluminous and obtained many words seldom utilized. This achieved an ascent in the level of expressive equivalentents. Because of the separation in significance between equivalent

words numerous local words or words acquired before limited their importance or circle of use. Bountiful acquiring increased the contrast between the word supply of the artistic public language and vernaculars as well as between English and American English. From one viewpoint various words were acquired into the scholarly public language which are not to be tracked down in the vernaculars. In various cases the lingos have saved a few Old English Saxon words which were supplanted by borrowings in the scholarly language. Then again, various words were acquired into tongues are not utilized all through the country.

Disregarding the various external phonetic impacts and the etymological heterogeneity of its jargon the English language is still, in fundamental qualities a Germanic language. It has held a preparation of Germanic words and language structure. A near investigation of the nature and job of local and acquired words show that getting has never been the main method for renewing the English jargon. Word-arrangement and semantic advancement were all through the whole history of the English language substantially more useful than acquiring. Other than most local words are set apart by a higher recurrence esteem. The incredible number of borrowings carrying with them new phonon-morphological sorts, new phonetic morphological and semantic highlights left its engraving upon the English language. Then again affected by the acquired component words previously existing in the English changed somewhat their semantic design, collectability, recurrence and word shaping capacity. Getting likewise impressively augmented the English jargon and achieved a few changes in English synonymic gatherings, in the conveyance of the English jargon through circle of use and in the lexical uniqueness between the two variations of the scholarly public language and its tongues.

Uzbek language is likewise under steady impact of borrowings. We are living in the time of progress and innovation. New disclosures new innovations, achieve new ideas which are acknowledged by dialects, and Uzbek language is likewise among them. The words associated with advancement of innovation, sport terms, regular words have been entering into Uzbek language from different dialects, particularly from English, Russian and through Russian or English from numerous European dialects. In its turn numerous Uzbek words entered the word load of world dialects, for example, of game terms: *kurash*, *halol*, *chala*, the names of quinine: *plov*, *manti*, *somsa*, the names of garments: *chopon* and so on. At the point when in two dialects we find no hint of his trades of advance words without a doubt. We are protected to deduce that the two countries have had nothing to do with one another, however assuming they have been in touch, the quantity of the advance words, nevertheless more the nature of the credit words, if appropriately deciphered, will illuminate us regarding their equal relations, they will show us which of them has been the more prolific in thoughts and on what spaces of human action each has been predominant of the other. On the off chance that any remaining wellsprings of data were shut to us with the exception of such credit words in our cutting edge North-European dialects as «piano», «soprano», «opera», «libretto», «tempo», «adagio» and so on we ought to in any case have no delay in reaching the determination that Italian music plays had an extraordinary impact all over Europe.

There are many words, one a native word, the other a Romance loan, originally of lither identical or similar meaning with some distinction made today, such as «*freedom*», and «*liberty*», «*happiness*», and «*felicity*», «*help*», and «*aid*», «*love*», and «*charity*», and we should

find that the native word has a more emotional sense is homely and unassuming whereas the loan word is colder, aloof more dignified more formal.

In reality, credit of the words, word receiving process are not harm to the language if they acknowledged because of the improvement and crucial perspective. Obviously, received word isn't acclimatized, it is utilized, however if it doesn't followed or fit and coordinate with the language, it needed to take out the jargon content. We shouldn't utilize any expressions of different dialects for the explanation of improvement. Russian language specialists assessed the issue of loanword and word receiving as a linguistical perspective and, simultaneously as a get-together, that's what they believe, the improvement of any language without word it is difficult to receiving process. Words which entered the language need to comply and follow the guidelines of the language. Sometimes, loanword changes such its voice content and, assessing it as a loanword is troublesome. A.S.Chikobava makes sense of this in right structure and states: "isolating the word is difficult entered to the language numerous years back as "outsider" or "own" words. This characterization is difficult. This demonstrates that, these words passed quite far in the language region and it is entirely important for the set of experiences "[9, p.14]. We face many, related and at similar time inverse considerations of etymologists who investigated the word getting process. Each scholar approaches to this cycle in different perspective. Scholars, researchers divide the loanwords in the gatherings due to their beginning, use circle, authentic foundation and for different highlighting parts.

In conclusion, borrowed words serve as essential catalysts for the enrichment and mutual benefit of languages across the globe. Through cultural exchange, facilitation of communication, and reflection of historical interactions, these borrowed words contribute to the evolution and dynamism of languages. As societies become increasingly interconnected and globalization continues to shape our world, the role of borrowed words in language evolution becomes even more pronounced. Embracing borrowed words not only expands the vocabulary of a language but also fosters understanding and cooperation among diverse linguistic communities. Thus, the function of borrowed words in enhancing and mutually benefiting languages underscores the dynamic nature of human communication and the enduring interplay between different cultures throughout an ancient history. In summary, borrowed words play a vital role in the development and enrichment of languages. They facilitate cultural exchange, enhance communication, and reflect historical interactions between societies. As languages evolve in response to globalization and technological advancements, borrowed words continue to shape linguistic landscapes, contributing to the dynamic nature of human communication. Embracing these borrowings fosters mutual understanding and strengthens connections between diverse linguistic communities, highlighting the interconnectedness of cultures across the globe.

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