

LINGUOCULTURAL FEATURES OF BORROWINGS FROM ENGLISH TO UZBEK LANGUAGE

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ABSTRACT

The present article is devoted to study of the linguoculturological characteristics of words borrowed from English into Uzbek, which are frequently being used in the daily life and helps to pass on the experience, knowledge, stereotypes and value attitudes of national culture from generation to generation. The aim of the study is to analyze the interrelation of language and culture and some problems which appear in the process of combining them, mutual influence on the development of culture and language, their links with social life, psychology, and philosophy.

Keywords: linguoculturology, cultureme, language and culture, culture layers, interrelation, cultural features, borrowed words, loan words, word group.

INTRODUCTION

It should be noted that there is no pure language in the world. The purity of a language is not determined by the fact that it lives on its own words. The mixing of languages, the interaction of one with the other, is considering one of the most important language processes. It is clear that with the help of borrowing new words conceptual view of the language similarly enriches. Besides, learning languages is widespread and at the same time penetrates into a new culture. Many linguists have offered a method of studying borrowing words based on the linguocultural level of language and the cultureme as its basic structural unit. Every nation has its culture, tradition and, of course, culturemes reflecting the parts of the culture in this nation's language. These culturemes serve to provide original semantic and linguocultural features of borrowings. Every person is a part of national culture which includes national traditions, language, history and literature. The investigations dedicated to intercultural communications, correlations of language with culture and language personality are important today. Because of improving all round relations between countries and nations and it is the result of integration processes which are going through out of the world. The activation of culturological studies turned the spotlight on linguoculturology.

The term "linguoculturology" has been supposed to be used as a separate linguistic field since the beginning of the previous XX century. It is one of the main aspects of linguistic investigations, it deals with various issues that relate with language spirit and cultural variation of a nation, encompasses various national-cultural notions and theories of conversational structure. This branch of a science studies national spirit that is reflected in a

language. It is associated with other studies as philosophy, logics, sociology, anthropology and semantics; and covers national-cultural knowledge through speech communication.

The appearance of linguocultural study considerably depends on the development of philosophic and linguistic theories during the XIX-XX centuries. In the book of Uzbek linguist U.K. Yusupov “Contrastive linguistics of the English and Uzbek languages” it is clearly mentioned that linguocultureme is a linguistic or speech unit defining one part of a culture; consequently linguoculturology is a branch of linguistics, which studies interrelation between language and culture, and conveying culture in a language [5, p. 262]. Still it is clarified that linguoculturology focuses attention onto the reflection of spiritual state in the language of a human in the society. Each subject or a branch of subject owns its studying object. The term “cultureme” (or “linguocultureme”) is admitted to be used in scientific researches for naming the object of linguoculturology. The difference between cultureme and lexeme is recognized in its definition: cultureme is a word, phrase or even a full sentence in a language, which embraces national, social or mental peculiarities that are specific to the culture of the language.

Some scholars successfully distinguish subtypes of one language according to the types of culture layers:

- 1) literary language –élite culture;
- 2) popular language – “the third culture”;
- 3) dialects and sayings – popular culture;
- 4) argot (words and expressions which are used by small groups of people and which are not easily understood by other people) – traditional-professional culture.

Another consideration is that cultural linguistics is designed to describe all this diversity cultural values and ways of their verbalization in various linguistic levels in different languages. It comes from certain phenomena related with a linguistic mentality, studies national cultural specific rules for organizing speech communication, reveals spiritual and cultural values reflected in the language. Borrowed words represent facts of the language: in addition to the fact that they are associated with the lexical-semantic system of the language, it is possible more or less accurately determine the composition and number of borrowed words, most which is lexicographically fixed. Appearance in text a borrowed word, i.e. words with a certain lexical meaning not identical to the meaning of the original word is called a necessity arising from the communicative function of the language.

Borrowing of lexical units — one of the prime examples of the interaction of the languages and cultures, creation of the general values. Borrowing is adopting a new word both the name in the source language with its meaning, while loaning is acquiring a new word from another language. Actually, it is clearly seen that the first way adopting words help to develop inner lexicons of the languages. 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 Greek and Latin, but later French and German languages. Presently, such role execute, first of all, English and Russian [3, p.188-201]. Borrowing of lexical units can occur spoken and written way. In the event of borrowing by spoken way, the words are completely assimilated in language. The borrowings which came by writing, mostly save their own phonetic, spelling and grammatical

particularities. L.P.Krysin considered that borrowing in language be reproduced phonetic and morphological facility of one language of the morphemes, words or word combinations of the other language [4, p. 65 –73].

The most of the linguists began studying the reason of foreign borrowings in the beginning of the XX century. They consider that the main reason for borrowing is naming things and notions. Also they highlighted four main reasons of appearing lexical borrowings in the world languages. They are connected with: borrowing of new things or notions with duplicating already existing words in the language for using. M.A. Breiter notes that about 15% of the latest English words are borrowed due to the lack of a corresponding name in the receiving language. They include: “детектор” (валют), топ-модель, виртуал, инвестор, дайджест, спонсор, спрей. The penetration history of English borrowings into Uzbek is closely tied with Russian language, which influenced greatly in the development of Uzbek vocabulary at the end of XIXth and in XXth century. The first English words came into Uzbek through Russian. In the modern English and Uzbek languages there are hundreds of borrowed words which are closely connected with history, geography, literature, myths and legends, religion and culture. They are very interesting for both lingual-cultural investigations and self-learning and broadening one’s outlook as well. Now English borrowing can be found in any sphere of modern Uzbek. Particularly, official-business documents of Uzbek language include many English borrowings, which play an important role in learning foreign languages. Official documents can be a good example of sources or linguistic analyses, as they may indicate the exact time of their penetration, semantic, graphical and grammatical assimilation in receiving language.

Below, we classify the words of the thematic group in the field of socio-political, economic, cultural-educational and sports on the basis of internal divisions.

-name of food: steak, hamburger, yogurt, cake, ketchup, jam, etc.

-fabric names: belting, upright, reps, nylon, cover, etc.

-name of vehicles: trolleybus, express, tram, pickup, liner, trailer, tanker.

Scientific terminology:

-fields of science, names of directions: logistics, management, etc.

-economic sphere and trade: leasing, export, banknote, broker, voucher, dealer, discount, import, importer, investor, budget, marketing, manager, businessman, business and many others.

Definitely, while borrowing new words conceptual view of the language enriches. And also we have loan words which acquire a new word from another language while borrowing is adopting a new word both the name of source languages with its meaning. It is clear that this borrowing help to develop inner lexicons of the language and likewise properly influences on nation's culture. Thus, with the advent of new discoveries, progress in cultural, social, political, spiritual and economic life as well as advances in technology caused borrowing new words from English language like broker, barter, briefing, business, deficit, investor, grant, marketing, service, online, offline, computer, printer, internet, web-site, file, college, lyceum, gymnasium, bachelor, master, test, multimedia and others. We divide them according to the importance in this way. In the field of commodity: shopping, marketing, management, market, supermarket and many others.

In the field of Media: show, clip, TV star, TV show and so on.

In the field of sport: volleyball, basketball, football, tennis, bodybuilding, shaping, fitness and others.

In the field of education: master, bachelor, professor, grant, contract, tutor, and others.

In the field of entertainment: club, disco, karaoke, etc and also we can add the field of food such as, hot dog, hamburger, pizza, popcorn and many others.

CONCLUSION

To sum up, a language cannot exist without a culture of a nation and a culture also cannot survive without a language as well. It is known that words enter another language and influence culture. They are inextricably linked, so we can't understand a culture without first learning a language. It is necessary to note that in Uzbek language there are hundreds of English words which entered with cultural influences and belong to different fields: e.g fast food, hot-dog, bar, disco, karaoke and others. Borrowed words are characteristic of the culture and belong to the background knowledge of native speakers. They are very interesting for both lingual-cultural investigations and self-learning and broadening one's outlook as well.

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