

FACTORS AFFECTING THE EMERGENCE AND DEVELOPMENT OF FOREIGN BORROWINGS IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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Annotation: *At present, English language is a predominant speaking language all over the World in regarding to other languages, because its long history English has been borrowed and took many many words and phrases from them. The top communication language lines English stays very important place there. According to Encyclopedia Britannica , the English language during the invasion, the native Britons were driven north and west into lands we now refer to as Scotland , Ireland, and Wales. In this article will investigate the emergence and development of English language by the help of foreign factors and languages.*

Key words: *loanword, Old English period, Middle English period, foreign terms, Early English period, Late Modern English,*

The history of English language is divided into the next periods, which took a big role in the development and formation of present English language that we use:

1. Old English (5th century to 11th century)
2. Early Middle English period (until 14th century)
3. Late Middle English
4. Early Modern English
5. Late Modern English
6. English in the 21st century

Before explaining the importance of these English periods, it should be remarked about Mary Serjeantson's book which is very essential named History of foreign words in English, published originally in 1935. Needless to say, it gives sufficient information about how and where from the English words are originated. Mary Serjeantson was a top linguist who learnt the historical factors and ways of foreign words adoption. The history tells us how Latin and French elements in English is big. The following information will explain the importance and role of other languages especially in word adoption, they are helpers and contributions of enriching the English language.

First of all, it is very important to know about the circle of words, this term refers to the word adoption in different languages, namely, elephant was first Egyptian, then Greek, Latin, French, and finally English. Apricot began a long history in Latin, from which it passed

in succession to Greek, Arabic, Spanish, and finally English. As this way words have the feature of circling in many different languages and at the end they remain in an exact language as its borrowed word or phrase. There are direct adoption of words and indirect adoption, for indirect adoption of words the remarkable sample is above mentioned words: apricot and

elephant, their originated language gives the word to another and the another gives it to other languages.

In fact, a few speakers know and can have a communication especially the source language too with their native language at the same time. They can add them into their speeches and enrich their written or spoken form of language by this way. This is named being bilingual in a linguistic term. That means, when a speaker knows their native language and are able to communicate in another language perfectly, they pronounce the source language words with correct pronunciation without changing them. For instance, in 2017 Tashkent organized a 'Mega palov' took very great interest in international society. This performance aimed to make enter the national dish palov Guinness World Records, and at the same time this festival gave an opportunity that the Uzbek national dish palov become popular all over the World. The tourists from various countries who participated in this Festival can feel the taste of palov and spread it as a dish from another planet. Honestly saying, the word 'palov' is a term and it belongs to Uzbek national cuisine. But this is also a word that means very important concept in a particular country, as a fruit of these kind of cultural festivals and holidays, a lot of words, word phrases, idioms and culture are shared between different nations, the meaning of words become very easy to understand, to feel and to explain it others as palov.

In the stories by O. Henri, especially the story named Witches' Loaves, there we can see the phrase Dummkopf or the phrase Tausendonfer, these two words are used to bark at someone else or to show irritability and in simple transition they means 'stupid, not clever' however these words can be more severe than their translation. As we see in the above examples from work by O. Henry these types of phrases are simply used and in the transition of them into Russian or Uzbek, these words should be given with asterisks or stars and give a supplementary page in order to define those words. In case any work is not clear or not fully understandable, felt and read by readers. Foreign words play a big role everywhere even in literature as we see in the examples.

Therefore, it too common for English speakers that words are adopting every time non-stop, no matter their cultures contacted or did not contact with theirs. 'There have been few periods when borrowing became unfashionable and there has never been a national academy in Britain, the U.S., or other English-speaking countries to attempt to restrict new loanwords, as there has been in many continental European countries.'

Middle English Period(1100-1500) Middle English period has a bright contribution in the English vocabulary system, because from this period the following words were adapted and when they were primarily used in the English language they had no effect as a trigger

to speakers' brain. When a word is absolutely known and used over and over again in a particular language, these words do not make speakers becoming surprised. Thanks for the middle English period the upcoming words and concepts are utilized in the English language without hesitation by speakers, even language learners of the English as a foreign words have no surprise or hesitation in using these words. In short the following words below have been borrowed by English: Anger, by-law sly, wings, ugly, skill, skin, blight, doze, egg, fellow, kindle, law, scrape, score, scorch, root, take, them, their, window, want, raise, give...

Trudgill quoted in Grosjean defines borrowing as a process where by bilingual speakers introduces word from one language into another language, and these loan words eventually become accepted as an integral part of the English and is known and used by all speakers of English whether or not they are bilingual French. English speakers follow the rules of English instead of those in French. Therefore, there are other linguists who investigated borrowings and loanwords, word adoption and new words. For Example, Philip Durkin deals with loanwords, thousands of which have been absorbed into English ever since the fifth A.D. up to the present day. Also, it is noteworthy that the last monograph by Mary Serjeantson 'A history of foreign words in English' (1961), was published originally in 1935. Durkin also investigated the history of foreign words and dealt with English lexicology, learnt a contact between languages and cultures.

To conclude, It is challenging to define all of the characteristics that distinguish what are considered approved and assimilated borrowings from what. Here, we refer to certain words and phrases as "foreign." Foreignness is one telltale symptom. The keeping of the original source's spelling, which is in some way different from the common English spelling norms. Pronunciation and word forms are kept when they are new in a particular language.

THE LIST OF USED LITERATURE:

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