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## THE ROLE OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE BORROWINGS IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE

**Abstract.** This article is devoted to the study of foreign language vocabulary in the linguocultural aspect, as well as the interaction of linguistic, conceptual pictures of the world, the analysis of which is one of the most significant areas in modern linguistics. The identification of the specifics of the linguistic and cultural component, the study of the development of the linguistic picture of the world and intercultural communication through the study of borrowed words and concepts allow us to open up new perspectives in the study of the interaction of language, culture and thinking.

**Keywords:** Linguocultural aspect, linguistic picture, complex system, the individual elements, intercultural interaction, linguistic and cultural component.

The lexical composition of a language is a complex system, the individual elements of which are closely interrelated and interdependent. Modern linguistic science understands the system as “a set of linguistic elements of any natural language that are in connection with each other, which forms a certain unity and integrity” [2, p. 45].

The lexical composition of the English language, containing a very large number of borrowings, is in itself a clear demonstration of the intercultural interaction that took place on the territory of Britain in for several centuries. Borrowings in different languages have different effects on the enrichment of vocabulary. In some languages, they did not have a decisive influence on the vocabulary of the language, in others, on the contrary, borrowings carried out in different historical epochs had such a significant impact on the vocabulary of the language that even service words, for example, pronouns and prepositions borrowed from other languages, replaced the original service words. Since the process of borrowing is inherent to each language and integral to the lexical composition of the English language in particular, this topic remains

relevant and has enough material for consideration and research. Since a living language is a constantly evolving phenomenon, it is quite natural that the language is enriched with something new, discards the superfluous and unnecessary.

Language borrowings represent a special layer of vocabulary both from the point of view of nomination processes and from the point of view of motivation. Borrowing is one of the possible answers to needs nominations arising as a result of language contacts and the expansion of the experience of this language group under the influence of other languages [1, p. 24]. In addition, borrowings represent a certain saving of linguistic efforts in the generation of speech, since ready-made units of a foreign language are used to fill nominative gaps that have arisen in this language. At the same time, the loss of the former associative links that existed in the language from which they were borrowed may entail a loss of motivation inherent in these words in the source language, which, accordingly, causes significant difficulties in recognizing their meaning in the process of speech perception [2, p. 106]. According to our according to the opinion,

the reason for this is the fact that the connection with the motivating word is not realized by the speaker as relevant. Lexical units borrowed from about 50 languages of the world make up more than 70% of the vocabulary of the English language and include layers of vocabulary borrowed in various historical epochs and under the influence of various – historical, geographical, social, economic, cultural, etc. – conditions for the development and existence of the English language. Being the result of a long historical interaction of languages, borrowing as a process and borrowing as a result of this process are of considerable interest for the history of language, within which the reasons for borrowing and the languages-sources of borrowing, ways, forms and types receive detailed coverage.

Language borrowings, as well as the transformations that a borrowed word undergoes in the language that borrowed it [4, p. 20]. In science borrowing is defined as the transition of elements of one language into the system of another language as a result of more or less prolonged contacts between these languages under the influence of intra- and extralinguistic factors [3, p. 102].

Borrowings are interesting not only for the influence they have on the system structure of the vocabulary of a given language, as well as for their special status in the borrowed language, if a number of genetic characteristics are preserved, but also for the influence they have on the formation of the linguistic picture of the world of speakers of this particular language.

This influence is most obvious when not only individual units are involved in the borrowing process, but whole groups of words between which certain semantic relations existed in the source language. Semantic should be understood as groups of words united by the commonality of the subject – semantic sphere, for example, borrowings from the English, French languages related to the areas of legislation, military affairs, religion and jurisprudence.

Considering the issue of changing the lexical composition of the English language during the transition from Old English to Middle English and Modern English, accompanied by the disappearance of many native words and the appearance of borrowings in their place, in our opinion, we should pay attention to some important circumstances. In all languages, the usual process of discarding words denoting archaic realities takes place. Such words move into the category of archaisms. In some cases, such words can still exist in the language for a long time due to literary use, despite the functional and genre limitations. The peculiarity of the history of English vocabulary was that the words belonging to the above type disappeared almost instantly. After the Norman conquest of England in the 11<sup>th</sup> century, which marked the transition from Old English to Middle English, not only the restructuring of state and public institutions took place, but also “the literary epic tradition broke off, where they could Anglo-Saxon archaisms would have been preserved” [1, p. 62]. This circumstance, according to in our opinion, it indicates the exceptional susceptibility of the language to foreign borrowings during the formation of the national supra-dialect language and, accordingly, the national picture of the world.

Since the object of this study is the vocabulary of the English language, we find it expedient to give a brief description of the lexical composition of the English language in the diachronic aspect, as well as to describe the processes of borrowing foreign vocabulary by the English language. From our point of view, this will allow us to get a general idea of the formation of the English language picture of the world, and about the factors that influenced its development. “The originality and uniqueness of the national language pictures of the world is connected, first of all, with vocabulary” [2, p. 54]. It is the diachronic aspect that is able to most clearly show the dynamics of the development of English linguoculture by the example of its adaptation of foreign language borrowings.

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