



THE PROBLEM OF NATIONALIZATION OF NEW BORROWINGS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES

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Abstract. In this article, foreign experiences on the nationalization of new words are studied. In particular, on the example of English, Russian, Kyrgyz languages, this issue was thoroughly researched, and their similarities and differences were analyzed.

Key words: nationality, borrowed words, language mixing, assimilation, lexicon, language reform, language policy.

Introduction. The most basic and first requirement of nationality is to have a national language. According to the linguist scientist O. Shukurov, "Common language, common territory, culture, and sometimes spiritual unity are indicated as the main characteristics of a nation. It is among these characteristics that the language factor can be considered as a beacon that shows the state's "image" in the international area. [1; 13]

"National language" is a relative concept, it does not have a clear definition and measurements, and different people may have different opinions on it. Studying and analyzing the experiences of other languages is important in coming to a certain conclusion on this issue.

Currently, the issue of nationalization is not considered a priority in English, which has become the language of international communication. The main reason for this is that this language currently serves as a language (donor language) that provides the whole world with new words. According to information, English is spoken by approximately 450 million people around the world today. Many more people use English as a second language, numbering between 1 and 1.5 billion. [1; 1] In the second edition of the Oxford English Dictionary (OED), about 600,000 English words are explained. [1] However, the English language is considered one of the most "permeable" languages in terms of borrowing words from other languages, and the acquired layer makes up about



70 percent of the total lexical fund. In particular, the influence of Latin, Greek, German and French languages on the English language was strong. According to I.V. Arnold, from the point of view of vocabulary, the English language remains essentially the German language. [4; 222]

Nevertheless, the adopted words in the English language are phonetically and graphically different from their source language counterparts, that is, most foreign words have adapted to the pronunciation and spelling standards of the English language. For example, the word port comes from the Latin word portus, the word fate comes from the Latin word fatum, the word power comes from the French word pouer, the word angel comes from the Greek word angelos, and the word superman comes from the German word Übermensch. [5]

It is true that there are foreign words that have been accepted in English without changing their form. But there is a big difference in the pronunciation of such words. In particular, although the French word "nature" was adopted into the English language, its phonetic appearance has been adapted to English pronunciation standards over a period of time. First of all, the stress has shifted from the last syllable to the first. English does not have a similar sound to the French [u] sound, and is replaced by the sound combination [ju]. The compound [tj] later became [tʃ]. The stressed long vowel ā has become [ei]. By the 15th century, the unstressed vowel [u] became short [ə]. The [r] sound fell out of pronunciation in the 18th century. [4; 249-250] In short, the word nature, which is written in the same way in French and English, is phonetically different at the moment, and only the n sound can unite them in pronunciation. There are many similar words in English.

In general, the process of adaptation of words from foreign languages to the host language is called assimilation or adaptation in linguistics, and its phonetic, graphic, grammatical and semantic types are distinguished. This issue has been thoroughly researched within the framework of English and Russian languages. [6, 4, 7]

According to phonetic adaptation (assimilation/adaptation), a certain word or certain sounds in a word are pronounced differently in the source language and the



receiving language, as observed in the English word nature, and the place of stress is also changed. 'can change. In the English version of the word marketing, the stress falls on the first syllable, while in the Russian version it falls on the second syllable.

According to graphic adaptation, the acquired word is processed formatively in the receiving language. For example, the German word kuoche has been adapted to English in the form of cake, and the Arabic word mosque has been adopted in the form of mosque. The Italian toponym Roma was adopted into the Russian language in the Roman form, and the English word station was adopted in the form of a station.

Grammatical adaptation means that a foreign word freely accepts grammatical forms belonging to the recipient language. For example, English acted, confused; The morphemic composition of words such as eggs and gates consists of a foreign base and English tense (-ed) and plural (-s) suffixes. Or the Russian word "boots" is derived from the English word "boots" and can take almost all the grammatical forms typical of Russian nouns: boots-y, -ov, -am, -ami, - like ah. In addition, the acceptance of more than one word in a certain language as one word in another language is considered as a specific form of grammatical adaptation. In particular, the Turkish word "kara ahakh" was assimilated into the Russian language in the form of "karagach", and the Russian word "cologne" was formed from the combination of the French words "eau de Cologhe" ("Cologne water"; Cologne is a city in Germany). [7; 168]

According to semantic adaptation, shifts occur in the semantics of borrowed words in a certain language or quantitative changes are observed in the semantic structure of the word. In other words, semantic adaptation implies that a word transferred from one language to another takes deep roots and becomes firmly established there. For example, the Italian word "bomb" was adopted into English in the form of "bomb", meaning "ball of fire", but in modern English it has eight meanings. [8; 200-201] In addition, the fact that some of the words in this word are being assimilated into languages other than English indicates that it has fully assimilated into the English language.



On the example of the developed languages of the world, it can be observed that in such languages, it is not so important whether the word belongs to an internal or external source in determining the criterion of nationality. It is important that the new word should be fully adapted to the language system, the sign of "foreignness" should not be felt.

Main part. European languages belonging to the same family make up a large part of the acquired layer in the lexicon of the Russian language. At the same time, this language was strongly influenced by Turkic languages in its time. The number of Turkish adaptations in the Russian language is more than two thousand. [9] They are mainly historical acquisitions, which are so embedded in the Russian language that it is difficult to identify and imagine that they actually belong to Turkic languages without special etymological dictionaries. In particular, words such as *стакан* (glass), *ярлык* (tab), *товарищ* (friend), *утюг* (iron), *шашлык* (kebab), *лимон* (lemon), *барабан* (drum), *деньги* (money), *кузов* (body), *лошадь* (horse), *сазан* (carp), *баран* (sheep), *коза* (goat) were transferred to Russian from Turkic languages.

The approach to the nationalization of words in Turkic languages, including Uzbek, Kyrgyz, Kazakh, Azerbaijani, Turkmen, is somewhat different. In these languages, nationalization of words means replacing foreign words that have entered the language in the recent past or are entering the language at the same time with national alternatives that are suitable in terms of content, as well as creating new names based on internal possibilities. Of course, there are specific reasons for this. First, during the period of Russian colonization, many Russian words were directly imported into these languages, and the tendency to use Russian words instead of some Arabic acquisitions increased. This situation has had a negative impact on the phonetic, graphic and lexical system of the language. After the end of the colonial period, there was a need to eliminate such negative effects on these languages. Secondly, for the countries that gained independence, the use of national names more often than words that remind of the autocracy served as a unique symbolic sign of independence.



However, the influence of the Russian language on the language of the Turkic-speaking independent countries that were part of the former Soviet Union is still preserved, and the influence of the English language is increasing as a result of globalization. This shows that issues related to the national language have not lost their relevance in these countries. In particular, the issue of increasing the prestige of the Kyrgyz and Kazakh languages as state languages has reached a new stage today.

"The national program for the development of the state language and improvement of the language policy in the Kyrgyz Republic in 2014-2020" [10] was approved by the decision of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic No. 119 dated June 2, 2014.

In the program, it was noted that the issue of developing the state language in the current language policy of Kyrgyzstan remains extremely acute. In particular:

Although active efforts were made to support the state language during the years of independence, now it is necessary to expand the scope of Kyrgyz language use, first of all, in the field of public administration, business and professional communication, as well as there are no drastic changes in the areas of use of the state language in the higher education system.

Despite the fact that the state language is taught in all educational institutions of the republic, only a tenth of citizens whose mother tongue is not Kyrgyz know this language.

At the same time, graduates of Russian-language schools do not know the state language, and graduates of schools taught in the Kyrgyz, Uzbek, and Tajik languages do not know the state language at the required level.

Currently, the Russian language dominates secondary and higher professional education, science, media, Internet, business and international relations, as well as administrative management.

In the program, as well as in previous documents on language issues (Decisions of the Kyrgyz Republic No. 21 of January 20, 1998, No. 268 of September 20, 2000), the



wide use of the state language in all aspects of public life, issues of its integrative role it was mentioned that it did not find its reflection.

The main goals of the program are to achieve full and widespread use of the state language in all aspects of public life of the republic; development of the state language, strengthening of its functional capabilities and enrichment of information and educational resources of the Kyrgyz language; state language - improving and standardizing the educational and methodological bases of teaching the Kyrgyz language as a mother tongue, a second language and a foreign language; creation and development of the state language teaching infrastructure, a network of accredited centers; creating the necessary conditions for teaching the state language and encouraging them; issues such as raising the level of language culture of the population are defined.

The resolution of the republican scientific-practical conference on "Issues of the state language in legislation" [11] was adopted by the decision of the Jogorku Kenesh (Supreme Council) of the Kyrgyz Republic dated April 1, 2015 No. 4938-V.

The Supreme Council of the Kyrgyz Republic, the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic, the National Commission of the State Language under the President of the Kyrgyz Republic, and the National Academy of Sciences of the Kyrgyz Republic are assigned special tasks aimed at developing the state language. In particular, several tasks of the National Commission for the State Language under the President of the Kyrgyz Republic have been defined, including:

Revitalizing the work of the terminological commission and providing it materially and technically, considering the issues of official approval of the introduced terms;

review and clarify published network terminological dictionaries;

Ensuring control over textbooks, study guides, dictionaries recommended for publication by the Terminology Commission, as well as publishing them with the permission of the Terminology Commission;



to ensure strict adherence to Kyrgyz literary language, correct writing in Kyrgyz language, standards of speech culture in materials published in the mass media, public performances;

to take legal action regarding installation of advertising banners with relevant unauthorized and gross grammatical errors and violation of meaning, etc.

On July 17, 2023, the President of the Kyrgyz Republic signed constitutional law No. 140 "On the State Language of the Kyrgyz Republic". [12] This law was developed in order to implement Article 13 of the Constitution, Article 4 of which defines the areas of mandatory use of the state language, in particular, state bodies, local self-government bodies, all forms of ownership in the activities of enterprises, institutions and organizations; in geographical names and names of toponymic objects, in human names; the use of the state language in the fields of television and radio broadcasting, mass media, advertising, transport, and household services is defined as mandatory.

Conclusion. In general, the need and approach to the nationality of the language is not the same in all nations. In particular, for the British and Russians, this issue is more scientifically important, for the Turks, it is important from a scientific, as well as socio-cultural point of view, and for the Kyrgyz and Kazakh nations, it is somewhat difficult to achieve serious progress in this regard without certain political reforms. can pass. Against the background of the increasing influence of world languages on each other, as the aspirations of developed languages for hegemony become stronger, the issue of free development and nationality of other languages becomes more and more urgent.

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