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THE INCREASING ROLE OF INTERNATIONAL WORDS IN THE UZBEK TERMINOLOGICAL VOCABULARY

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Abstract: This article analysis the increasing role of international words in the Uzbek terminological vocabulary that were loaned from English into Uzbek and determine the use of borrowings in Uzbek literary works. International words have been considered in many scientific works, monographs and publications. However, detailed analysis of words borrowed into Uzbek from English in detail has not been done so far. The main constituent part of the vocabulary system of any language is formed by borrowed words. Only the international words, which were loaned from English into Uzbek, have been considered in this article.

Keywords: international words, terminological vocabulary, borrowed words, semantic loan, word and phrases, semantic development

Introduction

International words as means of replenishing the vocabulary of present-day English is of much greater importance and is comparatively active only in the field of scientific terminology and social-political terminology as many terms are often made up of borrowed morphemes, mostly morphemes from classical languages. The part played by borrowings in the vocabulary of a language depends upon the history of each given language, being conditioned by direct linguistic contacts and political, economic and cultural relationships between nations.

The influence which English exerted on our language is seen in all aspects of life, social, political and hardly any walk of live was unaffected by it. Such a state of affairs obviously means that there will arise pairs of words the native and the foreign term for the same idea and a struggle for survival between the two, so that one of the words was eventually lost from the language, or survived only with some differentiation of meaning.

The Influence Of Borrowings On The Vocabulary Of The Language

The only true way to estimate the relation of the native to the borrowed element is to consider the two as actually used in speech. If one counts every word used, including repetitions, in some reading matter, the proportion of native to borrowed words will be quite different.

Different borrowing are marked by different frequency value. Those well established in the vocabulary may be as frequent in speech as native words, whereas other occur very rarely. The great number of borrowings in English left some imprint upon the language. The first effect of foreign influence is observed in the volume of its vocabulary.

It has been mentioned that when borrowed words were identical in meaning with those already in English the adopted word very often displaced the native word. In most cases, however, the borrowed words and synonymous native words remained in the language, becoming more or less differentiated in meaning and use. As a result, the number of synonymic groups in English greatly increased. The synonymic groups became voluminous and acquired many words rarely used. This brought about a rise in the percentage of stylistic synonyms.

Because of the differentiation in meaning between synonymous words, many native words or words borrowed earlier narrowed their meaning or sphere of application.

Abundant borrowing intensified the difference between the word stock of the literary national language and dialects as well as between British English and American English. On the one hand, a number of words were borrowed into the literary national

language, which are not to be found in the dialects. In a number of cases, the dialects have preserved some Anglo-Saxon words, which were replaced by borrowings in the literary language. On the other hand, a number of words were borrowed into dialects are not used throughout the country.

In spite of the numerous outside linguistic influences and the etymological heterogeneity of its vocabulary, the English language is still, in essential characteristics a Germanic language. It has retained a groundwork of Germanic words and grammar.

A comparative study of the nature and role of native and borrowed words show that borrowing has never been the chief means of replenishing the English vocabulary. Word-formation and semantic development were throughout the entire history of the English language much more productive than borrowing. Besides most native words are marked by a higher frequency value.

Use of some English borrowings in Uzbek literary texts

As the process of borrowing is mostly connected with the appearance of new notions, which the loan words serve to express, it is natural that the borrowing is seldom limited to one language. Words of identical origin that occur in several languages because of simultaneous or successive borrowings from one ultimate source are called international words.

Expanding global contacts result in the considerable growth of international vocabulary. All languages depend for their changes upon the cultural and social matrix in which they operate and various contacts between nations are part of this matrix reflected in vocabulary.

International words play an especially prominent part in various terminological systems including the vocabulary of science, industry and art. The etymological sources of this vocabulary reflect the history of world culture. A few examples of comparatively new words due to the progress of science will

suffice to illustrate the importance of international vocabulary: algorithms, antenna, antibiotic, automation, bionics, cybernetics, entropy, gene, genetic, code, graph, microelectronics. All these show sufficient likeness in English, French, Russian, Uzbek and several other languages. Obviously, a textbook of foreign languages introduces vocabulary from different areas of human activity, including international words that are listed in Uzbek dictionaries of foreign words. This fact proves the possibility to simplify the process of learning the “new” vocabulary, that appears to be not new but international in many aspects. It is known, that in the twentieth century to develop a good vocabulary and erudition a learner needed to spend years in libraries reading books of distinguished scholars and studying textbooks of foreign languages. According to the author of the twentieth century, Norman Lewis, “in the highly verbal, highly intellectual civilization in which we now live, the man with a better vocabulary has a better chance of success, other things being equal – a better chance of success in his personal life, his business life, his intellectual life”. Nowadays, the learners of a foreign language absorb the trendy international vocabulary easily on internet, and by the time they open the textbook of English they already know how to compose sentences, using new internet words. Though, there are some pessimistic motives in a contemporary guidebook on academic writing that “the internet has made society less efficient, less informed, and less healthy”, it is clear that learners obtain common vocabulary not only from the written samples in the textbooks of foreign language, but from the internet sources. For the development of learners’ erudition in the time of internationalization in education, it is more productive to compose the textbooks’ international vocabulary in a comparative way with the references to origins, definitions, derivatives, pronunciations, examples of usage, showing similarities in languages.

To adapt means to make or undergo modifications in function and structure to be

fit for a new use, a new environment or a new situation. Being adaptive system the vocabulary is constantly adjusting itself to the changing requirements and conditions of human communications and cultural and other needs. This process of self-regulation of the lexical system is a result of overcoming contradictions between the state of the system and the demands it has to meet. The speaker chooses from the existing stock of words such words that in his opinion can adequately express his thought and feeling. It is important to stress that the development is not confined to coining new words on the existing patterns but in adapting the very structure of the system to its changing functions.

Conclusion

The role of international words in the formation and development of English vocabulary is dealt with in the history of the language. It is there that the historical circumstances are discussed under which words borrowed from Latin, from Scandinavian dialects, from Norman and Parisian French and many other languages, including Russian, were introduced into English. Lexicology, on the other hand, has in these connection tasks of its own, being chiefly concerned with the material and the results of assimilation. If these words were testimonials to our “physical mobility and mental laziness” then the British would probably win the gold medal. In the present paragraph, attention must be concentrated on the assimilation of loan words as a way of their interaction with the system of the language as a whole. The term assimilation of a borrowed word is used to denote a partial or total conformation to the phonetically, graphical and morphological standards of the receiving language and its semantic system. The degree of assimilation depends on the length of period during which the word has been used in the receiving language, upon its frequency.

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