

About the Terms “Borrowing”, “Phraseological Borrowing”

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Abstract: The present article offers the multilevel nature of the English-Russian-Uzbek phraseological movements of various levels of the structure of the language, which are examined using examples.

Key words: Derivation, assimilation, pomorphemic, recipient.

The main and most productive method of forming interlingual phraseological correspondences is borrowing. The term “borrowing” means the interlingual movement of elements of various levels of the structure of a language - contextual (phoneme), morphological (morpheme), syntactic (phrase), lexical (lexeme) and semantic (semanteme) - from one language to another.[8]

When semantic borrowing occurs, the semantic structure is copied - the acquisition of a new meaning, formed according to a foreign language model, represented by a separate word. Thus, in the 18th century, the assimilation of many Western European concepts into the Russian language occurred by copying the semantics of French prototypes, which led to a change in the semantic structure of Russian words[11,132]. Semantic borrowing, which involves the connection of a new meaning dictated by a foreign language prototype with a given material shell of the borrowing word, leads to a change in its semantic structure. This process occurs when the direct, nominative meanings of one’s own and foreign words coincide[3,54]. There is an adaptation of a new meaning to the “old” matter: Russian. “крыло” - English. wing - from lat. ala (wing - flank).

The multi-level nature of borrowing is interesting in the following row: Uzbek phraseological tracing paper “demokratiyalı qanot” - Russian phraseological phrase “демократическое крыло” - Russian. semantic borrowing “крыло” (in meaning “a division within a larger political direction”). Let’s compare the semantic evolution of the lexeme: French. “plume” (feather) - porte-plume “pen for pen”. Under the influence of French, a similar process is taking place in the languages of neighboring countries - Spanish, Italian and German. As a result of direct or indirect influence - Russian “перо”[6]

The ease of this method of innovation is rooted in the absence of the need for material assimilation. The division of semantic borrowing may be essential for studying changes in the semantic structure of a word, for comparing it with the prototype. According to E. Haugen, with semantic borrowing there is an expansion of the meanings of “ready-made language units”[2,354].

“Borrowing meaning is a fairly common case, but difficult to detect. The most common case of borrowing is the borrowing of a word, since vocabulary is the most permeable level of language for foreign influence” [1].

The material borrowing of words and morphemes is characterized by the transfer into a foreign language system of both the material exponent and the meaning of these units, for example: Turkisms in Russian - арамак, арба, муфтий [7], or Russianism “европалик”, Anglicisms “keb” (keb) , “boss”. The type under consideration is the most common and ensures integration language processes due to the assimilation of not only foreign language meaning, but also form.

In the English language, in various periods, the occurrence of borrowings is associated with the fact of the “prestige” of a language, for example, Latin and Greek in the Middle Ages. Significant foreign language lexical layers are distinguished - from Indian languages, mainly toponyms: Mississippi, Michigan, Chicago, Dacota, tomagawk; Arabisms that came to English through Spanish: algebra, alcohol; Italian; opera, adagio, soprano; French: prince, sovereign, minister, nation [9, 177-179; 12, 128-132].

Usually borrowing is associated with the need to convey a new concept, designation of a previously unknown subject. Thus, the urgent need of Russian society in the Peter the Great era to get closer to the level of Western European peoples led to a huge influx of foreign words bringing new concepts into the Russian language. Different time periods are characterized by the predominant influence of certain languages [10], for example, in the 18th century the leading role of French in inter-European communication was noted [4]. The process of one language turning to the lexical fund of other languages in order to replenish its vocabulary is an inevitable and necessary process in its development.

Morphological borrowing is a morphemic translation of the morphological composition of foreign words. The construction of the new structure comes from its own funds according to the model imposed by the original: Russian. “небоскре́б” from English *scyscraper*, Uzbek *osmono'par* from Russian *книголюб, телевизор*, from Russian *телеэкран*, from Uzbek language *qo'lyozma*, from Russian.

Definition of L.P. Krysin sufficiently reflects the essence of this linguistic phenomenon: borrowing is “the process of regular use in a given language of units of different levels of structures of another language” [5]. It is also necessary to indicate that borrowings are considered as immediate (or direct), when words from one language directly fall into another, and mediated (or indirect), when words of one language penetrate into another through a third language [5].

In this study, “phraseological borrowing” is understood as a semantic-syntactic unit (phrase or sentence) that is new to the recipient language, recreated in it with the help of its own or foreign language material means and having a regular nature of use in it.

At the same time, the formation of the following types of phraseological borrowings is considered: 1) phraseological units borrowed without translation, 2) transliterated forms of phraseological borrowings, 3) calque phraseological units (here phraseological units with an identified component are semi-calques).

An essential step in discovering the result of borrowing is the discovery of source languages. The etymological source of phraseological borrowing is the source language in which the phraseological unit first arose, and then from it which was borrowed by the recipient language. The historical source of phraseological borrowing is an intermediary language, from which another language borrows phraseological units that were previously included in the intermediary language from some other source language or intermediary language.

In establishing the etymological source language of Uzbek borrowed phraseological units, a multilingual comparison of interlingual phraseological correspondences (in particular, English-Russian-Uzbek) is necessary; a binary, Russian-Uzbek comparison seems insufficient. For the analyzed Uzbek phraseological borrowings, the main direction of the processes of phraseological borrowings has been established: English => Russian => Uzbek language.

The etymological etymons of the phraseological formations under consideration are English, French, Latin, etc.

According to F.P. Filin, at the present stage, especially in the last decade, among the world languages, the largest share in the process of international linguistic mutual enrichment has the English language, its American version. [2, 300-302].

Data from quantitative analysis confirm this trend; as the material shows, the largest share in the

general English-Russian-Uzbek phraseological fund is represented by phraseological tracing papers, a smaller part by transliterated types of phraseological borrowings from the British and American versions of the English language (here in after in the text - English and American), they can be systematized as follows:

1. First of all, these are terms that reflect socio-political vocabulary:

a) political terms: alignment movement - non-alignment movement-nojo'ya harakat, the policy of strength (also positions-of-strength policy) - политика с позиции силы, силовая политика, - siyosiy kuch, good neighbor policy - политика добрососедских отношений- yaxshi siyosiy qo'shnichilik, the open-door policy- политика "открытых дверей" - "ochik eshiklar" siyosati, the first lady - первая леди -birinchi honim, Amer. the big stick (also big stick policy, a policy of the big stick) - politics of the "big stick", большой дубинки", политика силы - "siyosiy kuch", cold war - холодная война - "sovuq urush", press-button (or push-button) war - "кнопочная" война - "tugmali" urush, military-industrial complex - военно-промышленный комплекс - harbiy sanoat complex, etc.;

b) other terms: mass culture, masscult - массовая культура - ommaviy madaniyat, Basic English - Russian, Uzb. "basic English", pidgin English - Russian, Uzb. - "pidgin English";

c) various kinds of names of organizations, committees, etc.: Amer Мэдисон-авеню-рус, Мэдисон- авеню, Big Ben - "Биг Бен", Большой Бен" - узб. -"Биг Бен", "common market" - "общий рынок" - "умумий бозор", Security Council - Совет Безопасности - Хавфсизлик Кенгаши, World Peace Council - Всемирный Совет Мира – Дунёнинг Тинчлик Кенгаши, International Red Cross - Международное общество Красного Креста –Халқаро Қизил Крест жамияти Халыкаралык, International Monetary Fund - Международный валютный фонд – Халқаро валюта фонди, the White House - Белый дом (правительство США) - Ўқ Сарой, United Nations Organization - Организация Объединенных Наций –Бирлашган Миллатлар Кенгаши , Scotland Yard - рус., узб. Скотланд-ярд, Intelligence Service - рус., узб. Интеллигент сервис/хизмат, Downing Street - рус., узб. Даунинг-стрит, Fleet Street - рус., узб. Флит-стрит, Wall Street - рус., узб. Уолл-стрит, Voice of America - "Голос Америки" - "Америка овози .

2. Phraseological units associated with customs, realities, historical facts, etc., for example, Amer. a vigilance (or vigilante) comittee - "комитет бдительности" - "hushyorlik kengashi".

3. Names of literary works and phraseological units associated with literary sources: the dark continent - "черный континент" (Africa, after the title of the book "Through the Dark Continent" by the famous researcher of Africa G.M. Stanley), 1878) - "qora kontinent orqali", vanity fair - ярмарка тщеславия (bazaar of everyday vanity; the name of the famous novel by W. Thackeray), the iron heel - железная пята, иго (after the title of the book by J. London) - "Temir to'pig'i", Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde (a person in whom either the good or the evil tends to prevail [in the story "The Shange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" by R.L. Stevenson, the virtuous hero Dr. Jekyll periodically turns into the vicious Mr. Hyde] - "Dr. Jekyll vaqt-vaqti bilan shavqatsiz janob Khaidga aylanyapti "the last of the Mohicans book. последний из могижан (the last representative, according to the title of the novel by D. F. Cooper) – Mohiylarning oxirgisi.

Thus, "phraseological borrowing" is understood as a semantic-syntactic unit (phrase or sentence) that is new to the recipient language, recreated in it with the help of its own or foreign language material means and having a regular nature of use in it. The following types of phraseological borrowings are distinguished: 1) phraseological units borrowed without translation; 2) transliterated forms of phraseological borrowings; 3) calque phraseological units (here phraseological units with an identified component are semi-calques).

For the analyzed Uzbek phraseological borrowings, the main direction of the processes of phraseological borrowings has been established: English => Russian => Uzbek language. Various etymological sources of phraseological borrowings of the Uzbek language have been identified.

The largest share in the general English-Russian-Uzbek phraseological fund is represented by phraseological calques, a smaller part by transliterated types of phraseological borrowings from the British and American versions of the English language.

Systematization of phraseological borrowings from the English source language made it possible to identify an overwhelming number of compound terms, primarily reflecting socio-political vocabulary.

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