

Some Features Of Borrowed Words Of Turkic Origin In The English Language

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Аннотация:

Ушбу мақолада инглиз тилига ўзлашган туркий сўзларнинг хусусиятлари ҳақида фикр юритилади. Жаҳонда ўзлашма сўзга эҳтиёжи бўлмаган тил деярли мавжуд эмас. Муайян тил бошқа тилдаги сўзларни ўзида мавжуд бўлмаган тушунча, сўз, сўз биримаси, термин қаби тил бирликлари ҳисобига бойигади. Ўзлашмалар икки тури – бевосита ёки тўғридан-тўғри ўзлашган ва билвосита, яъни бошқа тил воситасида ўзлашган сўзларга бўлинади. Мақолада билвосита ва бевосита ўзлашган туркча, жумладан ўзбек тилидан ўзлашган сўзлар хусусияти очиб берилади, луғатларда келтирилган баъзи нотўғри ёки ноаниқ маълумотларга аниқлик киритилади. Айтилган фикрлар мисоллар тёрдамида далилланади. Ўзбек тилидан инглиз тилига ўзлашган сўзлар маъно жиҳатидан таҳлил қилинади. Инглизча сўзларнинг ўзбек тилига ўзлашиши асосан рус тили воситасида амалга оширилса, туркий сўзлар, жумладан ўзбекча сўзларининг турли даврларда инглиз тилига ўзлашиши туркча тил орқали амалга оширилгани исботланган.

Калиг сўзлар: ўзлашмалар, турк тили, рус тили, ўзбек тили, туркий сўзлар, инглиз тили, луғат, сўз маъноси.

Аннотация

В этой статье рассматриваются особенности тюркских слов, заимствованных английским языком. В мире практически не существует язык, который бы не заимствовал слова с других языков. Тот или иной язык обогащает словарный запас за счет заимствованных понятий, слов, словосочетаний и терминов. Заимствование делится на два типа – заимствование при помощи языка посредника и прямое заимствование. В статье раскрывается характеристика прямых и косвенных тюркских заимствований, в том числе с узбекского языка, дается уточняются неточности, приведенные в словарях. или неопределенных данных, приведенных в словарях. Проводится смысловой анализ слов, заимствованные из узбекского языка в английский, анализируются по смыслу. Было доказано, что заимствование с английского языка на узбекском языке осуществляется, в основном, посредством русского языка, а заимствование с тюркских языков, в том числе с узбекского, в разные периоды осуществлялось посредством турецкого языка.

Ключевые слова: заимствования; турецкий язык; русский язык; узбекский язык; турецкие слова; английский язык; словарь; значение слова.

Annotation

The article discusses the features of Turkic words borrowed by the English language. There is practically no language in the world that does not borrow words from other languages. A particular language enriches the vocabulary by using borrowed concepts, words, phrases, and terms. Borrowings are divided into two types – borrowing using the intermediary language and direct borrowing. The article describes the characteristics of direct and indirect Turkic borrowings, including from the Uzbek language, and clarifies the inaccuracies given in dictionaries. The semantic analysis of words borrowed from the Uzbek language into English is carried out. It was proved that borrowings from English in Uzbek are mainly carried out through the Russian language, and borrowings from Turkic languages, including Uzbek, in different periods was carried out through the Turkish language.

Key words: borrowing; the Turkish language; the Russian language; the Uzbek language; the Turkic word; the English language; the dictionary; the meaning of the word.

A language consists of a certain vocabulary, which consists not only of words of that language, but also of words borrowed from other languages. There are almost no languages in the world that consist only of words in their own language. One can only think of languages in which the number of words borrowed from other languages differs from one another. However, the majority of the world's languages (for example, Western languages) borrowed words derived from Latin and Greek, while the majority of Asian languages borrowed words derived from Arabic and Persian. A number of objective and subjective factors can cause a word in one language to become an integral part of the lexical richness of another language. These reasons are the proximity of the territory, the proximity of the language family, socio-political conditions (for example, the occupation of land, the annexation of land by force or for other political reasons) among others. For example, English is one of the richest languages in the world, in addition to Latin and Greek, Romance languages such as French, Spanish and Italian contributed greatly to the formation of the lexical layer of the English language. In addition, English includes words borrowed from Asian languages. It can be noted that the

Asian languages that became sources of borrowings in English are Arabic, Persian, Hindi and Turkic among others.

Words borrowed from Uzbek into English are relatively low in numbers compared to other Turkic languages. The words learned cover a wide range of areas.

Twelve terms related to Uzbek national wrestling can be noticed in English, which refers to the field of sports that has been mastered in the last 20 years from Uzbek. The "Rules of Kurash" explain this as follows:

There are three scoring points viz. **Halal**, **Yonbosh** and **Chala**. The player who scores a **Halal** wins the fight. To score a **Halal** you need to throw your opponent on his back with full control, force and speed. The throw that is close to **Halal** is given **Yonbosh**. Two **Yonbosh** throws make a **Halal**. The throw that is close to **Yonbosh** is called **Chala**. No number of **Chala** can equal a **Yonbosh**. There are three penalties in **Kurash**. The first penalty is called **Tanbekh**, second penalty is **Dakki** and the third penalty is **Girrom** which means disqualification. The fight starts with salutation which is called **Tazim**. And to pause the bout **Tokta** is used and to cancel a point **Bekar** is used (<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kurash>) (Kurash Wrestling Rules, 2015) (emphasis added). It should be noted that the English sports terms can be divided into two groups: 1) terms that retain the pure Uzbek pronunciation (Kurash, Yonbosh, Chala, Dakki), and 2) terms that change the pronunciation under the influence of Russian (Halal, Tanbekh, Tokta, Bekar, Girrom) / If the above terms in English are analyzed phonetically close to Uzbek, it would be appropriate to have them in English as follows: ҳалол – **Halol**, танбех – **Tanbeh**, тўхта – **Tukhta**, бекор – **Bekor** ҳамда ғирром – **Ghirrom** It would be correct if transliterated. Here, in the process of assimilation of terms into English, the influence of the Russian language is felt in the terms of the second group. It is

true that English pronunciation is in many ways closer to Russian, which is one of the Indo - European languages.

According to VV Vlasicheva, at the beginning of the XX and XXI centuries, the English language's assimilation of Turkish words into English became more active (Vlasicheva, 2012).

According to the available literature in the field, the number of words borrowed from Turkish into English is higher than in other Turkic languages (<http://gunturk.tk>).

It should be noted that there are places where the majority of Uzbek words are used, and in some places it is wrong to think that pure Uzbek words are Turkish words. For example, although the word *araba* is a pure Uzbek word, it is said to be derived from the Turkish word *araba*. For example:

Araba from Russian *arba*, which is from Turkish *araba*. A carriage used in Turkey and neighboring countries. [Antlion Pit - Doodle].

There is a controversial point here. It is believed that the word was used in Turkey and neighboring countries. Geographically, Turkey's neighbors are Bulgaria, Georgia, Iran, Azerbaijan, Greece and Syria. One of the Turkic-speaking countries is Azerbaijan. This means that the dictionary definition of the word carriage is far from the truth. In the Azerbaijani language, the word "**araba**" is not written as a **araba**, but as a **arba**, as in Russian. Therefore, we believe that it would be expedient to examine them without relying entirely on the information provided in some Western dictionaries.

Sometimes words from pure Uzbek to English are quoted directly, and the context in which these words are used with examples is given. For example, the word *karakul* is defined in the online dictionary meriam-webster as follows.

Karakul

from Uzbek karakul, literally a village in Uzbekistan.

The online dictionary provides the following information:

1 often capitalized: any of a breed of hardy fat-tailed sheep of central Asian origin with a narrow body and coarse wiry fur

2: the usually curly glossy black coat of a very young karakul lamb valued as fur—compare BROADTAIL SENSE 2, PERSIAN LAMB SENSE 1.

And it gives the following examples:

In their place are elderly, ultra-Orthodox Jews wearing black overcoats and fedoras; south and central Asians with traditional karakul hats; and gaggles of merchants shouting in languages from across the world.— Barak Richman, *Smithsonian Magazine*, “How Manhattan’s Diamond District Continues To Operate Like an Old World Bazaar,” 16 Jan. 2020 Most fur-bearing animals have never been domesticated, which makes raising a fox for the trim of a parka inherently crueler than aborting a karakul lamb for a wool cap, animal rights activists say.— *Glendale News-Press*, “As California considers a fur ban, many in LA cling to their minks,” 29 Aug. 2019 (<https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/karakul>).

The electronic dictionary states that the word karakul has been mastered in English. In fact, the word is written in Uzbek as a name (Karakul) and "karakul" meaning lamb skin, and the word is not translated into English as karakul, but karakul or karakul was.

However, the number of Uzbek words in the electronic dictionary is very small.

The first idea about words borrowed from Uzbek to English applies not only to the word arava, but also to other words. The dictionary also contains accurate information about the language from which the words are derived.

When analyzing words from other languages, dividing them into specific topics or lexical-semantic groups is a scientifically correct approach.

According to the website gunturk.tk, English has borrowed a large number of words from Turkic languages at different times (see: <http://gunturk.tk>).

Words that are learned from languages are learned in two main ways. The first is done directly from that language, directly into another language and through a mediating language into a foreign language.

For example, Uzbek is taught in English and other European languages through Russian, and this has become a tradition. The language to be mastered in Uzbek will be tested first in Russian, and after some time it will be introduced in Uzbek. Nowadays, for example, the word link, which is a computer terminology in English, is a word that is assimilated into Uzbek through Russian. In this case, it is safe to say that the Turkish word is assimilated into English, mainly through the Turkish language. However, when speaking about words borrowed from Turkish to English, it is possible that sometimes Uzbek words are included in the list of Turkish words.

In a country where the economy, science and technology are well developed, new concepts, words and terms need to be learned in another language. It is easier to learn a word, a term, than to invent a new word, and it is possible to speed up the response to the demands of the time due to the present tense or the passage of time.

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