

The Role Of Borrowings In The Growth Of Language Vocabulary

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Abstract: This article deals with the borrowing as one of the linguistic phenomena of the language. In addition, the specificity of the borrowed vocabulary from the Persian and Tajik languages, their features and functioning in the modern Uzbek language is revealed. The article studies the scientific thoughts of famous scientists, such as Ferdinand de Saussure, Mahmud Kashgari, U. Vainrah, IK Ovchinnikova and others. The initiators of comparative-historical linguistics approached to borrowed words in two ways: 1) there are different things used on a daily basis, they have been absorbed to life; 2) the great scholars regard as a mistake usage of words from other languages instead of some words which are available in native language. There are two main sources of enrichment vocabulary: the first and basic one is internal opportunities and the second one is borrowings. Inadequacy and adequacy of borrowings is related to the historical development of language. According to some information, there are some Chinese words in current the Korean language, nearly 75 %. As for current English, in this language some borrowed words play an indispensable role in forming the structure of vocabulary. These words came from the Scandinavian language and the French language. In the Urdu language there are some words borrowed from the Arabic and Persian language and the amount of them are nearly 50%. Borrowed words can be appeared small language. It can be seen that there some borrowed words which are Abhaz-adigey, Turkish, Arabian, Persian as well as Greek, Italian and French. In other language the ways and reasons of word borrowing may be various. Uzbek lexical layer was enriched with new words Persian phrases, even suffix. Initially, this kind of words was abstract for the language, but after some period the majority of them adopted.

Keywords: Borrowing words, Comparative-historical linguistics, Persian language, Arabic language, Persian-Tajik language, khanate, Abhaz-adigey, Turkic languages, inadequacy and adequacy.

INTRODUCTION

Language is a social event which develops together with society. So the problems in attitude between language and society make linguists interested since linguistics took shape as a subject. It, particularly, was expressed in linguistic conception of Ferdinand de Saussure. In his opinion, language is —social base of ability in making speech, the system of linguistic signs as a social wealth for people who are native speaker in a certain language [11, p. 117]. Language can not develop separated from other language, —each language, usually, consists of inclusion of various lexical factors [2, p. 85]. The initiator of comparative-historical linguistics Makhmud Koshgariy approached to borrowed words in two ways: 1) there are different things used on a daily basis, they have been absorbed to life. If there is no word to call them it is possible to get this kind of words from neighboring countries. 2) the great scholar regards as a mistake usage of words from other languages instead of some words which are available in native language. In that case we should not utilize some Arabic words like —scientist, —book, —woman instead of some Turkish words such as (belgi, bitig, urag'ut). Makhmud Koshgariy did not overlook borrowed words. For instance, he supposed that the word —qaritl (o'g'irlik, talash) had borrowed from Arabic to the Turkman language. Furthermore Makhmud Koshgariy investigated borrowed words in other languages that were borrowed from Turkish. He wrote about the word —yolmal which meant —paxtali to'nl: The Persian took this word from the Turkish people and pronounced as —yalmal.

DISCUSSION

The Arabian people utilize this word as —yalmoql borrowing from the Persian. Nobody can pretend that the Turkish borrowed this word from the Persian. Because, I heard about this word from people, who lived in rural places. They need the same raincoat compared to others. Since, it rains a lot. An American linguist U.Vaynrakh writes that sometimes it is possible to explain the hindrance by analyzing the difficulties to be equality of the dictionaries between cultural conditions needs [4, p. 24]. In E.F.Volodarskaya's view, borrowings are universal linguistic event. It is composed of acceptance linguistic material from one language to another one as a result of additional linguistic connections [5, p. 96]. There are two main sources of enrichment vocabulary: the first and basic one is internal opportunities and the second one is borrowings. Inadequacy and adequacy of borrowings is related to the historical development of language. According to some information, there are some Chinese words in current the Korean language, nearly 75 %. As for current English, in this language some borrowed words play an indispensable role in forming the structure of vocabulary. These words came from the Scandinavian language and the French language [14, p. 251]. In the Urdu language there are some words borrowed from the Arabic and Persian language and the amount of them are

nearly 50% [8, p. 11]. F.Abdullayev also confirmed that inadequacy or adequacy of borrowings is related to stylistic character of work and the features of genre [1, p. 33].

According to the notes of I.K.Ovchinnikova, in the Persian language it can be faced borrowed words mostly in scientific and popular scientific texts and the rate of these words is more than 30% [12, p. 49]. Borrowed words can be appeared small language. It can be seen that there some borrowed words which are Abhaz-adigei, Turkish, Arabian, Persian as well as Greek, Italian and French [15, p. 59]. In other language the ways and reasons of word borrowing may be various. For instance, in the fourteenth and fifteenth century as a result of revolutionary changes happened in science, art, technology in Italy several Italian words passed to European languages: bank, cabinet, soldat sonet, gazeta and other words. Several languages of world, including Uzbek, it has some Arabian words mostly they are related to the spreading of Islam. As for the Persian-Tajik words in Uzbek language, they are the consequences of close neighboring connection. B.M.Grande also emphasized to borrow mostly words but grammar rules are borrowed less [7, p. 14]. Even though some languages borrowed many words they keep their own grammar structure. For instance, there are a lot of Arabian words in Persian literary language; the amount of them in some works is 60-70%. But this language changes the Semit language into although it acquired some grammar rules [7, p. 14] The ways of borrowing words from other languages to another language might be different: direct and indirect, that is to say the first way is occurred immediately and the second one is occurred in favor of another language [10, p.158]. The Persian language enriched the Uzbek language with some words like navo, nabira, odob, parvo, parvarish, orzu, ozod, ovoz, rasta, rang, sedana, astoydil as well as the Uzbek language has a huge influence on the development its lexicology, and particularly to some extent its grammar. N.Z.Gadgiyeva wrote that usually all borrowings in the Turkish language are dependent on internal rules in terms of deriving and changing words [6, p. 33]. E.Begmatov who is well-known linguist-scientist wrote that development and enrichment of language lexicon are dependent on two source 1) internal opportunity of each language 2) external source. There is no language which was not enriched by borrowing words from other languages. But this enrichment can be held in different extent and different position in each language [3, p. 22]. Sometimes there is a kind of state that two nations are historically and territorially parallel to each other and lived in a neighborhood, cooperate in different fields. During a long period they learn each other's language and can communicate easily. In that case it is appeared bilingualism. In Uzbek there are some words which came from other languages, all of them are called —borrowed wordsl, —borrowing lexiconl or —borrowingsl. The term —borrowingsl has two meaning) lexemes which are not its own word in Uzbek in fact b) some lexicons that were borrowed from other languages. There are two reasons coming into language borrowed words that is one of the sources in enrichment of vocabulary: internal and external reasons. Connections among countries, nations as well as languages are external cause, while expressing conceptions more clearly, expressing some words briefly and conceptions in accordance with nature of preference for short forms, and completing the polesymous event in words are internal cause. The losing value of the Persian language continued the period of Alisher Navoi who was the great representative of Central Asian Renaissance. After that period Divan and works were created by writers in order to show bilingualism. The most important thing is that our language kept its own words in lexical layer in that period which was mixed for a long time. It can be seen that if it is compared the amount of borrowing words with current Persian lexicology it will be definite that to what extent position given above is considerable, and nowadays keeping their pure language is significant on a large scale for the Persian (some specialists emphasized that 65 percentage of this language lexical layer is Arabian words). This position shows that if the amount of borrowings is more than limit the usage and amount of Arabian, Persian words in our language demonstrate norms of borrowings. Especially, this word, excessive degree of borrowings may lead to negative consequences of language development. When it comes to language, it should be mentioned that it may be faced this kind of —dramaticl situation in some languages which are left out becoming mixed , stayed in a low stage in terms of borrowing words, far from national, cultural, political, and economical connections. In current days some languages are experiencing this historical process, these languages are regarded as dying languages. In the nineteenth and twentieth century historical changes that began in social life have some influence on our language. That time was the acceleration in word borrowing and being out of work. In twentieth century organizing schools, becoming generally literate, publication of newspapers and journals, educating at schools accelerated this state once more there is an indispensable feature of this period that, not only there are Russian words in our language but English, French and Italian words came into our language through Russian language. Initially, although borrowed words were characterized as a neologism their strange elements disappeared because of obeying exceptive language rules. The next step of lexical development in our language is related to independence period. Some reformation in each fields of society, international, cultural, economical, political connections open new ways certain changes of language, development of language. The most important thing is that it is increased to come into our language terms from different language. Learning world languages gets to know their national-cultural habits and borrowing of conception and word related their customs enriches the vocabulary of our language. According to information that was given above we can divide into four phase the lexical development of the Uzbek language: 1. Till XI century the influence of Persian-Tajik language on Turkish. 2. In VIII-X centuries the influence of the Arabian language on Turkish. 3. In XX century the influence of the Russian language on Uzbek. 4. After independence period the effects of different languages, as well as English to Uzbek. After the independence of influence on different languages to the Uzbek language; Entrance of neologism; It is admitted that XXI century will be regarded as a century of information, technical development and great changes. Actually news becomes common within a short time the needs for this kind of information in our community leads

to the changes of lexical structure in each language to some extent. It is not expected that current neologisms come into our language easily and become common for people in usage.

RESULT

The international dependence and proximity in modern technology does not allow us to express this kind of concepts which our own words. There are some kinds of words that meanings of them are noted (flesh, coca-cola). Nowadays modern technological words are becoming international words worldwide. There is no language which was developed separated from other languages. Any changes in language are dependent on the changes of social structure; this has an influence on vocabulary of structure. As a result language becomes enriched. Particularly, the vocabulary of Uzbek language is enhanced in four ways: 1. Creating words 2. Borrowing words 3. Changes of meaning 4. Appearance of phraseology Generally, there are no any languages which do not lexicons from other language. Even though we try a lot lexicons step from language to the other language. In that case we should not disagree with borrowing of lexicons; we should be against to unnecessary borrowings [13, p. 110]. It does not matter irrespective of lexicons belong to any language it is harmful not to accept lexicons which was absorbed in language: a) The living of Uzbek and Tajik people in one territory, the same social system, economical and cultural and moral circumstance from the past b) The spreading on a large scale of bilingualism which uzbek-tajik and tajik-uzbek c) The continuation of creating customs in the Tajik and Persian language a long time d) Having special reputation of the Tajik language in the khanate of Kokand and the Emirate of Bukhara e) The dependence in literature, industry, culture, customs and traditions It can be faced nouns (sartarosh, avra-astar, bazm, barg, baxt, daraxt, darxtzor, hunar, hunarmand), adjectives (badbo'y, badjahl, baland, barvasta, bardam, barzangi, barra, baxtiyor, bachkana, ozoda, toza), adverbs (bajonidil, banogoh, do'stona, tez, bazo'r, astoydil, chunon), conjunctions (chunki, yoki, agar, garchi, ham), exclamatory words (balli, dod), particles (xo'sh, xuddi), modal words (chunonchi, binobarin) between words which were borrowed from Tajik and Persian in the present Uzbek language. In the borrowed words from Persian-Tajik: a) the lining of consonant sounds spread at the end of the word: like g'isht, go'sht, daraxt, karaxt, do'st, past, kaft, farzand. (This situation comes across less in the whole Turkish); b) the helpless labial —ol vowel is utilized in the whole syllable of the word: like ohang, nobud, bahor, obodon, peshona [9, p. 45]. The linguist E.Begmatov emphasized that the word which was taken from other languages changed into borrowed words, that is to say, in order to change in the property of the Uzbek language experienced the following stages: 1. The social communicative need, demands are available in the Uzbek communicative system for borrowed word so this word is taken.

2. Borrowed words are utilized a long period, the interval of usage it makes lexicons legal property and object. For example, the words came the from Persian-Tajik and Arabian language were used during centuries.

3. It will be different changes from semantic point of view with borrowed in lexeme

4. Borrowed words have different meanings in Uzbek for example that word jamoat means birlashma, uyushma, guruh in the Arabian language, in Uzbek it has four meanings; the word jiddiy means muhim, ahamiyatli in Arabic, in Uzbek it has nine meanings; the word joy is a Persian word in fact, it means makon, manzil, in Uzbek it has thirteen meanings [3, p. 26].

CONCLUSION

The lexical development of Uzbek may be learned basing on stages of certain period regarding indispensable changes in society. The Uzbek language which was known as Turkish was widely utilized as well as Persian by people who lived in the territory of Central Asia. As a result of long-lasting mixture of languages affected lexical layer of both language. Uzbek lexical layer was enriched with new words Persian phrases, even suffix. Initially, this kind of words was abstract for the language, but after some period the majority of them adopted.

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