

**INFLUENCE OF BORROWED WORDS ON CULTURE AND ART FROM
FOREIGN LANGUAGES IN UZBEK LANGUAGE.**

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Annotation: There are different ways to learn foreign languages. One of the effective methods is to read books in the original. These students' reading skills and vocabulary also serves to increase wealth. In addition, he is learning the language gives more information about the culture and customs of the country. This in the article we discuss the positive influence of culture and lifestyle on learning foreign languages We will try to provide information about it. The article is in English and Uzbek Some of the polite words that exist are highlighted, of which there are two languages compared the similarities and differences.

Key words: linguistic and cultural, speech etiquette units, communicative space, address, interlocutor, social attributes, different types of thinking and people group culture.

Introduction

Culture is one of the most important elements in language analysis. Because perception of cultural environment such as art, literature, lifestyle is language help you gain skills and develop a deeper understanding of the language as you learn it will give. Understanding lifestyle means giving appropriate meaning to each new word you learn It's like having a context that makes it possible. Socio-cultural background the more we know about , the analysis of new words, phrases and speech patterns it won't be that complicated. English speech etiquette is not only for English people, but English It is necessary for all inexperienced people who know the language as a foreign language. English Speech etiquette in the language is unique and has its own personal rules and having rules, sometimes speaking etiquette of another language fundamentally different from the rules and norms.

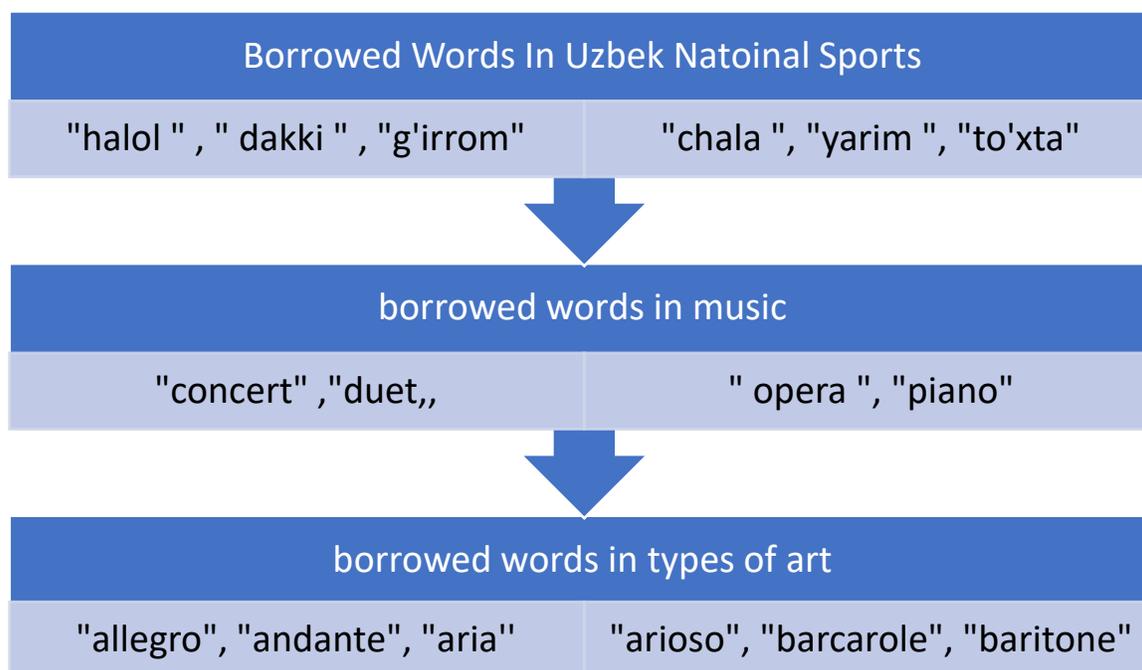


Literature analysis and methodology

If we approach to the study of the role of native and borrowed words from this point of view we see, though the native words are not numerous they play an important role in the English and Uzbek languages. They have value, great word forming power, wide collocability high frequency, many meanings and they are stylistically neutral. Almost all words of native origin belong to very important semantic groups. The number and character of the borrowed words tell us of the relations between the peoples, the level of their culture, etc. It is for this reason that borrowings have often been called the milestones of history.

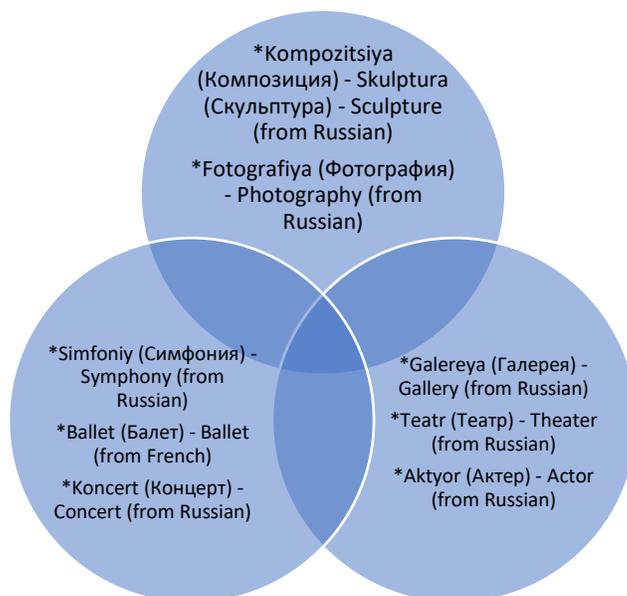
Discussion

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 as a result 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.



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Thus, for example, the mankind's cultural debt to Italy is reflected in the great number of Italian words connected with architecture, painting and especially music that are borrowed into most European languages: allegro, andante, aria, arioso, barcarole, baritone, concert, duet, opera¹, piano and many more. The rate of change in technology, political, social and artistic life has been greatly accelerated in the 20th century and so has the rate of growth of international word-stock. 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 etc. All these show sufficient likeness in English, French, Russian, Uzbek and several other languages. To adapt means to make or undergo modifications in function and structure so as 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. According to F. de Saussure synchronic linguistics deals with systems and diachronic linguistic – with single elements, and the two methods must be kept strictly apart.



¹ https://scholar.google.com/citations?view_op=view_citation&hl=ru&user=5uVrRMkAAAAJ&citation_for_view=5uVrRMkAAAAJ:9ZIFYXVOiuMC



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For example, in recent years Uzbek sport —wrestling plays a role in the world sport, and adds concept to the world conceptual view. Moreover, with the word Uzbek —Kurash created other relevant terms like —halol, —chala, —g‘irrom, —dakki, —to‘xta. First type of acquiring words are widely used in Uzbek social life also. English language is also has passed through many periods in which large numbers of words from a particular language were borrowed. These periods coincide with times of major cultural contact between English speakers and those speaking other language. The actual process of borrowing is complex and involves many usage events. Generally some speakers of the borrowing language know the source language too, or at least enough of it to utilize the relevant words. They adopt them when speaking the borrowing language. If they are bilingual in the source language, which is often the case, they might pronounce the words the same or similar to the way they are pronounced in the source language. Every language, which is a means of human communication, develops on the basis of two different materials. These are internal sources and external sources. If we look at the development of a particular language, it does so primarily through its own internal resources - lexical richness and grammatical tools.

Conclusion:In addition to internal sources, external sources also play an important role in the enrichment and improvement of the Uzbek language vocabulary. External sources usually refer to the enrichment of vocabulary through the borrowing of words from other languages. Due to the connection of the Uzbek language with other non-related languages, a certain number of words have been borrowed from other languages into Uzbek. There is no language in the world that has not passed words into other languages or borrowed words from other languages. Brown and Levinson are the scientists who brought the theory of politeness into science. And their theory has not lost its relevance even today. English and Uzbek languages are rich in polite words and expressions.

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