



**ASSIMILATIVE FEATURES OF BORROWING IN ENGLISH,  
UZBEK AND RUSSIAN LANGUAGES**

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<b>ABSTRACT</b>	<b>KEYWORDS</b>
In the article at least 3 words - adaptive, assimilation, and integration terms that penetrated the Uzbek language through Russian and English, and words of adaptation, mastery, strengthening (fixation, refreshing, strengthening) in accordance with the norms of the accepted language and the phonetic, grammatical specifics of the mastered units regarding the formation of lexical semantics.	borrowing, terminology, languages, assimilation features, grammatical, phonetic, semantic, adaptation.

**INTRODUCTION**

Borrowings as a linguistic phenomenon confirms the development of the language. Analyzing this problem, L.P. Krysin notes that: "Under borrowing it is customary to consider: 1) the transition of elements of one language to the system of another language as a result of more or less long contacts between these languages; 2) a word or a revolution entered into the language as a result of such a transition "[1, P. 78]. Considering the question of methods of borrowing words from other languages, we see that languages borrow words from each other not chaotically, but borrowing methods based on certain laws. Borrowing as a two-stage linguistic phenomenon is manifested at the first stage as an extra-linguistic sociolinguistic phenomenon of borrowing and penetration of a word, and at the second stage as an intra-linguistic process of assimilation of borrowings accepted into a language. Thus, full borrowings, as well as borrowed words, are subject to mandatory assimilation as part of the language into which they passed.

**Literary Review**

Recently, various views have been expressed that the use of the term "assimilation" in relation to "tracing paper" or translated interruptions is unreasonable. Since the essence of the word "assimilation" is the adaptation of mastered units to the original lexical units by a number of parameters, translation borrowings formally correspond to the receiving language. In this regard, it is recommended to use the term "naturalness" to express the inclusion of "tracing paper" in the receiving language system as a result of reflecting linguistic unity in its specific direction [2, P.12-13]. Some scholars also note the need to distinguish between the concepts of "integration" and "assimilation," which, in their opinion, take place in hypo-hyperonymic relations. The term

"integration" implies a general process in adapting language units to a receiving language system that manifests itself in all types of differences. "Assimilation" should be considered as a type of integration in which development is carried out only at a special level [3, P. 12].

Some studies suggest the possibility of interchangeable use of the terms "adaptation," "assimilation," "integration" and "development." Below we list the concept of assimilation.

Assimilation is actually a phonetic term, highlighting the following species:

1. Phonological (phonological, orthoepo-accentuation);
2. Graphic (graphic);
3. Grammatical (morphological);
4. Semantic (lexico-semantic).

It should be noted that in the XIX-XX centuries between the phonetic, implication, grammatical assimilation of the word and its activities in the language (participation in the processes of word formation, the development of polysemia, the formation of phraseological units) and speech at present, in most studies this phenomenon is characterized by both formal and formal process of assimilation of mastered units [3, P. 15].

At the same time, the formal side of a compromising word means only those meanings of a direct (material, original, vocabulary) gap in assimilation processes that are expressed as lexical units.

Along with formal (structural) and functional (lexical and semantic) assimilation, there is the concept of psychological adaptation of mastered units, while the novelty of mastering that arises in the mind of a speaker in the receiving language is forgotten [4, P.1].

## Results and Discussion

**In phonetic (phonological) assimilation**, the phonetic (phonematic, sound), the sound image of the formed sounds of the mastered lexical unit is studied, secondly, the accentuation model, which over time can be changed in the receiving language [5, P.464]. Today, from the point of view of the sound image of English borrowings in Uzbek and Russian, the following models can be distinguished:

The first model has fully preserved sounds of sound expressions in English, Uzbek and Russian, which include only the sounds of the following groups. The second model is expressed in part by phonetic (phonematic, sound) substituted English changes. In this case, usually, three conditional types of the substrate are distinguished.

1. **A simple subtitle manifests** itself in the transmission of one voice in a language that receives one sound of the donor language. In particular, English [few] and [e:] monophthongs exchange sounds of Uzbek [s] and [oe:], which are relatively close to the articulation of sounds. For example, English diphthongs [ei], [ou], [is], [e], [oe], [e] are monophonized and replaced by a long sound whose base cannot be the same, and the intermediate sound [6, P. 14].

2. **Sound convergence** is the regular replacement of two close sounds with a donor language for one.

3. **Sound divergence** is the transmission of one sound in a donor language by two constant sounds in the receiving language. If it is impossible to find examples of sound convergence in Uzbek, samples of sound divergence can be replaced by [f] or [s] in some English-language words due to the difficulty of pronouncing sounds arising between teeth for Uzbek speakers [7, P.47].

The third model is English borrowings, which sound on the basis of the norms of the Uzbek language, for example, the English pronunciation "Club/Club," penetrated through the Russian language, in

contrast to its fundamental form "club" [club], at the end of the word Uzbek, with a transition to b > p in the form [klup].

The fourth model presents internationalists of English origin, who will sound on the basis of models of mastering international words in Uzbek. For example, the English word "cybernetic" [saibaknetik] is mastered in the form of "Kybernetic" [Kybernetic: tik]. At the same time, it should be noted that in most cases international reconciliation is distanced from the truth due to the fact that words influenced by a mediocre language are perceived in the first language, and not in the language. A striking example of this is that in German, the sounding words Hh were replaced by Russian (for example, Hamlet-Gamlet, Hans-Gans) and borrowed from the Russian language in the same form as the sounds of HH in Uzbek. Similar inconsistencies can be found today.

Today, the opposite can be observed. That is, the entry of our country into the number of developing countries and the growing interest in our spiritual material wealth ensure the transition of Uzbek borrowing into foreign languages. Today, our ancient cities and individual objects, customs lead to the fact that their names diverge from other languages, including English. Unfortunately, due to the fact that many of them receive Russian, forms adapted to the Russian language are distributed. Among them are such transactions as Tashkent, Samarkand, Bukhara, Patyr, dutar, plov.

In modern Uzbek, along with the above models of sound formation, there are anglicisms that are impregnated according to various models of the receiving language: "Lunch" [lunch] and "Rum" [rum], "lunch" [] and "rum" [] are read the same in accordance with the rules of the donor-pagan lingua.ri], [dzy'ri] in English.

As you know, the main norms of the orthoepic (both said and spelling) and spelling (however written) language are the main norms of spelling. The first of these standards is also closely related to accentuation. Accentuation is one of the components of the identity of each language, which is the second main part of phonetic assimilation. A number of researchers believe that in the mastered words it is impossible to develop the law of burning. In their opinion, regardless of morphological construction, breaks can preserve the donor language or transfer it to another today in accordance with the requirements of the receiving language. However, the transition of uranium to another link does not occur during development, but some time after the word in the language is doomed. It should be noted that mainly due to the combination of accentuation of English and Uzbek, most English borrowings retained the female herself. For example: "Bunker," "City," "Lobby," "Party." English horses that have a nugget in both the first and second parts, formed as a result of convergence from phraseological verbs, are pronounced in Uzbek with a single bias falling into the second part of the word. For example, "Citymed" [sitimed], "Startup" ['sta:təp] "Make up" [meik'ʌp].

**Graphic assimilation** consists in adapting to the requirements of the spelling principle and bringing the graphic image of the mastered lexical unit in accordance with its implementing norms using the graphic means of the language. In graphic assimilation, two types of mastered units are usually distinguished: graphically reformatted and graphically not reformatted.

Graphical reformatting occurs when the receiving language recording system is different. In such cases, when the compromise word is written, it corresponds to the schedule of the receiving language:

1. Transformation (generation of sounds in speech);
2. Using transliteration;
3. Transfonation by both mixing and transliteration;

4. It is carried out through practical transcription (clear expression of sounds by pronunciation).

*The concept of transformation* refers to the display of the sequence of donor language sounds by the graphical means of the receiving language. In their research, V.M. Aristova, V.R. Bogoslovskaya, L.P. Gikaly pursued the most effective method of phonetic-implementation of transfonation [8, P.40]. *Transliteration* is a graphical mapping of a language that accepts a sequence of letters of a donor language. Those who do not know English, transliterates are perceived very easily. However, there are not many examples of graphic translation of English borrowings in the Uzbek language. In English, we believe that the reason for this is the abundance of manotonyms, since in the spelling norms of the Uzbek language such sounds are practically absent and do not use letters that are not pronounced in the word. For example, the word "fitness" from the English word "clipping," "fitness." *Mixed cases*, as noted above, are the use of both gamma transponation and transliteration in mastering the word. For example, in Uzbek, "service" and "container" are translated into English, but they regularly reflect "r," which is not pronounced in the British version of English, that is, there is also a transliteration state here [9, P.20].

*In the process of practical transcription, the following factors are taken into account:*

1. Spelling a word in actual form and reading in that form;
2. Determining the phonematic composition of a chorus word and transmitting foreign phonemes to the phonemes of the receiving language;
3. Written recording of a word mastered through strict graphical means of the performing language. This method of graphical transmission of interruptions allows transcription of the donor language without changing the phonematic composition of the word and preserving foreign pronunciation. Thus, obtaining repeated separations from graphic by analogy with the recording system of the donor language will lead to the preservation or change of the language record in accordance with the image norms of the receiving language.

*In mastered* words that did not preserve the image of the donor language, changes take place in accordance with the gradually emerging regular methods of translating English words into Uzbek graphics. In particular, under the influence of the Uzbek language, the following changes are observed in English borrowings:

1. Changes in the use of graphs "c" and "k" or the use of "k" instead of "c": "Club "/" Klub" from "club," "Camera "/" Kamera," "Cakes" instead of "K."
2. Oscillations associated with the use of one grapheme "s" in grapheme connections "ss" and some halls. Alternative use of "Boss "/" Bos," "Stewardess "/" Stewardess" forms.
3. Vibrations using the grapheme "r" and the connection with the grapheme "rr." For example, alternative applications in the form of "Stop "/" Stopp."

It should be noted that the replacement of the combinations characteristic of the English language with graphemes "s, ss, r" with the letters "k, s, rr" characteristic of the Uzbek language is often found only in previous borrowings.

As for statistics, according to E.I. Dmitrovskaya, most English Americans retained writing on the basis of 63%. According to B. Karstensen and H.R. Steinbach, preference is given to the second if the English language has a discrepancy in the spelling of words in the British and American versions. The graphemic relationships of the donor language and the receiving language correspond to the meaning of the words. According to the information provided by E.I. Dmitrovskaya, words that do not need assimilation make up 29%. The minimum percentage is English words assimilated by 8%.

Recently, researchers have been considering phonetic and graphic forms of assimilation based on the language, without singling them out separately [10, P. 38].

In grammatical (morphological) assimilation, it is understood that the mastered lexical units, combining into the corresponding lexico-grammatical groups of words, have the properties of this group and are included in the system of grammatical categories (jeans, numbers, comparison levels, times, etc.) existing in the receiving language [7, P.44-46].

It should be noted that there are two different views. According to some scholars, despite the large flows of English borrowings, the English language cannot affect the grammatical system of the Uzbek language, and the mastered units often obey the receiving language grammatical system. Some experts note that the influence of the English language is noticeably manifested in all lines of languages, including grammar [11, P. 27].

Consider this in analyzing examples. Unlike horses and quality, the peculiarity of the development of English languages is that when mastering the Uzbek language, they should lead to the addition of "-mak." The use of English in Uzbek is impossible without this addition. As in the case of the inclusion of horses and qualities from the English language in the systems of degeneration of the Uzbek language, the norms of the English language are included in the system of deterrence of the receiving language, and time, the person acquires supplements, models characteristic of the languages of the Uzbek language are applied, as well as make mistakes, current and past qualities [12, P.25].

## Conclusion

Thus, each language continuously enriches and improves its vocabulary. You can never predict in advance whether a new word that has passed into it will remain for a long time or not in the vocabulary of the language. How significant the position of a borrowed word is for a certain period of time, what function it carries, can only be assumed in the context of that time. We can say with confidence that the phenomenon of borrowing does not harm their national units, but, on the contrary, borrowing successfully carried out as necessary or in order to enrich the language has a significant impact on the lexical fund of the language.

At the same time, excessive and unreasonable use of borrowing in a language, crowding out national words, and replacing them with foreign-language borrowing is a negative phenomenon that leads to serious changes in the language system. The superiority of the number of words borrowed in the language in relation to national words negatively affects the language process, and the people who speak this language move away from their ethnic roots.

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