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ASSIMILATION DYNAMICS OF BORROWING

XÜLASƏ

Bildiyimiz kimi, lüğət dilin ən sürətlə inkişaf edən hissəsidir. Hər bir dilin lüğət tərkibi o dildə danışan xalqın maddi və mənəvi səviyyəsi yüksəldikcə artır, çoxalır, zənginləşir. Müasir ingilis ədəbi dili də belə dillərdən biridir. İngilis dili beynəlxalq dil olmaqla bərabər, hər biri özünəməxsusluğu ilə seçilən böyük ölkələrin rəsmi dilidir. İngilis dilinin lüğət tərkibi dünyada ən zəngin olanlardandır və bu da əsasən alınma sözlər hesabına reallaşır. Alınmalar ingilis dilinə müxtəlif ölkələrdən keçmiş və müəyyən dəyişikliklərə məruz qalmışdır. Dilin lüğət tərkibinə yeni söz və ifadələrin daxil olması, sözlərin yeni məna kəsb etməsi kimi dil hadisələri ingilis xalqının tarixi izlərini lüğət tərkibində həkk etmiş və möhkəmləndirmişdir.

Alınmaların assimilyasiyası bir dildən olan sözlərin və ya linqvistik elementlərin başqa bir dilə inteqrasiyası və uyğunlaşması prosesini ifadə edir, çox vaxt tələffüzdə, yazılışında və bəzən mənada dəyişikliklərlə nəticələnir. Assimilyasiya zamanı alınma sözlər yeni dilin fonoloji və qrammatik normalarına uyğunlaşmaq üçün dəyişikliklərə məruz qalır. Bu, götürülmüş sözləri daha təbii və qəbul edən dildə danışanlar üçün əlçatan etmək üçün səslərdə, vurğu nümunələrində və söz sonlarında dəyişiklikləri əhatə edə bilər. Alınmaların mənimsənilməsi dillərin davamlı təkamülünü və müxtəlif dil və mədəni ənənələrin qarşılıqlı əlaqəsini əks etdirən dinamik bir prosesdir. O, dilin leksikasının formalaşmasında həlledici rol oynayır, onun zənginliyinə və uyğunlaşmasına kömək edir. Bundan əlavə, alınmaların mənimsənilməsi müxtəlif dil icmaları arasında daimi qarşılıqlı əlaqəni vurğulayır, mədəniyyətlərarası ünsiyyəti təşviq edir və bir bölgənin linqvistik mənzərəsinə təsir göstərir.

Açar sözlər: dil, lüğət tərkibi, alınma sözlər, assimilyasiya.

Introduction: Contemporary languages develop mainly on the basis of their own internal capabilities and universal languages. The development of the vocabulary structure also means the development of the language as a whole. Language is the part of the language that develops most rapidly. The lexical composition of each language increases, increases and becomes richer as the material and spiritual level of the people speaking that language increases.

Contemporary English literary language is one of these languages. The role of influences in the development of the language is important. For this reason, many technical measures have been taken in the field of linguistics related to the actuality of the words taken. However, since the process of introducing new words into a language continues uninterrupted, new measures related to this subject are being made and it is expected to be done in the future.

The English language belongs to the Germanic language family. The vocabulary of the English language is one of the richest in the world, and this is mainly due to borrowed words. Borrowings have entered the English language from various countries and have been subject to certain changes. The inclusion of new words and expressions in the lexicon of the language, words taking on new meanings, etc. Language events have left their traces in the history of the English people and have been strengthened in their linguistic history. The task of etymology is to determine the origin of the word, its genetic relationship with similar words and the words of other languages. First, the meaning and origin of the word in the period of creation is learned in a diachronic plan. The purpose of determining the origin, first of all the meaning and form of the words specific to a

language, or the use of similar words in neighboring languages, is to elucidate the tradition and development of this or another word on the basis of legality.

Etymology penetrates the history and history of the word and follows the word as it finds the material it needs. During etymology analysis, extensive coverage is given to analyzes in the direction of diachronic and synchronic approaches.

Studying language as a component of culture introduces a person to a new national-cultural heritage and leads to the world of detailed spiritual riches. In the study of cultural heritage, the communicative properties of language units and special field terms make it necessary to study existing extra-linguistic influences. It should be noted that the national-cultural way of thinking cannot exist in isolation from the language. It is universal and complements and enriches each other.

Vocabulary is the fastest growing part of a language. The vocabulary of each language develops and enriches in parallel with the material and spiritual level of the people who speak that language. In modern times, languages with a rich vocabulary are considered rich and powerful, and one of them is the modern English literary language. In the lexical system of the English language, it is possible to find many words and expressions influenced by the Celts, the Romans, the Anglo-Saxons, the Normans, and the French. The main sources of loanwords are the French language, the languages of the Indians and Eskimos, the indigenous people of Canada, as well as, Russian and other languages. It should be noted that words of English origin have been used productively in enriching the Canadian version of the English language. This applies not only to dialects, but also to literary language [5, p. 88].

Most of the borrowed words reflect the customs and traditions of the French, Indian and Eskimo tribes, life, nature, botany and animal world. Other differences in the vocabulary are related to the borrowing of names from the languages of local peoples to express new concepts (linguo-cultural factors, especially species found in flora and fauna). These words are the realities governing the concepts of the culture and daily life conditions of the indigenous people of America. Currently, they have entered the literary language of the English language and are widely used. For example,

- cacao – cocoa,
- maize - corn,
- hurricane – storm,
- chocolate – chocolate,
- squash – fruit juice,
- cannibal - cannibal,
- avocado – avocado (fruit),
- moccasin - moccasin (shoes) etc. [5, s.102-103]

Throughout history, a series of invasions faced by the British have fundamentally changed the development of both their language and culture. The Celts were the first to invade Great Britain. In this regard, the settlement of Celtic tribes in Great Britain from ancient times left its mark on the history, language, culture, architecture, and lifestyle of the English people.

Apart from the influence of the Celtic tribes on the English language and culture, words of Scandinavian origin and their role in the language system occupy an important place in the vocabulary of the English language.

Adoption of borrowed words is directly related to the socio-political structure of the development of the society, the intensity of the processes taking place here, the origin and structure of the borrowed words, the meaning capacity of the borrowed words, the points of elaboration, as well as the historical period to which the borrowed word belongs. Taking into account these features, taking into account the changes observed in the process of acquisition of borrowed words, they can be divided into two groups:

Borrowed words that are relatively poorly assimilated in the language, do not undergo changes in the process of acquisition or change very little. This type of borrowing used in the process of communication is called xenism ("xenos" - Greek for "foreign"), and the number of such words in the French vocabulary has increased significantly in recent times. For example, many

words borrowed from English in recent years retain their originality and foreign form not only in spelling, but also in pronunciation: *cottage, cocktail, groom, yearling, container*, etc. As a result of the further increase of mutual social, economic and political relations between states and peoples, the number of borrowed words of this type is constantly increasing, which is considered a natural process.

Assimilation is the process of changing an accepted word. The process of assimilation of borrowings includes changes in sound form, graphic and morphological structure, grammatical features, meaning and usage. There are several types of assimilation:

Fully assimilated borrowings are words that have undergone all kinds of assimilation. Such words are often used and stylistically neutral, they can pass as dominant words in a synonymous group. They are actively involved in word formation, for example, words with the suffixes *-age, -ance, -ment* in French.

Partially assimilated borrowings are words that are not one of the types of assimilation. They are divided into groups: 1) Borrowings that are not assimilated semantically, for example, *shah, rajah*. This kind words usually refer to objects and concepts specific to a country 2) Borrowed words that have not been grammatically assimilated, for example, nouns taken from Latin or Greek and retaining original plural forms, for example, *datum - data, phenomenon - events*. [3, s.170] 3) Phonetically incomplete borrowed words. These words contain features of stress, non-standard sound combinations for English, for example, *machine, camouflage, regime, café*, etc. 4) Graphically not fully assimilated loanwords, for example, *ballét, buffêt*. Some may retain the diacritical mark: *cliché*. [5, s.107]

Unassimilated borrowings: This group includes words from other languages that are spoken or written by English people but have not been assimilated in any way and have corresponding English equivalents, for example, *ciao* Italian - *good-bye* English. These words are called barbarism.

Words that originate from the same etymological source, but differ in phonemic form and meaning, are called etymological doublets, for example, *shirt* (a native word) and *skirt* (a Scandinavian borrowing). [5, s.109]

Etymological doublets can be represented by two borrowings from two languages that historically derive from the same root. Etymological doublets can be taken twice from the same language, but in different periods, for example, *corpse* (Norm. Fr.) - *corps* (Par. Fr.); *travel* (Norm. Fr.) - *travail* (Par. Fr.) [5, s.109]

In general, it should be noted that the word "England" is of Anglo-Saxon origin. During the research, it is known that during the invasion and settlement of the Anglo-Saxons in Britain, their place of residence was called "Angle-race". Later, they used the word "Englaland" when they wanted to indicate the place where the Angles settled. In the course of time, as a number of words spoken or created as a result of a certain need, certain changes took place in the word "Englaland" and it was formed as the current "England" [16].

It should be noted that words of Arabic origin in English are mostly nouns and adjectives. Geoffrey Chaucer was the first writer to use twenty-four Arabic words. This was due to his interest in medieval science and philosophy. He used Arabic words in his literary works as well as in his 1391 Treatise on the Astrolabe. The first Arabic words used by Joser in his works:

- *satin, gipon* (related to clothing)
- *lancegay, jupon* (military field)
- *fers, checkmate* (related to the game)
- *alkali, azimuth, borax, tartar, amalgam* (as a verb – a field of chemistry)
- *Almagest, almanac, almucantar, almury, Alnath* (a field of astronomy) [5, s.103].

As we mentioned, Chaucer used words of arabic origin in order to strengthen poetics in his works. In the above example, the game of chess was developed for the purpose of poetry. The word checkmate comes from the arabic and persian word shahmat, meaning the king is dead. The word Fars is derived from the Arabic word firzan (intelligent person).

Thus, Chaucer's use of words such as chessmate and farce is the most important example of the gradual influence of Arabic culture on British lexicon and culture during the Middle Ages.

The process of assimilation of acquired lexical units is the result of the interaction of the phonetic, grammatical and lexical systems of the "donor language" and the "receiver language". Due to the non-coincidence of phonetic, grammatical and other phenomena in the systems of different languages, foreign words are processed in accordance with its norms and laws when transferring to the target language. At that time, the word is adapted to the phonological system of the target language. In addition to phonetic assimilation, the borrowed word undergoes grammatical (morphological) assimilation - the borrowed words become part of the new language and obey its grammatical norms.

A necessary condition for the acquisition of foreign words is the presence of contact between the receiving language and the donor language. However, if the main way of transferring words from one language to another is writing, the relationship between two neighboring peoples or peoples living in the territory of Azerbaijan should not be understood. It should be noted that in the context of the expansion of intercultural communication, with the development of electronic technologies, the process of acquiring foreign words is going even faster.

In modern linguistics, assimilation is considered as a complex process that covers all aspects of the word's activity and development in the language, as a result of which the phonetic, grammatical and lexical aspects of the word are transformed, and it serves as a sufficient criterion for the complete acquisition of the borrowed word. One of the main signs of word acquisition is its functional activity.

The degree of assimilation can be different depending on a number of factors: how long ago the word passed from the foreign language, the level of processing in oral or electronic form, how common the word is, etc. Grammatically and stylistically, borrowed words are used in speech as in native English. Nouns take standard plural endings: *eggs, gates, laws, knives, roots, sales, skins, snares, wings*.

Fully assimilated borrowings are included in the English word-formation system, along with all productive word-formation methods and devices. In original English, adverbs with the suffix *-ly*, adjectives with *-ful* and *-less, -ness, -ship, -dom*, etc. abstract nouns with are also formed freely from French roots, as well as from local roots: *nicely, pleasantly, cheerful, beautiful, powerless, gentleness, companionship*, etc. English prefixes: *un-, fore-, over-, be-* can be added to the roots of borrowed words: *unaidedunavoidable, unconscious, forecast, overcharge, bepraise, etc.* [5, s.39]

Words consisting of borrowed elements from different languages or partly borrowed and partly local elements are called hybrid. Consider the following examples: • *blackguard* (English root+French root) • *beautiful* (French root + English suffix) • *unable* (English preferred. + French root) • *around* (English preferred. + French root) • *partake* (French pref. + Scandinavian root) • *endearmerit* (French pref + English root + French suffix) [1, s.106].

English has more hybrids than any other language. As can be seen from the above examples, the combinations in hybrids can be very diverse, primary affixes can be combined with derived roots and vice versa, derived affixes, primary and derived affixes and derived affixes can be present in the same word at the same time. and so on.

The history of phonetic assimilation can also be different. If English has all the sounds that make up a word already borrowed, it is reproduced quite accurately; if there are sounds foreign to the English language, each of them is replaced by the closest sound of the English language. After the complete phonetic assimilation of a word in the language, all the sounds that make it up undergo the same historical changes as the corresponding sounds in native words.

Phonetic assimilation is the process of adapting the phonetic form of the loanword to the sound structure of the receiving language. Words that have not been phonetically assimilated retain their foreign pronunciation. Often the word "enters" the foreign language with a sound as close as possible to the native language. However, in the process of reworking in oral speech, the shift of word stress, features of the sounding of stressed vowels or vice versa, shortening of vowels in unstressed syllables, etc. as a result, it gradually begins to adapt to the system of the acquired

language. Sometimes a long process of assimilation, stretching over many centuries and consisting of assimilation of the phonetic form of the word to the laws in force in the receiving language, can end with the complete "melting" of the word.

In the language system, words are assimilated in such a way that the foreign origin of such words is not felt by native speakers and is revealed only with the help of a special etymological analysis. For example, *captain - capitan*. [10, p. 158]

Grammatical assimilation is the adaptation of the borrowed word to the morphological or grammatical standards of the native language. If the acquisitions do not conform to the norms of this process, they enter the target language as a formless, formless lexical fragment based on the capabilities of the source language. Although borrowings during phonetic assimilation are partially subordinated, borrowings during morphological assimilation are part of the grammatical structure of English.

Conclusion: In conclusion, the study of loanwords reveals a fascinating tapestry of language evolution and cultural interaction. From borrowed words to the adoption of new expressions, languages reflect the dynamic nature of human interaction as new words come into use and adapt to the laws of the new language. This complex exchange not only enriches linguistic diversity, but also serves to connect societies across time and space. The study of borrowed words in language emphasizes the fluidity and continuity of language systems, their ability to absorb, transform, and communicate the ever-changing nuances of human experience. As we continue to witness the globalized world facilitate increased linguistic borrowings, it is clear that these exchanges are not only linguistic transactions, but important contributions to the rich mosaic of our shared global heritage. Finally, the process of acquiring new words from other languages serves as a vivid illustration of the adaptability and vitality inherent in the evolution of human communication.

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Изаура Ширинова

Динамика ассимиляции заимствованных слов

Резюме

Словарный запас каждого языка увеличивается, множится и обогащается по мере повышения материального и морального уровня людей, говорящих на этом языке. Современный английский литературный язык является одним из таких языков. Словарный запас английского языка – один из самых богатых в мире, и в основном это связано с заимствованиями. Заимствования перешли в английский язык из разных стран и претерпели определенные изменения. Это языковое явление особенно широко распространено в многоязычных обществах, где культурные и исторические взаимодействия приводят к обмену словарным запасом между языками. В ходе ассимиляции заимствованные слова претерпевают изменения, приспосабливаясь к фонологическим и грамматическим нормам нового языка. Это может включать изменения в звуках, моделях ударения и окончаниях слов, чтобы сделать заимствованные слова более естественными и доступными для носителей принимающего языка. Приобретение приобретений — динамичный процесс, отражающий непрерывную эволюцию языков и взаимодействие различных языковых и культурных традиций. Он играет решающую роль в формировании лексики языка, способствует его богатству и адаптации. Кроме того, приобретение заимствований подчеркивает постоянное взаимодействие разных языковых сообществ, способствует межкультурному общению и влияет на языковой ландшафт региона.

Ключевые слова: язык, словарный состав, заимствованные слова, ассимиляция.

Izaura Shirinova

Assimilation dynamics of borrowing

Summary

The vocabulary of each language increases, multiplies and enriches as the material and moral level of the people speaking that language rise. Modern English literary language is one such language. As well as being an international language, English is the official language of large countries, each of which is distinguished by its uniqueness. Acquisitions have passed into the English language from different countries and have undergone certain changes. Linguistic processes, namely, the addition of new words and expressions to the vocabulary of the language, new meanings of words have engraved and strengthened the historical traces of the English people in the vocabulary.

The assimilation of borrowings refers to the process of integrating and adapting words or linguistic elements from one language into another, often resulting in changes in pronunciation, spelling, and sometimes meaning. During assimilation, borrowed words undergo changes to adapt to the phonological and grammatical norms of the new language. This can include changes in sounds, stress patterns, and word endings to make borrowed words more natural and accessible to speakers of the host language. It plays a decisive role in the formation of the lexicon of the language, contributes to its richness and adaptation. In addition, the acquisition of borrowings emphasizes the constant interaction between different language communities, promotes intercultural communication and influences the linguistic landscape of a region.

Key words: language, vocabulary, borrowings, assimilation.

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