

Classification of Adopted Words in the English Language

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Abstract: The purpose of this article is to study the borrowed words in the English language and to determine their meanings. The article talks about the types of borrowed words and their use in conversation.

Keywords: native, borrowed words, spelling, linguistics.

As to the origin English words may be classified into two large sets: native and borrowed words. A native word is a word which belongs to the original English word stock, as known from the earliest available manuscripts of the Old English period. A borrowed word or a borrowing is a word taken over from another language and assimilated in phonemic shape, spelling, paradigm or meaning, or at least in some of these aspects, according to the standards of the English language. The term borrowing belongs to diachronic description of the word stock thus the words ‘wine, cheap, pound’ were introduced by the Romans into all Germanic dialects long before the Angles and the Saxons migrated to the British Isles and nowadays they are not distinguishable from words of native origin. Lexicology as a part of English language and science that studies words, aims to classify English words in various ways, however historically the English words can be considered anything but uniform. In general, the words consist of two groups - the native stock of words and the borrowed stock of words. In terms of numbers, the borrowed stock of words is considerably larger than the native stock of words and it comprises only 30 % of the total number of words in the English vocabulary, whereas the native words form the main part of the most frequent words, which are in fact used in speech and writing. Translation loans are words or expressions formed from the elements existing in the English language according to the patterns of the source language (the moment of truth - sp. el momento de la verdad). International words. There exist many words that were borrowed by several languages. Such words are mostly of Latin and Greek origin and convey notions which are significant in the field of communication in different countries. Here belong names of sciences (philosophy, physics, chemistry, linguistics), terms of art (music, theatre,

drama, artist, comedy), political terms (politics, policy, progress). The English language became a source for international sports terms (football, hockey, cricket, rugby, tennis). Since English words are being used a lot in our language, naturally, everyone is interested in their etymological origin. For example, the lexeme cowboy [English, cow-boy, cow - cow, boy - boy] is used in the western states of the USA as a horseman, a brave, brave herdsman. Many young people's favorite food hot dog [hot - hot, dog - puppy] lexeme etymologically doubts many, as it is a food made from puppy meat. In fact, it has its own history. In 1884, hot dog was used in the meaning of sausage, and the slogan of the sausage makers was "Love me, love my dog", that is, if you respect the owner, throw a bone to the dog. Another great word is cocktail. The lexeme cocktail [cock - cock, tail - tail] was used in the pre-independence period in the dictionary sense of a cock's tail. There are idioms that have 2 different spellings. For example, laptop/notebook, yogurt/yoghurt, player/player, blooming/blooming, canister/canister. Since new acquisitions have the color of novelty, they are written differently in the sources. There are many such words in the lexicon of their own class, so their spelling should be avoided as much as possible. The acquisition of the Uzbek language lexicon has had a significant impact. There are more than 20 language acquisitions. Also, there are acquisitions of less active languages in our language. After independence, the amount and meaning development of English loanwords among loanwords is unique. Changes in the semantics of English loanwords from the lexicon of the Uzbek language are significant. takes a leading position in fast delivery of bread. For this reason, it is appropriate to use neologisms, including sports, military, food, clothing, and other related words in their place and meaning. English—is one of the most incredible, flavorfully-complex melting pots of linguistic ingredients from other countries that's been left to simmer for (in some cases) centuries. These linguistic ingredients are called loanwords that have been borrowed and incorporated into English. The loanwords are oftentimes so common now, the foreign flavor has been completely lost on speakers.

What usually happens is that English speakers find a word in another language to describe something they don't yet have a word for. So they "borrow" that word. Forever. That said, loanwords fall into two categories: popular loanwords and learned loanwords. *Learned loanwords* tend to come from scholarly or specialized fields, like medicine or law. It's usually easier to see what language these words came from. English, for example, draws from Latin for a lot of medical and legal terms.

It's not always that cut and dried, though. Sometimes it's harder to see the line between popular and learned loanwords. The word *ballet*, for example, comes from French, and the terms for the different positions and steps in ballet have retained their original French names. In this

case, *ballet* is a popular loanword. Most English speakers recognize the word as referring to a type of dance. However, the specialized terms in ballet could also be considered learned loanwords because they're familiar to dancers and choreographers (who are skilled professionals), but largely unknown to people outside the field.

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