

Etymology and Linguostatic Study of Borrowed Words from Turkic Language into English

Akhmadaliyeva Dildora Rakhitdinovna

Teacher, Fergana Polytechnic Institute, Uzbekistan

E-mail: dildorabegzog8083@mail.ru

Usubova Durdona Okhunjon qizi

Student, Fergana Polytechnic Institute, Faculty of Light Industry and Textiles, Technology of construction of light industrial products (technology of leather goods) direction
Uzbekistan

E-mail: durdonausubova65@gmail.com

Annotation: This article discusses the concept of borrowed words, their methods of entry into languages, and adaptation process in communication, the structure of English lexicography, Turkic languages and their study, and the terms associated with them. Several borrowings are studied by etymology and illustrated with examples.

Keywords: loanwords, borrowings, derived words, Turkic languages, language family, etymology, word origin, terminology, linguistic, extra-linguistic, intercultural communication, linguostatic.

There are currently more than 7000 spoken languages in the world which are ultimately considered to be useful means of communication, serving humanity for thousands of centuries.

The number of their speakers also differs sharply from one another. For example: there are languages such as English, which has a global reputation in the world, is recognized as the primary language of business, internet and computer programming technologies, or Spanish as a second language, and is considered the official language by many countries and language such as Chinese, with a population of billions and many dialects whose speakers are considered to the most important part of the world population. On the contrary, also known as Tetawo, the Tanema language is again only spoken by one person, Lainol Nalo, on the island of Vanikoro, in the easternmost province of the Solomon Islands. The population of the island is around 150, most of whom speak the related language of Tetau and speak some Tanema as a second language.

However, we must admit that «No language is entirely pure», said the well-known linguist Shuchard that means all the languages are mixed. Borrowed words have been called «The milestones of philology» - said O. Jespersen - because they permit us (show us) to fix appreciatively the dates of linguistic changes. They show us the course of civilization and give us information of the nations». And this borrowing process has been continuing since languages were founded on the surface of the earth. Borrowed words enter the language as a result of influence of two main causes of factors; linguistic and extra-linguistic. In the past, this process happened as a result of extra-linguistic factors, mainly, trading and political affairs. People preferred to accept the words as they were in their own languages (with some slight spelling changes) rather than translate them. Because as some commercial productions were foreign to the population, it was difficult to imagine them. They thought “if those terms enter the language as they are, it will be easy for

people to remember. Firstly, as it is a new term, people tend to use it more often and secondly, the term will be more accurate in expression, emotionally expressive and stylistically diverse than its translated version.

Even today, although human brain can imagine everything with the help of high-technologies, especially, internet and the whole world is developed enough, the borrowing process has reached its peak. Because the process of borrowing words establishes a unique friendly relationship between states, nations and languages. National and cultural words resonate without change anywhere in the world and do not lose their charm. As languages become more widespread, the

process of people understanding each other becomes easier around the world. In the field of linguistics, however, it has a specific meaning, the terminology, that is to say, vocabulary, expands, and the mistranslation, which is inaccurate in the language, is prevented. And new terms gradually move into the process of human communication. As it is clear that language and linguistics develop not only theoretically but also practically.

Like many other languages, English includes borrowed words from many of the world's languages. According to statistics, almost 80 percent of English comprises words which are borrowed from other foreign languages. Although English belongs to the Indo-European language family, and its main vocabulary is composed, mainly, of words derived from European languages, words derived from Eastern languages are no less common. And it is well known today that these derivations are widely used in the enthusiastic communication of America and the United Kingdom.

In short, a borrowed word, a loan word or borrowing is a word taken over from another language and modified in phonemic shape, spelling, paradigm or meaning according to the standards of the language.

As it is mentioned above, borrowed words enter the language as a result of influence of two main causes or factors: linguistic and extra-linguistic. Economic, cultural, industrial, political relations of speakers of the language with other countries refer to extra-linguistic factors. In particular, the Turkic languages also play an important role in the daily communication of the English language, especially in the social and political spheres, linguistic literature, historical and ethnographic works of art, and religious life.

The majority of Turkic loanwords in the English language-the exotic or ethnographic connotation lexicon. They have no analogues in English, relations with derived words are not transparent and are used in general to describe the fauna, flora, household, moral, political and social life, administrative and territorial structure of the Turkic regions. But a number of Turkic words are still part of the vocabulary used. Some Turkic words had new meanings that were not related to their etymology.

Although English did not accept these words directly and the various languages served to be as mediators, they originally belonged to the family of Turkic languages listed below, and these words are widely used as borrowed words in English terminology.

The main reason of why these words were borrowed to English is that most of the Turkic loans in English carry exotic or ethnographical connotations. They do not have equivalents in English, do not have synonymic relations with primordial words, and generally are used to describe the fauna, flora, life customs, political and social life, and an administrative-territorial structure of Turkic regions. But there are many Turkic loans, which are still part of the frequently used vocabulary. Some Turkic loans have acquired new meanings, unrelated to their etymology.

The modern period comprises 23 written Turkic languages which are Turkish, Azerbaijani, Gagauz, Turkmen, Karachay-Balkar, Crimean Tatar, Kumyk, Karaim, Tatar, Chuvash, Bashkir, Nogay, Kazakh, Karakalpak, Kyrgyz, Uzbek, Uyghur, Altay, Khakas, Shor, Tyvan, Tofa and Sakha.

Here we analyzed some borrowed words from Turkic languages into English.

1. Caviar; it dates back to Turkish word "havyar" and came to the English language via Italian "caviari" (plural of the word "caviaro". It has three meanings in the English language.

a) Caviar (noun) /'kavɪɑː, kavɪ'ɑː/ - a kind of food prepared from eggs of a large fish in the Caspian and Black seas, preserved with salt (it is expensive and relatively scarce).

- b) Caviar (adj) /'kavɪɑː, 'kavɪ'ɑː/ - something too delicate and lofty for mass appreciation. It is usually used in the phrase “caviar to the general”
- c) Caviar (adj) /'kavɪɑː, 'kavɪ'ɑː/ - something considered the best of its kind.

As it is clear that both the second and the third meanings are relatively close to its first meaning.

2. Kefir; pronounced a number of ways. It is preferred to be used a pronunciation that gives honor to its etymological origin. The research shows Caucasian languages as the possible source for the name. Kefir is the English name for the fermented, yogurt-like drink made from cow’s milk, and its usual pronunciation in Standard English dictionaries is keh-FEER. Although etymologists say the term originated in the Caucasus, English speakers wouldn’t understand if one used a Caucasian pronunciation for the drink. For example, the Georgian word for the drink, კეფირო, is k’epiri in Latin script, while the Mingrelian word, კიფური, is kipuri, according to the multilingual dictionary Glosbe. In fact, English adopted the word from Russian, where the term for the drink, кефир, sounds much like the standard English pronunciation of “kefir.” The Russian term may ultimately come from a Turkic language spoken in the Caucasus. The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language (5th ed.) says the Russian term is derived “probably ultimately from Old Turkic köpür, (milk) froth, foam, from köpürmək, to froth, foam. English people use its Standard English pronunciation, keh-FEER. If someone pronounce its old variation from a grocery and ask for köpür, k’epiri, or kipuri, any person would not understand it.

The Oxford English Dictionary, an etymological dictionary, defines “kefir” as an “effervescent liquor resembling koumiss, prepared from milk which has been fermented.” Koumiss is a drink made from fermented mare’s milk.

The earliest example of the term in the Old English is from the July 3, 1884, issue of Nature: “Kephir has only been generally known even in Russia for about two years.”

3. Yogurt /'jɒɡət, 'jəʊɡət/ - this word usage began in Turkish, as yoghurt. The Turkish word itself comes from Old Turkish words: “yog” and “root”, meaning something like “condense” or “intensify,” which is pretty much what happens to milk when you let it curdle into yogurt. Makes sense! And the actual dish has been around for thousands of years--not surprising for something as simple as “old warm milk”.

4. Gilet /'zɪleɪ, 'ziːleɪ/ - being a kind of clothes, it is a light, sleeveless podded jacket for both genders, males and females, first used in the late 17th century. It originated from the Turkish word “yelek” and came to the English linguistics via Italian gilet (French, „waistcoat”).

5. Jackal - ['dʒækəl] is a kind of animal with a small size in body, large ears, long legs and bushy tails. It looks like a fox. **Jackals** are medium-sized omnivorous mammals of the subtribe Canina, which also includes wolves and the domestic dog, among other species. And this word derives from French *chacal*, earlier *jackal*, from Turkish *çakal*, from Persian *shaghal*, from or cognate with Sanskrit *srgala-s*, literally “the howler from 1600 years. The English language accepted this word from the Turkish language but currently, it is unknown how this word originated.

6. The word [divan] has different meanings such as judicial institution in some countries of the Muslim East, and like furniture. Here is an interesting information from (The Design History Society, 2010) published by Oxford University Press. The article studies the mutual factor of Ottoman Turkish and American interiors in the growth of soft furnishings. Soft furnishings are original in relation to it affects a direct and physical interaction between the part of furniture and the body, although at the same time it is a piece of public space where social interactions took place. The concept of body convenience will provide as a common thread in understanding the origin of the expression «American style» in modern Turkish language and «the Turkish chairs» in

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Victorian American till 19th century. It is interesting that English vocabulary has several meanings using of words as sofa, ottoman and divan. The analysis of some works of fiction also allows to complete that Turkic loan-words are often used in the following situations: to create a certain atmosphere that spreads and points out the specific features of the colorite of the countries of the East and Asia: “It was six in the morning when Mr. Parker Pyne left for Persia after a stop in Baghdad. Completely mad. She lives there at Shiraz in a big native house. She wears Eastern dress. A big divan was placed against the wall and on it reclines a striking figure”.

7. *airan* noun ai·ran | \ ī-ˈrän \ plural –s

It is an Altaic and Turkish drink prepared from fermented milk. It is First Known as a Use of *airan coming from the original word* “Turkish *ayran*”

8. As for Uzbek loan word into not only English but also all other languages, in recent years Uzbek sport “Kurash” (wrestling) plays a role in the world sport, and adds concept to the world conceptual view. Kurash (also kuresh, koresh, kulesh, and similar variants) refers to a number of folk wrestling styles practiced in Central Asia. The English name comes from the term for “wrestling” in some Turkic language.

Kurash wrestlers (Tatar: көрәшчеләр, *köräşçelär*; Altay: күрөшчилер, *küreščiler*) use towels to hold their opponents, and their goal is to throw their opponents off the feet. The wrestling is the main competition at the folk festival Sabantuy.

The sport is called شلوگ / күләш / *güləş* in Azerbaijani, көрәш in Bashkir, кәрешү in Chuvash, күрес / *küres* in Kazakh, күрөш / *küröş* in Kyrgyz, күреш / *küreş* in Shor, күреş / *küreş* / көрәш / *kөрәş* in Tatar, güreş in Turkish, göreş in Turkmen, and kurash in Uzbek, all derived from Old Turkic *keriş*.

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.

«Every nation can and should learn from others» so borrowing in the context of intercultural communication is a natural result of any communication between peoples. In the opinion of Hosam M. Darwish, 2015, it is considered quite normal for languages to borrow words from other languages. When a language takes words from other languages, these —new arrivals are usually called borrowings or loan words. According to Bynon (1977), this term is a loan translation of German «*lehnwort*» whereas Abdel Rahman (1991) thinks that this term is misleading and unsatisfactory, but he disagrees with Banyon who believes that the donor language does not get its borrowed word back. It is believed that the main reason of loaning is the need to acquire new vocabulary or lexical items for new places, things and concepts. Langacker (1967) argues that loaning existing words from another language is easier than creating ones. The cultural influence plays an important role in the path of borrowing words.

According to W. B. Lockwood (1999) on the history of English language has borrowed thousands of words and word combinations from practically each language spoken in the world. The relevance of this work is determined by the interest of linguists in Eastern languages and their cultures in the aspect of intercultural communication. Special attention should be paid to the Turkic lexical elements that are so actively used in various languages in order to identify the interaction of language mechanisms. Thus, we understand by Turkism (Turkic lexical elements) owls that entered the English dictionary from the Turkic languages or through the Turkic languages, regardless of the source of borrowing, that is to say, words that have a Turkic stage in their history.

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