

LEXIKOLOGIE UND ENTLEHNUNGEN IN MODERNEN SPRACHEN

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Abstract

Globalization has led to an active borrowing of words and expressions between languages. The article examines the lexical changes that occur as a result of this process, as well as the cultural and social factors that contribute to borrowing. Examples of borrowings from English into other languages and their adaptation to phonetic and grammatical systems are considered. The consequences of borrowing for linguistic identity and cultural heritage are also discussed.

Keywords: Lexicology, globalization, loan translations, fashion, style, phonetics, grammar, translation, cultural interactions, adaptation, borrowings, Russian language, history, concept.

Introduction

Lexicology is the science that deals with the vocabulary of a language, its structure, function and origin. A central theme of lexicology is borrowing – the process by which words and expressions are transferred from one language to another. In an increasingly globalized world, borrowings are gaining in importance as they reflect changes in society, science, and culture.

The nature of borrowings

Borrowings are words or expressions that are adopted from one language into another. They can be either direct (without changes) or customized (with changes). There is also the concept of lime, in which the elements of a word or phrase are translated.

Direct borrowings

Direct borrowings are words that are transferred from one language to another without any changes. An example of this is the word "computer", which comes from the English "computer". Such borrowings often retain the original pronunciation and spelling. Examples of direct borrowings are also "Internet" and "Marketing".

Customized borrowings

Adapted borrowings are words that are altered to conform to the phonological and grammatical rules of the target language. For example, the English word "Club" has been adapted as "Klub" in German. This adaptation can refer to both the pronunciation and the form of the word. Another example is "fitness", which comes from English and has taken on a specific meaning in German.

Limes

Kalke are translations of elements of a word or expression. This can be a full translated word or the translation of individual components. An example of a limestone is the word "superstar", which was translated from the English "superstar". Another example is "world literature", which acts as a limestone for English "world literature". Limes make it possible to preserve the sense of the original while adapting them to the structure of the target language.

Causes of borrowings

The causes of borrowing can be divided into several categories:

1. Cultural exchange: The interaction between cultures leads to the exchange of not only goods and services, but also linguistic units. Borrowings often arise through migration, trade and cultural contacts. An example is many Arabic words that were borrowed into Spanish during Arab rule on the Iberian Peninsula.
2. Scientific and technological progress: The development of science and technology requires new concepts. Languages in which these terms already exist become sources of borrowing. The English term "Internet", for example, has found its way into many languages.
3. Fashion and style: Borrowings can be caused by the desire for fashionable expressions. Teens often use words from other languages to create a unique style of communication. The use of anglicisms in youth language is a typical example of this.
4. Need to name new concepts: Borrowings also arise from the need to name new concepts or phenomena that do not exist in the target language. For example, the word "shopping" was borrowed from English into German to describe a new form of consumption.
5. Social changes: Changes in society also lead to the creation of new words. With the development of the internet and social media, terms such as "like" and "follower" emerged, which were adopted from English.

Influence of borrowings on language

Borrowings have a significant impact on the development of languages

○ Expansion of vocabulary

Borrowings enrich a language's vocabulary and allow new ideas and concepts to be expressed. This is especially important in times of rapid technological change. Many terms from the field of information technology did not have a corresponding expression in German before the Internet.

○ Change in phonetics and grammar

Borrowed words can also affect the phonetics and grammatical structures of a language. Some borrowings result in changes in stress or pronunciation. In German, there are tendencies to adapt foreign language words to German phonological norms.

○ **Cultural identity**

Borrowings can reflect changes in a people's cultural identity. They show how open a society is to other cultures and ideas. The use of foreign language words can be a sign of globalization and cultural integration.

○ **Translation difficulties**

Borrowings can cause difficulties when translating texts. Some words may not have an exact equivalent in another language, resulting in the need to use either lime or adapted forms. This can make it difficult for speakers of another language to understand a text.

Examples of borrowings. In German, numerous examples of borrowings from English can be found:

- Technological Concept: "Computer", "Internet", "Software".
- Modetrends: „Fitness“, „Shopping“, „Club“.
- Soziale Medien: „Like“, „Post“, „Follower“.

In English, there are also numerous borrowings from other languages:

- Französische Wörter: "coffee", "déjà vu", "rendezvous".
- Japanese words: "sushi", "kimono", "anime".

These examples illustrate the mutual influence of languages.

Result

Borrowings play a crucial role in the development of modern languages. They contribute to the enrichment of vocabulary and reflect dynamic cultural changes. The study of borrowings and their influence on language is an important part of lexicology and helps to understand how languages evolve and adapt to new conditions. In times of globalization, this process will continue and open up new horizons for communication and cultural exchange between peoples.

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