



INFLUENCE OF BARBARISMS AND BORROWINGS IN LANGUAGE

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ANNOTATION

The article states that barbarisms and assimilation words have a large layer in the English vocabulary, but the language is not included in the dictionary, the separation of barbarism and assimilation words is important for methodological purposes. They are also described as barbarism in English speech.

Keywords: barbarism, assimilation words, sports terms, words related to the development of technology

INTRODUCTION

There is a great deal of vocabulary in the English vocabulary called barbarism. These are foreign words that are not fully absorbed into the English language. They have the appearance of “temporary acquisition” and feel like something foreign to their native language. The role of foreign words in the development of the English literary language is well known, and many of these words now form the main component of the English dictionary. It is the science of linguistics, in particular its network etymology, that reveals the alien feature of this or that word. But most of the words that used to come from abroad are now taken from a stylistic point of view, which is not considered foreign. But there are some words that will more or less retain the look of a foreigner anyway.

The correct separation of barbarism and foreign words is crucial for purely methodological purposes. Barbarisms are words that have already become a fact of English. They are, as it were, part and parcel of the English vocabulary, though they remain on the edge of the literary dictionary. Foreign words, although used for certain methodological purposes, do not belong to the English vocabulary. They are words that are not included in the English dictionary, but only give the meaning of the most commonly used foreign words in literary English.

In printing, foreign words and phrases are usually italicized to indicate a foreign feature or methodological value. Barbarisms, on the other hand, are not noticeable in the text unless they have a bad character of methodological information.

MAIN PART

The English dictionary contains foreign words that perform a terminological function. Therefore, while they still retain their appearance, they should not be considered barbarism. It is clear that barbarism is a historical category. Many foreign words and phrases used in literary English to express a concept that once did not exist in English reality have gradually entered a class of words called barbarism, and many of these barbarisms have gradually taken on their own. more or less combined with a reserve of natural and English words that have lost their distinctive features. Both foreign words and barbarisms are widely used in different styles of language for different purposes, for purposes that predetermine their usual functions.

It can be taken into account that the function of foreign words used in the context is to give a local color to the background of the statement. In passages of other types, only speech units can be used that evoke a vague understanding in the mind of the reader. However, the importance of such units is not communicative - the author does not want to convey any clear idea to them - but rather serves to make the main idea more visible. Another function of barbarism and foreign words is to create a non-personal direct speech or a methodological means of expressed speech. The use of a word or phrase in the reported speech of the natives helps to reproduce his true words, style of speech, and environment. were ”- the last word is a word that is very easy to understand because of the root, aimed at repeating the real speech of the local people by entering the word they said.

Typically, such words are first introduced in the character's direct speech and then appear as an element of the speech reported in the author's statement. Thus, in the novel *The Sea Eagle*, the word "gasoline" (=motor boat) is first mentioned in a direct speech in Crete:

"It was a warship that sent us its own gasoline to search for the weapon."

The author then uses the same word, but in an already reported speech:

"He also heard the noise of the gasoline engine."

Barbarism and assimilation are used in a variety of language styles, but are most common in the belles-lettres and publicist styles. In the Belles-lettres style, assimilated words are sometimes used only as separate units included in the English story, forcing the author to speak in a foreign language, putting a number of foreign words in his mouth, which may be unknown to many readers. These phrases or whole sentences are sometimes translated by the author in writing or by explaining foreign words in English in the text. But this is rarely done.

Example of John Galsworthy's use of French:

""Revelation was alighting like a bird in his heart, singing: "Elle est ton revel Elle est ton revel". No translation is given, no interpretation. But one more thing should be noted here. Sometimes foreign words and phrases can be used to elevate the expression of an idea, to exaggerate speech. Sometimes words we don't understand have a certain charm. This magical feature of the word, a feature that is not easily understood, has been observed since ancient times and has been used in various discourses, especially in poetry and folklore.

Adding real foreign words to a word, in our opinion, is not a special methodological tool because it is not a "conscious and deliberate literary use" of Sometimes the skillful use of one or two foreign words is enough to create the impression of utterances spoken in a foreign language. In the following example:

"Deutsche Soldaten a while ago, you took a sample of American power." (StephenHaym, *The Crusaders*)

Two words are enough to give the impression that the real speech was made in German, as in the real speech of *Deutsche Soldaten*.

The same effect is sometimes achieved by a slight distortion of a word in English, or a distortion of English grammar, with the morphological side of the disorder being similar to the morphology of a foreign language, e.g.

"Umiss looks at Forsyth very funny sometimes. I'll tell him the whole story; he's very sympathetic."

Barbarisms have another function when used in the belles-lettres style. We can call this a "determinant" function. Words from abroad usually have more or less monosemantic significance. In other words, they are not inclined to develop new meanings. For example, the English "Long" has lost its basic meaning due to its usual

use. It has become an official phrase of divorce. Not so with the French *Au-revoir*. When used in English as an official farewell sign, it means the exact meaning of the words it contains, i.e., "See you soon" or perform another stylistic function. The use of barbarisms and foreign words in the journalistic style is largely limited to the authoritative influence and painting of the passage on the problem under consideration. A person who uses so many foreign words and phrases is undoubtedly a very educated person, the reader thinks, and therefore a "knowledgeable person".

New words are taken from other languages. This is a common way to increase vocabulary if the native language cannot express something new and the translation is still on the way out. Debts, which are unusual for English, are characterized by distribution, morphological division, and lack of motivation for strong neologisms. Even though debts are at the edge of the lexical system at this stage, they are still an integral part of the novelty. Over the past decade, there has been an increase in borrowings from Japanese and Spanish. The main centers for attracting new borrowings are: 1) arts and culture: cinema (from French), karaoke (from Japanese); 2) social and political life: Ossi, Vessel (from German)- a character of a citizen of East and West Germany; fatwa (from Arabic)- a legal decision or decision made by an Islamic religious leader; karoshi (from Japanese)- death due to overwork or work-related fatigue; 3) daily life: taqueria (from Spanish)- a restaurant specializing in Mexican cuisine, especially tacos; otaku (from Japanese)- people who are addicted to the insignificant things of a particular hobby; geek (from Danes)- a person who is out of fashion, boring or socially ignorant; 4) scientific and technical debts: biogeocenosis (from Russian)- ecological system. The result of borrowing is not only the addition to the lexical structure of the language, but also the modern coloring of lexical units changes during the borrowing process and their internal structure forms homonymous relations, which helps to diversify lexical units and partially predetermines it.

To meet communication needs and fulfill the laws of information theory that require a maximum signal in a minimum amount of time, the lexical system undergoes a modification in its basic structure: that is, combining existing morphemes and creating new elements from sound forms according to their graph. representation, rather than the combination of new words, forms the capital letters of expressive terms derived from texts. The amount of neologisms across different topical groups depends on the intensity of development of the activities of the respective peoples and the level of changes in society's lifestyle. It is worth noting that the separation of clear terminological and topical vocabulary for the last time is much more complicated, as the widespread use of everyday techniques includes a large proportion of technical words in everyday vocabulary. Popular science-fiction TV and media articles contribute to the emergence of the spread of words into everyday speech. In general, according to the laws of language development, there are mechanisms that regulate the addition and renewal of vocabulary due to semantic innovations, supporting them in their respective activities. Some new meanings of old words become an integral part of language; others may find resistance in the use of language.

The role involved in borrowing a language's vocabulary depends on the history of each language and is directly related to linguistic connections and political, economic, and cultural connections between nations. In the history of Uzbekistan, there are countless cases for all types of such relations. In particular, the vocabulary system of each language is very responsive to any change in the life of the speaking community. The development of relations between peoples and the dominance of English as a business language leads to a large influx of words into the Uzbek language, thereby enriching its vocabulary. The number of debts in Old English was very small. There was an influx of loans in the Middle English period. Since the conquest of Norman, it has

often been argued that borrowing has been a major factor in enriching the vocabulary of the English language, and as a result the productivity and role of word formation has declined sharply. Historical evidence confirms that throughout history, even during the period of the strongest currents of borrowing, other processes were less powerful, literally in the formation and development of meaning ..Assessing the role of borrowing lug It is easy to overestimate the impact of foreign words when it is based on the study of the words mentioned in the name, because the number of local words is very small compared to the number of written words. The only correct way to assess a local's attitude toward the borrowed element is to assume that both were actually used in the speech. Due to its history, English, more than any other modern language, has absorbed foreign elements into its vocabulary. However, the acceptance of foreign words should not be understood as a change of quantities. Any import into the lexical system causes semantic and methodological changes in the words of this language and changes in its synonymous groups. When the words received were semantically the same as the words in English, the word adopted often replaced the local word. But in most cases, borrowed words and synonymous local words (or previously mastered words) were preserved in the language, differing more or less in meaning and usage. As a result, the number of synonymous groups in English has greatly increased. Synonymous groups have acquired a large volume and many words that are rarely used. This has led to an increase in the percentage of methodological synonyms. As a result of the difference in meaning between synonymous words, many local words or previously assimilated words narrowed their meaning or scope. Financial debts were reinforced by the vocabulary and dialects of the literary national language, as well as the distinction between English and American English. On the one hand, the literary national language includes a number of words that are not found in the dialects. In some cases, some English-Saxon words have been preserved in the dialects, which have been replaced by borrowings in the literary language. Despite many external linguistic influences and the etymological heterogeneity of its vocabulary, English remains the German language. This is the main work of German words and grammar. A comparative study of the nature and role of local and mastered words shows that borrowing has never been the primary means of replenishing English vocabulary. Word formation and semantic development in English has been more effective than borrowing throughout the history of the language. Many local words are marked with a high frequency value. They have new phonon-morphological types, new phonetic morphological and semantic features. Many of the debts that have left their mark on the English language. On the other hand, under the influence of the word elements present in the English language, their semantic structure, ability to collect, frequency, and ability to form words have changed. Borrowing has also significantly expanded the English vocabulary, and in English synonymous groups, in the distribution of English vocabulary by scope of application, and between two different variants of the literary national language and its dialects.

CONCLUSION

It has led to some changes in lexical diversity. The Uzbek language is also under the constant influence of borrowing. We live in an era of development and technology. New discoveries, new inventions, new concepts accepted by languages and Uzbek The words related to the development of technology, sports terms, everyday words are translated into Uzbek from other languages, especially English, Russian and many European languages, such as Russian or English. In turn, many Uzbek words became part of world languages, for example, sports terms: Kurash, halal, chala, xinin names: pilaf, manti, somsa, clothes names: chapan, etc. In two languages we find no trace of the exchange of words of debt in one way or another.

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