

## FOREIGN WORDS IN ENGLISH TEXTS THEIR TRANSMISSION INTO UZBEK

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**Annotation:** The article deeply investigates the origin of foreign words in English texts embedded from other languages, historical peculiarities, problems and ways of their transmission into Uzbek. The main purpose of this article is considering theoretical concepts foreign words which have been researching heretofore.

**Key words:** foreign words, loanwords, literal translation, italics, accent marks, asterisks, non-verbal communication, periods, body language.

Over the long periods English adopted various words and word phrases from other foreign languages. According to description of James D. Nicoll, a Canadian blogger and freelance reviewer, English vocabulary enriched by providing foreign words. He remarked: *'English does not borrow words; on occasion, English has pursued other languages down alleyways to beat them unconscious and rifle their pockets for new vocabulary'*. It seems severe, but English vocabulary has been following other foreign words and accepting them to English lexicology. Researches indicate that 80% of English words are non-origin and this is a noticeable number for word adoption. It is deeply connected with English speaking countries, there was no academic organization to observing the words which had adopted and left the language over time.

In the book *'A history of foreign words in English'* by Mary S. Serjeantson there is given a massive information about foreign words and their adaptation during the English periods.

'Some languages avoid as far as possible the use of alien terms, substituting for them, when an expression for a new object or idea is needed, new words made up of native elements, but England has always welcomed the alien, and many hundreds of words of non-English foreign are now part and parcel of our vocabulary, indistinguishable from the native stock except to those with some knowledge of etymology. The language of this country has, it is true, been particularly open to foreign influence, partly through the succession of invaders who came into contact with English speakers during the Middle Ages; partly through the enterprise of the English themselves, who have carried their language into the far corners of the world, where it has gathered, like a snowball, new matter as it passed on its way. There are new nations and few languages which have owned as many opportunities as the English for acquiring new words by the direct influence of other tongues.'

For centuries, English had influenced by foreign words, obviously during the old periods many words and phrases became loanwords in English. Loanwords are also called borrowings, these words adopted by speech community between English speaking countries and foreign ones. The adoption of alien words come about with different ways, for instance contact between two people whose native language are not the same, also through trade, immigration, culture, literature and conquests in wars in history. This has happened in several periods, such as Western Europe in Middle Ages, the Normans in France and the Norman-French in England. In addition, borrowing words are not utilized as foreign words, because they have already naturalized and completely understandable for users. Furthermore it is a long historical process. The problem is that it should be analyzed that the difference between borrowed words and foreign ones, they are completely separated by their usage in English vocabulary. If it is called a foreign word it makes users hesitate in usage these words. Because they have been living in English for short time. Also, there are the names of periods in history influenced word building in English to enrich perfect vocabulary till this time. Most of these periods possess significant influence English vocabulary, as a result foreign words became borrowed ones and nowadays they sound as native. Below the periods are explained with instances.

1. Germanic period. (Latin) In Germanic period the words embedded but generally are utilized only in parenthesis where noticeable difference with up-to-date vocabulary in English. Some Latin words were themselves originally borrowed from Greek. It can be deduced that these loanwords date from the time before the Angels and Saxons left the continent for England, because of similar forms found in other old Germanic languages such as Old High German, Old Saxon and etc. Here some examples from this period:

*ancor* 'anchor'

*butere* 'butter'

*ceas* 'cheese'

*cetel* 'kettle'

*cycene* 'kitchen'

*cirice* 'church'

*disc* 'dish'

*mil* 'mile'

*piper* 'pepper'

*pund* 'pound' (pondo 'a weight')

*sacc* 'sack'

2. Old English Period. Latin. (600-1100) Few ordinary words adopted

*apastol* 'apostle'

*circul* 'circle'

*paper* 'paper'

*maegestr* 'master' (magister)

*cest* 'chest'

*ceaster* 'city'

3. Middle English Period (1100-1500). This period is significant part in adopting words into English, mainly from Scandinavian and French languages. According to the facts words embedded due to writing components, *anger, bylaw, cake, call, clumsy, egg, fellow, seat, skill, take, they, them, lump, root* (from Scandinavian).

*attorney, evidence, court, crime, parliament, prison, judge, tax, verdict, government, chapter, religion, priest, prayer, count, queen, royal, noble, nobility, prince, princess, army, battle, captain, company, army, enemy, military, beef, boi l, butcher, salmon, fry, pork, art, bracelet, dance, diamond, fashion, painting, satin, jewel, adventure, change, letter, fruit, magic, male, female, pilgrimage, special, proud and ect.* (from French)

4. Modern English period (1650-present). Period of technological and industrial revolution, cultural modernization and American immigration. Words and phrases adopted thanks to these factors and from various languages such as French, Spanish, Italian, Dutch, German, Scandinavian, Yiddish, Russian and from other parts of the world (Hindi, Sanskrit, Arabic, African languages, American-Indian languages, Chinese, Japanese, Pacific Islands and Australia).

The main feature of borrowed words is that they have already resembled and used without hesitation, their meanings are simply understandable. On the other hand, there are lots of words and phrases which are not previously known as borrowings, simply because they have not used over time. For these types of words 'foreign' can sound utterly appropriate.

Foreign words have not direct translation in languages while they are necessary on works or any type of texts, for example on newspaper articles. Additionally, English usually uses foreign words to name cultural, political, educational and many other spheres of foreign countries. When users come across describing something else like 'pizza' they do not need select the equivalent of this word, because of adequate word meaning, no other words can completely describe a word 'pizza' in English, in addition this word came from Italian. Either way, non-translated words do not own a perfect transmission.

Foreign words and phrases used in English texts should be italicized, without quotation marks and inverted commas, and should have appropriate accents. There are some examples for non-translated words with their current meanings in both languages (Italian-English or French-English and others)

1. *a capella* (Italian) Song without instrumental accompaniment

2. *agent provocateur* (French) a person who tempts a suspected criminal to commit a crime so that they can be caught and convicted
3. *al dente* (Italian) food cooked so as to be still firm when bitten
4. *de facto* (Latin) in fact whether by right or not
5. *déjà vu* (French) the sense of having experienced the present situation before
6. *Deo volente* (Latin) God willing
7. *Dolce vita* (Italian) a life of pleasure and luxury
8. *Bon voyage* (French) meaning have a nice trip
9. *Prima donna* (Latin) meaning a temperamental and conceited person
10. *de jure* (Latin) rightful, by right or 'of law'

There are usage of alien words in sentences with Uzbek translation.

1. '*Buon giorno!*' Jennifer's landlord called out a hearty greeting as passed her on the stairs. (Italian word that is used to greet in the morning) 'Xayrli tong!' Jeniferning xo'jayini zinadan tushayotganida u bilan iliq salomlashdi.
2. She tousled my hair and tucked me into bed. 'Goodnight, my little *cabbage*', she whispered as she turned off the light. (*cabbage*- foreign expression, type of sweet endearment by French mothers). U mening sochlarimni yig'di va meni joyimga yotqizib qo'ydi. "Xayrli tun mening kichkina erkatoym", chiroq o'chishi bilanoq shunday deb pichirladi.
3. 'Stay in for cocktails at the bar to catch some *dolce vita!*' Koktellardan 'huzurlanish' uchun barga kelinglar!
4. 'I entered the room and immediately felt a sense of *déjà vu*'. Men xonaga kirganimda birdan o'zimni bu yerda 'avval ham bo'lgandek' his qildim.
5. She put *ketchup* on her hamburger. U gamburgerga (quyuq) '*pomidor qaylasidan*' soldi
6. There was a huge commotion about a not-Asian girl wearing a *kimono*. Asli Osiyolik bo'lmagan *kimono* (yaponlarning milliy libosi) kiyib olgan qiz haqida katta hayajon bor edi.

Also foreign words would be given with asterisks and accent marks. Because world languages possess their own alphabet and pronunciation rules. It depends on phonetic peculiarity of language. When words closely adopted in another language, they take phonetic features, openly, a word is surrounded with original meaning and accent rules while using in other languages.

Examples: *déjà vu* \* (French word). A good way to correct pronunciation is looking a dictionary up. *Merriam-Webster* is available nowadays dictionary, it entries not only native words but alien ones with supplementary materials such as sentences, phrases and idioms.

To conclude, every single word has its historical features that are etymology (the main branch of linguistics that studies word origin according to linguistic facts), original meaning, phonetic rules and lexical usage in present time. To study foreign words provides a successful translation during transmission, keeping the original plot of translating text or works, also enrich a particular language vocabulary, on the other hand, this is great opportunity to learn cross-cultures by their native words, it provides especially to understand nature and character of opposite nations.

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