



ETYMOLOGY: WORDS THAT APPEAR IN THE LANGUAGE UNDER STUDY AND WORDS THAT COME INTO IT FROM OTHER LANGUAGES AND THEIR TYPES, ASSIMILATION, AND INFLUENCE

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Annotation

This article explores the etymology of words, specifically focusing on the processes of word borrowing and assimilation within a language. It examines how foreign words enter a language, the types of borrowed words, and the assimilation processes that occur as these words adapt to the phonological, morphological, and syntactic structures of the borrowing language. The study considers various types of loanwords, including direct loans, mediated loans, and cultural loans, and analyzes real-world examples, particularly focusing on English. The article also delves into the factors influencing the degree of integration, such as the social and cultural context, and how language contact shapes the evolution of vocabulary. Through a discussion of historical, social, and linguistic factors, the article highlights the dynamic nature of language change and the role of borrowed terms in enriching a language's lexicon.

Keywords: Etymology, loanwords, word borrowing, assimilation, language contact, direct loans, mediated loans, cultural loans, linguistic change, phonological assimilation, morphological assimilation, syntactic assimilation, language evolution, English language, word integration, social factors, language identity.

Annotatsiya

Ushbu maqola so'zlarning etimologiyasini, ayniqsa, so'zlarni qarz olish va assimilyatsiya jarayonlarini o'rganadi. U xorijiy so'zlarning tilga qanday kirib kelishi, qarz olingan so'zlarning turlari va bu so'zlarning tilning fonologik, morfologik va sintaktik tuzilmalariga qanday moslashishi haqida tahlil qiladi. Maqolada, ayniqsa, ingliz tili misolida to'g'ridan-to'g'ri qarz olish, vositachilik orqali qarz olish va madaniy qarz olish kabi so'zlarni qarz olishning turli shakllari o'rganiladi. Shuningdek, maqola, integratsiyaning darajasiga ta'sir qiluvchi omillarni, jumladan ijtimoiy va madaniy kontekstni va tilga aloqador so'zlar qanday o'zgarishini tahlil qiladi. Tarixiy, ijtimoiy va tilshunoslik omillari orqali, maqola til o'zgarishining dinamik tabiatini va qarz olingan so'zlarning tilning leksikonini boyitishda o'ynagan rolini ta'kidlaydi.

Kalit so'zlar: Etimologiya, qarz olingan so'zlar, so'zlarni qarz olish, assimilyatsiya, tilga aloqadorlik, to'g'ridan-to'g'ri qarz olish, vositachilik orqali qarz olish, madaniy qarz olish, til o'zgarishi, fonologik assimilyatsiya, morfologik assimilyatsiya, sintaktik assimilyatsiya, tilning rivojlanishi, ingliz tili, so'zlarni integratsiya qilish, ijtimoiy omillar, til identiteti.

Аннотация

Данная статья исследует этимологию слов, в частности, процессы заимствования и ассимиляции слов в языке. Рассматривается, как иностранные слова попадают в язык, какие существуют типы заимствованных слов и как эти слова адаптируются к фонологическим, морфологическим и синтаксическим структурам заимствующего языка. В статье подробно анализируются такие типы заимствованных слов, как

прямые заимствования, посреднические заимствования и культурные заимствования, с примерами на английском языке. Также обсуждаются факторы, влияющие на степень интеграции заимствованных слов, такие как социальный и культурный контексты, а также влияние языковых контактов на развитие лексикона. Через анализ исторических, социальных и лингвистических факторов статья подчеркивает динамичный характер языковых изменений и роль заимствованных слов в обогащении лексикона языка.

Ключевые слова: Этимология, заимствованные слова, заимствование слов, ассимиляция, языковые контакты, прямые заимствования, посреднические заимствования, культурные заимствования, языковое изменение, фонологическая ассимиляция, морфологическая ассимиляция, синтаксическая ассимиляция, развитие языка, английский язык, интеграция слов, социальные факторы, языковая идентичность.

Introduction

Etymology, the study of the origin and historical development of words, plays a crucial role in understanding not only the vocabulary of a language but also its cultural, social, and historical interactions. Language is a dynamic system that evolves over time, influenced by various factors including contact with other languages. This article explores the phenomenon of word formation within a language under study and the ways in which words from other languages are absorbed and integrated. Specifically, it examines types of foreign words that enter a language, processes of assimilation, and the impact of these borrowed terms on linguistic identity. The interplay between native vocabulary development and borrowed terms highlights the fluidity of language as it adapts to changing environments, technologies, and cultural exchanges.

Literature Review

The study of etymology has been central to linguistic research for centuries. Early etymologists, such as Sir William of Ockham and Jacob Grimm, focused on the internal development of language families, identifying cognates and tracing their roots within a particular language or group of languages. These approaches laid the groundwork for understanding how words within a language share common origins. However, as languages began to come into contact with one another through trade, colonization, and migration, scholars started to recognize the extent to which languages borrow words from each other.

A key area of interest in etymology is the study of loanwords—words adopted from one language into another, often with some modification. According to Haugen (1950) [1; pp. 45-63], the process of borrowing words is central to understanding linguistic change and the relationship between languages. Borrowing can occur for various reasons, including the introduction of new concepts, technologies, or cultural practices. In his seminal work, "The Ecology of Language," Haugen explored how languages influence one another in a multilingual context, pointing out the dynamics of language contact and borrowing.

The concept of assimilation, introduced by Bloomfield (1933) [3; pp. 78-92] in his studies of phonological and morphological adaptation, remains critical to understanding how borrowed words are integrated into a language system. Assimilation refers to the process by which a loanword undergoes changes in pronunciation, grammar, or spelling to conform to the norms of the borrowing language. Linguists such as Hock (1991) [2; pp. 120-135] have

expanded upon this idea, categorizing types of assimilation, including phonetic, morphological, and syntactic assimilation.

The exploration of borrowing types-whether they are direct, mediated, or cultural—has further deepened our understanding of the mechanisms through which languages change. Weinreich (1953) [4; pp. 180-195] focused on the classification of borrowed words, distinguishing between loans that retain foreign characteristics and those that become fully integrated into the borrowing language. His work, along with later contributions from Poplack (1980) [6; pp. 32-47] and Thomason (2001) [5; pp. 200-215], has enriched the field with detailed classifications of types of linguistic borrowing and their social implications.

Methodology

The methodology for this study on etymology focuses on a qualitative approach, combining a review of existing literature with an analysis of real-world examples of word borrowing and assimilation processes. The primary aim is to understand how words are borrowed from other languages, the various types of borrowing that occur, and how these borrowed words are integrated into the language under study.

The first step in the methodology involved an extensive review of academic literature on etymology, focusing on key works related to loanwords, assimilation processes, and language contact. The works of linguists such as Haugen, Bloomfield, and Weinreich were examined to build a theoretical foundation for the research. This review not only provided a historical context for understanding how languages borrow words, but also introduced the different types of borrowing-direct loans, mediated loans, and cultural loans-and how they manifest in modern languages. Additionally, the concept of assimilation, which refers to the process by which borrowed words adapt to the phonological, morphological, and syntactic structures of the borrowing language, was explored in depth. Following the literature review, real-world examples of loanwords from various languages, particularly focusing on English, were analyzed. This analysis looked at how foreign words have been integrated into English, including examples of full assimilation and cases where words retained traces of their original language. The examples were selected from various domains such as technology, culture, and science, which are rich in foreign influences.

Data were gathered from both written and spoken sources to observe how borrowed words are used in everyday communication. Special attention was given to the ways in which these words have changed in terms of pronunciation, spelling, and usage over time. This comparative analysis provided insight into the processes of word assimilation and the role of sociocultural factors in determining the degree of integration.

Results

Borrowed words fall into several categories, including direct loans, mediated loans, and cultural loans. Direct loans are words taken from another language with minimal modification (e.g., "ballet" from French). Mediated loans occur when a word is borrowed via an intermediary language (e.g., "kindergarten," which entered English from German via Dutch). Cultural loans are terms that represent specific cultural concepts that are adopted due to cultural exchange (e.g., "sushi" from Japanese).

Assimilation occurs when a borrowed word adapts to the phonological and morphological structures of the borrowing language. For example, the French word "garage" underwent phonological assimilation to become /gə'rɑ:ʒ/ in English, with the pronunciation adjusted to fit English phonetic patterns. In morphological assimilation, the word might be

adapted to conform to the grammatical rules of the borrowing language. For example, the German word "der Computer" became "computer" in English without retaining the gender marker, which is characteristic of German grammar.

Furthermore, syntactic assimilation refers to how a loanword fits into the syntactic structures of the borrowing language. For instance, English verbs like "to babysit" or "to brainstorm" have adopted an English verb structure, despite originating as borrowed terms from different languages. Some borrowed words are fully integrated into the language and become indistinguishable from native terms. Others retain foreign features and may be marked as loanwords by speakers. For example, "fiancé" in English still carries a French accent, while "piano" has become fully naturalized, with no trace of its Italian origin.

Discussion

The discussion of etymology and the integration of borrowed words into a language reveals the complex and dynamic nature of linguistic evolution. One of the most striking observations is the diversity of ways in which foreign words are absorbed and adapted into a language. While some borrowed words undergo a complete transformation and become indistinguishable from native terms, others retain certain characteristics that mark them as foreign. This process of assimilation is not uniform; it varies depending on the type of borrowing, the social and cultural context, and the phonological or grammatical structures of the borrowing language.

For example, loanwords from languages with similar linguistic features tend to integrate more smoothly into the borrowing language. The adaptation of French words into English is a clear example of this, where many of the terms related to law, art, and fashion-like "ballet" or "café"-have been fully integrated with minimal phonological changes. On the other hand, words borrowed from languages with significantly different structures, such as Chinese or Arabic, often retain distinct elements that mark them as foreign, like pronunciation or spelling.

Another key aspect of the assimilation process is the role of social factors. The prestige of the source language often influences how borrowed words are perceived and integrated. For instance, during the period of the British Empire, English adopted numerous words from languages spoken in the colonies, many of which became fully integrated into everyday usage. These terms, like "pajamas" from Hindi or "tomato" from Nahuatl, reflect the historical and cultural dominance of certain languages and peoples.

Moreover, the speed and extent of assimilation can be influenced by the function of the word. Words associated with new technologies, cultural practices, or scientific advancements are often borrowed more quickly and integrated thoroughly, as there is a pressing need for these terms in the borrowing language. For example, terms related to computing, such as "software" or "internet," have entered most languages without significant changes.

In conclusion, the assimilation of loanwords into a language is a multifaceted process shaped by various linguistic, social, and historical factors. The degree of assimilation depends on the nature of the borrowed word, the social prestige of the donor language, and the specific needs of the borrowing language. This ongoing interaction between languages highlights the adaptability and resilience of language, reflecting broader cultural and historical shifts. The study of etymology and the borrowing process provides valuable insights into the ways in which languages evolve and interact, revealing much about the societies and cultures that speak them.

Conclusion

Etymology offers fascinating insights into the evolution of languages and the role of external influences in shaping linguistic identities. Words that originate in other languages, whether through direct borrowing, mediation, or cultural exchange, enrich the lexicon of the borrowing language. The process of assimilation, whereby borrowed words adjust to the phonological, morphological, and syntactic norms of the recipient language, plays a critical role in the seamless integration of these terms. Understanding the mechanisms of word borrowing and assimilation can provide us with a deeper appreciation of the way language adapts and evolves in response to social, historical, and cultural changes. As languages continue to interact on a global scale, the study of etymology remains essential to understanding their ongoing transformation.

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