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THE BORROWED WORDS PROCESS DEVELOPMENT IN ENGLISH

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Annotation. *The development of borrowed words in English is a complex process influenced by historical, cultural, and social factors. English, as a dynamic and evolving language, has integrated numerous words from various languages over centuries. This article explores the mechanisms through which borrowed words enter the English lexicon, the reasons behind their adoption, and the impact they have on the language.*

Key words. *Borrowed Words, phenomenon, direct, indirect*

It is impossible to imagine a language that would not contain foreign borrowings. So, in the English language there are many words that came from Ancient Rome, Greece, Italy, Spain, Germany and France. Many of them assimilated and acquired a completely British appearance. Others, despite their external similarity, sound according to English pronunciation standards. Borrowing words from other languages has happened, is happening and will happen at all

times and in the languages of all peoples. The process of borrowing words is a normal phenomenon, and in certain historical periods even inevitable. Mastering foreign language vocabulary enriches the vocabulary of the host language.

Borrowing (in linguistics) is the process of assimilation by one language of words, expressions or meanings of other languages, as well as the results of this process. Borrowing is an important factor in the development and change of the lexical system of a language.

1) By language - source of borrowing:

Depending on the donor language, borrowings are called Anglicisms, Arabisms, Russianisms, Semitisms, etc. In some cases, the name of a borrowing may not coincide with the modern name of the language adopted by its speakers, but comes from an alternative or more ancient name of the country, people or language -source or their ancestors, territorial predecessors: for example, borrowings from the Czech language are called bohemisms (from the historical name of Bohemia), from French - Gallicisms (Gaul). The name of a borrowing can covers a group of related languages (Turkism, Slavism), etc.

Theoretically, it is customary to distinguish borrowings from distantly related, closely related, and unrelated languages according to a number of parameters.

2) By contact type:

Borrowings can be direct (between the languages of neighboring peoples and cultures) and indirect - with the participation of an intermediary language. Borrowings from one language into several with minimal changes in appearance and meaning are called internationalisms. The path of borrowing can be through live communication between speakers of different languages, and also through written communication - through contact with foreign language vocabulary in book sources.

Based on the method of adaptation of a foreign word, borrowings are distinguished:

Lexical borrowings (transition of both the form and meaning of a word with corresponding phonetic and grammatical adaptation). Both whole words and parts

of words can be borrowed: (suffixes, prefixes and even endings: duke from German Herzog, arch-priest);

Semantic borrowings (formation of a word with a new meaning under the influence of another language: for example, Russian touch “to evoke an emotional response” (The woman’s request touched him) under the influence of French toucher; mouse (animal) > (computer) mouse, by analogy with English mouse.

In addition to borrowings themselves, scientists distinguish calques - a morphemic translation of a foreign word. Calques are created according to word-formation models of foreign words from the roots of the native language, corresponding in their meanings to the morphemes of the original word. These are many words of Old Slavonic (Church Slavonic) origin in the Russian language: euphony (Greek euphonia from eu- “good” and - phonia “sound”), hierarchy (Greek hierarchia from hieros- “sacred” (hiereios “priest”) and - archia “beginning”).

Semantic borrowings are also often called semantic tracings. Tracing is a soft way of mastering foreign language meaning and is widely used in the languages of countries where public opinion does not approve of direct forms of borrowing, considering them destructive for the language (Finnish, Icelandic, Czech). Words and expressions of a given language that describe elements of a foreign culture can be classified as exoticism or barbarism. The periphery of borrowings is filled with so-called “foreign language inclusions” - unadapted foreign words.

Foreign language inclusions usually retain the original phonetics, are practically not mastered grammatically and are transmitted in writing in the original alphabetic notation. Borrowings from the French language are called gallicisms (from Latin gallicus, French gallicisme).

It should be borne in mind that the very concept of Gallicism is not entirely correct, since up to 99% of borrowings from French are of Latin origin and have nothing to do with the extinct Gallic language (Celtic in origin). However, modern French developed from vernacular Latin in the former Roman Gaul, hence the name Gallicism. It is more euphonious than “Frenchism”. Gallicisms are quite

numerous in the vocabulary and partly the semantics of the modern literary Russian language, where they intensively penetrated at the end of the 18th - first half of the 19th centuries, although over time some of them became outdated, turning into historicisms and archaisms. The number of Gallicisms is also significant in a number of other languages of the world, where they appeared at different times (for example, in English, German, Dutch, Romanian, etc.).

There are more cases of semantic borrowing among nouns than among verbs. The noun gift in Old English did not mean a gift, but “a ransom for a wife” and then, as a result of association by contiguity, “wedding”. The Scandinavian word gift meant “present” and this was reflected in the meaning of the original word.

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EXPERIMENTAL PHONETICS: PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS

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***Abstract.** This research is based on the analysis of the experimental phonetics and related to problems concerning pronunciation of English learners and resolutions. Points leading to these issues are an amalgamation of the native*