



PECULIARITIES OF THE FUNCTIONING OF BORROWINGS IN THE MEDIA OF THE ARAB COUNTRIES

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Abstract

One of the ways of term formation in the Arabic language and its integral part is borrowing. With the help of the borrowing method, 25% of the total number of economic terms are formed, which indicates the productivity of this type of term formation. Borrowing is the result of interlingual communication, during which lexical units of foreign origin, language B, are formed and fixed in language A. It should be noted that all levels of the language, in particular phonetic, morphological, syntactic, semantic, and lexical ones, can be subjected to the process of borrowing, so the researcher's proposal E.V. Koroleva to specify "morphological borrowings", "lexical borrowings" [1:29] seems reasonable.

In no language of the world is the vocabulary limited only to its native words; for the development of almost every language, the process of borrowing words from other languages is quite natural and common. In different languages in different periods of their development, the percentage of foreign borrowings fluctuates, since the borrowed vocabulary reflects the facts of ethnic contacts and social, economic, and cultural ties between language communities. Starting from ancient times, when native speakers of different countries established direct contacts (trade, wars), and ending with the modern period, the era of globalization, all such contacts are reflected in the languages of the world. Depending on how the nature and conditions of established contacts changed, the subject-conceptual circle of borrowings, the attitude toward the use of foreign borrowings, and, as a result, the degree of development, and assimilation of borrowings also changed. The degree and nature of borrowing reflect the degree and nature of contact between interacting cultures. At present, the process of borrowing words, as a rule, is accompanied by the familiarization of native speakers with international terminological systems, in particular in such areas as computer technology, modern means of communication, etc. The problem of borrowings is one of the general linguistic problems that are extremely important for clarifying the interaction of languages and the process of language evolution. Borrowing foreign





vocabulary is one of the ways to designate new realities and concepts that arise in the context of various contacts between peoples.

Borrowing issues, according to M. Hijazi, have been dealt with since the time of Sibawayh, al-Jawhari, al-Suyuti, and they do not cease to be the object of research until today. At the present stage, the history of studying the issue of borrowing, in particular, Arabization, began in the second half of the 19th century. Researcher A.F. al-Shidiyak (1804 - 1887) proposed to protect the Arabic language from borrowings, another researcher A. al-Maghribi (1867) considered Arabization one of the ways to enrich the Arabic language with new words. Despite the disagreement between many scholars, purists, and non-purists, Arabization has found its wide application in the language and is a natural process in the formation of terms.

The topic of borrowings is especially relevant for students of a foreign language, it will always be interesting and, thanks to the myriad of material for consideration and research, will constantly generate new topics for disputes and discussions. But even for scientists working in the field of lexicology, many questions need to be resolved. Scientists, in particular, are interested not only in where and why the borrowed word came from, but also in how it assimilated into the language, how it obeyed its grammatical structure and phonetic norms, how it changed its meaning, and what changes its appearance in the vocabulary of the language that adopted it entailed. The largest Russian linguist of the 19th century, A.A. Potebnya, believed that it was necessary to ask not what and from whom was borrowed, but what was added, what was created as a result of borrowing a word from another people. But this point of view was not widespread at the time and did not find a response. A.A. Potebnya paid attention to the creative element in the process of borrowing. "To borrow," he said, "means to take to be able to contribute more to the treasury of human culture than you receive" [2]. Such an approach to the issue of borrowings makes it possible to identify the patterns that govern the development of the vocabulary of a language, to explain the phenomena occurring in it and identify their causes, to reveal the links between the history of individual words, the histories of the language and the histories of the people.

Being the result of a long historical interaction of languages, borrowing as a process and borrowing as a result of this process is of considerable interest for the history of the language, within which not only the causes of borrowings but also their source languages are covered in detail. Also noteworthy are the ways, forms, and types of borrowings, as well as the transformations that a borrowed word undergoes in a new language environment for it. Borrowings are interesting, first of all, by the impact they have on the systemic structure of the vocabulary of a particular language, as well as





by their special status in the language that borrowed them if several genetic characteristics are preserved.

It should be noted that in ancient times, the role of languages - sources of borrowing was performed by many languages: Persian, Greek, Coptic, Berber, Turkish, Hebrew, Gothic, etc., however, before the emergence of Islam and at the beginning of the Islamic era, Persian occupied a dominant position, and after the Greek language. By the middle of the Abbasid period, the number of Arabicized units reached 3000 words. It is known that the verses of the classical period were distinguished by the numerous Persian borrowings, the influence of the Persian language is felt to this day both in literary Arabic and in its dialects. The composition of Persian borrowings in Arabic is quite diverse, as it includes various industries: settled household items, household items, medicines, names of tools, precious stones, etc.

The historical ways of penetration of borrowings into the Arabic language are very diverse. They were determined both by the nature of territorial or economic communication and by the degree of socio-political and scientific-cultural ties between the Arabs and other peoples. It is also noteworthy that if borrowings from related Semitic languages (Aramaic, Ethiopian, Hebrew) were established by the Arabs with relative ease, then from non-Semitic borrowings, those that were similar to the Semitic three- or four-consonant root [3: 51].

A special place in the Arabic language is occupied by words borrowed from the Russian language, reflecting new phenomena and concepts characteristic of social, political, economic, and scientific life [3:52].

As we know, in the composition of the Arabic vocabulary, a significant number of words of foreign origin in the Arabic language is considered one of the richest Semitic languages with foreign borrowings.

The basis of modern Arabic terminology existed already in the Middle Ages. Over the past hundred years, in connection with the development of new Arabic literature, the terminological layers of the Arabic language have been significantly enriched, primarily under the influence of lexical and semantic borrowings from the new European languages.

Borrowing foreign words, the literary language likens them to Arabic words, and these borrowings change morphologically accordingly. Kh.K. Baranov points to this ability of the Arabic language to Arabize foreign words and gives numerous illustrations to this provision in his dictionary.

In the process of studying external lexico-semantic influences on the Arabic language, the question arises about the types of these influences. This influence finds expression in the appearance of new: a) words - borrowings, b) words - cripples, c) meanings -





borrowings. The term "borrowing" is interpreted in the narrow classical sense of the word as the transfer of foreign lexical bases into Arabic, which is expressed either in the appearance of words without any morphological substitution or in the creation of words with partial morphological substitution, which represent the fusion of a foreign base with Arabic. derivational affix. The transfer of foreign material structures into the Arabic language leads to the enrichment of its root word, is the cause of specific quantitative shifts in the inventory of lexical morphemes of the language, and causes visible consequences at the semantic level. At the same time, words with complete morphological substitution, i.e. word-building and semantic tracing papers are fundamentally different from borrowing - the phenomenon of words is historically, especially the first ones, a means of constant struggle against borrowings - words to oust them from the sphere of literary use.

One of the most important features of the process of borrowing foreign language vocabulary by term systems of the Arabic language is the adaptation and assimilation of borrowings. First of all, when borrowing, the word is adapted to the phonological system of the borrowing language, i.e. the missing sounds in it are replaced by the closest ones. In the process of phonetic and orthographic adaptation, their form stabilizes, approaching the norms of the recipient language and moving away from its foreign language standard, which generally corresponds to the general principles of adaptation of Anglicisms in Arabic. Possibly, phonetic mastering is a consequence of the adoption of a borrowed word in the language. If a borrowed word easily fits into the phonetic system of the Arabic language, then it does not undergo serious phonetic changes, moreover, Arabic lexicography does not introduce special characters for writing such a word.

The type of languages with which Arabic came into contact is also important: it could be a language belonging to the same language family, which has a genetic and structural commonality, an example of which is contact with other Semitic languages, or a language belonging to another language family, where everything is different. , where the words have a different morphological structure, in the process of mastering it is difficult to adapt to Arabic phonetics and morphology (Persian and Greek, modern European languages) [4:99].

In addition to phonetic, the borrowed word also undergoes grammatical (morphological) adaptation. The nature of this adaptation depends on how the external appearance of the borrowed word corresponds to the morphological models of the borrowing language. The Arabic language actively reacts to the influx of borrowings and assimilates them, adapting them to Arabic models. In the process of integration into the system of the Arabic language, borrowings actively realize their



word-formation possibilities, forming derivatives according to the productive models of the Arabic language. By borrowing foreign words, the Arabic language adapts them to a similar structure to its language units.

But the adherence of borrowings to the grammatical, phonetic, and spelling structure of the language is rather a formal sign of mastering the word. Signs of lexico-semantic development can be the development of word-formation productivity, the ability to enter into combination with the words of the original vocabulary and into the composition of phraseological units, various semantic changes, and the acquisition of nationwide usage.

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It is much more productive in modern Arabic to convey foreign terms not by word-formation, but by word combinations. The language is already developing a system of proper Arabic equivalents for Latin-Greek derivational morphemes. For example, as part of scientific terms, the noun علم "science", "teaching", "theory" is used to convey the morpheme - logia «teaching».

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