

LOAN WORDS IN DIFFERENT LANGUAGES

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Annotation: A loan word is a word borrowed from one language and incorporated into another language. Throughout history, languages have borrowed words from each other for various reasons, such as cultural exchange, trade, or conquest. As a result, many languages have loan words from different languages that have significantly impacted their vocabulary.

Key words: loan word, word borrowed, important aspect of language

Loan words are those words that have been borrowed from one language to another. These words have been assimilated into the borrowing language and become a part of its vocabulary. Loanwords are an important aspect of language evolution and reflect the cultural, social and historical interactions between different communities. In this article, we will explore the phenomenon of loanwords in different languages and conduct a comparative analysis of their usage. Loan words are words borrowed from one language and incorporated into another language. This usually happens when two languages come in contact with each other, such as through trade, migration, or colonization. Here are some examples of loan words in different languages [2, 15]:

1. English: English has borrowed extensively from other languages over the centuries, including Latin, French, and Greek. Some common loan words in English include “café” (French), “karaoke” (Japanese), and “safari” (Swahili).

2. Spanish: Spanish has also borrowed from other languages, particularly from Arabic during the Islamic occupation of Spain. Some common loan words in Spanish include “albondiga” (meatball) and “azul” (blue) from Arabic.

3. French: French has been a major influence on many languages due to its prestige status. Some common loan words in French include “baguette” (bread) and “restaurant” from English.

4. Chinese: Chinese has borrowed extensively from neighboring languages like Korean and Japanese. Some common loan words in Chinese include “sushi” (Japanese) and “kimchi” (Korean) [205, 210].

5. Arabic: Arabic has influenced many languages due to its historical importance as a trade language. Some common loan words in Arabic include “alcohol” (from Persian) and “coffee” (from Ethiopian) [206].

6. Hindi: Hindi has borrowed extensively from Sanskrit as well as Persian and Arabic due to historical trade contacts with these regions. Some common loan words in Hindi include “chai” (tea) from Mandarin Chinese and “bazaar” (marketplace) from Persian.

7. Russian: Russian has borrowed extensively from Western European languages like German and French as well as Turkic languages like Tatar. Some

common loan words in Russian include “chocolate” (French) and “ketchup” (English) [3].

Methodology:

The research for this article was conducted using a combination of primary and secondary sources. We consulted dictionaries, academic papers, and linguistic databases to identify loanwords in various languages. We also analyzed the etymology and semantic evolution of these loanwords to understand their usage patterns in different contexts.

Findings:

Loanwords are ubiquitous in all languages. They can be borrowed from other languages for various reasons such as trade, colonization, religious conversions, etc. The borrowing process involves adapting the foreign word to fit into the phonetics, morphology, and syntax of the borrowing language.

English is one of the most receptive languages when it comes to loanwords. It has borrowed extensively from French, Latin, Greek, Arabic, Hindi and many other languages over time. Some examples are café (French), safari (Swahili), yoga (Sanskrit), algebra (Arabic), tsunami (Japanese).

Similarly, French has also been influenced by neighboring languages such as Germanic languages like Dutch and English. Some examples are le weekend (English), le manager (English), le design (English).

In contrast to English and French which have borrowed extensively from other languages, some languages like Chinese have been relatively resistant to loanwords due to their complex grammar structure and tonal system. However, with globalization, Chinese has started adopting more loanwords especially in areas related to technology such as computers and smartphones.

On the other hand, Japanese has a long history of borrowing words from China due to its cultural influence on Japan during ancient times. However, in recent times, Japanese has started borrowing more words from English due to the dominance of English in the global economy and media.

Conclusion. Loanwords are an important aspect of language evolution and reflect the cultural, social and historical interactions between different communities. The borrowing process involves adapting the foreign word to fit into the phonetics, morphology, and syntax of the borrowing language[6; 1194-1198]. English and French are two languages that have borrowed extensively from other languages while Chinese has been relatively resistant to loanwords due to its complex grammar structure and tonal system. Japanese has a history of borrowing words from China but has started adopting more loanwords from English due to its dominance in the global economy and media.

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