



The Concept of English Vocabulary in Modern Linguistics

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Annotation: *This article gives the concept of English-language vocabulary, the process of borrowing foreign-language vocabulary into the Russian language and the main methods of borrowing.*

Keywords: *language, vocabulary, borrowing, word, morpheme.*

Introduction.

Like any other language, the Russian language is enriched with borrowings from other languages of the world. English, being an international language, made a great contribution to the development of many languages, of course, Russian is also among them. In modern conditions of globalization and the development of the Internet, with the strengthening of the position of the English language, many Anglicisms entered the Russian language.

Results and Discussion.

Language is a living phenomenon of the human mind, reflecting the processes of development of culture and civilization. According to V.A. Reformatsky, "Language is the most important means of human communication. Without language, human communication is impossible, and without communication, there can be no society, and thus no person" [2, p. 10].

The enrichment of the lexical composition of any language relies mainly on two methods:

1. word formation;
2. Borrowing.

Consider such a way of enriching the lexical composition of the language as borrowing. This phenomenon fully reflects the interaction of the people with other ethnic groups, the historical changes taking place in society.

According to O.V. Vysochina, there are no languages in the world today whose vocabulary would not be enriched with the help of borrowings from other languages. "The process of borrowing is a natural consequence of the development of any language in a real communicative environment" [1, p. 27].

In linguistics, there are many scientific works that are devoted to the study of foreign vocabulary in the Russian language.

The Dictionary-Reference Book of Linguistic Terms gives the following definition of foreign words: "Foreign words are words borrowed from other languages. Borrowing is a natural consequence of establishing economic, political, cultural ties with other peoples, when the words denoting them come along with realities and concepts" [3, p. 147].

So, in the Linguistic Encyclopedic Dictionary, the concept of borrowing is presented as follows: "Borrowing is an element of a foreign language (word, morpheme, syntactic construction, etc.) transferred from one language to another as a result of linguistic contacts, as well as the process of transition of elements of one language to another."



According to N.M. Shansky, "borrowing should be understood as any word that came into the Russian language from outside, even if it does not differ in any way from the original Russian words in terms of its morphemes" [6, p. 86].

A.A. Superanskaya notes that "borrowing is 1) the transition of elements of one language into the system of another language as a result of contacts between these languages; 2) words or phrases that entered the language as a result of such a transition. Phonemes and morphemes can be borrowed; according to foreign language samples, syntactic constructions can be created. The most frequent and typical type of language borrowing is the borrowing of words, or lexical borrowing" [4, p. 46].

There are many approaches to the definition of this concept, which in itself is the norm, since each researcher, specialist scientist, considers the problem of foreign borrowings from his own point of view, taking into account the goals and objectives of scientific research, various extralinguistic factors that affect the process of borrowing.

Thus, according to linguists, the concept of "borrowing" has two aspects, broad and narrow. In a broad sense, borrowing can mean any "foreign word" of non-Russian origin, regardless of the moment of its entry into the Russian language, the degree of its adaptation to linguistic conditions. [5, p. 88]. In the narrow sense, it is a word that came from another language, which has mastered the Russian language and has taken root in it. We take as a basis the definition in a broad sense, considering any word of non-Russian origin as a borrowing. Foreign borrowings are, in fact, one of the most important components of the vocabulary of the Russian language. Without them, it is difficult to imagine the modern Russian language. Many borrowings have managed to organically merge into the rich vocabulary of the Russian language and are no longer perceived by alien elements.

In modern Russian, the process of borrowing foreign words is permanent and is characterized by varying degrees of activation and temporary recessions. During the critical periods in the development of society, borrowings into the Russian language became more and more. In this regard, the epochs of Ivan IV the Terrible and Peter I are of particular interest. But it should be emphasized, language contacts have never been interrupted.

The main part of foreign language vocabulary is borrowed:

- from Latin and Germanic languages (pre-Slavic period);
- Finno-Ugric and Baltic (in the pre-Slavic and Old Russian period, toponyms, i.e. names of places);
- from the Middle Greek, Old Slavic (Church Slavonic) language (the era of early Christianity in Russia);
- from Turkic languages (especially during the Tatar-Mongol yoke)
- from the Polish language (XVI-XVIII centuries) - Polonisms;
- from Dutch (XVIII), German and French (XVIII-XIX centuries) languages;
- From English (from the beginning of the 20th century, at the end of the 20th century and in the modern era). Obviously, the history of borrowings has a long history; foreign words penetrated along with new concepts and realities. The process of borrowing in this regard is the result of many years, centuries of interaction between languages, cultures, countries, military conflicts, contacts at the level of economics and politics.



Conclusions.

Thus, English borrowings contribute to the expansion and enrichment of the Russian language, convey new meanings and shades of meanings of words. Their use seems in most cases appropriate rather than inappropriate. Difficulties in understanding can be observed possibly in older people. But an intuitive context allows you to isolate the semantic component of the text.

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