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**Nam SU Amanov Akmal**  
Department Practical course of  
English Language, Namangan  
State University, Uzbekistan

**Mirsadullayev Miravaz**  
Department Practical course of  
English Language, Namangan  
State University, Uzbekistan

**Valiyeva Shaxlo**  
Department Practical course of  
English Language, Namangan  
State University, Uzbekistan

**Yunusova Yorqinoy**  
Department Practical course of  
English Language, Namangan  
State University, Uzbekistan

**Correspondence Author:**  
**Nam SU Amanov Akmal**  
Department Practical course of  
English Language, Namangan  
State University, Uzbekistan

## Classical borrowings in the modern English and it's importance of teaching EFL students

**Nam SU Amanov Akmal, Mirsadullayev Miravaz, Valiyeva Shaxlo and Yunusova Yorqinoy**

### Abstract

**Annotatsiya:** Maqolada zamonaviy ingliz tilida klassik qisqartmalar va ularning Ingliz tili o'rganuvchi talabalarni o'qitishda qo'llanilishi o'rganilgan.

**Tayanch so'zlar va iboralar:** Taqqoslash, fonetik moslashish, kelib chiqish, ilmiy, o'ziga xoslik.

**Аннотация:** В данной статье исследуется классические в заимствования в современном английском языке и их важность в обучении студентов EFL.

**Опорные слова и выражения:** Ассимиляция, фонетическая адаптация, происхождение, научный, оригинальность.

**Annotation:** In the article Classical borrowings in the modern English and it's importance of teaching EFL students have been researched.

**Keywords:** Assimilation, phonetic adaptation, origin, scientific, originality

### Introduction

When words migrate from one language into another they adjust themselves to their new environment and get adapted to the norms of the recipient language. They undergo certain changes which gradually erase their foreign features, and, finally, they are assimilated. Sometimes the process of assimilation develops to the point when the foreign origin of a word is quite unrecognizable. It is difficult to believe now that such words as "dinner", "cat", "take", "cup" are not English by origin. Others, though well assimilated, still bear traces of their foreign background. "Distance" and "development", for instance, are identified as borrowings by their French suffixes, "skin" and "sky" by the Scandinavian initial (-sk), "police" and "regime" by the French stress on the last syllable.

Borrowed words are adjusted in the three main areas of the new language system: the phonetic, the grammatical and the semantic.

The lasting nature of *phonetic adaptation* is best shown by comparing Norman French borrowings to later (Parisian) ones. The Norman borrowings have for a long time been fully adapted to the phonetic system of the English language: such words as "table", "plate", "courage", "chivalry" bear no phonetic traces of their French origin. Some of the later (Parisian) borrowings, even the ones borrowed as early as the 15<sup>th</sup> century, still sound surprisingly French: "regime", "valise", "matinee", "cafe", "ballet". In these cases phonetic adaptation is not completed [1:58].

The rough development of a science and engineering was accompanied by occurrence of ten thousands of words expressing new concepts. In connection with a wide circulation of scientific knowledge many of these terms have ceased to be property of a narrow circle of the experts and have got the general use. The significant part of a scientific technical terminology in Modern English language is created from Latin and especially from the Greek roots.

The words of a Latin and Greek origin are widely widespread in all branches of a science, they make a part of a technical terminology many of them differ by wide common use in the national speech. So, in the field of medicine popularity the words of a Latin and Greek origin being the names of illnesses use: 'acidosis', 'anemia', 'appendicitis', 'arteriosclerosis', 'bronchitis', etc. The names of new branches of medicine, mainly of the Old Greek origin, and other medical terms are widespread also: 'pediatry', 'ontology', 'psychiatry', name of

medicines: 'aspirin', 'iodine', 'insulin', 'morphine', 'trychnine', 'antibiotics', 'penicillin', 'streptomycin' etc. All these words have appeared in XIX and XX centuries.[2:104] In the field of physics such words of a classical origin are used, as 'magnetron', 'thyatron', 'dynatron', 'kenotron', 'phanotron', 'atom', 'cyclofasetron', 'innidatron', 'the quantum', 'theory', 'energy', relativity (some of these terms of the Greek origin, so-called Schenectady Greek, have appeared absolutely recently as a result of scientific researches in the field of physics).

In the field of chemistry prevail the terms, formed from the classical roots 'acid', 'alkali', 'cyanide', 'creosote', 'formaldehyde', 'nitroglycerine', 'valency' etc.

In the field of engineering the terms of a classical origin are widely used: 'absorber', 'radiator', 'transmission', 'engine', 'airplane', 'airdrome', 'monoplane', 'biplane', 'hydroplane', 'condenser', 'frequency', 'transformer', 'inductance', 'impedence', 'spherheterodyn', 'kylocycle', 'selectivity', 'aerial', 'antenna', 'modulator' [3:105].

'Radius' in Latin language meant 'the spoke', that is "Something outgoing from the centre". Vallins marks, that 'radio' has not become popular in England instead of it is often used the original word 'wireless'. However according to our observations the word 'radio' for last twenty years has got exclusive common use, by pushing aside 'wireless' on a background.

Many of these words have got special terminological meanings, which are more usual, than their general meanings.

Originally especially terminological words and expressions such as 'ozone', 'natural selection', 'stratosphere' have got a wide circulation due to their often use in the popular – scientific and periodic literature and owing to popularity of concepts expressed by them [4:83].

It is relatively uncharted; in many areas of knowledge, there appear who have been original thinkers, briefly, reflected on the problems of translation their subject. Further one has the consolation of knowing that however mistaken the generalization one is setting up, the illustrations are normally natural and interesting. Incidentally any terms translation theory (unlike linguistics) invents should be "transparent", self-explanatory, and since it helps the translator to reduce jargon, to simple language (up to now its leading practitioners have not doing so).

The Latin and Greek words are widely used for a designation of concepts serving as the names of political and philosophical directions, names of social economic formation, currents in art: 'communism', 'socialism', 'imperialism', 'capitalism', 'feudalism', 'futurism', 'impressionism', 'militarism', etc.

Preceding from this it is possible to establish three kinds of Latin borrowings in the Old English period:

- 1) Latin continental borrowings;
- 2) Latin words came into the English language from Celtic;
- 3) Latin borrowings related to introduction of Christianity in England.

But it is necessary to emphasize that the borrowed words in this period did not differ by the special large number.

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