

SOCIOLINGUISTIC FOUNDATIONS AND CHARACTERISTICS OF WORDS BORROWED FROM ENGLISH INTO GERMAN

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Abstract:

This article provides information about the sociolinguistic features of borrowed words, in particular, words that have been borrowed from English to German, as well as the methods of studying these features.

Key words: Linguistics, sociolinguistics, terminological, dictionary, hybrid, integration, functional, stylistic, internationalism, material.

Nowadays, when learning a foreign language, we often see that "pure, native German" is practically not found. This is especially true for modern, colloquial language, youth slang, special vocabulary (used, for example, in IT technologies). Therefore, it is not surprising that German learners often wonder why they come across many English words, despite the fact that in German there is a specific way to refer to a particular object or phenomenon. This pattern is especially noticeable for students whose German is the second language after English. In our article, we want to consider borrowings in English in German, taking into account the fact that the introduction of the second foreign language - German - allows you to combine the two studied disciplines, compare and analyze them. Before moving on to the practical part and dealing with specific examples that arouse great interest in students, and sometimes surprise, giving a little theoretical information, what is "borrowing", How can we distinguish them, and whether all the received words, in our case, anglicisms, are so firmly included and perceived by native speakers of the borrowing language. Now it is impossible to imagine our life without communication (in native or foreign languages), both orally - for example, in a personal conversation, and in writing - by e - mail or in social networks-Vkontakte, Twitter, etc. At the same time, we often do not care what words we pronounce, what morphemes they consist of and where they come from in the language. At the same time, language is a kind of social product of society, which is in constant development and change. In the process of language

evolution, its various systems - phonetic, lexical and grammatical-change. It is a vocabulary fund that is the main basis of any language. Since language is mobile and constantly developing, the lexical system is most susceptible to changes. Each historical period is characterized by a different extralinguistic reality, and we conclude that a change in linguistic reality is inevitable, often mastering from other languages belonging to one language group plays an important role. And therefore, we note that borrowing is the introduction into the language of various "foreign" elements and their installation in it. Borrowing is an integral part of the process of historical change of language, replenishment of its vocabulary. Assimilated words reflect changes in ethnic, social, economic and cultural ties between different language groups. The language that receives a foreign word does not leave it unchanged for a long time. The new lexical unit is gradually transformed and adapted to the entire language system in accordance with its [language] phonetic, morphological and lexical molds, that is, it goes through a assimilation process. As a result of this process, the mastered word loses its “alien” – alien character, ceases to stand out against the background of the vocabulary characteristic of the mastered language, becomes its component.

In the process of mastering debts, researchers distinguish three stages. The first stage receives the conditional name "introduction", which means that most of the words in the initial stage retain their original spelling. Over time, the word is mastered, and when applying this debt in written and oral speech, its form stabilizes, the borrower approaches the norms of the language. The next, second stage is the borrowing period. The semantic influence of the source language on the word mastered during this period will be the strongest. Assimilated words will spread widely and gradually acquire the characteristics characteristic of the lexical base of the assimilated language.

Recently, in modern linguistics, the issue of integrating foreign-language vocabulary into the system of the native language is often considered. This aspect is studied in domestic and foreign linguistics. At the same time, special importance is attached to borrowing elements of the English Vocabulary fund. The question of the scale and consequences of the spread remains controversial. In a number of aspects, stylistic, functional, word-making, etc., many authors discuss the different levels of influence of the English language and the language of borrowing its American version. At the same time, one should not

underestimate the role of debts in English in special relations. An important place in terms of intensive international relations in various fields of activity is allocated means of communication, and here English borrowings, often having the status of internationalism, turn out to be an indispensable source of filling out a special vocabulary.

Against the background of what the terminological system of a particular language attracts for special purposes from foreign language sources, the processes of Word formation in it always continue to operate. The formation of the term is an urgent way to create special nominations to this day. In the field of terminology and special languages in German linguistics. Hoffman's works gained great theoretical significance. Problems of English-American influence on German L. Yu. Granatkina, A. P. Mayorov. Among German researchers, B. Karstenzen and X. Galinsky's works on this topic are known to everyone.

So, V. Yu. Bondarenko devotes his work to the Anglo-American borrowing phenomenon in German medical terminology. E. V. Chervova considers the types of Anglo-American elements in modern military periodicals. Word formation in modern German Socio-political terminology K. A. Studied by Levkovskaya. In addition to the fact that both of the above aspects have been studied repeatedly and in detail by several generations of linguists, the question of the interaction of borrowing and word formation in terminology has been poorly studied. In this study, we are trying to cover the issues of the formation of German economic terms at the intersection of two areas of linguistics - word formation and borrowing.

The study of dissertation research on the problem of the formation and functioning of English-Americans in the German language showed that the observations of the authors are mainly orthographic, morphological, lexical-semantic development of anglicisms (E. I. Dmitrovskaya) belongs to such aspects as; classification of complex words with components-anglicisms, their semantic, functional-pragmatic, stylistic development (N. Yu. Suvorkina).

In the field of economic terminology, O. A. Zyablova (based on German language materials), M. V. Kitaygorodskaya, N. N. Studies were carried out by such linguists as Karpukhina (based on the materials of the Russian language). The penetration of English economic terms into German (Yu. M. Kalashnikov), in German economic speech there are dissertations devoted to the study of additional

and intralinguistic conditions for the functioning of Anglo - Americans (O. V. Garnaukhov).

Among the German Germanists, F. laughing (laughing, F.), A. Eferenz and V. Vit (Efferenz A., Vieth O.), M. Xundt (Xundt, M.), A. Steinhauer (Steinhauer, A.) wrote about the German economy. The object of this scientific work is the units of German economic terminology formed by combining the elements exogenous (Anglo-American) and endogenous (German). Such a combination is based on the word-forming hybridization phenomenon, which in some cases is the result of a partial calculation.

The relevance of this study is that currently in German studies the problems of Anglo-American borrowing, as well as word formation using borrowed elements in a foreign language, are being intensively studied. From the point of view of international relations, economic terminology is most suitable for external receptions, while maintaining terminology as one of the leading methods for creating units. The material for this study is the Anglo-German hybrid formations of the 8-volume Gabler economic dictionary (Gabler Wirtschaftslexikon) (469 terms of Appendix 1), which is currently one of the most complete sources of German economic terminology, and the 10-volume Duden is an Explanatory Dictionary of modern German, which includes terminology in addition to General units.

The purpose of this dissertation research is a systematic description of the Anglo-German hybrid formations of the economic terminological system of the modern German language, arising from the interaction of borrowing and word formation. The goal involves solving certain tasks, which are reduced to:

- complex terms-identification of the main Anglo-American and German terminals within hybrids;
- Show ways to integrate Anglo-American elements into the German language system of the economy; provide basic methods for the formation of English-German economic terms-hybrids; describe the systemic relations of Anglo-German economic terms.

In the course of the study, the following methods were involved: the method of continuous selection for compiling a list of Anglo-German economic terms; the method of paraphrasing a complex term modification; the method of direct components for analyzing the word-formation structure of Anglo-German

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complex economic terms; the method of dictionary definitions for comparing the special and word-formation meaning of terms;

The scientific novelty of the work consists in the study of the current problems of Word formation at the present time using borrowed elements in a foreign language in the material of economic terminology.

The theoretical significance of the work is that it contributes to the development of a general theory of Word formation, emphasizing the importance of studying the problem of hybrid word formation.

The practical value of this study is determined by the application of its results in the study of theoretical aspects of modern German word formation. This dissertation serves as material in practical classes in the German language, in the coverage of economic problems, as well as in special courses for students of the faculties of Economics.

Thus, the factual materials analyzed by us make it clear that the main place in the emergence of German-language suffixes is the lexical level of the language. At the same time, the most borrowing in the speech of immigrants corresponds to a dictionary that works in the spheres of social life of society and has cultural peculiarities. The concepts of German reality, on the other hand, the use of original nominative units facilitates getting used to a foreign-speaking society, socialization in it. Since language is a living social mechanism in constant movement and development, we can assume that in the future there will be even more borrowing from English in German, since English remains the leading language in today's globalized world. Thus, the topic of studying the influence of the English language on the German language remains an open and inexhaustible field of study.

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