

ETYMOLOGY OF ENGLISH WORDS AND NATIVE AND BORROWED ENGLISH VOCABULARY

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Abstract: It is no secret that learning English is becoming one of the most important tasks today. Based on this, it is interesting to study the history of the origin of English words. Based on this, we tried to find and study certain information about the language of origin of certain words and their history. We believe that this scientific article will be useful and interesting for you.

Key words: Etymology, borrowed words, native words, fæder, fader, Vater, patér, pere, pedær, pitr, singan, siggwan, singen, grammatical valency, Catholic Church, renaissance.

Etymology could be a department of lexicology considering the root of words. Etymologically, the English lexicon is partitioned into native and credit words, or borrowed words. A local word may be a word which has a place to the initial English word stock and is known from the most punctual accessible compositions of the Ancient English period. A borrowed word could be a word taken over from another dialect and adjusted concurring to the guidelines of the English language.

Native words are subdivided into two groups:

- 1) words of the Common Indo-European word stock
- 2) words of the Common Germanic origin

Words of the Indo-European stock have cognates (parallels) totally different Indo-European dialects: Greek, Latin, French, Italian, Clean, Russian and others:

father (OE fæder, Gothic fadar, Swedish fader, German Vater, Greek patér, Latin páter, French pere, Persian pedær, Sanscrit pitr)

Words of the Common Germanic stock have cognates only in the Germanic group: in German, Norwegian, Dutch, Icelandic, etc.:

to sing (OE singan, Gothic siggwan, German singen)

Numerically the Germanic bunch is bigger. Specifically these two bunches don't contrast exceptionally much. Words of both bunches signify parts of the human body, creatures, plants, marvels of nature, physical properties, fundamental activities, etc. Terms of connection, the foremost visit verbs and the larger part of numerals have a place to the Common Indo-European word stock. Numerous qualifiers and pronouns are of Germanic origin.

Native words constitute approximately 25 percent of the English lexicon, but they make up 80 percent of the 500 most visit words. Nearly all local words have a place to exceptionally vital semantic bunches. They incorporate most of the assistant and modular verbs, pronouns, relational words, numerals, conjunctions, articles. Other than tall recurrence esteem words of the local word stock are characterised by the taking after features:

- simple structure (they are often monosyllabic)
- developed polysemy
- great word-building power
- an ability to enter a great number of phraseological units
- a wide range of lexical and grammatical valency
- stability⁹⁵.

Borrowings may be direct and roundabout (through an mediator dialect). The most mediator dialects for English are Latin and French. So it is vital to recognize between the “source of borrowing” and “origin of borrowing” – the dialect from which the word is taken and the dialect to which it may be followed (table ← la table (Fr) ← tabula (Lat)).

⁹⁵ https://revolution.allbest.ru/languages/00302059_0.html

There are two channels of borrowing: verbal and composed. Verbal borrowings are the result of live communication of diverse countries. Composed borrowings are words borrowed from outside writings when they are interpreted into the target [ta:git] language. Alongside borrowings legitimate, there are interpretation and semantic loans. Interpretation credits are words and word combinations shaped from local components agreeing to outside designs, by way of strict morpheme-for-morpheme or word-for-word interpretation (wonderchild ← Wunderkind (Germ), it goes without saying ← cela va sans dire (Fr)). The term “semantic loan” signifies the method when local words create unused implications beneath the impact of remote dialects (in OE the word bread implied “a piece” ; beneath the impact of the Scandinavian brand it procured its present day meaning).

About 75 percent of the English vocabulary are borrowed words. Words were borrowed, first of all, from Latin, Scandinavian and French⁹⁶.

There are three layers of Latin borrowings in English⁹⁷. The to begin with layer goes back to the time of the Roman Success of the British Isles, the 5th century AD (BC)). The Romans brought with them a few names of objects that were modern to the populace of Britain: names of nourishment (wine, butter, cheese, pepper, pear, plum, etc.), words, naming objects of fabric culture such as family articles (kitchen, pot, container, dish), measures (pound, inch), respectful and military developments (process, road, camp, harbour).

The moment layer of Latin borrowings is associated with Christianity which was presented by the Latin clergy at the conclusion of the 6th century AD. Latin was the dialect of the Catholic Church and contained a extraordinary number of words associated with religion: abbot, altar, angel, anthem, candle, canon, deacon, devil, martyr, mass, nun, pope, priest, psalm, rule, shrine, temple⁹⁸.

The third layer of Latin borrowings dates back to the 14th – 16th centuries AD, the Renaissance period. A part of words with theoretical meaning and of logical

⁹⁶ https://revolution.allbest.ru/languages/00302059_0.html

⁹⁷ https://studopedia.su/6_15195_Etymology-of-English-Words-Native-and-Borrowed-Words-in-English.html

⁹⁸ https://revolution.allbest.ru/languages/00302059_0.html

character showed up within the English dialect. They were borrowed from written sources and preserved their Latin form: accent, idea, effect, fate, history, memory, to adopt, to celebrate, to describe, to collect, to decorate, absent, accurate, direct, equal, fatal, future, humane, literary, neutral, solar, etc. These are the Renaissance Latin borrowings.

INTERNET RESOURCES:

1. https://revolution.allbest.ru/languages/00302059_0.html
2. https://studopedia.su/6_15195_Etymology-of-English-Words-Native-and-Borrowed-Words-in-English.html

