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## PHENOMENON OF LEXICAL-SEMANTIC ASSIMILATION IN BORROWED WORDS

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### ABOUT ARTICLE

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**Abstract:** The article discusses the phenomenon of lexical-semantic assimilation in borrowed words. By lexical-semantic assimilation in the language of the recipient, we understand its activity in word formation, its mixing with the words of the receptor language, and the transformation of the semantic structure of the new word in the receptor language, which has no connection with its meaning in the source language. Let us consider how the process of transition of Turkic lexical assimilation in English took place. Our research has shown that suffixation is the most productive way of word formation for most Turkic words that have been absorbed into English.

**Introduction.** Word acquisition is a complex and multifaceted process. As indicated above, from the point of view of formal (phonetic, orthographic, morphological) assimilation, the majority of Turkic words are formed in accordance with the norms of the English language. One of the most important aspects of the firm establishment of a word in the recipient language is its lexico-semantic assimilation. Lexical-semantic assimilation of a word in the assimilating language refers to its activity in word formation, its mixing with the words of the receptor language, changes in the semantic structure of the expression of the meaning of a new word in the receptor language, which has no connection with the meaning of the source language.

LITERATURE REVIEW AND METHODOLOGY. Let us consider how the process of transition of Turkic lexical borrowings in the English language proceeded. In this research work, the works of European and American linguists W.D.Whitney, O.Jespersen, G.H.Mc.Knight, A.A.Daryush, U.Weinreich, E.Haugen, L.Zawadowski, J.Greenough and G.Kittredge, M.B.Emeneau, Russian scientists V.A.Bogoroditsky, B.V.Gornung, V.I.Abayev, Uzbek linguists U.K.Yusupov, A.Nurmonov, A.Mamajonov, M.E.Umarkhodzhaev [1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16] can be included. In the course of our research, it was proven that for most Turkic words borrowed into the English language, suffixation is the most productive way of word formation. Word formation using suffixes has not lost its significance in the English language for a long time.

RESULTS and DISCUSSION. The English suffix -ness is one of the most frequently used productive suffixes in creating new words for borrowed Turkic words, and it mainly serves to form abstract nouns by joining Turkic adjective roots:

turkishness:

"But they treated his ideas with respect and began under his influence, to develop in themselves a new sense of Turkishness". (Lord Kinross. Ataturk. London, 1959. – P. 56)

Additionally, -yed is also the most productive and frequently used adjective-forming suffix. The suffix -ed serves to form adjectives meaning "given or distinguished" when attached to noun roots. In modern English, adjectives with the suffix -ed are largely derived from Turkic roots: fezzed, yashmade, shagreened, sequined, divanned, caftaned, minareted, calpacked, turbaned va boshqalar.

Turbaned:

"The procession was swelled, and by group of theological students and white-turbaned hodjaz who harangued the-men and influenced their stoccato cries of "We want the sheriat! We want the holy Law!" (Lord Kinross. Ataturk, L., 1959. – P. 13).

It should be noted separately that in F.Barnabi's work "A ride to Khiva: travels and adventures in Central Asia" [17], which we have analyzed, -ness,

We did not encounter cases where the suffix -yed was added to Turkic words.

The suffix -an combines with borrowed Turkic roots to form adjectives: Turkistan, Caspian, Khivan, sultanian, timarian, seljukian, cossackian, ottomanian, etc. Adjectives are also formed using the English suffix -u (bosh-boshy), for example:

If this is done, we shall no longer hear from the authorities at St. Petersburg that they are unable to restrain their generals in Turkistan.

(Burnaby F. A Ride to Khiva. – R. 15) “There was no dancing, only boshy games and a conjuror.

(F.Anstey. Vice Versa. London, 1882. Vol. IV)

The Latin noun-forming suffix -ate in English combined with Turkic words to form an abstract noun: khanate. This word was used 37 times in the work of F. Barnabi, which was reflected in the statistical analysis.

It is generally unknown that the first attack on this Central Asian khanate was carried out by Tsarist subjects. (Burnaby F. A Ride to Khiva. - P. 248).

In structural units borrowed into the English language, the most productive suffixes forming nouns are mainly abstract and collective noun-forming suffixes:

-dom: vassaldom, pashadom, beydom, Turkdom and others:

The khanate was reduced to a state of complete vassaldom.

(Burnaby F. A Ride to Khiva. – R. 262)

“If such things could happen in the capital, it may be convinced that the course of justice did not run very smooth in the distant pashadoms.”

(Mac Farlane. Turkey and Its Destiny. L., 1850, Vol. I. – P. 84)

-ship: Bekship, bashawship, cadiship, Beyship va h.k.

There they reduced to their own rule the Bekships of Urgut, Faraf, Macha, Kshtut, and Maghian. (Burnaby F. A Ride to Khiva. – R. 388)

“Every Sunday and Tuesday, at the royal seraglio, where he hears cadiship and decedes in all affairs”. (Ch. Perry. View of the Levant. – P. 33)

From the borrowed Turkic roots, derived nouns with the suffix -ism appeared with an abstract meaning, which means "doctrine, creed, as well as the social system, a characteristic or way of acting of a person": Khaurism, Turkism, Tansimatism, Bashawism, Vampirism, Kemalism, Ataturkism, Pan-Islamism, etc.

... on the shores of the Bay of Khaurism, under the pretext of commercial facilities,... (Burnaby F. A Ride to Khiva. - P. 253).

This category of words was mainly used in journalism. Nouns with the -ism suffix expressed, first of all, the meaning of words used in various directions and doctrines:

“The ideological message now preached to it was symbolized by the “six arrows” of what came to be called “Kemalism”, with the addition in 1931 of statism and Revolutionism, to the four previous principles of Rationalism, Secularism, Republicanism and Popularism”.

(Lord Kinross. Ataturk. New York, 1965. - P. 518) “In Central Asia Pan-Turanianism and Pan-Islamism do not conflict with

each other". (E.G.Mears. Modern Turkey. N.Y., 1924. – P. 512)

"Pan-islamism, with Enver Pasha as the leading personality, was a movement with an organization under the young Turkish party."

(Halide Edib. Conflict of East and West in Turkey. Lahore, 1935. – P. 101)

"But as time went on it came to seem an impractical dream and Ziya modified his ideas to a form of Pan-Turkism embracing only the turks within the Empire itself". (Lord Kinross. Ataturk. N.Y., 1965. – P. 56)

A significant number of words belonging to the noun category, formed by adding the English suffix –ist to Turkic borrowings, can also be observed. These include words such as ataturkist, sultanist, kemalist, tanzimatist, pan-turkist, and others.

As a rule, nouns formed with the –ist suffix denote adherents or supporters of various movements, doctrines, or ideologies:

"The Kemalists, as the successors of the Young Turks were called, have pronounced judgement on nearly all the deeds of their predecessors." (Halid Edib. Conflict of East and West in Turkey Lahore. 1935. – P. 54)

"With few exceptions they are reniversity graduates and convinced Ataturkists, secularists and positurists". (Nuri Eren. Turkey Today – and Tomorrow. London, 1963. – P. 171)

"The Tanzimatists were the second Ottoman team, which conciously stated to re-create the state." (Halide Edib. Conflict of East and West in Turkey. Lahore, 1935. – P. 67)

- ia suffiksi ma'lum joyni ifodalashda qo'llanilgan:

"Hassan Kuli, Gomush Tepe, and the localities thereabouts, are now Turkomania... (Burnaby F. A Ride to Khiva. – R. 251)

Thus, the fact that a significant portion of Turkic borrowings assimilated into English have undergone grammatical assimilation and begun to interact with the grammatical tools of the English language is of particular importance. The material we analyzed shows that a very large number of Turkic borrowings have acquired the ability to form new words according to the existing word-formation models in the language, and the most productive methods of word formation in English are suffixation, compounding, and conversion.

The assimilated Turkic borrowings served as a basis for the formation of new words during the assimilation process: they formed compound words and word combinations by combining with certain native words.

One of the signs of their firm assimilation by the English language is that the assimilated Turkic borrowings have become integral components of compounds together with native

words: khivan town, khivan's appetite, Bokhara territory, turkoman, kirghis appetit, turkey-cock, sherbet-seller, coffee-disease, Divan-day, Turks-cap lily, and others.

Many Turkic borrowings easily combine with English words to form compound words, turning into hybrid formations where both components of the compound express a single concept. The free combinability of Turkic borrowings with English words is a distinctive feature and serves as clear evidence of the word's assimilation. For example:

Now at Khiva there was always the prospect of a war with the Turkomans.

(Burnaby F. A Ride to Khiva. – R. 181) “It was curious to talk over all these things about the war, walking again

with a friend in the cemetery, among thousands of clustered turban-stones and gigantic cypress-trees.” (Lady Hornby. Constantinople, L., 1863. – P.167).

“Young minds used to enter these confraternities and acquire status ranging from timar-holding to grand vizierate according to their talents.” (Z.Gökalp. Turkish Nationalism and Western Civilization. New York, 1959. - P. 92)

A considerable number of hybrid words have been formed from certain Turkic borrowings. For example, according to the NED (New English Dictionary), 53 hybrid derivatives are recorded from the word “coffee”: coffee-room, coffee-shop, coffee-pot, coffee-head, coffee-cream, coffee-corn, coffee-man, coffee-disease, and others. The majority of hybrid words based on “coffee” primarily express concrete concepts:

“The coffee-houses are, perhaps, the most characteristic feature of Stamboul streets during the nights of Ramazan.” (A.D. Duight. Constantinople Old and New. New York, 1915. - P. 268)

“One day a Turk, passing our coffee-shop was attracted by the commotion at the door.” (A.D. Duight. – P. 533)

We can observe that the word “Khiva” in the form “Khivan” functions as an attributive (defining) modifier before English words such as “territory, caravan, method, taxation, horse, house, merchant, nobleman, tribute”, and the word “Kirghiz” performs the same role before words like “camel, horse, tobacco, sportsman, postman, widow, desert, dialect”, as evidenced by the following examples from F. Burnaby's work A Ride to Khiva: Travels and Adventures in Central Asia [17]:

Members in the House of Commons who were under the impression that no part of Khivan territory was to be annexed to Russia. (P. 259)

It may be thought that the Khivan enemy assisted in the destruction of the Russian expedition. (P. 195)

I found out that he could speak Russian very well, and also the Kirghiz dialect. (P. 112)

During the research, we observed that a number of Turkic borrowings have undergone their own semantic development in the new recipient language. By semantic development, we mean the acquisition of new meanings by the borrowed word that differ from its meaning in the source language, as well as the use of the borrowed word in a figurative (metaphorical) sense in the recipient language.

In the process of borrowing into English, a semantic discrepancy is often observed between the Turkic borrowings and their etymons, because the recipient language, as a rule, assimilates the word not in its full semantic volume, but only in one specific meaning that is necessary for it.

The monosemous Turkic borrowings mentioned above are characterized by semantic stability. They are usually assimilated into English without any changes. This can be explained by the fact that Turkic words that were monosemous in the source language do not rely on their original meaning for further semantic development.

A relatively small group of words that entered the English literary language and have been preserved in it to this day consists of Turkic borrowings that have developed one or more meanings not characteristic of their etymons.

As a result of language contact, Turkic borrowings that entered English had a certain semantic structure in the source language and, in many cases, managed to preserve that structure in the recipient language as well. Some of them, however, lost their original meaning due to lexical assimilation.

**Conclusion.** During our research, by comparing the semantic structures of Turkic borrowings in the source and recipient languages, we identified the following:

1. Turkic words that have been borrowed into English undergo lexical assimilation and change their semantic structure, which is manifested in the following ways:

a) Semantic narrowing of the structure occurs already at the stage of the Turkic word entering the English language, when the recipient language assimilates the word only in the meaning it needs.

Analysis of Turkic borrowings from a lexical-semantic perspective made it possible to establish the following:

a) A sufficiently large number of assimilated Turkic borrowings served as the basis for the formation of compound words and word combinations in English;

b) The assimilation of Turkic borrowings that have preserved their semantic structure, as well as those that have undergone semantic narrowing, is directly dependent on the degree

of relevance of the objects or phenomena they denote for native speakers of English (compare: coffee and raki);

c) Turkic borrowings whose semantic structure has been expanded through generalization of meaning and metaphorical use can be considered fully assimilated by the English language.

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