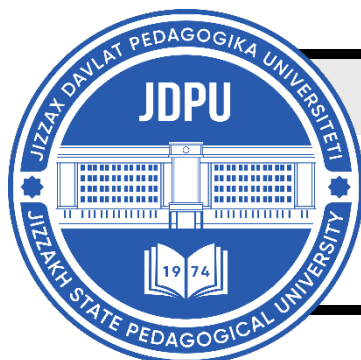


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METHODOLOGICAL JOURNAL****MENTAL ENLIGHTENMENT SCIENTIFIC –  
METHODOLOGICAL JOURNAL**<http://mentaljournal-jspu.uz/index.php/mesmj/index>**LINGUISTIC AND EXTRALINGUISTIC NATURE OF BORROWED WORDS  
IN THE GERMAN DICTIONARY****Zarifjon Maxsiddinovich Kuvonov**

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E-mail: [z.kuvonov@cspi.uz](mailto:z.kuvonov@cspi.uz)**ABOUT ARTICLE**

**Key words:** proverb, cultural identity, characteristics of proverbs, paremiology, linguistics, phraseological unit, sayings, national proverbs, theory, practice, explanation.

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**Abstract:** This article discusses the factors that lead to the influx of words from other languages into German. The article discusses the reasons for the introduction of assimilations, including linguistic or extralinguistic causes, from which languages to which areas words are assimilated. The introductory part deals with the current significance and role of the learned words, their linguistic significance.

In the analysis of the literature, it is considered which Uzbek and German linguists have conducted research in this field, the source literature that served as the basis for the creation of the basis of scientific work. The Methods and Theoretical Foundations section focuses on the words learned.

**Keywords:** Borrowed words, dictionary structure, foreign language, linguistic factors, extralinguistic factors, Latin, English

**INTRODUCTION**

Today we use the names of these technologies in our daily life and communication with people. Naturally, the names of these technologies are also different. At this time, we will definitely have to use foreign words. It is known that there are several ways to enrich the vocabulary of each language. One of these ways is the acquisition of words from other languages. Today, there is no language that has not gone through this process, but developed only with its internal capabilities. In the current development of a certain language, first of all, it is observed that the words belonging to another language are assimilated on the basis of

socio-economic, political and cultural relations with other countries, as well as scientific and technical progress. Each language has its own history of development, and in this process words from other languages were introduced.

In these processes, the entry of new words into world languages indicates the enrichment of the vocabulary of those languages. In world linguistics, there are several ways to enrich the vocabulary of a language.

1. Through the creation of new words (Word formation)
2. Through the introduction of words from other languages (acquisitions)
3. Through a change in the meaning of existing words (migration of meaning)
4. Through the formation of phraseological combinations (phraseologisms)

It can be seen that the introduction of words from other languages plays an important role in enriching the vocabulary. Assimilation refers to a process in which words, parts of words or whole phrases, are transferred from one language to another. The meeting of such words in linguistics can be seen on the one hand in the "phenomena of communication", [1; 9] that is, in the long-term language and cultural contacts of a nation, on the other hand, in the continuous aspiration of generations towards important economic and cultural groups, or in their bilingualism or multilingualism at the territorial border. it seems. [2; 10]

#### **MATERIALS AND METHODS**

The term acquisitions is a general term for all types of transfer of linguistic phenomena from one language to another, and is mainly used in a broader sense, that is, it covers not only the result, but also the process of this acquisition. The phenomena of assimilation can be divided according to the language level. [3; 136]

phonetic-phonological - phoneme import, phoneme decrease or phoneme disappearance,  
grammatical - expressed in the reception of word-forming morphemes and flexible substitution,

lexical-semantic - consists in receiving or multiplying lexemes,  
syntactic, as a result, constructions of appropriation and the order of appropriations in the sentence appear.

In addition, the processes of assimilation are closely related to each other. The introduction of foreign words into the language can lead to fundamental changes in the phonostructure and especially in the morphostructure; adopted words give way to foreign language word formation methods.

Linguistics is mainly concerned with the acquisition of lexical acquisitions, since this is the most common form of loanword acquisition, as well as the easiest form to be recognized by

the speaker. Along with word formation and meaning change, it is one of the main ways to find the expression of words and thus an important factor in language change. As mentioned above, lexical acquisition consists of taking words from another language, forming words in one's own language according to a foreign pattern, or changing their existing meanings. Today, the entire German vocabulary of 500-600,000 words contains approximately 150,000 borrowed words, so at least one out of every three German words is a foreign word.

From the point of view of the history of linguistics, the weight of internal words (local words) "inherited" by the "ancient natives" of the Germans, that is, from the Germanic and Indo-European languages, is quite large. The layer of words borrowed from Indo-European languages is common to the entire Indo-European language family (for example, dt. neu, ngriech. néos, russ. novy, lat. novus, lit. Naujas), the old German heritage words, on the other hand, can be identified only in the Germanic Indo-European languages (for example, dt. winter, engl. winter, schwed. vinter, goth. vintrus). Many of these local words have increased in size over time through word formation, compounding, and other processes.

During the Roman period (50 BC - 500 AD), the first Latin wave appeared before the High German (second) sound shift. The most important area of assimilation was in the south from Mainz to the Lower Rhine, and the Upper Rhine-Danube-Alps played a relatively lesser role. [4; 96]

During this time, more than 500 words were adopted from the Latin language. Perhaps the oldest word derived from Latin is the word Kaiser.

During the reign of Emperor Augustus (31 BC to 14 AD), the Romans conquered the lands between the Alps and the Danube. The natives of the frontier quickly began to adopt the Roman way of life. The words adopted during this period are primarily related to certain areas of material culture. And thus the words changed in the following areas.

During the ancient Roman culture and statehood, words began to enter a number of fields. It was during those times that the state language of the Roman Empire was Latin. The content of the German language dictionary is enriched by the following areas:

agriculture (Pflanze, ahd. pflanza, lat. planta. Wein, ahd. win, lat. vinum, etc.),  
military (Kampf, ahd. kampf, lat. campus, Wall ahd. wal, lat. vallum u.a.),  
in the field of construction (Fenster ahd. venester, lat. fenestra, Kammer ahd. camera, lat. camera u.a.),

trade and household goods (Pfund, ahd. pfunt, lat. pundus, Tisch, ahd. tisc, lat. discus u.a.)  
[5; 103] The introduction of words from the Latin language continued even later, because it is no exaggeration to say that this language had a greater impact on the increase in the vocabulary

of the German language than other languages. The number of Latin words is not only in the vocabulary of the German language, but also in the vocabulary of many European languages. Because many linguists recognize Latin as the "grandfather language" of many European languages. Later, by the V-VII centuries, as a result of the expansion of the Christian religion on the territory of Germany, the words related to the field of religion and church traditions (Kloster lat. claustrum, opfern lat. operari, etc.) changed from the Latin language. Latin is not only the language of religion, but also the main language of science, education and government.

From this point of view, the vocabulary of each language includes its own words as well as foreign words. It is according to this feature that lexicology distinguishes between native and borrowed words. In particular, the Uzbek language has its own words as well as Persian-Tajik, Arabic and international words. Uzbek words include stone, mountain, earth, head, water, language, ash, person, boy, white, black, red, blue, one, two, three, five, I, you, he, we, come, take, go, follow, before and others can be included. Persian-Tajik words can include sky, sun, spring, leaf, tree, room, wind, serob, sweet, courageous, humble, kind, kind, and others. International words can include theater, cinema, concert, film, composer, checkers, physics, mathematics, volleyball, boxing, etc.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The reasons for learning foreign words are different and can be divided into two groups.

1. Desire. Acceptance of elements of a foreign language is related to the desire to meet communication requirements and needs and to express information in the donor language. The most important reason for adopting a word from a foreign language is Sachentlehnungs, that is, in the process of acquiring a word, it enters another language because there is no alternative for that word.

Even the attitude of the language owners, their attitude towards the donor language of high social importance, causes the acquisition of words. The prestige factor is felt not only in bilingual speakers. The influence of acquisitions is presented mainly in the form of lexical interventions that are not preserved in the language for a long time. [6; 100]

Since the end of World War II, the economic and political influence of the United States has made English almost a fashionable language. Today, language participants often refer to foreign language elements to signal originality, modernity, and advertising effectiveness as well as expert knowledge. In this, they work with the image.

In addition, the language itself has other laws. Word saving in linguistics begins to use short words borrowed from foreign languages through the aspect of economy (saving words).

For example, instead of Tempolimit, Geschwindigkeitbegrenzung ;

One-syllable English words are especially useful here.

For example, job , set .

Intrinsically motivated words, or words whose motivation has become meaningless, confusing, vague, or indifferent, try to replace them with motivational words.

For example: Backfisch durch Teenager.

Vernacular words lose their essential meaning through prolonged use, they wear out like old coins and fall into lower use. Thus, outdated symbols are constantly being replaced. A foreign word is considered high and has a high social basis, for example, in the 17th and 18th centuries, Onkel and Tante were replaced by the German words Oheim and Muheim (literally "mother's sister") from the French language to express kinship relations. have become

Appropriations can appear as duplicates of changes and marking them with existing characters. The communicative aspect is represented by a change of style: Lehngut produces synonyms that did not exist before.

For example: Filmfest - Festival - Filmfestival.

Phrases of praise and rebuke are especially popular, and they lead to the enrichment of the vocabulary:

For example: nett, famos, superbe, grandios.

Journalism, as well as literary language, make extensive use of such borrowings.

Another example shows how a certain atmosphere can be created with deliberately placed extraneous elements:

For example: Man erhält diesen Eindruck, wenn man vergleichsweise einen Blick in das Pub einer Londoner Vorstadt, in ein Bistro von Clignancourt, eine Trattoria in Ravenna, oder ein Drugstore in New Yorks Third Avenue wirft.

The composition of the acquisitions can be enriched in different ways. The explanations presented here show how widespread the terminological development of the ways of assimilation is in the German language.

From a geographical point of view, appropriations can be divided into two types, called direct and indirect (mediation).

## **CONCLUSION**

As in the world languages, words have been adopted into the German language in many languages of the world. We can see that words from the Celtic language were first adopted into the German language. Later, the Latin language began to dominate throughout Europe. It is not for nothing that Latin is the "grandfather language" of European languages. We divided the origin of words from Latin into three periods.

1. During the period of the Western Roman Empire, mainly due to wars of conquest
2. Christianization - as a result of the widespread spread of the Christian religion
3. Humanism - Latin, international words in the field of science

The French language is characterized by the large percentage of words in the German dictionary. Scientists also divide the introduction of words from the French language into three periods.

1. French chivalric culture, poetry, literature, rules of court etiquette, new fashion - in the XI-XII centuries
2. The end of the 30-year war, a la mode Zeit - in the XVII-XVIII centuries
3. French revolution - in the second half of the 18th century

The language in which German words have been assimilated the most in history, and which continues to be assimilated today, is undoubtedly the English language. The fact that America became a leading country after the Second World War, today's globalization processes, the development of science and technology, trade and economic relations are the reasons for the entry of words from the English language.

In addition, we can see that German has borrowed words from Italian, Celtic, Slavic, Russian, Arabic, Spanish and other languages.

A number of extralinguistic and sociolinguistic reasons can be cited for the introduction of words from these languages. In particular, it is entering the military sphere (wars of aggression, conquest of lands), the sphere of culture, as a result of the development of science and technology. Today's globalization processes also create the basis for the entry of new words into many languages. (including internet, IT, modern technologies)

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