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## EXOTICISMS IN VOCABULARY

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### Abstract

Today, the world is developing and expanding rapidly. And so is language. Every day, various linguistic features are being identified by linguists, and before being presented to the general public, these linguistic units are being studied and analyzed. Undoubtedly, the results and fruits of all research, first of all, serve to benefit humanity, to enable it to communicate freely, to achieve brevity and conciseness in both written and oral speech, and, at the same time, to achieve clarity.

First, let's analyze the dictionary meaning of the word "*lisoniy*", which may seem a little unfamiliar to many. Probably, everyone has heard this word in the Arabic epic "*Lison ut-taur*" by the famous figure, Alisher Navoi, who made an invaluable contribution to the development of Turkic languages, and its translation as "Bird's language" is not unfamiliar to many. However, the meaning of this word, which originally belongs to the Arabic language, is broader and more significant than the Uzbek word "*til*". The word "*lison*" is defined as follows in the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language:

"*Lison*"<sup>1</sup> – language. – If the Russian people invite us to learn the alphabet and language, it is not a good idea, – said Furkat. (S. Abdulla, "*Mavlona Mukimiu*"); I taught Babur Mirzo science and language from his childhood. (P. Kadyrov, "*Passed days*").

Thus, the modern meaning of the word "linguistic" is "pertaining to language." In modern linguistics, this word is often used interchangeably with the word "linguistic" and has acquired its own unique and appropriate meaning.

As in other languages, borrowing words from other languages has always been an important means of enriching the English vocabulary. English has many words that have come from foreign languages. The word borrowing is called the source

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<sup>1</sup> Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати Иккинчи жилд. Тузатилган 2-нашри "O'zbekiston nashriyoti", Toshkent-2020 y. 500-b



language of the word. The original language from which the word is derived is called the origin of the word. For example, the word "ma-sala"<sup>2</sup> (a dish) (مسالة) is borrowed from Urdu, and its origin is Nepali. That is why the source is in first place in etymological dictionaries.

Although many other languages (Celtic, Greek, Russian, Italian, Spanish, Arabic) have contributed significantly to the development of English vocabulary, the main groups of words in English are expressed in loanwords borrowed from Latin, Scandinavian and French. The fact that the history of the language is closely connected with the history of the peoples who speak it is revealed in the study of words from an etymological perspective.

### **Words borrowed from Latin into English.**

Words borrowed from Latin make up a very large part of the vocabulary of the English language. They make up about a quarter (i.e. 75%) of the English vocabulary over the entire historical period in which they were adopted. Words borrowed from Latin can be divided into 3 groups:

1. Ancient loanwords from the 1st century BC: words borrowed when the Anglo-Saxon tribes were still on the continent and entered into trade relations with the Romans. Words borrowed from Latin from this period: dish, cup, butter, cheese, wine, cherry, plum, hare, spices, pepper and kitchen; translated in the appropriate language: -idish, cup, yellow, cheese, wine, cherry, plum, swan, spices, pepper and kitchen.
2. In the 6th-7th centuries, when Christianity came to Britain, the following words were borrowed from other languages: abbot, alter, angel, bishop, saint, candle, monk, nun, pope, Christ, school; the translation in the appropriate dialect is: abbot, alter, angel, bishop, saint, candle, monk, nun, pope, Christ, school.
3. Words borrowed during the period of the revival of classical learning and art - the period of the Enlightenment in the 14th century, and since then the active adoption and introduction of classical terms into the English language has never ceased. Most of them are clearly learned words: senior, major, minor, junior,

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<sup>2</sup> Oxford English Dictionary, 8th edition, ed. Joanna Turnbull and Diana Lea. Oxford University Press, Oxford, p 944



accept, educate, basis, area, idea, aggravate; the translation of which is appropriate: big, head, basis, small, small, accept, educate, base, area, idea, aggravate. Most of them are partially assimilated, but the Latin words assimilated in the first two periods are still the main words.

### **Words borrowed from Scandinavian languages**

The weight of loanwords borrowed from Scandinavian languages in English amounts to more than 650 words, they denote very widespread objects, properties and actions and belong to the main vocabulary of modern English. Great Britain was devastated in the 8th-11th centuries, as a result of invasions by various Scandinavian tribes (Danes) for about 3 centuries. As a result of the Danish invasion, much of the country was occupied by Scandinavian nomads, who spoke Old Norse, a Germanic language closely related to Old English.

The influence of the Danish conquest led to the addition of many Scandinavian words to the English vocabulary:

*law* – qonun, *husband* – turmush o‘rtoq (er), *fellow* – o‘rtoq, *sky* – osmon, *skin* – teri, *wing* – qanot, *root* – ildi, *skill* – mahorat, *anger* – g‘azab, *finger* – barmoq, *gate* – darvoza, *to die* – o‘lmoq, *to cast* – tashlash, *to hit* – urmoq, *to take* – olmoq, *to call* – chaqirmoq, *to want* – xohlamoq, *loose* – bo‘sh, *wrong* – xato, *low* – sayoz, *ill* – kasal, *ugly* – xunuk, *rotten* – aynigan, *happy* – baxtli, *they* – ular and etc.

A characteristic feature of words borrowed from Scandinavian languages is the preservation of sounds: [sk]=sk=sc. For example, skirt – skirt, skill – skill, scatter – scatter, or the letter [g] before vowels: “get” – take, “give” – give, “forget” – forget, “anger” – anger, etc.

**Words borrowed from French.** There are many words borrowed from French in English. They can be roughly divided into Old English Norman words and Modern English Parisian words. After the Norman Conquest of England in 1066, French, or rather, North French, became the official language of England. The first French words to be shortened were: war, fare, court, law, soldiers, army, crown, country, piece, justice, office, government, parliament and state. Translation of these words which were related to: *urush*, *yo ‘l haqi*, *yo ‘lovchi*, *sud*,



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*qonun, askarlar, armiya, toj, mamlakat, parcha, adolat, idora, hukumat, parlament va davlat .*

French words that entered the English language in the 16th century constitute a very large volume: chair, table, furniture, dinner, supper, soup, jelly, sausage, to fruit, to boil, jou, pleasure, delight, comfort, dress, colour, flower, fruit, desire, castle, mention, beauty; These are words borrowed from the original Norman language, usually words that have been fully assimilated.

In the 17th century, the nature of loanwords borrowed from French changed. In particular, loanwords borrowed from the Parisian dialect, as a rule, retained their French forms: campaign, garage, ballet, rouge, bucket and matinee, machine; the translation is appropriate: campaign, garage, ballet, rouge, bucket and matinee, machine. English has words borrowed from almost every language in the world, including Latin, Scandinavian, and French.

It is significant that a large proportion of the words in the English language are loanwords. It would not be wrong to say that the fact that loanwords in the English language come from different languages and that they entered the English language at different times is due to the long history of development of the English language.

## **References**

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