

EXAMINING THE WAYS IN WHICH BORROWING WORDS INFLUENCE THE PHONETIC SYSTEMS OF VARIOUS LANGUAGES

Mamatqulova Xadicha Zayniddin qizi

ESL (English as a Second Language) teacher at Turon University

mamatkulovaxadicha@gmail.com

Abstract: *This article illustrates how borrowing words impact to phonetic system profoundly. When a language integrates words from other languages, it frequently undergoes a process of adaptation to ensure that the sounds of these foreign terms align with its established phonetic system. This adaptation can lead to various changes, including phonetic shifts where the original sounds are altered to better fit the phonological rules of the adopting language. Additionally, the introduction of these foreign words might result in the creation of new phonemes—distinct sound units that did not previously exist within the language. Furthermore, the pronunciation patterns of these borrowed words may be modified, reflecting the unique characteristics of the language's sound system. This complex interplay between borrowing and adaptation not only enriches the vocabulary of the language but also influences its overall phonetic landscape, highlighting the dynamic nature of linguistic evolution and the ways in which languages interact with one another over time.*

Key words: *Phonetic change, language, dialect, pronunciation, borrowing words, foreign countries.*

INTRODUCTION

All languages experience alteration through time in phonetic and morphemic way. However, main alteration occurs as a result of structural imbalances, in other ways as a result of dialects. The first and the main cause of these dialects are geographical locations which can affect both physical and social factors from consistent communication. In such circumstances, changing can result to dialect diversity, in other words even dialect can have multiple choices of speech in various areas. For example, the sentence ‘What are you doing’ in Kashkadarya is pronounced like ‘Nima qilopsiz?’ while in Tashkent this sentence is pronounced like ‘Nima qivossiz?’.

The word “Car” (borrowed from Russian “Машина”)

- In standard Uzbek this word is pronounced Moshina
- In Tashkent this word is pronounced Mashina (closer to Russian pronunciation)
- In Andijan/ Fergana this word is pronounced Moshna (shortened and informal version)
- In Khorezm and Urganch it is pronounced Moshin (the last sound is missed)
- In Karakalpakstan it is pronounced Moshina (the same as standard Uzbek, but slight different due to the influence of Kazakh phonetics)

The presence of borrowed words in various Uzbek dialects exhibits notable variations that can be attributed to the influences of several languages, including Persian, Russian, Arabic, and Kipchak Turkic. In big cities such as Tashkent, one can observe a pronounced preference for Russian loanwords, reflecting the historical impact of Russian culture and language in urban settings. On the other hand, the ancient cities of Bukhara and Samarkand, with their rich historical and cultural legacies, tend to preserve a vocabulary that is heavily influenced by Persian, showcasing the deep-rooted connections these regions have with the Persian-speaking world. Additionally, in regions that are geographically closer to Kazakhstan and Karakalpakstan, one can find distinctive features of Kipchak Turkic languages, which highlight the linguistic diversity and the historical interactions that have shaped the dialects in these areas. This intricate tapestry of linguistic influence not only enriches the Uzbek language but also serves as a testament to the complex cultural exchanges that have occurred over centuries.

PHONEMIC SUBSTITUTIONS

The second statement is the change through the language passed generation to generation. As the time passes some words or sentences can be shortened or changed phonetically via young generation. Various trendy borrowing words of the time can influence to the speech and the communication of one language changing the pronunciation and phonetic structure. Borrowed words usually introduce new sounds that were previously absent in a language. For example, Japanese language traditionally lacked the sound /f/ and /v/. However, from European words such as Video, /bideo/ they started knowing such sound. In contrast, some borrowing words can create new pronunciation in language. For instance, the European Word Radio is pronounced as /ladio/ in Korean language since in Korean language the sound /r/ is pronounced as /l/ in the beginning of the words. The borrowed word Coffee from Europe is pronounced as /kopi/ in Korean language. "C" becomes "K", and the /f/ sound is replaced by /p^h/ because Korean lacks /f/. When words are borrowed from one language to another, they often undergo a fascinating transformation to align with the phonetic rules and sound patterns of the new language. This adaptation process can manifest in various ways, including the substitution of certain sounds that may not exist in the borrowing language. Additionally, speakers may introduce extra vowels to facilitate smoother pronunciation, or they might simplify complex syllable structures to make the words more manageable for native speakers. As a result, these modifications contribute to a more natural integration of the borrowed terms into everyday speech, ensuring that they can be comfortably and accurately used in their new linguistic context. This phenomenon underscores the dynamic nature of language, where borrowed words not only retain fragments of their original pronunciation but also evolve to fit seamlessly into the phonological landscape of the adopting language. Furthermore, the language dominance of another country can obviously show its signs in language during communication.

Intoduction of /zh/ from French to Turkic countries: Juri, jurnal, jaket.

The /ʒ/ sound is now fully integrated into Turkic countries, appearing even in modern borrowings and brand names.

Introduction of /f/ and /v/ from Persian and Russian to Uzbek language: Fikr, telefon, vazifa

Johanson (1998) states that, the /f/ and /v/ sounds, originally foreign, are now common in standard Uzbek.

STRESS AND INTONATION PATTERNS

In Japan, the borrowed word restaurant was pronounced as /restaurant/ for many decades. In 1990's a significant number of men who came to the challenging situation with their jobs created a new location for meal. They creatively named this establishment 'risutoran,' a term that cleverly blends elements from both English and Japanese. In a newspaper article, they explained the origin of this unique name: it was derived from the English word 'restaurant,' but with a twist. They substituted the first syllable of 'restaurant' with the first syllable from the Japanese pronunciation of the word 'restructured,' which is pronounced as 'ri.' This linguistic play not only showcases their creativity but also reflects a deeper cultural understanding. It's important to recognize that such a name likely wouldn't gain traction unless the general public had a reasonable chance of deciphering its meaning. The cleverness behind the name can evoke amusement or curiosity among potential patrons, possibly enticing them to visit the restaurant and experience what it has to offer. By merging their personal experiences of job loss with a new entrepreneurial venture, these men not only created a source of income but also contributed to the culinary landscape, demonstrating resilience and ingenuity in the face of adversity (Hoffer, 2002, p. 27).

Some borrowing words experience stress or intonation change when introduced to a new country's language. This is because the folk of a country adopt the new word and make it easier to pronounce for themselves. This pattern is especially very usual in languages with fixed stress (Turkish or French) and variable stress (English or Russian). Most English words are taken from French so stress moved from one syllable to another such as:

French Pronunciation:	English Pronunciation:	Change:
<u>ré</u> staurant (/ʁes to ʁɑ̃/)	rest <u>au</u> rant (/ˈres tə ɔː nt/)	Stress moved from second syllable to the first syllable
p <u>o</u> lice (/pɔ.lis/)	pol <u>i</u> ce (/pəˈliːs/)	Stress moved to the last syllable. ⁶

Some languages incorporate stress tendencies according to their own language patterns. It is shown that stress changes according to the phonology of foreign language.

According to Hoffer (2002), Japan language borrowed most of the words from Chinese language which means it created two syllabic writing systems. Even though Japanese language is originally mixed with Chinese words, additional to it, it includes Western alphabet as well, which can influence to the phonemic structures of words respectively.

Reintroduction of older phonetic features:

Meyer-Lübke (1926) states that, in some languages more or less sounds of borrowing words can bring around previously disappeared sounds. This causes when a lost sound is

pronounced in a new borrowed word. Folk start not only remembering these sounds, but also start utilizing these sounds in context. For example: German language lost the sound /w/ and instead used /v/ sound in their words like wasser - /vasə/. However, due to the impact of English words they started using the sound /w/. Whiskey is pronounced with /w/ instead of /v/.

Based on Posner's (1996) statements, the two components of the diphthong were treated as nuclei in hiatus during the modern era, which led to a propensity for re syllabification, particularly in versification. This was particularly noticeable in monosyllables of Old French:

Aier "yesterday" < hɛri (compare Span. Ayer).

Some /ie/ sequences in modern French that do not maintain Old French diphthongs are questioned for their syllabic status:

Her "to bind" [Ije] < ligare [lije] as well.

It should be noted that the phonemic status of the [i]/[j] difference in the current standard is disputed and appears to be permitted by relatively few minimum pairings, such as:

abbey < abbazia / abeille [abcj] (older [abeXa]) 'bee' < APicuLA; abbaye [abei] (older abbadie).

French historically lost the /h/ sound, but certain English loanwords have brought it back in pronunciation:

French Old Pronunciation:

hôtel (used to be pronounced with /h/, now silent) /o.tɛl/

héros (silent /h/) /e.ʁo/

Borrowed words from English:

hotdog (some speakers pronounce the /h/)

hamburger (pronounced with /h/)

In Old French language /h/ sound was pronounced, but through years this sound became silent and people lost this sound. In modern words borrowed from English language, people start pronouncing this sound by giving it a new life. Mostly /h/ sound is pronounced by younger generation, since elder people are used to pronounce words without this sound.

CONCLUSION

Borrowing words mostly adopt to a new language phonology when it is pronounced. Words can experience different pronunciation or assimilation reduction during the speech. They can even lose some sounds in order to make comfort for target language. Moreover, the influences of language contact are not merely superficial; they can trigger broader phonetic evolution that transforms the language on a structural level. For instance, the introduction of new phonemes may prompt changes in the existing phonetic inventory, leading to the loss of certain sounds or the reorganization of stress patterns to accommodate the new elements. In this way, the dynamic interplay of languages shapes not only individual pronunciations but also the very foundation of phonological systems, resulting in

a living, evolving linguistic tapestry that reflects the historical and social contexts of its speakers. As languages come into contact, speakers may adopt new sounds and pronunciation habits from one another, leading to a gradual integration of foreign phonetic elements into their native tongue. This process can occur through various means, such as trade, migration, colonization, and cultural exchange. Over extended periods, these borrowed features can accumulate and lead to substantial shifts in the phonetic landscape of a language. The phenomenon of language contact and the subsequent borrowing that occurs between different linguistic systems play a crucial role in the ongoing transformation of phonetic systems. These interactions not only affect the way words are pronounced but also have a significant impact on the overall phoneme inventory of a language, which is the set of distinct sounds that can be used to differentiate meaning. Additionally, the stress patterns within words—how certain syllables are emphasized over others—can also be altered as a result of these linguistic exchanges.

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