BORROWINGS IN MODERN KAZAKH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES

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В данной работе рассматриваются заимствования в современном казахском и английском языках.

Ключевые слова: заимствования, этимология, лексика.

The present article is devoted to borrowings in the English and Kazakh languages and their social aspect.

Key words: borrowing, loan word, influx, lexicon.

Vocabulary of any language is enriched with the borrowings from other languages due to historical, economical and cultural interchanges among different nations. Different types of cooperation result in new words and new notions. There is an enormous amount of words in both Kazakh and English languages borrowed from other languages.

The term loan words or borrowings implies the process when one language takes lexemes from another. However, neither term is really appropriate, as the receiving language does not give them back. English, perhaps, more than any other language is an insatiable borrower. Whereas the speakers of some languages take pains to exclude foreign words from their lexicons, English seems always to have welcomed them. Over 20 languages are on record as sources of its present way vocabulary, and the locations of contact are found all over the world.
In the English language the process of borrowing words began soon after the Anglo-Saxons arrived. There are very few Celtic loans during that period, but the influence of Latin is strong, especially after the arrival of Christianity (e.g. bishop, church, priest, school, giant, lobster, purple, plant). The Viking invasions alone resulted in about 2,000 Scandinavian words coming into English (e.g. dirt, egg, kid, skin, sky, window). After the Norman Conquest, the influx of words from the continent of Europe, especially French, doubled the size of the lexicon to over 100,000 items. By the end of the Renaissance, the growth in classically-derived vocabulary, especially from Latin, had doubled the size of the lexicon again. While these periods represent the peaks of borrowing activity in the history of English, there was too reduction in the underlying trend during later centuries [1,24].

Latin words were borrowed in the all historical periods. In the Middle English they were certainly less numerous than borrowings from French; their proportion was high only in religious texts translated from Latin. Many classical borrowings came into Early New English through French due to continuous contacts with France, for the French language had adopted many loan-words from classical languages at the time of the Renaissance. Sometimes the immediate source of the loan-word cannot be determined. Thus the words solid, position, consolation, and many others, judging by their form, could be adopted either directly from Latin or from French, having entered the French language some time before; such borrowings are often referred to as ‘Franco-Latin’. They should not be confused with loan-words from Old French, which usually go back to Latin roots, for French is one of the descendants of Latin; words borrowed from Old French differ from their Latin prototypes as they have been subjected to many changes in French.

Since the 1950s, a fresh wave of borrowing has been taking place, which eventually may exceed the totals encountered in the Middle English period. The emergence of English as a world language has promoted regular contact with an unprecedented number of languages and cultures, and the borrowings have shown an immediate and dramatic upturn. New fauna and flora, political groups and institutions, landscape features, industrial products, foodstuffs, inventions, leisure
activities, and other forms of behavior have all generated thousands of new lexemes – and continue to do so. The growth of local nationalism has had its effect, too, with people seeking fresh lexical ways of showing their local identity within the undifferentiated domain of international Standard English.

In some cases it has been possible to specify the date of the borrowings and the authors who used them initially. Numerous Latin and Greek words were first used by Thomas More (early 16th c.), who wrote in Latin and in English; among his innovations were anticipate, contradictory, exact, exaggerate, fact, monopoly, necessitate, pretext. Many classical borrowings first appeared in Shakespeare’s works: accommodation, apostrophe, dislocate, reliance, submerge [2,121].

Stating the history of the Kazakh language it should be stated that it belongs to the Turkic branch of Altaic language family and is spoken in Kazakhstan and other regions where ethnic Kazakhs live, such as West China, Russia, Central Asia, Turkey, Iran, Pakistan etc.

It was recorded in written manuscripts that the Kazakh language was in long and close contact with other languages, mainly Turkish, Arabic, Russian and nowadays English. The great influx of borrowings from these sources can be accounted for by a number of historical causes. The character and number of borrowings tell us of the relations between peoples, the level of their culture etc. It is for this reason that borrowings have often been called “the milestones of history”.

It is accepted to use the term “native” for words which already existed in Turkic word-stock before the seventh century. As for the foreign element of the language we accept the influence from many languages mainly Arabic, Mongolian, Persian, Russian and other languages.

The word-stock of a special language is not only enlarged by its own vocabulary. It is also enlarged by borrowing words from other languages. The words from other languages have penetrated into the Old Kazakh language during different historical periods. It was caused by the fact that the Kazakh people developed relationships economic, cultural, political cooperation with other nations.
There is a big number of borrowings from the Arabian and Persian languages. On the whole, these borrowings in the Kazakh language can be divided into several groups.

a) Words connected with the public relation, way of life, household articles: дәм, дүкен, айна, мақтаб ауқат, нарық, қаражат, жиһаз, несие, шарап.

b) Words related to science, culture: тарих, эдебиет, емтихан, ғылым, мәдениет, тәрбие, тәржіме, эдет, елем, қабілет, қанағат, мәжіліс, мекеме.

c) Religious words: Құран, имам, мешіт, мүфти, ораза, дүға, азан, ғулие, рамазан, зекет, қажы, намаз.

The borrowings from the Mongolian language also have played a significant role in enrichment of the Kazakh language especially in sphere of war terminology. The early borrowings of this group concern household words, when two states were the neighbors. The second stage penetration of the Mongolian words into the Kazakh language took place in XII century. When Mongolian khanate conquered the territory of Kazakhstan and Central Asia.

As the result of it trade and cultural communications, military unions and armed conflict developed. The following borrowings from the Mongolian language appeared in the Kazakh language during XII- XV centuries: ұлыс (people, social), нөкер (warrior of private security), жасақ (troops, detachment), ноян (legendary hero), құрылтай (constituent assembly), аймақ (administrative division) and others.

Another event which brought many changes into the Kazakh language happened in 1731 when Kazakhstan joined Russia and the Russian language became the source of many borrowings such as: болыс (volost: small rural administrative unit), бекет (stopping place for travelers), кеpeyem (bed), облыс (oblast, province), түрме (prison, jail) etc.

Till 1991 Kazakhstan was a part of the USSR. After getting its independence a new era began in the history of Kazakhstan. Kazakhstan became a member of UNO and UNESCO. Because of its geo-political situation the role of the Kazakh language changed and new economic terms were borrowed. For example, a new branch of economic science appeared such as marketing.
Professions like брокер (broker), дистрибьютор (distributor), агент (agent), менеджер (manager) which were novelty several years before, are ordinary jobs now. The words such as офис (office), бизнес (business), фирма (firm) are of such popularity in the Kazakh language that one can not differentiate their origin at once.

One of the most frequently encountered product of cultural contact is the set of loanwords that follow from intercultural communication. The number of such words will increase in any language and they will greatly determine the lexicon of the language.

Literature

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