

# Study of Language Contacts by Linguists

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**Annotation:** The article deals with the study of language contacts by linguists, its broad interpretation, conditions and connections of language contacts, the degree of foreign language influence in different languages, intra linguistic and extra linguistic factors, the types of Anglo-Turkic language contacts. Here the author gave more information on the study of the problem of language contacts has a long tradition both in foreign and domestic linguistics, although the term "language contacts".

**Key words:** language contacts, dialects, bilingualism, internal contacts, marginal, intraregional, inter lingual.

**Introduction.** The study of the problem of language contacts has a long tradition both in foreign and domestic linguistics, although the term "language contacts" was first introduced by A. Martinet. In Russian linguistics, the study of language contacts goes back to I.A. Baudouin de Courtenay, L.V. Shcherba, E.D. Polivanov. Back in 1900, in a lecture "On the mixed nature of all languages" I.A. Baudouin de Courtenay noted: "Nomadic life, military campaigns and military service in general, the abduction of women and slaves from hostile tribes, then trade, scientific exchange, etc.. are all factors contributing to the fusion of languages.

*Language contact* occurs when speakers of two or more languages or varieties interact and influence each other. The study of language contact is called contact linguistics. When speakers of different languages interact closely, it is typical for their languages to influence each other. Language contact can occur at language borders, between adstratum languages, or as the result of migration, with an intrusive language acting as either a superstratum or a substratum.

Language contact occurs in a variety of phenomena, including language convergence, borrowing and relexification. The common products include pidgins, creoles, code-switching, and mixed languages. In many other cases, contact between speakers occurs but the lasting effects on the language are less visible; they may, however, include loan words, calques or other types of borrowed material.

**Method of the Research.** In addition to functional semantic component analysis, quantitative analysis, observation and interpretation, comparative contextual analysis, written linguistic interview, and associative experimental methods were also used.

**Discussion and Results.** In Russian linguistics, the term "contact" was first used by L.V. Shcherba in 1926 in the article "On the concept of crossing languages".

Only in recent years, a fairly large number of works by both Russian and foreign linguists have been devoted to the study of the problem of language contacts, such as A. Martinet, E. Haugen, U. Weinreich, B.V. Gornung, B.A. Serebrennikov, Yu.D. Desherieva, V. Yu. Rozentsveig, F.P. Filina, A.M. Rot, E.V. Spelbaum, A.M. Abaeva, T.P. Ilyashenko and others. Despite the large number of works devoted to the study of this problem, nevertheless, it is necessary to state that the term "language contact", which has become widespread in recent years, is ambiguous. In this regard, there is a need to clarify the understanding of the term "language contact".

Some researchers understand by "language contacts" the time-based use of two or more languages by the same individuals. These researchers use the term "language contacts", based on the definition of U. Weinreich: "... two or more languages are considered to be in contact if they are alternately used by the same persons".

A similar understanding of the term "language contacts" is found in the works of E. Haugen, K.K. Tseluiko, L. Zavadovsky, T.P. Ilyashenko and others. In their use, the term "language contact" is synonymous with the term "bilingualism".

So, L. Zavadovsky gives the following definition of "language contact": "There is contact between dialects (or languages) if the speaker uses (actively or passively) or only knows two dialects of the language."

Another researcher of "language contacts" V.Yu. Rozentsveig believes that the main task of a linguist who describes language contacts is to study the process of bilingualism.

It is difficult to argue against such a narrow understanding of the term "language contact", but it is necessary to take into account the existing difference between "bilingualism" and "language contact". One cannot but agree with the remarks of T.P. Ilyashenko that language contacts are manifested not only on the basis of bilingualism.

The main drawback of the above definition of the term "language contact" is the fact that "language contact" is reduced to the phenomenon of bilingualism, while, as rightly noted by T.P. Ilyashenko, "language contact" is a more capacious concept, since language contacts can manifest themselves both on the basis of the general process of bilingualism, and on the basis of contacts between literatures, through translations and as a result of individually spontaneous contacts in various styles, in fiction.

A broad interpretation of the term "language contact" is found in the works of O. Jespersen, B. A. Serebrennikov, Yu.O. Zhluktenko, E.V. Opelbaum, A.M. Rot others.

So, B.A. Serebrennikov considers "language contacts" in connection with the concept of a language substratum.

E.V. Opelbaum means by "language contacts" language connections at one, several or all language levels, established between related or unrelated language systems due to certain historical-geographical, political and other external factors.

A.M. Rot, as well as B.A. Serebrennikov, E.V. Opelbaum and others, adheres to a broad understanding of the term "language contact", including in it various language connections at different linguistic levels, established both between genealogically related and typologically close, and unrelated, typologically distant languages and dialects.

In our article, we will use the term "linguistic contact" in its broad interpretation, including in this concept various linguistic connections at all linguistic levels between different languages and dialects.

In order to find out the types of language contacts, we consider it necessary to establish the cases in which language contacts occur.

Language contacts take place under the following conditions:

1. With bilingualism (bilingualism):

a) natural bilingualism, which occurs when languages or dialects come into contact in the same non-territory within a single state border;

b) artificial bilingualism, which occurs when teaching another language.

2. During the interaction of languages and different dialects as a result of political, trade, diplomatic, cultural and other ties between the two contacting countries.

These connections can be made in two ways:

a) through direct communication between speakers of two contacting languages;

b) through mediated language contact (i.e. through a third language).

As you know, the degree of foreign language influence in different languages is not the same. Some languages freely perceive foreign language lexical material, others show desperate resistance. So, the vocabulary of individual languages consists of more than half of foreign language lexemes (for example, English), while others are almost not amenable to foreign language influence (for example, Icelandic).

The reasons for this kind can be both intralinguistic factors (the degree of kinship, the degree of proximity of the contacting languages), and extralinguistic factors (the presence of more or less close language contacts).

Over the past decades, the classification of types of language contacts has become widespread in linguistics, putting forward the intralinguistic factor as the main criterion for its classification. Such a classification is given in the works of B.V. Gornung, L.I. Barannikova, V.Yu. Rozentsveig and others.

So, B.V. Gornung distinguishes the following main types of language contacts:

1. Unrelated languages (various structures).
2. Related, but far apart in grammatical structure and lexical composition.
3. Closely related languages with great structural similarity and a large number of common root words.

L.I. Barannikova identifies the following types of contacts:

1. Two languages whose structures differ typologically and materially (different structures).
2. Two languages that have a typological and material similarity in their structures (structurally similar languages).
3. Dialects belonging to structurally different languages.
4. Dialects belonging to languages that are similar in structure.
5. Dialects of one language.

At the same time, in linguistics, the classification of types of language contacts is known, when extralinguistic factors are the decisive criterion.

This point of view is presented in the works of B.A. Serebrennikov, Yu.O. Zhluktenko, A.M. Rot, E.V. Opelbaum, M. Odran and others.

So, A.M. Rot, based on extralinguistic criteria, gives the following classification of types of language contacts:

1. Internal contacts established between the languages and dialects of different ethnic groups that live on the same territory and are not separated from each other by state administrative boundaries.

In turn, internal contacts are divided into:

- a) marginal, providing direct interlingual relations only at a small depth of the territory of adjacent languages and dialects;
- b) intraregional, providing direct interlingual relations throughout the entire depth of the territory of adjacent languages and dialects.

2. External contacts established between languages, dialects of various ethnic groups that live in the same territory, but are separated from each other by state, administrative borders, or live in different territories.

A.M. Rot classifies language contacts according to the duration and intensity of interlingual relations into permanent and casual.

In addition to the above types of language contacts, A.M. Rot, also based on extralinguistic criteria, identifies:

1. Natural contacts that arise spontaneously, in the conditions of communication between speakers of languages or dialects of various ethnic groups.
2. Artificial contacts that are established systematically in the process of teaching the language as a means of teaching.

B.A. Serebrennikov distinguishes two main types of language contacts:

1. Marginal contact, characterized by the contact of two languages located in adjacent territories.

In this case, no deep penetration of the masses of the population - speakers of one language into the area of distribution of another language occurs.

2. Intra-regional contact, characterized by deep penetration of large masses of speakers of one language into the territory occupied by speakers of another language.

Another researcher of language contacts, Yu.A. Zhluktenko, also considers the extralinguistic factor to be decisive in determining the types of language contacts and classifies contacts into direct (immediate) and mediated.

By direct contacts, he understands those that are established in conditions of direct communication between speakers of the contacting languages.

Yu.A. Zhluktenko understands mediated contacts as contacts that are established between speakers of contacting languages through an intermediary language. In turn, direct contacts are divided by him into:

1) casual, i.e. temporary, occurring in conditions of short-term weak communication between two language communities;

2) permanent, i.e. persistent, established in the process of long-term intensive communication of language groups.

Permanent contacts, in turn, are divided into two subtypes:

a) external contacts that arise between language communities that are part of different socio-political formations and located in adjacent territories;

b) internal contacts established in the process of communication of language communities that make up one socio-political entity and live in the same territory.

**Conclusion.** So, A.M. Rot, E.V. Opelbaum and a number of other researchers of language contacts, taking into account the state of the study of the problem of interaction between languages, believe that the creation of a unified universal classification of language contacts, at least at this stage, is impossible.

And we know that *language contact* can also lead to the development of new languages when people without a common language interact closely. Resulting from this contact a pidgin may develop, which may eventually become a full-fledged creole language through the process of creolization (though some linguists assert that a creole need not emerge from a pidgin). Prime examples of this are Aukan and Saramaccan, spoken in Suriname, which have vocabulary mainly from Portuguese, English and Dutch. A much rarer but still observed process, according to some linguists, is the formation of mixed languages. Whereas creoles are formed by communities lacking a common language, mixed languages are formed by communities fluent in both languages. They tend to inherit much more of the complexity (grammatical, phonological, etc.) of their parent languages, whereas creoles begin as simple languages and then develop in complexity more independently. It is sometimes explained as bilingual communities that no longer identify with the cultures of either of the languages they speak, and seek to develop their own language as an expression of their own cultural uniqueness.

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