

# The Investigation of Specific Words Related to the English, German and French Languages in the Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language

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**Annotation.** The article discusses the study of specific words which are related to the English, German and French languages. In addition, it deals with the problems of borrowing words which are based on different spheres of linguistics.

**Key words:** Language, Borrowing Words, Language, Taboo, Terms, Terminology.

It is known that contacts of people always mean contacts of languages. Language contacts result in words being borrowed from one language to another and the other way around languages of such active peoples as Uzbek peoples left numerous traces in different languages, including the English language. Different sources show different numbers of words of Uzbek origin in English from 10 to 800. according to our date, there are about four hundred Turkic loan words in English, 55% of which are ethnographical words, 26% belong to social and political vocabulary, and 19% are words designating natural phenomena. The natural terms belong to the terminology of corresponding sciences and thus they are a necessary part of the English vocabulary, although some of words are familiar only to specialists. Among the well-known words of this group are such words as badian, buch, irbis, jougara, mammoth, sable, taida, turkey etc. There are 18 names of minerals in the same group, for example dashkesanite, tabriz, marble, turanite.

Uzbek borrowings, which belong to the social and political vocabulary, are generally used in special literature and in the historical and ethnographical works, which relate to the life of Turkic and Moslem peoples. The most well-known Turkic loans forming this group are: bashi – bazouk, begum, effendi, chains, cassock, horde, janissary, khan, lackly, mameluke, pasha, saber, uhlan.

The ethnographical words are generally used in the scientific literature, and in the historical and ethnographical texts. There are Turkic borrowings that became an integral part of the English vocabulary: caviare, coach, kiosk, kumiss, macramé, shabrack, shagrun, Vampire, etc.

The words with Turkic etymology began to penetrate the languages of the English ancestors' (Angles, Saxons and Tivtes) not later than the end of the fourth century, when they fell under the influence of the Huns, a Turkic people. By the 376 AD, all of the Central Europe was controlled by the Huns. In 449 AD, not long before the death of the Huns king Atilla, the first groups of Angles, Saxons and Tutes began moving to the British Isles. This process lasted for about 150 years. Thus, the direct influence of the Turkic language of the Huns on the old English language, fostered by the Huns dominance over the Germanic tribes, lasted for at least 73 years if one takes into consideration the unquestionable domination of Turks at that time over the Germanic tribes both in culture and military field, then there must be a lot of Turkic loans which penetrated the old English, especially its military terminology, tabulation, horse-breeding vocabulary and terms designating the structure of a state. We believe that such words as beech, body, girl, beer, book, king were borrowed during the Hun-Old English period. Unfortunately, we didn't examine the old English vocabulary thoroughly.

In the process of the development of the English language, most of the old English words, including Turkic borrowings of the Hun period, were replaced by words from the other Germanic languages and from the old French. Thus, for example, tapor, the old English words of Turkic origin was ousted by axe, a common

Germanic word. It is interesting that *tapor* was also borrowed by the Arabic, Persian, Russian, and hitherto has been saved in them as well as in Eastern Turkic languages.

In the western Turkic languages, for example: in Tatar and Turkish, it was subsequently replaced by the word *balta* having the same meaning, leaving a trace in Tatar only in the form *tapagoch* – “a chapping knife for vegetables”. The verb *tapace* – “to chop, to whip,” from which the noun *tapor* is derived, is still active in the Tatar language.

There is another possible way of adoption of the Uzbek words by the old English as well as the middle English – the Viking route. Vikings for a long time – from the 9c until the 12c actively contacted with Turkic peoples – Bulgars, Pechenegs, Kypchaks, etc. and, apparently, they borrowed some nations from them. Vikings, known as the sea nomads, warriors, and merchants, began their expansion only in the 800 AD, but it is known that already in the 5 cen they highly valued Hunnish swords. The recent research shows that Vikings; ancestors lived in the toon river basin, and left the region only in the 4 cen. AD, supposedly forced out by the Turkic tribes. Oaring the epoch of the Scandinavian reign of England (9-12cc), the Scandinavian language of the Vikings had a strong influence upon English.

In the 9-12cc the Uzbek words penetrated English also through the old French, which at the time was spoken by all the English aristocracy and their servants and warriors. Direct contacts of the English and Turkic peoples were resumed again during the crusades, in which the English nobility participated along with their warriors. From the 1096 to 1270 AD, Europeans undertook eight crusades to Palestine “to free the God’s coffin” and “to recover the Holy Land from the Muslims”.

The crusades had positive consequences for the Europe are culture. In the west, people began to wash hands before meals, learned how to use knives and forks, began to take hot baths, learned to change clothes and underclothes. Europeans began to grow rice, buck wheat, lemons, apricots, watermelons, to use cane sugar as food, learned to manufacture silk and mirrors and improved the quality of metals they produced.

The Crusaders had to fight against, were the Turks, or the Saracens, as they were called in the west. What is interesting is that one of the names for buck wheat in English is *Saracen corn*, which directly shows the place and the time of borrowing this crop. Europeans fighting the Turks in Syria and Palastine, expanded this time and name of the Turkic and partly Kurdish tribes on all the Moslem people of the Middle East, including the Arabs of Syria, Palastine, Egypt. As a result, most of the etymological dictionaries attribute *Saracen* to the borrowings from the Arabic.

This is an example of a typical mistake of the European linguistics in revealing the etymology of an oriental borrowing, when the Turkic factor is not taken into the consideration. E.g. if an English word, let’s say *kourbash* or *kismet*, is present both in Turkic and Arabic, the European etymologists automatically attribute this word to English borrowings from Arabic. They even do not assume that Arabic or Persian, languages of ancient cultures, cold borrow something from the Turkic, the language of the wild nomads, in the Europeans view. And, meanwhile, there are considerable layers of borrowings from Turkic in the Arabic and Persian.

As an example, of a misguided etymological analysis, we can use *sabot*, dating back to the crusaders epoch. The closest the truth version says that *sabot* and its derivatives *saboteur*, *sabotage* were borrowed from French, with the word *sabot* itself was borrowed from the Arabic languages via Turkish. The Arabian word *sabbat* – “sandal” was identified as the etymon for *sabot*. But, actually, Arabic and old French borrowed it both from the Turkic language of Saracens, who lived in the Middle East.

It is well-known that the Turkic word *chabat* (*chabata*, *sabot*) comes from the verb *chabu* – “to cut, to chop” and initially meant “shoes made of one piece of wood”, then it denoted a different type of wooden shoes, including wattled ones, i.e. there was an expansion of its meaning. As most kings of wooden shoes kept falling out of use, this word began to mean shoes made of other materials. In the Modern Tatar language the word *chabat* mean a *bast sandal*, i.e. a shoe, wattled of *bast*. The old French adopted this word in its original meaning – “a shoe made of one piece of wood” – *sabot*.

Russian word “*choboty*” has the same Turkic etymon-*chabat*. In Spanish, this word apparently was borrowed from the language of the Turkic tribes, with settled down during the period of Arabian Khalifats in Spain, and is currently known as *Zapata*. In Spanish, its meaning expanded further, and now *Zapata* means shoes in general, and has a lot of datives. Besides *sabot*, *saboteur*, *sabotage*, there are so me other Turkic loans

in English derivatives of the verb “chabu”, such as chibouk – “a scourge”, “a long whip”, “chibouk - ”tobacco – pipe” preserved the native Turkic language.

The adoption of Indian words, among which there were Uzbek borings, became one of the ways for the words of Turkic origin to penetrate English. The direct borrowing of Indian words by the English began in the 16<sup>th</sup> cen, when the 1<sup>st</sup> English factories were founded in Indian. Most of the Indian words were borrowed in 19<sup>th</sup> cen, when Indian became a part of British Empire. English absorbed about 900 words from different Indian languages and 40 of them were the words of Turkic origin. Among them are such words as bubu, begum, burka, cotival, kajawah, khanum, soorme, topchu, Urdu.

More than 60 words of the Uzbek origin penetrated English through Russian. Among them: astrakhan, ataman, hurrah, kefir, koumiss, mamenoth, irbis, shashlik. “Sabor (sabre), “sjambok - ” a lash, “a scourge, made of akinocehos skin. The derivatives of the verb, “chabre” penetrated English through the French, German, Afrikaans, Malayan and Indian languages. All these Turkic borrowings have generally preserved their original semantic meanings – To cut, to chap, to whip. Turkic words “sablya”, “chubuk” penetrated many other languages. By the way, there are two more Turkic borrowings in English, which mean “Lash, scourge – kourbash and magaika”.

Many Uzbek borrowings came to English through Arabic, Persian and the Indian languages. In a few centuries’ time, Persians and Indians assimilated a large part of Uzbeks who lived in Iran and Indian. Thus naturally, the Persian and Indian languages adopted numerous Turkic words except for the Azerbaijani and Turkmen, only certain tribes living in isolation.

Such Turkic words as hetman, horde, uhlan came to English through Polish. The etymological dictionaries of English wrongly derive uhlan from the Turkic “oglon” – “a young man”. In the Tatar of the epoch of the Golden Horde uqlan meant not only “a child, a young man” but also “a noble warrior” and was also applied in relation to the khan’s guards.

Horde derives from the Turkic urda (orta, urta), the center, the middle of some thing. This word obtained the meaning of “Khan’s head quaters, camp” and later army (e.g. in Turkish “ordu”). The version “orta” in the modern Turkish began to mean “company, battalion”. In Arabic, “urta” began to mean “battalion, squadron”. “ordu” – “army” was adopted by Arabic in the meaning of “detachment, corps”.

Such Uzbek words as coach, haiduck, kivasz, vampire were borrowed by English from Hungarian via German and French. Coach, one of the most frequently used words of Turkic origin in English, was borrowed in its original meaning – “a large, covered carriage”. Coach has many other meanings: “a van, an automobile, a trainer, a tutor”. – Most of the etymological dictionaries show that the origin of this word is the name of the village of Kocs in Hungary, where the first large covered carriage is supposed to have been made. But yet in old Russian, there was a Turkic borrowings koch that meant “a large covered carriage for nomaditing” which was later called “kibitka” from the word of Turkic origin kuch – to nomadize, to move, to shift were made many derivatives in different languages such Russian words as “kochevat, kochevnik, kosh, koshevoi, koshey, kucha” have same etymon kuch. There is another derivative of this Turkic verb in Russian – “kucher” borrowed from French we can add that, in Spanish, the Turkic borrowing coche – “a car, a van” has a lot of meanings and derivatives.

Uzbek words directly passed to English from many languages e.g.

- from German: Shabrach, trabant,
- from Spanish: Bocasin, Lackey,
- from Latin: janissary, sable,
- from Italian: Kiosk,

Most of them penetrated English through French: Badian, caique, caviare, odalisque, sabot, turquoise. When the Turkic loans came to English through other languages, very often the last mediator was French.

English writers began to activity use Turkic words in their works about the East. Christopher Marlow, Shakespeare, Byron and Scott were especially fond of Turkic loans.

In the 19 century Turkic loan-words generally of Turkic origin, began to penetrate not only through the writings of the travelers, diplomats and merchants and through the ethnographical and historical works, but also through the press. In 1847, there were two English-language newspapers in Istanbul. The Levant Herald and the Levant Times, seven newspapers in French, one in German, and 37 in Turkic. Turkish contributed the largest share of the Turkic loans, which penetrated into the English directly. This can be

explained by the fact that Turkey had the most intensive and wide connections with England. Nevertheless, there are many Turkic loans in English, which were borrowed by its contacts with other peoples of Azerbaijanis, Tatars, Uzbeks and Kazakhs.

Most of the Uzbek loans borrowed by the English before the 19 century are now out of use. Most of the Turkic loans in English carry exotic or ethnographical connotations. They do not have equivalents in English, do not have synonymic relations with primordial words, and generally are used to describe the fauna, flora, life customs, political and social life, and an administrative-territorial structure of Turkic regions. But there many Turkic loans which are still part of the frequently used vocabulary. Some Uzbek loans, for example bosh, caviar, coach, horde, jackal, kiosk, etc. have acquired new meanings, unrelated to their etymology.

The word “bosh” was adopted by the English language in the meaning of “rubbish, nonsense, empty, chattering” and later was used in the meaning of “to spoil something, to fool”.

The word “Caviar” originally meaning only “pickled roil (eggs) of a large fish” in the end 19 century began to be used in the meaning of “paragraph or lines, which had been obliterated by censorship, or withdrawn by it” later, by conversion it began to be used as a verb meaning “to obliterate, to cross out, to withdraw” in the context of censorship.

The word coach, borrowed in the meaning of “a large covered carriage”, in due course gained many other meanings: “A coach, a cart, a carriage, a tourist bus, a tutor, an instructor, a trainer”. The word “horde” initially absorbed into English in the meaning of “A Turkic normal state”, subsequently evolved into a group of rough, crude people. The word jackal, in addition to its main meaning, transformed into “A man doing another one’s preparatory work”. The word “kiosk”, having the meaning of “a town, a cabin of a deck of a ship: a villa, a summer place” in Uzbek, was borrowed by English in the meaning of “a villa, a summer residence,” and later became “a newspaper both, a convenience shop, a telephone box, a box at the entrance to the underground transportation, a warehouse for tools.”

Uzbek names of such formidable conquerors as atilla, who was called “the scourge of god; Genghis Khan, Baber, Tamerlane became a common noun, i.e. occurred in expansion of the meaning. The same happened with following ethnonyms: Hun, Saracen, Tartar, and Turk. The British may call an obstinate, naughty boy “a young tartar”. “To meet a stronger opponents” may sound in English like “to catch a tartar”.

In addition up to the beginning of the 20 century, the territory of the modern Kazakhstan were in the hands of English businessman, who employed quite a few qualified workers and engineers from the Great Britain. The diaries, reports, letters of the British, who lived and worked in the Volga region, Transcaucasia, central Asia and Siberia were full of Turkic borrowed words, which reflected concepts and things, hitherto unknown to the British, and which had no equivalents in English: Astracan, aul, batman, carbuse, jourgara, pul, saigak, toman, turquoise (in the meaning of “a semiprecious stone”).

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