

topic. Here it is to be expected, firstly, that an approximate topic is determined in advance, although it may change drastically at the end, secondly, it usually lasts several hours. Under such conditions, the interview becomes less formal and, therefore, easier to perceive.

Therefore, it is advisable to interpret the interview as a conversation, the main task of which is to collect information during the survey, with the participation of the correspondent and the respondent. At the same time, answers during the interview may be recorded and published, depending on the interview regulations. The main functions of which are: informativeness, awareness and education.

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## **The role of borrowed words in foreign language teaching**

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Creating the meaning and initial use of the words for each language included in the dictionary, learning the history of the origin and development of words is one of the urgent issues of linguistics. In the process of learning and researching any language, the application or use of the lexical system is very important. In general, the vocabulary is enriched by the influence of socio-linguistic factors. Political and

social changes, scientific and technical progress, innovations in economic and cultural life have a serious impact on the language and its internal development rules. If we look at world languages, we will see that no language consists of its own words. Languages necessarily develop interaction with each other. Borrowed words play an important role in the development of vocabulary and language content. Derived words are based on language connections.

The most important condition of the name change process (event) is the official status and prestige of communicative languages, it is taken into account and determined by the volume of communicative functions, social position of language resources. However, if we look at the historical background of the past, we will see that there were facts about words being forced into the language. In addition, we must not forget that there are some languages that fight against this process. The language of Malaysia is Malay. Malay can be a good example. During the British rule in Malaysia, a small number of English lexemes entered the Malay language [7 p. 187].

Many linguists believe that it is wrong to introduce lexical loanwords as intrusions and point out that this leads to misunderstanding. In linguistics, the concept of intervention and acquisition is sometimes confused, and their boundaries are still not defined. We believe that it is wrong to consider the acquisition process as a case of intervention.

Of course, this does not mean changing the origin of the word. Some of the words cover the lexical layer of the language vocabulary, they are generally used widely in the language as their own words. A crossword is a word taken from one language (donor language) and inserted into another language without translation. This is an ongoing process. Despite us and low rates in different periods, no language can completely abandon this process. Because this situation is based on socio-political, economic and cultural factors. But it should be taken into account that assimilation accelerates and over time leads to the forgetting of national words. It should not be forgotten that when words are torn from their roots, a language can

quickly acquire the status of a "dead language", and this fact is enough for the collapse of a state.

Acquisitions form a special vocabulary layer both in terms of nomination processes and motivation. Since they are ready-made units of a foreign language, they represent a certain economy of linguistic efforts in creating speech, being one of the possible answers to the nominal needs arising from expansion under the influence of language contacts and other linguistic associations. At the same time, the loss of past associative relationships in the acquired language may lead to the loss of the source of motivation inherent in the borrowed words in the language. This creates significant difficulties in recognizing their meaning in the process of speech perception [19 p. 96].

As a result of the long historical interaction of languages, acquisitions as a process and the resulting acquisition are of considerable interest to the history of language, which includes not only the causes of acquisitions but also their source languages covered in detail. The ways, forms and types of borrowing, as well as the transformations that the borrowed word undergoes in its new language environment, attract attention. Acquisitions are interesting primarily because of their impact on the system structure of the vocabulary of a particular language, as well as because of their special status in the host language when a number of genetic features are preserved. This effect is more obvious when not only individual units are involved in the acquisition process, but also all groups of words that have certain relationships in the source language.

Borrowing from Latin and French played an important role in the development of English vocabulary. Scandinavian languages have also had some influence on the vocabulary of the English language. The acquisition of the Latin vocabulary is mainly associated with three events in the history of the English people: the Roman rule (I-V centuries AD), the adoption of Christianity in England (VI-VII centuries) and the rise in culture. Renaissance (XV-XVI centuries)

The influence of the French language on the English language was especially strong during the period of French rule in the country, when the national English language was not yet developed. The French invasion of England in 1066 marked the beginning of the Norman Conquest. French was the official language of England for a long time, and bilingualism existed in the country. A certain amount of vocabulary entered the language later: after the restoration of the Stuart dynasty and in connection with the French bourgeois revolution of 1789, in the eleventh century England was part of the kingdom of the Danish king, which included parts of Denmark, Norway and Sweden.[11 p.36, 67, 68].

Acquisition of vocabulary can occur orally and in writing. During oral acquisition, words are assimilated in the language more quickly. Written loanwords retain their phonetic, orthographic and grammatical properties for a longer time. Entry of new words into the language is direct and also occurs with the help of the intermediary language. Intermediate languages were, for example, Latin (many Greek words entered English through Latin) and French (many Latin words were borrowed). Among the main ways of acquiring vocabulary are transcription, transliteration, tracing and semantic borrowing.

Among the main ways of acquiring vocabulary are transcription, transliteration, tracing and semantic borrowing. Transcription (phonetic method) is a borrowing in which the sound form of a vocabulary unit is preserved (sometimes slightly modified according to the phonetic features of the language from which the word is taken). In this way, football, trailer, jeans sport, labor, travel, people, castle, castle and other words were taken from English. In English, there are ballet, bouquet and many other words borrowed from the French mode. Such words are characterized by the fact that their overall sound complex is new to the acquired language, although each of their constituent sounds is, with rare exceptions, replaced by a sound of the language from which it originates.

Transliteration is a borrowing method in which the spelling of a foreign word is taken: the letters of the borrowed word are replaced by the letters of the native

language. During transliteration, the word is read according to the reading rules of the native language. The words cruise (cruise), motel (motel), club (klub) are taken from English into Russian. When taken from English, many proper names are also transliterated: Washington (Washington), Texas (Texas), London (London). English has many words of Greek, Latin, and French origin that, although read according to the rules of the English language, retain graphic features.

A technique of associative meaning shifting, which is a kind of explanatory translation and tracking, can also be applied. However, this does not exclude the need for interpretation. The misuse of transcription and tracing as methods of translation pollutes language. With incomprehensible motivation, transcription and tracking without commentary is unacceptable, because in this case there is no translation in the correct sense of the word.

English has gone through many periods where a large number of words have been borrowed from a particular language. The more contacts, the more words the language will acquire. Language acquisition and acquisition leads to the amalgamation of different languages from different nations and forms new English words. Today, modern English has developed a number of scientific and technological terms that are common to and used by all languages, such as politics, media, and finance. Although many words from French, German, Russian, Spanish, Japanese and Arabic have been incorporated into the English language, its wide use, openness, flexibility, tolerance, and creativity allow it to be the main body of an international language.

Thus, by studying the history of English, I can draw certain conclusions by carefully conducting an etymological analysis of English loanwords.

First, foreign language loanwords are one of the important types of enrichment of the vocabulary structure of the English language. In their study and analysis, the researcher's attention should be focused not only on when and from which language they were acquired, but also on what evolution and changes were caused by pre-existing words in English after their acquisition. Secondly, the lexical spheres that

have entered from these or other languages at different times are the economic, political, cultural, etc. that exist in the English people with the people who speak these languages. is an indicator of communication. The processes of acquiring these words are natural and stem from the specific features of the English language. Having studied the numerous works of scholars in the field of lexicology, I agree with those who believe that despite the high percentage of borrowings, it is impossible to classify English as a language of international origin or a Romance language. The local element contains a large number of words and the grammatical structure is left untouched. It is known that one of the sources of formation of new words is lexical borrowings. Their study makes it possible to observe the complexity of language processes, the intermingling of internal and external events in the language, and the influence of the latter on various links of the language structure.

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