

General Methods Of Word Acquisition

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Annotation. In this article, a deep scientific analysis of the general methods, means of mastering words and the acquisition of a specific feature in languages is carried out. In the process of research, theories and conclusions of scientists from the field were relied on.

Keywords: word acquisition, semantics, loan word, Dictionary of Linguistic Terms, through oral speech, word, morpheme, syntactic structure

Introduction

Word acquisition is one of the most effective ways of creating new words in all languages¹. The complex and multi-stage process of word acquisition is also reflected in the semantics of the term "word acquisition". E. Marinova distinguishes between two meanings of the term: "This French term means both an element of another language and the derived element in one language at the same time"². The American scientist E. Haugen also distinguishes the result of this process (eng. credit - "loan"), and uses the term borrowing to describe the process of words entering the language. Thus, E. Haugen uses the term "loan word", i.e. the base component "word" and "borrowing". Such clear demarcation reflects the meaning of the word and describes the word itself in the lexical system of the language³.

The right of these terms to exist in the English language and the possibility of terminizing these two phenomena depends on the morphological structure of the English language, and without changing the word form, changing the grammatical meaning, it is accepted within the

framework of the existing application or the proportionality of the idea.

Literature Reviews

According to the definition in O.S. Akhmanova's "Dictionary of Linguistic Terms", the phenomenon of word acquisition is to refer to the lexical fund of other languages in order to express new concepts, further distinguish existing ones and define previously unknown objects⁴.

M.A. Rosenthal⁵ emphasizes that the process of word assimilation is a natural result of establishing economic, political, and cultural relations with other peoples. According to the scientist, there are two ways of acquiring words into a language: through oral speech, that is, as a result of communication with speakers of another language, and in writing.

As explained in "LES", word acquisition is the process of foreign language element (word, morpheme, syntactic structure, etc.), transition from language to language as a result of language contacts, i.e. transition of one language element to another⁶.

From the most authoritative linguistic sources mentioned above, it can be seen that the term "word acquisition" is widely used in scientific practice, and its meaning is becoming more and more clear. In essence, word acquisition is "appeal to the lexical fund of other languages" (O.S. Akhmanova⁷) and "foreign language element" ("LES"⁸), and L.L. Nelyubin⁹ under this concept "foreign language" serving for the nomination of new concepts and realities understood that the elements entered the receiving language.

E. Haugen used the terms "substitution" and "transfer" to describe the replacement of the component of acquisitions with the morpheme of one's own language as one of the methods of word acquisition. Such a group of words formed in the process of word acquisition in the Uzbek language is studied in its own layer. A.V. Kalinin¹⁰ emphasizes that such words, which are the product of derivation, are partially acquired. E. Haugen evaluates such cases, which are the result of language contact, as "hybrid word acquisition"¹¹.

The term hybrid

The term hybrid is used in a wide sense in scientific literature. A hybrid is a word composed of different components, a spelling of words that combines different graphic means¹². For example, the linguist scientist E.N. Filimonova makes the word "alphabet-number" using two alphabet tools (Website, crash-course, Internet-cafe)¹³.

Most of the hybrids in the lexicon of the Russian language are borrowed words derived from the bases of foreign words. For example, rating, offshore, couture, purse maker, merit, sponsor, ultra mobile, broker, SMS, flash drive, etc.

However, some of these formations are recorded in the lexicography of explanatory

dictionaries, despite the fact that they contain original morphemes.

It should be noted that the derivation activity of English acquisitions is extremely high today. They have the following models:

1. possessive base + suffix: video player, network player, modem player;

2. mastery base + assimilated mastery: beta version, flash memory, internet terminal, toner cartridge, internet surfing, host communication;

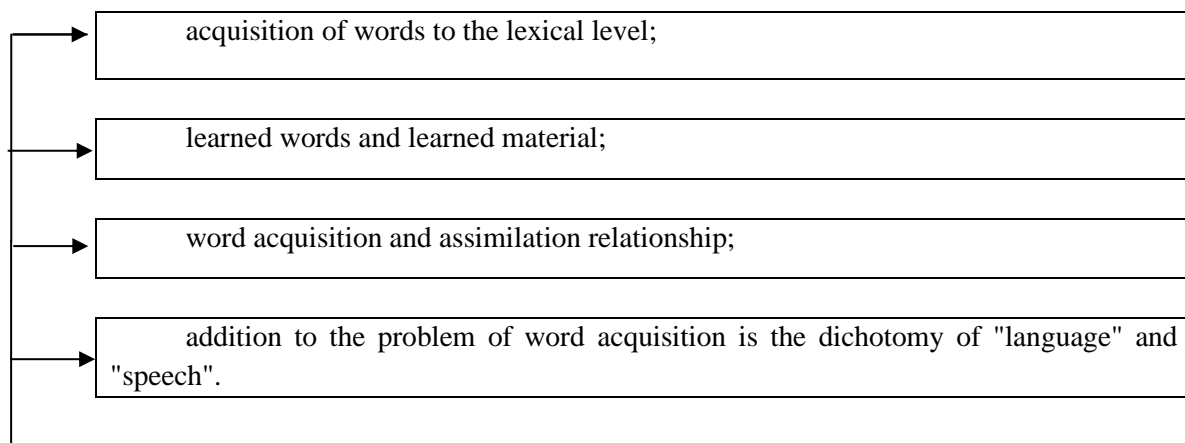
3. on the basis of the acquired word + acquired morpheme (gamer - from English, game + land): adapter, accelerator, buffer, shadier, decoder, printer, driver, scanner.

O.S. Akhmanova's definition of acquisitions shows the need to define and differentiate new concepts, but the linguist does not pay attention to the semantic and grammatical transitions in word acquisition, and is limited to recording the lexical stock of another language¹⁴.

The process of word acquisition

The process of "word acquisition" is rapidly "occupying" the Uzbek vocabulary based on semantic and grammatical methods. It should be noted that the process of assimilation of borrowings is only lexical in the language. Acquisitions representing realities and foreign concepts of a foreign language belong to this part of acquisition. According to L.P. Krysin, "the existing main problems in word acquisition are the following: although the lexical units, which allow qualitatively acquired units to acquire the same meaning, are fully or partially acquired, this mechanism of language communication leads to the continuous growth of the language vocabulary"¹⁵.

M.P. Mayorov distinguished the process of "word acquisition from the lexical side" as follows:



In fact, the adopted word does not have the original form and meaning as it was taken from the source language, but appears as "formless lexical material"¹⁶.

In fact, the language that "opens its arms" accepts the acquisitions, in turn, as an active participant in the process of language exchange, chooses the forms of acquisition necessary for itself, adapts the acquisitions to its phonetic, semantic and grammatical laws and turns them into an acquired word.

Research Results and Discussion

During our research, we found that the process of acquiring a word into a language consists of two stages: the input stage, that is, the stage of the introduction of the material being learned, and the assimilation stage of the next (to be mastered) word in the language. The linguist M.P. Mayorov notes that the process of word acquisition is the creation of a new language environment by using information from another language¹⁷.

Word acquisition is not only "a short-term exchange in the process of acquisition, but also a long-term process of assimilation of the acquired word"¹⁸.

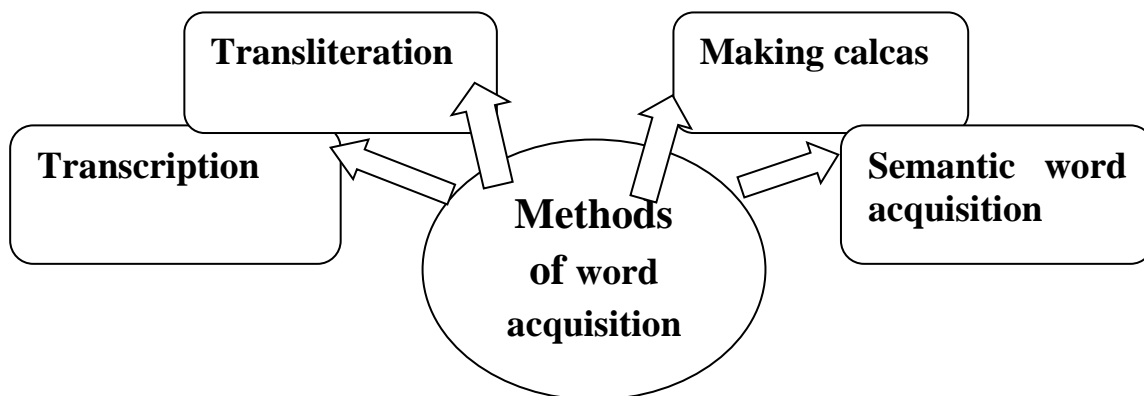
Having studied the relationship between "language" and "speech" in relation to the analyzed phenomenon on the basis of generality and individuality, constant and changeable, we found

out that at the first stage of the process (the beginning of the use of the vernacular, its penetration into the culture), "speech" appears as the main level of activity. The borrowed word, which initially appeared in speech use, over time conforms to the laws of word acquisition of the language and even becomes a word known and "familiar" to everyone, as its own linguistic unit, and is accepted as the norms of the literary language over time. At the same time, the vocabulary of a foreign language is a "potential word that can become a unit of its own language only under certain conditions"¹⁹.

The result of our research shows that the adopted word is not a language unit, but a speech unit, a product of a process used by a person, and any word that comes from a foreign language cannot be adopted, but after a new word enters the language, it is changed and assimilated, at first it starts working in a certain area and gradually the scope of use expands, and it passes into lively and ordinary use like a local language unit. The phenomenon of word acquisition related to the development of the lexical system becomes a creative product of human linguistic activity and thinking in the speech process in a certain period. Such an understanding of the process of word acquisition puts the existence of the terms "acquisition-historicity", "acquisition-neologisms", "word acquisition" as the main

problem, as well as the issue of defining words as "new" acquisitions, that is, belonging to the system of neology.

At this point, the classification of the main methods of lexical acquisitions can be distinguished by means of the following scheme:



The form of transcription is the acquisition of a vocabulary unit that preserves its sound properties and, in some cases, with certain changes based on the phonetic aspects of the language being acquired. Such words as *regime*, *bal-let*, *bouquet*, etc., borrowed from the French language, are examples of this. Despite the fact that the components of the phonetic structure of these words have been replaced by the sounds of the receiving language, the overall sound complexes for the language being acquired are new.

Transliteration is a method of acquiring a foreign word based on its writing. In this case, the letters of the word being learned are replaced by the letters of the target language and the target language is read according to the rules. According to Merriam-Webster, there are many words in English that have been adopted from Greek, Latin, and French in the style of transliteration and have retained their graphic features, as well as words that have been adopted into languages other than English in the style of transliteration²⁰.

Calcas is the assimilation of the associative content and structural model of words and phrases, i.e. accurate pronunciation of foreign words and phrases on the basis of direct translation, preserving the morphological structure and evidence of the acquired word. When calculating, the components of the acquired words and phrases are translated separately and combined according to the pattern of foreign words and phrases. For

example, when the German word *Vaterland* was partially translated, the English form *Fatherland* came about.

Semantic word acquisition means acquiring a new, often figurative, meaning for a word already in the language. The words "pioneer" (pioneer) and "brigade" (brigade) existed in English even before the introduction of Sovietisms, but under the influence of the Russian language they took on the meanings of "member of the children's communist organization" and "labor team". Semantic word acquisition is somewhat easier, especially in sister languages. For example, the word *dwel* (jit) is phonetically English and semantically Scandinavian. Semantic word acquisition is more common among nouns than verbs. The Old English word "gift" does not mean a gift, but a "wife's payment" or "wedding" by association. The Scandinavian word *gift* means "gift" and this is the original dictionary meaning of the word. The words *Bread* (English - "a piece of bread"), *dream* ("enjoy"), *plough* ("measure") have their modern meanings from the Scandinavian language²¹.

Borrowing (word acquisition) is a natural consequence of establishing economic, political, cultural, ties with other people when words denoting them come together with realities and concepts²².

Conclusion

Transcription, copying, transliteration, and semantic appropriation must be distinguished from the same translation methods. Although they do not differ in their mechanisms, they differ in their results. Vocabulary expansion is not observed in translation, but new vocabulary units appear in assimilation. As a conclusion, we can note that all methods of acquisition were not equally actively involved in the process of word acquisition, but they were able to make a certain contribution to the expansion of the vocabulary of the language.

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