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An analysis of "assimilation" of landscape terms

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ABSTRACT

The article describes the comparative analysis of words and terms in a foreign language and the process of its development

Keywords:

Language, term, acquisition, foreign languages, concept, reasons, problem, phrase, linguistics.

An attempt is being made to study the ways in which acquired words are differentiated as a complex multi-phase process. Various forms of this concept are considered: "acquisition", "acquired word", "word borrowed from another language", their ways, reasons, time and conditions. conditions are being investigated. The theoretical questions of the problem of borrowed words are widely covered in the work of foreign linguists. According to L.P. Krisin, "the process of mixing various elements from one language to another" is about borrowed words. Different elements mean language layers - phonology, morphology, syntax, lexis and semantics. The entry of various elements into language sources is as follows: 1. Word acquisition - several parts of acquisition and typical events; 2. Phoneme acquisition-phenomena related to the communication of two languages; 3. Acquisition of a morpheme (often occurs in word formation); 4. Syntactic acquisition; 5. Acquisition of semantics (formation of word meaning under the influence of another language Borrowed words and terms specific to other languages cannot be regarded as having the same value. Among the words specific to other languages, linguists distinguish other types of lexical units: exotic

words and words specific to other languages. With the help of the concept of "exoticism", national customs, ethnonyms, and words belonging to one or another ethnic group are described. The problem of acquisitions involves the study of a number of different questions and, in part, the ways of entering lexical units into the language system. Studying the text in a foreign language and translating it from one language to another, as well as preserving the specific features of the language during the translation process, are important in translation studies. And language learning is not a direct or one-way process, but a complex interaction process consisting of many variables, in which social roles, relationships, strong bonds and social units are restored and discussed. Schweitzern stated ("speech, speakers and social relationships are inseparable and every time language learners speak, they are not only exchanging information but are also organizing and reorganizing a sense of who they are and how they relate to the social world."), "speech, speakers, and social relations are one and the same, and every time language learners speak, they not only exchange information, but also embody their identity and sense of belonging to the social world." The choice depends not only

on the relationship between the speaker and the listener, the content of the conversation and the expected result, but also on the level of each speaker at a certain stage in the social environment. Acquisitions of European languages are directly related to the Dutch, French, and German settlers living on the coast and along the inner border. During the New Amsterdam experience, the Dutch introduced many words to American English. In 1843, the word "Destiny Yankee" became widespread. This established word (probably Janki's real name) was shortened by the Dutch to John. Saint Nicholas Sinteklaas became English as "Santa Claus" from Dutch. Not only the English were the first to migrate to America, there were also the Dutch who were influenced by the English. It seems that in the 18th century, the influence of the Dutch language in the great cities of A.K.S. weakened considerably. For example: in New York by 1703, 50% fewer families were headed by Dutch. In 1765, a French traveler described the decline of the Dutch language as follows: "There are still two mosques where worship is done in Dutch, but the members of these mosques speak the daily language. Apart from these two mosques, there are three mosques that operate in English." Although fewer words have been borrowed from Dutch than from Spanish, Dutch is used more than French and Spanish. They formed the main part of the English language. In Holland, it is the English language that has contributed greatly to the American lexicon and is the closest of all languages. Therefore, little changes have occurred in its form and pronunciation. Many Dutch words have been assimilated into nouns, and later they are easily transformed into another word group: boos- to boos. Ferkudlid knows that the English language used in the Pennsylvania town of Holland is "Amish land". The Pennsylvania Dutch dialect is a very interesting dialect because it tried to incorporate too many English words into German word order and syntactic devices. According to Hendrickson, a local expert: "a combination of broken (broken) English, bad grammar, and the absurd construction used in many people's speech." Sometimes ungrammatical expressions appeared as a result

of their use of language. The Dutch language, like the languages of other colonial nations, contributed many words to the American language. Thousands of words came from the French language itself, and many of them came before the Norman conquest of England. A recent American influence came from southwest Louisiana. The French settlers who immigrated from Britain in 1755 were called Acadians and they lived in those places. As a result of disobedience to the British government, they were expelled from those lands. No matter what languages English was in touch with, only French had popular attention. Most of the languages of the upper class in the old cities are borrowed from French. The Louisiana language is a combination of two French languages: Cajun and Creole. Most of the words of both dialects were from local Hindu languages. The Cajun dialect has preserved French forms and French words. Nevertheless, the Cajun dialect included words from English, Spanish, German, Indian, and Black English expressions, and French borrowings included Canadian French borrowings. In his book, Hendrexon lists several American words that came from Canadian French. A few examples: the word "Creole" comes from the French language and means "local". It was spoken in the state of Louisiana and was called "Creole State". Black English and Amerindian have had much less influence on the Creole dialect than Cajun. At the end of the 18th century, the Creoles, the descendants of the French people, were the first to settle in New Orleans and were the first to establish contact with their black slaves, so as a result, from that time, the Creoles began to speak Black English well. Long ago, the word "Creole" also meant "black people" born there, and in the middle of the 19th century, everyone could describe it. French assimilations differed sharply from Germanic assimilations, and later from German assimilations. Even though they introduced household words into English, the fluent French described their experience in a specific direction of acquisitions. Like the Indian dialects, many French dialects have either disappeared from spoken English altogether or are known only to people living in Canada or the Cajun region. The words I learned from the

French language often fell into two categories, words related to research and travel or describing scenery. Among the more continental terms, it is worth remembering the term money: cent, mill, dime. At the time French words were acquired, they remained intact in form or pronunciation, but the spelling has undergone many changes over time. The German language was the first to have its influence compared to the conquering colonial rivals. At the end of the 17th century, several groups of immigrants began to join the English colonies in North America from Germany. In American English, many words were formed in some aspect from Germanic influences, and there were very few Germanic borrowings. The following words are still widely used in American English. Most of the words we have learned from the German language are related to food and drinks. It indicates that there was a clear idea of civility between the German settlers and the English-speaking chiefs. The mark of the Germanic left a good mark on the pronunciation and vocabulary, because the earlier peoples, composed mostly of Germanic settlers, occupied large areas of Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, and the Midwest. Therefore, the American English spoken in Wisconsin has become widely used. "It may sound simple, maybe the German language was later influenced by German, but this is the fate of the acquired language. Today, there are many expressions from the German language that are used in everyday American speech. It is difficult to understand the German appropriations of the former border. Like the Scandinavians and Anglo-Saxons in England, they spoke words related to German and English culture. Therefore, it is difficult to distinguish which word is borrowed from the real Yiddish or German or Dutch or German. Half of America's Juices live in and around New York, and from there, the food's influence spread throughout the city. The first Juices to come to America were a small group of Portuguese Juices. When the twenty-three Jus arrived in New York in 1654, there were already Portuguese-speaking Jus. In order to analyze the translation of English texts into Russian and Uzbek languages, in this scientific work, 33 sonnets of the English

classical writer U. Shakespeare were published in the translation of Maqsud Shaykhzade, "Hamlet" by U. Shakespeare translated by Jamal Kamal, stage plays, penned by Dinora Sultonova. "Faroghat" collection of translations, English translations were selected directly from the translations. Also, in order to study the formal and functional correlations between English-Uzbek text structures, a number of main texts of English, American and Uzbek writers were examined and compared. The great English writer W. Shakespeare has been firmly established in the hearts of students for centuries. His work, like his life, is full of unexplored mysteries. For more than a century and a half, many poets, reviewers and translators have managed to reveal these secrets and translate his works into other languages. Perhaps, because of this, Shakespeare is great, because every student of his work conquers new aspects for himself. His lyrics, that is, his sonnets, have been one of these controversial issues for a long time. Sonnet is a special form of poetry that became widely used at the beginning of the 13th century. By the 14th-15th centuries, this type of creativity began to be widely promoted in Italy. Great poets like Dante and Petrarch perfected its form there. In the 16th century, this new form of sonnet passed from Italian poets to Spanish, French and English poets

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