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THE USAGE OF BORROWED WORDS IN DIFFERENT SPEECH STYLES IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Abstract

This article investigates the prevalence and adaptation of borrowed words across various speech styles in English language, including formal, informal, technical, and colloquial. By employing a comprehensive linguistic analysis, it aims to understand how loanwords are integrated and utilized in different communicative contexts. The findings reveal distinct patterns of usage and adaptation, highlighting the dynamic nature of language in response to cultural and social influences.

Key words: speech styles, borrowing, informal style, colloquial style, publication style, adaptation, sociolinguistic factors.

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ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ ЗАИМСТВОВАННЫХ СЛОВ В РАЗНЫХ СТИЛЯХ РЕЧИ В АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ

Аннотация

В этой статье исследуется распространенность и адаптация заимствованных слов в различных стилях речи английского языка, включая формальный, неформальный, технический и разговорный. Используя комплексный лингвистический анализ, он стремится понять, как заимствованные слова интегрируются и используются в различных коммуникативных контекстах. Результаты показывают различные модели использования и адаптации, подчеркивая динамическую природу языка в ответ на культурные и социальные влияния.

Ключевые слова: стили речи, заимствования, неформальный стиль, разговорный стиль, стиль публикации, адаптация, социолингвистические факторы.

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INGLIZ TILIDAGI O‘ZLASHMA SO‘ZLARNING TURLI XIL NUTQ USLUBIYATIDA QO‘LLANILISHI

Annotatsiya

Ushbu maqola ingliz tilidagi turli nutq uslublari, jumladan, rasmiy, norasmiy, texnik va so'zlashuv uslublari o'zlashma so'zlarning ishlatilishi va moslashishi o'rganildi. Keng qamrovli lingvistik tahlil usulini qo'llash orqali u turli kommunikativ kontekstlarda so'z birikmalarining qanday integratsiyalashganligini va faolligini qamrab olgan. Natijalar ingliz tilidagi o'zlashma so'zlarning madaniy va ijtimoiy ta'sirlar ostida dinamik tabiatini tasvirlab, ularni nutqda qo'llash va qanday qilib ingliz tiliga moslashganligini ochib beradi.

Kalit so'zlar: nutq uslublari, olinma so'zlar, norasmiy uslub, so'zlashuv uslubi, nashr uslubi, moslashish, sotsiolingvistik omillar.

Introduction

Language is a living entity that evolves continuously, absorbing influences from various cultures and languages. Borrowed words are of linguistic importance in this dynamic process, reflecting historical, social, and cultural exchanges. Examining the usage of borrowed words in different speech styles helps to understand their role and impact on contemporary language. The English language is characterized by a significant degree of lexical borrowing from numerous languages. These borrowings are not uniformly distributed across different speech styles but are instead used variably depending on context, audience, and purpose, overall, different social factors of the speaker. Understanding how borrowings function in different speech styles can provide insights into linguistic adaptation and social identity. Analyzing the usage of borrowings in various speech styles in English has been the center of contemporary linguists' research works, examining the factors that influence their incorporation and the effects on communication.

Classifying English vocabulary into styles is a complex issue. Therefore, the ideas of I.V. Arnold (2004) and I.R. Galperin (1958) focused on functional styles as patterns of written language, thereby excluding colloquial styles. Both scholars agree that each style can be identified by one or more dominant features. However, Galperin emphasizes the coordination of language means and stylistic devices, while Arnold links the specific features of each style to its communication context [2; 54-58]. I.R. Galperin defines a functional style of language as a system of interconnected language means serving a specific communication purpose [3; 124].

A functional style should be seen as the result of a particular task set by the message sender. Functional styles are primarily found in the literary standard of the language, representing variations of an abstract standard, and can deviate from this standard, sometimes significantly. Each style is relatively stable at any given stage in the development of the literary language but evolves, sometimes significantly, over time, making that style a historical category. For instance, in the 17th century, it was believed that not all words were suitable for poetry, necessitating a distinct poetic style. By the 19th century, romanticism had rejected these poetic norms, incorporating new vocabulary into poetry. The evolution of each style is driven by changes in the norms of Standard English and is heavily influenced by shifts in social conditions, scientific progress, and cultural development.

Research methodology

This article employs a qualitative analysis of borrowings in different speech styles, utilizing different approaches to the topic linguistically. Examples to illustrate the theories are collected from various sources, including formal written texts, informal written texts, formal spoken texts, and informal spoken texts. The borrowings are categorized based on their origins, usage contexts, and frequency. Additionally, sociolinguistic theories of modern scholars are conducted to gather insights on speakers' attitudes towards borrowings in different speech styles.

Results and discussion

Before analyzing the usage of borrowed words in different speech styles according to their certain features it is necessary to present overall information about the speech styles in English language. Speech styles in English refer to the different ways in which language is used depending on various factors such as context, audience, purpose, and medium. These styles are not rigidly defined but rather form a spectrum, ranging from highly formal to very informal, with numerous variations in between [9; 35-46]. Understanding speech styles is crucial in fields like sociolinguistics, discourse analysis, and communication studies because it reveals how language reflects and constructs social identities, power dynamics, and cultural norms. Formal speech style is characterized by the use of

standard grammar, vocabulary, and pronunciation. It is often employed in professional, academic, and official settings. This style avoids slang, contractions, and colloquial expressions. For example, a business presentation, a university lecture, or a formal letter would typically employ a formal speech style. Informal speech style is more relaxed and conversational. It includes the use of contractions, idioms, slang, and sometimes even non-standard grammar. This style is common in personal conversations, social media interactions, and casual settings. For example, chatting with friends, texting, and informal emails often use an informal speech style.

Consultative speech style lies between formal and informal styles. It is semi-formal and often used in professional interactions where some level of formality is required, but the context allows for more personal engagement. Examples include teacher-student interactions, doctor-patient consultations, and business meetings.

Casual speech style is typically used among peers and in relaxed environments. It is highly informal and often includes vernacular language, in-group jargon, and colloquialisms. Examples include conversations among close friends, family members, or colleagues in a non-professional setting. Intimate speech style is used in private communication, often between individuals who share a close relationship. This style includes personal language, pet names, inside jokes, and sometimes even private code words. It is common in interactions between partners, close family members, and very close friends.

The analysis reveals distinct patterns in the usage of borrowings across different speech styles. In formal contexts, borrowings are often employed to enhance precision, formality, and erudition, reflecting the historical and cultural prestige associated with Latin and French [4; 35-46]. In informal contexts, borrowings add richness and diversity to the language, reflecting cultural exchanges and the global nature of contemporary English. Speakers' attitudes towards borrowings also vary with speech styles. In formal settings, borrowings are generally perceived positively, associated with education and sophistication. In contrast, in informal

settings, attitudes can be more mixed, with borrowings sometimes viewed as enriching the language and at other times as unnecessary or pretentious.

The findings highlight the adaptive nature of language and its responsiveness to external influences. The prevalence of borrowed words in different speech styles underscores the interconnectedness of languages and cultures [7]. Formal speech tends to retain traditional loanwords from classical languages, reflecting historical academic and political ties. In contrast, informal and colloquial speech styles are more dynamic, incorporating contemporary loanwords that reflect current socio-cultural trends. It is not a simple process to adapt a borrowing into one's native language as the phonetic system of every language differs from another. There are numerous ways for proper adaptation of borrowed words that is based on different factors like socio-cultural influences [5; 99-135]. The integration of borrowed words is influenced by several socio-cultural factors:

1. Globalization: Increased intercultural interactions facilitated the exchange of linguistic elements.
2. Technological advancements: Rapid dissemination of information and innovation introduced new terms into everyday language.
3. Media and popular culture: Media representation and cultural trends played a crucial role in popularizing certain loanwords [5; 99-135].

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The analysis revealed significant variations in the frequency and types of borrowed words across different speech styles:

- Formal speech: borrowed words from Latin and Greek were predominant, particularly in academic and political discourse: linguistics, phenomenon, data.
- Informal speech: loanwords from popular culture and technology like 'selfie' and 'emoji' were more common.
- Technical speech: a high prevalence of English loanwords was noted, especially in scientific and technological contexts.
- Colloquial speech: borrowed terms from diverse languages were frequently used. As this type of speech style is often used by native speakers in natural way it can't be denied that almost all the borrowed words are more active in this style rather than others.
- Academic and scientific writing: Borrowings from Latin and Greek are prevalent, often used to convey precision and formality. Examples include terms like 'hypothesis,' 'synthesis,' and 'anatomy.'
- Legal and administrative language: French and Latin borrowings dominate, reflecting historical influences and the need for specificity and formality. Terms such as 'plaintiff,' 'tort,' and 'affidavit' are common. Borrowings from French and Latin are frequently used to demonstrate erudition and sophistication. Words like 'diplomacy,' 'alliance,' and 'sovereignty' are typical.
- Casual conversations: borrowings from a wide range of languages are used, often to add color, express cultural identity, or introduce new concepts. Examples include 'sushi' from Japanese, 'fiesta' from Spanish, and 'schadenfreude' German.
- Social media and blogging: Informal written texts often feature borrowings to reflect trends, global interconnectedness, and cultural diversity. Words like 'emoji' taken from Japanese, 'guru' from old Sanskrit and 'banter' from French are common.
- Entertainment and pop culture: Borrowings are frequently used in music, film, and television to appeal to a diverse audience and to convey

contemporary cultural references. Terms like 'genre', 'manga' and 'karaoke' are prevalent.

Conclusion

The usage of borrowings in different speech styles in English highlights the language's adaptability and the influence of social and cultural factors on linguistic practices. Borrowings serve various functions, from enhancing formality and precision in formal contexts to adding diversity and cultural references in informal settings. Understanding these patterns can provide deeper insights into the dynamic nature of English and the ways in which language reflects and shapes social identity. Borrowed words are integral to the linguistic landscape, enriching languages and reflecting cultural exchanges. Researching the usage of loan words in different speech styles such as colloquial, formal and publication provides a comprehensive analysis of adaptation techniques, offering insights into the complex interplay between language, culture, and society. From the examples above it is obvious that borrowings can be interpreted and analyzed from different point of views although their phonetic nature is different from native ones. Even their stylistic aspects make it necessary to use those loanwords in proper style according to the sociolinguistic factors and intention of the speaker.

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