PHONETIC FACTORS IN BORROWING WORDS.

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Abstract: This article demonstrates how the interaction between world nations has had an impact on various fields, including the field of language. It highlights the significant aspects of how words enter society based on extralinguistic factors and how these words are adapted to the linguistic factors of the language, specifically phonetic aspects. In this process, both the similarities and differences are also discussed. Clear and precise examples have been provided for all the presented ideas.

Key words: phonetics, Uzbek, English, borrowed words, linguistics.

The entire existence has been created in such a way that only humans have been gifted the great blessing of communication through words, creating mutual words and expressions over a certain society, and communicating through them. A language, which emerges over centuries, has been shaped through the test of time, much like steel that has been polished in fire, and embodies the ancient cultural and educational richness, social and spiritual being, customs, and literary heritage of one or more nations. At the same time, it has its own distinctive phonetic, lexical, phraseological, and grammatical features, with expressions used in daily life effortlessly by speakers, their development history, and the influence of other languages, giving it a unique character. No language in the world, whether Eastern or Western, can develop without the influence of another language. For this reason, the vocabulary of a language is an open and dynamic system, subject to colorful changes. Over time, new words and expressions emerge in all languages based on daily needs, some outdated words fall out of use, or their original meanings are lost, leading to a phenomenon of meaning transfer. Our independence, membership in international organizations, and the phenomenon of globalization have accelerated the occurrence of this phenomenon. In this process, words and terms have started to enter a language from another dominant language based on extralinguistic factors.

Linguistic factors play an important role in the process of word borrowing which borrowed through extralingustic factors. The most important components include phonetic, morphological, syntactic, and semantic factors. In word borrowing, the phonetic factor is decisive in the localization of new words entering the language in terms of pronunciation, structure, and orthography. Since each language has its own phonetic system, words borrowed from other languages are adapted to this system. This phenomenon is clearly evident in simplifications, sound substitutions, stress placement, syllabic structures, and changes in writing. Z.M. Jumayeva states in her research:

"Phonetic adaptation of a word is often related to changes that bring ease to pronunciation, which

arise from the natural internal development needs of the language"[1].

Linguist A.H. Mo'minov, in his work, divides words adapted based on phonetic changes into two groups: completely adapted (e.g., factory, newspaper, model) and partially adapted (e.g., manager, printer, blogger)[2]. This approach allows us to evaluate phonetic adaptation not only as a phonological process but also as a sociolinguistic one.

When a foreign sound does not exist in Uzbek, it is replaced with the closest phoneme. For example:

Original word (source language)	Uzbek form	Phonetic change
television (English)	televizor	/ˈtelɪvɪʒn/ → /te.le.vi.zor/ — "ʒ" sound replaced by "z"
chocolate (English)	shokolad	/ˈtʃɒklət/ → /sho.ko.lad/ — "tʃ" sound replaced by "sh", "ə" replaced by "a"
restaurant (French)	restoran	/ˈrestərɒnt/ → /res.to.ran/ — "ə" sound dropped or replaced by "o"
taxi (French via English)	taksi	/ˈtæksi/ → /tak.si/ — "æ" sound replaced by "a"
jeans (English)	jinssi shim	/dʒiːnz/ → /jin.ssi/ — "dʒ" sound replaced by "j", plural "-s" rendered as Uzbek form
office (English)	ofis	/ˈɒfɪs/ → /o.fis/ — "ɒ" sound replaced by "o"
bank (English)	bank	/bæŋk/ → /bank/ — "æ" replaced by "a", "ŋ" replaced by "n+k"

Such sound adaptation primarily ensures pronunciation ease and aligns with the phonetic rules of the language[3].

In Uzbek, syllables typically center around vowel sounds. Additionally, stress usually falls on either the last or the first syllable. Therefore:

- strategy → strategiya — an extra syllable (-iya) is added.
- machine → mashina — stress shifts to the first syllable.

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[1] Jumayeva Z.M. "Fonetik moslashuv – til o'zlashuvi mexanizmlaridan biri sifatida". – "O'zbek tili va adabiyoti" jurnali, 2019, №2.

[2] Mo'minov A.H. "Global til o'zgarishlari va o'zbek tili leksikasining yangilanishi". – Toshkent: Ilm ziyo, 2020. – B. 78.

[3] Qodirov M. "Leksikologiyaga kirish". – Toshkent: O'zbekiston nashriyoti, 2018. – B. 102.

- computer → kompyuter — stress changes.

This process occurs based on phonotactic norms[4].

Phonetic adaptation is also reflected in writing. Here are examples of orthographic adaptation:

Original word Uzbek form Explanation

football	futbol	Written according to pronunciation
blogger	bloger	Two "g"s simplified
chat	chat	Directly based on pronunciation

These adaptations demonstrate the influence of the phonetic system on writing[5].

Borrowed words are also adapted according to Uzbek rules in terms of morphemic structure. For example:

- "informatsiya" (Russian "информация") — the suffix "-tsiya" is changed to "-siya" in Uzbek, showing both morphemic and phonetic changes[6].
- globalization → globalizatsiya (via Russian)
- visualization → vizualizatsiya (phonetic + affixal adaptation)

Thus, phonetic and morphemic adaptations work together, and this is referred to as morphophonemic change in linguistics[7].

In the world of the internet, which demands quick and simple communication, borrowed words enter in simplified phonetic forms:

Original form Usage on the internet Phonetic simplification

Instagram	insta	abbreviation + stress shift
Application	ilova / app	fully adapted and shortened form
Google it	gugllash / gugllamoq	sound adaptation + word-forming suffix

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[4] Sultonova G. "Hozirgi o'zbek adabiy tili fonetikasi". – Toshkent: Fan, 2007. – B. 88-90.

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Through this process, borrowed words are phonetically adjusted to the receiving language, leading to the creation of new words[8].

Every language has its phono tactic rules — that is, which sounds can or cannot be combined. For instance, in English, consonant clusters like "st," "sp," "sk" can appear at the beginning of a word:

- student → student (directly borrowed)
- sport → sport

However, words borrowed from other languages violate these rules:

- psychology → psixologiya — the "ps-" consonant cluster is not pronounced in Uzbek, but is retained in writing.
- gnostic → gnostik — phonotactic difficulty leads to rare usage.

Also, some sounds (such as the English "th" /θ/ or "w") are not present in Uzbek, so they are replaced by /s/ or /v/:

- theme → tema
- website → vebsayt

These phonotactic restrictions also play a major role in phonetic adaptation[9].

Phonetic adaptation is not just a matter of sound changes; it also involves phonotactic adjustment, morphemic changes, stress and syllabic structure shifts, orthographic simplification, and adaptation based on the modern language (internet language) requirements.

In conclusion, linguistic factors in word borrowing are essential in determining how foreign words are integrated into a language. These factors, including phonetic, morphological, syntactic, and semantic influences, play a significant role in how borrowed words adapt and become part of the new language system. Phonetic factors help adjust the pronunciation of foreign words to match the phonological system of the borrowing language. Ultimately, linguistic factors ensure that borrowing is not just about the assimilation of foreign terms but also about preserving the syntactic harmony and meaning coherence within the target language. These processes enhance the adaptability of a language, allowing it to grow and evolve, particularly in response to new technological, cultural, and social developments.

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