

The role of direct borrowings in the lexical expansion of English

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Annotation: This article analyzes how direct borrowings enrich the vocabulary of the English language. It illustrates how globalization, colonization, Internet communication, and contact with other cultures introduced words from more than 350 languages to English. The research draws on ideas from scholars such as Otto Jespersen, Einar Haugen, Charles Hockett, Hans Henrich Hock, and Lyle Campbell to examine the structure, origin, sound change, and meaning of loanwords. The article provides a historical and thematic analysis of direct borrowings from Latin, French, Norse, Japanese, Arabic, and other languages at different times, from Old English to the contemporary age of the Internet. In a detailed analysis of comparable texts and word research, the article describes major areas where borrowing occurs, namely food, science, technology, religion, and popular culture. Social attitudes, grammatical innovation, prestige, and why we require new words are addressed. The research concludes that direct borrowings not only enrich our lexicon but also demonstrate cultural change, social identity, and people's connections through language.

Keywords: direct borrowings, lexical change, globalization, sociolinguistics, cultural contact, language evolution, etymology, prestige borrowing

Ingliz tilining lug'aviy boyishida bevosita o'zlashmalarning o'rni

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqola ingliz tilining lug'aviy boyishida bevosita o'zlashma so'zlar qanday rol o'ynashini tahlil qiladi. Ingliz tiliga 350 dan ortiq tildan qay yo'sinda globallashuv, mustamlakachilik, internet orqali va boshqa madaniyatlararo aloqa natijasidaso'zlar kirib kelgani yoritiladi. Tadqiqot Otto Jespersen, Einar Haugen, Charles Hockett, Hans Henrich Hock va Lyle Campbell kabi olimlarning qarashlariga tayangan holda o'zlashmalarning tuzilishi, kelib chiqishi, tovushdagi o'zgarishlar va ma'nosini tahlil qiladi. Maqolada har xil davrlarda, qadimgi ingliz tilidan tortib hozirgi raqamli davrgacha bo'lgan lotin, fransuz, norveg, yapon, arab va boshqa turli tillardan bo'lgan o'zlashtirma so'zlar tarixiy va tematik jihatdan ko'rib chiqiladi. Matnli solishtirma tahlil va korpus asosida olib borilgan tadqiqotda oziq-ovqat, fan, texnologiya, din va pop madaniyat sohalarida keng o'zlashtirma so'zlar kuzatilgani ko'rsatiladi. Bundan tashqari ijtimoiy munosabatlar, grammatik moslashuv, prestij va zaruriyat kabi omillar ham yoritiladi. Tadqiqot yakuni shuni ko'rsatadiki, bevosita o'zlashtirma so'zlar nafaqat lug'at boyligini oshiradi, balki madaniy o'zgarishlar, ijtimoiy identitet va til orqali xalqaro aloqalarni ham aks ettiradi.

Kalit so'zlar: bevosita o'zlashtirma so'zlar, lug'aviy o'zgarish, globallashuv, sotsiolingvistika, madaniy aloqa, til taraqqiyoti, etimologiya, prestijli o'zlashmalar

Роль прямых заимствований в лексическом расширении английского языка

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Аннотация: Данная статья анализирует, как прямые заимствования обогащают словарный состав английского языка. В ней рассматривается, как глобализация, колониализм, интернет-коммуникация и контакты с другими культурами привели к внедрению в английский язык слов из более чем 350 языков. В исследовании используются идеи таких известных лингвистов, как Отто Джасперсен, Эйнар Хауген, Чарльз Хокетт, Ханс Хенрих Хок и Лайл Кэмпбелл, для изучения структуры, происхождения, звуковых изменений и значений заимствованных слов. В статье представлен исторический и тематический анализ прямых заимствований из латинского, французского, норвежского, японского, арабского и других языков в разные исторические периоды – от древнеанглийского до современного этапа цифровой эры. На основе анализа текстов и лексических данных в статье выявлены ключевые сферы заимствований, включая еду, науку, технологии, религию и массовую культуру. Также затрагиваются вопросы общественного отношения к заимствованиям, грамматических нововведений, престижа и лексической необходимости. Исследование приходит к выводу, что прямые заимствования не только обогащают словарный состав английского языка, но и отражают культурные изменения, социальную идентичность и взаимосвязь людей через язык.

Ключевые слова: прямые заимствования, лексическое обогащение английского языка, глобализация, культурные контакты, этимологические изменения, развитие языка

Introduction

The English language is among the most valuable and richest languages globally today due to the fact that it employs a large number of loan words. Loan words are words borrowed from other languages with minimal modification. As Crystal (2003) points out, loanwords illustrate the historical and cultural connections that English has encountered throughout history. English is a dynamic and evolving language that has embraced foreign words, thus becoming adaptable and significant across the globe.

Direct borrowing is not only linguistic; it also reflects history and society. Every borrowed term reflects a moment when cultures have come into contact, be it through trade, war, colonization, diplomacy, or cultural exchange. For instance, the English term wine is derived from the Latin *vinum*, and emoji is derived from Japanese. These terms reflect a long history of borrowing new words. They also retain the narratives of how they came to be adopted: wine entered English through early contact in Europe and Christian missions, and emoji reflects Japan's impact on digital communication in the 21st century. English borrowed words from over 350 languages throughout history. French and Latin dominated the Middle English and Early Modern English eras. During the Norman Conquest of 1066, some 10,000 French words entered English, impacting law, government, and culture. Latin and Greek dominated education and science during the Renaissance period. Spanish, Italian, and Dutch words were brought in because of trade and colonization. Colonization beginning in the 18th century brought words from Hindi, Arabic, Swahili, Japanese, and Native American languages. Many words are borrowed because there is nothing to prevent it. French has a governing group for words, but English has never attempted to exclude foreign words. This openness has allowed English to develop on its own, borrowing helpful words and adapting them for local use. Most borrowed words maintain their original spelling (such as *tsunami* and *café*) or adapt to sound locally (such as *opera* and *sugar*). Most borrowed words become a part of regular language eventually, being uttered frequently within daily talk.

People borrow words for two reasons: practical and symbolic. We borrow words practically when there is not yet an equivalent in English for a new event, object, or notion. This presents acquisition of English words from far locations, for example, the word for a *kangaroo* and *barbecue*. Symbolic borrowing reflects the prestige of the source language. French was a powerful and beautiful

language during the medieval period as well as the early modern period. Since people admired this language, French words were integrated into law, government, as well as high culture.

Furthermore, direct borrowings contribute to semantic richness and stylistic flexibility. English often retains native and borrowed synonyms that convey subtle distinctions in tone or usage. Compare ask (native) and inquire (French), *kingly* (native), *royal* (French), and *regal* (Latin). This phenomenon of synonym triplets has been widely observed by Crystal (2003). Such diversity allows speakers to tailor language to context, audience, and formality, enhancing the expressive power of English. Direct borrowing altered the way we construct sentences and English grammar structure. The Norse words that entered during the Danelaw introduced us to more straightforward grammar and forms we employ today (such as *them*, *they*). Subsequently, borrowed words for verbs and nouns altered English forms, impacting plurals and past tenses according to local norms. We spell it as *ballets*, yet use email as a verb: *to email*.

English continues to borrow words from other languages nowadays due to media, travel, technology, and cuisine. Word sharing globally through cuisine has introduced words such as *sushi*, *taco*, *masala*, and *croissant* into every-day usage. The culture on the web has introduced words such as *emoji* and *karaoke*, indicating that word borrowing is ongoing even today, not only historically.

Direct borrowings introduced new words into English and contributed to English becoming a worldwide, adaptable, and inclusive language. By examining how and why those words entered English, we can view the cultural contact and history that has shaped the language we have today. This article will trace that path, with language data and actual examples, to illustrate the enduring legacy of direct borrowings on the development of English words.

Methodology

This research employs a qualitative meta-analysis approach to examine historical linguistics, etymology, sociolinguistics, and cultural traces. The objective is to present explanations through real-world illustrations of how direct borrowings apply across varying times, cultural contacts, and language areas. A blended strategy was adopted, entailing the use of the text analysis, the comparison of languages, as well as historical dictionaries' data and etymological compilations to research the subject from various perspectives. The study brings together new discoveries and ancient research data from various disciplines. The sources of information were selected according to their frequency of citation, quality of research, significance to language borrowing, and publication in reputable journals or textbooks between 1920 and 2024. For the findings to be more reliable, the study utilized data from academic literature, word history databases, and daily language.

The process consisted of these steps:

First, some English words derived from other languages such as Latin, French, Arabic, Swahili, Greek, and Hindi were selected to examine their origins. We consulted entries from the Oxford English Dictionary and Online Etymology Dictionary, as well as some older language texts by Jespersen (1949), Hock (1991), Campbell (2013), and Haugen (1950). We organized the words by their subslots (such as science, food, religion, and technology), their sounds, and their use in grammar. For instance, the term *philosophy* is derived from Greek, *algebra* from Arabic, and *safari* from Swahili. Each of these terms was examined for various ways of spelling, pronunciation, and comprehension. Terms such as *emoji*, *manga*, and *anime* were examined for how they remained trendy and how minimally their pronunciation was altered. Being the same sound and easy to pronounce were considered key characteristics of words borrowed directly from another language. The texts were reviewed to compare various kinds of borrowed words. A straightforward paradigm was Einar Haugen's (1950) loanwords, loanblends, loanshifts, and loan translations. Campbell's rules for distinguishing between native language words and borrowed words were adhered to. These included markers such as strange sounds and meanings not prevalent according to native language patterns.

In addition, a comparison was conducted to examine areas frequently borrowing words. For this, words were assembled by subject, such as foods and beverages (such as *croissant*, *taco*, *bagel*),

attire (such as *lingerie, kimono*), government and schooling (such as *minister, bureau, robot*), and pop culture and social media (such as *karaoke, blog, emoji*). The categories assisted the study to locate tendencies regarding how frequently words were being used as well as how individuals perceived them. To verify the findings, we employed data triangulation through a comparison of trends of older collections of language against the use of language today across media, online forums, and textbooks. For instance, Google Ngram Viewer (n.d) displayed how frequently words such as *sushi, tsunami*, and *café* were used during the past one hundred years.

Lastly, we included data regarding language and culture to illustrate how individuals perceive direct borrowings. This included examining language academy articles and documents (such as l'Académie Française, n.d.) and comparing to nations that are highly resistant to language alterations with nations that are more tolerant of loan words. This entire strategy ensured both language as well as history data were covered. It brought a contemporary perspective on direct borrowings themselves, as well as how they impacted English language.

Results

Research on how words are derived examines various languages and traces their history. The research reveals a single theme: word-borrowing is not haphazard but a significant means through which English has developed, evolved, and adapted over time. The data reveals evident tendencies in language and culture relating to how borrowing occurs, indicating the necessity to communicate, associate with one another, and form new words across time.

1. Cross-Historical Borrowing Patterns. The comparison makes it clear that English borrowed words straight away as soon as it encountered Latin and Norse languages. Some Latin words borrowed into English during the Old English period were *anchor, wine, street* and *mile* due to commerce, studying, and religion. These words came mainly after the Romans controlled Britain and after Christianity came to Britain. During the Middle English period, English borrowed Norse words for instance, *sky, egg, knife* and *window* due to intimate contact with the Vikings. French words for law, government, and culture came with the Norman Conquest, e.g., *justice, court, parliament, language* and *beauty*. During the Renaissance period, in the fields of science and philosophy old ideas regenerated for which Latin and Greek words borrowed. English borrowed words directly from them, such as *phenomenon, radius, theorem, philosophy* and *anatomy*. In the recent centuries, thanks to globalization, colonization, and the internet, words from foreign languages were introduced as well. Such words as *emoji* and *anime* from the Japanese language, *safari* from Swahili, and *algebra* from Arabic demonstrate how English words continue to expand and travel across the globe.

2. Organizing Everybody Has a Place. The loan words collected together for a purpose, indicating how individuals relate to the cultures they borrow from. In the food genre, loan words from French (*croissant, cuisine*), Italian (*pasta, espresso*), Japanese (*sushi, tempura*), Mexican Spanish (*taco, burrito*), and Indian languages (*masala, chai*) abound and are retained because individuals across the globe consume these foods (Durkin, 2014).

Religious and spiritual terms such as *karma, nirvana, jihad*, and *zen* illustrate that different faiths and cultures borrow ideas. Old Latin words like *algebra, zero, calculus* and *ethics* within philosophy and science illustrate that ideas are borrowed from one another. Media, entertainment, and technology, particularly within popular culture, introduced words such as *karaoke, manga, blog, emoji* and *robot*. This illustrates that words are borrowed due to actual needs and symbols within society.

3. Word and Sound Shape Changes. Direct loans typically retain their native spelling and sound but undergo minor adjustments to conform to English grammar principles. Syllable stress and consonant and vowel pattern may undergo a change. The word *karate* for instance, maintains its primary spelling, but the stress shifts if we pronounce it English-style. The word *tsunami*, retaining the native spelling, is usually read using English sounds. English alters foreign words to accommodate its grammar. As Yule (2020) explains, borrowed words often alter into verbs such as *to google, to*

binge, to Uber. It does it in all these cases to make foreign words conform to English and sound acceptable in English.

4. Language Use Variation and Acceptance. A significant piece of knowledge is that different societies borrow words from one another and interpret them differently. English-speaking nations such as the United States and the United Kingdom borrow words from other languages because they are handy or they are popular. But nations that do not want their language to change, such as France and Iceland, do not borrow foreign words readily. French authorities attempt to borrow words such as *email* and *software* with *courriel* and *logiciel*, but they rarely manage to do so. In societies where multiple languages are spoken or where popular culture exists, such as South Korea, youngsters tend to use English loanwords. Yet, in formal academic or governmental contexts, individuals tend to utilize indigenous words or newly coined words. These linguistic practices influence the usage of borrowed words and the perception of them.

5. The Significance of Status Over Need in Borrowing. The evidence is that need and prestige are two significant causes for borrowing words. Prestige borrowing occurs if the language whose words are being borrowed is associated with a superior culture, intelligence, or political influence. This is evident by how many words were borrowed from French following the Norman conquest or Latin and Greek following the changes in education during the Enlightenment period. Prestige continues to influence the incorporation of words for Japanese technology and styles, such as “*anime, kawaii* and *emoji*. Necessity borrowings occur when there isn’t a word for a new thing or idea yet in English. The words for a kangaroo, a boomerang, and a taboo were borrowed from native languages because they named special culture objects for which English had no word. Both reasons apply at times: *sushi* was borrowed because it was novel and also depicted a scene of city life and style.

These results illustrate that borrowings are not only language devices but also evidence of larger historical, social, and cultural developments. The shared utilization of borrowings throughout the course of history and from one area to another reflects how English can develop and remain integrated with the world through the utilization of novel words.

Discussion

Direct borrowings illustrate how language, power, and prestige are interwoven. English, giving as well as receiving loan words, plays a unique role in the history of language.

The prestige factor arose due to stronger cultures impacting English. When the Normans conquered, the court, law, and aristocracy employed French. English borrowed words from this, such as *government, justice* and *parliament*. Latin came too, this time through church and schools, bringing words as well, including “*minister, scripture* and *sacrament*. The words were not only borrowed for utilization, but they also reflected the superior standing of the language of origin. Need borrowings occur when English speakers encounter new destinations or technologies they are not familiar with. In colonial times, English borrowed words from native languages for animals, plants, and culture. English had no words for them, so they borrowed words such as *canoe* from Arawakan, *kangaroo* from Guugu Yimithirr, and *boomerang* from Dharug. The borrowing of tofu and kimchi for present cooking is a repeat of the same thing. American pop culture expansion has propagated English globally. English has diversified, however, as it spreads worldwide. The use of language is flexible with the Information Age. English words such as *sayonara, namaste, samurai* and *feng shui* transcend their native languages due to social media, video streaming, and on-line computer games. English continues to grow but does not supplant these foreign words yet exists side by side with them.

Direct borrowings remain the same. Singular forms of nouns such as *karaoke* and *croissant* retain their forms, but -s endings are appended by English: *karaoke*s and *croissant*s. Verbs derived from these nouns reflect that they are now English, e.g., *to google, to photoshop, or to Uber*. Adjectives like *Kafkaesque* and *Orwellian* exhibit a second stage of change: they not only borrow the word but extend its meaning as well. However, phonological adaptation varies. While “*ballet*” keeps its silent “t” “*karate*” is pronounced differently in English than in Japanese. Some words resist Anglicization altogether, maintaining native pronunciation due to their prestige or cultural specificity.

These phonological decisions reflect broader attitudes: when pronunciation is preserved, it often signals respect or authenticity.

The fields most affected by direct borrowing of words – such as technology, food, music, and fashion – reveal which cultures are perceived as creative or significant. For instance, Italian contributed words such as *espresso*, *pizza*, and *soprano*, reflecting its rich food and music cultures. Japanese contributed words such as *anime*, *manga*, and *karaoke*, indicating popular culture trends. These trends demonstrate that languages borrow words in culturally significant ways, not randomly. There is a conflict regarding “language purity”. Foreign influence is not desired by some national language academies. English lacks a central authority, and hence there is greater liberty in words. This openness is positive but also reflects the confusion. Dictionaries must decide whether to retain accents (such as *café*), permit variant spellings, or accept new meanings. Direct borrowings are not simply added words. Direct borrowings evolve too. The term *robot* from Czech originally referred to artificial workers. Today it implies everything from machines on a factory floor to artificial intelligence. *Yoga* originally referred to religion and meditation, but is now a global term for physical fitness. So, borrowed words acquire English’s special meanings, sometimes different from their originary meanings.

Borrowings also unify various cultures. English speakers referencing words such as *kimono*, *tapas*, or *masala* evoke images and concepts of culture. These words make individuals learn about other cultures, even if they are simplified. Others, however, argue that this can lead to a shallow understanding or even cultural borrowing. The advantages far outweigh the disadvantages. Direct borrowings facilitate greater communication. Direct borrowings assist to make for clarity, precision, and diversity. Expressing *déjà vu* is saying something that is not easily expressed with indigenous words. Reporting a *tsunami* rather than “a tidal wave” is more technical-sounding. Furthermore, these loanwords determine English identity. English is not a straightforward language – it consists of numerous international influences. Every loanword contributes to its depth and enrichment. It reflects our experiences with encounters, trade, migration, colonization, resistance, and globalization. English remains a developing and thriving language due to its borrowings, not despite them.

Furthermore, in recent years, especially, after quarantine the quantity of borrowed words in my native language(Uzbek) are increased. This phenomenon has several reasons as influence of social media and globalization, digital technology. As social media became popular, the new words such as *heshteg*, *stori*, *chatlashmoq*, *kontent*, *blogger*, *reels*, *post* are entered to our lexicon and quickly become normalized, particularly among young generation. These wovrds are not used as english words , but adopted uzbek grammar functions also as *reelsni tayyorladim*(*I made a reel*), *postni yozdim* (*I wrote a post*), *storini joyladim* (*I uploaded a story*). It shows the increasing openness and flexibility of the Uzbek language.

Direct borrowings tell us more than language change. We learn about power, relationships, respect, and need from them. We learn about how language evolves over history and responds to worldwide events. English continues to grow these days, not by itself, but by borrowing words and culture from everywhere else.

Conclusion

Direct borrowings play a crucial role in the development, richness, and diversity of the English language. The borrowings are not mere additional words; they are necessary for English to remain abreast of rapid technological, cultural, and global communication changes. The words borrowed enrich English vocabulary and carry cultural identity, history, and thoughts as well. Every loan word reflects something – who is addressing whom, how they are addressing, their social class, needs, and innovative language usage. English has evolved over centuries to accommodate communication needs, new concepts, and exchange between nations by borrowing words from over 350 languages. The words are borrowed from a large range of fields, including government, science, religion, popular culture, and daily life—from French and Latin for legal concepts to words from Japanese for computer culture. The diversity reflects how English has absorbed and propagated worldwide communication.

The article establishes that borrowing words is not a linguistic error or negative language. Rather, it establishes that we are open, flexible, and accommodating with language. The borrowed words serve to supplement gaps in words, communicate precise meaning, and impart style. The words enable English speakers to discuss new concepts, describe global happenings, and show respect for other cultures. There are two reasons why words are borrowed: to impress individuals and to communicate. Prestige borrowing is a sign of respect for significant or in vogue cultures, whereas necessity borrowing occurs if local words do not suffice. English borrowed law words from Norman French, scientific words from Latin and Greek, and words referring to foods from Italian, Japanese, and Hindi for these reasons. The research illustrated how loanwords do not merely represent words but are incorporated into the grammar and meaning of the language, becoming plural forms, verbs, and adjectives. Orwellian words, for instance, and words to google illustrate how loanwords integrate into English overall and acquire entirely different meanings within their new environment.

Direct borrowings bind languages together and facilitate understanding of foreign culture as well as enable different cultures to communicate with each other. In the world of globalization and electronic communication, these links are as significant as ever today. The use of words like *emoji*, *sushi*, and *déjà vu* not only enhances English vocabulary but is also a key to binding English speakers with international culture. It is also important to borrow ideas from other people. Borrowed words facilitate sharing ideas and altering the way people view the world. For instance, borrowing a word such as *karma* creates many ideas regarding spirituality and life beyond the word's meaning. Such words become a tool for speakers to transform their thoughts, enhancing their vocabulary as well as constructing how they understand the world. Direct borrowings indicate shifting power, as well as valued culture. The languages English borrows from typically reflect where power is shifting. French and Latin were formerly the prominent influences for English, but today we are watching more borrowing from Japanese, Korean, and a variety of African and Indigenous languages, particularly through pop culture, cuisine, and media. This is evidence that English is not static or empire-focused; it continues to keep changing words to remain reflective of world trends. Individuals view words that are borrowed in language differently. Some communities embrace them as indications of being world-aware and being modern, whereas others resist them to maintain their language intact and safeguard their national identity. The presence of language schools in countries such as Iceland and France illustrates this resistance. English, on the other hand, has evolved organically since it has non-stringent rules, and there is minimal resistance against external influence. English openness can potentially be a reason why it was able to propagate globally. Learning borrowed words is crucial for education. Learning about the origins of words and how they are borrowed is beneficial for language learning. Learning about borrowed words will benefit English learners to enable them to memorize, learn about various cultures, and make learning words, their meanings, and their usage easier. In translation as well as lexicography, learning about borrowed words will facilitate clearer meaning and enhanced understanding between languages. Loanwords enable individuals to communicate effectively. It is often loanwords where new concepts, particularly for things like foreign foods and technology, derive from, as it is too slow to coin new words, which will sound artificial. It is easier to borrow words that individuals are familiar with, such as email, sushi, or internet, so individuals can communicate between languages and cultures.

Looking forward, borrowing more in the digital era, particularly from social media, entertainment, and online learning, raises new research questions regarding frequency, adaptation, and perception. Furthermore, as artificial intelligence continues to improve, understanding how loanwords are utilized can enhance cross-cultural comprehension and relevance in natural language processing systems. AI applications for translation, voice recognition, and learning must take into account how loanwords are utilized and interpreted to serve users of other languages better. These direct borrowings are from English. They demonstrate that English is a dynamic and evolving world language. English remains flexible, open, and prepared for the demands of today by borrowing, altering, and recycling words from other languages. By remaining open to new ideas and meanings,

language development which is clearly seen through direct borrowings. They ensure English does not become isolated, but rather increases due to contact, global influence, and cultural exchange with individuals across the globe.

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