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## THE ROLE OF LOAN WORDS IN MUTUAL ENRICHMENT OF LANGUAGES

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### **ÖZ**

*Her dil için onun sözlüğündeki kelimelerin ilk olarak hangi anlamda kullanıldığı, oluşumu ve gelişim tarihinin öğrenilmesi sözcükbilimin - Leksikolojinin güncel meselelerindedir. Dilin söz varlığı onun geçtiği gelişme sürecini bütünüyle yansıtır ve herhangi bir dilin öğrenilmesinde onun sözcük sisteminin tetkiki büyük önem taşımaktadır. Genel olarak, dilin sözlük içeriği sosiolingvistik faktörlerin etkisiyle zaman içinde, ihtiyaç duyuldukça zenginleşir. Dil ve iç gelişme kanunlarına toplumdaki siyasi, sosyal değişim, bilimsel ve teknik gelişim, ekonomik, kültürel hayatta yaşanan değişimlerin büyük etkisi vardır. Dünya dillerini incelediyimiz zaman hiçbir dilin tamamen kendi kelimelerinden oluşmadığını görürüz. Diller mutlak şekilde kendileriyle etkileşimde gelişir. Sözlük içeriğinin zenginleşmesinde alıntı kelimeleri rolü inkar edilemez, onların temelinde ise tamamen dil ilişkileri durur.*

*Sözalmanın en önemli şartı iletişimde olan dillerin resmi durumu ve nüfuzluluğu sayılır, bu ise kommunikativ fonksiyonların hacmi, dil taşıyıcılarının sosyal konumu ile belirlenir. Fakat tarihi geçmişi incelensek, sözlerin dile zorla kabul edilmesi olguların da var olduğunu görürüz. Fakat bununla birlikte, unutulmamalıdır ki en katı dil politikasına göğüs geren, ona keskin direnç gösterebilen diller de mevcuttur. Örneğ, malay dili. Malezya'da İngilizlerin egemenliği döneminde malay diline çok az İngiliz leksemleri dahil olmuştur. İşgalden sonraki dönemlerde İngiliz dilinden yerel dile yüklü miktarda söz geçmiş. Dile yeni kelimelerin gelmesi ticari amaçlarla bağlı olabilir sonucuna geliniyor.*

*Yapısal dilbilim okulunun temsilcilerinin göre, dilin tüm düzeyleri, aynı zamanda, söz varlığının kendisi de sistem oluşturmaktadır. Genellikle, leksikoloji toplumdaki değişimlerin kendisinde yansıtma gücünde değildir. Bu halde alıntı kelimeler dilimize dahil olur ve genellikle yavaş yavaş o dilin uyumlarına uyar ve zamanla dilin ayrılmaz bölümüne dönüşüyor.*

*Girişim alınma kavramı dilçilikde birçok durumda karıştırılır ve bunların tam sınırı halen netleşmemiştir. Kanaatimizce, alınma sürecini bir bütün girişim hali olarak kabul etmek doğru olmazdı. Çünkü alınmalar ilk dönemde dil kurallarından dışına çıkmış olsa bile, belli aşamaları geçtikten sonra etimon dilin kurallarına uyar ve sözcüklerde hiçbir dış olayı dikkate alınmaz. Alıntı sözcükler ilk aşamada sahiplenilmediği için sözlerde normalden belli kadar dışa çıkma halleri oluşur, işte bu nu girişim olarak adlandırılır biliyorlar.*

*Bazen dilde kullanılan yabancı kelimelerin hepsini alınma sözcükler gibi kabul ederler. Sözcük sozalan dilde tam sahiplenildiği halde alıntı kelime gibi kabul edilebilir. Tabii ki, alınmanın "sahiplenmesi" söz kökeninin değişmiş olması anlamına gelmez. Alıntı kelimelerin belirli kısmı dilin sözlük içeriğinin genel kullanılan sözcük katına geçer ve böylece, dilin kendi sözleri gibi yaygın olarak kullanılmaktadır.*

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*Dilin söz (kelime) alıntısı devamlı süren bir süreçtir. Çeşitli dönemlerde bu sürecin hızında inme ve kalkmalar olsa da, hiçbir dil bundan tamamen vazgeçmek gücünde değildir. Çünkü şu durum sosyal-siyasi, ekonomik ve kültürel etkilerle bağlı. Ancak dikkate almak gerekir ki, gereği olmadan lüzumsuz dile getirilen alınmalar (alıntı kelimeler) dili zorlaştırmaktadır ve zamanla ulusal sözlerin unutulmasını hızlandırır. Kendi kökünden koparak uzaklaşan dil, bir an "ölü dil" statüsü kazanabilir ve bir devletin çöküşüne neden ola bilmesi unutumamalıdır.*

**Anahtar kelimeler:** Dil ilişkileri, Sözelma olayı, Alıntı kelimeler, Girişim

## ABSTRACT

*The creation and initial use of meaning of the words for each language contained in the dictionary, to study the history of the formation and development of the words are an actual issues of linguistics. The lexicology of language reflects the whole history of its development process and application or use of lexics system is very important in study and research process of any languages. Generally, vocabulary (vocabulary content of the language) is enriched by the influence of sociolinguistics factors. Political and social changings, scientific and technological progress, updates in economic and cultural life influence seriously to the language and its internal development rules (laws). If we review the world's languages, we can see that no language is consist of their own words. Languages develop necessarily interaction with each other. The loanwords play a significant role in development of the vocabulary and language content. The loanwords are based on language links.*

*The most important condition of rename process (event) is being an official status and prestigious of the communicative languages, it is considered and determined by the volume of communicative functions, social position of the language resources. However, if you review the historical background of the past, we can see that there had been facts regarding forced acceptance of the words to the language. In addition, we should not forget that, there are some languages which fight against this process. Malaysian language is malay. Malay can be a good example. Few English lexemes had been entered Malay language during the British rule in Malaysia*

*A large number of English words entered in the local language, after the occupation period. It follows that the formation of new words or entering of new words to the language may relate to trade and domestic issues. According to the representatives of structural linguistics school, all levels of the language even lexicology is a system. In general, the lexicology can not reflect (include) all of the changes taking place in society. Then acquisitions came into the language and in many cases they adapted the language norms and became gradually part of the language.*

*Many linguists thinks that it is not tue to present lexical loanwords as interference and they mention that it results misunderstanding. Consept od interference amd loanword somethimes are mixed in Linguistics, and thier borders had been defined among them yet. We think, it is not right to accept loan process case as an interference case. Although acquisitions exceeded the initial period of the language requirements, after passing of some stages it complies the etimon norms of the language and no cases of deviation is insignificant. As loanwords are not assimilated in the early stage, deviation case is followed in the words, we just can call this case as an interference. Sometimes it is considered that all foreign words which used in the language are loanwords. But the word can be considered as a loanword when it is used wholly in the accepted language.*

*Of course, it does not mean that the origin of the word is changed. Some of the words include lexics layer of the language vocabulary, in general widely used in the language as their own words. A loanword is a [word](#) adopted from one [language](#) (the donor language) and incorporated into another language without [translation](#). This is consistent ongoing process. At different times despite of us and down rates process, no language is able to completely give up this process. Because this situation is based on social-political, economy and cultural factors. But we have to take into account thatacquisitions is acceleratin and over time caused forgetting of national words. We must not forget that when the words break away from their roots, the language can win a status of "dead language" as soon as possible and this fact is just enough for the collapse of one state.*

**Key words:** Language links, Adoption case, Loan words, Acquisitions, Interferenc

The loanwords have an important role in enrichment of the vocabulary and language content and, they are based on links between languages. When we research the roots of links between languages, we see that, the historical background is older. Thus, define relationship between languages had begun to form since the formation of logical thinking, the economic and military relations between the two nations.

To loan process of the words were at the elementary level in ancient period. The wars, spread of religions resulted in increasing of the number of loanwords. For example, loanwords from Arabic language had been increased after spread of Islam in the East.

The main and important condition of word obtaining from other languages is the official status of the language and reputation. It is determined by the volume of the communicative functions, ancient of literary traditions, social position of language carrier. Reputation of word obtaining condition considered, language, is determined by the carriers. M.Z.Jafarov says that, the communication of languages reflects to the free ties and, any language does not impose their own words to another one [ 2 p.2-6.]

But, if we review the historical past, there are many facts of impose. For example, in the period of Russian Empire, as a result of language policy, many Russian words had entered the language. We should mention that, there are many languages that resisted against strict language policy. Malay language can be a good example. During the reign of the English in Malaysia, few English lexemes have entered Malay language. But dozen of English words entered Malay language after the English occupation. It means that, the formation of new words in the language may be related to trade and domestic issues [2, c.79-80]

There had been conducted several researches regarding the process of loan in the Linguistics Literature. We should mention that, word receiving and the influence of one language to another is a different event. Word receiving process is a result of influence. Units and elements of dominant language in the

relationship between languages. But this event is not realized in compulsory. Generally, loanwords are brought by language carriers. A.H.Garayev writes: "Acquisition means total of foreign factors, it is based on graphical, phonetical, semantical, morphological and syntactical fields [3, p.4-5]. H.Hasanov concretizes this definition and gives a simple one: "Transferring of different elements, word, morpheme, sound and meaning from one language to another means acquisition" [4, p.717].

The representatives of structural linguistics schools think that, all levels of the language, even lexics is a system. Generally, lexics do not reflect all happened changes on itself. This time, loanwords entered the language and they gradually become an integral part of the language, adapting to the rules of that language.

"There are valence, omonim, synonym and antonym events in Lexics. If this process happen in Phonetics and grammar, then there will be unsystematic process in the languages. However, the majority of such cases in lexicology is one of the main tools or methods of language enrichment. That's why lexical level is always open for changes. Therefore, the transition of words from one language to another happen often during the relationship between languages" [5, s.106].

Most of linguists think that the presentation of lexical loanwords as an interference not true, in result this thought creates misunderstanding. But one can follow cases out of system by the influence of national language in the result of interferensia in the result of mutual relations between language systems. The concept of interference and acquisition are mixed in many cases and their borders have not defined yet. We think, it is not right to accept loan process case as an interference case.

Y.A.Luktenko thinks acquisition is one of the spread (popular) types of lexic interference. «Acquisition is caused changes in lexic-semantic system of the language, it is also a real cause for the creation of interferensia in other levels of the language - phonetical and grammar level as well» [6,

p.133]. We think that the process of acquisition is not completely interference case. Because despite of acquisition's being out of language norms, after some levels they obey ethimon language norms and any out event are followed in these lexic units. The receiving words in the language are followed the cases of out the norms in the first level. This case is called interference. One part of linguists divide this process into 2 parts: lexical receiving and and lexical acquisition. These terms have to be differ. Interference of lexical receive means replacing of the loanword from one language into another language and entering the vocabulary content of that language.

«When we say phonemata alternation, we mean the impression of foreign word by phonem tools of entered language. Phonetical interference is a change of received word during its activity period in the entered language. So, if the lexical receiving is a process, the first phasa of this process is phonemata alternation, the second one is phonetical interference» [7, p.29].

The terms of "receiving" and "loanword" are different in the Linguists researches. "Loan word" has not to summarized under the term "receiving". Because, the language adopts voice, morphem, and other indicates, and we should not mix them with word. Entering both of them to the language is a result of different necessities. Doubtless that, loan words and foreign words can not identified. Because, loan words are interferenced in the language by the assimilation. But the foreign word can not entered to the literary language and it is used with style point of view. Loanwords are divided into two groups: conditional and relative.

When we speak about language relations and word receiving process, we should mention bilungualism and polylingualism as well. B.Abbasova thinks, "morphological features one of the languages that functioning in alien language or bilunguistical condition show its influence to the speech. There is no loanword in this case.

Influence process goes in the speech." [8,s.8].

There are two methods of word receiving: the first one is – entering without any tools. Loan words enter from one language to another one without the participation of third language. Such words are changed a little.

In general, there are some reasons of word transferring (interference) from one language into another language. Linguists divide it into two groups: internal causes of the language and external causes of the language.

Language policy of leader state, new innovation and succes in development of state in science, technology, economy, social, cultural spheres and dissemination of these among other nations could be internal causes of the language. B.Abbasov writes due to the exist scientific thoughts about internal causes of the language: "1) non-exist of equivalent word in native language for rename of new object and event; 2) related tendension among expression of concepts; 3) increasing or save tendension of communicative strictness of vocabulary; 4) irrefragable of related meaning, necessity of limiting some meaning shades by joining to other words; 5) express tendention; in this case style synonyms can be serve increasing of samples numbers; 6) exist of the same typical, sturtural words in received language; 7) collection of the words in received language; 8) its participation in implist word creation, creation of derivatives from foreign language, being weakness of the word in its native language" [8, p.24].

Today new events, progress happen in the world. Every language has not an opportunity to rename all of them. That's why they apply to the language of the people who created innovation. So, receiving of the word happens with new concept. For example, adminstrasiya – administration (latin. administratio), blutuz (eng. bluetooth), brazer (eng. browser), butik (fr. boutique), çat (eng. chat), giqabayt (greece. giqas), holding (eng. holding), inkorporasiya - incorporation (lat. incorporatio). But we should mention that, if the new created word could not use in

another language, it is used as eczotism.

There are some words regarding collective farm of the Russian Empire, these loanwords do not used in the English language, they are in ekzotism level in English.

There is a concept of compulsory word receiving in the Linguistics. This process also plays an important role in the enrichment of vocabulary content of the language.

At the end of XX century and at the beginning of XXI century are a period of new discoveries. Such fast development of new innovations avoid the word creation process of the language in internal opportunity condition of one people. Thus, if the scientific-technical progress happens not fluently, if it happens during decades, perhaps every people could create the terms concerning concepts in its own language. But intensiveness of the happened events is important to dissemination of the words to the world. Word receiving depends on time. Loanword can be used in the language for a while, then they can be taken out the language. The word usually is taken from the delivery language of the concept.

Actually, loan of the words, word receiving process are not damage to the language if they accepted due to the enrichment and necessity point of view. Of course, received word is not assimilated, it is used, but if it does not followed or fit and match with the language, it had to taken out the vocabulary content. We should not use any words of other languages for the reason of enrichment.

Russian linguists evaluated the problem of loanword and word receiving as a linguistic point of view and, at the same time as a social event, they think that, the development of any language without word receiving process is impossible. Words which entered the language have to obey and follow the rules of the language. Sometimes, loanword changes such its voice content and, it is difficult to evaluate it as a loanword. A.S.Chikobava explains this in right form and writes: "it is not easy to separate the word entered to the language many years ago as "alien" or "own" words. This classification is not easy. This indicates that, these words

passed a long way in the language area and it is very valuable for the history" [9, p.14].

We face a lot of different, related and at the same time opposite thoughts of linguists who researched the word receiving process. Every scholar approaches to this process in different aspect. Scholars, scientists divide the loanwords in the groups due to their origin, use sphere, historical background and for other features.

Generally, we should not deny the role of assimilation in interference of the loanwords. Today, there are enough loanwords that assimilated in our language. If we pay attention, assimilation event is follow especially in the words which entered in the result of oral speech.

It is possible to face the words which not changed and not adopted in written language. A.V.Superanskaya writes: "The voice content of every language is strictly individual issue and, we present or give and use foreign geographical names in our own language. It is a conditional issue. But, if it can be semantical, it can gain rightness. Unfortunately, they can never be close to the resource language pronunciation in maximal". [10, p.130].

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