



## STRUCTURAL-SEMANTIC ANALYSIS OF BORROWING WORDS

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**Annotation:** In this article the inner pattern of semantical-structure on the basis of linguistic approach is examined deeply. It is identified the integration of both semantical layer and structure borrowed words (muse, combine, sport, paynet) in Karakalpak language.

**Key words:** borrowing words, lexical layer, phonetic structure, morphological structure, structural-semantic analysis

Structural-semantic analysis is the branch of linguistics based on the assumption that the inner form of the word meaning presents structure. When we use the borrowing words, it is required to study of what integration level language structure and semantical layer are. As a result we aim to analyse structural-semantic borrowing words that derived from English into Karakalpak language.

These days, various methods of analyzing borrowing words can be seen in knowledge of language, so having studied these methods the following consistency of analysis of our work is determined.

Selecting a word from a specific text

Find the meaning of that word in the dictionary

Separation of signs that demonstrate the features of words (differential and undifferential) if they exist, show their types

Comprehension of specification and level of borrowings in Karakalpak language.

a)Phonetic acquisition (modification of \_\_\_\_\_?)

Names of phonemes→its phonetic peculiarities→with which sound the phoneme is pronounced,the changes in position →the reason for modification in phonetic laws→to clarify the causes→the conclusion of phonetic changes in nature (( borrowings, \_\_\_\_\_?)

B)To identify the morphological development ( paying attention to the part of speech)

B)semantic acquisition (

To determine the comparison in changing the meaning of language)

5)Purpose of borrowings

6)Difference of using borrowing words.

a)features of pronunciation



- b) features of writing
- c) functional circle

To develop the analysis of borrowing words as it is mentioned above, we used the book “ALASATLI DUNYA BUL” by eminent Uzbek and Karakalpak writer Ibrayim Yusupov.

1) Atlar keler aq kobigi tamshilap  
Zaman keler atimizdi qamshilap  
“Ot basina tinigip ket, shayir!” dep,  
Shaqiradi Poeziya-shamshiraq.  
Shayir baygus awsadagi Ansari  
Ketip barar esitpegen jansirap.  
Musam sonda tonqildar ot basina,  
“Dim qurisa ketpedi aw-dep-xal sorap.

2) Muse (Greek. Μούσα) – a person who inspires artists and science. In most cases, he is considered belonging to the female gender, and is thought to be a poet, artist, writer among other creative women. [<https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki>].

Muse Am.Eng./mjuz/ Br.Eng./mjuz/

Other forms: mused; musing; muses

As a verb, to muse is to consider something thoughtfully. As a noun, it means a person — especially a woman — who is a source of artistic inspiration.

3) There is no description of the word “Muse”, this word can be found in an online Cambridge.dictionaty and Oxford.dictionaty. Based on these sources, it is mainly used as a verb and noun. As a verb it means “slowly”, whereas in case of noun it means “the person who inspires”

4) Morphological features: there is a case and emphasis on the second syllable according to Russian and Karakalpak phonological elements. Because of identity in English language the lexical unit is considered as one syllable. Usage of lexical unit is a culture and inspiration.

a) Phonetic basis: [u] the voiced sonant (semi-vowels) of the short labial sound are mixed with the vowels.

b) Morphological structure: it is a noun, the principles of word formation has property of combining with nouns to form a word (Noun+Noun);

c) Since ancient times, Muses have been considered as a divine inspiration for talented art creators and were given a name “Preference of Muse” According to the concepts of ancient Greeks, great ideas are not only given by Gods(or Muse).



According to Greek mythology, the Muses are nymphs of spring, nine sisters, daughters of Zeus and associated with Mnemonics god of “memory and remembrance”. The Muses were regarded as companions of Apollo, and lived on the roof of Mount Helicon.

Description and sound structure of the sounds in the word.

m → [m] —nasal vowels,sonar, \_\_\_\_\_?

y → [y] —vowel, mid-tongue, medium to high, labial

ʒ → [ʒ] —voiceless consonants, tip of the tongue, labial

a → [a] —vowel, voiceless,the back part,

Currently, Muse is used for specific people and they are women who are often surrounded by creative people. It is used due to its mythological character. According to the usage, it can be said that this word is applied more in activities related to creativity. In Karakalpak language, the colloquial equivalent of the word “Muse” is “Inspiration” more commonly used. This is a phraseological structure used both positive and negative connotations.

As it is seen, the depth of analyzing the borrowing words revealed its features in the form of Karakalpak linguistic and national worldview. At the same time language unit is determined that involved in the analysis is not borrowed word from English language, although it is proved that English language brought to all over the world and even in Karakalpak language..

When we studied the book “ALASATLI DUNYA” by Ibrayim Yusupov, and identified a list of some borrowing words from the poem( muse, polygon, car, doctor, minute, bus etc). Even though origin of these words did not take from English language. That’s why we continue analysing the following words, focusing on the source of origin.

1)Salqin lebiz enip jellerge

“Miyet suwgish” nasoslar tindi

Atlanisqa tayar pillerdey

Kombaynlar sapqa dizildi

2)**Combine** (eng.combine-“ to connect”,“ to add”)- a set of machine that perform several different operations at the same time.

Combine **noun** UK /'kɒm.baɪn/ US /'kɑ:m.baɪn/

a group of people or organizations acting together in business:

**Combine noun (MACHINE)[C]** (also **combine harvester**)



a large farming machine that cuts the plant, separates the seed from the stem, and cleans the grain as it moves across a field

In the explanatory dictionary of the English language, the structure of the language was given a short marker, which gave two meanings, that is “a group of people or organizations working together” and “ a machine used for work with crops in agriculture and harvesting”.

3)The number of vowels in word “combine” is equal. Vowels help to define syllables in word “combine”. The number of voiceless letters are five: k,m,b,i,n. it is considered as two-syllable word.

4)In Karakalpak language the word “combine” is written with letters “o” and “i” according to marker in the dictionary. Among the associative words, we can include the nouns with the following name: wheat, farmer, garden, field, combine. According to the rule of phonetic syngermanism of the Karakalpak language plural form added to this unit. It is thought the convenient and interesting way to memorize borrowing words through the poem by I.Yusupov.

Morpheme analysis of combine word is carried out on the basis of scheme word structure. Analysis of word structure and combination. (morpheme analysis)

- the word combine has a root specification and additional morphemes as it is implemented with the provision of grammatical meaning affectation, analytical form, auxiliary words, word order, revision of words and intonation methods. In many ways word formation is formed with the help of plural and case-ending: kombayn-kombayn-lar-kombayn+shi,+lar,+di'n'

- Number of morphemes:

Root: 1

Morpheme syllabic:

5) word for phonetic analysis: combine

Stress in the word falls on the second syllable. In Karakalpak language, the pronunciation of the word is [kombayin], the transcription is [kambayin]. As to the English transcription : [kəmbaɪ'n]. As it can be seen in English and Karakalpak language, the common [k] sound has been adjacent to the voiced [o] sound.

Description of the sounds in the word and their sound structure:

К → [k] — voiceless consonant

o → [a] — vowel,

м → [M] — nasal voiceless, sonar, labial

б → [b] — voiceless, labial,



a → [a] —voiced vowel, tongue back, labiodental

й → [й'] —voiceless consonant, subtle

н → [н] —voiceless consonant,sonar, nasal sound,tongue front

This term is applied differently in different fields, that is it can refer to machines and mechanisms.

- Combine harvester- is a equipment for cutting trees, cutting branches, twigs and collecting assortments.

- Combined cutter loader is a machine for cutting of minerals and transportation facility.

  - opening combine

  - cleaning combine

- A food processor is a household appliance used in processing and preparation of food, usually powered by electricity.

The following example is associated with the word sport, in which the analysis is carried out in the same format:

1) Ustinde go'ne toz sport maykasi',

Balag'i' tu'riwli ayag'i' jalan',

“Qanday baxitlisan' o'zin', xa'y kisi!”

Dep baqirg'i'n' keler aynadan og'an.

2) Sport (eng.sport- is mainly originatd from ancient French language Disport “game”) actions organized by people based on certain rules, taking into account their organizational mental and physical capabilities. Sports are aimed at improving the competing in physical or mental condition.

**Sport noun UK /spɔ:t/ US /spɔ:rt/**

A game, competition, or activity needing physical effort and skill that is played or done according to rules, for enjoyment and/or as a job:

All types of physical activity that people do to keep healthy or for enjoyment:

Sport noun (PERSON)

A pleasant, positive, generous person who does not complain about things they are asked to do or about games that they lose:

Australian English

A friendly way of talking to a man or boy:

Sport noun (BIOLOGY)



An animal or plant that is slightly different to others of the same species (= type), especially because of a mutation (= a change in the genes that produces permanent differences):

In the explanatory dictionary of the English language four markers of noun word is given, even though the characteristic aspects are clear. For instance, the word sport is used for people in the sense of “cheerful, positive, generous and such type of people do not complain about other actions”, in Australian version of English the word sport is used in the meaning of having friendly communication with male and children. The usage of word sport in the field of biology means “biological normal type or modification of special group”.

3)The number of vowels in word sport is one Oo. The number of voiceless letters are four; s,p,r,t. It is considered as one-syllable word.

4)The associative part of the word “Sport” includes the following words: inventory, club, clothes, game, field, trainer.

Analysis of word structure and combinations ( morpheme analysis)

- The word sport has a root morpheme with the help of this word grammatical meaning are realized with affixation, analytical form, auxiliary words, word order and intonation. In many instances the word formation is formed by plural and case-ending: sport-sport+lar-sport+shi, +lar, +din’.

5) Word for phonetic analysis: combine

The transcription of word in Karakalpak language :[sport], pronunciation [spo:t].

Characteristics of word and sound structure:

s → [s] —voiceless, front tongue,gliding sound, sonorous sound

p → [p] —nasal voiceless,sonar,labial

o → [o] —vowel, plosive

r → [r] —voiceless,occlusive labial

t → [t] —voiceless, front tongue, sonorous

In different fields this term is applied differently as they are used to refer to activities that develop physical and mental abilities.

When it comes from to :cyber payment” borrowing words such as “Paynet” which is rapidly comes from the English language creates some difficulties.The reason is that there is no any examples in the literary text. Despite other discourses there are enough examples of borrowing words;that can be: advertising texts, application instructions.



Twenty million of people fill the bill, transfer the money, store money via paynet.

2) **Paynet** сөзиниң өзи англиз тилинде клипниң сөз жасаў усылы жәрдеминде пайда болған жаңа сөз есапланады. Яғный, рау «төлеў» хәм net «тармақ», тармақ арқалы төлеў мәниси пайда болады.

**Pay verb UK /peɪ/ US /peɪ/ paid |paid**

Pay verb (BUY)

1) to give money to someone for something you want to buy or for services provided:

2) to give money to someone for work that they have done:

3) to give a profit or advantage to someone or something:

4) to give or do something:

**Net noun UK /net/ US /net/ plural**

1) material made of threads of rope, string, wire, or plastic with spaces between them, allowing gas, liquid, or small objects to go through, or an object made with this material that is used to limit the movement of something:

2) a rectangular piece of material made from string, used to separate the two sides in various sports:

3) the area surrounded by a piece of material made from string into which a ball or puck is put in order to score points in various sports:

In the English explanatory dictionary markers of language unit refer to “payment via network” device and it is defined as integration of IT and economic sphere.

3)in the word “Paynet” number of vowels are two and Ee letters are repeated. Vowels help to define the falling stress in the word “paynet”. The number of voiceless letters are four: p,y,n,t. It is considered as two-syllable.

4)In Karakalpak language the word “paynet” is written with “a” and “u” diagraphs. The associative part of word include the following words: that is internet, bill payment, public service, fine, plastic cards, -paynet. Neologism is one of the words that has entered the vocabulary of Karakalpak language at a rapid pace due to the fact that word is applied a lot based on the requirements at present time.

Analysis of word structure and integration (morpheme review)

•Root of word paynet (pay) has ending (net) features of morphemes that has grammatical significance of affixation in Karakalpak language (suffix ends



Paynetshi), completion (coming from network paynet), analytical form (paynet), auxiliary forms (click and paynet) and word order (payment through internet)ways. In many ways it is formed through plural forms, case, word formation endings: paynet-paynet+ler-paynet+shi,+ler,+din’.

Amount of morphemes:

Root: 1

Supplemental morpheme: 1

The word for phonetic analysis: paynet

Stress in the word falls on the second syllable. In Karakalpak language the pronunciation of the word [paynet], it is uttered [paynet] in colloquial language. So it is suggested to pronounce this word following the English and Karakalpak phonetical rule.

Features of sounds and sound structure:

п → [п] —voiceless, bilabial, occlusive, labial, sonorous sound

e → [e] —front vowels, labial, short

й → [й’] —voiceless, sonar, subtle

н → [н] —voiceless, sonar, occlusive, nasal, front tongue

e → [e] —vowel, front tongue, labial, short

т → [т] —voiceless, front tongue, occlusive, labial, sonorous sound

One of the terms of digital field economy is the way of money transfer. A consumer who is familiar with the first syllable can understand that the importance of conversation is about payment, so it should be used appropriately. Those who comprehend the second syllable “net” that is network should be able to understand the various ways of using this word: *Paynet, Payme, Netpay, InternetPay e.t.c*

To conclude, the borrowed words taken from another language is considered that adopted from one language and used in another language. They are adopted for various reasons, take one example fill in a gap of lexical part or to identify the concept that is not in practical use.

With the provision of structural-semantic study, we researched the inner form on the basis of linguistic approach in depth. With a deep study of the borrowed words (Muse, combine, sport, paynet) it is proved part of the structure and semantical layer integration in Karakalpak language. It is important to mention that is not only the term that was taken from the English language but also the expressions adopted from other foreign languages can help to analyze in this way. Also it contributes to determine the degree of adoption.





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