



# CENTRAL ASIAN JOURNAL OF LITERATURE, PHILOSOPHY AND CULTURE

eISSN: 2660-6828 | Volume: 05 Issue: 01 Jan 2024

<https://cajlp.centralasianstudies.org>

## Impact of Other Languages in Shaping a Language and Cultural Influence

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*Received 19<sup>th</sup> Nov 2023, Accepted 21<sup>th</sup> Dec 2023, Online 17<sup>th</sup> Jan 2024*

### Annotation

Over the years, culture has been an impartial branch of society. As culture shows the lifestyle and way of thinking of other countries, its impact on language development is immeasurable. Moreover, in the way of development of the language role of the words are priceless. There is no any language that lives without getting words from other languages. As we know perfectly that taken words are crucial sign of the improvement of a language. Thus, other languages cannot exist without influencing to other languages.

A culture's ideas, practices, and traditions are conveyed in language, which functions as a vehicle for communication. However, language also plays a vital part in creating and maintaining a culture. The following article will investigate the ways in which culture shapes language usage in society, furthermore, how languages impacted on enhancing the other language, as examples of two languages: Uzbek and English.

**Key words:** highlight, vocabulary, cultural influences, upper class, handwriting, fragment, native speakers, distinction, particular, convey.

### Concepts and Vocabulary as the Major Influence on Language Growth

The concepts and vocabulary that are present in a language are greatly influenced by culture. Different cultures highlight and appreciate various elements of life, which leads to the development of original vocabulary to characterize particular events or feelings.

Because of the cultural exchanges between English speakers and those from various varied backgrounds, English has become richer with vocabulary from other languages. This section looks at and discusses some of the cultural influences that have an impact on English language.

Upon deeper scrutiny and critical analysis, English has one of the most expansive vocabularies of any language worldwide.

Roman, Spanish, and Portuguese influences

The use of Latin must be considered one of the signs of Romanization. Latin was especially imposed on English by the Romans, who first made it the official and upper class language before eventually teaching it to all native speakers. In actuality, there was less opposition to the language than there was to the conquest. Numerous inscriptions, all in Latin, have been discovered. Since these were public records, they were presumably written in the official language and came primarily from the military and official class. However,

sporadic handwriting on tiles and fragments of pottery, seemingly made by laborers, implies that the artisan class was conversant in Latin in certain areas.

With the extent to which England was romanized, and the employment of Latin by certain element in the population, one would expect a considerable number of Latin words from this period to have remained in use and to appear in the English language today.

Spanish is progressively represented, to a very large extent by loans to the American English. Strictly, American English rather than Spanish is the immediate source of many of these words in British English, but the distinction is not always clear, and the Spanish form of the words tends to make them felt as aliens. In the 18th century, according to Strang, B. (1970:124), we have: albino, merino, alpaca, toreador; and in the 19th century we have:

siló	mustang	bonanza	cafeteria
guerilla	lasso	patio	tango
tilde	bronco	pronunciamento;	

and in reference to Spanish-American institutions we have: picador, rodeo, pueblo, adobe.

Spanish words, like their Italian counterpart, sometimes entered the vocabulary of English through French or took a French form. grenade, palisade, escalade, cavalier, are example of these words as recorded by Strang, B. (1970:125).

Words arriving from Portuguese are rather fewer but even more cosmopolitan. One only early word of Portuguese origin, marmalade, is said to have come through French according to Strang. B. (1970:124). From the New World, Portuguese, according to Baugh, A. and Cable, T. (1978:223, 286) brought us coconut, malaises, Sargasso, macaw; from Africa, Madeira, yam, palaver, assegai; from the East, buffalo, typhoon, verandah, emu, tank (all Indian), pagoda, mandarin (China), bong (Japan).

There is very little sign of borrowing from Portuguese on its home ground; moidore is usually given as an example, but there were plainly other places where the word as well as the thing could have been obtained. The most famous of all the Portuguese loan-words according to Strang, B. (1970:124), is port (the wine) which was borrowed in the 17th century.

### **Influences of other languages on Uzbek languages**

It is known that there is no pure language among the languages of the world. The purity of a language is not determined by its existence at the expense of its own words. Mutualization of languages, influence of one on another is one of the stable laws of the language process.

The lexicon of the Uzbek language until today, as a result of the development of the language, is constantly creating words based on its own internal capabilities, borrowing words from other languages, leaving out of date words, and so on. passing through. The development of the lexical layer is related to the development of society. Cultural, political, and economic relations between peoples are the reason for the confusion of languages.

The acquisition of words from one language to another, including from other languages to the Uzbek language, occurs through written or oral speech. For example, most of the acquisitions of Arabic came through written sources. Speaking also played an important role in the acquisition of Tajik words.

Some words from the representatives of other nations who invaded and established their rule in our country in the past have been involuntarily embedded in our language. For this reason, the dictionary of the Uzbek

language is enriched with words that came from the Persian-Tajik, Arabic, Mongolian, and Russian languages. Words like kitob, sana't, maktab, abadiiy, ammo, milliy (book, art, school, eternal, but, national) that we use a lot come from Arabic, and the words "barg, anor, xontaxta, go'sht va ahmoq" (leaf, pomegranate, table, meat, and fool) came from the Tajik language. Real Uzbek words are mostly verbs and monosyllabic words. "Kelmoq, bormoq, sayr qilmoq, ona, ota" (to come, to go, to go, to walk, mother, father) can be an example of pure Uzbek words. Our great thinker grandfather Alisher Navoi's vocabulary is more than twenty-six thousand, most of them are Persian-Tajik words. If the words in the Persian-Tajik and Arabic languages became popular due to their similarity to the Uzbek language, then we can see that the influx of words from languages that are not at all close to the Uzbek language has increased. And this is our aspiration towards the international community. There are also words that entered the Uzbek language from Russian, English, and German languages, and since there is no alternative to the terms of other languages in our language, we adopted them as such or with some changes. Among these languages, especially English takes the leading place. We come across terms borrowed from the English language in every aspect of our lives. Many terms of the economic, cultural-educational and sports fields have been transferred to our language from English. Mass media have a leading position in promoting new words. Through television or newspapers and magazines, new words quickly reach the public and are included in the circle of consumption. Food name: stek, gamburger, yogurt, ketchup, jem (steak, hamburger, yogurt, ketchup, jam; drink name: kokteyl, viskiy, koka-kola (cocktail, whiskey, coca-cola); clothing name: svetir, jinsi, jaket (sweater, jeans, jacket); household item name: mikser, ovin, pleyer (mixer, oven, player); representing the concept of place: stansiya, klub, kotej, supermarket, tunel, kollej, universitet, bar (station, club, cottage, supermarket, tunnel, college, university, bar); names of vehicles: tramvaj, avtobus va trolleybus (tram, bus and trolleybus).

### **Role of culture in a language**

Not only the influence of other countries' vocabulary but also the culture of the society influenced highly in the development of the language. Every country brought its own culture while expanding its language.

Throughout the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, the English language and culture were greatly influenced by the Italian Renaissance. There were a number of noteworthy effects from this period of Italian intellectual and creative renewal. English writers like Geoffrey Chaucer were influenced by Italian literature, especially the works of authors like Petrarch and Dante, which were translated into the language. Italian storytelling methods had an influence on Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales."

English scholars and thinkers were influenced by Italian humanistic ideas that emphasized the importance of individualism, human potential, and classical education. English intellectual discourse was influenced by the resurgence of interest in classical Greek and Roman texts as a result of this. Then, English painters and architects were influenced by the realism and perspective of Italian Renaissance art. Renaissance ideas can be seen in English cathedrals, palaces, and paintings of the period.

During this time, many Italian words—particularly those pertaining to music, art, and food—were adopted by the English language. During this period, terms like "piano," "opera," and "spaghetti" entered the English language. Furthermore, English language expansion and exploration both benefited indirectly from the scientific and exploratory advances of the Italian Renaissance, particularly from advancements in navigation and cartography.

In general, the lexicon of every language is in constant development together with the people, and all the changes that take place in the society cannot fail to be reflected in its layers. The lexicon of a certain language reflects the history of the people who speak that language and their relationship with other peoples.

After the Arab conquest, the Arabs and their language dominated Central Asia for almost 150 years. During these times, the Arabic language was used as a literary language in state affairs and science. Most scientists who lived in the 10th-11th centuries, regardless of their nationality, wrote their immortal works on philosophy, history, catastrophes, medicine and other sciences in Arabic. As proof of our opinion, we can point to Beruni's "Al-jamahir-fil-javahir" Ibn Sina's "Al-kangunu fit-tib", Al-Khorazmi's "Aljabr wal muqabala" and other works on the history and culture of India. Abu Mansur al-Saalibi's book "Yatimat ud-Dahr" presents one hundred and twenty-four poets who wrote in Arabic in Movorunnahr, Khorasan and Khorezm. However, the Arabs could not naturally stop the development of local languages and the general development of the literary and cultural process. The peoples who lived in the vast area conquered by the Arabs kept their languages and developed their cultures.

The spread of the Arabic language corresponds to the period of Uzbek-Arabic, Uzbek bilingualism, and from these periods, many Arabic words entered and were assimilated into the Turkish language. The following are the important factors that caused Arabic acquisitions to come to the Uzbek language:

First, Arabic was the official and literary language of the state. All official legal documents of the state were conducted and formalized in Arabic. State courts and economic affairs were conducted in Arabic. Arabic was the language of the administration of that time. This factor increased the influence of the Arabic language on the local language,

Second, Arabic was officially the language of fiction. Local writers wrote their works in Arabic. Reading fiction in the Arabic language is one of the factors that led to the expansion of the influence of the Arabic language on the Turkic languages.

Thirdly, the strong influence of the Arabic language on the Turkic languages, including the Uzbek language, is to a certain extent related to the fact that it fulfilled the common language for most of the peoples who lived at that time. For nearly three hundred years, the Arabic language served as a common literary language for the peoples of Central Asia.

**Conclusion:** From the above, we can come to the conclusion that: language is closely attached to culture. Culture contains language and influences language. Language is an important part of culture and also it is a necessary tool of maintaining culture, exchanging culture and reflecting culture. What's more, from the history it is clear that some countries were conquered by other countries and those countries enriched the dependent countries language or vice versa. Present days countries are interacting with other countries and it is expanding borders of the languages in the world

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