



**SECTION 1: "PRACTICE AND EXPECTED RESULTS IN THE ADULT EDUCATION AND TRAINING SYSTEM AIMED AT ACHIEVING NATIONAL SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS IN UZBEKISTAN AND ABROAD"**

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## THE PECULIARITIES OF TEACHING ARABIC LOANWORDS IN ENGLISH

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**Annotation.** English vocabulary has been developing by different linguistic categories and rules. One of them is considered to be loan words. Thus, this work deals with English borrowed words from Arabic language and its linguistic characteristics in teaching. Mostly, these words can be used in daily life routine either food or clothing. So that, language teaching becomes easier whenever you become able to explain vocabulary units by its linguistic history and development in ESL classes.

**Keywords:** Borrowings, linguistics, Arabic origin, lexicology, diachronic research, teaching vocabulary.

**Annotatsiya.** Ingliz tili lug'ati turli lingvistik kategoriyalar va qoidalar asosida rivojlanib kelmoqda. Ulardan biri qarz so'zlari deb hisoblanadi. Shunday qilib, ushbu asar ingliz tilidan arab tilidan o'zlashtirilgan so'zlar va uning o'qitishdagi lingvistik xususiyatlari bilan bog'liq. Ko'pincha, bu so'zlar kundalik hayotda oziq-ovqat yoki kiyim-kechakda ishlatilishi mumkin. Shunday qilib, siz ESL darslarida lug'at tarixi va rivojlanishi bilan lug'at birliklarini tushuntirishga qodir bo'lgan har doim tilni o'qitish osonlashadi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** o'zlashgan so'zlar, lingvistic, arab tilidan kelib chiqishi leksikologiya, diaxronik tadqiqot, yangi so'zlarni o'qitish



**Аннотация.** Английский словарный запас развивается по разным лингвистическим категориям и правилам. Одно из них считается заимствованным. Таким образом, в данной работе рассматриваются английские слова, заимствованные из арабского языка, и их лингвистические характеристики при обучении. Чаще всего эти слова можно использовать в повседневной жизни, будь то еда или одежда. Таким образом, обучение языку становится проще, когда вы сможете объяснять словарные единицы на основе их лингвистической истории и развития в классах ESL.

**Ключевые слова:** заимствования, лингвистик, арабское происхождение, диахроническое исследование, преподавание новых слов/

If someone asked you for an Arabic word that's used in English, what would come to mind? Hummus? Tahini? Maybe falafel?

Well, you're right that these are all words that came into the English language from Arabic. And that's not surprising, since words related to food are commonly transferred from one language into another.

Hummus means "chickpeas" in Arabic, which is what the Middle Eastern dish is made of. According to many linguists, falafel can be traced to the Arabic word *falaafil*, the plural of *filfil*, meaning "pepper," but also used to refer to small round things in earlier stages of the language. If you've ever seen and enjoyed round falafel balls, you'll understand the connection. (If you haven't, now's the time to do so.) Tahini comes from the Arabic word for "to grind." This makes sense, since the delicious paste served as a dip for pitas is produced by grinding sesame seeds.

Among the many food-related Arabic loanwords in English, there are some that you might not have considered. Did you know that the words syrup, sherbet, and sorbet all come from the same source in Arabic, *sharaab* or *sharbah*, meaning

"a drink" or "syrup"?



The word *sharaab* was first borrowed in the Middle Ages into Latin, where it became *syrupus* (because Latin doesn't have the *sh* sound like Arabic does) and typically referred to a medicinal potion. From there, it naturally made it into

Latin's daughter languages Italian and French. And like many other French words, *syrup* (or rather *sirop*, as it was spelled then) ended up in English following the Norman Conquest of England in 1066, when French became the language of the English government and culture.

The Arabic word *sharbah* found its way into English via a different route. Turkish speakers used their version of the word, *sherbet*, to refer to a sweet fruit drink. The drink and its name caught on in Europe during the Renaissance and eventually applied to the frozen dessert we're familiar with today. *Sorbet* is simply the French pronunciation of the same Turkish word.

Of course, you won't find words of Arabic origin just at the supermarket or in a restaurant. The next time you walk into a clothing store, you'll probably use words of Arabic origin like cotton or sequins. And if you go on safari—which comes from the Arabic word for “journey” via Swahili—you'll probably encounter giraffes and gazelles, whose names come from Arabic too.

The importance of travel literature for scholars interested in the diachronic investigation of Arabic can be observed by examining Charles Doughty's *Travels in Arabia Deserta* (first published 1888). Similar, though more paltry, data useful for this kind of linguistic research may also be found in a somewhat unexpected resource, in H.L. Mencken's excellent book *The American Language: An Inquiry into the Development of English in the United States*, originally published in 1919, followed by revised editions, the last of which, the fourth, appeared in 1936. There he also augmented this first thick volume with two equally sized supplements.<sup>11</sup> At the end of the first volume, Mencken offers some remarks on a number of languages

<sup>11</sup> Mencken H. *The American Language: An Inquiry into the Development of English in the United States*, 1936.



spoken in immigrant communities in America, and Arabic is happily among that number, his data having been provided by dictionary.<sup>12</sup> Here (with modified orthography) are some of the English-influenced lexical items, mostly verbs:

- *sannas* earn a cent, as in *l-yom mā sannasnā*, "We didn't make a cent today."
- *šannaj* make change (money)
- *šarraaj* charge
- *darrav* drive
- *narvas* become nervous
- *layyat* be late, as in *l-trēn mlayyit*, "The train is late."
- *babar* bother, as in *lā tbaḡirni*, "Don't bother me."
- *barrak* park
- *sammak* smoke.
- *faksan* fix, as in *hāda muš mfaksan*, "This isn't fixed."
- *fabrak* manufacture. This word is included in the list as though it were an English loan, but it much more likely derives from French *fabriquer*.
- *haldab* hold up
- *sayyan* sign (a document)
- *kaddam* say "God damn"

Some English nouns with Arabic feminine plural marker added: *hawsāt* (houses), *starāt* (stores), *bazāt* (bosses), *šuzāt* (shoes).

As can be clearly seen, most of the verbs, whether taken as from trilateral or quadrilateral roots, are put into the phonological and morphological pattern of the verb, and this practice is common across Semitic languages for making new verbs, often from nouns (denominative).

<sup>12</sup> Woodhead D.R. and W. Beene, *A Dictionary of Iraqi Arabic: Arabic-English*, pp. 154-155, 238.



It's too bad more examples were not given for these lexical items, but we at least see some participles for the verbs, both active (*mlayyit*) and passive (*mfaksan*). Especially interesting are *haldab* and *kaddam*, both of which each come from two words in English.

#### The list of used literature:

1. English Dictionary. Version Birmingham: Harper Collins Publishers, 2002.
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4. Wehmeier S. Oxford Student's Genie, 2001