

Assimilation of the english language in Turkey

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Abstract: in the conditions of rapid globalization and, consequently, unification of the world community the integration of the most common and popular foreign languages becomes inevitable for any sphere of human activity. One of the most important components of human development is social and cultural progress.

Currently the English language is considered to be the leading language in the field of international communication. The aim of the research is to study the assimilation of the English language in the socio-cultural space of Turkey. English as the lingua franca of the XXI century continues to evolve in different spheres of communication and often restricts national languages.

Key words: socio-cultural globalization, assimilation, English language, international communication, world community.

For some people English is a vital skill in life, the language of communication and existence in the world, and for others it is a means of threat at the world level (in politics, for example). Language can improve the living conditions of the population and at the same time can negatively affect the cultural heritage of the country.

The influence of the English language is noticeable in all social and political spheres: education, economic and political. Researchers Alamin M. Mazuri and Ali A. Mazuri offer to consider 4 stages of English language development: [2] language merchants who had immigrated from Europe; the language of state control; language of post-colonial control; Eurafriical lang.

Interest in learning English is connected not only with language policy, but also with economic strategies of development of the states, for example, attraction of foreign investors and tourists or with sale of products.

In recent years, sociolinguists have been particularly interested in such phenomenon as Westernization, that is, idealization and borrowing the Anglo-American way of life, values and priorities, as well as the status of material and non-material products and achievements in the mass culture of these countries, which is authoritative in the intercultural arena. [1, p.3.180]

Taking this into account, it can be argued that it is these States that provide the world community with the greatest amount of information about the above mentioned aspects, releasing it in their own language, while recently the trend towards the transfer of information is weakening, since the English language is becoming increasingly available to the General consumer masses. Thus English is also the leading language and in the field of human progress.

Speaking about the main spheres of mass culture, such as contemporary art – music and cinema, the influence of the English language is primarily manifested in the global distribution of Anglo - American products of these spheres of activity. As for the sphere of film production, since the 1920s, the largest number of films receiving the highest ratings of film critics and competent experts, produced the world's largest film congressmen located in Hollywood, among which the leading position in the last few years alternately occupy the company Walt Disney and Warner Bros. Pictures. Despite the fact that in the international box office films are adapted to the national characteristics of certain countries and are translated into their native language for their residents, elements of the English language and English-language culture are always present, which is undeniably important for the psychosocial perception of the paradigm of other national development.

In Turkey there is an increased interest in the English language, as at the moment many more, including young Turks, do not speak English. The official language in Turkey is of course Turkish. Turkish is spoken the streets. It is the national language in this country.

But in addition are in Turkish language inscriptions, there are signs duplicated in English in the popular tourist spots of Istanbul; there is information in Turkish and English and many employees of large companies can speak English. Quite often the English names seem ambiguous. Thanks for globalisation. There are many English words and phrases that are used in everyday speech, many shops and offices have English names.

It is important to understand that countries with a high level of English proficiency show the best results on key metrics for ease of doing business. A higher level of English brings significant benefits to economies around the world. English proficiency correlates with a number of economic indicators, including gross domestic product and gross national income per capita. In developing countries, the economic transition from industrial manufacturing to an innovation economy requires the adult population with excellent English language skills able to cooperate with foreign companies. Accordingly, there is a close link between English language skills and exports of services.

It is necessary to note that in the national Turkish language was not homogeneous: it was divided into dialects: Istanbul, Ankara, Ionian, Karamanski, a number of Balkan and Eastern Anatolia. There Dialects differ from each other. Even in the XIX century the Karaman dialect differed so sharply from Istanbul and Izmir that foreign travelers noticed it. By that time Istanbul dialect had taken a privileged position in the Turkish spoken language. It was spoken by nobility, Turkish intelligentsia, educated officers [4]. In the XX century, especially after the Kemalist revolution a lot of words from Western European languages, primarily scientific, technical, cultural terms: "university" (university), "gazeta" (newspaper), "radio" (radio), "cinema"

(movie), "kultur" (culture), "automobile" (car), "pantolon" (trousers), "jakat" (jacket), "jup" (skirt), "palto" (coat), etc. came to the Turkish language [3].

In recent times, together with the technical progress the inflow of international vocabulary is increasing: "rocket" (the rocket), "komputer" (computer, PC), "erkondishan" (air conditioning)... However, if before the second World War, the Turks took this vocabulary mainly from the French language, in the 50s— 60s, when Turkey fell into the sphere of us influence, the number of Americanisms increased dramatically. These include many household borrowing in recent years: "marketing" (trade), "plugin" (jeans), "nightclub" (night club), "boyfriend" (friend), "weekend" (weekend). There were even the American-Turkish lexical hybrids: "love apmac" — to love, to care (in the latter sense there is a more early hybrid, French-Turkish — "cours yapmak". Compare the old Russian expression "stroit kuri" (make love), also associated with the French "faire La Cour"), "drink almak" — to drink, "okey vermek" — agree, "give good" [5].

Americanism pushed past borrowings from the French language, especially among the intelligentsia. If earlier the "Europeanized" Turk poured over his speech with gallicisms like "mercy", "enteresan" (interesting), "dakor" (agree), etc., now some snob tries to speak using mixed Anglo-Turkish jargon. And even old French borrowing "pardon" (sorry) is pronounced, as an Anglo-Saxon — "Pardin"...

There are also some Russian words in the Turkish language such as - "Talika" (cart), "shapka" (hat), "vedra" (bucket), "kosa" (spit) (and as "agricultural tools" and as "braided hair"), "istep" (steppe). Recent borrowing is "sovet" (advice.), "kolhoz" (farm), "sputnik" (satellite).

English in modern society is the language of the vast majority of international scientific, technical, political and professional international conferences, symposia and seminars. English in the modern world plays the same important role that Latin played in Europe in the middle ages.

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