

**MINISTRY OF HIGHER AND SECONDARY SPECIALIZED
EDUCATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN**

SAMARKAND STATE INSTITUTE OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES



on the right of manuscript

Rustamov Alisher Abduhakimovich

**Some peculiarities of borrowed words
in Modern English**

5A220102-Speciality "Linguistics" (English language)

**Master's thesis is on taking Master's Degree on the specialty
"Linguistics" (English Language)**

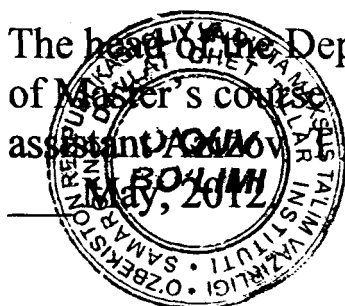
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The head of the chair of
"English Phonetics"

Ph.D. Shermatov A.A.

Supervisor: The teacher of
the chair of "English Phonetics"
Yakubov F.J.

The head of the Department
of Master's course
assistant



Samarkand -2012

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction	2
Chapter I. General theory about borrowings	
1.1. Principle study of language borrowing.....	7
1.2. Classification of borrowings according to the borrowed aspect.....	14
1.3. Classification of borrowings according to the degree of assimilation....	17
Chapter II. Major Periods of Borrowing in the History of English	
2.1. Major sources of “outside” vocabulary in Old English.....	25
2.2. Middle English a Period of Great Change.....	34
2.3. Early Modern English and Modern English (1500-1650 and 1650-up to present).....	38
Chapter III. Borrowings from Contemporary Languages in Modern English and their influence on lexicology	
3.1. Characteristic features of Romanic borrowings (French, Spanish, Italian).....	50
3.2. Characteristic features of Germanic borrowings (Scandinavian, German, Russian).....	59
3.3. Characteristic features of Oriental borrowings in the English language (Turkic, Japanese, Chinese, Indian).....	69
Conclusion.....	81
List of used literature.....	84

Introduction

Teaching foreign languages in Uzbekistan has become very important since the first days of the Independence of our country, which pays much attention to the rising of education level of people, their intellectual growth. As our President I.A.Karimov said: "Today it's difficult to revalue the importance of knowing foreign languages for our country as our people see their great prosperous future in the cooperation with foreign partners" [1,7].

The actuality of the research. Language borrowing is a widespread sociolinguistic phenomenon in the development of language. It is one of the most significant ways of acquiring new words and enriching the vocabulary of a language. Therefore, it is of great value to study language borrowing and try to find the intrinsic principles underlying this phenomenon. Considering this, the present work gives a thorough analysis of language borrowing and some specific peculiarities of English borrowings. This paper, therefore, attempts to explore language borrowing in a more thorough and systematic way, expound some theories on language borrowing, confirm some hypotheses.

The analysis of borrowings is determined not only by participation of traditional word building elements but also the great role of borrowings in lexical system of Modern English. Its development is very important for the English language. And this theme will be actual in future for a long time as all is changing and time goes on, so the theme of borrowings will be studied in future also. As Rickford [58,36] puts it, from the perspective of current sociolinguistic theory, the study of language and dialects in contact is important for our understanding of the mechanics of, and motivation for, synchronic variation and diachronic change. It can be concluded that any effort of studying language borrowing will be encouraged and can contribute to the work in this field, irrespective of its deficiency and limitation in theoretical and realistic value. The process has continued uninterruptedly down to the present day, each cultural wave bringing to the language a new deposit of loanwords. Therefore the actuality of the research is

determined by increased interest of linguistics in studying the origin of words and the source of borrowings.

The degree of the learnedness of the problem. Language borrowing not only enriches the vocabulary stock of the borrowing language and makes up for its lexical gap, but also helps people of different nations to better understand each other, especially about their cultures. Meanwhile, borrowing activity is a rather complicated process. Scholars have persistently contributed to the study of language borrowing. As “the father of modern linguistics”, Saussure (1907-1911) clearly pointed out the existence of language “intercourse” and language importation in his linguistic lectures. Sapir [57,129] expounded how language influences each other with borrowing theory; Bloomfield [27,48] spent three chapters demonstrating language borrowing in his great work, “*Language*”; Hockett (1958), Hall (1960), Robins (1964), Trask (1996) and many other linguists discussed borrowing respectively. Articles concerning this area are found in publications and on the internet. However, most research is either too general or too specific.

The scientific novelty of the theme. Early researchers usually illustrated borrowing in theory whereas modern and contemporary scholars prefer to describe the facts with statistical figures; few of them integrated theories and facts rather thoroughly and comparatively, not to mention taking the inter-borrowing activities between languages as the object of study at the same time.

The paper is intended to integrate some theories on language borrowing with language facts organically. The corpora collected are both longitudinal and lateral; the analytic methods employed are both quantitative and qualitative; and the language phenomena are studied first separately and deductively, then comparatively and inductively. The work presents these differences. All this compiles the scientific novelty of the work.

The aim of the research is to study out and to explore language borrowing in a more thorough and systematic way, to reveal borrowed words that were loaned from different languages into English and determine the origin and the source of

them, expound some theories on language borrowing, confirm some hypotheses and make some improvements in some aspects.

The purpose of the research stipulated the arrangement and consecutive solving of the following **tasks**:

1. to research different ways of borrowings in lexical system;
2. to determine the reasons of enriching the vocabulary of English language;
3. compare unique domination of widespread languages in a certain epoch;
4. to investigate the correlation of borrowings with native words and to consider the main factors contributing to the Standard English language development;
5. to research fundamental and modern sources of English language formation and to give a contrastive view of the issue.

The object and subject of the research: borrowings, the peculiarities of their usage in English language and their influence on the development of the language.

The methodological ground of the research work consists of the theoretical issues and scientific articles of scientists and linguists in the sphere of sociolinguistics, anthropology, gender linguistics, comparative linguistics, psychology, culture study, etc. The research is founded on fundamental works of well-known scholars such as A.C.Baugh [25,26], K.Brunner, D.Crystal [32,45], O.Jespersen [51,243]; R.Phillipson, R.H.Robins, C.J.Richards, E. Sapir, [57,48], R.L.Trask and many others.

The hypothesis of the research. The investigation of fundamental and modern sources of English language will surely explain many reasons of usage of borrowings and will predict the further development of the language, its varieties, dialects, etc.

The following methods of inquiry were used in research work: comparative method, analytical, method of observation, descriptive, cognitive, psychological analysis and other methods.

The points to be defended:

1. Language borrowing is normally induced by external factors such as political, socio-economic and cultural exchange, military conquest and colonization;
2. Culture dominates the direction of language borrowing, the inferior culture borrowing from the superior culture;
3. Intellectuals and public media are key facilitators of language borrowing;
4. Language borrowing is restricted by internal factors such as writing style, phonological pattern, morphological structure, and grammatical rules;
5. Assimilation degree of borrowing varies; within the domain of assimilation, it describes the process phonetically, morphologically, semantically and grammatically so that more underlying principles are made clear.

Theoretical significance of the research. Our research work has confirmed past theories on language borrowing with sufficient language data collected from different kinds of language borrowing and consolidated them into an organic whole. The research on language borrowing among different types of languages was carried out in a systematic way and provides some reliable data and methodology for future research.

Practical significance of the research. The results and conclusion of this research can be applied in the sphere of lexicology, phraseology. It can be used at the lessons of special courses on lexicology, phraseology, sociolinguistics, in writing essays, scientific articles, diploma works on the theme of investigation, broadening students' outlook and for the further investigation of the problems of borrowings.

The approbation of the research work. The main results of our research work were published in the following issues:

- 1) scientific article "Ingliz tiliga o'zlashgan so'zlar va ularning klassifikatsiyasi". "Tilshunoslikning nazariy va amaliy masalalari".- Samarkand: SamSIFL, 2012.-P.43-46

- 2) Scientific article "English words borrowed from other languages". "Alma-mater"-Samarkand: SamSIFL, 2012. –P.31-35
- 3) Scientific article "Borrowings from contemporary languages in new English". "Alma-mater"-Samarkand: SamSIFL, 2012. –P.74-79

And were introduced on May, 2012 at the scientific conference at Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages.

The structure of the research work. The research work consists of Introduction, 3 Chapters, Conclusion and the List of used literature.

The introduction covers topicality, theoretical base of research, as well as, methods of research and the structure of the work.

Each chapter consists of paragraphs and contains important information and explanation of the pointed tasks of the work. Chapter I is dedicated to the investigation of borrowed words, their origin and their significance and the problem of assimilation of borrowed words.

In the 2nd chapter we are concerned with linguistic situation of borrowings in Old English and Medieval period and Modern periods.

Chapter III investigates specific features of borrowings in English, the changes in the language on phonetic, lexical and grammar levels which concerned with borrowings from contemporary languages.

The conclusion colligates the main propositions and ultimate results of the research. List of used literature indicates the scientific issues, articles and thesis that were used in compiling the work.

Chapter I. General theory about borrowings

1.1. Principle study of language borrowing

Where two different languages have contact over a certain period of time they will surely influence each other. Words might be taken over from one language and are adopted to the other. This process is called borrowing. Borrowing means also a word or phrase which has been taken from one language and used in another language. When a single word is borrowed, it is called a loan word. In this work, the two terms are discussed in the same sense, since most scholars referred to them indiscriminatingly. Therefore, we generally define loanwords or borrowings as words taken from foreign languages.

Contemporary English language with its specific sound structure, grammatical order and lexis appears before us as the product of long-lasting historical development. Within this process English language was exposed to a many-sided modifications determined by different reasons. Over the history of the language a lot of considerable changes, rapid or more gradual, were made in the areas of sound structure, grammatical order and vocabulary. In most cases it happened by virtue of its internal evolution and sometimes, particularly in its lexical structure, under the influence connected with the historical fortune of English nation. Such changes make an influence on every aspect of linguistic structure but affects differently on each of them.

Borrowing as means of replenishing the vocabulary of present-day Uzbek is of much greater importance and is comparatively active only in the field of scientific terminology and social-political terminology as many terms are often made up of borrowed morphemes, mostly morphemes from classical languages. The part played by borrowings in the vocabulary of a language depends upon the history of each given language, being conditioned by direct linguistic contacts and political, economic and cultural relationships between nations. Borrowed words have been called «The milestones of philology» – said O. Jespersen [51,240] – because they permit us (show us) to fix appreciatively the dates of linguistic

changes. They show us the course of civilization and give us information of the nations». The well-known linguist Shuchard said «No language is entirely pure», that all the languages are mixed. Borrowed words enter the language as a result of influence of two main causes of factors; linguistic and extra-linguistic.

The main constituent part of the vocabulary system of any language is formed by borrowed words.

External factors are essential impetus to language borrowing, without which no language can borrow from another. The necessities of intercourse bring the speakers of one language into direct or indirect contact with those of neighboring or culturally dominant languages. The intercourse may be friendly or hostile. It may move on the humdrum plane of business and trade relations or it may consist of a borrowing or interchange of spiritual goods---art, science, religion [57,69]. This is to say, language borrowing is normally under the influence of external factors such as geographical neighbourhood, politics, economy, culture, military, and other activities between different countries.

Geographical neighbourhood normally provides necessities and natural convenience for language borrowing. Actually, English borrowing from French, Greek and other Indo-European languages also proved this. However, neighborhood does not necessarily mean large-scale language borrowing. There are still many other factors which contribute to language borrowing.

Political activities, including social reforms, national policy and diplomacy directly affect language borrowing. Steady and powerful politics is normally accompanied with prosperity of economy and great urge for trading and exchanging with other nations. This evidently lays foundations for language borrowing. Similarly, the dominant position of English language in modern and contemporary times is inseparable with the accumulative development of economy in English countries.

Military conquest and colonization is another important factor influencing language borrowing. The history of English best illustrates this. English itself was

brought into Britain by Anglo-Saxons, the invaders, in the fifth century. It crowded out the native Celtic speech and Cornish. In modern times, with the enrichment of English and industrial modernization of the English world, Britain began its overseas aggression and colonization around the world. Along with it is the consistent immigration and cultural invasion. Nowadays, English has become the most prestigious language on earth and primarily a donor language. Actually, the present distribution throughout the world of other major international languages-Arabic, Chinese, French, Russian, and Spanish is evidence of conquest and occupation, followed by adoption of the invader's language because of the benefits that accrue to speakers of the language when the dominant language has been imposed. Just as Illich [4,253] has put it, language has always been the consort of empire, and forever shall remain its mate.

Religious activity and other non-governmental intercommunication between different nations are also promoting factors for language borrowing. For instance, old English absorbed a considerable amount of Romance and Greek loanwords when receiving Christianity; Apart from religion, frequent non-governmental interactions like literature and art exchange, international trade, studying abroad, working overseas and so on surely all contribute to borrowing between languages.

According to Sapir [57,35], language influence runs heavily in one direction. The language of a people that is looked upon as a center of culture is naturally far more likely to exert an appreciable influence on other languages spoken in its vicinity than to be influenced by them.

A point to be noted is that, within a country, the flow of language also observes this law, just as Bloomfield [27,48] has put it, in all cases; it is the lower language which borrows predominantly from the upper. Obviously, "the lower language" here refers to "the culturally lower language".

Public media and intellectuals should also be included as the external factors discussed above; we single them out because they are extremely important in language borrowing, especially in the current world. As is known to all, most new words and loanwords first appear on the media and then accepted by the public.

Every day, millions of people are studying foreign languages or just entertain themselves through the internet, television, radio, newspapers and magazines. They come across the new terms and quickly “take a liking” to these alien words. Then, they will try to use them in daily life, and if possible, the loanwords will get established. English influences modern Asian mainly through public media.

Virtually, English itself got established in Britain and borrowed enormously from others also through the work of educated people like missionaries who were the only educated at the time. Meanwhile, tradesmen and fashionable young people are also enthusiastic users of loanwords, for they usually have special needs to communicate with members from other communities. However, they tend to use non-standard loanwords, or pidgins. For example, early Chinese loanwords like *tea*, *silk*, *litchi* and some others entered English through trading.

The history of language borrowing in the world shows that borrowing activity between languages is normally restricted by internal factors like morphological form or writing style, phonological pattern and grammatical structure. These internal factors will at least influence the borrowing scale and borrowing manner. Languages of the same writing style usually borrow more easily from each other than those of different style. For example, English can easily borrow from Latin, Greek and French in bulk but from Chinese and Japanese only in a comparatively much smaller scale, the reason is not only geographical but also linguistic, because the former group are letter languages while the latter ideographic. Modern Chinese could borrow over one thousand new terms from Japanese with ease because basically the two languages have the same writing style and the borrowed are easily assimilated. Nevertheless, it should be noted that “the ability of the so-called ‘homogeneous’ languages to receive borrowing depends not on the linguistic structures of the language, but on the politico-social position of the speakers” (Kiparsky 19:176, cited by Thomason and Kaufman).

According to Saussure [37,256], any linguistic sign is subject to change because it continues through time. But what predominates in any change is the

survival of earlier material. If the signified (or signal) did not exist, the signifier (or signification) would die out gradually, or at least the frequency of usage would be affected, that is, the lifespan of the signifier would be dependent on the signified. The law is also true of loanwords.

Study of loanwords shows that the vitality of some loanwords is much mightier than that of others. For example, some loanwords are frequently used at one time, but after this period, few people mentioned it. Statistics showed that political terms are typically of this type: when the political event happens or a political movement arises, loanwords about this arrive one after another and frequently appear on the media, but when the movement is over, no one will use them unless people refer to the event on special occasions.

In one word, vitality of loanwords differs from one to another; those terms referring to something special of a nation usually have great vitality in another language as borrowings.

Throughout its long history English had contact with many different languages such as Old Norse, French, and Latin, but also with the colonial languages. The reasons for a language such as English to borrow words from other languages are manifold. Katamba remarks in this context that there is no purely linguistic reason for borrowing. According to him no limit exists to the number of words that can be generated in any language. But still, whenever the need for a new term arises, due to the contact between people from different cultures, the formation of a neologism, composed of elements of the own language, is only rarely done. One reason for borrowing a suitable word from another language is the need to find a term for an unfamiliar thing, animal, or cultural device. Then borrowing seems to be the easiest solution to this problem. Another reason for just borrowing a term might also be the question of identity. This is especially the case with bilingual speakers who, by using a foreign element in their speech, make a statement about their own self-perception. In this context code-switching also plays an important role. If a word is habitually used in code-switching, it perhaps might pass over from one language to the other and then eventually even become

fully integrated. In such a way for example the Yiddish word *schmaltz* ('cloying, banal sentimentality') has been introduced to (American) English [17;196]. Moreover, a further, often underestimated reason for borrowing is prestige. Katamba notes here that people have "always liked to show off". Gibbon remarks in this discussion that the prestige question could even be one of the, if not the major reason for borrowing, because people would only take loan words from other languages if they believed that either the device/object for which the denotation is taken over or the language, from which the term comes, itself is prestigious. Gramley holds that such terms mostly come from those languages he calls "languages of classical learning", i.e. Latin or Greek. Not only are whole words borrowed together with their meanings, but also new words, namely neologisms, are generated on the basis of morphemes borrowed from those languages. In English a product of such a process is *telephone* (from Greek *tēle-* meaning 'afar, far off' and *phōnē* meaning 'sound, voice'). Gramley goes on mentioning the controversial discussion which has been lead about the words being taken over from those "classical languages" to English [9,37]. On the one hand they serve to enrich the language, but on the other hand the words make certain stylistic registers more inaccessible to the masses. The meaning of some of these highly prestigious words is often not directly obvious to the average speaker of English, and thus, their meaning has to be learned. For example the adjective *visible*, meaning 'able to be seen' has no direct association to the verb *to see*, and therefore the link between these two has to be established by learning. Gramley therefore calls such words as *visible* "hard words". Those loans, especially some from Greek and Latin, which are felt to be pretentious or/and obscure by the average speaker of English are found to be denoted as "ink-horn terms" [23,79]. Amongst the above mentioned reasons for borrowing from foreign languages, the most obvious and maybe also the most profound one is the introduction of new concepts for which there are no suitable words in the task language. The normal course of development was then that the language of this civilization became the *lingua franca* for that specific field during the period of their pre-eminence. This is

also reflected by the concentration of borrowings in certain semantic fields from that language to others

Language is not only the most significant tool for human communication, but also the carrier of human civilization and reflection of social reality. Therefore, with the development of human society and the expansion of political, economic and cultural exchanges among different nations, language borrowing has become a very common phenomenon in language development. Languages, like cultures, are rarely sufficient unto themselves. The necessities of intercourse bring the speakers of one language into direct or indirect contact with those of neighboring or culturally dominant languages (Sapir 57,159). At present there are about 6000 different languages on our planet, and every one of them has a vocabulary containing many thousands of words. Whenever and wherever there are contacts of any sort between the speakers of different languages, speakers will make use of words from other languages to refer to things, processes, and the ways of behavior, organization, or thinking for which words or phrases were not available or convenient in their own language hitherto [Robins 26,34]. Everybody is in a position to learn some of the words used by their neighbors, and very frequently people take a liking to some of their neighbors' words and take those words over into their own language [Trask 23,18]. These words are termed borrowings, or loanwords. Loanwords may cover every aspect of human life, including politics, economy, military, culture, art, science, religion and so on.

Large scale of language borrowing took place between languages both historically and currently. There were many examples of this in world history. In Western Europe, English borrowed an immense amount of French words after the Norman Conquest and many Greek and Latin words due to their cultural prestige. Actually, the history of English can be called a history of language borrowing. Statistics show that English has already borrowed up to 500 thousand words from other languages. Nowadays, English language has become the biggest donor language in the world. With the rapid development of social economy, borrowing is increasing unprecedentedly between different languages.

1.2. Classification of borrowings according to the borrowed aspect

Language borrowing not only enriches the vocabulary stock of the borrowing language and makes up for its lexical gap, but also helps people of different nations to better understand each other, especially about their cultures. Meanwhile, borrowing activity is a rather complicated process. Scholars have persistently contributed to the study of language borrowing. As “the father of modern linguistics”, Saussure[34,366] clearly pointed out the existence of language “intercourse” and language importation in his linguistic lectures. Sapir[57,80] expounded how language influences each other with borrowing theory; Bloomfield [27,47] spent three chapters demonstrating language borrowing in his great work, “*Language*”.

Through his research on contact-induced language changes of all sorts, Hugo Schuchardt (1884) confirmed his belief in the universality of language mixture and language borrowing. Nearly a century ago, Saussure [34,40;52;126] pointed out in his lectures that languages have no natural boundaries and there exists “intercourse” between languages and importation of foreign languages in the development of any language. Although he did not make further illustrations about language importation as his real purpose was to demonstrate geographical diversity and coexistence of languages without merging, the statements can presumably be considered as one of the earliest and authoritative arguments on language borrowing in linguistic perspective.

Sapir [57,34] pointed out that the simplest kind of influence that one language may exert on another is the “borrowing” of words. When there is cultural borrowing there is always the likelihood that the associated words may be borrowed too. For example, when Christianity was introduced into England, a number of associated words, such as *bishop* and *angel*, found their way into English. The process has continued uninterruptedly down to the present day, each cultural wave bringing to the language a new deposit of loanwords.

Bloomfield [27,264] distinguished between dialect borrowing, where the borrowed features come from within the same speech-area(as *father* , *rather* with

[a] in an [ɛ]-dialect), and cultural borrowing, where the borrowed features come from a different language. According to him, every speech-community learns from its neighbors. Objects, both natural and manufactured, pass from one community to the other and so do patterns of action, such as technical procedures, warlike practices, religious rites, or fashion of individual conduct. Cultural loans show us what one nation has taught another. Within the sphere of cultural borrowing, Bloomfield [27,126] again distinguished between ordinary cultural borrowing and intimate borrowing which occurs when two languages are spoken in what is topographically and politically a single community. This situation arises for the most part by conquest, less often in the way of peaceful migration. Intimate borrowing is usually one-sided: there are always many kinds of pressure driving the speakers of lower language (language spoken by the subject people) to borrow from and use the upper language (language spoken by the dominant and privileged group).

Trask [48,52] divided borrowing or loan word into straightforward borrowing, calque and hybrid. The first kind refers to the direct importation of the foreign sound as well as its original meaning. For example, English gets *kayak* from an Eskimo language, *yogurt* from Turkish, *ski* from Norwegian, *Waltz* from German and *toufu* from Chinese. A calque is a word or phrase constructed by taking a foreign word or phrase as a model and translating it morpheme by morpheme. The Romance frequently used this technique to expand the vocabulary of Latin by appealing to the then more prestigious Greek. English has calqued German *Weltanschauung* as *world-wide* and French *Ca va sans dire* as *it goes without saying*. Another way of exploiting foreign languages is to pillage their vocabularies in order to extract morphemes which can then be imported and used as building blocks for constructing words in another language. Such building blocks are called combining forms, and English does this on a massive scale in order to create technical and scientific terms with combining forms extracted from Greek and Latin, such as *television* (Greek plus Latin “far-seeing”) and *megastar* (Greek plus

native English). When combining forms from different languages are put together to create a new word, the loanword is called hybrid. Robins [32,283] also noticed the special sort of loan word. As he has put it, a special sort of loan word is found in many languages, loans taken directly from the vocabulary of the dead languages that have attained the status of classics.

According to the borrowed aspect there are several groups of loan words: phonetic borrowings, translation loans, semantic borrowings, and morphemic borrowings.

Phonetic borrowings are most characteristic in all languages; they are called loan words proper. Words are borrowed with their spelling, pronunciation and meaning. Then they undergo assimilation, each sound in the borrowed word is substituted by the corresponding sound of the borrowing language. In some cases the spelling is changed. The structure of the word can also be changed. The position of the stress is very often influenced by the phonetic system of the borrowing language. The paradigm of the word, and sometimes the meaning of the borrowed word are also changed. Such words as: labour, travel, table, chair, people are phonetic borrowings from French; apparatchik, nomenklatura, sputnik are phonetic borrowings from Russian; bank, soprano, duet are phonetic borrowings from Italian etc.

Translation loans are word-for-word (or morpheme-for-morpheme) translations of some foreign words or expressions. In such cases the notion is borrowed from a foreign language but it is expressed by native lexical units, «to take the bull by the horns» (Latin), «fair sex» (French), «living space» (German) etc. Some translation loans appeared in English from Latin already in the Old English period, e.g. Sunday (solis dies). There are translation loans from the languages of Indians, such as: «pipe of peace», «pale-faced», from German «masterpiece», «homesickness», «superman».

Semantic borrowings are such units when a new meaning of the unit existing in the language is borrowed. It can happen when we have two relative languages which have common words with different meanings, e.g. there are semantic

borrowings between Scandinavian and English, such as the meaning «to live» for the word «to dwell» which in Old English had the meaning «to wander». Or else the meaning «дар», «подарок» for the word «gift» which in Old English had the meaning «выкуп за жену».

Semantic borrowing can appear when an English word was borrowed into some other language, developed there a new meaning and this new meaning was borrowed back into English, e.g. «brigade» was borrowed into Russian and formed the meaning «a working collective», «бригада». This meaning was borrowed back into English as a Russian borrowing. The same is true of the English word «pioneer».

Morphemic borrowings are borrowings of affixes which occur in the language when many words with identical affixes are borrowed from one language into another, so that the morphemic structure of borrowed words becomes familiar to the people speaking the borrowing language, e.g. we can find a lot of Romanic affixes in the English word-building system, that is why there are a lot of words - hybrids in English where different morphemes have different origin, e.g. «goddess», «beautiful» etc.

1.3. Classification of borrowings according to the degree of assimilation

Loans entering a borrowing language are normally subject to change involving phonetic, morphological, semantic and grammatical structure, although some directly imported loans may not be altered in form and meaning. The degree of assimilation of borrowings depends on the following factors: a) from what group of languages the word was borrowed, if the word belongs to the same group of languages to which the borrowing language belongs it is assimilated easier, b) in what way the word is borrowed: orally or in the written form, words borrowed orally are assimilated quicker, c) how often the borrowing is used in the language, the greater the frequency of its usage, the quicker it is assimilated, d) how long the word lives in the language, the longer it lives, the more assimilated it is.

Bloomfield [27,45] mainly discussed the assimilation of foreign words from the aspects of phonetic substitution, morphological assimilation, semantic change and grammatical assimilation.

Phonetic assimilation

Loan words are usually assimilated to the phonetic sound classes and the phonological patterns of the borrowing languages, with the original consonants and vowels being replaced by consonants and vowels as close to them as are available; thereafter, synchronically as opposed to historically, they are no longer recognizable as loans [52,22]. For example, in an English sentence, one will speak his French *rouge* with an English [r] in place of the French uvular thrill, and an English [uw] in place of the French tense, non-diphthongal [u:]. This phenomenon was called phonetic substitution by Bloomfield. Sapir [57,77] also pointed out that the borrowing of foreign words always entails their phonetic modification.

In phonetic substitution the speakers replace the foreign sounds by the phonemes of their own language, ignoring the minor differences. There are some foreign sounds or accentual peculiarities that do not fit the native phonetic habits. They are then so changed as to do as little violence as possible to these habits. Frequently we have phonetic compromises [57:163]. *Camouflage* is a case in point. The pronunciation of this word corresponds to the typical phonetic usage of neither English nor French.

Morphological assimilation

Morphological treatment of borrowing between the same type of languages is usually easier than that between different styles of languages. For example, English borrows more easily from French than from Chinese and Japanese, while Chinese loans more easily from Japanese character than from English and French. But in most cases, there are two methods for borrowing in writing form, one is to copy it without any adaptation, the other is to rewrite it according to the native writing system. English lexicographers call the former alien, such as *eau-de-cologne* (original French); the latter, denizen, such as *swindle* (rewriting of the German *schwindle*).

When one language has taken over a certain number of morphological elements from another, they will exert some influence on the borrowing language. For example, English uses a number of affixes that are derived from Latin and Greek. Some of these foreign elements, like the *-ize* of *materialize* or the *-able* of *breakable*, are even productive today. Setting aside the fact that they belong to the sphere of derivational concepts and do not touch the central morphological problem of the expression of relational ideas, they have added nothing to the structural peculiarities of our language [57,73]. In other words, the morphological influence exerted by foreign languages on the borrowing language is hardly different in kind from the mere borrowing of words; the borrowed morphemes are soon assimilated and become superficial additions on the morphological kernel of the borrowing language.

Semantic change

The process of borrowing usually involves a semantic change. Bloomfield [27,96] pointed out that in loan-translation, the native terms or the components which are united to create native terms evidently undergo an extension of meaning. The more literate and elevated style in all the languages of Europe is full of semantic extensions of this sort, chiefly on ancient Greek models, with Latin, and often also French or German, as intermediaries. There are even imitated parallel formations in one language from another. These transferences of semantic meaning are sometimes so clumsily made that they may involve misunderstandings.

Grammatical assimilation

Grammatically, the borrowed form is also subject to the system of the borrowing language, both in syntax (*some rouge, this rouge*) and in indispensable inflections (*garages*) and the fully current, "living" constructions of composition (*rouge-pot*) and word formation (*to rouge; she is rouging her face*). Less often, a simultaneous borrowing of several foreign forms saves this adaptation. Thus English gets from Russian not only *Bolshevick* but also the Russian plural *bolsheviki*, which we use alongside the English plural-derivation *bolsheviks*. On

the other hand, native grammatical constructions which occur, at the time of borrowing, only in a few traditional forms, will scarcely be extended to cover the foreign word. After complete adaptation, the loanword is subject to the same analogies as any similar native word. Thus, from the completely nativized *chauffeur*, we have the back-formation to *Chauffe*, as in *I had to chauffe my mother around all day*. [27,86]

When a large number of words of one grammatical class are taken from a single source language, grammatical inflections may be borrowed as well. Thus we have in English Greek and Latin plurals *phenomena* and *desiderata*, along with some doublets such as *cactuses/cacti* and *narcissuses/ narcissi*. When an affix occurs in enough foreign words, it may be extended to new-formations with native material. Thus, the Latin-French suffix *-ible, -able*, as in *agreeable, excusable, variable*, has been extended to forms like *bearable, eatable, drinkable*, where the underlying verb is native. However, it should be noted that this does not necessarily mean grammatical rules of the donor language are taken in without discrimination. In most cases, this extension is only limited to morphological phase; the borrowing language normally resists grammatical rules of other languages and tries to assimilate them.

Accordingly borrowings are subdivided into: completely assimilated, partly assimilated and non-assimilated (barbarisms).

Completely assimilated borrowings are not felt as foreign words in the language, if the French word «sport» and the native word «start». Completely assimilated verbs belong to regular verbs, e.g. correct -corrected. Completely assimilated nouns form their plural by means of s-inflexion, e.g. gate- gates. In completely assimilated French words the stress has been shifted from the last syllable to the last but one.

Semantic assimilation of borrowed words depends on the words existing in the borrowing language, as a rule, a borrowed word does not bring all its meanings into the borrowing language, if it is polysemantic, e.g. the Russian borrowing «sputnik» is used in English only in one of its meanings.

Partly assimilated borrowings are subdivided into the following groups:

a) borrowings non-assimilated semantically, because they denote objects and notions peculiar to the country from the language of which they were borrowed, e.g. sari, sombrero, taiga, kvass etc.

b) Borrowings non-assimilated grammatically, e.g. nouns borrowed from Latin and Greek retain their plural forms (bacillus - bacilli, phenomenon - phenomena, datum -data, and genius - genii etc.

c) Borrowings non-assimilated phonetically. Here belong words with the initial sounds /v/ and /z/, e.g. voice, zero. In native words these voiced consonants are used only in the intervocal position as allophones of sounds /f/ and /s/ (loss - lose, life - live). Some Scandinavian borrowings have consonants and combinations of consonants which were not palatalized, e.g. /sk/ in the words: sky, skate, ski etc (in native words we have the palatalized sounds denoted by the digraph «sh», e.g. shirt); sounds /k/ and /g/ before front vowels are not palatalized e.g. girl, get, give, kid, kill, kettle. In native words we have palatalization , e.g. German, child.

Some French borrowings have retained their stress on the last syllable, e.g. police, and cartoon. Some French borrowings retain special combinations of sounds, e.g. /a:3/ in the words : camouflage, bourgeois, some of them retain the combination of sounds /wa:/ in the words: memoir, boulevard.

d) borrowings can be partly assimilated graphically, e.g. in Greek borrowings «y» can be spelled in the middle of the word (symbol, synonym), «ph» denotes the sound /f/ (phoneme, morpheme), «ch» denotes the sound /k/(chemistry, chaos), «ps» denotes the sound /s/ (psychology).

Latin borrowings retain their polysyllabic structure, have double consonants, as a rule, the final consonant of the prefix is assimilated with the initial consonant of the stem, (accompany, affirmative).

French borrowings which came into English after 1650 retain their spelling, e.g. consonants «p», «t», «s» are not pronounced at the end of the word (buffet, coup, debris), Specifically French combination of letters «eau» /ou/ can be found

in the borrowings: beau, chateau, troussaeu. Some of digraphs retain their French pronunciation: 'ch' is pronounced as /sh/, e.g. chic, parachute, 'qu' is pronounced as /k/ e.g. bouquet, «ou» is pronounced as /u:/, e.g. rouge; some letters retain their French pronunciation, e.g. «i» is pronounced as /i:/, e.g. chic, machine; «g» is pronounced as /ʒ/, e.g. rouge.

Modern German borrowings also have some peculiarities in their spelling: common nouns are spelled with a capital letter e.g. Autobahn, Lebensraum; some vowels and digraphs retain their German pronunciation, e.g. «a» is pronounced as /a:/ (Dictat), «u» is pronounced as /u:/ (Kuchen), «au» is pronounced as /au/ (Hausfrau), «ei» is pronounced as /ai/ (Reich); some consonants are also pronounced in the German way, e.g. «s» before a vowel is pronounced as /z/ (Sitzkrieg), «v» is pronounced as /f/ (Volkswagen), «w» is pronounced as /v/ , «ch» is pronounced as /h/ (Kuchen).

Non-assimilated borrowings (barbarisms) are borrowings which are used by Englishmen rather seldom and are non-assimilated, e.g. addio (Italian), tete-a-tete (French), dolce vita (Italian), duende (Spanish), an homme a femme (French), gonzo (Italian) etc.

Loanwords usually undergo a process of being assimilated, but the assimilation degree may differ. According to the degree, borrowings can be divided into completely assimilated loanwords and unassimilated loanwords. Garland Cannon[49,57] advanced a theory of four gradings: the first grade is unassimilated loans, which are first loaned and usually accompanied with notes or illustrations in use, such as the *open-door policy* in English; the second grade is those which are still at an early stage of phonetic, semantic and grammatical absorption, such as *fen* and *Peke* in English; the third grade is those already absorbed loanwords without acquiring the characteristics of the borrowing language, such as *wok*, *soy* and *yen*; the fourth grade is so-called completely assimilated loans which are included in most authoritative dictionaries of the borrowing language, such *China* and *silk* in English. Common people normally use totally assimilated loanwords, without realizing their foreign identity.

However, the grading of language assimilation sometimes gives rise to problems. Languages are always on the change, and loans must be considered as those words which were not in the vocabulary at one period and are in it at a subsequent one, without having been made up from the existing lexical stock of the language or invented as entirely new creations [33,45]. In a word, language assimilation is a long process, most loanwords will be completely assimilated one day if they are to be permanent members of the borrowing language, but in certain historical period, the state of assimilation varies.

In general, the assimilation of borrowings is a rather long and complex process. It is of great significance to study the process of assimilation and try to find the underlying laws of language borrowing.

Conclusion of the first chapter

. Loanwords have become an integral part of almost every language and they have contributed greatly to the clarification and richness of native languages.

Language borrowing is usually the natural outcome of language contact and a significant part of language promotion. The geographical and historical isolation that has brought about race differentiations is naturally favorable also to far-reaching variations in language and culture. The races, cultures and languages that are brought into historical contact tend to assimilate in the long run. Therefore, language borrowing can be assumed to be a contact-induced, culture-oriented activity carried out by speakers of different languages. It is normally influenced, as has been discussed above, by external factors such as geographical neighborhood, national policy, economic power, military conquest, colonization and immigration, religious spread, trade, tourism, cultural and personnel exchanges, and especially public media. It virtually constitutes an important means of culture diffusion and language promotion. Meanwhile, language borrowing is also restricted by some internal factors because it is a socio-linguistic phenomenon in language development and it cannot exclude itself from the laws of language. Therefore, internal linguistic aspects such as writing style,

phonological pattern and grammatical rules of different languages will inevitably influence the process and consequence of lexical borrowing, though secondary compared with extra-linguistic factors.

Loanwords normally undergo a process of being assimilated so that they can become permanent members of the borrowing language family. The assimilation degree of different loanwords varies from one to another, and the vitality also differs.

Chapter II. Major Periods of Borrowing in the History of English

2.1. Major sources of “outside” vocabulary in Old English

The evolution of English in the 1,500 years of its existence in England has been an unbroken one. Within this development, however, it is possible to recognize three main periods. Like all divisions in history, the periods of the English language are matters of convenience and the dividing lines between them purely arbitrary. But within each of the periods it is possible to recognize certain broad characteristics and certain special developments that take place. The period from 450 to 1150 is known as **Old English**. It is sometimes described as the period of full inflections, because during most of this period the endings of the noun, the adjective, and the verb are preserved more or less unimpaired. From 1150 to 1500 the language is known as **Middle English**. During this period the inflections, which had begun to break down toward the end of the Old English period, become greatly reduced, and it is consequently known as the period of leveled inflections. The language since 1500 is called **Modern English**. By the time we reach this stage in the development a large part of the original inflectional system has disappeared entirely, and we therefore speak of it as the period of lost inflections. The progressive decay of inflections is only one of the developments that mark the evolution of English in its various stages. We shall discuss in their proper place the other features that are characteristic of Old English, Middle English, Early Modern English and Modern English.

It turned up that the vocabulary of a language is to be found in the condition of persistent modification. Such mobility as well as changeability is conditioned by the fact that a language and first of all its vocabulary are directly connected with manufacturing and other social human activities. It is reasonable that, in order to fulfill its fundamental function – to be the primary means of communication, the language’s word-stock have to react quickly on every modification in all spheres of human activity, reflecting and fixing new concepts and notions.

The vocabulary of modern English is undoubtedly richer than the Old English one. This enrichment of English language proceeded due to its inner

resources – word building, affixation and reformation of definitions as well as over the process of borrowing foreign words.

There are a lot of events which have effected on the process of English vocabulary formation; such as acceptance of Christianity (which pushed English nation into contact with Latin civilization), Scandinavian and Norse conquests (after which English vocabulary have lost a portion of its original lexis, including words of everyday usage), centennial war, the growth of bourgeoisie, the Renaissance, the rise of English nautical dominion, colonial usurpations, the development of trade, industry, science and literature, the development of self-consciousness of the working class and finally the first and the second world wars. As a result the lexis of modern English vocabulary presents the mixture of different elements, including only 30% of originally English words. This circumstance gives occasion to many research workers to exaggerate the significance of borrowings and to reckon English language in a German-Romanic group of languages and not just Germanic. They usually point out the compound character of English lexis as the most significant peculiarity and bring the whole English lexicology to the problem of borrowings. Nevertheless, the majority of borrowed words are perceived by people in contemporary language as English words, whatever real origin they have.

Many words used to be in application in early times vanished from the living language either because items or notions, denoted by them became out of date and quitted of usage in altered conditions of life or since they were replaced by new nominations which became generally used. However such words which gone out of usage are still commonly used in literary language with a peculiar lexical purpose.

Indeed words of English origin are those which refer to the Old English period. The other portion is foreign words which came from Latin, Greek, French, Scandinavian and other languages. There are two ways of new words penetration. The first is spoken language, that is, owing to the vivid communication of two

nations using different languages the adoption of new words denoting material items or cultural notions appears. In this way new words assimilates completely faster. The second way is literary or written, that is, borrowing of new words from foreign texts during the translation of them into Target language. In this way new nominations preserve their phonetic, grammatical and orthographic features for a long time.

English language was formed by two major layers of English lexis: Anglo-Saxon and Romanic. Romanic layer in its turn can be divided into Latin and French. Moreover there are a lot of words which were borrowed from about 50 languages of the world, including Russian during the period of 1500 years.

Upon the whole such easiness of the new words adoption lays within the fact that England is an island and its geographical position was always the main reason for the attempts to conquer it by many other communities.

Conventionalization is a gradual process in which a word progressively permeates a larger and larger speech community. As part of its becoming more familiar to more people, with conventionalization a newly borrowed word gradually adopts sound and other characteristics of the borrowing language. In time, people in the borrowing community do not perceive the word as a loanword at all. Generally, the longer a borrowed word has been in the language, and the more frequently it is used, the more it resembles the native words of the language. English has gone through many periods in which large numbers of words from a particular language were borrowed. These periods coincide with times of major cultural contact between English speakers and those speaking other languages. The waves of borrowing during periods of especially strong cultural contacts are not sharply delimited, and can overlap. For example, the Norse influence on English began already in the 8th century A.D. and continued strongly well after the Norman Conquest brought a large influx of Norman French to the language. It is part of the cultural history of English speakers that they have always adopted loanwords from the languages of whatever cultures they have come in contact with. There have been few periods when borrowing became unfashionable, and

there has never been a national academy in Britain, the U.S., or other English-speaking countries to attempt to restrict new loanwords, as there has been in many continental European countries.

The vocabulary of Old English, estimated roughly at about 25,000 – 30,000 words, was mostly homogeneous in origin. Yet even at this early stage in the language, contacts with other peoples brought in some foreign words. There are three major sources of “outside” vocabulary in Old English: **Celtic, Latin and Scandinavian.**

Celtic

The demographic history of the British Isles prior to the Germanic invasions and settlements might lead us to expect traces of Celtic vocabulary in Old English. Such traces are not abundant, however. The newcomers gradually drove the indigenous Celts to the periphery of the country, or assimilated them. The end of the Celtic territorial and political dominance also determined the direction and the scope of the linguistic influence of Celtic on English: lack of contact, and presumably socio-economic differences, had the effect of isolating Celtic from Old English. Consequently, the Celtic languages were not a significant source of new words, except for a few everyday words. Borrowings from Celtic dating back to the first centuries of contact between the Celts and the Anglo-Saxons are of two types: place names and some common words. Among the place names and place-name elements borrowed from the Celts are: Kent, Dover, York, London (perhaps), Thames, Esk, Avon, -combe ‘valley,’ -torr ‘rock, peak.’ There are also some hybrid place names: Yorkshire, Devonshire, Canterbury. A relatively small number of common nouns were also borrowed from Celtic: brat ‘cloth, cloak’ (obsolete/dialectal), possibly bin arguably also cradle, dun, crag, curse, reel- (dance), wan ‘pallid,’ loch, cross, anchor(ite) ‘hermit.’ This is a near-exhaustive list of the borrowed words that have survived into Present-Day English. The list of Celtic loanwords in Old English can be extended to include military terms from Brittonic and ecclesiastical words resulting from seventh-century contacts between

Irish monks and Old English speakers in the northern parts of the country.¹⁴

Among these “lost” borrowings are:

OE lærig ‘shield rim’ OE dry ‘magician, druid’

OE syrce ‘coat of mail’ OE sacerð ‘priest’

OE truma ‘host’ OE lorh ‘pole, distaff’ [42,213]

Latin

About 3 percent of the Old English word-stock comes from Latin, or in some cases, from Greek through Latin. Manuscript writing in Anglo-Saxon times was done primarily in the monasteries, where monks and scribes who were educated in Latin, and often fluent in it, practiced their craft. Many of the surviving Anglo-Saxon records where the Latin loanwords appear are translations of religious or scholarly material; it is therefore difficult to estimate the extent to which the “ordinary” speaker of Old English was familiar with these non-Germanic words. The passage of time has made these very early borrowings from Latin an integral part of our language and has obscured the difference between their points of entry. Still, based on various philological criteria, we can identify two main groups of Latin words recorded in extant Old English texts.

Some early loans from Latin:

candel ‘candle’ catt ‘cat’ scole ‘school’

circul ‘circle’ lilie ‘lily’ socc ‘sock’

synoð ‘synod’ mynet ‘mint, i.e. coin’ win ‘wine’

fefer ‘fever’ sponge ‘sponge’ peru ‘pear’

preost ‘priest’ næp ‘turnip’ finugl ‘fennel’

pipor ‘pepper’ camp ‘battle’ plant ‘plant’

wall ‘wall’ mil ‘mile’ rædic ‘radish’

stræt ‘street’ glesan ‘to gloss’ bete ‘beet’

turnian ‘to turn’ aspendian ‘to spend’ sacc ‘sack’

sicor ‘secure’ fals ‘false’ pin ‘pinetree’

predician ‘to preach’ abbad ‘abbot’ cest ‘chest’

For instance, Latin [p, t, k] become Old English [f, θ, h]. *Cycene* 'kitchen' is from Latin *coquina*, and it must have been introduced after Grimm's Law, since the initial [k] did not become [h]. Most of the time, we date loan words by looking them up in the OED, but the OED may in fact not list the earliest instance. We can now also examine the electronic set of Old English texts to determine the date of loan words. Latin is also a source of **loan translations**: *unicornus* 'one-horn' is translated into Old English *anhorn* 'one-horn', but speakers return to the Latin loan in Modern English and borrow *unicorn*. Two other such reversions are the Old English loan translations *þrines* 'three-ness' and *dælnimend* 'part-taking', translated from the Latin *trinitas* 'the state of being threefold' and *participium* 'part-taking'. After Old English, *trinity* and *participle* appear as direct borrowing from Latin (possibly through Old French). Place names such as *Manchester*, *Winchester*, *Colchester*, *Rochester* and *Lancaster* incorporate Latin *castra* 'camp, walled town'. [48,53] This word was *caster* in Old English but then palatalized to *chester*, especially in the South.

Continental borrowings

Before they invaded the British Isles in the fifth century, the Anglo-Saxon tribes had been in contact with Latin speakers on the continent. The first set of Latin loanwords in Old English is therefore shared with other branches of Germanic. Many words, reflecting the military, administrative, and commercial dealings between the Roman Empire and the pre-Old English Germanic tribes, were carried over from the continent into Old English: e.g. camp, mile, street, cheese, wine, gem, linen, wall. These words must have been part of the core vocabulary of the first bands of Germanic warriors crossing the English

The most significant early influence of Latin on English comes through the adoption of Christianity by the Anglo-Saxons. This important cultural and political event took place in England between the end of the sixth and the middle of the seventh centuries, and its impact was felt on the language for several centuries thereafter. A large number of the Latin words borrowed in that period were words

related to the Christian religion and religious practices; most of these words go back to Greek prototypes:

OE abbod 'abbot,' Lat. abbatem < Gk. OE diacon 'deacon,' Lat. diaconus < Gk.

OE cleric 'clerk,' Lat. clericus < Gk. OE idol 'idol,' Lat. idolum < Gk.

OE OE creda 'creed,' Lat. credo 'I believe' OE paradis 'paradise,' Lat. paradisus < Gk.

Latin borrowings attested in Old English are also candle, congregation, devil, disciple, eternal, martyr, mass, pope, noon, offer, testament. The monasteries were not only centers of religion, they were centers of scholarship and writing. Through increased literacy and enhanced interest in translating the religious and philosophical treatises popular in Europe at the time, a great many learned words entered the language. Scholarly words adopted through translations of Latin learned and literary texts and having to do with reading and writing are:

OE (e)pistol 'letter,' Lat. epistula < Gk. OE paper 'paper,' Lat. papyrus < Gk.

OE brefian 'to state briefly,' Lat. breviare OE scol 'school,' Lat. schola < Gk.

OE notere 'notary,' Lat. notarius OE studian 'to take care of,' Lat. studere

In this group are also alphabet, describe, discuss, history, mental, and the word translate itself. Other Latin borrowings from that period have become common everyday words: *fever, giant, port, mount, pear, plant, polite, radish.*

The Scandinavian influence

In the 8th century, people in present-day Sweden, Norway, and Denmark began to leave their homes and settle in other parts of Europe. Swedes spread eastward towards Russia, Norwegians went to Iceland and the western parts of the British Isles, and Danes went to France (Normandy) and Eastern England. The Danish, Norwegian, Swedish, and Icelandic languages of that period are referred to here as Scandinavian or Old Norse (ON). These languages were closely related but there were some differences; their speakers also settled in different parts of the British Isles thus influencing different dialects of English.

It is important to note that Old English and the Scandinavian languages have many (very basic) words in common: *man, wife, folk, winter, and summer.* This

might have made communication between the two groups easy. When examining the influence of the invasions and settlements by the Scandinavians, we notice that both the vocabulary and the grammar of Old English are affected. Old English and Scandinavian are similar but a number of changes that had taken place in Old English had not happened in Old Norse and vice versa. This makes it possible for Old English to borrow the same words twice in a different form.

Scandinavian words did not undergo palatalization, which made it possible to 'recycle' them, i.e. have the palatalized Old English word and then borrow the non-palatalized one. As a result, Modern English has both *shirt* and *skirt*; *ship* and *skipper*;

One of the major influences on the early vocabulary and grammar of English comes from its North Germanic neighbors. From the eighth century until the eleventh century, the Anglo-Saxons were subjected to a series of attacks and invasions by Scandinavian seafarers. One can think of these invasions as the second Germanic onslaught on Britain, only this time the invaders and the invaded were close relatives, linguistically speaking. The Scandinavians (also known as Vikings) spoke a version of Old Norse, the precursor of Danish and Norwegian in the North Germanic subgroup. The earliest written texts in Old Norse do not appear until the eleventh century (but inscriptions using the pre-Christian Runic alphabet exist from the third century AD). Judging from the written records, there was probably a considerable degree of mutual intelligibility between English and the language of the Vikings. During the Anglo-Saxon period, a very significant part of the northeast Midlands of England had to be surrendered to the Viking invaders. In 878 the English King Alfred (871–99) signed a treaty establishing the Danelaw, or Danish area, an independently administered Danish territory to the northeast of a boundary stretching approximately from London to Chester. Although the territory changed hands again in the next century, the Viking raids continued unabated and culminated in the complete usurpation of the English throne by Danish kings between 1014 and 1042. Reconstructions of Viking customs and way of travel suggest that many of the seafarers arrived in England

without womenfolk. Intermarriages must have been common as more and more of the invaders became settlers and inhabitants of what they came to see as their own country. These social and historical circumstances would have been very favorable for the transfer of vocabulary from Scandinavian to Old English. The first linguistic link between Vikings and Anglo-Saxons is found in the large number of Scandinavian place names in the northern and eastern parts of England, as many as 1,400. These are place names containing or ending in *-beck* 'stream' (Beckbury, Beckford, Blackbeck), *-by* 'settlement, dwelling' (Carnaby, Ellerby, Rugby, Thirtleby), *-thorpe* 'hamlet' (Barleythorpe, Grimsthorpe, Hamthorpe, Hilderthorpe, Low Claythorpe, Fridaythorpe), *toft* 'farmstead' (Toft, Thurdistoft), *-thwaite* 'clearing' (Applethwaite, Hampsthwaite, Hunderthwaite, Husthwaite, Thwaite). The loanword *by* 'dwelling, town' survives only in the now obscure compound *by-law*, originally 'town-law.' *Thwait(e)* and *thorp(e)* are now rare and obsolete as separate words. Some loans from Scandinavian:

anger, bait, brink, call, carp, clamber, egg, get, give, guess, ill, kilt, meek, mistake, nag, odd, ransack, rift, rot, ripple, rugged, scold (via skald 'poet'), scrape, seem, scrub, sister, skill, sky, snub, take, till, want, wand, weak, window, wrong.

Scandinavian place names

Some estimate the number of loans to be higher than 1,400. As mentioned above, the northwest is mainly influenced by Norwegians and the northeast by Danes. During the time of King Alfred, the Danes wanted to spread to the South as well, which led to clashes and the division of England into a 'Danelaw' (in 878 after the Battle of Ethandun) and an Anglo-Saxon part. The map in Figure 5.1 shows the linguistic dividing line between the Danes and the Anglo-Saxons. Place names ending in *-by* 'abode, village', such as *Rugby, Derby* and *Whitby*, are common for Scandinavian settlements; *-toft* 'homestead' and *-thorpe* 'village' are Danish; *-thwaite* 'field' is Norwegian. Place names are also sometimes Scandinavianized: the palatalized *Ashford* becomes *Askeford* with a non-palatalized [k]. In contrast, common Old English place names end in *-borough* 'fortified place' and

-*ham*, -*ing*, -*stow*, -*sted*, -(*h*)*all*, *wic*, and -*ton*, all meaning 'place' or 'village'.

Place names: Norwegian -*by*, -*thwaite*; Danish -*by*, -*toft*, -*thorpe*; Old English -*borough*, -*ham*, -*ing*, -*stow*, -*sted*, -*hall*, -*wic*, -*ton*.

Unlike Celtic and Latin, Scandinavian affected Old English grammar, not just its vocabulary. For instance, the appearance of the third person plural *they*, *them*, and *their* is due to Scandinavian contact. In Old English, the third person pronouns are *hi*, *hie*, *hiera*, *hem*, etc.; they are replaced in Middle English by *they*, *their*, and *them* with an initial *th*-. This shift starts in the north (as we can see from northern texts) and slowly spreads to the south. Grammatical words such as pronouns and prepositions are typically very stable in language history and this development is therefore unexpected. It shows that the influence of Scandinavian was quite strong.

2.2. Middle English a Period of Great Change

The Middle English period (1150–1500) was marked by momentous changes in the English language, changes more extensive and fundamental than those that have taken place at any time before or since. Some of them were the result of the Norman Conquest and the conditions which followed in the wake of that event. Others were a continuation of tendencies that had begun to manifest themselves in Old English. These would have gone on even without the Conquest, but they took place more rapidly because the Norman invasion removed from English those conservative influences that are always felt when a language is extensively used in books and is spoken by an influential educated class. The changes of this period affected English in both its grammar and its vocabulary. They were so extensive in each department that it is difficult to say which group is the more significant. Those in the grammar reduced English from a highly inflected language to an extremely analytic one. Those in the vocabulary involved the loss of a large part of the Old English word-stock and the addition of thousands of words from French and Latin. At the beginning of the period English is a

language that must be learned like a foreign tongue; at the end it is Modern English.

Toward the close of the Old English period an event occurred that had a greater effect on the English language than any other in the course of its history. This event was the Norman Conquest in 1066. What the language would have been like if William the Conqueror had not succeeded in making good his claim to the English throne can only be a matter of conjecture. It would probably have pursued much the same course as the other Germanic languages, retaining perhaps more of its inflections and preserving a predominantly Germanic vocabulary, adding to its word-stock by the characteristic methods of word formation already explained, and incorporating words from other languages much less freely. In particular it would have lacked the greater part of that enormous number of French words that today make English seem, on the side of vocabulary, almost as much a Romance as a Germanic language. The Norman Conquest changed the whole course of the English language. An event of such far-reaching consequences must be considered in some detail.

French loanwords in Middle English

The unprecedented enrichment of the lexicon through borrowing altered the etymological composition of English after the Conquest. Data on the exact number of words borrowed from French is difficult to obtain, but according to one estimate the number of French words adopted during the Middle English period was slightly over 10,000. Of these, about 75 percent have survived and are still used in Present-Day English.¹⁸ The large volume of new words changed the etymological balance from approximately 3 percent of foreign (Latin) words in Old English, to 25 percent of borrowed words in Middle English. At no other time in the history of English had such a dramatic change in the composition of the vocabulary occurred. Moreover, this was only the beginning. The trend of borrowing from other languages that was started with the post-Conquest English–French mixture was to continue steadily throughout the history of English and it is still with us today. Interestingly, at these early stages of massive diversification of the vocabulary of

English, there seem to be no negative attitudes to borrowed words. Literacy in medieval times was very much an accomplishment related to social standing. It is likely therefore that the large majority of the people who could read and write were either members of the Norman aristocracy, or people trained to serve the Normans in some capacity: clerks, scribes, chroniclers, religious and court writers, scholars, poets. This situation might conceal both potential negative attitudes and the rate at which new words were actually adopted by speakers of English. Thus, an early record of a French word is no guarantee that that word was familiar and current throughout the linguistic community. Conversely, we can imagine that many words, especially words which would not make their way easily into religious, legal, or didactic writing, might have been used in the spoken language for decades before they actually went on record. More manifestly, the class-based distinction between the literate and the illiterate is reflected in the type of words that Middle English borrowed from French. The two chronological layers of borrowings discussed below show how the new political and social realities shaped the English lexicon.

For approximately the first two centuries after the Conquest the source of new words was mainly Norman French. Though the Normans were Scandinavian in origin, they had adopted the language and culture of medieval France. William and his men spoke French when they first came to England, but the linguistic assimilation that had happened to the Northmen in Normandy was replicated in England. From about the middle of the thirteenth century, English was gradually replacing French (and Latin) as the language of government, administration, and learning. By the middle of the fourteenth century French was taught as a foreign language, even in ethnically Norman households. For reasons which perhaps have much to do with the keeping and survival of records, the overall number of documented borrowings before 1250 is relatively modest: about 900.¹⁹ Among the words which entered English at that early stage are such common words as air, beast, beauty, color, dangerous, diet, feast, flower, jealous, journey, judge, liquor, oil, part, peace, soil, story.

Latin Borrowings in Middle English

The influence of the Norman Conquest is generally known as the Latin Influence of the Third Period in recognition of the ultimate source of the new French words. But it is right to include also under this designation the large number of words borrowed directly from Latin in Middle English. These differed from the French borrowings in being less popular and in gaining admission generally through the written language. Of course, it must not be forgotten that Latin was a spoken language among ecclesiastics and men of learning, and a certain number of Latin words could well have passed directly into spoken English. Their number, however, is small in comparison with those that we can observe entering by way of literature. In a single work like Trevisa's translation of the *De Proprietatibus Rerum* of Bartholomew Anglicus we meet with several hundred words taken over from the Latin original. Since they are not found before this in English, we can hardly doubt that we have here a typical instance of the way such words first came to be used. The fourteenth and fifteenth centuries were especially prolific in Latin borrowings. An anonymous writer of the first half of the fifteenth century complains that it is not easy to translate from Latin into English, for "there ys many wordes in Latyn that we have no propre Englysh accordynge therto." [26,23] Wycliffe and his associates are credited with more than a thousand Latin words not previously found in English. [31,155] Since many of them occur in the so-called Wycliffe translation of the Bible and have been retained in subsequent translations, they have passed into common use. The innovations of other writers were not always so fortunate. Many of them, like the inkhorn terms of the Renaissance, were but passing experiments. Nevertheless the permanent additions from Latin to the English vocabulary in this period are much larger than has generally been realized.

It is unnecessary to attempt a formal classification of these borrowings. Some idea of their range and character may be gained from a selected but miscellaneous list of examples: *abject*, *adjacent*, *allegory*, *conspiracy*, *contempt*, *custody*, *distract*, *frustrate*, *genius*, *gesture*, *history*, *homicide*, *immune*, *incarnate*, *include*,

incredible, incubus, incumbent, index, individual, infancy, inferior, infinite, innate, innumerable, intellect, interrupt, juniper, lapidary, legal, limbo, lucrative, lunatic, magnify, malefactor, mechanical, minor, missal, moderate, necessary, nervous, notary, ornate, picture, polite, popular, prevent, private, project, promote, prosecute, prosody, pulpit, quiet, rational, reject, remit, reprehend, rosary, script, scripture, scrutiny, secular, solar, solitary, spacious, stupor, subdivide, subjugate, submit, subordinate, subscribe, substitute, summary, superabundance, supplicate, suppress, temperate, temporal, testify, testimony, tincture, tract, tributary, ulcer, zenith, zephyr. Here we have terms relating to law, medicine, theology, science, and literature, words often justified in the beginning by technical or professional use and later acquiring a wider application. Among them may be noticed several with endings like *-able, -ible, -ent, -al, -ous, -ive*, and others, which thus became familiar in English and, reinforced often by French, now form common elements in English derivatives. All the words in the above list are accepted by the *Oxford English Dictionary* as direct borrowings from Latin. But in many cases Latin words were being borrowed by French at the same time, and the adoption of a word in English may often have been due to the impact of both languages.

Sometimes it's hard to tell whether a given word came from French or whether it was taken straight from Latin. Words for which this difficulty occurs are those in which there were no special sound and/or spelling changes of the sort that distinguished French from Latin.

2.3. Early Modern English and Modern English (1500-1650 and 1650-up to present)

The effects of the renaissance begin to be seriously felt in England. We see the beginnings of a huge influx of Latin and Greek words, many of them learned words imported by scholars well versed in those languages. But many are borrowings from other languages, as words from European high culture begin to make their presence felt and the first words come in from the earliest period of colonial expansion.

Lexicographical sources suggest that borrowing was the single most common way of augmenting the Early Modern English word stock. In the latter half of the fifteenth century and the first decades of the seventeenth, it was more frequent than the various word-formation processes put together. Borrowing from foreign languages, especially from Latin, was also an issue that provoked a great deal of discussion and controversy in an era when the standard language was taking shape. From the beginning of the sixteenth century until the 1580s, the 'insufficiency' of the vernacular was a common cause of complaint. Much of the controversy arose in connection with translation of the classics and the Bible. It was argued that English lacked the prestige of French and Latin as a language of learning and literature. English was 'rude' and 'barbarous', inexpressive and ineloquent, and it did not have the technical vocabulary required in specialized domains of language use, for example in medicine. The need to expand the lexicon was then partly practical, to coin new words for new concepts, and partly stylistic, to provide a richness of vocabulary, known as *copiousness* or *copy* (*copia verborum*), which was considered the hallmark of a literary language [58, 3–31, 68–141]. One of the early neologisers of the utilitarian kind was Sir Thomas Elyot. His innovations for the most part come from the classical languages, and include a number of words that are still current, such as *animate*, *education*, *encyclopaedia*, *frugality*, *metamorphosis*, *modesty* and *persist* [19,79]. In his preface to *Of the Knowledg whiche Maketh a Wise Man* [33,3], Elyot states his aims as follows: I intended to augment our Englyshe tongue, wherby men shulde as well expresse more abundantly the thynges that they conceyued in theyr hartis (wherfore language was ordeyned) hauynge wordes apte for the pourpose: as also interprete out of greke, latyn/ or any other tonge into Englysshe, as sufficiently/ as out of any one of the said tongues into an other . . . there was no terme new made by me of a latine or frenche worde, but it is there declared so playnly by one mene or other to a diligent reder that no sente[n]ce is therby made derke or harde to be vnderstande. It was the growing tendency to borrow merely for the sake of magniloquence that gave rise to the Inkhorn Controversy in the latter half of the sixteenth and early

part of the seventeenth century. What came to be seen as superfluous learned borrowings from Latin were heavily criticised. In *The Arte of Rhetorique* [31,86–87], Thomas Wilson gives a graphic illustration of their overuse by quoting ‘An anykehorne letter’, which he claims is genuine. It contains, for instance, the following loan words that had not been attested before: *accersited*, *adepted*, *adjuvate*, *celebrate*, *clemency*, *collaud*, *condisciple*, *contemplate*, *dominical*, *fatigate*, *frivolous*, *impetrate*, *invigilate*, *scholastical*, *sublimity* and *revolute* [52,5]. Although Wilson may have intended them all as examples of the inkhornisms of his day, many of them were in fact preserved for posterity, some even without overtones of excessive formality. One argument in favour of loan words was in fact that they would quickly lose their strangeness and become naturalised [19, 331]. The eloquence of learned loans was promoted by people like Cockeram, to whom ‘hard words’ were, as he states in the preface to his dictionary [46,23], ‘the choisest words themselues now in vse, wherewith our language is inriched and become so copious’.

Words from the Romance Languages

Sixteenth-century purists objected to three classes of strange words, which they characterized as *inkhorn terms*, *oversea language*, and *Chaucerisms*. For the foreign borrowings in this period were by no means confined to learned words taken from Latin and Greek. The English vocabulary at this time shows words adopted from more than fifty languages, the most important of which (besides Latin and Greek) were French, Italian and Spanish. English travel in France and consumption of French books are reflected in such words as *alloy*, *ambuscade*, *baluster*, *bigot*, *bizarre*, *bombast*, *chocolate*, *comrade*, *detail*, *duel*, *entrance*, *equip*, *equipage*, *essay*, *explore*, *genteel*, *mustache*, *naturalize*, *probability*, *progress*, *retrenchment*, *shock*, *surpass*, *talisman*, *ticket*, *tomato*, *vogue*, and *volunteer*. But the English also traveled frequently in Italy, observed Italian architecture, and brought back not only Italian manners and styles of dress but also Italian words. Protests against the Italianate Englishman are frequent in Elizabethan literature and the objection is not only that the Englishmen came back

corrupted in morals and affecting outlandish fashions, but that they “powdered their talk with oversea language.” Nevertheless, Italian words, like Italian fashions, were frequently adopted in England. Words like *algebra*, *argosy*, *balcony*, *cameo*, *capriccio* (the common form of *caprice* until after the Restoration), *cupola*, *design*, *granite*, *grotto*, *piazza*, *portico*, *stanza*, *stucco*, *trill*, *violin*, *volcano* began to be heard on the lips of Englishmen or to be found in English books. Many other Italian words were introduced through French or adapted to French forms, words like *battalion*, *bankrupt*, *bastion*, *brigade*, *brusque*, *carat*, *cavalcade*, *charlatan*, *frigate*, *gala*, *gazette*, *grotesque*, *infantry*, *parakeet*, and *rebuff*. Many of these preserved for a time their Italian form. From Spanish and Portuguese, English adopted *alligator* (*el lagarto*, the lizard), *anchovy*, *apricot*, *armada*, *armadillo*, *banana*, *barricade* (often *barricado*, as in Shakespeare), *bastiment*, *bastinado*, *bilbo*, *bravado*, *brocade* (often employed in the form *brocado*), *cannibal*, *canoe*, *cedilla*, *cocoa*, *corral*, *desperado*, *embargo*, *hammock*, *hurricane*, *maize*, *mosquito*, *mulatto*, *negro*, *peccadillo*, *potato*, *renegado* (the original form of *renegade*), *rusk*, *sarsaparilla*, *sombrero*, *tobacco*, and *yam*. Many of these words reflect the Spanish enterprise on the sea and colonization of the American continent. Like Italian words, Spanish words sometimes entered English through French or took a French form. *Grenade*, *palisade*, *escalade*, and *cavalier* are examples, although commonly found in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries in the form *grenado*, *palisado*, *escalado*, and *cavaliero*, even when the correct Spanish form would have been *granada*, *palisada*, *escalada*, and *caballero*. Sometimes the influence of all these languages combined to give us our English word, as in the case of *galleon*, *gallery*, *pistol*, *cochineal*. Thus the cosmopolitan tendency, the spirit of exploration and adventure, and the interest in the New World that was being opened up show themselves in an interesting way in the growth of our vocabulary and contributed along with the more intellectual forms of activity to the enrichment of the English language.

Vocabulary enrichment during the Renaissance causes great changes in language. The great intellectual movement of reinvention and reinterpretation of the

classical models began in Italy during the early Middle Ages, spread in Europe, and reached England during the fifteenth century. From that time on, the importance of French loans decreased, while English turned increasingly towards Latin and Greek for new learned words. Scholarly and everyday words continued to be borrowed from French in the sixteenth century: fragrant (1500), elegance (1510), baton (1520), accent, adverb (1530), amplitude (1540), cassock (1550), chamois (1560), demolish (1570), pounce (1580), admire (1590), avenue (1600), yet the Chronological English Dictionary from which these dates are cited, shows that as the century advances, the share of words identified as French goes down at the expense of words from Latin and Greek. During the Renaissance proficiency in Latin and Greek became equivalent to being educated. Much of the scholarly work and academic writing was conducted in a form of Latin known as Neo-Latin, or Renaissance Latin. To a well-educated Renaissance person Latin was like a second language, it was taught, read, and used for learned discourse. Much energy and enthusiasm went into translating the classics into English. The translators often found it easier to introduce a new word for an unfamiliar notion than to worry about coining an English equivalent. More and more members of the rising English merchant class maintained active ties with their European partners in travel and navigation, manufacture and commerce. Compared to classical borrowings, the volume of Early Modern English borrowings from other European or non-European languages is not overwhelming, but they set a trend that has been steady and increasing to this day: the trend to welcome words not just from the highly prestigious languages of the past, but from any other contemporary language. Along with French, Italian was the source of many borrowed words. During the first two centuries of the period the words borrowed from Italian were distributed evenly between words having to do with everyday life, military activities, architecture and the arts. From that period we have inherited artichoke (1531), bazaar (1599), gondola (1549), vermicelli (1669), squadron, (1562), balcony (1619), fresco (1598), opera (1644), rotunda (1687), stanza (1588). At the beginning of the eighteenth century, Italian music and especially Italian opera

became very fashionable in England, and with that came a new wave of Italian loanwords.

Indeed, there was a real explosion of new musical words in English. Here is a small selection of some of these words: *adagio*, *impresario*, *allegretto*, *lento*, *aria*, *bravo*, *maestro*, *libretto*, *cantata*, *mezzo-soprano*, *operetta*, *concerto*, *pianissimo*, *duet* and etc.

There is an interesting difference between Dutch and the Italian borrowings. The Italian words, in addition to being more specialized, are all nouns, while the words borrowed from a related Germanic language, Dutch, are a fair blend of verbs and nouns. Clearly, Dutch words were adopted through direct contacts between people speaking English and Dutch, while the Italian terms must have been transmitted mostly on paper. The structural closeness between Dutch and English probably allowed English speakers to produce sentences mixing the two languages, where the foreign item could either point to new objects (nouns), or also describe new types of action (verbs). Spanish and Portuguese borrowings also reflect the cultural traditions and accomplishments and the naval and military exploits of the countries of origin. Spain and Portugal led Europe in the colonization of the New World, and some of the words borrowed from Spanish had been borrowed into Spanish from American Indian languages. Early borrowings from Spanish include *buoy* (1596), *cargo* (1602), *guava* (1555), *hammock* (1555), *masquerade* (1654), *mestizo* (1588), *negro* (1555), *potato* (1565), *siesta* (1655).

Compiling statistics about the exact sources of the new words in Early Modern English is hard because of uncertainties surrounding their etymologies. Nevertheless, an approximate picture of how the vocabulary changed is useful. A count of the new loanwords between 1500 and 1700 in a sample of 1848 words of “reasonably certain etymology” in the OED shows that the sources break up as follows:

Latin (62.9%) (393) Spanish/Portuguese (2.5%) (16)

French (19.3%) (121) German/Dutch (1.5%) (9)

French or Latin (3.2%) (20) Other languages (2.4%) (15)

Greek (5.5%) (35)

Italian (2.5%) (16)

Loanwords total: 625

The Oxford English Dictionary used to estimate the overall number of borrowings during the period 1500–1700 Latin at nearly 63 percent was by far the most important donor of new words during the first two centuries of Early Modern English. French comes in as a distant second. Closer to the end of the eighteenth century, however, the balance shifted in favor of the living languages of travel and commerce.

Modern English (1650-present)

About 1650 was the start of major colonial expansion, industrial/technological revolution, and significant American immigration. Words from all over the world begin to pour in during this period. Also, the tendency for specialists to borrow words from Latin and Greek, including creating new words out of Latin and Greek word elements, continues from the last period and also increases with the development of science, technology, and other fields.

The events of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries affecting the English-speaking countries have been of great political and social importance, but in their effect on the language they have not been revolutionary. The success of the British on the sea in the course of the Napoleonic Wars, culminating in Nelson's famous victory at Trafalgar in 1805, left England in a position of undisputed naval supremacy and gave it control over most of the world's commerce. The war against Russia in the Crimea (1854–1856) and the contests with princes in India had the effect of again turning English attention to the East. The great reform measures—the reorganization of parliament, the revision of the penal code and the poor laws, the restrictions placed on child labor, and the other industrial reforms—were important factors in establishing English society on a more democratic basis. They lessened the distance between the upper and the lower classes and greatly increased the opportunities for the mass of the population to share in the economic and cultural advantages that became available in the course of the century. The

establishment of the first cheap newspaper (1816) and of cheap postage (1840) and the improved means of travel and communication brought about by the railroad, the steamboat, and the telegraph had the effect of uniting more closely the different parts of Britain and of spreading the influence of the standard speech. During the first half of the twentieth century the world wars and the troubled periods following them affected the life of almost everyone and left their mark on the language. At the same time, the growth in importance of some of England's larger colonies, their eventual in-dependence, and the rapid development of the United States have given increased significance to the forms of English spoken in these territories and have led their populations to the belief that their use of the language is as entitled to be considered a standard as that of Great Britain.

Some of these events and changes are reflected in the English vocabulary. But more influential in this respect are the great developments in science and the rapid progress that has been made in every field of intellectual activity in the last 200 years. Periods of great enterprise and activity seem generally to be accompanied by a corresponding increase in new words. This is the more true when all classes of the people participate in such activity, both in work and play, and share in its benefits. Accordingly, the great developments in industry, the increased public interest in sports and amusements, and the many improvements in the mode of living, in which even the humblest worker has shared, have all contributed to the vocabulary. The last two centuries offer an excellent opportunity to observe the relation between a civilization and the language which is an expression of it.

If we speak about sources of borrowings most of the new words coming into the language since 1800 have been derived from the same sources or created by the same methods as those that have long been familiar, but it will be convenient to examine them here as an illustration of the processes by which a language extends its vocabulary. It should be remembered that the principles are not new, that what has been going on in the last century and a half could be paralleled from almost any period of the language. As is to be expected in the light of the English

disposition to borrow words from other languages in the past, many of the new words have been taken over ready-made from the people from whom the idea or the thing designated has been obtained. Thus from the French come *apéritif*, *chauffeur*, *chiffon*, *consommé*, *garage*; from Italian come *ciao*, *confetti*, and *vendetta*, and from Spanish, *bonanza*, *canyon*, *patio*, *rodeo*, *barrio*, *machismo*, and *cantina*. In the Southwestern United States and increasingly throughout the country, the dinner table is enriched and spiced by borrowings from Mexican Spanish. Although *chili* has been in the language since the seventeenth century, most of the culinary terms date from the modern period: *enchilada*, *fajita*, *jalapeño*, *nachos*, *taco*, *tortilla*, *tostada*; and through Spanish from the Native American language Nahuatl, *guacamole* and *tamale*. German has given us *angst*, *festschrift*, *gestalt*, *schadenfreude*, *weltanschauung*, *zeitgeist*, and *zither*. From Russia have come *troika*, *vodka*, and, with momentous political and economic changes, *glasnost* and *perestroika*. *Goulash* is a Magyar word, and *robot* is from Czech. Asia is represented by *karma*, *loot*, and *thug* from India; *pajamas* (British *pyjamas*) from Persia; *yin*, *yang*, *t'ai chi*, and *chow mein* from China; and *geisha*, *haiku*, *Noh*, *sake*, *samurai*, *sayonara*, *shogun*, *sushi*, *soy*, and *yen* from Japan. The cosmopolitan character of the English vocabulary, already pointed out, is thus being maintained, and we shall see in the next chapter that America has added many other foreign words, particularly from Spanish and the languages of the Native Americans.

Conclusion of the second chapter

Language borrowing normally brings about many consequences; it not only has some influences on the borrowing language itself, but also leads to pidginization, creolization, bilingualism and multilingualism. Some scholars even claimed the very existence of “linguistic imperialism”(Robert Phillipson 2000). Due to the limitation of the length, this study fails to cover all these aspects in detail. We also exclude the discussion of syntactic borrowing since it does not frequently occur between many languages.

As a matter of fact, although the direction and scale are different from time to time, language borrowing is prevalent around the world. With the rapid progress of science and technology, especially with the increase of international communication and universal application of internet, languages borrow from each other at an unprecedented rate. Most languages, if not all, manage to widen their vocabularies by borrowing words from other languages. More and more loanwords get established in the native languages; even take the place of the indigenous language. More and more people are capable of speaking one or more foreign languages; and more and more societies become bilingual or polyglot. This is the linguistic phenomenon taking place all the time everywhere.

During the period of the Renaissance, the English language vocabulary was changing dramatically, with words coming in from science, colonial exploration, and philosophy, and from all languages of the world.

The extraordinary surge of interest in the classics in the age of the Renaissance opened the gates to a new wave of borrowings from Latin and — to a lesser extent — from Greek (some Greek borrowings were adopted from Latin in a Latinised form, others came directly from Greek). In the 16th and 17th c. Latin was the main language of philosophy and science, its use in the sphere of religion became more restricted after the Reformation and the publication of the English versions of the Bible.

Many classical borrowings came into Early NE through French due to continuous contacts with France, for the French language had adopted many loanwords from classical languages at the time of the Renaissance.

Words also entered the language from travel, commercial contact, and science. Commerce and contact with European countries brought new words into English. Examples include the following:

1. France: alloy, bigot, bombast, duel, entrance, equip, essay, explore, mustache, progress, talisman, tomato, volunteer.
2. Italy: argosy (itself an Italian coinage based on the Greek epic *The Odyssey*), balcony, granite, stanza, violin, volcano.

3. Spain and Portugal: anchovy, armada, banana, cannibal, cocoa, embargo, maize, mulatto, potato, tobacco, yam.

4. Dutch: smuggler, cruise, jib, schooner, reef, walrus, blunderbuss, tattoo, knapsack.

Many of these words reflect colonial contact, especially in the Americas and Africa. These are not just words from different languages, but words that enter into the register of colonization and military engagement.

At the beginning of the twenty-first century it is probably impossible to speak about computers in any language without using some English words.

The trends in borrowing in the final quarters of the last three centuries, based on the OED records, are illustrated in the following chart:

The ten most frequent sources of loanwords in each period:

1775–1799	1875–1899	1975–1999
French (33%)	Latin (40.5%)	Latin (20%)
Latin (30%)	German (18%)	French (16.5%)
German (5%)	French (15.5%)	Japanese (8.5%)
Sanskrit (5%)	Italian (4%)	Spanish (8.5%)
Italian (3%)	Japanese (3%)	German (7%)
Malay (2.5%)	Spanish (3%)	Russian (3.5%)
Urdu (2.5%)	Greek (2%)	Hindi (3.5%)
Hindi (2%)	Yiddish (1.5%)	Italian (3.5%)
SAfr. Dutch (1.5%)	Hawaiian (1%)	Zulu (3.5%)
Spanish (1.5%)	Swedish (1%)	Greek (2.5%)

The growing share of non-classical loanwords in English is clear in the data for the late eighteenth and the late twentieth centuries. The relatively high percentage of Latin loans for the corresponding decades in the nineteenth century is due to a very substantial number, 184, of words based on “Scientific Latin.”. These are words such as magnolia, n., macadamia, n., and their derivatives. Modern English continues to coin new terms using classical roots. Nineteenth-century loans from German are also comparatively numerous; these are mostly scientific words based on classical roots, but attested first in German, from where English has borrowed them. Some examples of such nineteenth-century loans are merispore, meroistic, metabiosis.

Looking at the end of the twentieth century, we are not surprised by the large portion of Japanese words in English, clearly reflecting the tighter links between Japan and the English-speaking world.

The trend which started with the Renaissance, and which was so prominent during the eighteenth century, continues to this day. In the twenty-first century we can talk of the globalization of our vocabulary: for genuinely new words covering previously unfamiliar geographical areas, customs, and civilizations, English keeps turning to the living modern languages.

Chapter III. Peculiarities of English borrowings and its influence on lexicology

3.1. Characteristic features of Romanic borrowings (French, Spanish, Italian)

The largest group of borrowings are French borrowings. Most of them came into English during the Norman Conquest. French influenced not only the vocabulary of English but also its spelling, because French scribes wrote documents as the local population was mainly illiterate, and the ruling class was French. Runic letters remaining in English after the Latin alphabet was borrowed were substituted by Latin letters and combinations of letters, e.g. «v» was introduced for the voiced consonant /v/ instead of «f» in the intervocal position /lufian - love/, the digraph «ch» was introduced to denote the sound /ch/ instead of the letter «c» / chest/ before front vowels where it had been palatalized, the digraph «sh» was introduced instead of the combination «sc» to denote the sound /sh/ /ship/, the digraph «th» was introduced instead of the Runic letters «0» and « » /this, thing/, the letter «y» was introduced instead of the Runic letter «3» to denote the sound /j/ /yet/, the digraph «qu» substituted the combination «cw» to denote the combination of sounds /kw/ /queen/, the digraph «ou» was introduced to denote the sound /u:/ /house/ (The sound /u:/ was later on diphthongized and is pronounced /au/ in native words and fully assimilated borrowings). As it was difficult for French scribes to copy English texts they substituted the letter «u» before «v», «m», «n» and the digraph «th» by the letter «o» to escape the combination of many vertical lines /«sunu» - «son», luvu» - «love»/.

There are the following semantic groups of French borrowings:

- a) words relating to government : administer, empire, state, government;
- b) words relating to military affairs: army, war, banner, soldier, battle;
- c) words relating to jury: advocate, petition, inquest, sentence, barrister;
- d) words relating to fashion: luxury, coat, collar, lace, pleat, embroidery;
- e) words relating to jewelry: topaz, emerald, ruby, pearl ;

- f) words relating to food and cooking: lunch, dinner, appetite, to roast, to stew.

Words were borrowed from French into English after 1650, mainly through French literature, but they were not as numerous and many of them are not completely assimilated. The influence of the French language is traced in England in all epochs and was rather significant in the New English period. In the XVI century it became less appreciable from the preference rendered to Latin language. In this period the most important borrowings concern to the area of military and nautical business, for instance, **trophy**, **pioneer** (originally "foot soldier").

At the end of the XVI-and in the beginning of the XVII centuries the following words have penetrated in the English language: **barricade** (1590), **dragoon** (1622), **palisade** (1600) and others.

Many words were firmly included in dictionary structure of the English language and were completely adopted. Having returned in England after the twenty years' exile which he spent in France, Carl II and his courtiers assisted spreading of French customs and language on their native land. To spreading of the French language also promoted settlement of the large number of Huguenots - frenchmen, emigrated in England. The French language has received the large spreading in England, as well as in the whole Europe. It became the language of a court yard, high society and diplomacy.

At that time such words as: **barrack**, **blockade**, **bomb**, **engineer**, **reduit**, **sable**, **febrile**, **festoon**, **fronton**, **attitude**, **cartoon**, **symphony**, **concert**, **tambour** and the other have penetrated into the English language.

In the field of the literature and theatre the English language borrowed words: **epopee**, **machinery**, **orchestre**, **marionette**, **diction**, **routine** and some other.

Alive relations between France and England were supported in the field of trade. The French vines found in England the large market of selling in England, as well

as subjects of luxury, clothes, silk, tape, woolen and knitted products. To the area of trade and crafts concern the words **batiste, financier, banker, discount, fond** and the other, which came from the French language.

French influence was also rather significant in the field of cooking. From this area the words: **compote, potage, soup, vinaigrette, dessert, muscat** and some other are borrowed.

In the XVIII century the borrowing of the majority of words dropped on the first and the last quarters of the century.

To the words connected with the French revolution, belong **emigre, guilotion** (1793).

Many words borrowed in the XVIII century have got wide spreading not only in English, but also in other European languages including Russian, for example, **manners, ricochet, echelon, espionage, salon, bouquet, bureau, vaudeville, brochure, conservatory, nuance, silhouette** and others.

In the XIX century in the English language has penetrated more French words, than into any other century from time of the Middle English period. The most numerous groups of words concern to the area of the literature and art or clothes, fabrics, furniture or serve the name of subjects. The majority of words of this group have appeared in the English language in 1830- 1860.

In the XIX century borrowing of French words concerning area of criticism and a mode proceeded. Bayron, using in his works words **distingue, longueur**, speaks about the last: " the Englishmen do not have such good word, but they have concept".

In this period the names of animals (**marguerite**); the name of subjects of clothes and fabrics, styles, dress (**blouse, beret, decollete, chiffon**); words concerning to the area of cooking (**mayonnaise, puree**); to means of transport (**cabriolet**); political and diplomatic lexicon (**secretariat, communism**) are borrowed.

Newspapers and magazines have played considerable role in introduction and spreading French borrowings. They promoted to the spreading of the words from area of diplomacy, politics, military business (**chantage, communique, diplomat, mobilization**) and others.

In the XIX century main percent of the French borrowings is made nouns (81,5 %), then adjectives (13 %), verbs (4, 3 %) and adverb (1,2 %). The pronouns, numerals and service parts of speech were not borrowed.

Many French borrowings concern to the number of the most using words and express the most widespread concepts from life and of Englishmen, for instance: **comfort, case, chair, corner, quiet, chimney, circle**. In colloquial speech are widely- spread words **pay, money, wages, habit, beauty, change, part, push, use, pass, trouble, remember** and the other. The separate names of natural bodies (**air**) and subjects surrounding us nature (**river, mountain, valley, forest**); seasons (**autumn**); units of measurement of time (**hour, minute, second**); parts of construction (**brick, ceiling**); products (**soil, fruit, vegetable, cabbage, beef**); some names designating colours (**blue, violet**) and the other are concerned to the French borrowings.

Lexical assimilation of the French borrowings

During many centuries the English language constantly resorted to borrowings and, due to process of assimilation, successfully adopted thousand words of the French origin.

The Linguist Sarzhenston speaking about the development of English language said the following opinion " ... foreign words once borrowed by the English language, always were freely matched with primordial English suffixes ".

English suffixes, as well as English words, were added to the French borrowings with same freedom, as to English words. For example, the adjective **gentle** meets the first time in 1225, and in 5 years it is included into structure of a complex word

in a combination with English noun, forming a word **gentlewoman** (1230). Words **gentleman**, **gentleness** and **gently** are found out later.

However, the compatibility of the French words with primordial English word-building elements in the initial period of their existence in language was very much limited and it was increased during their assimilation by language.

The suffix of adverb **ly**, on- visible, was added to an adjective, as soon as they came into the language. For example: **commonly**, **eagerly**, **justly**, **peacefully** and much other meet almost simultaneously with adjectives from which they are formed.

The hybrid forms - French root with English prefix or suffix meet very early (mainly till 1250). As examples it is possible to give the following words: **lecherness**, **debonairship**, **ungracious**. However a lot of primordial suffixes meet in combinations with many words of French origin only after a significant interval of time (100-200 years), after these words have got into the English language.

So the word **peace**, borrowed in the XII century, began to form derivatives only in the beginning of the XIV century (**peaceful**- the first use is marked only in 1300 year, **peaceness** -in 1600, **peaceless** -in 1522).

Particularity of assimilation is, that the French words usually moved in English language only by part or even in one of those meanings, which they had in a source- language. In the further semantic development, having got in a completely new lexical surroundings, they came off related lexicon, quite often lost an internal image laying in their basis.

The cases of deterioration of meaning of French borrowings concluding in purchase of negative semantic shades by words with initial neutral meaning are observed. So, word **enormity**, previously meant " boundlessness-бесмерность",

"enourousness громадность", " the large size ", now has the meaning "disgrace", " a heinous crime ".

In the following examples the italics selects those meanings of the borrowed words, which are absent in the English language:

English	French	Meaning
advice	avis	совет, <i>мнение</i>
agreement	agrement	соглашение, <i>удовольствие</i>
brave	brave	храбрый, <i>честный, хороший</i>
command	commander	командовать, <i>приказывать</i>
demand	demandeur	требовать, <i>спрашивать</i>
defend	defender	защищать, <i>запрещать</i>

Though the influence of French borrowings on English lexicon has not caused transformation of whole English language, but it is certainly great.

In the modern English speech many French words borrowed in the different historical periods are used. They took place in different parts of speech and in different spheres of human life.

The French borrowings with current of time began easily to get on with primordial English lexicon and grammar.

Often borrowed words were borrowed only in one lexical meaning, sometimes they changed semantic shades.

Italian borrowings.

Cultural and trade relations between Italy and England brought many Italian words into English. The earliest Italian borrowing came into English in the 14-th century, it was the word «bank» /from the Italian «banko» - «bench»/. Italian moneylenders and moneychangers sat in the streets on benches. When they

suffered losses they turned over their benches, it was called «banco rotta» from which the English word «bankrupt» originated. In the 17-th century some geological terms were borrowed: volcano, granite, bronze, lava. At the same time some political terms were borrowed: manifesto, bulletin.

But mostly Italian is famous by its influence in music and in all Indo-European languages musical terms were borrowed from Italian: alto, baritone, basso, tenor, falsetto, solo, duet, trio, quartet, quintet, opera, operetta, libretto, piano, violin.

Among the 20-th century Italian borrowings we can mention: gazette, incognito, altostrati, fiasco, fascist, dilettante, grotesque, graffitto etc.

Next to French, Latin and Scandinavian, English owes the greatest number of foreign words to *Italian*, though many of them, like Latin loan-words, entered the English language through French. A few early borrowings pertain to commercial and military affairs while the vast majority of words are related to art, music and literature, which is a natural consequence of the fact that Italy was the birthplace of the Renaissance movement and of the revival of interest in art.

In the 14th c. English imported the Italian words *ducato*, *million*, *florin* (from the name of Florence, where the coin was minted), *pistol*, *cartridge*, *alarm* (probably borrowed from French but traced to Italian *all' arme* 'all to arms'). Italian words relating to art are well known to speakers of all European languages. Examples of musical terms adopted in English are: *aria*, *bass*, *cello* (genetically, a diminutive suffix in *violoncello*), *concerto*, *duet*, *finale*, *piano*, *solo*, *sonata*, *soprano*, *tenor*, *violin*.

The Italian loan-words *balcony*, *cameo*, *corridor*, *cupola*, *design*, *fresco*, *gallery*, *granite*, *parapet*, *pedestal*, *studio* reveal the priority of the Italians in certain spheres of culture. The loans *replica*, *sonnet*, *stanza* indicate new concepts in literature.

Spanish borrowings.

Spanish borrowings came into English mainly through its American variant. There are the following semantic groups of them:

- a) trade terms: cargo, embargo;
- b) names of dances and musical instruments: tango, rumba, habanera, guitar;
- c) names of vegetables and fruit: tomato, potato, tobacco, cocoa, banana, ananas, apricot etc.

For the English vocabulary today is as rich as it is largely because it accepted words from Latin (mostly by way of French). But there's also a small share of the English language that is derived from Spanish.

Many Spanish words have come to us from three primary sources: As you can hypothesize from the list below, many of them entered American English in the days of Mexican and/or Spanish cowboys working in what is now the U.S. Southwest. Words of Caribbean origin entered English by way of trade. The third major source is the names of foods whose names have no English equivalent, as the intermingling of cultures has expanded our diets as well as our vocabulary. As you can see, many of the words changed meaning upon entering English, often by adopting a narrower meaning than in the original language.

Following is a list, by no means complete, of Spanish loanwords that have assimilated themselves into the English vocabulary. As noted, some of them were adopted into the Spanish language from elsewhere before they were passed on to English. Although most of them retain the spelling and even (more or less) the pronunciation of Spanish, they are all recognized as English words by at least one reference source.

adios (from adiós)

adobe (originally Coptic tobe, "brick")

aficionado

albino

alcove (from Spanish alcoba, originally Arabic al-qubba)

alfalfa (originally Arabic al-fasfah. Many other English words beginning with "al" were originally Arabic, and many may have had a Spanish-language connection in becoming English.) alligator (from el lagarto, "the lizard"), alpaca (animal similar to a llama, from Aymara allpaca), armadillo (literally, "the little armed one"), avocado (originally a Nahuatl word, ahuateatl), bandoleer (type of belt, from bandolera), barbecue (from barbacoa, a word of Caribbean origin), booby (from bobo, meaning "silly" or "selfish"), bronco (means "wild" or "rough" in Spanish), buckaroo (possibly from vaquero, "cowboy"), bunco (probably from banco, "bank"), burrito (literally "little donkey")

Borrowings from Spanish came as a result of contacts with Spain in the military, commercial and political fields, due to the rivalry of England and Spain in foreign trade and colonial expansion. This is apparent from the nature of Spanish borrowings in English made in the 16th and 17th c., e.g.: *armada*, *barricade*, *cannibal*, *cargo*, *embargo*, *escapade*. Many loan-words indicated new objects and concepts encountered in the colonies: *banana*, *canoe*, *chocolate*, *cocoa*, *colibri*, *maize*, *mosquito*, *Negro*, *potato*, *ranch*, *tobacco*, *tomato*.

3.2. Characteristic features of Germanic borrowings (Scandinavian, German, Russian)

Scandinavian borrowings.

English belongs to the Germanic group of languages and there are borrowings from Scandinavian, German and Holland languages, though their number is much less than borrowings from Romanic languages.

By the end of the Old English period English underwent a strong influence of Scandinavian due to the Scandinavian conquest of the British Isles. Scandinavians belonged to the same group of peoples as Englishmen and their languages had much in common. As the result of this conquest there are about 700 borrowings from Scandinavian into English.

Scandinavians and Englishmen had the same way of life, their cultural level was the same, they had much in common in their literature therefore there were many words in these languages which were almost identical, e.g.

ON	OE	Modern E
syster	sweoster	sister
fiscr	fisc	fish
felagi	felawe	fellow

However there were also many words in the two languages which were different, and some of them were borrowed into English, such nouns as: bull, cake, egg, kid, knife, skirt, window etc, such adjectives as: flat, ill, happy, low, odd, ugly, wrong, such verbs as : call, die, guess, get, give, scream and many others.

Even some pronouns and connective words were borrowed which happens very seldom, such as: same, both, till, fro, though, and pronominal forms with «th»: they, them, their. Scandinavian influenced the development of phrasal verbs, which did not exist in Old English, at the same time some prefixed verbs came out

of usage, e.g. *ofniman*, *beniman*. Phrasal verbs are now highly productive in English /take off, give in etc/. Demographically, it is hard to reconstruct reliably the extent to which the Scandinavian invasions, victories, and settlements swelled the ranks of the Anglo-Saxon population. However, there are more than 750 Scandinavian name-forms in records concerning medieval Yorkshire and Lincolnshire alone, the best known of which is the ending *-son*, as in *Henryson*, *Jackson*, *Robertson*. Judging by the density of Scandinavian place names and the considerable rate of survival of *-son* names, we can assume that the newcomers represented a large and vigorous minority. There were probably as many Scandinavian speakers as English speakers living in the Danelaw. As the lexicon is the language layer most responsive to socio-political and cultural changes in the history of a nation, it is easy to see why English borrowed almost 1,000 words from Scandinavian between the eighth and the eleventh centuries. Unlike the adoption of Latin vocabulary, which was initiated and promoted primarily by a small subsection of the population, the learned priests, monks, and scribes, the adoption of Scandinavian words did not involve special education or writing skills. It occurred naturally in the mixed households, in the fields, and in the marketplace, among people at comparable levels of cultural development. In addition to the propitious social conditions, the borrowing of words was facilitated by the linguistic closeness of Scandinavian and Old English. It is not surprising that loanwords that came into English during this period are not easily recognizable as foreign, nor are they marked as belonging to a special more literate or more elevated level of usage. Scandinavian borrowings in Old and Middle English are common words such as: *ceallian* 'to call' *feolaga* 'fellow' *cnif* 'knife' *legg* 'leg' *hæfen* 'haven' *utlaga* 'outlaw' *husbonda* 'householder, husband' *wrang* 'wrong' The list includes also *bag*, *cast*, *crawl*, *crave*, *die*, *hit*, *root*, *skin*, *sky*, *sprint*, *ill*, *until*, the prepositions *till* and *fro* (as in *to* and *fro*), and the pronouns *they*, *them*, *their*. There is probably Scandinavian influence on the pronoun *she*, the verb form *are*, and the quantifiers *both* and *same*. In some regional varieties of English today Scandinavian words exist side by side with the more familiar word from the

standard language: garth vs. yard, kirk vs. church, nay vs. no, trigg vs. true. Since the Vikings spoke a Germanic language, sharing words with Old English, but pronouncing them differently, we find that one and the same word with two pronunciations, Scandinavian and Old English, has evolved into a pair of historically related words which are now two separate lexical items. Such pairs in Present-Day English are dike vs. ditch, scrub vs. shrub, skirt vs. shirt.

Lists such as these suggest better than any explanation the familiar, everyday character of the words that the Scandinavian invasions and subsequent settlement brought into English. It will be seen from the words in the above lists that in many cases the new words could have supplied no real need in the English vocabulary. They made their way into English simply as the result of the mixture of the two peoples. The Scandinavian and the English words were being used side by side, and the survival of one or the other must often have been a matter of chance. Under such circumstances a number of things might happen.

Where words in the two languages coincided more or less in form and meaning, the modern word stands at the same time for both its English and its Scandinavian ancestors.

German borrowings.

There are some 800 words borrowed from German into English. Some of them have classical roots, e.g. in some geological terms, such as: cobalt, bismuth, zink, quartz, gneiss, wolfram. There were also words denoting objects used in everyday life which were borrowed from German: iceberg, lobby, and rucksack, Kindergarten etc.

In the period of the Second World War the following words were borrowed: Volkssturm, Luftwaffe, SS-man, Bundeswehr, gestapo, gas chamber and many others. After the Second World War the following words were borrowed: Berufsverbot, Volkswagen etc. German has plenty of loan transfers to offer in current, everyday usage in English, although most English-speakers are probably

not aware of it. These words tend to be coined by the media in the first place and then they come into everyday use and nobody remembers where they originated from. There is often no direct English equivalent. The German word explains it all in a compact term whereas English often needs a whole paraphrase.

There are many German words in English that have always been restricted to fairly highbrow usage, for example, words related to politics like *Ostpolitik* or abstract terms like *leitmotiv*. It is also popular to couple German prefixes with English words, for example *ubercool*, *ubercharming* or *uberblond*, especially if you want to inject a note of criticism, sarcasm or scorn.[62,84]

Some German words like kindergarten are so Anglicized that they are now considered English words borrowed from German. Such words are called loan words or loanwords. Loan word itself is a literal translation of the German *Lehnwort*, making it a loan translation, loan translation itself being a loan translation of *Lehnübersetzung*. Loan translations are also called calques. Other German words like *Waldsterben* are still considered foreign words used in English and often describe a particular technical term. Foreign words are usually italicized.

Yiddish is a High German language written in Hebrew characters that is spoken by Jews and descendants of Jews of central and eastern European origin. Its grammar and much of its vocabulary are Germanic, but it has also borrowed many words from other languages such as Hebrew and Slavic. Yiddish became a separate language between the 9th and 12th centuries, so one cannot say it developed from Modern German, but rather it arose about the same time Old High German gave way to Middle High German. In other words Yiddish is a Germanic language in its own right just as for example German, English, Dutch and Swedish are. The word Yiddish comes from the Yiddish word *yidish*, which is short for *yidish daytsh* "Jewish German" [< Middle High German *jüdisch diutsch* "Jewish German"].

Another source of German words in the English language are the Pennsylvania Dutch, who are comprised of several groups of German emigrants who came from the lower Rhine provinces, Bavaria, and Saxony. They were not from the Netherlands as one might conclude from the name Pennsylvania Dutch; the Dutch part of the term is related to deutsch, which is German for "German".

More recently many English words have been borrowed directly from German. Typically, English spellings of German loanwords suppress or substitute any umlauts of the original word, e.g. Doppelgänger became doppelganger.

German words have been incorporated into English usage for many reasons: common cultural artifacts, especially foods, have spread to English-speaking nations and often are identified either by their original German names or by German-sounding English names; the history of academic excellence of the German-speaking nations in science, scholarship, and classical music has led to the academic adoption of much German for use in English context; discussion of German history and culture requires knowing German words. Lastly, some German words are used simply to fictionalize an English narrative passage, implying that the subject expressed is in German, e.g. using Frau, Reich, and so on. Many English words of Yiddish origin have entered the English language by way of American English. Since Yiddish is very closely related to modern German, many native Yiddish words have close German equivalents; in a few cases it is difficult to tell whether English borrowed a particular word from Yiddish or from German.

Loan-words from *German* reflect the scientific and cultural achievements of Germany at different dates of the New period. Mineralogical terms are connected with the employment of German specialists in the English mining industry, e.g.: *cobalt*, *nickel*, *zinc*. The advance of philosophy in the 16th and 19th c. accounts for philosophical terms, e.g.: *transcendental*, *dynamics* (going back to classical roots). Some borrowings do not belong to a particular semantic sphere and can

only be classified as miscellaneous: *kindergarten, halt, stroll, plunder, poodle, waltz.*

Russian borrowings

There were constant contacts between England and Russia and they borrowed words from one language into the other. Among early Russian borrowings there are mainly words connected with trade relations, such as: rouble, copeck, pood, sterlet, vodka, sable, and also words relating to nature, such as: taiga, tundra, steppe etc.

There is also a large group of Russian borrowings which came into English through Russian literature of the 19-th century, such as : Narodnik, moujik, duma, zemstvo. volost, ukase etc, and also words which were formed in Russian with Latin roots, such as: nihilist, intelligenzia, Decembrist etc.

Most of research workers divide Russian influence on the English lexical system into two periods:

- 1) borrowings of the pre-revolutionary period;
- 2) borrowings of Soviet period.

However, V.V.Akulenko in his Ph.D. thesis (candidate's dissertation) divided the history of Russian language interaction with other Occidental languages, including English, into four periods.

The first period covers the influence of Old Russian language of the Kiev Russia on the Old and partially Middle English languages.

The second period is closely connected with the development of trade and political communication of Russia and England, the upgrowth of Russian nation's power; it begins from the second half of XVI century and continues up to the middle of XIX century.

The third period begins from the 60 years of XIX century and lasts till 1917. Here the modifications in economical and social spheres are in the focus of interest, the increasing power of revolution struggled with the reaction and a great progress in the development of native science and culture.

The fourth period of Russian influence is the Soviet epoch. Today we can also speak about the fifth Post-Soviet period.

Even in ancient times Old English as many other German languages had a number of words which went back with the roots of words Slavic in origin. It is obvious that they were already borrowed in XII century. They are: “мед” – meodu (Old English) and mead (contemporary English), “молоко” – meolk (Old English) and milk (contemporary English), “плуг” – ploz (Old English) and plough (contemporary English) and others. Professor A.I.Smirnitsky have distinguished a more early Slavic borrowing in Old English language: the word “syrce” (рубеха, панцирь, кольчуга) which goes back to the Old Slavic “sork” which can be compared with Russian “сорочка”. [3,164]

The second period (XVI-XVII centuries) is well-observed by means of three sources:

1. «Словарь московитов» (French-Russian, 1586);
2. «Записная книжка» - Richard James' Russian-English dictionary (1618-1620);
3. «Русская грамматика» by Henry Ludolf (Oxford, 1696).

Stable relations between Russia and England nations were settled only in XVI century. The most of Russian borrowings of this period penetrated into English by writing – over the different reports, diaries and descriptions of Englishmen who visited Russia. In most cases they were nominations of marketing articles, household goods, officials' names, geographical names and others.

1. Names of officials, subordinate people and governors, nominations referred with the state arrangement: tsar, voivode, knes, bojar, mouzhik, Cossack and others;
2. Measures of weight, distance and currency: verst, arshin, pood, rouble, copeck, chervonets;
3. Objects of clothing and food which were exotisms for Englishmen: shuba, kvas, shchi, borshch, calash, vodka, nalivka, bliny, okroshka and many others;
4. Household goods: troika, izba, telega, balalaika, samovar, tarantas, droshki, kibitka, makhorka;
5. Geographical peculiarities and animals: steppe, tundra, taiga, suslik, borzoi;

Later on English language borrowed another words like: kokoshnik, khorovod, beluga, obrok, zolotnik, otrezok, vedro, matrioshka. Thus for example the word "mammoth" was borrowed by English language as the name of prehistoric animal which was founded in Russia.

The third period is characterized by the developing of industry and at the same time the working class. The struggle of leading people against tsarist government, the growth of people's democratic liberation movement and further strengthening revolutionary movement in XIX and the beginning of XX centuries were reflected in borrowing of such Russian words as: nihilist, nihilism, nihilistic, intelligentsia.[6,27]

The English lexical system is rapidly enriches itself by many new neologisms which express social concepts. From the latter half of the XIX century Russian literature became the matter of interest for deep and serious studying in Occidentals. Thus, the word "nihilist" penetrated into English after the translation of the novel «Отцы и дети» by Turgenev.

In the very beginning of the XX century the words "duma", "pogrom" were borrowed by English language.

In the fourth period the language is directly connected with the human activity and as the result it reflects all changes in industry, society, politics and other spheres. As more significant the event, occurred in one country, so much attention it stimulates in other countries.

As far as the XX century begun, the new Socialistic state was formed in Russia. Russian political terms became well-known in the whole world, they entered into international usage and filled up the word-stock of many languages.

For example the word "Soviet" was fixed by English dictionaries in 1917 and was very common in English and American periodical press and literary in 1918-1919 years. However, the Russian word "совет" has an appropriate equivalent in English - "council" with the meaning of administrative, social organ (e.g. Council of ministers – Совет министров), but it did not become established as it could not express the whole range of concepts which were included in this notion.

This period is characterized by appearance of such words as: sovkhoz, kolkhoz, commissar, collectivization, industrialisation, subbotnik and many others.

Russian borrowings played a great role in the perfection of contemporary philosophic and political terminology of many countries, including English.

Also, during the Soviet period English language was penetrated by such new phraseologisms as: hero of labour (герой труда), socialist construction (социалистическое строительство), indestructible moral-political unity (нерушимое морально-политическое единство), vital interests of the people (жизненные интересы народа), reclamation of virgin and unused lands (освоение целинных и залежных земель).

The first Russian word which was borrowed in fifth period was the word "glasnost"¹ that was used in English since 1986. It was registered in the dictionary

of neologisms as “the willingness of the Soviet government to be more open about its affairs” (Longman Guardian New Words Ed. By S.Mort – Bristol, 1986). During the process of assimilation the word “glasnost” formed new word “preglasnost”. This fact proves that this word became widespread in English vocabulary.

In 1987 the word “perestroika” penetrated into English word-stock. It is often used in the meaning of restructuring or economic reform.

The pages of English newspapers became full of such words as: novoe muishleniye, democratizatsia, hozyaschot, gospreyomka.

The mass media: newspapers, TV, radio, advertising and Internet help to popularize new concepts in the new lexical system. For example: “The second section of the Druzhba oil pipeline ... (1971 Novosti Press Agency Publishing House Moscow) (Вторая секция нефтепровода «Дружба»...). Here the word “Дружба” penetrates into English without translation as a proper name and at the same time with the opened inner meaning-form. As the recognition of Russian ballet the word-combination Bolshoy ballet got into English without translation.

3.3. Characteristic features of Asian borrowings in the English language (Turkic, Japanese, Chinese, Indian)

Turkic borrowings in English

Contacts of peoples always mean contacts of languages. Language contacts result in words being borrowed from one language to another and the other way around. Languages of such active peoples as Turkic peoples left numerous traces in different languages, including the English language. Different sources show different numbers of words of Turkic origin in English – from 10 to 800. According to modern literatures, there are about four hundred Turkic loan words in English, 55% of which are ethnographical words, 26% belong to social and political vocabulary, and 19% are words designating natural phenomena.

The natural terms belong to the terminology of corresponding sciences and thus they are a necessary part of the English vocabulary, although some of these words are familiar only to specialists. Among the most well known words of this group are such words as badian, beech, irbis, jougara, mammoth, sable, taiga, turkey etc. There are 18 names for minerals in the same group, for example dashkesanite, tabriz marble, turanite etc.

Turkic borrowings, which belong to the social and political vocabulary, are generally used in special literature and in the historical and ethnographical works, which relate to the life of Turkic and Moslem peoples. The most well known Turkic loans forming this group are: bashi-bazouk, begum, effendi, chiaus, cossack, ganch, horde, janissary, khan, lackey, mameluke, pasha, saber, uhlan.

The ethnographical words are generally used in the scientific literature, and in the historical and ethnographical texts. There are Turkic borrowings that became an integral part of the English vocabulary: caviare, coach, kiosk, kumiss, macrame, shabrack, shagreen, vampire etc.

The words with Turkic etymology began to penetrate the languages of the English ancestors' (Angles, Saxons and Jutes) not later than the end of the fourth

century, when they fell under the influence of the Huns, a Turkic people. By the 376 AD, all of the Central Europe was controlled by the Huns. In 449 AD, not long before the death of the Huns' king Atilla, the first groups of Angles, Saxons and Jutes began moving to the British Isles. This process lasted for about 150 years. Thus, the direct influence of the Turkic language of the Huns on the Old English language, fostered by the Huns' dominance over the Germanic tribes, lasted for at least 73 years. If one takes into consideration the unquestionable domination of Turks at that time over the Germanic tribes both in culture and military field, then there must be a lot of Turkic loans which penetrated the Old English, especially its military terminology, titulation, horse-breeding vocabulary and terms designating the structure of a state. We believe that such words as beech, body, girl, beer, book, king were borrowed during the Hun – Old English period [58,59]. Unfortunately, we didn't examine the Old English vocabulary thoroughly.

• In the process of the development of the English language, most of the Old English words, including Turkic borrowings of the Hun period, were replaced by words from the other Germanic languages and from the Old French. Thus, for example, *tapor*, the Old English word of Turkic origin was ousted by *axe* [6], a common Germanic word. It is interesting that *tapor* was also borrowed by the Arabic, Persian and Russian, and hitherto was saved in them as well as in Eastern Turkic languages. In the Western Turkic languages, e.g. in Tatar and Turkish, it was subsequently replaced by the word *balta* having the same meaning, leaving a trace in Tatar only in the form *tapagoch* – “a chopping knife for vegetables”. The verb *tapau* – “to chop, to whip”, from which the noun *tapar* is derived, is still active in the Tatar language.

Chinese borrowings in English

It is believed that English has borrowed Chinese for more than 1000 years. According to *Oxford English Dictionary*, the Chinese loan-word *silk* entered English in 888 AD through Latin and Greek via the Silk Way. This shows the influence of Chinese silk culture upon the west, because the technique of Chinese

silk had already reached a high level in 550 BC according to historical records. However, before the seventeenth century, the two languages had very few chances of contact with each other, and the only possible indirect ties were made by traders or travelers like Marco Polo (an Italian traveler) due to the geographical reason and the less developed transportation system of the time. Hence early English borrowings from Chinese were limited, and they included *silk*, *china*, *litchi*, *shantung* (a kind of silk made in Shandong province, China), *pekin* (a kind of silk made in Beijing, China) etc.

From the 17th century to the 19th century, with the development of trade and navigation, more Chinese entered English vocabulary, such as *tea* (1601), *ginseng* (1654), *bohea* (1711), *kaolin* (1727); some other words concerning Chinese culture and social life like *yamen*, *taotai*, *kowtow*, *Taoism*, and *pailou* also entered English during this period. The 19th century and 20th century witnessed a rapid increase of English borrowing from Chinese. Since the coming of Christian missionaries like R. Morrison and the outbreak of Opium Wars, the contact between English and Chinese became direct. Thereafter, many Chinese terms concerning important political, economic, cultural and social activities found their ways into English, from *boxer* to *kungfu*, from *Sun Yatsenism* to *Maoism*, from *yen* to *tao*, from *ganbei* to *ganbu*. It can be said that the majority of English borrowing from Chinese were established in this period. Nowadays, with the development of telecommunication and Sino-British cultural exchange, Chinese terms find it easier and more convenient to go into English. As mentioned above, early Chinese could only enter English indirectly in an insignificant way because of their geographical locations. It was only in modern times that the situation was improved.

The earliest and most significant channel of English borrowing from Chinese is by trade. Indirect trade input Chinese borrowings like *tea*, *china*, *porcelain* and *silk* for English. Direct trade added for English with other Chinese loanwords like *oolong*, *loquat*, *nankeen*, *pongee* and so on.

The second important channel for English to borrow from Chinese is the public media, including newspapers, magazines, academic journals, radios, television etc. Many political terms first appeared on the media, then, they established their position in English. For example, *paper tiger*, *Great Leap Forward*, *Cultural Revolution*, *Maoist*, *Dengers* all entered English in this way.

Another important way of introducing Chinese into English is the increased interaction between English-speaking people and Chinese-speaking people. For instance, *Pekingduck*, *tofu*, *ganbei*, *yin*, *yang*, *cheongsam* are obviously borrowed through daily interactions and activities.

According to recent statistics, there are about 1500 Chinese borrowings in English, most of which fall into two categories according to the borrowing method: loan words and loan translations. Loan words include *Amoy*, *cheongsam*, *dimsum*, *fen*, *guanxi*, *Hongkong*, *Japan*, *kowtow*, *litchi*, *mandarin*, *nankeen*, *pinyin*, *renminbi*, *sampan*, *tofu*, *wok*, *yuan* etc.; While *Chinatown*, *long time no see*, *National People's Congress*, *paper tiger*, *Red Guard*, *Son of Heaven*, *Temple of Heaven*, *Warring States* are translation-loans.

According to the origin, the Chinese borrowings may come from standard Chinese, some local dialects, or through some other languages. *Yuan*, *jiao*, *fen*, *ganbei*, *yin*, *yang* and some others are from standard Chinese; *Kungfu*, *cheongsam*, *dimsum*, and *Hong Kong* are from Cantonese or Amoy; while *mandarin*, *porcelain*, *bonze* entered English through other languages like Portuguese, Japanese, French or Vietnamese. A few are assimilated as Pidgin English, such as *chopsticks*, *chow-chow* and *long time no see*. The different origins of Chinese loanwords may lead to varied borrowings for the same meaning.

Assimilation analysis. Phonetic assimilation

The first step of English borrowing from Chinese is imitating the Chinese character's pronunciation according to its own phonological pattern. In this process, Chinese characters based on Chinese pinyin system are adapted to English

pronunciation. Studies show that there are some common features in phonological change when Chinese loanwords enter English. They are as follows.

1) Loss of four intonations of Chinese characters.

2) Change of the stressed syllable.

3) Phonetic substitution. According to Bloomfield (2001), speakers normally replace the foreign sounds by the phonemes of their own. In so far as the phonetic systems are parallel, this involves only the ignoring of minor differences. English speakers do the same when they borrow from Chinese. For example, they usually replace vowels and consonants in Chinese characters with similar vowels and consonants in English. This does not necessarily mean that English has no such unaspirated consonants. They are substituted only because their collocative principle with vowels is different from that of English. Certainly there are some other reasons for phonetic substitution, such as the lack of corresponding phoneme in English, wrong imitation of the original sound by the borrower. Different origins may also influence the phonetic assimilation of Chinese loanwords.

Morphological assimilation

The morphological assimilation of Chinese loanwords by English is more apparent than phonetic change, because the two languages are completely different in writing style. English is a language composed of Latin letters while Chinese is an ideographic language with square characters, and the only bridge to connect them with each other is Chinese pinyin, which is also based on Latin letters, because any Chinese character can be pronounced in Chinese pinyin. In this case, the only way for English to borrow from Chinese is to make Chinese characters Latinized. However, in the past centuries, Chinese has adopted several schemes of Latinization, such as the Wade-Giles system proposed by Thomas Wade in 1859, the Mandarin Roman system invented by Lin Yutang and Zhao Yuanren in the 1930's and the Chinese pinyin system introduced by the new Chinese government from 1958. Therefore, the same Chinese character may be spelled differently in

different time, and every system has had some influences on Sino-English borrowing.

Semantic change

Semantically, some Chinese loanwords undergo changes after they are taken in by English. Research showed that a Chinese loanword invariably has only one meaning when it first enters English; and during the process of assimilation, the word may gradually acquire some new meaning(s), although the number of such words is not so large. In most cases, English just keeps the original one meaning of the Chinese character in its very context, such as *Tao*, *ganbu*, *litchi*, *longan*, *Cultural Revolution* and so on. Sometimes, the semantic meaning is extended when the Chinese loanword is assimilated, such as *china*, *japan*, *tea*, *silk*, *sampan*, *shanghai*, *mandarin* etc. Some even acquire as many as seven kinds of meanings. The word “*silk*” is an example. It now not only refers to “a substance that is produced by silkworms and made into smooth, fine cloth and sewing thread of high quality”(COBUILD English-Chinese Dictionary), but also means the following:

- 1) the cloth and sewing thread that is made from this substance
- 2) clothes made from silk
- 3) a substance similar to silk that is produced by some insects and small creatures like spiders
- 4) long brown threads that grow on the end of sweetcorn or maize
- 5) the long robe made of silk which is worn by the lawyers working for the royal family

These five items of meaning can all be considered as extended meanings of the word “silk”. Research showed that extensive meanings of a borrowing are always relevant to its original meaning.

Semantic shift also happens when English borrows from Chinese. For example, the word “*shantung*” originally is the name of a place in China, but in English, it is used to refer to a kind of silk made in the place. Another case is “*shanghai*”, which can be used as a verb in English meaning “to kidnap”, “to hijack others on board”, or “to detain somebody by force”.

Grammatical assimilation

Grammatically, many Chinese loanwords are also anglicized. They acquire inflectional changes as native English during the process of assimilation. For example, from *Sino*, we have *Sinology*, *Sinologist*, *Sinophile*, *Sinophobia*, *Sinicism*, *Sinicize*, *Sinicization*, *Sinification* and so on; from *Tao*, we have *Taoism* and *Taoist*, but we do not have *Taoisms*, because in English, concrete nouns have their plural forms while abstract nouns do not. The majority of English nouns can be turned into plural form by adding -s at the end of the noun. It is the same with most Chinese loanwords. For example, we have *teas*, *litchis*, *typhoons*, *Taoists*, *Maoists* and so on. Compound nouns and noun phrases borrowed through loan translation also observe this regulation, such as *kwai-loes*, *running dogs*, and *oracle bones*. This is the evidence of their complete assimilation.

Japanese borrowings in English

Although English borrowed heavily from other languages in history, it rarely imported anything from Japanese before the 20th century. The reasons are simple: one is geographical, since the two countries are both separate islands far away from each other; the other is cultural, because Japan had no culture that is prominent enough to exert influence on other countries. Since the Meiji Restoration at the turn of the 20th century, Japan has always been open to the world and become a world power day by day. Therefore, the nation, as well as its language, finds its chances to enter the English world.

English absorbs Japanese mainly through phonemic borrowing according to their original pronunciation in Japanese. As shown from the 148 Japanese loanwords in English collected from the net, most of the loanwords are “typically

Japanese” nouns, they cover many aspects of Japanese social life, including government and politics such as *bakufu*, *daimyo*, *Shogun*, *Tennō*, *zaibatsu*, military and martial arts terminology such as *Aikido*, *bushi*, *Judo*, *Kendo*, *ninja*, *ronin*, *seppuku*, *Sumo*; Japanese writing system such as *kanji*, *hiragana*, *katakana*, *furigana*, *onyomi*, *kunyomi*; art and entertainment such as *tanka*, *waka*, *kabuki*, *haiku*, *ikebana*, *origami*; culinary such as *bento*, *miso*, *sashimi*, *sushi*; clothing such as *kimono*, *zori*, *geta*, *yukata* and others like *shoji*, *tatami*, *geisha*, *kami*, *zazen* and etc.[50,52]

As shown above, English first realizes its assimilation of Japanese loanwords by morphological romanization based on their Japanese pronunciation. Thereafter, once these loanwords get established, they will undoubtedly be pronounced according to English phonetic rules. The semantic meaning seldom shifts since most of them are typically Japanese. However, their usage has to observe English grammatical rules.

Recent studies report that Japanese is the second most productive source of new loanwords to English, which indicates that the English-speaking world is paying attention to Japan more closely than ever before. *Karaoke*, for example, first appeared in English in 1979, when English-speaking societies observed and read about a *karaoke* fever in Japan. Today, Englishmen find themselves enjoying *karaoke*. *Karaoke Showcase*, a weekly television talent contest, appeared on 120 U.S. stations in June 1992. The impact that Japan has made on America covers all aspects of life: aesthetics, architecture, arts and crafts, astronomy, biology, botany, business management, clothing, economics, education, electronics, fine art, food and food technology, medicine, oceanography, pathology, philosophy, physics, politics and etc.

Indian borrowings

Many Indian words, mainly from Sanskrit and Persian, were absorbed into the English language during the British colonial rule in India, known as the British Raj. Some of these words are easily recognizable as Indian words. There are others, though a part of modern day spoken English, which are seldom recognized

as being of Indian origin. Most of these words were assimilated during the period of 16th to 20th century, when the British were following an aggressive imperial policy abroad, especially the Indian subcontinent. India, was what made the English empire great and mighty, and was appropriately called 'the jewel of the imperial crown'.

However the British were not the only European nation, interested in India as a colony; but French, Portuguese and even Spanish, wanted to establish this country - rich in resources and manpower- as one of their own colonies. Consequently there are some words that have come to English from French and Portuguese, which in turn had been absorbed to those languages by a native Indian language.

Of the words that came into English, there are certain characteristics that are easily recognizable. The first of which that, most words did not have equivalents in English, such as yoga, swastika, khaki, sari, and sati. Some of the words were taken and given a different meaning, as nirvana, kedgerie, Jodhpur. However words were rarely substituted to English words, as it happened during Old English and Middle English periods, with Latin and French words. Rather the words that were borrowed which already had meanings were used to adorn a text or speech since it sounded different and fashionable. Ex: pariah, pundit, purdah.

The pronunciation too, took a different tone, in these Indian borrowings. The important modifications were mainly seen in the sounds of 't' and 'd'. In the North Indian languages 't' is mostly pronounced as 'th', as in thing; while the 'd' is pronounced as 'dh' in this. When a word from this region came to English, the sound came with a hard 't' and 'd' as in dungaree (Hindi) and swastika (Sanskrit). The words that came from South Indian languages meanwhile took the exact opposite course, with 't' and 'd', being pronounced softly or not at all: as in cheroot (Tamil churuttu/shuruttu). This maybe because South Indian languages tend to stress the sounds 't' and 'd' more, which Europeans may have considered to be disagreeable to their ear.

Further there are some words which today, we hardly consider as being of Indian origin, such as ginger. This word, although coming to English today as a

Latin borrowing, actually has its origin in Dravidian. Some words that have come to English from French or Portuguese have their first roots in an Indian language, such as palanquin & indigo.

Some Indian borrowings are listed below:

Aryan - A member of the people who spoke the parent language of the Indo-European languages. In Nazism, a Caucasian Gentile, especially Nordic type.

Of or relating to Indo-Iranian languages. Sanskrit arya - noble

chakra - One of the seven centers of spiritual energy in the human body according to yoga philosophy. Sanskrit chakram - wheel, circle

dharma - A Buddhist principle and ultimate truth. Social custom and right behavior. Hindu moral law. Hindi dharma, from Sanskrit

Guru - A teacher and a guide in spiritual and philosophical matters. A mentor. A recognized leader in a field. "Fitness Guru". Hindi/Punjab - guru (teacher), from Sanskrit guruh -weighty, heavy, grave

Juggernaut - Something, such as a belief or an institution, that elicits blind and destructive devotion or to which people are ruthlessly sacrificed.

An overwhelming, advancing force that crushes or seem to crush everything in its path. The name of the Hindu deity Krishna – Juggernath. Hindi Jaganath - Lord Krishna, from Sanskrit jaganatha : jagath -moving/the world + nathah - Lord/God

Mango - A fleshy yellowish-red tropical fruit, which is eaten ripe or used green for pickles. From Portuguese manga, from Malay manga, from Tamil manaky which means mango tree fruit.

Mongoose - Any of various Old World carnivorous mammals having agile body and a long tail and noted for the ability to seize and kill venomous snakes.

Marathi mangus, of Dravidian origin.

Anaconda - A large non-venomous arboreal snake of tropical South America that kills its prey by suffocating in its coils. Alteration of Sinhalese henakandaya - whip snake.

Cheetah - A long-legged, swift running wild cat of Africa and Southwest Asia, having black-spotted, tawny fur and non-retractile claws.

The fastest animal on land can run for short distances at about 96km (60 miles) per hour.

Conclusion of the third chapter

In Britain, of course, the Germanic-speaking Anglo-Saxons brought their language with them as immigrants. The eighth and ninth centuries saw Scandinavian settlements and then the Norman Conquest saw significant numbers of French speaking settlers. Both these invasions had a major impact on the language. However, they should not obscure the constant influence of other languages on English, whether through colonisation or through later immigration. Some idea of the polyglot nature of the language (as opposed to its speakers) can be gleaned from the figures presented in the list, based upon etymologies in the *Oxford English Dictionary*. (Note that the already existing language English did not get its basic vocabulary and structure from any of the languages in the list; the origins of English will be introduced shortly.)

The *OED* is probably the most complete historical dictionary of language. The languages in the list have been chosen (from over 350 in *OED*!) only in order to demonstrate the variety of linguistic sources for English. The figures in the list remain imprecise, despite elaborate electronic searches of the entire *OED* (with its 20+ ways of marking a French loan and 50+ for Scandinavian): exact figures are beside the point and in fact unattainable.

Some sources of English words (OED2)

Latin 24,940

French 9,470

Scandinavian 1,530

Spanish 1,280

Dutch, including Afrikaans 860

Arabic 615

Turkish 125

Hindi 120

Hungarian 26

Cherokee 1-3

Even when we are dealing with only one country, say Britain or the USA, there are a wide range of varieties of English available. These varieties are dependent on various factors. Each speaker is different from every other speaker, and often in non-trivial ways. Thus speaker A may vary from speaker B in geographical dialect. And the context of speech varies according to register, or the social context in which the speaker is operating at the time. Register includes, for example, occupational varieties, and it interacts with such features as the contrast between written and spoken language (medium) or that between formal and colloquial language.

Conclusion

The main constituent part of the vocabulary system of any language is formed by borrowed words. External factors are essential impetus to language borrowing, without which no language can borrow from another. The necessities of intercourse bring the speakers of one language into direct or indirect contact with those of neighboring or culturally dominant languages. The intercourse may be friendly or hostile. It may move on the humdrum plane of business and trade relations or it may consist of a borrowing or interchange of spiritual goods---art, science, religion (Sapir 1921). This is to say, language borrowing is normally under the influence of external factors such as geographical neighbourhood, politics, economy, culture, military, and other activities between different countries.

Language borrowing is usually the natural outcome of language contact and a significant part of language promotion. The geographical and historical isolation that has brought about race differentiations is naturally favorable also to far-reaching variations in language and culture. The races, cultures and languages that are brought into historical contact tend to assimilate in the long run. Therefore, language borrowing can be assumed to be a contact-induced, culture-oriented activity carried out by speakers of different languages. It is normally influenced, as has been discussed above, by external factors such as geographical neighborhood, national policy, economic power, military conquest, colonization and immigration, religious spread, trade, tourism, cultural and personnel exchanges, and especially public media. It virtually constitutes an important means of culture diffusion and language promotion. Meanwhile, language borrowing is also restricted by some internal factors because it is a socio-linguistic phenomenon in language development and it cannot exclude itself from the laws of language. Therefore, internal linguistic aspects such as writing style, phonological pattern and grammatical rules of different languages will inevitably

influence the process and consequence of lexical borrowing, though secondary compared with extra-linguistic factors.

Loanwords normally undergo a process of being assimilated so that they can become permanent members of the borrowing language family. The assimilation degree of different loanwords varies from one to another, and the vitality also differs.

As a matter of fact, although the direction and scale are different from time to time, language borrowing is prevalent around the world. With the rapid progress of science and technology, especially with the increase of international communication and universal application of internet, languages borrow from each other at an unprecedented rate. Most languages, if not all, manage to widen their vocabularies by borrowing words from other languages. More and more loanwords get established in the native languages; even take the place of the indigenous language. More and more people are capable of speaking one or more foreign languages; and more and more societies become bilingual or polyglot. This is the linguistic phenomenon taking place all the time everywhere.

Lexicographers associated with the Oxford English Dictionary have declared that 90,000 'new words' were introduced in the twentieth century. Only 4,500 of these 'new words' were foreign borrowings. In the twentieth century, while there came to be far more speakers of English than ever before, far more of them were multilingual, and far more people were likely to have their neologisms recorded in a way that would be accessible to lexicographers. Yet, paradoxically, there were far fewer borrowed words than in any century since the Norman Conquest. On the other hand, exportation of English words penetrated languages everywhere. Here are words that appear in nearly all the major languages of Europe; in many of them, they are fully integrated to the grammar and pronunciation of the recipient language: biker, carpool, fairness ('justice'), gimmick, high ('intoxicated'), OK, second-hand, shredder, wild card. Beyond Europe, only the most puristic (or isolated) language communities show resistance to English. Okay is an expression

found hundreds of times in websites written in Arabic, Chinese, Indonesian, Japanese, Korean, and Turkish.

Based on the past research and detailed analyses, hypotheses emerge as follows:

1. Language borrowing is normally induced by external factors such as political, socio-economic and cultural exchange, military conquest and colonization;
2. Culture dominates the direction of language borrowing, the inferior culture borrowing from the superior culture;
3. Intellectuals and public media are key facilitators of language borrowing;
4. Language borrowing is restricted by internal factors such as writing style, phonological pattern, morphological structure, and grammatical rules;
5. Assimilation degree of borrowing varies;
6. Different loanwords have different vitality;

Loanwords normally exert a certain degree of influence on the borrowing language.

Apart from the languages that were cited already, English has also borrowed many words from many other languages, such as Arabic, Persian, Malay, Hebrew and so on. Borrowing a great deal of words from other languages has made English so special and unique. Maybe it is the reason why the majority of people of the world choose English as their second language, as they find a part of their own language in it.

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RESUMÉ

Thesis of Rustamov Alisher's for the academic degree of the master in philology on speciality 5A 220102 – Linguistics (the English language) subject: "Some peculiarities of borrowed words in Modern English"

Key words: language borrowing, loanwords, classification, assimilation, native words, lexical system, language development, language formation, correlation of borrowings.

Subject of the inquiry: borrowings, the peculiarities of their usage in English language and their influence on the development of the language.

Aim of the inquiry: is to study out and to explore language borrowing in a more thorough and systematic way, to reveal borrowed words that were loaned from different languages into English and determine the origin and the source of them, expound some theories on language borrowing, confirm some hypotheses and make some improvements in some aspects.

Methods of inquiry: comparative method, analytical, method of observation, descriptive, cognitive, psychological analysis and other methods.

The results achieved and their novelty: from the point of communicative linguistics, the result of analysis of the means of defining loan words in literary text intends further investigations. The paper is intended to integrate some theories on language borrowing with language facts organically. The corpora collected are both longitudinal and lateral; the analytic methods employed are both quantitative and qualitative; and the language phenomena are studied first separately and deductively, then comparatively and inductively.

Practical value: the results and conclusion of performed inquiry can be applied in the sphere of lexicology, phraseology. It can be used at the lessons of special courses on lexicology, phraseology, sociolinguistics, in writing essays, scientific articles, diploma works on the theme of investigation, broadening students' outlook and for the further investigation of the problems of borrowings.

Degree of embed and economic affectivity: scientific-practical results of this research have been implemented as well as in practical courses of English and grammar of English and text analysis for the masters and bachelors of Samarkand State Institute of Foreign languages.

Sphere of usage: general linguistics, comparative linguistics, lexicology, phraseology, sociolinguistics.

РЕЗЮМЕ

диссертации Рустамова Алишера на тему: «Некоторые особенности заимствованных слов в современном английском языке» на соискание академической степени магистра филологии по специальности 5А220102 – Лингвистика (английский язык)

Ключевые слова: языковое заимствование, заимствованные слова, классификация, ассимиляция, коренные слова, лексическая система, языковое формирование, соотношение заимствований.

Объект исследования: языковое заимствование, своеобразие заимствованных слов и их употребление в английском языке, и их влияние в языковое формирование.

Цель работы заключается в изучении процесса языкового заимствования в систематическом плане, исследовать заимствованных слов, которые вошли в английскую лексику из разных языков и определить их происхождение, изложить некоторые теории о заимствованных слов, подкреплять некоторые гипотезы и внести изменения в некоторых аспектах.

Методы исследования: в процессе изучения заимствованных слов использовался дистрибутивный метод, метод анализа непосредственно составляющих, метод дескриптивного анализа и классификации, описательный, сравнительно-сопоставительный, дефиниционный анализ как разновидность метода компонентного анализа, словарно-контекстологический анализ, а также проводились количественные подсчёты.

Полученные результаты и их новизна: результаты анализа заимствованных слов в художественных текстах с точки зрения коммуникативной лингвистики требуют для дальнейшего развития анализа некоторых теорий более широкой трактовки заимствований. Кроме того, изучены некоторые теории заимствований непосредственно с языковыми фактами. С помощью аналитического метода проводились количественные подсчеты.

Практическая значимость: результаты проведенного анализа имеют научную и практическую ценность для анализа художественных текстов на английском языке. Материалы и выводы по диссертации могут быть использованы в теоретических курсах по стилистике и грамматике английского языка, в спецкурсах по анализу английских научных текстов, а также в процессе практического обучения английскому языку. Некоторые выводы работы могут быть использованы в дальнейших исследованиях заимствованных слов и по номинативной, структурной лингвистике.

Степень внедрения и экономическая эффективность: научные и практические результаты данного исследования использовались на занятиях по стилистике и лингвистике текста в бакалавриатуре и магистратуре СамГИИЯ.

Область применения: общее языкознание, сравнительное языкознание, лингвистика текста, теоретическая и практическая грамматика, социолингвистика.

**Filologiya magistri akademik darajasiga talabgor Rustamov Alisherning
5A220102 – lingvistika (ingliz tili) ixtisosligi bo'yicha "Zamonaviy ingliz tiliga
o'zlashgan so'zlarning ba'zi xususiyatlari" mavzusidagi dissertatsiyaning**

REZYUMESI

Tayanch so'zlar: o'zlashgan so'zlar, klassifikatsiya, assimilyatsiya, leksik sistema, til taraqqiyoti, tilning shakllanishi, o'zlashgan so'zlarning o'zaro moslashuvi.

Tadqiqot obyekti: tilda so'zlarning o'zlashish hodisasi, ingliz tilidagi o'zlashma so'zlarning o'ziga xos xususiyatlari va ularning tilning shakllanishida tutgan o'rni.

Ishning maqsadi: tilda so'zlarning o'zaro o'zlashish hodisasini izchil o'rganish, ingliz tiliga turli tillardan kirib kelgan so'zlarni tahlil qilib, ularning kelib chiqishini, manbasini aniqlash, o'zlashgan so'zlarni o'rganishga bag'ishlangan ayrim nazariyalarni tahlil qilgan holda ba'zi tuzatishlar kiritish.

Tadqiqot metodlari: o'zlashgan so'zlarni tahlil qilish jarayonida distributive tahlil, bevosita ishtirokchilarga ajratish, deskriptiv analiz, lug'aviy-kontekstual analiz metodlaridan foydalanildi.

Olingan natijalar va ularning yangiligi: badiiy matnlarda o'zlashma so'zlarning tahlilini kommunikativ lingvistika nuqtai nazaridan o'rganish o'zlashgan so'zlarni yanada kengroq tavsiflash imkoniyatini vujudga keltiradi. Bundan tashqari, o'zlashgan so'zlar to'g'risidagi ayrim nazariyalar bevosita til materiallariga tayangan holda o'rganib chiqildi. Analitik metod yordamida ayrim miqdoriy tahlillar o'tkazildi.

Amaliy ahamiyati: amalga oshirilgan tahlil natijalari ingliz badiiy matnlarini qiyosiy o'rganishda qo'l keladi. Magistrlik ishi va xulosalaridan ingliz tili stilistikasi va grammatikasi nazariy kurslarida, ingliz ilmiy matni tahlili maxsus kursida hamda ingliz tilini amaliy o'qitish jarayonida foydalanish mumkin. Ishning ayrim xulosalaridan kelgusida o'zlashgan so'zlar nazariyasini yanada kengroq o'rganishda foydalanish mumkin.

Tatbiq etish darajasi va iqtisodiy samaradorligi: Tadqiqotning ilmiy-amaliy natijalari Samarqand davlat chet tillar instituti bakalavr va magistrantlari bilan ingliz tili stilistikasi va grammatikasi, matn tilshunosligi kabi fanlar bo'yicha olib borilayotgan mashg'ulotlarda foydalanilishi ijobiy samara beradi.

Qo'llash sohasi: umumiy tilshunoslik, qiyosiy tilshunoslik, matn lingvistikasi, nazariy va amaliy grammatika, sotsiolingvistika.