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**Linguocultural and communicative role of orientalism in Modern  
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**“THE QUALIFICATION  
IS ADMITTED TO DEFENCE“**

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**ЎЗБЕКИСТОН РЕСПУБЛИКАСИ ОЛИЙ ВА ЎРТА МАХСУС  
ТАЪЛИМ ВАЗИРЛИГИ**

**ЎЗБЕКИСТОН ДАВЛАТ ЖАҲОН ТИЛЛАРИ УНИВЕРСИТЕТИ  
ИНГЛИЗ ТИЛИ ЛЕКСИКОЛОГИСИ КАФЕДРАСИ**

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**ИЛМИЙ РАҲБАР:**

"Инглиз тили лексикологияси "  
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## Introduction

The theme of the present paper is “Linguocultural and communicative role of orientalism in Modern English”. The reasons for writing a paper on this topic are numerous.

Firstly, an important constituent part of the vocabulary system of many languages is formed by borrowed words. For instance, the flood of foreign borrowings into English has greatly influenced the language, to the point that approximately seventy percent of the English lexicon consists of borrowings.

As Ginsburg R.S. rightly puts it down, “... To comprehend the nature of the English vocabulary and its historical development it is necessary to examine the etymology of its different layers, the historical causes of their appearance, their volume and role and the comparative importance of native and borrowed elements in replenishing the English vocabulary”.<sup>1</sup>

Nowadays, the phenomenon of globalization of the English language demands a closer look at its origin and development. As was noted by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov, learning foreign languages would ensure a wider access to the achievements of the world civilization and information resources and development of international cooperation and communication.<sup>2</sup>

**The topicality** of the qualification paper is determined by the growing interest of linguists and language learners to the studying the origin of words and the source of borrowings. Still much is left to investigate.

The methodological basis for the research is drawn from the works of prominent scholars in lexicological, etymological and linguocultural studies, such as Amosova N.N., Ginsburg R.S., Knyazeva G.Y., Arnold I.V., Zykova I.V., Dubenetz A.M., Maslova V.A. and others

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<sup>1</sup> Ginsburg R.S., et al. A Course in Modern English Lexicology, - M., 1979.- p.168

<sup>2</sup> I.Karimov. Постановление «О мерах по дальнейшему совершенствованию системы изучения иностранных языков», № 240 (5630)- 11.12.2012

**The subject** of the qualification paper is linguocultural peculiarities of borrowed words that were loaned from Arabic into English.

**The aim** of the paper is to describe the characteristic features of the Arabic loans in Modern English from the points of view of their linguocultural contribution into the English language picture of the world.

**The objectives of the research cover the following tasks:**

- To describe the history of borrowing in English and the general peculiarities of the borrowed vocabulary units;
- to reveal and present the general peculiarities of Arabic borrowings in the English language;
- to investigate the Arabic borrowings according to their linguistic characteristics: lexical, semantic, degree of assimilation, etc.;
- to describe the linguocultural features of Arabic borrowings in English.

The **language material** used for research was selected from internet sources, and verified by the Longman's "Contemporary English Dictionary" and others.<sup>3</sup> Besides, the Arabic words were verified through the text of the novel "Arabian Nights" by R.Burton, for revealing their linguocultural value in the English language.

**The novelty** of the research lies in the combination of the lexicographic and textual approaches to the study of Arabic borrowings, meaning that such words are examined not only as vocabulary units, but in their functioning in the literary texts.

The problems under consideration in the qualification paper possess definite **theoretical value**, for it is based on the principles of modern approach to the problem of borrowing as a linguocultural phenomenon. **The results of the research** present an interest for a number of fields of contemporary linguistics: Lexicology, Lexicography, Linguistic typology, Theory of translation, Linguoculturology, Methodology of language teaching, etc.

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<sup>3</sup> See the Bibliography

**Practical significance** of the results of investigation consists in the fact they can be used:

1. in teaching Arabic for English students;
2. in compiling practical courses of English;
3. in compiling bilingual dictionaries;
4. in writing lectures on Lexicology and Theory of translation

**The methods of analysis** of the language material include comparative, contextual and componential techniques.

**The structure of the qualification paper** is comprised of Introduction, three chapters. Conclusion, bibliography and Glossary of Arabic loans in English.

**The Introduction** describes the aim, object, tasks and theoretical and practical values of the QP.

**Chapter one describes the** etymological overview of the English vocabulary, the process of borrowing and its influence on the development of the language, the classification of borrowed language units and the history of Arabic borrowings and influence of Arabic on the other languages.

**Chapter two introduces with** Lexical, semantic and structural characteristics of Arabic borrowings in English. And gives the full comprehension of the structural peculiarities of Orientalisms and their usage in novel “One Thousand and One Nights”.

**Chapter three deals with** the use of English Loanwords in English vocabulary learning and additionally shows how use their peculiarities in teaching ESL.

**Conclusion** deals with summarizing of the work results under theme “Linguocultural and communicative role of Orientalisms in Modern English” and concedes a right for the author of the qualification paper to express personal ideas and thoughts according to the topic.

**List of used literature** would consider with the alphabetical list of literatures used in carrying out the investigated work.

## **Chapter one: Etymological overview of the English vocabulary**

### **1.1. The process of borrowing and its influence on the development of the language**

Almost all languages continuously enrich their lexicon, and very often do it by borrowing from other languages. The loans which are borrowed represent various language units which after some time become almost undistinguishable to a common speaker's eyes and ears among other language elements.

However a well trained linguistic mind can discover a lot of interesting and curious facts from a research on borrowing, and these facts are worth of studying and sharing as they throw light on many ambiguous and obscure language facts, which make its learning more difficult.

Graddol's recent statement that the process of borrowing is one of the many ways in which technology affects language reflects a linguistic reality. It is impossible to deny the influence of technology, not only on language, but also on our daily lives.

Linguistic borrowing is a universal phenomenon that has been noted historically in almost all languages, and therefore it is of interest to investigate the practice and its influence on the present state of the art. The topic possessed the minds of many prominent scientists, which resulted in a lot of books and articles based on the researchers and surveys on the history of English development and peculiarities of borrowings in this history.

Our area of special interest is Arabic borrowings in English. The questions we put out include the following:

- What is the history of English word stock?
- What is borrowing? Why are words borrowed?
- What is the classification of the borrowings?

- How English words were borrowed from Arabic?
- What kind of linguocultural peculiarities exist in Arabic words ?
- **WHY ARE WORDS BORROWED?** Sometimes it is done to fill a gap in vocabulary. When the Saxons borrowed Latin words for "butter", "plum", "beet", they did it because their own vocabularies lacked words for these new objects. For the same reason the words "potato" and "tomato" were borrowed by English from Spanish when these vegetables were first brought to England by the Spaniards.
- There may be a word (or even several words) which expresses some particular concept, so that there is no gap in the vocabulary and there does not seem to be any need for borrowing. However a word is borrowed because it supplies a new shade of meaning or a different emotional coloring though it represents the same concept. This type of borrowing enlarges groups of synonyms and provides to enrich the expressive resources of the vocabulary. That is how the Latin "cordial" was added to the native "friendly", the French "desire" to "wish", the Latin "admire" and the French "adore" to "like" and "love".
- The historical circumstances stimulate the borrowing process. Each time two nations come into close contact. The nature of the contact may be different. It may be wars, invasions or conquests when foreign words are imposed upon the conquered nation. There are also periods of peace when the process of borrowing is due to trade and international cultural relations.
- **DO BORROWED WORDS CHANGE OR DO THEY REMAIN THE SAME?** When words migrate from one language into another they adjust themselves to their new environment and get adapted to the norms of the recipient language. They undergo certain changes which gradually erase their foreign features, and, finally, they are assimilated. Sometimes the process of assimilation develops to the point when the foreign origin of a



word is quite unrecognizable. It is difficult to believe now that such words as "dinner", "cat", "take", and "cup" are not English by origin. Others, though well assimilated, still bear traces of their foreign background. "Distance" and "development", for instance, are identified as borrowings by their French suffixes, "skin" and "sky" by the Scandinavian initial, "police" and "regime" by the French stress on the last syllable.

- Borrowed words are adjusted in the three main areas of the new language system: the phonetic, the grammatical and the semantic.
- The lasting nature of phonetic adaptation is best shown by comparing Norman French borrowings to later (Parisian) ones. The Norman borrowings have for a long time been fully adapted to the phonetic system of the English language: such words as "table", "plate", "courage", and "chivalry" bear no phonetic traces of their French origin. Some of the later (Parisian) borrowings, even the ones borrowed as early as the 15<sup>th</sup> century, still sound surprisingly French: "regime", "valise", "matinee", "café", and "ballet". In these cases phonetic adaptation is not completed.
- Grammatical adaptation consists in a complete change of the former paradigm of the borrowed word. If it is a noun, it is certain to adopt, sooner or later, a new system of declension; if it is a verb, it will be conjugated according to the rules of the recipient language. Yet, this is also a lasting process. The Russian noun "пальто" was borrowed from French early in the 19<sup>th</sup> century and has not yet acquired the Russian system of declension. The same can be said about such English Renaissance borrowings as "datum" (pl. data), "phenomenon" (pl. phenomena), "criterion" (pl. criteria) whereas earlier Latin borrowings such as "cup", "plum", "street", "wall" were fully adapted to the grammatical system of the language long ago.
- By semantic adaptation is meant adjustment to the system of meanings of the vocabulary. Sometimes a word may be borrowed "blindly" for no

obvious reason: they are not wanted because there is no gap in the vocabulary or in the group of synonyms which it could fill. Quite a number of such "accidental" borrowings are very soon rejected by the vocabulary and forgotten. But some "blindly" borrowed words managed to establish itself due to the process of semantic adaptation. The adjective "large", for instance, was borrowed from French in the meaning of "wide". It was not actually wanted, because it fully coincided with the English adjective "wide" without adding any new shades or aspects to its meaning. This could have led to its rejection. Yet, "large" managed to establish itself very firmly in the English vocabulary by semantic adjustment. It entered another synonymic group with the general meaning of "big in size". Still bearing some features of its former meaning it is successfully competing with "big" having approached it very closely, both in frequency and meaning.

- Role of adoptions in any language is unequal and depends on definite historical events of a language development. In different languages adoptions have different influence on enrichment the word stock of any vocabulary. In some languages adoptions did not play such a great role that could have an essential affect on the stock word of the vocabulary. In other languages adoptions in different historical events have a strong impact on the word stock of the vocabulary, that event auxiliary words, as an example, prepositions adopted from other languages have ejected aboriginal words. Language is a living and moving thing.
- In the English language the percent of adopted words is much higher than in any other languages as during various historical events it was very permeable. It is computed that quantity of aboriginal words in the English language make up only 30%

- Any influences of one language to another are explained by historical events: wars, conquests, trades, travelling, which give rise to more or less intimate communication of different language.
- Adopted word usually assumes one or more meanings semantically close to its meaning words which were exist in the language earlier. Interaction of adoptions and word stock of any vocabulary is seen through the history of the language which denotes the meaning "работать, трудиться" which are synonymous to "to work". After adoptions in middle-English period of verbs "labouren- трудиться, прилагать большие усилия" (from Old-French "labourer, Latin "laborate") and "travaillen- тяжело трудиться" (from Old-French "travailler", Latin "trepatiare"- "мучить"). The very first verb is synonymous to aboriginal word "swincan" replacing this last from public language to some territorial dialects. The second verb "travailler" did not withstand competition with the verb "werken" and that is why its meaning is "to travel" In this meaning it ejects aboriginal verb "lithenan- путешествовать" which was less used by the time the verb "to travailier" appeared.
- The process of assimilation can be so deep that appearance of foreign words is not become aware of English spoken people and is possible to recognize only with the help of etymological analysis. In contrast to completely assimilated words partially assimilated units preserve marks of its foreign origin.
- Adoption of vocabulary serves as consequence of intimacy of people on the ground of economic, political, scientific and cultural relations. In most cases adopted words come into language as a source of indication new things and expressions which were unknown earlier.
- In the development of the word stock of the English vocabulary the great role played words adopted from Latin and French languages.
- For example:

- The English word "sport" is adopted during Middle- English period from Old-French language where it was "disport" and descended from Late-Latin "disportus".
- Vocabulary adoptions are being descending in oral and written forms of the language. Words adopting by dint of oral means are quicker assimilate to the language. And words adopting by dint of written means are longer preserve their phonetic and orthographic peculiarities.

According to I.V.Zikova (2006) English words may be subdivided into two main sets. The elements of one are native words, the elements of the other are borrowed words. She gives the definition for the native word as a word which belongs to the original English word stock, as a known from the earliest available manuscripts of the Old English period. A borrowed or a borrowing is a word taken over from another language and modified in phonemic shape spelling, paradigm or meaning according to the standards of the English language.

Therefore Thorndyke and Longe, (1959) compile that native words, though they constitute only 30% of English vocabulary, are the most frequently used words, they constitute 80% of the 500 most frequent words. E. M.Dubenets (2003) subdivide the native words into two: *Indo-European and Common Germanic*. The oldest layer of words in English are words met in Indo-European languages. E.M.Dubenets (2003) points out them as a followings:

- *Word denoting kinship: father(vater, pater), mother (mutter, mater), son(sohn, сын), daughter (tochter, дочь)*
- *Words denoting important objects and phenomena of nature: the sun (die shone ,солнце),(wasser, вода),*
- *Names of animals and birds : cat(katze,кот), goose (gans, гусь), wolf(wolf, волк),*
- *Names of parts of a human body: heart (herz,сердце),*

- *Some of the most often used verbs: sit (sitzen, сидеть), stand (stehen, стоять),*
- *Some numerals: two(zwei, два), three(drei, три).*

A much larger group of native vocabulary are Common Germanic words (Germanic Norwegian, Dutch, Icelandic). Here we bridge the verbs: bake, burn, buy, drive, learn; adjectives: broad, dead, deaf, deep.

Native words have a great word building capacity, form a lot of phraseological units, they are mostly polysemantic. On the contrary, I.V.Zikova (2006) classifies native words into three layers.

1. Words of the Indo-European origin
2. Words of Common Germanic origin
3. English words proper

G.N.Babich (2008) gives a definition for Etymology (from Greek etymon “truth” logos “learning”) is a branch of linguistics that studies the origin and history of words tracing them to their earliest determinable source.

From the above it can be concluded, English is generally regarded as the richest of the world’s languages. Few other languages can match this word power. English owes its exceptionally large vocabulary to its ability to borrow and absorb words from outside. Atomic, cybernetics, jeans, khaki, sputnik, perestroika are just a few of the many words that have come into use during XX century. They have been taken from Italian, Hindi, Greek, and Russian. “The English language “observed Ralph Waldo Emerson, “is the sea which receives tributaries from every region under heaven. WHY ARE WORDS BORROWED? Sometimes it is done to fill a gap in vocabulary. When the Saxons borrowed Latin words for "butter", "plum", "beet", they did it because their own vocabularies lacked words for these new objects. For the same reason the words "potato" and "tomato" were borrowed by English from Spanish when these vegetables were first brought to England by the Spaniards.

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” If to answer for the question: What is borrowing? It is considered, in E.M.Дубенет’s book “Lexicology: A current Guide” that borrowing words from other languages have been characteristic of English throughout its history. More than two thirds of the English vocabulary are borrowings. Mostly they are words of Romanic origin (Latin, French, Italian, Spanish). Borrowed words are different from native ones by their phonetic structure, by their morphological structure and also by their grammatical forms. It is also characteristic of borrowings to be non-motivated semantically.

English history is very rich in different types of contacts with other countries, that is why it is very rich in borrowings. In addition to this, it is acknowledged by G.N.Babich (2008) that language contact over time can result in an important source of new words –borrowing. English has taken over words from most of the other language with which it has had contact. As the speakers of Old English became acquainted with Latin, they began to borrow Latin words for things for which no native word existed. Some scientists point out three periods of Latin borrowings in Old English:

1. Latin-Continental borrowings,
2. Latin –Celtic borrowings,
3. Latin borrowings connected with the Adaptation of Christianity.

To the first periods belong military terms (*wall, street*), trade terms (*pound, inch*), names of containers (*cup, dish*), names of food (*butter, cheese*), words connected with building (*chalk, pitch*). These were concrete words that were adopted in purely oral manner, and they were fully assimilated in the language. Roman influence was felt in the names of towns, *Manchester, Lancaster*, from the Latin word *caster-* *пашепь*. Such words as *port, fountain* and *mountain* were borrowed from Latin through Celtic. With the adaptation of Christianity mostly religious or clerical terms were borrowed : *dean, cross, altar, abbot (Latin); church, devil, priest, anthem, school, martyr (Greek)*. There some classical borrowings in M.E as well: *anemia, aspirin, iodine, caloria, acid, valency*.

Although Antrushina and Morozova (2004) have made a research on the question “Why are words borrowed?” This question partially concerns the historical circumstances which stimulate the borrowing process. Each time two nations come into close contact, certain borrowings are a natural consequence. The nature of the contact may be different. It may wars, invasions or conquests when foreign words are in effect imposed upon the reluctant conquered nation. There are also periods of piece when the process of borrowings are due to trade and international cultural relation. These latter circumstances are certainly more

favorable for stimulating the borrowing process, for during invasions and occupations natural psychological reaction of the oppressed nation is to reject and condemn the language of the oppressor. In this respect the linguistic heritage of the Norman Conquest seems exceptional, especially if compared to the influence of the Mongol-Tartar Yoke also represented a long period of cruel oppression, yet the imprint left by it on the Russian vocabulary is comparatively insignificant. The difference in the consequences of the evidently similar historical events is usually explained by the divergence in the level of civilization of the two conflicting nations. Russian civilization and also the level of its language development at the same time of the Mongol-Tartar invasion were superior to those of the invaders. That is why the Russian language successfully resisted the influence of a less developed language system. On the other hand, the Norman culture of the 11<sup>th</sup> c. was certainly superior to that of the Saxons.

The result was that an immense number of French words forced their way into English vocabulary. Yet linguistically speaking, this seeming defeat turned into a victory. Instead of being smashed and broken by the powerful intrusion of the foreign element, the English language managed to preserve its essential structure and vastly enriched its expressive resources with the new borrowings. But all this only serves to explain the condition which encourage the borrowing process. The question of why words are borrowed by one language from another is still unanswered. Sometimes it is done to fill a gap in vocabulary. When the Saxons borrowed Latin words for *butter*, *plum*, *beet*, they did it because their own vocabularies lacked words for these new objects. For the same reason the words *potato*, *and*, *tomato* were borrowed by English from Spanish when these vegetables were first brought to English by the Spaniards. But there is also a great number of words which are borrowed for other reasons. There may be a word which expresses some particular concept, so that there is no gap in the vocabulary and there does not seem to be any need for borrowing.

Yet, one more word is borrowed which means almost the same – almost, but not exactly. It is borrowed because it represents the same concept in some new aspect, supplies a new shade of meaning or a different emotional colouring.

The term source of borrowing should be distinguished from the term origin of borrowing. The first should be applied to the language from which the borrowing was taken into English. The second, on the other hand, refers to the language to which the word may be traced. Thus the word *paper* < *Fr papier* < *Lat papyrus* < *Gr papyrus* has French as its source of borrowing and Greek as its origin. English continues to take in foreign words, but now the quantity of borrowings is not so abundant as it was before. All more so, English now has become a giving language, it has become a lingua-franca of the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

### **1.2. The classification of borrowings, the ways of assimilation: phonetical, morphological, grammatical, and lexical**

It is considered, in Dubenets(2003) study that borrowings can be classified according to different criteria:

- a) according to the aspect which is borrowed;
- b) according to the degree of assimilation;
- c) according to the language from which the word was borrowed.

In the classification described in this work only the main languages from which words were borrowed into English are described.

There the following groups: phonetic borrowings, translation loans, semantic borrowings, morphemic borrowings.

As for N.N.Morozova(2008) it looks like this, borrowed words are adjusted in the three main areas of the new language system : the phonetic, the grammatical, and the semantic

#### **Brief explanations for each groups of borrowing:**

Phonetic borrowings are the most characteristic ones 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. Furthermore, linguist G.N.Babich(2008) describes that assimilation of borrowed words is their adaptation to the system of the receiving language in pronunciation, in grammar and in spelling. There completely assimilated borrowings that correspond to all the standards of the language (*travel, sport, street*), partially assimilated words (*taiga, phenomena, police*) and unassimilated words (*coup d'état, tete-a-tete, ennui, éclat*).

Dubenets defines the classification of borrowings according to the borrowed aspect into four, one of them is phonetic borrowings. 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*, are phonetic borrowings from Russian; *bank, soprano, duet* are phonetic borrowings from Italian; *Berufsverbot, Autobahn, iceberg, Ostarbeiter, lobby* are phonetic borrowing from German.

Translation loans are word-for-word 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 the horns* (Latin), *fair sex* (French), *living space* (German), *collective farm* (Russian). Some translation loans appeared in English from Latin already in the Old English period, *Sunday* (*solis dies*). There translation loans from the languages of Indians, such as: *pipe of peace, pale-faced*, from Germanic: *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, 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 borrowings 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 acquired 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 a lot of word-hybrids in English where different morphemes have different origin, e.g. *goddess* (*native root*+*Romanic suffix-ess*), *beautiful* (*French root*+*English suffix-ful*), *uneatable* (*English prefix un-* +*English root* + *Romanic suffix -able*), *uncomfortable* (*English prefix un-* +*Romanic root*=*Romanic suffix-able*), *unmistakable* (*English prefix un-* + *English prefix mis-* + *Scandinavian root* + *Romanic suffix-able*).

Dubenets (2003) provides that 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 ).

But firstly, what is assimilation of borrowings ?I.V.Zikova explains that the term “**assimilation of borrowings**” is used to denote a partial or total conformation to the phonetical, graphical, and morphological standards of the English language and its semantic system.

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

Completely assimilated borrowed words are not felt as foreign words in the language, 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 first one, e.g. *capital, service*.

Semantic assimilation of borrowed words depends on the words existing in the borrowing language. As a rule, a borrowed words 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, sarafan (clothing), taiga, steppe (nature), kvass, borshch (food), shah, rajah, tsar (foreign vehicles), rupee, zloty, peseta (money of different countries)*

b) borrowings non-assimilated grammatically, e.g. some nouns borrowed from Latin and Greek retain their plural forms: *baccilus- bacilli, phenomenon-phenomena, datum-data, genius- genii*.

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-loose, life-live ). Some Scandinavian borrowings have consonants and combinations of consonants which were not palatized, e.g.[sk] in the words : sky, skate, ski. [k] and [g] in the words: *girl, get, give, kid, kill, kettle*( in native words we have palatalization before the front vowels, e.g. *German, child*).

Some French borrowings have retained their stress on the final syllable, e.g. *police, cartoon* .Some French borrowings retain special combinations of sounds, e.g. [a:] in the words *camouflage, bouleyar*, some of them retain the combination of sounds [wa:] *memoir, bourgeois*.

In many cases it is not the sounds but the whole pattern of the word's phonetic make-up that is different from the rest of the English vocabulary, as in some of the Italian and Spanish borrowings: *confetti, incognito, macaroni,*

*opera sonata, soprano, and tomato, potato, tobacco;*

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* ).

Non-assimilated borrowings (barbarisms) are borrowings which are used by Englishmen rather seldom and are non-assimilated, e.g. *addio, dolce vita* (Italian), *duende* (Spanish), *anhomme, a femme* (French), *ad libitum* (Latin) and many others.

The last classification of borrowing according to the language from which they another language. Firstly, it was Latin borrowings, among words of Romanic origin borrowed from Latin during the period when the British Isles were a part of the Roman Empire, there are such words as: street, port, wall. Many Latin and Greek words came into English during the Adoption of Christianity in the 6<sup>th</sup> century. At this time the Latin alphabet was borrowed which ousted the Runic alphabet. These borrowings are usually called classical borrowings. Here



belong Latin word: *alter*, *cross*, *dean*, and Greek words: *church*, *angel*, *devil*, *anthem*.

Latin and Greek borrowings appeared in English during the Middle English period due to the Great Revival of Learning. These are mostly scientific words because Latin was the language of science at the time. These words were not used as frequently as the words of them were partly assimilated grammatically, e.g. *formula-formulae*. Here also belong such words as: *memorandum*, *minimum*, *maximum*, *veto*.

Classical borrowings continue to appear in Modern English as well. Mostly they are words formed with the help of Latin and Greek morphemes. There are quite a lot of them in medicine ( *appendicitis*, *aspirin* ), in chemistry ( *acid*, *valency*, *alkali* ), in technology ( *antenna*, *biplane*, *airdrome*, *engine* ), in politics ( *socialism*, *militarism* ), names of sciences ( *zoology*, *physics* ). In philology most terms are of Greek origin ( *homonym*, *archaism*, *lexicography* ).

French also plays important role in borrowing, here the history of borrowing and the influence of French on the English spelling. 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 documents were written by French scribes 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 [t] instead of the letter *c* ( *cest- chest* ), before front vowels where it had been palatalized, the digraph *sh* was introduced instead of the combination *sc* to denote the sound [ʃ] ( *scipu- ship* ), the digraph *th* was introduced instead of the Runic letters, e.g. *this*, *thing*, *the* letter *y* was introduced instead of Runic letter to denote the sound [j] ( *3et- yet* ), the digraph *qu* substituted the combination of sounds [kw] ( *cwen-queen* ), the

digraph *ou* was introduced to denote the sound [u:], e.g. *house* ( the soun [u:] was later on diphtongized 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*). 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. There are following semantic groups of these borrowings:

- a) word relating to literature and music: *belle-lettres*, *conservatoire*, *brochure*, *nuance*, *pirouette*, *vaudeville*;
- b) words relating to military affairs: *corps*, *echelon*, *fuselage*, *manoeuvre*;
- c) words relating to buildings and furniture: *entresol*, *chateau*, *bureau*;
- d) words relating to food and cooking: *ragout*, *cuisine*.

**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<sup>th</sup> century, it was the word *bank*( from the Italian *banko-bench*) Italian money-lenders and money-changers sat in the streets on benches. When they suffered losses they turned over their benches, it was called *bancorotta* from which the English word *bankrupt* originated. In the 17<sup>th</sup> 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 for its influence in music and in all European languages musical terms were borrowed from Italian; *alto*, *baritone*, *basso*, *tenor*, *falsetto*, *solo*, *duet*, *trio*, *quartet*, *quintet*, *opera*, *operatta*, *libretto*, *piano*, *violin*.

Among the 20<sup>th</sup> century Italian borrowings: *gazette*, *incognito*, *autostrada*, *fiasco*, *fascist*, *dilettante*, *grotesque*, *graffiti*.

**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*.

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

**Scandinavian borrowings** came into English as a result of the 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,

ON	OE	Modern E
Systers	weoster	sister
Fiscr	fisc	fish
Felagi	felawe	fellow

Even some pronouns and connective words were borrowed which happens very seldom, such as: *same, both, till, fro, thogh*, and pronominal words with *th*: *they, them, their*.

Scandinavian influenced the development of phrasal verbs came out of usage, e.g. *ofniman, beniman*. Phrasal verbs are now highly productive in English (*take off, give in* etc).

**German borrowings** There are some 800 words borrowed into English. Some of them have classical roots, e.g. *cobalt, bismuth, zinc, quarts, gneiss, wolfram*. There were also words denoting objects used in everyday life which were borrowed from German: *iceberg, lobby, ruscsack, kindergarten* etc.

In the period of the Second World war the following language units were borrowed: *Volkssturm*, *SS-man*, *Bundeswehr*, *Gestapo*, *gas chamber* and many others. After the Second World War the following words were borrowed: *Berufsverbot*, *Volkswegen*, *Gaistarbeiter*, *Ostarbeiter* etc.

**Dutch Borrowings** Holland and England have had constant interrelations for many centuries and more than 2000 Dutch words were borrowed into English. Most of them are nautical terms and were mainly borrowed in the 14<sup>th</sup> century, such as: *freight*, *skipper*, *pump*, *keel*, *dock*, *reef*, *deck*, *leak* and many others.

**Russian borrowings** Besides the two main groups of borrowings, there are also borrowings from a lot of other languages. One of them Russian borrowings, borrowings from the language which belongs to Slavonic languages.

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

There is also large group of Russian borrowings which came into English through Russian literature of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, such as: *Narodnic*, *moujic*, *duma*, *zemstvo*, *volost*, *ukase* etc, and also words were formed in Russian with Latin roots, such as: *nihilist*, *intelligenza*, *Decembrist* etc.

After the October Revolution many new words appeared in Russian. They were connected with the new political system, new culture, and many of them borrowed into English, e.g. *collectivization*, *udarnic*, *Komsomoletc* and also translation loans, e.g. *shock*, *worker*, *collective farm*, *five-year plan*, *Young Communist League*, *Soviet power* etc.

One more Russian borrowings is connected with perestroika, such as: *glasnost*, *nomenclatura*, *apparatchik* etc. (Dubenets)2003.

### **1.3. The history of Arabic borrowing and the influence of Arabic on the other languages**

As it was mentioned above, there are some crucial reasons of the term of the borrowing into English language from another language. Culture, communication, wars, literature, etc. So that it is known that Arabic culture also colorful with its history, traditions, culture, people, religion and also language.

Therefore there are more than 300 words which are borrowed from Arabic into English. Arabic has had not influence only on the different culture, also had a great influence on other languages, especially vocabulary.

The influence of Arabic has been most profound in those countries dominated by Islam or Islamic power. Arabic is a major source of vocabulary for languages as diverse as *Berber*, *Kurdish*, *Amharic*, *Tigrigna*, *Persian*, *Pashto*, *Urdu*, *Punjabi*, *Sindhi*, *Tagalog*, *Turkish*, *Spanish*, *English*, *Hindi*, *Swahili*, *Somali*, *Malay*, and *Indonesian*, as well as other languages in countries where these languages are spoken. For example, the Arabic word for *book* /kita:b/ is used in English language. Outside the Islamic world, for example in English, French and Italian there are more limited borrowings from Arabic, usually to denote vegetables and other articles in commerce, such as: *aubergine*, *alcohol*, and also some other terms like *admiral* and these mostly came into those languages through Spanish. Arabic influence is more pervasive in the languages of the *Iberian Peninsula*, *Spanish* and *Portuguese*, due to the presence of Islamic rule in the peninsula for centuries in the Middle Ages. This influence can be seen in many place names as well as the placeholder term *fulano* (so and so). In the middle Ages some Arabic philosophical, scientific and medical terms were borrowed by *Hebrew* and by European languages, e.g. Hebrew *markaz*(centre) and astronomical terms like *zenith* and *azimuth*.

There are many surveys about Arabic culture and influence in medieval Europe by some scholars. For instance, By the eighth century in North Africa, Arabic had ousted Latin as dominant language; by the eleventh centuries, Arabic civilization had fully spread through Spain. In fact, even by 724, John, bishop of Seville, was translating the Bible into Arabic (Metlitzki 5). This Muslim conquest of the mainland influenced medieval European scholars who began to take an interest in Arabic learning, most notably in mathematics and astronomy. One more, Adelard of Bath (c.1080-c.1150) travelled to mainland Europe from England in order to study Arabic learning; he translated into Latin the astronomical tables of Al-Khwarizmi. Soon many linguists were in search of Arabic treaties to translate, and “Arabum studia” become a legitimate pursuit in twelfth century England. In fact, by the mid 1600’s, the scholar Edward Pococke, author of *Specimen of the history of the Arabs*, held the Laudian chair in Arabic at Oxford University, while Gerard Langbaine, Keeper of the Archives of the University, was in charge of the University’s Arabic type (Burnett 81).

Apart from scholarly interest in the sciences, the Arabic and Western European cultures were in close contact thanks to the Crusades and merchant trade. Foreign food, spices, clothing, and games began to move North and West. Not surprisingly, Middle English loaned most its Arabic words through French since French was the language of the educated class in England; there was also more contact between France and England than between England and the Arabs. Hence, military terms loaned into Middle English are mostly derived from the French word for the Arabic word. *Barbican* comes to Middle English (c.1300) through Old French *barbican*, perhaps a corruption of the Arabic or Persian word *barbakh/barbar+khanah*, a house or guard on the wall (Cannon and OED)

Similarly, a loanword relating to commerce, *average*, enters Middle English (1200) from old French *avarie* through Old Italian *avarria* from Arabic

*awariyah*; the word originally meant “damaged merchandise on ship-transported goods” (Cannon) 1994 and later “duty charged upon goods “ (OED). Spices imported through Northern Italy brought *cumin* and *caraway* (c.13<sup>th</sup> cent. Indirectly from Arabic *karawya*).

In Old English, the earliest known Arabic loanword is *ealfare*, meaning “*pack-horse*”. According to *Breeze*, it derives ultimately from the Hispano-Arabic word *al-faras* ( the horse). The word “has been recorded once only: in the eleventh century *Letter of Alexander to Aristotle*”, and a similar (as *auferan*) exists in Old French (Serjeantson 214). As Serjeantson (1935) notes, “it is possible that French borrowing through Arabic was the immediate source of the English word”, but Breez (1991) disagree. The translator of *Alexander’s Letter to Aristotle* may have known the word *ealfara* from an independent Spanish source (Breez 17).1991 The complexities of the argument surrounding this word- as source are traced and suppositions made- reveal how difficult, uncertain and artificial etymologies can be. The “source” of a word in Old English or Middle English might too easily be given a simple “origin” which disregards other unknown influences; this is especially true with words that appear to derive from Arabic since Arabic-speakers were interacting more frequently with speakers of the Romance and Semantic languages. It is often hard to tell (as with *ealfara*) which source was responsible for the word’s appearance in English. Further more. The Arabic “source words” are themselves often borrowed from Persian or Greek.

Nevertheless-disregarding its exact etymology- the word *ealfare* neatly illustrates the tendency, in early French, Spanish, and middle English, to adapt to the sound of a word without knowledge of its meaning in Arabic. The definite article “al” means “the” in Arabic but Middle English (borrowing through French, Spanish or another language) preserves the article in the loanword. Thus *albatross* (1564) was originally *al-ghattas*. Sometimes the article is elided and the “a” drops off ; thus *lute* (13<sup>th</sup> cent) comes from Old

French *lut* which is itself from the Arabic *al-ud* (“the oud”). The oud is transformed into a lute due to this unwitting adaptation of the Arabic article. In the words such as *elixir* (1266), the “al” in the Arabic *al-iksir* is transformed into “el” and becomes part of the word’s meaning.

As an addition to these ideas, Chaucer used an Arabic word in his works. He was the first to use twenty-four new loanwords from Arabic. According to Cannon’s Historical Dictionary, no other British author of the Medieval or Renaissance period employed an Arabic loanword for the first time. Chaucer, however, was deeply interested in medieval science and philosophy and used such learning in his literary works, including his “Treatise on the Astrolabe” composed in 1391.

**Arabic loanwords first recorded in Chaucer’s works include:**

-(of astronomy) Almagest, almanac, almucantar, almury, Alnath, nadir

-(of chemistry) alkali, azimuth, borax, tartar, amalgam

-(of clothing) satin, gipon

-(of the military) lancegay, jupon

-(of games) fers, checkmate

-(miscellaneous) Damask, Sarsenish, fen, Arabic, ribibe, carrack, dulcarnon

The popularity of the game of chess is evident from Chaucer’s use of both the interjection “checkmate” and the noun “fers”. “Troilus and Criseyde”, Chaucer makes no overt reference to the game when he has Criseyde announce her determination not to remarry: “ Shal noon housbondeseyn to me Chek mat”(2:754). However, in his earlier poem, “ The Book of the Duchess”, Chaucer explicitly mentions chess before he introduces the new word “fers” as the name for the queen chess piece. The Black Knight imagines that he has lost a chess game with fortune:

At the chess with me she gan to pleye ;

With hir false draughts dyvers



She stall on me and tok my fers

And whan I sawgh my fersawaye

Allas, Ikouthe no lengerplaye. (651-56)

Etymologically, the interjection *checkmate* comes from the Arabic and Persian *shah mat*, meaning “the king is dead”. The word *fers* derives ultimately from the Arabic word *firzan*, meaning “wise man or counselor” (OED).

Incidentally, the word *chess*- appearing first according to the OED around 1300 in the Cursor Mundi –is a Middle English adoption of the Old French word for the plural of “check”: *eschés* (the initial *e* is dropped in English). In Chaucer’s use of words like *fers* and *checkmate* (new to Middle English), It is the gradual emergence of that Arabic influence- in both culture and language- within medieval England and Middle English.

**Arabic botanical names** Over eighty percent of those botanical names were introduced to medieval Latin in a herbal medicine context. The Arabic-to-Latin translation of Ibn Sina's The Canon of Medicine helped establish many Arabic plant names in later medieval Latin, especially of medicinal plants of tropical Asian source for which there had been no prior Latin or Greek name, such as azedarach, bellerica, cubeba, emblica, galanga, metel, turpethum, and zedoaria.[2] A book about medicating agents by Serapion the Younger containing hundreds of Arabic botanical words circulated in Latin among apothecaries in the 14th and 15th centuries.[3] Medieval Arabic botany was primarily concerned with the use of plants for medicines. In a modern etymology analysis of one medieval Arabic list of medicines, the names of the medicines —primarily plant names— were assessed to be 31% ancient Mesopotamian names, 23% Greek names, 18% Persian, 13% Indian (often via Persian), 5% uniquely Arabic, and 3% Egyptian, with the remaining 7% of unassessable origin.[4]

The Italian botanist Prospero Alpini stayed in Egypt for several years in the 1580s. He introduced to Latin botany from Arabic from Egypt the names Abrus, Abelmoschus, Lablab, Melochia, each of which designated plants that were unknown to Western European botanists before Alpini, plants native to tropical Asia that were grown with artificial irrigation in Egypt at the time.[5] In the early 1760s Peter Forsskål systematically cataloged plants and fishes in the Red Sea area. For genera and species that did not already have Latin names, Forsskål used the common Arabic names as the scientific names. This became the international standard for most of what he cataloged. Forsskål's Latinized Arabic plant genus names include Aerva, Arnebia, Cadaba, Ceruana, Maerua, Maesa, Themeda, and others.

Some additional miscellaneous botanical names with Arabic ancestry include Abutilon, Alchemilla, Alhagi, Argania, argel, Averrhoa, Avicennia, azarolus + acerola, bonduc, lebbeck, Retama, seyal.

**Arabic textile words** The list above included the textiles cotton, damask, gauze, macrame, mohair, & muslin, and several textile dyes. The following are seven lesser-used textile fabric words that were not listed. Some of them are archaic. Baldachin [1], Barracan [2], Camaca [3], Camlet[8] [4], Cordovan[9] [5], Morocco leather[10] [6], and Tabby [7]. Those have established Arabic ancestry. The following are six textile fabric words whose ancestry is not established and not adequately in evidence, but Arabic ancestry is entertained by many reporters. Five of the six have Late Medieval start dates in the Western languages and the sixth started in the 16th century. Buckram [8], Chiffon [9], Fustian [10], Gabardine [11], Satin [12], and Wadding (padding) [13]. The fabric Taffeta [14] has provenance in 14th-century French and Italian and is believed to come ultimately from a Persian word for woven (tāftah), and it might have Arabic intermediation. Fustic [15] is a textile dye. The name goes back to

late medieval Spanish fustet dye, which is thought to be from Arabic قستسرف fustuq = "pistachio".[11] Carthamin is another old textile dye. Its name was borrowed in the late medieval West from Arabic مرطرق qirtim | qurtum = "the carthamin dye plant or its seeds".[12] The textile industry was the largest manufacturing industry in the Arabic-speaking lands in the medieval and early modern eras.

**Arabic cuisine words** Part of the vocabulary of Middle Eastern cuisine is from Turkish, not Arabic. The following words are from Arabic, although some of them have entered the West via Turkish. Baba ghanoush, Couscous, Falafel, Fattoush, Halva, Hummus, Kibbeh, Kebab, Lahmacun, Shawarma, Tabouleh, Tahini, Za'atar .... and some cuisine words of lesser circulation are Ful medames, Kabsa, Kushari, Labneh, Mahlab, Mulukhiyah, Ma'amoul, Mansaf, Shanklish, Tepsi Baytinijan .... For more see Arab cuisine.

**Arabic music words** Some words used in English in talking about Arabic music: Ataba, Baladi, Dabke, Darbouka, Khaleeji, Maqam, Mawal, Mizmar, Oud, Qanun, Raï, Raqs sharqi, Takht, Taqsim.

### **Influence of Arabic on other languages**

The influence of Arabic has been most important in Islamic countries, because it is the language of the Islamic sacred book, Quran. Arabic is also an important source of vocabulary for languages such as Baluchi, Bengali, Berber, Bosnian, Catalan, English, French, Malay, Malayalam, Maltese, Pashto, Persian, Sindhi, Somali, Spanish, Urdu, Turkish, Uzbek, as well as other languages in countries where these languages are spoken.

In addition, There are several information about Arabic words in the book “A history of foreign words in English. (1935) by Mary S, For instance, English

has many Arabic loanwords, some directly but most through the medium of other Mediterranean languages. Examples of such words include admiral, adobe, alchemy, alcohol, algebra, algorithm, alkaline, almanac, amber, arsenal, assassin, candy, carat, cipher, coffee, cotton, ghoul, hazard, jar, kismet, lemon, loofah, magazine, mattress, sherbet, sofa, sumac, tariff and many other words. Other languages such as Maltese and Kinubi derive ultimately from Arabic, rather than merely borrowing vocabulary or grammar rules.

Some words also made their way into several West African languages as Islam spread across the Sahara. Variants of Arabic words such as *kitab*(book) have spread to the languages of African groups who had no direct contact with Arab traders. Serjeantson, Mary S. (1935)

Although, Alan Pimm-Smith is a free-lance writer who worked as a teacher and journalist in Saudi Arabia and the Gulf countries for many years. He now lives in Turkey. In his research, he focuses on the Arabic in the Sad'dle, the variation of the terms for horses, horsemen and the tack that links them have found a new home in the desert Southwest of the United States. These terms came from Arabic into Spanish, and then into American English when the Spanish and the “Anglo” traditions met.

In the early eighth century, a Muslim army of Arabs and North African Berbers conquered much of the Iberian Peninsula. In its south, a region the Arabs called al-Andalus, a Syrian Umayyad prince whose dynasty had been replaced by the Abbasids established a kingdom and a burgeoning civilization around the year 750. In 1492 came two important event: the discovery of the New World-opening a whole new hemisphere to Spanish and Portuguese colonization-and the final expulsion of the Muslims and Jews from Spain, who left a deep and permanent cultural imprint on the Spanish people.

As they colonized the New World, Spaniards- including Arab and Berber refugees-took along their horses, and the Arabic-origin words they brought with them for managing them are now deeply lodged in “ cowboy lingo”, the

vernacular English and Mexican Spanish of the desert borderlands of the us and Mexico.

*My wife and I have frequent contact with working cowboys, ranchers and large-animal veterinarians, all of whom use Arabic derived terms, introduced into the region more than four and a half centuries ago, as casually and nonchalantly as my children use computerspeak.*

I began listening to cowboy lingo after I moved to one of the great old ranching communities of the us-Mexico borderlands in 1975. My wife and I now keep horses, sheep and turkeys, and we have frequent contact with working cowboys, ranchers and large-animal veterinarians, all of whom use Arabic-derived terms, introduced into the region more than four and a half centuries ago, as casually and nonchalantly as my children use computerspeak.

For instance, they refer to a rider or exceptional skills as “ one damn fine *jinete*”, a term that once referred to a fluid style of riding developed in North Africa for the battlefield and which now refers to the rider himself. The word came from the Sonoran Spanish *xinete*, which was in turn derived from the Andalusian *zanati*, an echo of the name of the Zanatah tribe of what is now Algeria.

Sonoran *vaqueros* and the horsemen who've worked with them may still call their saddle an *albardon*, derived from the Iberian term *albarda*, which now means packsaddle and which came from the Arabic al-barda'a. Among the other tack such cowboys use is a leather belt they call an *action*, from the Arabic *as-siyur*. A whip they call an *azote*-from the Arabic *as-sut*. Ringing straps are called *argollas*, from the Arabic *allgulla*. Perhaps his favorite Arabic derived tack term is a widely used word for a headstall or rope jalter; *hackamore*. It came straight from the Andalusian *jaquima*, which echoes the Arabic *sakima*, something worn on the head.

There are also many terms for the colors of animals that can be traced back to Arabic origins. *Almagre*, a rust-colored stallion, and the term came from the Arabic *al-magra*, “red earth”. Alan Pimm-Smith(*Saudi Aramco World*)

From the all opinions that are stated above, it can be concluded that the attention for the linguistic term borrowing is increasing and demonstrating its results in the linguistic world. Many linguists and surveys are being held in order to point out the specific features and elements which are need able in borrowing and in word-stock in English. Taking into consideration all the statements and studies made by scholars, I focus my research on the borrowed words from Arabic into English. And their lingua-cultural peculiarities. What is more, the research will be concentrated on the Etymology of English word stock and the history of English words from Arabic, their influencing on English language.

## **Summary of Chapter One**

As far as the present study is concerned, borrowings and its features in Arabic world, 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. Arabic history contains innumerable occasions for all types of such contacts. It is the vocabulary system of each language that is particularly responsive to every change in the life of the speaking community.

The development of the contacts between nations and dominance of English language as business language cause a big flow of words into Uzbek language, thus enriching its word-stock.

The influence which English exerted on our language is seen in all aspects of life, social, political and hardly any walk of life was unaffected by it. The first point to be emphasized is that here we are not dealing with completely new idea introduced from a different type of civilization and culture, but rather the imposing by a dominant race of their own terms for ideas which were already familiar to the subject race. Such a state of affairs obviously means that there will arise pairs of words the native and the foreign term for the same idea and a struggle for survival between the two, so that one of the words was eventually lost from the language, or survived only with some differentiation of meaning.

## **Chapter Two: Linguocultural, semantic and structural characteristics of Arabic borrowings in English**

### **2.1. Linguoculturology and its main notions**

Interdependence of language and culture has always been at the forefront of the researches in the sphere of linguistics, study of culture, philosophy and psychology. The relevance of analysis the links between language and culture was initially put forth by V. Humboldt, who claims that language expresses “the objective reality of the nation” and “the national spirit” [Гумбольдт, 1985: 370-377]. Another scholar Levi-Strauss determines the language as “the product of the culture and its constituent” [Маслова, 2001: 26]. American anthropologist and linguist, E. Sapir, states that the language is tightly coupled with the culture and that the language is “germinated” from the culture and further reflects it [Сепир, 1993: 223]. Thus, according to the statements given, it follows that the language is the main means to store, transfer and reflect the culture. This postulate has become a substantial one to a new interdisciplinary study – linguoculturology, which was formed at the turn of two independent sciences: linguistics and culturology in the last decades of the XX century.

Since linguoculturology is an independent study of the general linguistics, it has the object and the subjects of investigation. The object of the linguocultural study is the interaction of the language, which is regarded to be a “container” for culturally specific information, and the culture itself with its sets and the people, who create this culture, using the language [Маслова, 2001: 35]. The subjects of the study are considered to be the language units (in any language levels: phonological, lexical, syntactical and etc.) which contain culturally specific information. Culturally specific units have been widely investigated by scholars; thus, Vorobyev introduced the notion of “linguocultureme” to designate them. Linguocultureme as a complex interlevel unit combines linguistic and extralinguistic meanings. If any word has



verbal sign and semantic content, so linguocultureme as a “deep” one, beside these parameters, is accompanied by a cultural sense [Воробьев, 2006:44-45]. That is to say, linguocultureme is a nationally specific unit, which reflects the objects of culture both spiritual and material. The sources for linguoculturemes can be regarded as follows: pieces of art; outstanding people who can be accepted as models for the whole nation; memorabilia of history and the pieces of work in social sciences: philosophy, sociology, literature etc.; quotations reflecting the specificity of a certain nation [Ibid: 56] With the reference to the source, linguoculturemes may be expressed within: non-equivalent lexicon (realia) and lacunas, mythologemes and archetypes, paroemia, stylistic devices, phraseological units, stereotypes and symbols, speech forms of etiquette [Маслова, 2001: 36-47].

Let's analyze one of the linguoculturemes which is expressed in the form of “realia”. With the reference to the dictionary definition, realia is a culturally specific word or phrase which is often difficult, if not impossible to translate into target language. The term “realia” was initially brought into linguistics by E. M. Vereshchagin and V.G. Kostomarov. According to their definition, realia expresses the notions which are familiar to one culture and unfamiliar to another [Верещагин, 2005:11]. S. Vlahov and S. Florin proposed detailed classification of them [Влахов, 1980: 83-87]:

a) Geographic realia:

- *Many people are spending the night in a respite centre after a tornado ripped through several streets in north-west London.* [Ref: BBC NEWS]
- *The pink iguana, named after its salmon-colored skin, lives only on the Wolf volcano on the island of Isabela* [Ref: National Geographic News]

b) Ethnographic realia:

- *A lorry driver caught steering with his knees while he ate spaghetti from a pan has been jailed for eight weeks after he admitted dangerous driving.[ Ref: BBC NEWS]*
- *Secret meetings have already been held by finance ministers and central bank governors in Russia, China, Japan and Brazil to work on the scheme, which will mean that oil will no longer be priced in dollars. [ Ref: The Independent]*

c) Political and social realia:

*Gruesome evidence of medieval Japanese Samurai warriors being decapitated, so that their heads could be taken as trophies by their enemies, is being examined by Japanese and British scientists.[Ref: The Independent]*

Inasmuch as linguoculturology is a relatively new study, it aims to investigate the following questions:

- What is the role of the culture in forming language concepts?
- How to organize the taxonomy of the study, which way would be more appropriate to overview the interaction of the language and culture: anthropological or anthropocentric?
- Does a native speaker competence of language and culture really exist?
- Is cultural sense realized by addresser and addressee?
- How does it influence the speech strategies?
- What place does cultural sense occupy in semantic content? [Маслова, 2007: 30-31].

Hereby, the paradigm of modern linguistics requires a new science, which would provide “deeper” view on some of language phenomena. Such study is linguoculturology, which brings new sense in exploring the language units by investigating them from the angle of linguistics and culturology.

## **2.2. The history of the creation of “Arabian nights”**

Captain Sir Richard Francis Burton (19 March 1821-20 October 1890) was an English geographer, explorer, translator, writer, soldier, orientalist, cartographer, ethnologist, spy, linguist, poet, fencer and diplomat. He was known for his travels and exploration within Asia, Africa and the Americas, as well as his extraordinary knowledge of languages and cultures. According to one count, he spoke 29 European, Asian and African languages.

He was a captain in the army of the East India company, serving in India (and later, briefly, in the Crimean War). Following this, he was engaged by the Royal Geographical Society to explore the east coast of Africa and led an expedition guided by the locals and was the European to see Lake Tanganyica. In later life, he served as British consul in Fernando Po, Santos, Damascus and, finally, Trieste. He was a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society and was awarded a knighthood in 1886.

Further more, Burton’s family traveled considerably during his childhood. In 1825, they moved to Tours, France. Burton’s early education was provided by various tutors employed by his parents. He first began a formal education in 1829 at a preparatory school on Richmond Green in Richmond, Surrey run by Rev. Charles Delafosse. Over the next few years, his family traveled between England, France, and Italy. Burton showed an early gift for languages and quickly learned French, Italian, and Latin, as well as several dialects. During his youth, he was rumored to have carried on an affair with a young Roma woman, even learning the rudiments of her language, Romani. The peregrinations of his youth may have encouraged Burton to regard himself as an outside for much of

his life. As he put it, “Do what the manhood bids thee do, from none but self expect applause”.

Burton matriculated at Trinity College, Oxford, on 19 November 1840. Before getting a room at the college, he lived for a short time in the house of Dr. William Alexander Greenhill. Then physician to the Radcliffe Infirmary. Here, he met John Henry Newman, whose churchwarden was Dr. Greenhill. Despite his intelligence and ability, Burton soon antagonized his teachers and peers. During his first term, he is said to have challenged another student to a duel after the latter mocked Burton’s mustache. Burton continued to gratify his love of languages by studying Arabic; he also spent his time learning falconry and fencing. In 1842, he attended a steeplechase in deliberate violation of college rules and subsequently dared to tell the college authorities that students should be allowed to attend such events. Hoping to be merely “rusticated”—that is, suspended with the possibility of reinstatement, the punishment received by some less provocative students who had also visited the steeplechase, he was instead permanently expelled from Trinity College. In a final jab at the environment he had come to despise, Burton reportedly trampled the college’s flower beds with his horse and carriage while departing Oxford.

Burton’s best-known achievements include traveling in disguise to Mecca, an unexpurgated translation of *One Thousand and One Night* (commonly called *The Arabian Nights* in English after early translation of Antoine Galland’s French version), bringing the Kama Speke as the first Europeans to visit the Great Lakes of Africa in search of the source of the Nile. Burton’s works and letters extensively criticized colonial policies of the British Empire, to the detriment of his career. He was a prolific and erudite author and wrote numerous books and scholarly articles about subjects including human behavior, travel, falconry, fencing, sexual practices and ethnography. A characteristic feature of his books is the copious footnotes and appendices containing remarkable observations and information.

### 2.3. Semantic, lexical and structural peculiarities of Orientalisms and their usage in the novel “One thousand and One Night

If saying in detail, the book *One Thousand and One Nights* (Arabic: *Kitab alf laylah wa-laylah*; also known in English as **The Book of a Thousand Nights and a Night**, **The Arabian Nights** and **The Arabian Nights 'Entertainment'**) is a collection of short stories connected by a framing device in which a woman, Scheherezade, saves herself from execution by telling a series of entertaining stories to a sultan. Some tales are embedded within other tales, a character in a story sometime tells a story to another character. The stories themselves belong to a variety of different genres, including adventure, comedy, fantasy, tragedy. The characters include historical personage such as the caliph Harun al-Rashid, his poet Abu-Nuwas and his vizier Ja'far al-Barmaki. The stories are drawn from the folklore of India, Persia, Mesopotamia, the Arabian Peninsula and North Africa. The standard Arabic text of *One Thousand and One Nights* today is the work of a series of anonymous authors writing over a period of more than a thousand years. The framing story of Scheherezade probably originated in 6<sup>th</sup> century India, later being passed on to Pre-Islamic Persia and then to Arabia. The collection was first referred to as *One Thousand and one Nights* in the 12<sup>th</sup> century, although at that time only a few hundred nights' worth of tales were included in it. The number of stories in the collection gradually increased, reaching its present form in 18<sup>th</sup> century Cairo. It is clear that *One Thousand and One Nights* is the work of several hands from the different moral attitudes taken in the various tales, some take a strict censorious tone whereas others celebrate low-life and describe sexual practices which are frowned on by Islam in explicit detail. More tales have been added to *One Thousand and One Nights* by French and English translators. Today, outside of the Arab world, the best known stories from the collection are “Alladin”, “Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves” and “The seven Voyages of Sindbad the Sailor”. Although they are

genuine Arabic folktales, they do not appear in any Arabic-language manuscript of *One Thousand and One Nights*.

In addition to this in this novel, there are numerous borrowing words from Arabic India and etc. For instance,

“O my brother,” replied Shah Zaman “I have an internal wound:”

still he would not tell him what he had witnessed in his wife. Thereupon Shahryar summoned doctors and surgeons and bade them treat his brother according to the rules of art, which they did for a whole month; but their **sherbets** and potions naught availed, for he would dwell upon the deed of his wife, and despondency, instead of diminishing, prevailed, and leach-craft treatment utterly failed.

1. Here the word **sherbet** n.a drink made of diluted fruit juice and sugar.- Turk, Pers sherbet, fr.Arab. sharba, one drink fr sharab, drink beverage, fr. Shariba, he drank which is rel to mishnaic. Heb, seraph, he absorbed, sipped, sucked, Cp. Sirup, shrub, a drink sorbet and the second word in loll shraub.

When thou hast done with playing and thou feelest the effects of the medicine, return to thy palace, and make the Ghushl-ablution in the **Hammam-bath**, and lay thee down to sleep; so shalt thou become whole; and now peace be with thee!”

2. **Hammam-bath**- turkish bath- Arab hammam, “bath’, fr, hamma, “become hot, was warm; which is rel. to Heb ham, Aram-syr. Ham, hammam of s.m, heb hom, “ heat, sun hamman, sun pillar, Akkad. Emmu, “hot’, ummu. Heat; Uzbek people also use the word *hammam*, the place for taking a bath. So the word hammam is borrowed into uzbek also, except English.

3. Arab. “**Bahr**” which means a sea, a large river, a sheet of water, etc., lit. water cut or trenched in the earth.

4. As he sat weeping over what had befallen him, behold, a **Shaykh**,<sup>13</sup>

a very ancient man, drew near leading a chained gazelle; and he saluted that merchant and wishing him long life said, “What is the cause of thy sitting in this place and thou alone and this be a resort of evil spirits?”

Arab. “**Shaykh**” = an old man (primarily), an elder, a chief (of the tribe, guild, etc.), and honourably addressed to any man.

*5. Rely not on women; \* Trust not to their hearts,*

*Whose joys and whose sorrows \*Are hung to their parts!*

*Lying love they will swear thee \* Whence guile ne’er departs:*

*Take Yusuf<sup>6</sup> for sample \* Ware sleights and ’ware smarts!*

***Iblis**<sup>7</sup> ousted Adam \* (See ye not?) thro’ their arts.*

“**Iblis**,” from a root meaning The Despairer, with a suspicious likeness to Diabolos. Some translate it The Calumniator, as Satan is the Hater.

## Summary of Chapter Two

In this chapter we have dealt with various types of semantic changes in Arabic borrowings. This is necessary not only because of the interest the various cases present in themselves but also because a through knowledge of these possibilities helps one to understand the semantic structure of English words at the present stage of their development and change of the semantic structure of a word is always a source of qualitative and quantitative development of the vocabulary.

The word *semantics* itself denotes a range of ideas, from the popular to the highly technical. It is often used in ordinary language to denote a problem of understanding that comes down to word selection or connotation.

Therefore, semantic, structural classification is shown in many books, one of the most popular historical novel is Arabian Nights. It is include all historical issues and culture of Arabic world. By analyzing the borrowed words from this book, when a word is half-naturalised, like Alcoran or Koran, Bashaw or Pasha, which the French write Pacha; and Mahomet or Mohammed (for Muhammad), the modern form is adopted because the more familiar. But we can see no advantage in retaining, simply because they are the mistakes of a past generation, such words as “Roc” (for Rikh), Khalif (a pretentious blunder for Kalifah and better written Caliph) and “genie” (= Jinn) a mere Gallic corruption not so terrible, however, as “a Bedouin” (= Badawi). As little too would I follow Mr. Lane in foisting upon the public such Arabisms as “Khuff” (a riding boot), “Mikra’ah” (a palm-rod) and a host of others for which we have good English equivalents. On the other hand, use sparingly, certain Arabic exclamations, as “Bismillah” (= in the name of Allah!) and “Inshallah” (= if Allah please!), which have special applications and which have been made familiar to English ears by the genius of Fraser and Morier.



## **Chapter Three: The use of English Loanwords in English vocabulary learning**

### **3.1. The role of loanwords in second language learning**

Borrowing words from other languages is a common phenomenon found in many languages all over the world. According to Payne (2006), borrowing refers to “when speakers of a language treat a word, morpheme, or construction from another language as a lexical item in their own language” (p. 323).

Holmes (2001) stated, “people may also borrow words from another language to express a concept or describe an object for which there is no obvious word available in the language they are using” (p. 42) and those borrowed words from other languages are defined as “loanwords” by Miura (1979). The Arabic language is not an exception and has borrowed a lot of words from other languages. The number of loanwords in the Arabic language has rapidly increased in recent years. According to Rebeck (2002), *Sanseido's Concise Dictionary of Foreign Words* contained 33,500 loanwords in 1991; however, the 2000 edition has been expanded to more than 45,000 loanwords. Moreover, according to Sinnouchi (2000), English loanwords are by far the most numerous among loanwords, constituting about 90 % of the total.

In the process of borrowing, it is common for linguistic changes to occur such as phonological changes and semantic changes. Phonological changes found during the process of borrowing have been illustrated by some researchers (Banta 1982, Kay 1995; Shibata 1994; Tsujimura 1996; Tyson, 1993). For example, Tsujimura (1996) stated, “when a word is borrowed into another language, the pronunciation of the word is inevitably altered. This is because the sounds making up the word may not all exist in the language that borrows it” (p. 98). One of the implications found in previous studies about phonological changes is that it would be possible for the listener to guess the original word based on

similarity or to confirm that word by recasting the word the speaker intended into another language. Even though such changes may hinder smooth communication, it is still possible to understand the word due to similar sounds. On the other hand, semantic changes may trigger a more serious problem, such as misunderstanding and confusion. “Semantic change” which is also called “semantic shift” is a key word in this study. Finegan (2007) mentioned, “words can take on new meaning by shrinking or extending the scope of their reference”. For example, he explained how two words “hawk” and “dove” have changed its meanings since the Vietnam War; “hawk” for supporters of the war and “dove” for its opponents. The example above is a situation when semantic change occurs within one language. Such semantic change also happens between two languages when words are borrowed from a language. If the meaning of a loanword in native language is different than the word in the target language, learners might misuse the word in the target language to indicate the meaning of the word in their native language. Therefore, learners need to know which words have identical meanings and which words have dissimilar meanings with regards to a native language (loanwords) and a target language (borrowed word) when they share identical words. Since Arabic learners of English are already familiar with so many English words through loanwords, it is very important for both teachers and learners to be aware of such phenomenon, the semantic change.

Researchers have showed us some general ideas with examples of loanword meanings that can become narrower or wider than the original meaning (Kay, 1995; Sheperd, 1995). However, it seems that detailed and empirical studies have not been completed concerning this semantic change. Therefore, this study focuses on the semantic change of English loanwords in Arabic and demonstrates this semantic change through the examination of 560 common loanwords in Arabic. As mentioned earlier, Arabic people already know a lot of English words through loanwords. Therefore, it is important to consider how to

make use of loanwords in English learning if there are many words that are derived from the English language.

Because loanwords often preserve the linguistic information of the original language, loanwords can be used to help facilitate learning of the language. However, current research seems to suggest that loanwords can have either facilitative or interfering influence on foreign language learning. Researchers have emphasized the advantage of cross-language similarity in foreign language learning and they treat loanwords as great resources in language learning (Banta, 1982; Ringbom, 2007). On the other hand, there are many researchers who point out the pitfalls that can be caused by loanwords in language learning (Sheperd, 1996; Simon-Maeda, 1995).

Vocabulary learning is the basis of language acquisition because a continuous combination of words connecting vocabulary together makes it possible for learners to communicate in a language. Regarding vocabulary learning, one question is often debated by researchers and teachers whether the learners' first language (L1) is an aid or an obstacle to the learning of another language. It is widely agreed that L1 is helpful in a learners' second language (L2) learning process (Banta, 1982; Meyer, 2008). One supporting factor is language "transfer" which is explained by Brown (2007) as, "the carryover of previous performance or knowledge to subsequent learning" (p.88). Brown (2007) described two types of language transfer; positive transfer and negative transfer. He stated, "positive transfer occurs when the prior knowledge benefits the learning task - that is, when a previous item is correctly applied to present subject matter" (p. 102). He also suggested that positive transfer occurs when there is no difference or contrast between L1 and L2 by describing the contrastive analysis hypothesis, which claims, "the principal barrier to second language acquisition is first language interference, and that a scientific analysis

of the two languages in question enables the prediction of difficulties a learner will encounter” (p.379).

Some researchers have shown the effect of using cognates in L1 on the process of L2 vocabulary learning (August, Carlo, Dressler, & Snow, 2005; Banta, 1982; Ringbom, 2007). Banta (1982) explained, “cognates are pairs of words that show sound-meaning correspondences indicating their historical relationship” (p.129). August, et al. (2005) stressed the importance of vocabulary development for English language learners and stated, “one method of building vocabulary is to capitalize on students’ first language knowledge if this language shares cognates with English” (p. 54). They showed similarity between Spanish and English such as phonological similarity (*amorous – amoroso*) or systematic relation between Spanish and English suffixes to illustrate an example of positive transfer caused by cognate knowledge. These studies illustrate that the more similar a person’s native language and target language are, the more easily they can learn their target language.

### **3.2. Loanwords in Arabic and the peculiarities of loanwords in teaching ESL**

#### **Orientalisms in English: From Syrup to Safaris**

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

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

Hummus means “chickpeas” in Arabic, which is what the Middle Eastern dish is made of. According to many linguists, falafel can be traced to the Arabic word *falaafil*, the plural of *filfil*, meaning “pepper,” but also used to refer to

small round things in earlier stages of the language. If you've ever seen and enjoyed round falafel balls, you'll understand the connection. (If you haven't, now's the time to do so.) Tahini comes from the Arabic word for "to grind." This makes sense, since the delicious paste served as a dip for pitas is produced by grinding sesame seeds.

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

The word *sharaab* was first borrowed in the Middle Ages into Latin, where it became *syrupus* (because Latin doesn't have the *sh* sound like Arabic does) and typically referred to a medicinal potion. From there, it naturally made it into Latin's daughter languages Italian and French. And like many other French words, *syrup* (or rather *sirop*, as it was spelled then) ended up in English following the Norman Conquest of England in 1066, when French became the language of the English government and culture.

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

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

Arabic has contributed a few thousand words to the English vocabulary in a wide variety of fields. Once you start learning the language, try and identify them!

Not too long ago Riccardo Contini highlighted the importance of travel literature for scholars interested in the diachronic investigation of Arabic by examining Charles Doughty's *Travels in Arabia Deserta* (first published 1888).<sup>[1]</sup> Similar, though more paltry, data useful for this kind of linguistic research may also be found in a somewhat unexpected resource, and it is this resource I would like to point out here.

I spent part of the weekend reading H.L. Mencken's excellent *The American Language: An Inquiry into the Development of English in the United States*, originally published in 1919, followed by revised editions, the last of which, the fourth, appeared in 1936. Mencken also augmented this first thick volume with two equally sized supplements. I can hardly praise the book highly enough, both for the information it provides and for the delightful prose and wit in which that information is couched. At the end of the first volume, Mencken offers some remarks on a number of languages spoken in immigrant communities in America, and Arabic is happily among that number, his data having been provided by H.I. Katibah and S. Baddour (pp. 683-685). Here (with modified orthography) are some of the English-influenced lexical items,<sup>[2]</sup> mostly verbs, he lists, along with a few remarks of my own:

- *sannas* earn a cent, as in *l-yom mā sannasnā*, "We didn't make a cent today."
- *šannaj* make change (money)
- *šarraǰ* charge
- *darrav* drive
- *narvas* become nervous
- *layyat* be late, as in *l-trēn mlayyit*, "The train is late."
- *baǰar* bother, as in *lā tbaǰirni*, "Don't bother me."
- *barrak* park
- *sammak* smoke. The original way to say "I smoked" is *šaribtu l-duḥ(h)āna*, "I drank smoke (or tobacco)," etc. (Lane p. 1526, col. 1),<sup>[3]</sup> but

subsequently a denominative II verb from *duḥbān* developed: *daḥḥantu* (Wehr, *Dictionary*, p. 317). Cf. D.R. Woodhead and W. Beene, *A Dictionary of Iraqi Arabic: Arabic-English*, pp. 154-155, 238.

- *faksan* fix, as in *hāda muš mfaksan*, “This isn’t fixed.”
- [*fabrak* manufacture. This word is included in the list as though it were an English loan, but it much more likely derives from French *fabriquer*.]
- *haldab* hold up
- *sayyan* sign (a document)
- *kaddam* say “God damn”
- some English nouns with Arabic feminine plural marker added: *hawsāt* (houses), *starāt* (stores), *bazāt* (bosses), *šuzāt* (shoes [as noted in the list, a plural of a plural!]).

As can be clearly seen, most of the verbs, whether taken as from triliteral or quadriliteral roots, are put into the phonological and morphological pattern of the II verb, and this practice is common across Semitic languages for making new verbs, often from nouns (denominative). It’s too bad more examples were not given for these lexical items, but we at least see some participles for the verbs, both active (*mlayyit*) and passive (*mfaksan*). Especially interesting are *haldab* and *kaddam*, both of which each come from two words in English.

Notes:

[1] “Travel Literature as a Linguistic Source: Another Look at Doughty’s Najdi Arabic Glossary,” in F.M. Fales and G.F. Grassi, eds., *CAMSEMUD 2007: Proceedings of the 13th Italian Meeting of Afro-Asiatic Linguistics, Held in Udine, May 21st-24th, 2007* (Padua, 2010), pp. 305-314.

[2] On evidence of language contact in Modern Standard Arabic see Hans Wehr, *Die Besonderheiten des heutigen Hocharabischen mit Berücksichtigung der Einwirkung der europäischen Sprachen* (Berlin, 1934), and Majed F.

Sa'id, *Lexical Innovation through Borrowing in Modern Standard Arabic* (Princeton, 1967).

[3] Arabic is not alone in this idiom. As one example outside the Semitic languages note the old expression in German “Tabak trinken”: “Tabak rauchen” dates only from the second half of the 17th century (Grimm, *Deutsches Wörterbuch*, vol. 8, col. 244). Among Neo-Aramaic dialects, we may similarly cite, at least, *šty* “drink” used for both liquids and tobacco in the dialects covered by Yona Sabar’s *Jewish Neo-Aramaic Dictionary* (Wiesbaden, 2002), p. 305. In the dialect of Barwar, *inter alia*, the verb *grš* “pull, drag” is used for smoking (G. Khan, *The Neo-Aramaic Dialect of Barwar*, vol. 2, *Lexicon*, [Leiden, 2008], p. 1128; idem, *A Grammar of Neo-Aramaic: The Dialect of the Jews of Arbel* [Leiden, 1999], p. 553; idem, *The Jewish Neo-Aramaic Dialect of Sulemaniyya and Halabja* [Leiden, 2004], p. 584). Maclean (*A Dictionary of the Dialects of Vernacular Syriac* [Oxford, 1901], pp 58, 314) cites both verbs for this meaning. The use of the verb “pull, drag” instead of “drink” may be due to Iranian influence: cf. Persian نادی شک قوبچ “smoke a pipe” (Steingass, *Dictionary*, p. 387) and نادی شک راگس “smoke a cigar” (p. 690).

### **Borrowed English Words from Arabic**

1. Which of these ‘drink’ words was originally drawn from Arabic?

- a) alcohol
- b) sherbet
- c) qumus

2. Yes or no: Another ‘drink’ word this time ‘coffee’, was also originally taken from Arabic.

3. This word, derived from Arabic, originally described a place for storage, but now is more commonly used to describe a type of reading material. To which of these am I referring?



- a) pamphlet
- b) magazine
- c) journal

4. Two English words, related to mathematics have been derived from one Arabic word, 'sifr'. Name either one of the English words.

- a) cypher
- b) cipher
- c) zero

5. Which one of these commonly used English words beginning with Al- was not at least partially taken from Arabic?

- a) Alcove
- b) Alphabet
- c) Alpha

6. Here's a tough one. Which of these English words finds its origins with an Arabic term meaning 'damaged goods'?

- a) receipt
- b) average
- c) algebra

7. One of these animal names was not originally derived from the Arabic, but which?

- a) albatross
- b) average
- c) camel

8. The name for one of the world's most useful substances employed in making fabrics comes to us from Arabic. Which of these wonderful products has a name with Arabic as its source?

- a) cotton
- b) sugar
- c) grape

9. This word may not be the most common, but I really enjoy it and hence must include it here. Which synonym for 'fate', beginning with the letter 'k', was originally of Arabic origin?

- a) kismet
- b) kismet
- c) camel

10. Well, my friends, we have come once again to the end of a quiz...the 'zenith', if you will. I consider this to be the zenith, or high point, of the quiz...the acme. Some might consider this the low point, however...the opposite of 'zenith'. What is the English word which is opposite of 'zenith', originally derived from Arabic?

- a) Nadir
- b) Khalif
- c) Zahir

**Answer key:** 1-a, 2-yes, 3-a, 4-c, 5-b, 6-b, 7-c, 8-a, 9-a, 10-a

## Conclusion

This paper analyzes Arabic borrowings existing in English with a view to examining the intercultural communication of Arabic and English languages. In the process of the research it became clear that the process of new words' borrowing occur within the specific range of social or political events. So the history of the country has a great influence upon the history of the language. All events in the history such as: wars, revolutions, trade, economical and political contacts, new inventions and many others always have a definite reflection in the lexical system of a language.

In my research I have made the classification of the types of loan-words which includes: direct borrowings, hybrids, calques, half-calques, exotisms, foreign lingual spots, compositives and jargonisms. Besides there are some other classifications: according to the system-defined relations and according to the time period of borrowing of the word.

English-Arabic lingual intercommunication attracts the investigators' strong interest aimed on the investigation of the whole layer of loan words.

In general the layer of Arabic borrowings presents by itself a significant linguistic phenomenon the role of which in both English and Arabic is very essential.

The general rule of the systematic character of the language phenomena in application to a problem of loan-words can be formulated, consequently, as follows: any change in dictionary of any language by means of new words penetration into another language entails semantic or stylistic changes in original words already available in language and shifts in synonymic groups.

Word is a conductor of thoughts, feelings and ideas. The word is capable to tell much of history of people which have met on the historical way of any nation. Arabic borrowings have contributed to the English language picture of the world quite a few new concepts and notions.

But the phenomenon of new words appearance presents a very complicated problem and we can't deny the significant role of the mass media. In our modern life we are permanently connected with it. Mass media informative, entertaining, commercial, and is addressed to people of different political views and different stations in life. It can also serve as a transmitter of borrowings too.

The speed of foreign words' penetration become faster within the development of mass-media. It becomes obvious if we look through the classification of the periods when the borrowings were made.

The problem of loan-words translation presents a great interest to the translator of all languages, because there some difficulties in choosing the most appropriate equivalent to the corresponding item. This aspect may have a different effect on the future usage of the chosen nomination and presents the great responsibility for the translator.

This problem also presents an interesting subject to the students which learn foreign language professionally in order to avoid the possibility of making the mistake while translating some articles or speeches.

It is true that Arabic and English are linguistically remote languages; while the former to a Semitic language family, the latter is an Indo-European language. This means that each language has its own subtle nuances in terms of phonology, syntax, semantics, pragmatics, stylistics, and culture. The role of Arabic loan words in the formation and development of English vocabulary is not as crucial as French or Latin borrowings, however they represent an important field of Arabic realia, referring to the areas of politics, economics, culture, ways of eating, drinking and housekeeping, catering, arts, music, etc. They have undergone strong processes of assimilation, as any other loan, yet they keep a distinct identity of the unique originality of the Arabic world view and culture.

The result of this research can be useful for the theoretical and practical classes in English Lexicology, Etymology and Linguo-Cultural Studies.



## Glossary

### List of English words of Arabic origin

**Admiral** amir, commander. *Amir al-bahr*= "commander of the sea" was a title in use in Arabic Sicily, and was adopted by the Normans in Sicily in a Latinized form, and later adopted by medieval Genoese and French. Medieval and modern French is "*admiral*", with no "d". The usual in 15<sup>th</sup> century English was "admiral of the se". Insertion of the "d" was doubtless influenced by allusion to common Latin "*admire*". In medieval Latin, besides meaning an admiral, the word is also found meaning an Arabic *emir*.

**Adoba** al-tuba/ at-tuba, the brick. The Arabic dictionary of Al-Jawhari dated about year 1000 made the comment that the Arabic word had come from the Coptic language. The first record in a Western language is 12<sup>th</sup> century Spanish *adobe* with the same meaning as today's. Other cases of Arabic "t" becoming medieval Spanish "d" include *es: Azjedrez*, *es: Algodon*, *es: Badana*, *es: Badea*. The word entered English from Mexico in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries.

**Afritifrit**, an ancient demon popularized by the 1001 *Arabian Nights* tales.

**Albatross**, *al-ghattas*, literally "the diver", presumably a cormorant or others of the pelecaniform birds, which are diving waterbirds. The derived Spanish *Alcatraz* has its earliest record in 1386 as a type of pelecaniform bird not albatross. Beginning in the 17<sup>th</sup> century, every European language adopted "*albatross*" with a "b" for these Pacific Ocean birds, the "b" having been mobilized from Latinate *alba*=white.

**Alchemy, chemistry** al-kimiya, alchemy. The Arabic entered medieval Latin as *alchimia*, whose first known record is in about year 1140 in an Arabic-to-Latin translation by Plato Tiburtinus. The Arabic word had its root in a late classical Greek word. The late medieval Latin words *alchimicus*= "alchemical" and *alchimista*= "alchemist" gave rise to the words chemical and chemist beginning in the 16<sup>th</sup> century in French and Latin.

**Alcohol al-kohl**, finely powdered stibnite and any similar fine powder. The word with that meaning entered Latin in the 13<sup>th</sup> century. In 14<sup>th</sup>-century Latin it meant any finely ground and sifted material. In the later Latin alchemy literature it took on the additional meaning of a purified material, or “quintessence”, which was arrived at by distillation methods.

**Almanac** This word’s earliest record is in Latin in 1267, where it meant a set of tables detailing movements of astronomical bodies. A lot of medieval Arabic writings on astronomy exist, and they don’t use the word *almanac*. The 19<sup>th</sup> – century Arabic word origin expert Reinhart Dozy said about almanac: “ To have the right to argue that it is of Arabic origin ,one must first find a candidate word in Arabic” and he found none. The origin remains obscure. A possible “candidate word “ could be, *al-manaakh*, meaning climate.

**Amalgam, amalgamate** This word is first seen in the West in 13<sup>th</sup> century Latin alchemy texts, where it meant an amalgam of mercury with another metal. It lacks a plausible origin in terms of Latin precedents. Some dictionaries say the Latin was from Arabic *al-malghamor* probably was. But other dictionaries are unconvinced, and say the origin of the Latin is obscure.

**Antimony** This word was first used by Constantinus Africanus, He spelled it “antimonium”. It may be a Latinized form of some Arabic name, but no clear precedent in arabic has been found. Constantinus called antimonium was well-known to the medieval Arabs under the names *ithmid* and *kohl* .

**Baphomet** A magical or divine figure described by the *crusaders* and whose cult was attributed to the Templars. Arkon Daraul proposed that the word may derive from *Abu fihama(t)*, meaning “ The Father of Understanding”.

**Borage** is from medieval Latin *borago/ borrago/borragine*. The word is first seen in Constantinus Africanus who was an 11<sup>th</sup> century Latin medical writer and translator whose native language was Arabic and who drew from Arabic medical source. The most popular theory is that he took it from *abuarag*=

“sweat inducer”, because tea made from borage leaves has a sweat-inducing effect and the word would be pronounced *buaaraq* in Arabic.

**Aliyah**, n 1) the act of being called to the almemar to participate in the reading of the Torah; 2) immigration to Israel.- Hebaliyya, *a going up, ala* he went up, ascended, which is rel to Ugarly, *Arab ala*, he went up,

**Aljama**, Jewish congregation in Spain. Arab *al-jama*, *al-the, jama*-assembly, he gathered to gather, assembled.

**Aljamia**, Moorish name of the Spanish language.- Sp. *Aljamia*, Arab. *Al-ajamiya*, the non Arabic, barbarian.

**Aljofaina**, wash basin.-Sp, Arab *al-jufayna*, dimin. Of *al-jafna*

**Alezan**, sorrel horse.- Sp. *Alazan*, *sorrel-colored*, Arab *al-hisan*, the noble and beautiful horse.

**Alfa**, the esparto grass.- Arab. *Halfa*, rel to Mishnaicheb.*Heleph*, *aramhilpha*, *rush,reed*, from stem *h-l-p*, “ *to be sharp, cit through, pierce*.”

**Algalia**, the abelmosk.-Sp, fr. Arab *al-galiya*, *the civet*; so called in allusion to its musky seeds.

**Algarroba**, 1) the carob tree; 2) the common mesquite, Arab.*Al-kharruba*, the carob ( carob tree)

**Alhambra**,n, the palace of the Moorish kings at Granada-Sp, fr, Arab (*al-kalat*) *al-hamra*, *the red*. *The Alhambra* was called “ the red castle”, from the color of the sun-dried bricks of which its outer walls were built.

**Alazor**, n, the safflower.-Sp., fr, Arab. *Al-usfur*, in vulgar pronunciation *al-osfor*,fr, *al-*, *the and usfur*, *safflower*.

**Albacore**,n, a species of tunny (zool)- Sp. *Alba-cora*, fr. Arab. *Albakra*, the young camel, the collective noun *bakr*, young camels, whence *bakra*,( *young she- camel*).

**Alcaide**, n, commander of a fortress; warden of a prison.- Sp.,fr,Arab. *Al-qaid*, “*the leader*”*qada*, (*the army*)



*Alcazaba*, *n*, fortress.-Sp.,fr. Arab. *Al-qasaba*, the fortress, *al(the)*, *qasaba(city, capital, fortress)*

By the time of Elizabeth I (1533-1603), English merchant seamen were discovering the world beyond the boundaries of Europe and bringing back rich and exotic objects, materials and customs from the Middle East and beyond. Significantly, many of the Arabic words that travelers brought back with them at this time suggest a gracious, even luxurious style of living. *Sugar*, *syrup*, *julep*, *sherbet* and *marzipan* are all Arabic in origin, though none of them would have featured on the grocery list of an Elizabethan housewife. *Coffee* comes from the Arabic *gahwah*, which originated in Yemen, and *mocha* from the *Yemeni* port city. Added to this are the fragrant spices caraway, saffron, and cumin, all of which have Arabic names.

*Sofa*, *alcove*, *jar* and *carafe*, each suggested in some way of comfortable living, have also been borrowed from Arabic: sofa comes from *suffah* (a long bench) *alcove* from *al-qubbah* (the arch); *jar* from *jarrah* ( an earthen water-vessel) *carafe* from *gharrafa* (bottle). And also by the colors crimson, carmine, azure and lilac, all of whose names are derived from Arabic. And as for leisure activities, there are such words as *racket*, as in “tennis racket”, from the Arabic *raha*, (the palm of the hand.)

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