ЎЗБЕКИСТОН РЕСПУБЛИКАСИ ОЛИЙ ВА ЎРТА МАХСУС ТАЪЛИМ ВАЗИРЛИГИ

ЎЗБЕКИСТОН ДАВЛАТ ЖАҲОН ТИЛЛАРИ УНИВЕРСИТЕТИ

ИНГЛИЗ ТИЛИ ЛЕКСИКОЛОГИЯСИ КАФЕДРАСИ

Мўминова Нафиса Изомовна

инглиз тили 2- факультети 428   гуруҳ

ИНГЛИЗ ТИЛИГА БОШҚА ТИЛЛАРДАН КИРИБ КЕЛГАН СЎЗЛАРНИНГ АСОСИЙ САБАБЛАРИ

5120100 – филология ва тиллар ўқитиш (инглиз тили)
таълим йўналиши бўйича бакалавр даражасини олиш учун

БИТИРУВ МАЛАКАВИЙ ИШИ

<table>
<tr><td>

"ҲИМОЯГА ТАВСИЯ ЭТИЛАДИ"

Инглиз тили лексикологияси кафедраси
 мудири_____ Ж. Матякубов

2016 йил "____" _____
</td><td>

ИЛМИЙ РАҲБАР:

_____Н.Эгамбердива

2016 йил "____" _____
</td></tr>
</table>

Тошкент – 2016

MINISTRY OF HIGHER AND SECONDARY SPECIAL EDUCATION OF

THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

THE UZBEK STATE WORLD LANGUAGES UNIVERSITY

THE ENGLISH LEXICOLOGY DEPARTMENT

Mo'minova Nafisa Izomovna

English faculty- 2 group- 428

QUALIFICATION   PAPER

The main reasons of process of borrowing words into English

5120100-Philology and teaching languages (The English Language)
for granting the bachelor's degree

THE QUALIFICATION PAPER   **SCIENTIFIC ADVISOR:**
IS ADMITTED TO DEFENSE   _____N.Egamberdiyeva

The head of the English Lexicology   2016 "____"_____

Department   _____ Matyakubov J.

2016 "____" _____

TASHKENT-2016

CONTENTS

Introduction

Fundamental analysis of modern condition of lexical system is impossible without knowledge of its history development and logical study of its various historical microscopic sections.

Conditions of reforming of all education system the question of the world assistance to improvement of quality of scientific theoretical aspect of educational process is especially actually put. Speaking about the 20th anniversary of National Independence President I.A. Karimov has declared in the program speech "Harmoniously development of generation a basis of progress of Uzbekistan": … all of us realize that achievement of great purposes put today before us noble aspirations it is necessary for updating a society". The effect and destines of our reforms carried out in the name of progress and the future results of our intentions are connected with highly skilled, conscious staff the experts who are meeting the requirements of time.[1]

In the process of its development English language collide with many languages from which it adopted many words. They are dissimilar about quantity and position in the word stock of the English vocabulary.

The adoption is being done 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. Since adoption as a process is inherent any language and integral part of lexical system of a language, then this theme is always important and urgent. It has enough material to both examine and research. There is always something new, unnecessary things disappear, that is why for scientists many questions are still remaining unsettled. Inasmuch living language is a permanent upcoming phenomenon.

---

[1] Каримов И.А. Гармонично развитое поколение – основа прогресса Узбекистана. – Т: 1998. - "The further improvement of the system of learning English" стр. 156-168.

The topicality of this work is that in the process of English language history it assimilated a great many words of foreign origin. Among them are subordinate words and morphemes. Such a great quantity of adopted words gave grounds for some linguists assert that English language has lost its originality. English linguist A. Bo, as an example, supposed that word-formation ability of the English language began to die out. But this statement does not correspond to reality.

The aim of this qualification paper is to show that in spite of the fact that there are many adopted words in the English language it has not lost its originality.

Examining adopted words can be considered in different ways. English language history which also investigates the structure of the language, its phonetic, lexical and grammatical peculiarities in diverse epoch of language development, studies the whole word stock of the English vocabulary.

The language is originating, developing and existing as social phenomenon. Its primary meaning consists in supplying needs of both an individual and human society and first of all to provide communication between members of a big or a small social group.

An individual, as a member of society, can be identified on the basis of a great quantity of different ways of communication, which are connected with other individuals.

A science which deals with all mentioned above points is called sociolinguistics. This science appeared from science of language and sociology.

There are two aspects of sociolinguistic research:

1.   The influence of social structure of society on language.

2.   Language as a factor of influence on society.

According to this general aim, we put forward the following particular tasks:

- To research the process of adoption of foreign words into English language.
- To study the types of adoptions.
- To observe the functions of Barbarisms.

The method of the qualification paper. In the qualification paper we have used such method as comparative, distributional and contextual analyses methods.

Degree of study. Having said about the linguists studied the material before we can mention that our qualification work was based upon the investigations made by a number of well-known English, Russian and Uzbek lexicologists as A.I.Smirnitsky, B.A. Ilyish, N. Buranov, V.V. Vinogradov, O.Jespersen and some others.

The theoretical significance of this paper is that the peculiarities of linguistic behavior of an individual and his behavior in society are found to be conditioned by social and other factors.

The problem of interrelation of a language and a society involve in itself many aspects, including those which are in group of:

1.   Social essence of a language.

2.   Language relation to social institution.

3.   Variation of a language in society.

4.   Interrelation of languages in polytechnic society.

The novelty. The given Diploma Paper, investigating the system of the English word stock as a whole, considers adoptions from those languages which made the greatest contribution into the English language.

The structure of the qualification paper consists of introduction, three main chapters and conclusion, bibliography and appendix.

In the introductory actuality of the theme is mentioned. Aims and problems of the given Diploma Paper, way of studying the actual problem are also expose there.

The first chapter describes questions of social function of the language and its adoptions in the lexical system.

The second chapter deals with the pragmatic aspect of borrowings. There are uncertain political aims in the center of a linguistic policy, which are reached with the help of impact on language usage. Linguistic building usually considered as a part of language policy and presented as a complex of specific measures. Among

them, for instance, elaboration of social programs in the sphere of development of language, language acquisition in all spheres of general system of education, creates dictionaries and grammar books corresponding to norms (explanatory, orthographic and other dictionaries), appearance of alphabet, forming and fixation of literary language norms, normalization of language as mass communication media.

The third chapter refers to such aspects as how the process of adoption appeared how many types of adoptions exist nowadays and what they are.

In the conclusion there are deductions made on the ground of investigation.

Bibliography includes a list of literature source used in investigating the given Diploma Paper.

In the appendix there is a list of origin of some English words.

Chapter I Linguocultural value of loan words
1.1. Social peculiarities of the language

To study the language was substantiated by two factors:

1. Internal necessity of linguistic theory.

2. Social request.

Language plays great many functions in the society. The most well-known are the following:

1. Communicative or informative (communication and receiving information in the form of linguistic)

2. Cognitive (elaboration and keeping knowledge of an individual or the whole society)

3. Interpretative (opening the deepest sense of the linguistic utterance)

4. Regulating

5. Contact establishing (to determine and to maintain the interaction)

6. Emotional- expressive (to express feeling and emotions, relations and mood) and the rest.

When a man is born he is fit for articulate speech but without it. Human nature possesses only ability to master the language which is remaining still if there are no social conditions to realize it…[2]

Another words people possess not only ability but also necessity to learn the language as the main source of communication. Language, on the one hand, is represented as a complex system of expression where all elements are connected with each other. On the other hand, language belongs to a definite aggregate of speakers; it is the source of communication between people inside this definite aggregate.

---

[2] Мешков О.Д. "Словообразование современного английскогоязыка". – издательство "Высшая школа". - Москва, 1976.

Language not only makes possible to communicate but also limited it. To make it easier to function as a source of communication it must be known to many people and used by many people simultaneously. Language is a common property of people as the meanings of the words which people use are known as general.

Nowadays there are more than six thousand existing languages. Great quantity of languages and dialects were lost during various historical events. Among them are Gothic, Old Slavonic, and Latin, Cornwell, Manx, the Sanskrit language and the rest.[3]

The word stock of any language passed a long way of formation. Vocabulary consists not only of native elements which are belonging only to one definite language but also of adopted words from other languages. Different foreign languages have been enriching and replenishing the language during the whole its historical process. Some adoptions were made in antiquity others not long time ago. Modern language is the language which was developing over a long historical period of time and in its process it was exposed by different modifications. These modifications touched upon all levels of linguistic levels but have different affect on them.

Language history reveals all process which happened in the language on different stages of its historical development.

1.2. Background of borrowed words in the English language and their translation

Calque

In linguistics, a calque (pronounced /kӕlk/) or loan translation is a word or phrase borrowed from another language by literal, word-for-word (Latin: "verbum pro verbo") or root-for-root translation.

---

[3] Бўронов Ж.Б. Мўминов О.М. "Инглиз тили лексикологияси". – Тошкент: Маданият,- 1992.

For example, the common American-English phrase "flea market" is a phrase calque that literally translates the French "marchй aux puces" ("fleas' market").

Going in the other direction, from English to French, provides an example of how a compound word may be calqued by first breaking it down into its component roots. The French "gratte-ciel" is a word-coinage inspired by the model of the English "skyscraper" — "gratter" literally translates as "to scrape", and "ciel" translates as "sky". The same is true for the Spanish word "rascacielos" (literally, a "scrape-skies") and to a certain extent the German word "Wolkenkratzer" (literally, a "cloud-scraper").[4]

Used as a verb, "to calque" means to borrow a word or phrase from another language while translating its components so as to create a new lexeme in the target language.

"Calque" itself is a loanword from a French noun, and derives from the verb "calquer" (to trace, to copy). Loan translation is itself a calque of the German "Lehnьbersetzung".

Proving a word is a calque sometimes requires more documentation than an untranslated loanword, since in some cases a similar phrase might have arisen in both languages independently. This is less likely to be the case when the grammar of the proposed calque is quite different from that of the language proposed to be borrowing, or the calque contains less obvious imagery.

New words

New technology, new fashions, new problems, and new attitudes: the world is changing all the time and so is the English language. Every year new words are invented. Some become a permanent part of the language; others fall out of the language again when they are no longer needed.

---

[4] Бўронов Ж.Б. Мўминов О.М. "Инглиз тили лексикологияси". – Тошкент: Маданият,- 1992.

If you know how new words are formed, you may be able to work out what they mean. All of the words in this section can be found in OALD (seventh edition).

- Prefixes and suffixes
- Phrasal verbs
- Compounds
- Portmanteau words
- Alterations to old words
- Loan words
- Proper names
- New meanings

Prefixes and suffixes

Prefixes and suffixes are added to existing words to give a new meaning and sometimes a new part of speech. A merger is the joining of two or more organizations or businesses into one; adding the prefix de- to give demerger makes it the opposite, the splitting of a business, etc. into parts.

The word may change part of speech in the process: skill is a noun, but reskill (= learn new skills) is a verb. The suffix –ize is also used to turn nouns into verbs: dollarize (= to use the US dollar as currency).[5]

New prefixes and suffixes can develop from existing words: the new prefixes cyber- and e- (both meaning 'relating to electronic communication networks') produce cybernaut and cybersquatting, e-pal and e-zine.

Phrasal verbs

PHRASAL VERBS are formed by adding an adverb or a preposition to an existing verb, for example drill down and click through in computing language.

There's a display to show how far you've drilled down. From this page you can click through to all kinds of interesting stuff.

---

[5] Бўронов Ж.Б. Мўминов О.М. "Инглиз тили лексикологияси". – Тошкент: Маданият,- 1992.

A completely new verb may be formed by adding the adverb to a noun or an adjective, for example page through sth:

She paged through the report looking for her name. We'll have to scope out the project before we can estimate the time it'll take.

Phrasal verbs are often turned into compound nouns and adjectives using a hyphen:

We improved our click-through rate by 30%. We provide a walk-through (= a guide) to familiarize users with the dictionary.

Compounds

Compounds are the commonest type of new word, when two existing words are combined to give a new meaning. It is not hard to guess what an asylum seeker is, or home-schooling, if you know what the elements mean. One new combination inspires another. You probably know hardware and software, but do you know live ware and wetware, formed on the same principles?

New words can be easier to remember if they rhyme, for example chick flick or shock jock, or alliterate (= repeat the same first letter), for example pester power and drag-and-drop.[6]

These new compounds are often imaginative or humorous, because they show connections between things that seem to be very different. Some examples are fashion victim (= someone who takes fashion too seriously), golden handcuffs (= money used to encourage someone to stay in their job), and industrial-strength (used to talk about things other than industrial products).

I've got an industrial-strength hangover.

Portmanteau words

PORTMANTEAU WORDS, also called BLENDS, are similar to compounds but may include only part of one or both of the original words in the new word: documentary + soap (opera) = docusoap.

---

[6] Антрушина Г.Б. "Лексикология английского языка", Москва,-издательство "Высшая школа", 1985.

The figure they've given is nothing more than a guesstimate (= guess + estimate).

Alterations to old words

Old words are given new forms to make them sound more fashionable or humorous. For example, they are shortened, like prezzie (= present) and barbie (= barbecue). Sometimes the second part of a compound word may be omitted, like cell (= cellphone). In other cases the initial letters of a compound may be run together to form a new word, such as JPEG (from Joint Photographic Experts Group), pronounced /ˈdʒeɪ peg/.

Sometimes words are altered by being used as a different part of speech. An example of this is text, which was originally only a noun, but is now often used as a verb:

Text me when you know what time you'll be arriving.

Loan words

LOAN WORDS are words that are borrowed from other languages. They often refer to foreign things – food, sports – that become popular or well-known in English-speaking countries. Sashimi (= slices of raw fish served with sauce) is from Japanese, capoeira (= a Brazilian martial art) from Portuguese and hijab (= a head covering worn by some Muslim women) from Persian and Arabic.[7]

Proper names

New products which are introduced are another source of new words, especially if the type of product becomes particularly associated with one brand. This has happened, for example, with Bluetooth™ and Palmcorder™. Sometimes these brand names become so well-known that they can even be used as verbs:

If you don't know what it means, you can goggle it.

Names of people or fictional characters can also sometimes be taken up and used as normal words:

---

[7] Антрушина Г.Б. "Лексикология английского языка", Москва,-издательство "Высшая школа", 1985.

He lives a Walter Mitty existence (= he is not in touch with reality).

New meanings

NEW MEANINGS for old words: sometimes the need for a new word can be filled by extending the meaning of a word that already exists.

For example, in a business context a beauty contest is an occasion on which several competing companies or people try to persuade somebody to use their services; and wallpaper in computing is the background that you have on your computer screen.

1.3. The problems of adoptions in the lexical system of the English language

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".[8]

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

---

[8] Арнольд И.В. Лексикология английского языка. М: Высшая школа,- 1986.

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.[9]

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 15th century, still sound surprisingly French: "regime", "valise", "matinee", "cafe", 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 19th century and has not yet

---

[9] Бӯронов Ж.Б. Мӯминов О.М. "Инглиз тили лексикологияси". – Тошкент: Маданият,- 1992.

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, travailing, 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 "trepaliare"- "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 travailer" 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.

1.4. Barbarisms, foreignisms, neologisms and archaic words

In the vocabulary of the English language there is a considerable layer of words called **"barbarisms".** These are words of foreign origin which have not entirely been assimilated into the English language. They are bear the appearance of a borrowing and are left as something alien to the native tongue. The role of foreign borrowings played in the development of the English language is well known, and the great majority of these borrowed words now form part of the rank and file of the English vocabulary.

It is the science of linguistics, in particular its branch Etymology, that reveals the foreign nature of this or that word. But most of what were formerly foreign borrowings are now not regarded as foreign. But still there are some words which retain their foreign appearance to a greater or lesser degree. These words, which are called barbarisms, are also considered to be on the outskirts of the literary language.

Most of them have corresponding English synonyms:

"Chic"= "stylish"- "элегантность, шик"

"Bon mot"= "a clever witty saying"-"остроумное выражение, острота"

"En passant= "in passing"-"мимоходом, случайно"

"Ad infinitum"= "to infinity"-"на неопределенно-долгое время"

"Foreignisms" do not belong to the English vocabulary. They are not registered by English dictionaries, except in a kind of addenda which gives the

meanings of the foreign words most frequently used in literary English. There are foreign words in the English vocabulary which fulfill a terminological function. Such words are "ukase", "udarnik", "soviet", "kolkhoz" and the like denoted certain concepts which reflect an objective reality not familiar to English speaking communities.[10]

Both foreign words and barbarisms are widely used in various styles of language with various aims, aims which predetermine their typical functions. One of these functions is to supply local colour. In order to depict local conditions of life, concrete facts and events, customs and habits, special care is taken to introduce into the passage such language elements as well reflect the environment.

There is a term in linguistics which is by its very nature is ambiguous and that is the term "neologism". In dictionaries it is generally defined as "a new word or a new meaning for an established word".

By etymology of words is understood their origin.

If a new meaning is recognized as an element in the semantic structure of a lexical unit, it ceases to be new.

Every period in the development of a language produces an enormous number of new words or new meanings of established words. Most of them do not live long. They are coined for use at the moment of speech, and therefore possess a peculiar property- that of temporariness. The given word or meaning holds only in the given context and is meant only to "serve the occasion".

The coining of new words generally arises first of all with the need to designate new concepts resulting from the development of science and also with the need to express nuances of meaning called forth by a deeper understanding of the nature of the phenomenon in question.

The first type of newly words, i.e. those which designate new-born concepts, may be named terminological coinages or terminological neologisms. The second

---

[10] Гинзбург Р.С. Лексикология английского языка». - М: Высшая школа 1983 год.

type, i.e. words coined because their creators seek expressive utterance may be named stylistic coinages or stylistic neologisms

Many new coinages disappear entirely from the language, leaving no mark of their even brief existence. Other literary neologisms leave traces in the vocabulary because they are fixed in the literature of their time. In other words new-literary bookish coinages will always leave traces in the language, inasmuch as they appear in writing. Most of literary-bookish coinages are built up by means of affixation, suffixes and word-compounding.

For example:

"Accessorize"-"снабжать необходимыми принадлежностями"

"Moisturize"-"смачивать, увлажнять"

"Anti-ordered"-"антиупорядоченный"

"Anti-damage"-"противоаварийный"

"Showmanship"-"умение привлечь внимание"

"Brinkmanship"-"балансирование"

"Lifemanship"-"умение преодолевать тяжелые ситуации"

In Modern English new words are also coined by a means which is very productive in technical literature and therefore is mostly found in scientific style, viz. by contractions and abbreviations. Here are some of these coinages which appear daily in different spheres of human activity.[11]

"TRUD"= "Time Remaining Until Dive"

"LOX"= "Liquid Oxygen explosive"

"GOX"= "Gaseous Oxygen"

"LASER"= "Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation"

"UNESCO"= "United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization"

The words stock of the English language is in an increasing state of change. Words change their meaning and sometimes drop out of the language altogether.

[11]Гинзбург Р.С. Лексикология английского языка». - М: Высшая школа 1983 год.

New words spring up and replace the old ones. Some words stay in the language a very long time and do not lose their faculty of gaining new meanings and becoming richer and richer polysemantically.

"Archaic words" are words which are no longer recognizable in Modern English language, words that were in use in Old English and which have either dropped out of the language entirely or have changed in their appearance so much that they have become unrecognizable.

For example:

"Troth"-"faith"-"честность, верность"

"A losel"-"a worthless, lazy fellow"-"бездельник, лодырь"

"Methinks"-"it seems to me"-"по-видимому, кажется"

"A palfrey"-"a small horse"-"верховая лошадь"

"Garniture"-"furniture"-"мебель, обстановка"

"Nay"-"no"-"нет"

Archaic words are primarily and predominantly used in the creation of a realistic background to historical novels. Archaic words are frequently to be found in the style of official documents. The function of archaisms in official documents is terminological in character. They are used to maintain that exactness of expression so necessary in this style. Archaic words and archaic form are sometimes used for satirical purpose.

Archaic words, word-forms and word combinations are also used to create an elevated effect. Language is specially molded to suit a solemn occasion: all kind of stylistic devices are used, and among them is the use of archaisms.

Chapter II Semantic peculiarities and functions of loan words
2.1. The pragmatic aspect of borrowings

A subfield of linguistics developed in the late 1870s, pragmatics studies how people comprehend and produce a communicative act or speech act in a concrete speech situation which is usually a conversation. It distinguishes two intents or meanings in each utterance or communicative act of verbal communication. One is the informative intent or the sentence meaning, and the other the communicative intent or speaker. The ability to comprehend and produce a communicative act is referred to as pragmatic competence which often includes one's knowledge about the social distance, social status between the speakers involved, the cultural knowledge such as politeness, and the linguistic knowledge explicit and implicit.

Pragmatic aspects of translation.

Semiotics (the science investigating the general properties of sign systems) distinguishes the following types of relations: semantic (sign to object), syntactic (sign to sign) and pragmatic (sign to man).

Pragmatic relations are superimposed on semantic relations and play an equally important role in analyzing the original text and in producing an equivalent text in the target language. Semantically equivalent messages do not necessarily mean the same thing to the source- and target-language receptors, and therefore are not necessarily pragmatically equivalent. The phrase : He made a fifteen-yard end run" and " Он сделал пятнадцатиярдовый рывок по краю" are semantically equivalent for they denote the same situation but the American reader, familiar with American football, will extract far more information from it than his Russian counterpart who would neither understand the aim of the maneuver nor appreciate the football-player's performance.

Thus, the pragmatic problems, involved in translation, arise from three types of pragmatic relations: the relations of the source-language sender to the original message, the relations of the target-language message and the relation of the translator to both messages. These relations can have various characters. They are

individual, when the text is not more then only the source of information about some facts or events that do not present valuable interest for the receptor.

The effect of the pragmatic motivation of the original message

The I type of relations amounts to the sender's communicative intent or the pragmatic motivation of the original message. The translator, in other words, should be aware whether the message is a statement of fact, are quest, a command, an entreaty or a joke. Very often the speaker's communicative intent differs from what the message seems to say.

The effect of the receptor- to-the text relation

Prof. A. Neubert has proposed a classification of texts depending on their orientation towards different types of receptors: texts, intended for :domestic consumption"(local advertising, legislation, home news, etc.), texts, intended primarily for the source-language receptors but having also a universal human appeal(belles-lettres) and texts without any specific national addressee(scientific literature). Typically, in written translation the translator deals with texts, not intended for target-language audiences and therefore subject to pragmatic adaptations. Allowances are made for socio-cultural, psychological and other differences between source-and target-language receptors, particularly differences in their background knowledge. According to E.Nida, snow-white was translated into one of the African languages as "white as the feathers of a white heron". Pragmatic factors may affect the scope of semantic information, conveyed in translating. Differences in background knowledge call for addition or deletion of some information. Some cultural regalia may be translated by their functional analogues. Allowances should be made for the receptor's professional status and his familiarity with the subject. In texts, intended for specialists source culture regalia are more frequently rendered by transcription or transliteration while in texts for the laymen explanatory or descriptive translation is preferred.[12]

---

[12] Антрушина Г.Б. "Лексикология английского языка", Москва,-издательство "Высшая школа", 1985.

The effect of the translator's angle of view

Another pragmatic factor, relevant to translation, is the socio-psychological and ideological orientation of the translator himself. As far back as K.I.Chukovsky wrote that "every translator translates himself, i.e. deliberately or inadvertently reflects his class affiliations. And in doing so he does not necessarily set himself the task to falsify the original". This view may be somewhat oversimplified but it is true that although ideally the translator should identify himself with the author, this is not always the case. What is more sometimes it is impossible. Any text is communicative and contains some message transmitted from the source-language sender to the target-language receptor or information which should be taken into consideration by the receptor. These relations have various characters. They have more rather intellectual character when the text for the receptor is not anything more than only a source of information about some facts or events and do not present for him the big interest. But the received information can render much deeper influence on the receptor: it can awake his feelings, cause the certain emotional reaction or to induce to some actions. Ability of the text to produce such communicative effect on the receptor, to cause pragmatic relations to information, in other words, to produce pragmatic influence on the receptor of the message, is called pragmatic aspect or pragmatic value of the text.[13]

The pragmatic value of the text is the result of the source-language sender's choice of the original message's contents and the way of language expression. In conformity with the communicative intention the sender selects the language units, which possess necessary value as well as detail-logic, and connotative, organize them in the message so that it will be possible to establish between them necessary semantic connections for transition of the information. As a result the text has got the certain pragmatic potential, the ability to produce some communicative effect on the receptor. The pragmatic value is determined by the contents and the form of

---

[13] Антрушина Г.Б. "Лексикология английского языка", Москва,-издательство "Высшая школа", 1985.

the original message and exists already irrespective of the text's creator. It can happen so, that the pragmatics of the text does not coincides completely with communicative intention of the sender («has told not that wanted or how wanted"). The degree in which pragmatics of the text depends on the transmitted information and the way of its transition, it represents the objective essence accessible to perception and the analysis.

The pragmatic relation of the receptor to the text depends on not only from pragmatics of the text, but also from the receptors background knowledge, the previous experience, a mental condition and other features. The analysis of pragmatics of the text enables only to provide potential communicative effect of the text in relation to the typical, "average' receptor.[14]

Realization of pragmatic influence on the information's receptor is the main part of any communication, including interlanguage communication. The establishment of the necessary pragmatic relation of the receptor of translated message substantially depends on the translator's choice of the language means in the process of the text's creation. The influence on the course and the result of the process of translation, the necessity to reproduce pragmatic potential of the original message, and the wish to provide desirable effect on the receptors of translated text is called pragmatic aspect or pragmatics of translation.

As well as any othe4r receptor of the original message, the translator has a personal relation to the translated message. Acting as the intermediary in the interlanguage communication the translator must try to do not let his personal relation to the influence on him and therefore reflected in accuracy of text's translation. In this case translator should be pragmatically neutral.

Reproducing pragmatic potential of the original message, the translator may orient to the certain group of the translation's receptors possessing some baggage of special knowledge in the area implied in the original message and therefore

---

[14] Антрушина Г.Б. "Лексикология английского языка", Москва,-издательство "Высшая школа", 1985.

capable to achieve necessary understanding of the message much better. Orientation to such group of receptors-experts allows reducing the number of pragmatic explanations in translation. On the other hand, if translation intends for group of receptors, whose level of background knowledge below, than the majority of readers(non specialists in the given area, readers of children's age, etc.), the great part of the information in the original message can be not understood or misunderstood, that why the number of explanations and specifications in translation increase.

Pragmatic translation of individual genres.

Pragmatic problems of translation are directly connected with genre of the original message and type of receptors for whom it intrudes. Translators of fiction are faced with essential difficulties in transmission of pragmatic potential of the original message. Fiction stories in any language are focused, first of all, to people for whom this language is native, but they have also universal value and are often translated to other languages. At the same time, very often they have descriptions of the facts and the events connected with history of the given people, various literary associations, customs, names of national dishes, subjects of clothes, etc. That demands amendments to pragmatic distinctions between SL and TL, to provide the adequate understanding of the text by the receptor of translation.[15]

The necessity of pragmatic reorganization in translation of the scientific and technical materials focused on experts in the given field of knowledge and owning in all countries approximately the identical volume of the background information are less. Such messages equally well understood by the scientists speaking in different languages, and explanatory should be given only concerning names of firms, the national units of measure, specific nomenclature names, etc.

Special problems are connected with pragmatic aspect of the texts intended for the language speaking receptor. It is a question of the various information

---

[15] Арнольд И.В. Лексикология английского языка. М: Высшая школа,- 1986.

materials addressed to a foreign audience, and advertising of the goods for the export. In the ideal authors of such texts should write them taking into account the character and knowledge of the foreign reader or listener. In these cases the task of the translator becomes simpler: he should not care of the maintenance of full understanding of the message by the receptor of translation, because the author of the original message has already done it. However, very often this task appears in the original message to be outstanding, and the translator possessing more information about foreign audience, have to bring additional corrective amendments to the text taking into account his pragmatic aspect.

Sociolinguistic factors of translation.

The important role in the maintenance of pragmatic adequacy of translation belongs to sociolinguistic factors causing distinction in speech of separate groups of native speakers. In particular, additional difficulties for maintenance of full understanding of the transmitted massage by the receptor of translation may arise in connection with the presence in the text of the original message of a) deviations from public norm of SL, b) the use of such substandard forms, as territorially-dialectic, socially-dialectic and contaminated, simulating the speech of the foreigner.

The elements of territorial dialects of SL which are found in the original message are not transmitted in translation. The use in the original message such dialectic forms can have double character. On the other hand, the text of the original can be written on any dialect of SL. In this case the dialect represents itself as means of the communication used by the sender, and translation from it will be done in the same way, as from any language (for what, naturally, the translator must have a necessary degree of possession go the given dialect). On the other hand, dialectic forms can be used in the text (mainly, in fiction) with the purpose of the language characteristic of certain characters, their identifications as inhabitant of the certain area where speak on given dialect of SL. In this case reproduction of dialectic features of SL gives nothing, because for the receptor of translation they do not carry out identifying function and will be just senseless. If in the English

original the character speaks on the London dialect "chocny" adding a sound "h" to words where it is absent in a standard language, and omitting this sound there, where according to the norms of English language it should be pronounced.

Many territorial dialects are closely connected with the social characteristic of their bears, and in these cases their use in the original specifies a belonging of the given character to the certain social group.[16]

Special problems are connected with transmission of imitation of speech of the foreigner containing in the original in translation. The presence of such forms in the original message may be involuntary or measured. In the first case the sender, who does not know enough SL, uses three deformed forms. Such mistakes complicate perception of speech and point out the belonging of the sender to other language collective. In the prices of the perception of such speech listener correlates apprehended with correct forms of language, guessing, what form the speaker implies, and thus carrying out «translation" from contaminated to correct speech. The same way, in the translation process into other language the translator correlates contaminated forms with correct and translates the last. In the second case contaminated forms are applied as means of the indication for features of speech of the foreigner and are tuned it be the means of creation of pragmatic potential of the text. Thus the reproduction of pragmatic function of these forms is included into tasks of the translator. Thus the translator can use already existing in the SL ways of the image of speech of the foreigner, or he has to invent new ways of transfer of contaminated speech. Almost all languages have their own standard ways of the reproducing of wrong speech of the person belonging to a certain nationality and speaking not quite correctly in nonnative for him language.

Application contaminated forms are quite often accompanied by use of elements of colloquial style, refusal of use of more complex grammatical forms (the subordinate clauses and so forth). But it is also must make into consideration,

---

[16] Арнольд И.В. Лексикология английского языка. М: Высшая школа,- 1986.

that some standard ways of the reproducing of wrong speech can be understood not only as speech of the foreigner but also as speech of the non-educative person, for example, Russian "мой твой не понимай", "нету" or "мало-мало". Selection and use of contaminated elements in translation must correspond to the pragmatic characteristic of transferred elements of the original.

In some cases the pragmatic purpose of translation includes achievements of desirable influence (communicative effect) on the receptor of translation. The communicative effect which should be reproduced in translation can be determined by the dominated function of the original.

The basic pragmatic problem of translation of such text consists in creating in TL the text possessing the ability to produce the same art-aesthetic influence on the receptor of translation.

Pragmatic influence on the receptor consists in granting to him the necessary information for realization of the certain activity of scientific pr technical character. If the receptor of the message is capable to carry out the desirable experiment on its basis or to make ordered operations with the device or machine tool the communicative effect of the text can be considered to be achieved. The pragmatic problem of translation of the scientific and technical text consists in maintenance of the same opportunity to carry out necessary actions to the receptor of translation. If the receptor of translation can successfully use the text of translation as a manual to the certain actions, we can say that the transfer of pragmatic influence of the original message is achieved. And in this case the equality of influence of the original and translation must not be absolute. It can happen so, that in translation the necessary scientific and technical information is turned to have more precise and accessible form providing correct use of this information by experts, and, thus, translation carries out the basic pragmatic task even better, than the original.

As a rule, the translator cannot put task to himself to achieve the set communicative effect. If such task is put, its realization often demands the pragmatic adaptation of the text which is beyond of translation as process of

creation of the text, communicatively equivalent to the original. Such adaptation in the process of transfer, for example, the text of advertising which should provide selling of the given goods, quite often leads to drawing up in TL the new co writing, considering specific tastes and bents of the future buyers. In the process of realization of interlanguage communications arise pragmatic problems of one more type. They are connected with an opportunity of the occurrence in the translator of additional pragmatically tasks in relation to the receptor of translation. In this connection, the translator can pursue the additional purposes, more or less independent from the basic pragmatic task of translation to aspire to use the result of translational process in some certain special purposes.

It is essential, that such pragmatic "super task" render influence on a course of translation process and an estimation of its results.

The translator may achieve the pragmatic purpose which have been not connected with the contents of the original, but achieved in the process of its translation, is connected with a double role the translator plays in interlangual communications.

Existence of a pragmatic super task in many respects determines an estimation of results of translational process. In this case translation is appreciated not only and not so much on a degree of identity to the original, but on that as far as the text of translation corresponds to those problems for decision for which translation process has been carried out. The degree of this conformity is called pragmatic value of translation. If there is sufficient pragmatic value translation can be regarded correct and adequate even if it has essential deviations from communicative equivalence of the original message.

The pragmatic super task of the translator can be connected with aspiration to reflect in translation communicatively irrelevant features of the original which do not transferred at equivalent transfer of the initial message. It can be formal-structural features of SL, the cultural-ethnographic elements which are not playing a functional role in the message, but reflected on its structure, conceptually-semantic features of construction of messages in the source-language of the

original. Such pragmatic installation usually leads to infringement of norms and usage of TL, as the result of literal reproduction of features of SL.

To other results brings the aspiration of the translator according to a pragmatic task of the concrete act of translation to give the simplified translation, having limited of transfer only "naked sense", i.e. the in detail-logic contents of the text, not caring about reproduction of is emotional-stylistic and associative-shaped aspects of the original.[17]

Special kind of the pragmatic super task leading to essential changes in the text of translation is the aspiration of the translator to modernization of the original message. Time and place of translation may differ from time and place of creation of the original message.

The specific purpose of the concrete act of translation can consist in aspiration to affect on the receptor of the translation, which do not connected with the contents of the original message directly or with its pragmatic potential.

Levels of equivalence and the concept of adequate translation

In the theory of translation different ideas have been put forward concerning the types and levels of equivalence in translation. There are following types of equivalents: formal, semantic, situational.

There is a fundamental difference between formal equivalence, on the one hand, and semantic and pragmatic equivalence, on the other. Formal equivalence may accompany semantic and pragmatic equivalence but it is by no means mandatory. Adequate translation may be defined therefore as that which is determined by semantic and pragmatic equivalence between the original and target-language text. Cases of formal equivalence without semantic or pragmatic equivalence are usually described as literal translation. Literal translating reproduces the linguistic form of the original regardless of semantic or pragmatic equivalence.

---

[17] Антрушина Г.Б. "Лексикология английского языка", Москва,-издательство "Высшая школа", 1985.

Free translation, on the other hand, consists in pragmatically unmotivated additions and omissions of semantic information. In literal translation the translator distorts the message by slavishly reproducing the form while in free translation he distorts it by overstepping his authority and assuming the role of a co-author.

Grammatical and lexical parallelisms between the source language and the target language made it possible in some cases to retain formal equivalence without departing from pragmatic equivalence. Otherwise various lexico-grammatical transformations are used.

Some marginal elements of information may be lost in translation. Some of them may be compensated for by the use of different devices, sometimes in a different portion of the message.

2.2. Reborrowing

Reborrowing is the process where a word travels from one language to another and then back to the originating language in a different form or with a different meaning.

This is indicated by A→B→A, where A is the originating language.

In some cases the borrowing process can be more complicated and the words might move through different languages before coming back to the originating language.

The single move from one language to the other is called "loan". Reborrowing is the result of more than one loan, when the final recipient language is the same as the originating one.

Examples

Old Norse:	klubba	→	English:	club	→	Swedish:	klubb ("association of people")			
Old Norse:	hela	→	English:	healing	→	Swedish:	hela ("cure")			
French:	tenez	→	English:	tennis	→	French:	tennis (the sport)			
French:	cotte	→	English:	riding coat	→	French:	redingote	→	English	redingote
Greek:	кЯнзмб (кнนзма, movement)	→	French:	cinйma	→	Greek:	уйнемЬ (sineмб, cinema)			
Dutch:	bolwerk (bulwark, bastion)	→	French:	boulevard	→	Dutch:	boulevard ("broad avenue")			
Dutch :	manneken "little man"	→	French:	mannequin	→	Dutch:	mannequin ("catwalk model")			
Middle Dutch :	snacken "to gasp/bite at" /ˈsnɑk-ən/	→	English:	to snack	→	Dutch:	snacken /ˈsnæk-ən/			
English:	crack (news, gossip)	→	Irish:	craic (fun)	→	English:	craic			
English:	animation	→	Japanese:	アニメ(anime)	→	English:	anime (Japanese animation)			

Chapter III The contribution of definite linguistic cultures to form the lexical system of the English language

3.1. Indo-European languages group

Words and word combinations from Russian language.

There are not many loan words from Russian language. It is explained that relations between Russian language and English began not long time ago. During XVII- XVIII centuries the following Russian words penetrated to the English language:

"Astrakhan"-"каракуль"

"Kopeck"-"копейка"

"Ukase"-"указ"

"Samovar"-"самовар"

Most of adopted words got into English language after an October Revolution. Among them such words as:

"Soviet"-"совет, советский"

"Bolshevik"-"большевик, большевистский"

"Komsomol"-"комсомол, комсомольский"

"Kolkhoz"-"колхоз, колхозский"

"Sovkhoz"-"совхоз, совхозский"

"Socialist competition"-"социаместическое соревнование"

"Five-year plan"-"пятилетка"

During XX century more and more words appear in the English language which prove that English people is interested in the political occurrences in Russia.

The influence of the German language.

In the words stock of the English vocabulary there are many words adopted from the German language. But there are not so many German lexical units which were included in the English dictionary. The thing is that a lot of German words which relate to the sphere of science serve as a constitution from Latin and Greek

root. Words denoting conceptions of social and political and philosophic character, and terminological stratum which relates to maritime case are treated as German adopted words.

First adoptions were made in the sixteenth century. In this period words related to commerce, military science, names of plants and the rest were adopted.

By the term October Revolution is meant the revolution against the Czarist government which was in November 1917

For example:

"Lance-knight"-"ландскнехт"

"Kreutzer"-"крейцер (название монеты)"

"Groschen"-"гроши"

"Staff"-"штаб"

Very serious influence of German language is seen in the sphere of mineralogy:

"Bismuth"-"висмут"

"Cobalt"-"кобальт"

"Zink"-"цинк"

"Wolfram"-"вольфрам"

"Nickel"-"никель"

"Iceberg"-"айсберг"

In XIX century appeared many new adopted words especially in the sphere of the humanities, philology, social life and politics, chemistry and physics, philosophy and art, words denoting food and household goods.

For example:

"Umlaut"-"умляут"

"Ablaut"-"абляут"

"Marzipan"-"марципан"

"Kohlrabi"-"кольраби (название капусты)"

"Leitmotiv"-"лейтмотив"

"Kapellmeister"-"капельмейстер"

"Halt"-"остановка, стой!"

"Drilling"-"тренировка"

"Plunder"-"грабеж"

"Field-marshal"-"фельдмаршал"

"Marzipan"-"марципан"

"Kohlrabi"-"кольраби"

"Vermouth"-"вермут"

"Kapellmeister"-"дирижер, капельмейстер"

"Poodle"-"пудель"

Many adopted words are connected with the World War II. There are words denoting notions and regalia appeared in the time of Hitlerism's regime. Here are several of them:

"Black Shirt"-"schwarhemd"

"Brown Shirt"-"braunhemd"

"Stormtroopers"- "stumabteilung"

"Nazi"-"нацист, фашист"

And some other loan words that came into the English language:

"Masterpiece"-from German "meisterstuck"-"шедевр"

"Wonder child"-from German "wunderkind"-"вундеркинд"

The impact of the Dutch language.

In the word stock of the English vocabulary compact relations between England and Netherlands were reflected in the sphere of commerce, military and economics. Holland is one of the closest countries to England (in the territorial meaning). All trades of England up to XVI century were limited to river basins of Baltic and Northern Seas. Between English ports and ports of Ganzei union the brisk connection was supported. The plenty of words concerning shipbuilding, navigation, trade was borrowed during this period from the Dutch language.

For example:

"Buoy"-from Dutch "boei"-"буй"

"Cruise"-from Dutch "kruis"-"крейсирование"

"Dock"- from Dutch "docke"-"док"

"Skipper"- from Dutch "schipper"-"шкипер"

"Sloop"- from Dutch "sloep"-"шлюп"

"Yacht"- from Dutch "jacht"-"яхта"

"Bulwark"- from Dutch "bulwark"-"бастион"

"Rover"- from Dutch "rover"-"пират, морской разбойник"

"Deck"-from Dutch "deck"-"палуба"

"Ledger"- from Dutch "ledger"-"бухгалтерская книга"

Through the history of England we may see that in XIII-XIV centuries government of England interested the Flemish weavers in giving them opportunity to settle in community and in organizing weaving. Such relations have also lest a trace in the English vocabulary.

For example:

"Rock"- from Dutch "rocke"-"прялка"

"Spool"- from Dutch "spoel"-"шпулька"

"Nap"-"ворс на сукне"

Development of painting in Holland in XVII century was reflected in the words stock of the English vocabulary.

For example:

"Easel"- from Dutch "ezel"-"мольберт"

"To etch"- from Dutch "etsen"-"гравировать"

"Landscape"- from Dutch "landschap"-"ландшафт"

Several words came into the English language from Boer language (the language of Holland peasants).

For example:

"Kopje"- from Dutch "kopje"-"холмик"

"Kraal"- from Dutch "kraal"-"туземный поселок"

"Veldt"- from Dutch "veldt"-"южно-африканская степь"

"To trek"- from Dutch "trek ken"-"тащить"

In all the mentioned above information it is seen that the influence of Dutch language to the English language is restricted by some special features and notions which proves that there was a connection between Holland and England.

The Celtic language contribution.

Germanic tribes, which had resettled on British Isles in V century, met with native population of those islands. However, in the connection with low phase of cultural and economic development of the tribes, the influence of the Celtic language was not very powerful. Relatively, a greater number of the Celtic words were borrowed in the later periods, but they were adopted from Gaelic □□ language and Scottish language.

Here are some examples of early loan words:

"Bard"-"певец, поэт"

"Brock"-"барсук"

"Down"-"холм"

"Brat"-"ребенок"

"Dun"-"серовато-коричневый"

"Bin"-"мешок"

"Bannock"-"пресная лепешка"

"Cross"-"крест"

"Pillion"-"седельная подушка"

"Plaid"-"плед"

In the later adopted words the following can be mentioned, but they

"Flannel"-"фланель"

"Flummery"-"блюдо из пшеницы или овса"

"Coracle"-"рыбачья лодка из ивняка и кожи"

Gaelic is a language which is given to that dialect of the Celtic which is spoken in the Highlands of Scotland penetrated to the English language from Cambrian, Irish and Scottish languages.

"Clan"-"клан, род"

"Crag"-"скала, утес"

"Slogan"-"лозунг, призыв"

"Bog"-"болото, трясина"

"Shillelagh"-"дубинка"

"Tory"-"тори, консерватор"

"Spalpeen"-"бездельник"

"Claymore"-"старинный палаш"

"Glen"-"узкая долина"

"Loch"-"озеро"

"Tartan"-"клетчатая шерстяная материя, шотландка"

"Galore"-"достаток, изобилие"

"Cromlech"-"кромлех (кельтское сооружение бронзового века)"

"Eisteddfod"-"собрание уэльских бардов"

"Veel"-"название быстрого шотландского танца"

"Banshee"-"дух, стоны которого предвещали смерть"

"Shamrock"-"трилистник"

"Aberdeen"-"город Абердин в Шотландии"

"Dunbar"-"город Данбар в Шотландии"

"Kildare"-"город Килдер в Ирландии"

The Celtic words still preserve in the geographical names. For example, the noun "avon"-"река" retained as a proper name.

The capital of England – London also keeps some sing of the Celtic origin. Celtic people called London as "Liyn-dun"-"крепость у реки". But Roman people rebuilt the name of the capital as "Londinium".

In the Scottish dialect the Celtic word "loch"-"озеро" still preserve in the names of some lakes. The name of the Western part of the Britain – Wales, where settled the remainders of Celtic tribes, is also of Celtic origin.

The influence of the Latin language.

Latin vocabulary borrowing in the English Language is connected with the three events in the history of the England:

1. Roman's domination (from I to V century)

2.	The appearance of Christianity in England (VI-VII century)

3.	Culture's evolution in the Renaissance (XV-XVI century)

In England, as well as in other countries of Western Europe, the Latin language has an original location. During many centuries, after Christianity's appearance, this language was use to officiate to God. Public culture's evolution entailed the emergence of new notions. New words appeared from Latin language denoted notions out of the sphere of culture and life.

For example:

"Anchor"- from Latin "ancora"

"Box"-from Latin "buxus"

"Cappe (cap)"- form Latin "cappa"

"Pund (pound)"- from Latin "pondo"

"Assa (ass)"- from Latin "cesinus"

"Palm"-from Latin "palma"

"Engel (angel)"- from Latin "angelus"

"Kitchen"- from Latin "coquina"

"Piper"-from Latin "piper"

Altogether, by the calculation of the English linguist Bo, till the end of the Old-English period counted approximately four hundred and fifty Latin adoptions, exclusive of derivatives and proper names.

Distinguishing characteristic of the Latin adopted words in XVI-XVII centuries is that there are many verbs, adjectives, and not much nouns, whereas loan words in the Old-English period are mostly consist of nouns.

Among adjective adopted words two main groups may be marked out:

1.	Adjectives, traced to the Latin adjectives.

2.	Adjectives, traced to the Latin participles.

[6]The term "loan-word" is equivalent to "borrowing".

Among the first group we may consider adjectives which end on "-al", "-ar", "-id", "-ous".

For example:

Adjectives ending on "-al":

"Annual"- from Latin "annualis"- "годовой"

"Cordial"- from Latin "cordialis"-"сердечный"

"Dental"- from Latin "dentalis"- "зубной"

"Legal"-from Latin "legalis"- "законный"

Adjectives ending on "-ar":

"Lunar"- from Latin "lunaris"- "лунный"

"Solar"- from Latin "solaris"- "солнечный"

"Stellar"- from Latin "stellaris"- "звездный"

"Triangular"- from Latin "tringularis"-"треугольный"

Adjectives ending on "-id":

"Gelid"- from Latin "gelidus"- "ледяной"

"Frigid"- from Latin "frigidus"-"холодный"

"Livid"- from Latin "lividus"-"мертвенный"

Adjectives ending on "-ous":

"Atrocious"- from Latin "atrox"-"жестокий"

"Continuous"- from Latin "continuus"-"длительный"

"Obvious"- from Latin "obvius"- "очевидный"

Among adopted adjectives in the Latin language there is one group represented as comparative adjectives of the Latin language.

For example:

"Exterior"-from Latin "exterior", comparative form -"exterus"- "внешний"

"Inferior"-from Latin "inferior", comparative form- "inferus"-"низкий"

"Minor"-from Latin "minor", comparative form- "minus"-"маленький"

The second group is divided into two subgroups. The first subgroup consists of adjectives constituted from Latin participles of present tense. They have that sort of suffixes which correspond with Latin suffixes of participles of the present tense, such as "-ant", "-ent".

For example:

"Absent"-from Latin verb "abesse"-"отсутствовать"

"Deficient"- from Latin verb "deficere"-"недоставать"

"Indignant"- from Latin verb "indignari"-"негодовать"

"Fragrant"-from Latin verb "fragnare"-"благоухать"

The second subgroup is composed of adjectives produced from Latin participle of the past tense. Such adjectives have the following suffixes "-ate", "-ete", "-t" which correspond with Latin participle of the past tense; the remnant suffix "-ct", the prefix "dis-".

For example:

"Correct"- from Latin verb "corrigete"-"исправлять"

"Desolate"- from Latin verb "desolare"-"опустошать, разорять"

"Desperate"- from Latin verb "desperare"-"доводить до отчаяния"

By remnant suffixes are meant the ones that are only partially preserved in the structure of the word: Lat. (-ctus) >Lat. (-ct)

"Separate"- from Latin verb "separare"-"отделять, разделять"

"Disagree"- from Latin verb "disagree"-"не соглашаться"

Verbs borrowed from Latin language to Modern English can be divided into two groups. The first group consists of verbs produced from Latin participle of the past tense of the verb. Such verbs have the following suffixes: "-ate", "-ute", "-t", which corresponds with suffixes of participle of the past tense of the Latin verb.

For example:

"Accumulate"- from Latin verb "accumulare"-"собирать"

"Decorate"- from Latin verb "decorare"-"украшать"

"Contribute"- from Latin verb "contribuere"-"прибавлять"

"Distribute"-from Latin verb "distribuere"-"распределять"

"Connect"- from Latin verb "connectere"-"связывать"

"Select"- from Latin verb "seligere"- "выбирать"

"Collapse"- from Latin verb "collabi"-"рушиться"

"Dismiss"- from Latin verb "dismittere"-"отпускать"

The verbs of the second group produced from the stem of the present tense Latin verbs, which have such endings: "-el", "-de", "-end", "-mit", "-duce".

For example:

"Expel"- from Latin verb "expellere"-"выгонять"

"Repel"- from Latin verb "repellere"-"отражать"

"Collide"- from Latin verb "collidere"-"сталкивать"

"Divide"- from Latin verb "dividere"-"разделять"

"Contend"- from Latin verb "contendere"-"бороться, спорить"

"Comprehend"- from Latin verb "comprehendere"-"понимать"

"Commit"- from Latin verb "commitere"-"совершать"

"Omit"- from Latin verb "omitter"-"пропускать"

"Induce"- from Latin verb "inducere"-"побуждать"

"Produce"- from Latin verb "priducere"-"производить"

As with time more and more new Latin loan words were appearing in the English language emerged new stratum of French-Latin duplicates, i.e. a pair of words- one of them was of French origin, and the other- of Latin origin. But both of them, they trace back to Old-Latin root.

For example:

"Feat"-"подвиг"

"Fact"-"факт"

"Sure"-"уверенный"

"Poor"-"бедный"

"Hospital"-"больница"

"Capture"-"захватывать"

The French adopted words.

It is absolutely different character bears French adopted words unlike Scandinavian adoptions. The most powerful influence of the French language had in the period of French domination in the country when the national language had not been still originated. The French language has been an official language in the England during 250 years (from 1066 till 1247) while in the country existed two languages.

The point is that the French language in respect of the English language occupied the predominant position as a language of feudal grandeur, government establishments, and schools and as a basic language of literature (parallel with Latin).

For example:

"Action"- Old –English, from Old- French "accioun"

"Carpenter"- Old-English, from Old-French "carpentier"

"Duke"- Old- English, from Old-French "duc"

"Agreeable"-"приятный, согласный"-Old-English, from Old-French "agreable"

"Beauty"- "красота"- Old-English, from Old-French "beate"

The great quantity of adopted words from the French language to the Modern English language is fallen on the end of XVII and the beginning of XVIII century.

It is characteristic of adopted words of that time to preserve French pronunciation and orthography. For instance, the ending "-ice", "-in (e)" are articulated as [is] and [i:n]. But nowadays it is characteristic for today too.

For example:

"Magazine"- "(периодический) журнал"

"Police"- "полиция"

The ending "-et" is articulated as [ei] which is similar to French pronunciation [e:].

For example:

"Ballet"- "балет"

"Bouquet"- "букет"

The ending "-que" is articulated as [k].

For example:

"Grotesque" – "гротеск"

"Picturesque"-"живописный"

The letter "s" at the end of the word is not pronounced.

For example:

"Corps"- "корпус"

"Debris"- "обломки"

The ending "-age" in the adopted words of that very period is pronounced as [a:] in contrast to old adopted words where it pronounced as [id].

For example:

"Barrage"- "преграда"

"Mirage"-"мираж"

The domination of the French language finished in the second part of XVI century but the greatest number of adopted words is fallen at that very period.

Originally, the French language spread in England mainly as a form of Norse dialect. But in XIII century it has lost its characteristic of spoken language and became an official language. French adopted words were represented as special terms- names connected with new notions. Most of them remain at the periphery of the word stock of the vocabulary: they constitute a numerous group of complicated words which are widely used in literary and scientific style. But some words became widespread and are used in every day speech. That is why they reflected brightly the condition, way of living, interests of those social layers which used the French language exclusively or predominantly.

For example:

"Face"-"лицо"

"Gay"- "веселый"

"Hour"- "час"

"Ink"-"чернила"

"Letter"- "письмо"

"Joy"-"радость"

"Money"- "деньги"

"To pay"- "платить"

"River"-"река"

"Several"- "несколько"

"Table"- "стол"

"Very"-"очень"

"Honor"-"честь, почитать"

Such words were becoming wide used not at one but with time.

As the French language brought to the English language an enormous number of lexical units which had a difficult word-formative system it told upon the system of word-formation of the English language on the whole. Definite French suffixes and prefixes can come out of such these words and may be used for formation of words from native roots.

For example, suffix "-able" comes out from "acceptable"; suffix "-ence" comes out from "different", "excellence", "evidence", "violence".

French adopted words still increasing the English vocabulary to present days. In XIX and at the beginning of XX century such words are of bookish character. However by the end of World War II the English language adopt many French words in the result of live communication of American Army with French people.

French adopted words are appearing in many spheres of our life such as politics, high life, sport and relaxation and the rest.

The Italian language influences.

The economic and political relations between England and Italy began to develop in XIV century. English economy was connected with Italian manufacture, which could not exist without English wool. These economic and political relations have found the reflection in dictionary structure of English language which borrows the Italian words concerning trade, manufacture and military science.

However, the strongest influence of Italian language was in Renaissance□є.

Acquaintance with the literature of that period, traveling to Italy, studying of its painting, sculpture and architecture, interest to the Italian music, to the country all these was reflected in the words stock of the English vocabulary.

The earliest adopted words are dated from XIV-XV centuries and concern military science and trade. The following words were borrowed from the sphere of trade and finance.

For example:

"Ducat"-"дукат (монета)"

"Million"-"миллион"

"Lombard"-"банкир"

The term Renaissance means "rebirth" and describes the cultural revolution of the 15th and 16th centuries

Several words were borrowed from military science and navigation.

For example:

"Alarm"-"тревога"

"Brigand"-"бандит"

"Bark"-"барка"

"Colonel"-"полковник"

"Squadron"- эскадрон, эскадра"

In the XVI century economical relations with the country gave rise to new loan words:

"Carat"-"карат"

"Traffic"-"движение транспорта

"Porcelain"-"фарфор"

"Contraband"-"контрабанда"

"Bankrupt"-"банкрот"

"Soldo"-"сольдо"

"Battalion"-"батальон"

"Citadel"-"цитадель"

"Pistol"-"пистолет"

The English culture of Renaissance tested in practice the powerful influence of Italian culture. It is especially referred to Fine Arts, architecture and music. And

that is why it is easy to understand why so many notions of these spheres are borrowed from Italian language.

For example:

"Studio"-"студия"

"Balcony"-"балкон"

"Cello"-"виолончель"

"Bass"-"бас"

"Soprano"-"сопрано"

Later, in XVII-XVIII centuries the following words were adopted:

"Macaroni"-"макароны"

"Medico"-"врач"

"Umbrella"-"зонт"

"To manage"-"руководить"

"Grotto"-"грот"

"Casino"-"казино"

"Volcano"-"вулкан"

In XIX century some words reflecting political struggle in Italy are borrowed. The group of words connected with science was increasing, but however, the greatest quantity of loan words is brought from the area of music and art.

The influence of the Spanish language.

As well as Italian loan words Spanish adopted words first appeared in the English language in XVI century.

The development of foreign commerce in England in XVI century inevitably leads to collision of economic interests with Spain, which was accompanied by both on land and at sea. These factors made a great influence on learning some Spanish words. First of all, these words are connected with the commerce. It should be mentioned that these words essentially concern trade concepts, words denoting objects of commerce.

For example:

"Cargo"-"груз", form Spanish "cargo"-"нагрузка, тяжесть"

"Contraband"-"контрабанда", from Spanish "contrabando"-"контрабанда"

"Embargo"-"запрещение", from Spanish "embargar"-"задерживать"

"Banana"- "банан", from Spanish "banana"-"банан"

"Cacao"- "какао", from Spanish "cocao"-"какао"

"Cigar"- "сигара", from Spanish "cigarro"-"сигара"

"Potato"- "картофель", from Spanish "patata"-"картофель"

"Tobacco"- "табак", from Spanish "tabaco"-"табак"

"Tomato"- "помидор", from Spanish "tomate"-"помидор"

It is necessary to notice that several groups of words, which denoted particular natural phenomenon, plants and animals with which come across colonizers in their property, also penetrated to the English language.

For example:

"Canyon", from Spanish "canon"-"ущелье"

"Savannah", from Spanish "sabana"-"луч, саванна"

"Armadillo", from Spanish "armadillo"-"броненосец"

"Coyote", from Spanish "coyote"-"степной волк"

"Mosquito", from Spanish "mosquito"-"москит"

"Hurricane", from Spanish "huracan"-"ураган"

In connection with Spanish- English wars there are many adopted words of military notions.

For example:

"Armada", from Spanish "armada"-"военный флот"

"Galleon", from Spanish "galleon"-"галеон"

"Guerrilla", from Spanish "guerrilla"-"партизанская война"

The last word ("guerrilla") emerged in the English language at the beginning of XIX century during the war between Italian people against Napoleon. Besides these words there are some other words which do not constitute any group of words.

For example:

"Canoe", from Spanish "canoa"-"челнок"

"Corral", from Spanish "corral"-"загон для скота"

"Matador", from Spanish "matador"-"матадор"

"Mulatto", from Spanish "mulatto"-"мулат"

"Ranch", from Spanish "rancho"-"скотоводческая ферма"

The English noun "pica ninny"-"негритенок" appeared in the result of learning the Spanish word-combination "pequeno nino"-"маленький мальчик, малыш".

Here are some other examples:

"Infanta"-"инфанта"

"Don"-"гранд (испанский титул)"

"Hidalgo"-"(г)идальго"

"Bravado"-"хвастовство, напускная храбрость"

"Renegade"-"изменник"

"Castanets"-"кастаньеты"

"Duenna"-"дуэнья (гувернантка, компаньонка знатной девушки)"

The impact of the Portuguese language.

Many Portuguese words got into the English language either straight to that very language or by means of other languages (languages which go-between), such as the French language or Spanish language.

Portuguese loan words almost entirely connected with the relations aroused from geographical discoveries. Mainly it were adopted words denoting new notions concerning with way of life and dispositions settlement of aboriginal population, with vegetative and animal's world, as well as words designating new objects of commerce. For instance, "negro"-"черный"- this word gets into the English language in slave-holding time in Brazil, when Portuguese people imported there slaves from Africa.

Here are more examples:

"Albino", from Portuguese "alvo"-"белый"

"Cobra", from Portuguese "cobra de campuz"-"кобра, очковая змея"

"Caste", from Portuguese "casta"-"каста (чистый)"

"Tank", from Portuguese "tanque"-"танк (хранилище, бак)"

"Marmalade", from Portuguese "marmelada"-"варенье, повидло"

"Buccaneer", from Portuguese "bucaneiro"-"пират, морской разбойник"

The word "albino"-"альбинос" came from an old word "alvo"-"белый". One Portuguese merchant called Negro- half-breeds. Now it is the name of all living things that do not have coloring including animals.

The next word is "cobra"-"кобра". There is a word "snake" in the English language to be replaced, but "cobra" is a definite type of snakes. When Portuguese people first saw it they have called it "cobra de cabelo" ("cobra de capuz") - "змея с волосами" ("змея с капюшоном").

The next is "caste"-"каста (чистый)". It was originated from the meaning "чистый, нетронутый". It was the name of some groups of people, who honored their customs and traditions, signs and religion.

When the word "tank" (tanque)-"танк" appeared in the English language it had only the meaning of "резервуар, хранилище, бак". But during the World War I this word acquired its present-day meaning.

The word "marmalade"-"мармелад, варенье, повидло" (from Portuguese "marmelada") descended from "Portuguese sweet dessert", which is cooked by dint of quince (Portuguese version is "marmelo"). The English people borrowed this meaning and gave the name to "джем, конфитюр (особ. апельсинный), повидло".

The word "buccaneer"-"пират, морской разбойник" (from Portuguese "bucaneiro") first denoted a wild sea-robber. And later all pirates were named as "buccaneer".

It should be emphasized that the following words are also adopted from the Portuguese language:

"Mosquito"-"москит"

"Anaconda"-"анаконда"

"Coco (nut)"-"кокос"

"Flamingo"-"фламинго"

"Buffalo"-"буйвол"

"Madeira port (wine)"-"Мадера (сорт вина)"

"Mandarin"-"мандарин"

"Guinea"-"гинея (золотая монета, денежная единица; = 21 шиллингу)"

The Greek loan words.

Many words of foreign origin have been appearing in the English language. And, of course, many loan words came from the Greek language. First, Greek words were adopted from the Latin language and only then they were borrowed from Greek to English languages.

Till XVI century not many people in England knew Greek language. But in XVII century appeared several scientists who knew Old-Greek language. Names of sciences which were included in the Universities of England were all of Old-Greek origin.

For example:

"Grammar"-"грамматика"

"Logic"-"логика"

"Rhetoric"-"риторика, ораторское искусство"

"Arithmetic"-"арифметика"

"Geometry"-"геометрия"

"Astronomy"-"астрономия"

"Music"-"музыка"

Later, in Tudor[9] epoch, descended new adopted words, such as:

"Drama"-"драма, трагедия"

"Theatre"-"театр"

"Comedy"-"комедия"

"Tragedy"-"трагедия"

"Catastrophe"-"катастрофа"

"Climax"-"кульминация"

"Episode"-"происшествие, событие"

"Scene"-"декорации, сцена"

"Monologue"-"монолог"

"Dialogue"-"диалог"

"Prologue"-"вступление"

In nineteenth and twentieth century's emerged many neologisms, arranged adding Greek suffixes and affixes to well-known roots. By means of this in medicine, biology, surgery, stomatology, pharmaceutics, zoology, chemistry, metallurgy, electronics and other sciences appeared new terminological notions. Tudor -English ruling dynasty (1485-1603), including Henry VII and his descendants Henry VIII, Edward VI, Mary I, and Elizabeth I.

For example, "tele-" is now used as prefix with the meaning "управляемый на расстоянии".

"Teleprinter"-"телетайп, телеграфный буквопечатающий аппарат"

"Telephotography"-"телефотография, телефотографирование"

"Telegraphone"-"телеграфон (аппарат для записи по телефону речи и последующего ее воспроизведения)"

"Telerecording equipment"-"записывающая видеоаппаратура"

"Telecast"-"телевизионная передача"

"Telecruiser"-"передвижная телевизионная станция, установка"

Prefixes "macro-"and "micro-" are settled down in the language so strongly that they have changed into free form and they can be added easily to any words.

For example:

"Macrobiotics"-"диететика долголетия"

"Macroeconomic approach"-"макроэкономический подход"

"Macromolecular"-"макромолекулярный"

"Macrometer"-"макрометр"

"Macropore"-"макропора"

"Macrostress"-"макронапряжение"

"Microalloying"-"микровплавление, микролегирование"

"Micro ammeter"-"микроамперметр"

"Micromachining"-"микрообработка"

"Microparticle"-"микрочастица"

"Microscale"-"микромасштаб"

"Microdefect"-"микродефект"

"Microdial"-"точная шкала"

Some of the Greek roots are found in the Modern English words.

For instance:

"bios"-"biology", "biography"

"demos"-"democracy", "demography"

"centum"-"cent", "century", "centenary"

"grapho"-"graphic", "phonograph"

"homos"-"homonym", "homophone"

"lexis"-"lexicon", "lexicology", "lexicography"

"onym"-"synonym", "antonym"

"phone"-"phonetics", "phoneme", "phonology"

"tele"-"telescope", "telegraph"

Adoption from the Persian language.

Many loan Persian words delved into English language by different methods. Owing to commerce with Persia, Persian words were adopted by Italian, Spanish, Portuguese and French languages. Persian words got into English language by means of all these languages

Moor is a member of a Muslim people of mixed Berber and Arab descent, now living chiefly in northwest Africa.

Ingenuous Persian borrowed words are referred to the end of XV century till our time.

The following words came from the Persian language:

"Pasha"-"паша (почетный титул высших должностных лиц в Османской империи)"

"Toddy"-"пунш, тодди"

"Tiara"-"тиара (корона римского папы), папская власть, папство"

"Chess"-"шахматы"

"Shawl"-"платок, шаль"

"Lemon"-"лимон"

"Van"-"фургон, авангард" "Paradise"-"рай, райское место"

"Divan"-"диван, тахта"

"Orange"-"апельсин"

"Check"-"шах"

"Spinach"-"шпинат"

"Bazaar"-"восточный базар, благотворительная распродажа"

"Padishah"-"падишах (титул монарха в некоторых восточных странах)"

"Dinar"-"динар (денежная единица Югославии, Ирака, Ирана)"

"Toman"-"туман (иранская монета)"

"Caravan"-"караван, вереница"

"Caravanserai"-"караван-сарай, большая гостиница"

"Satrap"-"сатрап (наместник провинции в Древней Персии)"

The Persian loan words in the English language are about 100; 75 of them are not direct borrowed words. Here are several of them:

"Margarine"-"маргарин"

"Naphta"-"бензин-растворитель, лигроин нафта"

"Pyjamas"-"пижама"

"Sandal"-"сандалия, ремешок"

"Sara band"-"сарабанда (испанский танец и музыкальная форма)"

Many of these words passed a long through the history of English language before they got into the English language.

For example: "Rice"-"рис"- French Italian Latin Greek Persian language.

In the XIII century through the French language the word "scarlet"- "алый, ярко-красный" was adopted, in XIV century – "tiger"-"тигр", "azure"- "лазурь, небо, голубой", through the Latin- "arsenic"- "мышьяк", "salamander"-"саламандра".

3.2. Afrasian language group

The Arabic language borrowings.

The loan words from Arabic language reflect cultural and commercial relations between Europe and East.

It should be noted that as well as Latin language was the language of scientists in the Medieval Europe so the Arabic language was the language of science in the ancient East. Several Arabic words were adopted by the Medieval Latin language and from it these words got to the English language.

Arabic loan words constitute many words of eastern origin into English language. Considerable quantity of Arabic words conveys the notions which are typical for the life in the East.

For example:

"Emir"- from Arabic "emir"-"властелин, правитель"

"Bedouin", from Arabic "Bedouin"-"бедуин"

"Fakir", from Arabic "facur"-"бедный человек"

"Lute", from Arabic "lute"-"замазка"

"Myrrh", from Arabic "myrrh"-"мирра (ароматическая смола)"

"Sheikh", from Arabic "shaikn"-"шейх, глава рода"

The largest amount of Arabic words was adopted in XIV-XVI centuries. Mainly they were presented as scientific terms or they denoted the means of trade, especially eastern goods.

"Camphor", form Arabic "kafur"-"камфора"

"Alkali", from Arabic "al quali"-"щелочь"

"Amber", from Arabic "anbar"-"амбра"

"Tara", from Arabic "tarhan taraha"-"выбрасывать"

"Jar", from Arabic "jarrah"-"кувшин"

"Mameluke"-"мам(е)люк (воины-рабы в Египте в период средневековья)"

"Caliph"-"калиф, халиф"

The words of Arabic origin "almanah", "arsenal", "caliber", "cipher", "cotton", "nadir", zenith", "zero" and others are far-famed in the English language.

One part of Arabic words got into English language from the Greek and Italian languages, another part of words came from Spain, where Moors speaking Arabic people reigned during seven hundred years. Some words had a longer way-from Spain to France and only then they got into English language.

For example:

"Admiral", from Arabic "admir-al-bahr"-"начальник моря (дословно)"

Arabic people usually were middlemen by means of which Old-Greek culture penetrated into Eastern Europe. The following words serve as examples: "alchemy", "alembic", "carat", "eleksir", "algorithm", and "algebra".

Borrowings from the Hindi.

The main bulk of adopted words from Hindi are presented in the words of Urdu and Hindi languages. The Hindi words began to penetrate into the English language in XVI century and are connected with familiarization of wealth of India.

But the mass surge of Indian words concerned XVII century when India was the part of Britain. Indian loan words are mainly concern public way of life, habits, and social features of life, commerce and industry.

For example:

"Nabob"-"набоб"

"Maharadja(h)"-"магараджа"

"Bungalow"-"бунгало, дом с верандой"

"Jut"-"джут"

"Jungle"-"джунгли"

"Cashmere"-"кашемир"

"Pyjamas"-"пижама"

"Dinghy"-"индийская маленькая шлюпка"

"Dungaree"-"грубая индийская хлопчатобумажная ткань низкого качества"

"Ghee"-"топленое масло (из молока буйволицы)"

"Raj"-"господство, владычество, власть"

"Raja"= "rajah"-"раджа (княжеский титул в Индии)"

"Raj put"-"раджпут (военно-феодальная каста в средневековой Индии)"

"Tom-tom"-"(азиатский или африканский вид барабана) тамтам, гонг"

Urdu is An Indic language that is the official literary language of Pakistan, essentially identical to Hindi in its spoken form but in its literary form heavily influenced by Persian and Arabic and written in an Arabic alphabet.

3.3. Turkic language group

The Turkish loan words.

There are not so many Turkish loan words in the English language. Mainly they refer to the habits of life in Turkey, though some definite words obtained a more wide usage in the English and other European languages. They are:

"Bosh"-"вздор"

"Turkey"-"индюк"

"Ottoman"-"основатель Турецкой империи"

"Adauluagha"-"турецкий военачальник"

"Dolman"-"длинное турецкое платье"

"Uhlan"-"улан"

"Bey"-"бей"

"Divan"-"диван (государственный совет в Турции)"

"Horde"-"орда"

"Khan"-"хан"

"Pasha"-"паша (почетный титул высших должностных лиц в Османской империи)"

"Turquoise"-"бирюза"

The Turkic words.

The Turkic languages left a great print in the English language. The Turkic words got in the English language by means of direct contact or by dint of other

languages (languages-go-between). The Turkic words began to penetrate into the English language only at the end of IV century. But it is also possible that Turkic words appeared in the English language with the help of Vikings. In the time of Scandinavian dominion under the England (IX-XII century) the language of Vikings made a great influence on the English language.

To the earliest adopted words the following are referred:

"Beech"-"бук, буковое дерево"

"Sable"-"соболь, соболий мех"

"Cossack"-"казак"

"Horde"-"орда"

"Caviar"-"икра"

"Coach"-"коляска, карета"

"Kumiss"-"кумыс"

"Shagreen"-"шагрень (разновидность нарубленной кожи с неровной поверхностью)" and many other examples.

In the process of development of the English language the most of Old-English words, the words of Turkic origin are also among them, adopted in Hun period was ejected either by German words or by Old-French words. For instance, the Old-English word of Turkic origin "tapor" was ejected by German word "axe".

Viking is one belonging to the pirate crews from among the Northmen, who plundered the coasts of Europe in the eighth, ninth, and tenth centuries.

Hun is a member of a nomadic pastoralist people who invaded Europe in the fourth and fifth centuries A.D. and were defeated in 455.

It is considered that the word "sabot" and its derivatives "saboteur" and "sabotage" were adopted from the French language, but before it came from the Arabic language and then came to the Turkic language. The Etymon of the word "sabot" is the Arabic word "sabbat"-"сандалия". In fact, to both Old-French and Arabic languages this word was borrowed from the language of Turkic-Saracen, who lived in the Middle East. It is noteworthy that one of the names of buckwheat in the English language is "saracen corn"-"сарацинский злак". There is a group of

Turkic words in the English language which originated from the verb "raby". These words are:

"Chabouk (chabuk, chawbuk)"-"бич, длинный хлыст"

"Chibouk"-"чубук, трубка"

"Saber (sabre)"-"сабля"

"Sjambok"-"плетка, бич из кожи носорога"

Many Turkic words came into the English language by means of Arabic, Persian and Hindi languages. About 900 Indian words got into the English vocabulary, 40 of them are of Turkic origin.

For example:

"Begum" "Burka"

"Beebee"

"Kajawah"

"Soorme"

"Topchee"

About sixty words got into the English language by dint of the Russian language:

"Hurrah"

"Koumiss"

Etymon is a word or morpheme from which compounds and derivatives are formed. A foreign word from which a particular loan word is derived.

"Ataman"

"Irbis"

"Kefir"

"Shashlik" and many others.

Some words came through the Polish language:

"Hetman"

"Horde"

"Uhlan"

From the Hungarian language by means of the German language and the French language the following words came into the English language:

"Coach

"Haiduk"

"Kivasz"

"Vampire"

The greater quantity of the Turkic words got into the English language from the French language.

For example:

"Badian"

"Caique"

"Caviar"

"Odalisqua"

"Sabot"

"Turquoise"

The majority of the Turkic words which came into the English language till XIX century, they are already gone out of usage. The rest words are used mostly in describing flora and fauna, way of life and habits, social and political life of the Turkic region.

But there are many Turkic loan words which are used widespread.

The listed above languages from which many adoptions came into the English language are far from being equal from the point of view of the influence on the word stock of the English vocabulary. But we should examine them because these loan words serve for the purpose of illustration of social and historical relations between the peoples in the English language. The word stock of the English vocabulary reflects all the changes in the political and social and economical life of the people.

The Scandinavian languages contribution.

First of all it should be mentioned that influence of Scandinavian languages is connected with conquest of England during IX-XI centuries. It is one and the

same level of social and economic and cultural development of conqueror determined the penetration of words to the English language which symbolize already known notions and phenomena of reality to the British people.

The influence of Scandinavian languages were presented as every day words of wide use connected with notions which already have synonyms in the English language.

For example:

"Angry"-"раздраженный, сердитый"

"Wrooth"- "сердитый, злой"

"Skye"- "облако, облака"

"Taken"- "брать, хватать, начинать"

"Niman"-"брать, хватать"

It should be noted that the English language, on the one hand, and Scandinavian languages are brought into England, and on the other hand, they appeared to be closely-related with one of the German group of languages. It is well known fact that if two or more languages are closely-related then there is particular linguistic relation between the languages as long as such languages can more or less be used simultaneously at one and the same process of communication.

There are more than 400 words and word combinations which came from the Scandinavian languages to the English language.

The very first words which penetrated from Scandinavian language to the English language were verbs.

"Call"- from Scandinavian "kalla"

"Take"- from Scandinavian "taka"

To the adopted words from Scandinavian languages belong also:

"Husband"- from Scandinavian "husbondi"

"Window"- from Scandinavian "vindauga"

"Anger" –from Scandinavian "angr"

"Ill"- from Scandinavian "illr"

"Weak"- from Scandinavian "veikr"

"Wrong"- from Scandinavian "vrangr"

That or those adopted words from Scandinavian languages to the English one penetrated not only because of they were connected with some new notions to the English people. It was mostly because in the process of communication between Scandinavian people and English people such words appeared to be more useful for adequate expressing thoughts.

Sc. "hus+bondi" means "inhabitant of the house".

Sc. "vindauga" means "the eye of the wind".

In overwhelming majority of cases there was an interaction between Scandinavian and English dialects and on the grounds of regular authentication as a dialect of that particular language. As a consequence of that a very new variant of the languages was emerging which include something in common of the two languages.

Let us compare the verb "ken"-"знать". In the Old- English this verb ("cannan") has the meaning "оповестить, объявлять". The meaning "знать" appeared under the influence of Old-Scandinavian language "kenna" – "обучать, знать".

In the Modern English the word "dwell"- "жить, задерживаться" the meaning "задерживаться" ascends to the Old-English "dwellan" – "уводить прочь, лишать, обманывать, ошибаться", and the meaning "жить" is referred to Old-English "dvelza"-"жить"

The mentioned character of the influence on the English language of Scandinavian people call forth those Scandinavian words in the words stock of the English vocabulary are referred to widespread vocabulary, in the most cases from the very beginning of their appearance. In the majority of cases they remain in the vocabulary. For example: "anger, angry, fellow, fit, get, hit, leg, low, skill, take, want, week, till, they" and the rest.

It should be noted that Scandinavian influences represented themselves as not only wide used words but at the same time they gave a great quantity of derivatives.

For example:

"Hap"- "случай, счастливая случайность"

"Haphazard" – "случай, случайность"

"Hapless"- "несчастный, злополучный"

"Happen"- "случаться"

"Happening"-"случай, событие"

"Happy" –"счастливый"

"Happily"- "счастливо"

"Happiness"- "счастье"

"Happy-go-lucky"-"беззаботный, беспечный"

"Weak"- "слабый"

"Weaken"- "ослаблять, слабеть"

"Weak-headed" –"слабоумный"

"Weak-kneed"- "слабый на ноги"

"Weakling"- "слабовольный человек"

"Weakness"- "слабость"

"Weak-eyed"-"со слабым зрением"

"Weak-link"-"слабая перемычка (между слоями сверхпроводника)"

"Weak-willed"-"бесхарактерный, безвольный", and etc.

In the system of Modern English vocabulary Scandinavian influences function together along with aboriginal English words and they perform their functions.

Conclusion

Thus, in the course of research of the given Diploma work it was elucidated that many foreign languages made a great impact on the development of the English vocabulary.

The English vocabulary enriches itself with the best linguistic elements during the whole evolution of the English language. Modern English vocabulary has been changing and enlarging over many centuries. In spite of the fact it has not lost its originality. And nowadays it has so many words and word combinations in the stock of words, which also have played an important role in the forming the vocabulary.

Adoption of the vocabulary is the interaction in rapprochement the nation on the ground of economical, cultural, political, and scientific relations. The bright example of this is the French borrowings. But many of them were exposed by different morphological, phonetical and lexical modifications and they have lost its French character and that is why they do not apprehend as foreign words. The way that words passed through to get into the English language was multiple-stage.

Obeying the rules of adopting language some of them evolved new meanings which do not peculiar to their original variants.

Accumulating with new meanings adopted word enlarges the sphere of possible word combinations, deeper penetrates into vocabulary, and more bifurcates its semantic structure with the other words. And at the same time it is clearly distinguished as an independent lexical unit of the language.

To my mind we examined the problem of different adoptions in the English language. We have studied various ways of penetrating foreign words into the English vocabulary. But in spite of this it has not lost its originality.

Also we have viewed the state of the lexical structure of the English language as a whole, analyzing, at the same time, epochs of evolution through the history. Reasoning from this we can draw a conclusion that the English language, which has been accepting many foreign words from the other languages, has not

lost its specific character notwithstanding the fact that it is still adopting new words with new meanings. On the contrary, it enriches itself with the best linguistic elements during the whole evolution of the English language.

On the one hand, as it may seem, the language has to preserve its essence and its character, but, on the other hand, to isolate the language, as a national culture, art, all this may lead to unjustified prospective results. It probably will stop the evolution of the language and will make it less colorful and alive.

Thus, we came to the conclusion that the English language is not a confined language, and it has lost nothing: it still belongs to the German group of languages with that particular characteristic features which are peculiar to it during the whole evolution, and those modifications which it endured only deified the word stock of the English vocabulary. Summarizing all said in main chapters we can say about neologisms in Modern English and its role. This qualification paper consists of three chapters. I tried to perform popular neologisms according to the word building type, sphere of usage, to the source and time of appearance. As a literary concept and term, neologism appeared in the 18th century and its old meaning was synonymous to "barbarism". In the modern meaning of neologism appeared early in the 19th century and, gained the acceptance towards the end of the century. Currently around 4000 words enter English vocabulary every year which reflects the fast development of the language and makes the phenomena interesting to analyze. I also tackled a problem of the cultural acceptance. There is no criterion for judging how long the neologism takes to be accepted by the public. If it does, it is not the point though, because the reason why it becomes recognized if of more importance. The classification of word building means also presented in our investigation, based on the structural principle (one or two motivating bases) in the first place. The words which have one motivating base are usually formed by derivation with the help of offices and zero derivation (conversion), which is a process of turning a word in a different part of speech with a different distribution characteristic but without adding any derivational element (n. silence). The second type of word building means employs two motivating bases (compounding), which

is a convenient and laconic way to express some ideas comprised in one word. Minor types of word building include shortening, acronymy, blending.

Shortening that consists in the reduction of a word to one of it's parts, as a result the new form acquires some linguistic value of it's own blends that two words and include the letters or sounds they have in common as a connecting element. Acronym is the process of creating new words when only initial letters are taken. These above mentioned means are frequently used in the sphere of technology and politics as well as every body language (girlfriend g. f.), every-growing life rhythm when maximum information should be transferred in a minimum time, the describe types are the most suitable in this ease, which also explains their high productivity. The semantic word building, which is any semantic change in the word meaning, it deals with sense development, and can we also treated as one of the sources of neologisms. Recent investigations seem to prove that productivity of derivational means is relative in many prospects and as a conclusion we can say that there are no absolutely productive means. Conversion is popular due to its simplicity and convenience; one does not have to add any affixes to create a new word.

In our work we also dealt with problems emerge every day and so first that dictionaries can not keep up with. While the dictionaries wait for years for the words to be fit to be published, the World Wide Web is acting more efficiently to bring these words to life largest sites keeping track of emerging vocabulary of English language. We took these words to determine the major trends in the glowing vocabulary; the words were analyzed according to:

-the source and time of appearance,

-to the word building type,

-to the sphere of usage,

-to the ability to create new words,

-to the new nation appearance

The period which is rich in neologisms, is the nineties due to rapid orange in social relations and hi-tech developments. But as the processes became faster, more new words were coined the "richest" (36%) time (at the beginning of the XXI century, The Washington Post). The internet also plays a determinative role in forming new words. Most neologisms in our work were formed whether by word composition or sense development (more than 80%). Which are the 'easiest' as one doesn't have to invent anything new just combining two words together or implying a new meaning to an old word. Miner word building types (blending acromimization) are less employed. That happens due to the flash-like rhythm of modern life.

While analyzing spheres of using, we come to such a conclusion that the most as we can say, renewable branch is that of sociology (45 references out of 113) as it is the most developing sphere of the human life at this paint A great number of the new words deal with man and women relationships, as well as homosexual affairs, as a result of the sexual revolution.

As a total issue we can mark that the enlargement of the English language vocabulary, as well as any other Language, is closely connected with the human's social life. Every new event in our life finals it's reflection in the language, and the faster the life is the simpler the ways, thanks to which our language enlarged.

Thus, a **neologism** is any word or set expression, formed according to the productive structural patterns or borrowed from another language and left by the speakers as something new.

Neologisms are not mostly written in the dictionary. So they are the biggest problem of translator's or interpreter's. New objects and processes are continually created in technology. New and variations on feeling come from the media. Terms from the social sciences, slang, dialect coming into the mainstream of language, transferred words, make up the rest. A few years ago, 300 "new" words were said

to be counted in four successive numbers of the French weekly, L'Express. It has been stated that each language acquires 300 new words annually.

In fact, neologisms cannot be accurately counted since so many hover between acceptance and oblivion and many are short – lived, individual creation. What is obvious is that their number is increasing steeply and as we become more language as well as self – conscious, articles, books and specialist and general dictionaries devoted to them appear more commonly. Since they usually arise first in a response to a particular need, a majority of them have a single meaning and can therefore be translated out of context, but many of them soon acquire new meaning in the T.L.

The list of used literature

1.   Chambers J.K., Trudgill P. Dialectology. — Cambridge Univ. Press, 1998

2.   Cruse D.A. Lexical Semantics. — Cambridge, 1997

3.   Jespersen O. Language. It's Nature. Development and Origin. — LLondon, 1925

4.   Jespersen O. Growth and Structure of the English Language. —Leipzig,1938

5.   Hopper P.H., Traugott E.C. Grammaticalization. — Cambridge, 1998

6.   Hughes G. A History of English Words. Series: The Language Library. — Blackwell Publishers,1999

7.   Hughes A., Trudgill P. English Accents and Dialects: an introduction to social and regional varieties of English in the British Isles. London,1996

8.   Hudson R.A. Sociolinguistics. — Cambridge,1996

9.   Labov W. Principles of Linguistic Change. Vol.1.- Oxford: Blackwell,1994

10.   Langacker R.W. Language and its Structure. Some Fundamental Linguistic Concepts. — N.Y.,1968

11.   Lyons J. Introduction to Theoretical Linguistics. — Cambridge,1969

12.   Leech G.H. Semantics. — London,1974

13.   McCrum, Cran W., MacNeil R. The Story of English. — London, 1986

14.   McMahon April M.S. Understanding Language Change. —Cambridge,1996

15.   Mills C. American Grammar. Sound, Form, and Meaning. American Univ. Studies. — N.Y.,1990

16.   Palmer F.R. Semantics. A New Outline. — M.,1982

17.   Stubbs M. Words and Phrases. Corpus Studies of Lexical Semantics. — Blackwell Publ., 2000

18.   Ullman S. Semantics. An Introduction to the Science of Meaning. — Oxford, 1962

19.   Ullman S. The Principles of Semantics. — Glasgow,1959

20.   Yule G. The Study of Language. An Introduction. — Cambridge,1985

21.   Alehina A.I. Idiomatic of the Modern English language.— Moscow, 1982

22.	Arbekova T.I. Lexicology of the English language. — Moscow, 1977

23.	Arnold I.V. Lexicology of the Modern English language. — Moscow, 1989

24.	Brunner K. The history of the English language. — Moscow, 1956

25.	Voinova E.A. Lexicology of the Modern English language.— Moscow,1991

26.	Gumboldt V. Selected words on the linguistics. — Moscow, Progress, 1984

27.	Ginsburg, Hidekel. Lexicology of the English language. — Moscow, 1981

28.	Karpinsky A.E. The theory basis of interaction of the languages. — Alma-Ata, Gylym, 1990

29.	Lerner K.B. Social nature of the language and the process of language interaction. — Tbilisi, Metsniereba, 1989

30.	Ahmatova O.S. Introduction to linguistics. — Moscow, 1967

31.	Galperin I.R., Cherkasskay E.B. Lexicology of the English language. — the Higher Education, Dropha, 1999

32.	Antrushina G.B., Afanasieva O.V., Morozova N.N. Lexicology of the English language. — the Higher Education, Dropha, 1999

33.	Zabotkina V.I. New lexicology of the Modern English language. — Moscow, the Higher School, 1989

34.	Ilyish B.A. The history of the English language (publication №4) — Publishing house of Foreign Literature, Moscow, 1958

35.	Reformatsky A.A. Introductory to linguistics. — Moscow, 1966

36.	Sossur Ph. Notes on general linguistics. — Moscow, Progress, 1990

37.	Budagov R.A. What is evolution and perfection of the language? — Moscow, Scholarship, 1977

38.	Seidl J., Mac Mordi. Idioms of the English language and their usage. — Moscow, 1963

39.	Smirnitsky A.I. Lexicology of the English language. — Moscow, 1949

40.	Haritonchik Z.A. Lexicology of the English language. — Minsk, the Higher School, 1992

41.	Doza A. The history of the French language. — Moscow, 1956

42.	Smirnitsky A.I. The Old-English language. — Moscow, 1955

43.   Yartseva V.N. The evolution of the national literary language. — Moscow, 1969

44.   Shveider A.D. The social differentiation of the English language in the United States of America. — Moscow, 1983

45.   Khmanova O., Idvelis R.F. Linguistics and Semiotics. — Moscow, 1979

46.   Galperin I.R., Cherkasskay E.B. Lexicology of the English language. — Moscow, 1956

47.   Mayakovsky M.M. The English etymology. — Moscow. The Higher School, 1986

48.   Hlebnikova I.B. Introductory to German philology and the English language history. — Kalininsky Univ., Kalinin, 1972

49.   The questions of linguistics. — 1987, №6

50.   Desheriev U.D. Social linguistics. To the basis of general theory. — Moscow, Scholarship, 1977