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АНГЛИС ТИЛИНДЕГИ ӨЗДӨШТҮРҮЛГӨН СӨЗДӨРДҮН МААНИСИ

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ТЕКУЩАЯ ЗНАЧИМОСТЬ АНГЛИЙСКИХ ЗАИМСТВОВАНИЙ

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CURRENT IMPORTANCE OF ENGLISH BORROWINGS

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Бул макалада англис тилиндеги өздөштүрүлгөн сөздөрдүн мааниси, этимологиясы, алардын фонетикалык, морфологиялык структурасы жана грамматикалык формасы каралат.

Негизги сөздөр: аныктоо, фонетика, этимология, морфологиялык структуралары, англистик өздөштүрүлгөн сөздөр.

В статье затрагивается вопрос о значениях английских заимствований, этимологии и их фонетические, морфологические структуры и их грамматические формы.

Ключевые слова: определение, фонетика, этимология, морфологические структуры, английские заимствования.

In this article there is given the problem with English borrowings, their etymology, phonetic, morphological structures and grammatical forms

Key words: definition, phonetic, etymology, morphological structures, english borrowings.

Speaking borrowings is of current importance, because it deals with the following interesting notions: why there is a language, why people speak in different languages, though the speaker can meet various words from any language in his speech. These words are called borrowings, and the present work will observe how they came into our language. When speakers of different languages interact closely, it is typical for their languages to influence each other. Languages normally develop by gradually accumulating internal differences until one parent language splits into daughter languages. This is analogous to a sexual reproduction in biology. Change due to language contact, in this analogy, is skin to the recombination that happens when separate organisms exchange genetic material. "We don't just borrow on occasion, English has pursued other languages down alleyways to beat them unconscious and rifle their pockets for new vocabulary" [1; 28].

Borrowing words from other languages is characteristic of English throughout its history and more than two thirds of the English vocabulary are borrowings.

Mostly they are words of Romanic origin (Latin, French, Italian and Spanish). Borrowed words are different from native ones by their phonetic structure, by their morphological structure and also by their grammatical forms. It is also characteristic of borrowings to be non-motivated semantically.

English history is very rich in different types of contacts with other countries, that is why it is very rich in borrowings. The Roman invasion, The adoption of Christianity, Scandinavian and Norman conquests of the British Isles, the development of British colonialism and trade and cultural relations served to increase immensely the English vocabulary. The majority of these borrowings is fully assimilated in English in their pronunciation, grammar and spelling and can be hardly distinguished from native words.

English continues to take in foreign words, but now the quantity of borrowings is not as abundant as it had been before. All the more so, English how has become a "giving" language; it has become Lingva Franca of the twentieth century. Borrowings can be classified according to different criteria:

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

(In this classification only the main languages from which words were borrowed into English are described, such as Latin, French, Italian, Spanish, German and Russian).

Similar things happen when languages borrow words from other languages. They pick up little bits of the other language that they didn't bargain for. The life of a language is its grammar, the system of behavior and decorum that enables its words to conspire and collaborate to form sentences that say something. Little bits of grammar can come along with borrowed words. I don't know why linguists call it 'borrowing' by the way, because the difference between English borrowing a word from French and you borrowing a lawnmower back.

Languages never give back the words they borrow, they keep them forever or until they become obsolete. The borrowed words sort of sink into the vocabulary until everyone has forgotten that they ever sounded foreign. They get fully absorbed into our language and become native. But just a few bring with them some grammatical baggage from their language of origin and they don't assimilate quite so well. The clearest example of forming plurals [2, 17-20].

English has borrowed nouns from many language and mostly the new arrivals, like most immigrants, who adopt

local ways immediately. In a generation you can hardly tell they came from overseas. Orange came from Arabic 'naranj' via Old French 'orange'; kiosk came from Turkish; moccasin came from Algonquian and so on. But all of those words from plurals just like any English word; they follow a fixed regular system of condition or plurals.

Whenever two idiolects come into contact, one or both of them may be modified. In a face-to-face communication, either speaker may imitate some feature of the other's speech; when the contact is direct, as in reading, the influence can of course pass only in one direction. The feature which is imitated is called the model; the idiolect (or language) in which the model occurs, or the speaker of that idiolect is called the donor; the idiolect which acquires something new in the process is the borrowing idiolect. The process itself is called 'borrowing', but this term requires some cautions. Thus, that which is 'borrowed' does not have to be paid back; the donor makes no sacrifice and does not have to be asked for permission. Indeed, nothing changes hands: the donor goes on speaking as before, and only borrower's speech is altered.

From this definition, we see that the conditions for borrowing are present constantly, as a natural accompaniment of every use of language except genuine soliloquy.

In the contact of idiolects A and B, the changes that borrowing will actually occur depend on several factors, one of which is the degree of similarity of A and B. If the two idiolects are very similar, borrowings is unlikely, since neither of speakers is apt to be so divergent that the speakers cannot understand each other, borrowings is equally unlikely. Between the two idiolects share a common core but rather some degree of bilingualism or semi-bilingualism; in this case we speak of language borrowing.

The native words are further subdivided by diachronic linguistics into those of the Indo-European stock and those of Common Germanic origin. The words having cognates in the vocabularies of different Indo-European languages form the oldest layer. It has been noticed that they readily fall into definite semantic groups. Among them we find terms of kinship: Father, mother, son, daughter, brother, words naming the most important objects and phenomena of nature: sun, moon, star, wind, water, wood, hill, stone tree; names of animals and birds: bull, cat, crow, goose, wolf; parts of the human body: arm, ear, eye, foot, heart, etc. Soe of the most frequent verbs are also of Indo-European common stock: bear, come, sit, stand and others. The adjectives of this group denote concrete physical properties: hard, quick, slow red and white. Most numerals also belong here.

The result of the contact of two languages can be the replacement of one by the other. This is the most common when one language has a higher social position. This sometimes leads to language endangerment or extinction.

However, when language shift occurs, the language that is replaced (known as the substratum) can leave a profound impression on the replacing language (known as the super stratum), when people retain features of the substratum as they learn the new language and pass these features on to their children, leading to the development of a new variety. For example, the Latin that came replace local languages in the present – day France during Roman times was influenced by Gaulish and Germanic. The distinct pronunciation of the dialect of English spoken in Ireland comes partially from the influence of the substratum of Irish. Outside the Indo-European phylum, Coptic, the last stage of ancient Egyptian, is a substratum of Egyptian Arabic [3, 122-124].

Language contact occurs when speakers of distinct speech varieties interact. The study of language contact is called contact linguistics. Contrary to popular opinion, multilingualism has been common throughout much of human history. Even in hunter-gatherer times, to judge by recent parallels, multilingualism was not uncommon, as bands would need to communicate with neighboring peoples, who often spoke different languages. And in present day areas such as Sub-Saharan Africa, where there is much variation in language over even short distances, it is usual for anyone who dealings outside his own town or village to know two or more languages were spoken in a small territory. Thus, language contact is a very common phenomenon in human history, and the world's present vast linguistic diversity has developed in the presence of this constant contact.

When speakers of different languages interact closely, it is typical for their languages to influence each other. Languages normally develop by gradually accumulating internal differences until one parent language splits into daughter languages. This is analogous to asexual reproduction in biology. Change due to language contact, in this analogy, is akin to the recombination that happens when separate organisms exchange genetic material.

As a matter of fact, they are – if we regard them in the light of present-day English. If, however, their origins are looked into, the picture may seem somewhat bewildering. A person who does not know English but knows French (Italian, Latin, Spanish) is a certain to recognize a great number of familiar-looking words when skipping through an English book.

It is true that English vocabulary, which is one of the most extensive amongst the world's languages, contains an immense number of words of foreign origin. Explanations for this should be sought in the history of the language which is closely connected with the history of the nation speaking language. In order to have a better understanding of the problem, it will be necessary to go through a brief survey of historical facts, relating to different epochs [4, 142-146].

The first century B. C. most of the territory now, known to us as Europe is occupied by the Roman Empire. Among the inhabitants of the continent are Germanic tribes, “barbarians” as the arrogant romances call them. There is really a rather primitive stage of development, especially if compared with the high civilization and refinement of Rome. By etymology of words is understood their origin. Breeders, European and Germanic elements. The latter fact is of some importance for the purposes of the survey.

Now, comes an event which brings an important change. After a number of wars between the Germanic tribes and Romans these two opposing peoples come into peaceful contact. Trade is carried on, and the Germanic people gain knowledge of new and useful things. The first among them are things to eat. It has been mentioned that Germanic cattle-breeding was on a primitive scale. Its only products known to the Germanic tribes were meat and milk. It is from the Romans that they learn how to make butter and cheese, as there are naturally no words for these foodstuffs in their tribal languages, they are to use the Latin words to name them (Lat. Butyrum, caseus). It is also to the Romans that the Germanic tribes owe the knowledge: cherry (Lat. cerasum), pear (Lat. pirum), plum (Lat. ptunus), pea (Lat. pisum), beet (Lat. beta), pepper (Lat. piper). It is interesting to note that the word plant is also a Latin borrowing of this period (Lat. planta). Here some more examples of Latin borrowings occurred is in itself significant. It was certainly important that the Germanic tribal languages gained a considerable number of new words and were thus enriched.

By the borrowing or loan-word we mean a word which came into the vocabulary of one language from another and was assimilated by the new language. even more significant was that all these Latin words were destined to become the earliest group of borrowings in the future English language which was much later built on the basis of Germanic tribal languages. This brings us to another epoch, much closer to the English language as we know it, both in geographical and chronological terms. The fifth century A.D. several Germanic tribes (the most numerous amongst them being the Angles, the Saxons and the Jutes) migrated across the sea now known as the English Channel to the British Isles. There they were confronted by the Celts, the original inhabitants of the Isles. The Celts desperately defended their lands against the invaders, but they were no match for the military-minded Teutons and gradually yielded most of their territory. They retreated to the North and South-West (modern Scotland, Wales and Cornwall). Through their numerous contacts with the defeated Celts, the conquerors got to know and assimilated a number of Celtic words (modern English bald, down, glen, druid, cradle). Especially numerous among the Celtic borrowings were place names, names of rivers, hills, etc. The Germanic tribes

occupied the land, but the names of many parts and features of their territory remained Celtic. For instance, the names of rivers Avon, Exe, esk, Usk and Ux originated from Celtic words meaning “river” and “water”.

Ironically, even the name of the English capital originates from Celtic llyn+dun in which llyn is another Celtic word for ‘river’ and dun stands for ‘a fortified hill’, the meaning of the whole being ‘fortress on the hill over the river’.

Some Latin words entered the Anglo-Saxon languages through Celtic, among them such widely-used words as street (Latin strata via) and wall (Lat. vallum)

The seventh century A. D. this century was significant for the Christianization of England. Latin was the official language of the Christian church and consequently the spread of Christianity was accompanied by a new period of Latin borrowings. These no longer came from spoken Latin as they did eight centuries earlier, but from church.

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- c) according to the language from which the word was borrowed.

In this classification only the main languages from which words were borrowed into English were described, such as Latin, French, Italian, Spanish, German and Russian. As we mentioned above, etymologically the vocabulary of the English language consists of two groups- the native words and the borrowed words. The

etymological linguistic analysis showed that the borrowed stock of words is larger than the native stock of words. To the native words, we include words from Common Germanic language and from Indo-European stock. Borrowed words are taken over from other languages. Many linguists consider foreign influence plays the most important role in the history of the English language. But the grammar and phonetic system are very stable (unchangeable) and are not often influenced by other languages. Besides when we speak about the role of native and borrowed words in the English language we must not take into consideration only the number of them but their semantic, stylistic character, their word-building ability, frequency value, collocability (valency) and the productivity of their word-building patterns. If we approach to the study of the role of native and borrowed words from this point of view we see, though the native words are not numerous they play an important role in the English language. They have high frequency value, great word-forming power, wide collocability, many meanings and they are stylistically neutral. Almost all words of native origin belong to very important semantic groups.

They include most of the auxiliary and model verbs: shall, will, should, must, can, may; pronouns: I, he, she, my, your, his, who, whose; prepositions: in, on, out, under, for, of; numerals: one, two, three, four, five, six etc; members of a family: father, mother, brother; natural phenomena and planets: snow, rain, wind, sun, moon; animals: horse, cow, sheep, cat; common actions: do, make, go, come, hear, see, eat, speak, talk etc. All these words are very frequent words, we use them every day in our speech. Many words of native origin possess large clusters of derived and compound words in the present-day language. Eg.: help-helper, helpful, helpfully, helpness, helping, helpingly, helpable, helped, unhelpable etc.

Such affixes of native origin as- er, -ness, -ish, -ed, un, mis- , -dom, -hood, -ly, -over, -out, -under are of native origin.

We see that role of native words in the language is great. Borrowed words have been called “the milestones of philology”, because they permit us to fix approximative the dates of linguistic changes. They show us the course of civilization and give us information of the nations”.

When in two languages we find no trace of the exchange of loanwords one way or the other, we are safe to infer that the two nations have had nothing to do with each other, but if they have been in contact , the number of the loanwords and still more the quality of the loanwords, if rightly interpreted, will inform us of their reciprocal relations, they will show us which of them has been the more fertile in ideas and on what domains of human activity each has been superior of the other. If all other sources of information were closed to us except such loanwords in our modern North-European languages as “piano”, “soprano”, “opera”, “libretto”, “tempo”, “adagio”

etc, we should still have no hesitation in drawing the conclusion that Italian music has played a great role all over Europe.

Borrowed words enter the language as a result of influence of two main causes or factors; linguistic and extra-linguistic. Economic , cultural, industrial, political relations of speakers of the language with other countries refer to extra- linguistic factors. The historical development of England also influenced the language.

Let us first take examples of native words replaced by French words; it is possible to compile a very long list, so here we must confine ourselves to a few, merely by way of illustration `cynecic` was replaced by “royal”, “cynestol” by “throne”, “cynechelm”, by “crown”, “dema” by “judge”, “firen” by “crime”, “rithoew” by “justice”, “ suach” by “such”. Much of the lost of old English vocabulary can be accounted for by the influx of French words for the same or a similar idea in the Middle English period.

Thus due to the language of the Roman civilization Latin was for a long time used in England as the language of learning and religion. Old Norse of the Scandinavian tribes was the language of the conquerors (9-11 centuries).

French (Norman dialect) was the language of the other conquerors who brought with them a lot of new notions of a higher social system, developed feudalism. It was the language of upper classes, of official documents and school (11-14 cent.). these factors are extra-linguistic vans. The absence of equivalent words in the language to express new subject of phenomena makes people to borrow words. E.g. The words football, valleyball, michman in Russian; to economize the linguistic means, i.e. to use a foreign word instead of long native expressions and others are called linguistic causes.

The closer the two interacting languages are in structure the easier it is for words of one language to penetrate into the other. The fact that Scandinavian borrowings have penetrated into such grammatical classes as prepositions and pronouns (they, them, there, both, same, till) can only be attributed to a similarity in the structure of the two languages. Borrowings enter the languages in two ways: through oral speech (by immediate contact between the people) and through written speech (by indirect contact through books). Words borrowed orally (inch, mill, street, map) are usually short and they undergo more changes in the act of adopter. Written borrowings (communiqué, balles-lettres, naivete, psychology, pagoda etc) are often rather long and their unknown to many people speaking English.

I like conclude with proposal to study Kyrgyz, Russian and English borrowing thoroughly because most of our students are able to compare these language and find similarities and differences.

The result to confirm that English is a very open language with regards to its acceptance to adopt foreign words into its vocabulary.

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