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#### MEMORY



## ТИЛШУНОСЛИК

### INTENSIFICATION OF INTER-LINGUAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE LIGHT OF EUROPEAN SOCIO-CULTURAL INTEGRATION

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**Key words:** *interlingual contact, new lexis, new meaning, adapted language, adapting language, intermediary language, geography of interlingual contact, borrowing assimilation*

It is characteristic for any language to have its "own" words as well as "alien" words borrowed from other languages. At the same time, the share of borrowings in an adapted language may range from 10% up to 80-90 %.

Apparently, borrowing of words, different forms and expressions is a natural process of language development. In so doing, distinctive character of language is not violated, because basic vocabulary is preserved, grammatical structure is not changed and inner laws of its development and functioning.

It should be noted that, the English language is characterized with its high level of predisposition to borrowings. [D. Crystal, 2003, p. 8]. Because of the different specific historical conditions of its development, English is an exceptionally permeable to borrowings. First of all, this was facilitated by direct contact (foreign occupation of British Isles in Middle Ages and later colonizational activity of Englishmen, their trade expansion etc.). As the result, actual English vocabulary accounts for only about 30% the English language. Nevertheless, this part of the vocabulary includes the most commonly used prepositions, conjunctions, adjectives with suppletive degrees of comparison, almost all of the pronouns, adverbs of time and place, numerals (except *second, million, billion*), communicatively active notions, nouns, auxiliary and modal verbs.

Permeability to borrowings is conditioned by different factors. For example, it may depend on the geographical factor. The Icelandic language, with its islandic condition,

and isolation from other languages of European continent, reflected absolutely few borrowings for many centuries. [R. Antilla, 2010, p. 103-103].

Extralinguistic reasons of borrowings is called by introduction of new objects (things, ideas etc.), which brings its names. For example, introduction of such as words as *такси, комбайн, метро, робот, лазер, нейлон, автомобиль, трактор, транзистор, акваланг* in Uzbek language is explained by this reason.

Correspondingly, as the result of French-English contacting such new words as *premiere, ballet, repertoire, reinforcement, piquet, embassy, assembly, garage, hangar, chaussie* etc. (mostly technical and cultural) appeared in the English language.

In general, extralinguistic reasons of borrowings are related to historical contact of nations, innovative character of a nation in a certain field of activity, fashion, economy of language means, authority of source language (this facilitates the emergence of internationalisms - product of borrowing from one language by several languages), increase of certain social strata of population - users of a new word [Fr. Bablon, 2004, p. 19-20].

Intralinguistic reasons of borrowings are conditioned, first of all, by the necessity of labeling of a kind of specific type of objects (things or notions). For example, with emergence of hotels in Russia, French word *портъе* was brought into the usage, replacing native Russian name *слуга*. The native name became insufficient in nomination of new field of activities of such type of worker.





Absence of equivalent word in an adapted language for new objects is a basic intralingual reason of borrowings (cp. *player*, *impeachment* etc.). Borrowings with new meanings are also observed. Such kind of semantic borrowings, first of all, are significant mostly for family of closely related languages. So, English word *dwelt* from the sound reflection standpoint, originate in Old English verb *dwellan* ("wander", "delay"), and semantically originate in Old Scandinavian *dvelja* ("live") ("dwell" cp.: "If You *dwelt* somewhere, you live there; a formal word. EG He had gone off to Himalayas and *had dwelt* there for some years" [ELD-2006, p.442]);

English word *gift* in Old English denoted "ransom for wife" (later, by semantic association by contiguity, "wedding"); in the meaning of "present", "endowment" originated by Scandinavian influence ("gift" cp. "A *gift* is something that you give someone as a present. EG Give a scarf as a *gift*... buying a *gift* for his hostess... the *gift* of a handful of primroses... a *gift* from the Russian ambassador to Charles II ... a parting *gift*" [ELD-2006, p 611]).

Borrowings from one language to another may emerge directly as well as indirectly - through an intermediary language; For example following Russian words are formed through an intermediary language: *сирень* - from Latin through German; *маляр*, *ярмарка* - from German through Polish; *бивак* - from German *Biwack* - borrowed from French (originally *Beiwache*); *рисунок* - German *Reißung* through Polish "drawn, outlined"; *рыдван* - (old: big carriage) (Polish. *rydwan*) ← German *Reitwagen* - horse carriage; *солдат* → German *Soldat* from Italian *soldato* (from *soldare* - "to hire"); *трасса* → German *Trasse* from French *trace* ("line"); *тюрьма* → German *Turm* - tower (probably borrowed from Old Turkic.); *шоры* → Polish *szory* ← cp. - in German *geschirre* - "harness", "gear"; *умат* → German *Staat* - "state" from Latin *status* "wealth"; *шумовка* → German *Schaumlöffel* → from Polish *szumowac*, and it is from German *Schaum* - "spume, foam".

The geography of interlingual contacts may be quite diverse. The following types of chains may be mentioned: Arabic-Spanish-French-Russian - *азард* (*hazard* - Arabic., *az-zahr* - dice, through Spanish - *azar* - to play

dice); Italian-German-French-Russian - *балюстрада* (*balustrade*; handrails;) originate from Italian *balaustrata* - "having balusters"; is borrowed through German *Balustrade* etc.

In the process of interlingual spread original meaning of a word and its first phonetic-orthographic form is exposed to the influence by the adapted languages. At the same time, often users compare borrowings with closest words by certain similarities of native language: French *répandre* ("pour", "spill", "ladle", "shed"), → through latin verb form *superondere* ("pour") → through identification with an English word *round* → emergence of a new verbal form to surround; Old German *bervrit* → in Old French *belfray* in the meaning of "tower" → English *bell* and so on. At the same time, through series of frequent foreign usage, a word may go back in the field of its original source-language, but in a quite different form, from the semantic, functional, connotative and other linguistic standpoints. Here, we may compare the development of English word *sport*: Old French (*desport* from Late Latin *disportus* in the meaning of "deviation", "distraction") → Middle English (in the meaning of "entertainment", "sports" "fun", "revival") → Modern English ("physical exercise" (in the form of games and competitions) → French (wider-as an international term, in general).

Assimilation of a borrowed word in the lexical system of adapted language is followed by different semantic transformations in from the perspective of interrelation of "native" and added "foreign" semantic meaning. Here, borrowed word is tuned to semantic structure of corresponding words of adapted language by nomination, promoting the process of semantic demarcation.

The destiny of French verbs *labourer* ("work", "to put effort") and *travailler* ("to work hard") borrowed by Middle English (*labouren*, *travaillen*) were formed in the following way: *labouren*, being a synonym to original *swincan*, displaced it from common usage, and *travailler*, on the contrary, gave a way to English *werken* in this meaning, consolidating in a meaning of travel (from XVI century) instead of a verb *lithen* which existed until this period. Correspondingly, Old French noun *travail* (1. "hard work" and 2. "pain in



birth") stabilized in English (with a sufficient preservation of phonetic form with a stress in the second syllable) and served as a basis for formation of a verb to travel (1. "work with pain". 2. "to be tormented in birth") and its duplicate to travail.

Activization of French sport (from *desport*-disportus) in English displaced English verb disport ("to amuse") because of its specialization of original meaning preserved semantical correspondence which took a further semantic differentiation from its first original meaning: "If you *disport* yourself, you amuse yourself in a happy and energetic way; an old-fashioned word, now used humourously" [ELD-2006, p 406; ALED-2010, p.407].

However, it should be mentioned that, the intensive of assimilation in the process of borrowing in adapted language is largely influenced by sociolinguistic factors.

So, active penetration of French fashion and dress technology into the English society reflected in the system of nominative means of language. For example, entrance of Old French word *habit* ("dress", "clothing") into the English language usage in XIII century was reflected in semantic-stylistic status of English word *shroud* (from Old English *scrud*); it transformed its meaning "dress" into "place which gives shelter, protection". Such kind of influence is strengthened further and in XIV century, French word *garment* "dress" started to be used in English, which brought a semantic shift (emergence of meaning "cover", and later also "shroud, ceremony") with a new connotation (shade of meaning of solemnity).

Semantic-stylistic transformation of original and borrowed may be more noticeable too.

So, interaction of French words *people* (*peuple*) and *remain* (from Old French remainder) assisted in changeability of original English words with the same meanings: 1) folk has shifted to colloquial style with emotional connotation and 2) *abide* - to poetic style.

Cp. "*folk*... 1. *Folk* are people; sometimes used showing affection... 2. Your *folks* are your close family, especially your mother and father... 3. You use *folks* as a term of address in informal English when you are addressing several people" [ELD-2006, p.560] // "*abide*...

If you abide somewhere, you live there; an old-fashioned word. EG He would not return home, but would *abide* in the mountains" [ELD-2006, p.2]

If foreign linguistic character of a used borrowing is preserved, then they are called as exotisms: *hopak, Frau, centime*. Exotisms are divided into replaceable and irreplaceable. Replaceable exotisms can be translated into an adapted language: *Frau-Mrs., concierge - porter*. Irreplaceable exotisms are not translated: *lavash - bread, flatbread; yen-euro; sari-dress*.

The following examples can also be referred to this category of borrowed vocabulary: *matador, hidalgo, duenna, real* - borrowed from Spanish to English [cp. For example ELD-2006, p. 894]; *sonata, soprano* - from Italian; cp. English codification of these Italianisms: "A *sonata* is a piece of classical music, especially one written for piano, or for a piano and one other instrument. EG... Chopin's *Sonata* number 2 in B flat minor" [ELD-2006, p. 1389]; "A *soprano* is a woman, girl, or young boy with a singing voice in the highest range of musical notes. EG. His mother had been *soprano* with the Berlin State Opera → used to refer to his range of musical notes. EG. She had a high, thin *soprano* voice" [ELD-2006, p. 1390].

Issue of borrowing differs with its specifications and from the perspective of specific pair of interacting languages under the analysis. Let's refer to English-German contacting.

English (British-American) vocabulary consists of about 700 000 lexical units (about 1.4 billion speakers), and German is only about 400 000 (about 100 million speakers). This fact demonstrates the absence of German equivalents for many concepts. cp. *hot Pants* ("very tight, brief women's shorts"/ "slim-legged trousers": Der Trend heutiger Mode sind hot Pants); *das catch-as-catch-can* - "wrestling in which all holds are permitted /a situation of using whatever is available"; "der American Way of Life").

Presently, usage of Anglicism is becoming fashionable in Germany (whether it is appropriate or not). cp. in large cities (especially in stations): *check in, McClean, Image-Center, City-Shopping, Moonlight*.



It is becoming natural to notice more and more Anglicisms in the speech of Germans lately. For instance, cp. *Live, Mountain bike, Jogging, Airbag, Basketball*. Mostly Anglicisms are called for filling various lacuna [S. Abraham, F. Kiefer, 2009, p. 284-285].

Of course, this is characteristic for those who have a command of the English language. In its turn, this is promoting the penetration of Anglicisms into different professional spheres (sports, music, economics, technical sphere etc.). cp.: *Team, Job, Fan, Match, Holding, Computer, Know-how, up-to-date, off side, gut in Run liegen* "to be in a good position", "to have all chances for success"); *Run machen* ("to come first", "to become a winner", "to win"); *lucky punch*.

Active usage of computers brought into German such Anglicisms as *online sein, online surfen* ("online surfing in Internet"), in *Cyberspace leben* ("to live in cyberspace") etc.

Intensification of British-American influence to the German language is conditioned by a number of following factors:

1) The English language is oriented in brevity and conciseness, which is especially significant for telegram style, E-mail messaging and everyday speech [P. Henle, 2008, p. 380-381]. Hence, English words are comparatively shorter than German ones, and they are easier to pronounce, cp., for example: *Trucker* (2 syllables, 5 letters) = *Lastwagenfahren* (5 syllables, 15 letters); *Management* = *Unternehmensleitungen*; *Jointventure* = *Gemeinschaftsunternehmen*.

2) Anglicism is used as an alternative for a German term (in order to avoid too frequent utilization). cp.: *Banker* → *Bankier* → *Bankfachmann* (first word is more modern than the second and shorter than the third);

There are many Anglicisms in the German language which originate in other language sources. Besides, the foreign prehistory of these Anglicisms partially defined by their extraordinary complexity: *das Palaver* ← English *palaver*: ← from a word of an African language - ("religious or court meeting") in Portuguese *palavra* "a word"; in the meaning of "story" - from Latin *parabola, parabole* ← Greek *parabolē* (As a result, the

meaning of "continuous, often ineffective talk (discussion) of many people with an opinion of each of them" has been formed); *Mary Jane* ← English *marijuana* ← Spanish *maihuana*: ← *Maria* (English *Mary*) + *Juana* (English *Jane*) ("marijuana" - jargonic euphemism); *das Dope* ← English *dope* (literally "lubricant") ← Dutch (dialect) *doop* ("sauce", "dressing") = colloquial "narcotics" (particularly "hashish"); *der (das) Event* ("specific occasion", "activity") ← English *event* ← Old French *event* ← Latin *eventus* (eventum - Participle from *evenire*); *der (das) Cartoon* ("cardboard") ← English *cartoon* ← Italian *cartone* < *carta* ("paper") < French *carte* ← Latin *Charta* ← Greek *chartēs* < Egyptian "a piece of papyrus which was used to make paper".

For German loan words borrowed from English following tendencies are characteristic:

1. Anglicisms penetrate into the German language without any changes in their original meaning: *Meeting, Team, Sprint, Talk show, CD-Player*.

2. English-German synonymic pairs of terminological definitions are being formed: *user* = *Nutzer*, *slang* = *Umgangssprache*, *investor* = *der Investitionstranger*, *consulting* = *der Berater*, *leasing* = *die Vermietung*, *marketing* = *die Massnahmen eines Unternehmens*.

3. On the basis of merger of English-German word fragments, following types of composites emerge: *Livesendungen* = *Live program*, *Reiseboom* = *travel boom*, *Powerfrau* = *business lady*; *mit good Cards* = *with good cards*; *free Hands haben* = *to have a free hand*.

4. Anglicism-verbs take further corresponding grammatical additions in the form of infinitive endings - *en*, - *n*, which is necessary for conjugation and Participle formation: *to manage* → *managen*, *to swap* → *swappen*. *to trade* → *traden*.

Thus, as a process, English borrowing is characteristic of the German language and is quite inseparable for its vocabulary. Thereby, German language, being enriched with Anglicisms, is demonstrating an active sense of perception of all changes in social life.