

UOT:811.111.

ENGLISH BORROWINGS IN THE GERMAN LANGUAGE

*Abdullayeva Samira Ali, Guliyeva Gunay Muzanfar**Azerbaijan State Agrarian University*akifnovruzov44@gmail.com

Annotation: Throughout its development, the lexical composition of the German language has undergone significant changes both under external influence and as a result of internal phonetic-morphological processes that transformed borrowed vocabulary from Celtic, Latin, French and other European and world languages into neologisms. In modern and recent times, words are borrowed mainly from the English language, largely reflecting the realities of Anglo-American society.

Açar sözlər: alınma sözlər, alman dili, ingilis dili, Denglish, dillərin qarşılıqlı münasibəti

Ключевые слова: заимствования, немецкий, английский, Denglish, взаимосвязь языков

Key words: loanwords, German, English, Denglish, interrelation of languages

Anglicism is a word or figure of speech in any language, borrowed from the English language or built on the English model. An important fact is that in German advertising texts the number of anglicisms is about 4% of all words used. If the vocabulary of the German language is approximately 300,000-500,000 words, then the number of absolutely all borrowed words is 100,000 words. It is interesting that the most borrowed words are among nouns in second place are adjectives, followed by verbs and then the rest of the parts of speech. Anglicisms have become widespread in the following areas: advertising, technology, sports, media, cosmetics industry, fashion world.

Speaking about the reasons for the borrowing of English vocabulary by the German language, it is important to emphasize that the industrial revolution began in Great Britain (in the last third of the 18th century) and later, in the first half of the 19th century, it became comprehensive, then covering other countries of Europe and America. That is, Great Britain in its economic development has already dominated the level of development of other countries, including Germany. Therefore, one of the main reasons for the borrowing process should be considered the lack of German equivalents to English concepts that appeared as a result, for example, of the introduction of new technology. Another equally important factor is that English words are much shorter than German ones. This greatly facilitates their use in speech. A third less compelling reason for using Anglicisms is the possibility of using them as synonyms for their German equivalents.

Anglicisms can be classified according to different criteria. One of them is the way they are adapted into the language. There are, for example, direct borrowings (Talkshow, CD-Player, Team, Meeting), terminological synonyms (leasing - die Vermietung; marketing - die Massnahmen eines Unternehmens), mixed formations (Powerfrau - die Geschäftsfrau; Livesendungen - Sendungen über das Alltagsleben) and pseudo-anglicisms (Dressman, Oldtimer, Shorty), as well as English verbs transformed according to German grammar, that is, with the addition of the ending -en, -n (traden, swappen, managen) to the infinitive.

At the intralingual level, certain difficulties are associated with the use of Anglicisms.

Being borrowed from another language, the new vocabulary differs at the phonetic, morphemic and morphological level from the original one (download, check, site).

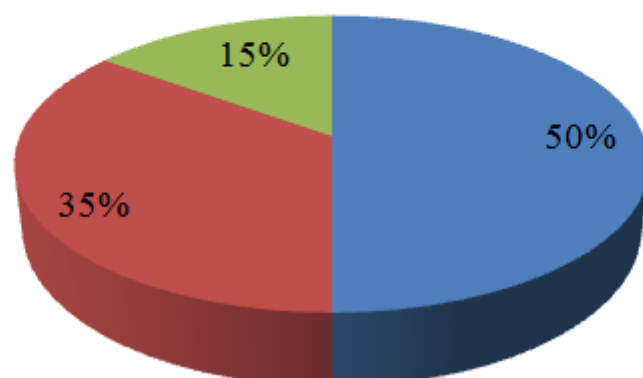
Due to the excessive use of Anglicisms, the German vocabulary itself is being squeezed out. A linguistic situation appeared which was called Denglish. To study the linguistic phenomenon “Denglish”, the association “Verein Deutsche Sprache” (VDS) was created, which currently classifies borrowings, mainly Anglicisms, replaces them with native German words and promotes the purity of the language.

This association regularly updates its dictionary of Anglicisms. It is intended to offer a German variant as quickly as possible to replace borrowings from English, for example, not “follower”, but “Anhänger”, not “live-stream”, but “Direkt-Datenstrom”.

According to the association, currently, of the 7,300 Anglicisms on this list, 3% are marked as “ergänzend” (words that have already been practically assimilated into German), 18% are marked as “differenzierend” (denoting concepts for which there is not yet a name in German language) and 79% as “verdrängend” (words that are used instead of existing German ones).

As a result of the analysis of German texts on various topics from the site slowgerman.com as part of a study of the process of borrowing English lexemes into the German language, it was found that the largest number of Anglicisms (52% of Anglicisms) are found in the article “Soziale Netzwerke” (computer topics). These are words such as MySpace, teenager, superstar, follower. This fact is explained by the widespread use by the younger generation of expressions from the computer sphere, social networks, and websites, most of which are in English. The second place in the abundance of Anglicisms belongs to the article “Zeitungen” (social topics) with 35% of English borrowings. It contained words such as yellow press, magazine. In third place is the text “Einkaufen” (economic topics), where the percentage of Anglicisms is 15%, for example, the widespread name of the fast food restaurant chain McDonald's, Supermarkt. Thus, the words and concepts used in the texts denote realities of American or English origin. The results of the analysis are presented in the form of Diagram 1.

- «Soziale Netzwerke» (MySpace, teenager, superstar, follower.)
- «Zeitungen» (yellow press, magazin.)
- «Einkaufen» (McDonald's, Supermarkt.)



Pic. 1 - Percentage of Anglicisms in the analyzed texts

However, it should be noted that the number of Anglicisms depends on the subject of the article, in our case, on whether it is a newspaper or a magazine, events and problems from what sphere are covered - everyday, political, economic or social.

Thus, in the course of the study, it was revealed that English borrowings have become so integrated into the German language that the linguistic phenomenon Denglish has appeared in modern German. It consists of the massive appearance of Anglicisms and an attempt to adapt them into the language. This situation, in turn, led to the partial or complete replacement of native German words. Anglicisms appear in almost all spheres of life: construction, sports, healthcare. However, the priority areas for the spread of borrowings from the English language, as our analysis showed, are the media and technical terminology.

We also came to the conclusion that Anglicisms in the German language, on the one hand, enrich the language and make it easier for those who speak their first foreign language, English, to learn it. On the other hand, it is necessary to maintain the percentage of Anglicisms at a certain level. It is impossible to isolate a language, but you can do everything necessary to preserve the original language, the foundations on which the entire history of people, their traditions, morals and customs are built.

The lexical composition of a language is its most mobile part, since it is in constant interaction with the vocabulary of other languages and is influenced by external events. Therefore, the topic of borrowings occupies a strong place in modern linguistics. Borrowing in the Linguistic Encyclopedic Dictionary by V.N. Yartseva is interpreted as an element of a foreign language, transferred from one language to another through language interactions, as well as the very process of transition of elements of one language to another. However, there is still no single definition of this term in science. The topic of borrowing was dealt with by such scientists as N.N. Amosova, I.V. Arnold, I.A. Baudouin de Courtenay, L.P. Krysin, Yu.S. Sorokin, L.V. Shcherba and many others. However, these scientists dealt more with theoretical issues than with specific linguistic examples. Based on the classification of N.N. Amosova, we developed our own systematization of borrowed language units.

1. Assimilated borrowings

a) Fully assimilated words; brought to you by COREView metadata, citation and similar papers at core.ac.uk provided by Kazan Federal University Digital Repository

b) Book words;**c) Words of local and historical flavor;****d) Proper names.****2. Unassimilated borrowings****a) complete borrowings, which are an alien element in the recipient language;****b) relative borrowings that have lost their semantic connection in the source language;****c) morphemic borrowings using morphemes as a borrowing unit;****d) calque words**

The online etymological dictionary of the English language was used as material for the study. Having identified and analyzed 443 linguistic units, we were able to establish that 36%, the maximum number, are book words, which are terms or concepts found in scientific or sometimes fiction, journalism or business documents. Among them are such linguistic units as edelweiß - edelweiss, electron - electron, horst - horst, ketone - ketone, ne-ritic - coastal,

phototropism - phototropism, polypeptide - polypeptide. In addition, book words are divided into areas of use. Thus, the following areas are distinguished:

- linguistics (Ablaut - ablaut, Umlaut - umlaut, Ursprache - proto-language);
- biology (Bacteriology - bacteriology, genome - genome, genotype - genotype, centriole - centriole);
- medicine (Atherosclerosis - atherosclerosis, Autism - autism, Bronchoscopy - bronchoscopy, chemotherapy - chemotherapy);
- chemistry (benzaldehyde - benzoaldehyde, bismuth - bismuth, cobalt - cobalt, creosote - creosote);
- psychology and psychotherapy (echolalia - echolalia, eidetic - eidetic, extrovert - extrovert, introvert - introvert);
- physics (dyne - dyne, electron - electron, mole - mole);
- philosophy (existentialism - existentialism, obscurantism - obscurantism);
- petroleum engineering (Magnetite - magnetic iron ore, sinter - sintered material);
- mineralogy (hornblende - hornblende, phonolite - phonolite, plagioclase - plagioclase);
- geology (horst - ledge, interglacial - interglacial, loess - loess, wacke - wacke);
- agriculture (kohlraabi - kohlraabi, larch - larch, pleiotropy - pleiotropy).

Thus, we can conclude that the language acquires new linguistic units over many centuries. Our research was associated with a thorough analysis of German linguistic units, where we were able to trace the historical development of borrowed words, some of their reasons, as well as their nature and essence.

Literature

1. Deutsch oder Denglisch? [Elektronnyj resurs] URL: <http://www.vds-ev.de/ag-denglisch-thema> (data obrashheniya 1. 08. 2013).
2. Istoricheskij slovar' gallicizmov russkogo jazyka [Elektronnyj resurs] URL: <http://gallicismes.academic.ru/2613/anglicizm> (data obrashheniya 10.07. 2013).
3. Morozova O.N. Anglijskie zaimstvovaniya v sovremennom nemeckom jazyke: lingvodidakticheskij aspekt. /O.N. Morozova // Mir lingvistiki i kommunikacii: elektronnyj nauchnyj zhurnal. – 2008. – №12. – S. 39-46.
4. Morozova O.N., Noskova S.Je. O nekotoryh tendenciyah jazykovykh izmenenij v germanskoj lingvokul'ture // Elektronnyj nauchnyj zhurnal «Mir lingvistiki i kommunikacii». – Tver': TIPLiMK, 2007. – №1. – S. 37.
5. Romanov A.A., Morozova O.N., Noskova S.Je. Quo vadis, Deutsch? Razgovor s izuchajushhim sovremennyj nemeckij jazyk. Monografija / A.A. Romanov, O.N. Morozova, S.Je. Noskova. – Tver': Izd-vo «Agrosfera», 2007. – 222 s.

İNGİLİS VƏ ALMAN DİLLƏRİNDƏ ALINMA SÖZLƏR

Abdullayeva Samirə Əli qızı, Quliyeva Günay Muzənfər qızı

Xülasə

Bütün inkişafı boyu alman dilinin leksik tərkibi həm xarici təsir altında, həm də daxili fonetik-morfoloji proseslər nəticəsində ciddi dəyişikliklərə məruz qalmış, bu da kelt, latın, fransız və digər Avropa və dünya dillərindən alınma lüğəti neologizmlərə çevirmişdir. Müasir və son dövrlərdə sözlər əsasən ingilis dilindən götürülüb, əsasən Anglo-Amerika cəmiyyətinin

reallıqlarını əks etdirir.

АНГЛИЙСКИЕ ЗАИМСТВОВАНИЯ В НЕМЕЦКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ

Абдуллаева Самира Али, Гулиева Гюнай Музанфар

Резюме

На протяжении своего развития лексический состав немецкого языка претерпевал существенные изменения как под влиянием извне, так и в результате внутренних фонетико-морфологических процессов, которые превращали заимствованную лексику из кельтского, латинского, французского и других европейских и мировых языков в неологизмы. В новое и новейшее время заимствуются слова в основном из английского языка, во многом отражающие реалии англо-американского общества.

Рәүғи: ADAU, f.ü.f.d., dosent Aidə Musa qızı Həsənova

Daxil olma tarixi 06 oktyabr 2023-cü il