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CLASSIFICATION OF LOANWORDS FROM FRENCH AND GERMAN IN MODERN ENGLISH

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Annotation: *The lexical composition of a particular 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 theme of borrowings has a strong place in modern linguistics.*

With the help of loanwords, the receiving language and its people can get closer to the culture of another country and look at the world around them with a different eye, therefore, loanwords add a special charm to the language.

Key words: borrowed words, classification of words, vocabulary composition of the language, new words in the language

Açar sözlər: alınma sözlər, sözlərin təsnifatı, dilin lüğət tərkibi, dildə yeni sözlər

Ключевые слова: заимствованные слова, классификация слов, словарный состав языка, новые слова в языке

Borrowings constitute a special layer of vocabulary both in terms of nomination processes and in terms of motivation. Being one of the possible responses to the needs of the nomination arising as a result of language contacts and expansion under the influence of other linguistic communities, they represent a certain economy of language efforts in speech generation, since ready-made units of a foreign language. At the same time, the loss of the former associative links that existed in the language from which they are borrowed entails the loss of the source of motivation, possibly inherent in borrowed words in the language. This causes significant difficulties in recognizing their meaning in the process of speech perception.

Borrowing as a process of using elements of one language in another is due to the contradictory nature of the linguistic sign: its arbitrariness as a force allowing borrowing and involuntary as a factor preventing borrowing. This, apparently, explains the fact that the process of borrowing in modern English, as, indeed, in Russian, is, according to available data, very unproductive. In quantitative terms, it is significantly inferior to such nomination processes as word formation and semantic derivation (word formation). The foregoing, however, does not mean that the share of borrowings in modern English is not so large. Borrowed from approximately 50 languages of the world, lexical units make up almost 75% of the vocabulary of the English language and include layers of vocabulary borrowed in different historical eras and under the influence of various conditions of development and existence.

Among them are historical, geographical, social, economic, cultural and other conditions. Being the result of a long historical interaction of languages, borrowing as a process and borrowing as a result of this process are of considerable interest for the history of the language, within which not only the causes of borrowings, but also their source languages are covered in detail. Also noteworthy are the ways, forms and types of borrowings, as well as the transformations that a borrowed word undergoes in a new language environment for it. Borrowings are interesting, first of all, by the effect they have on the system structure of the

vocabulary of a particular language, as well as by their special status in the language that borrowed them, if a number of genetic characteristics are preserved.

Of particular interest is the life of borrowed words in a new language for them. This is very important when translating from English and into English from other languages.

Many borrowings, under the influence of the system in which they entered, undergo significant phonetic, grammatical and even semantic changes, adapting, respectively, to the phonetic, grammatical and semantic laws of this system.

Borrowings from French

The dominance of the French language ends in the second half of the 16th century, but the largest number of borrowings from it falls just at this time: the English language, displacing French, especially needed to enrich its vocabulary with those elements that the latter had.

It should be noted, however, that initially the French language spread in England mainly in the form of a Norman dialect mixed with elements of northeastern French dialects. Already in the 13th century, the French language began to lose the character of a living spoken language in England and gradually turned into a traditional official language (now the French language has been assigned the role of an official language in the field of international document management (like Latin in the medical field).

As can be seen from the above examples, borrowings from the French language, in contrast to Scandinavian borrowings, were specific terms-names associated with new concepts introduced by the Norman conquerors. Most of these borrowings have remained on the periphery of the vocabulary and are special in their phonetic and structural features of the language: they constitute a large group of polysyllabic words that are typical mainly for the literary and scientific language and are characterized by a specific word-formation structure.

Due to the fact that a huge number of lexical units were borrowed from French into English, many of which had a complex word-building structure, the influence of the French language to a large extent affected the system of English word formation.

At the same time, cases of conversion caused by parallel borrowing from French, and cases of conversion that arose on the basis of one French borrowing in English itself, outwardly do not differ from each other: let's compare, on the one hand, honor - (to) honor; labor - (to) labor; note - (to) note; pain - (to) pain, etc., and on the other hand, abuse - (to) abuse; act - (to) act; direct - (to) direct, etc.

Later borrowings from French stand out in particular.

First of all, these borrowings are few in number. In addition, these borrowings for the most part have no or almost no parallel single-root formations, and often differ in their sound and orthographic shell.

Borrowings from French continue to replenish the vocabulary to this day. In the 19th and early 20th centuries, they were predominantly bookish in nature. However, in the period immediately following the end of World War II, the English language borrows French words as a result of the live communication of the American army with the French people.

Especially interesting is the influence of French words on the vocabulary of the English language in recent times (the end of the 20th century). French borrowings appear in many areas of life. This is politics, and social life, sports and recreation.

Despite the fact that modern English consists of about one third of the words of Romance origin, it has not lost its originality as a language of the Germanic group. A large number of French and other foreign borrowings not only enriched this language, but to some extent compensated for the underdeveloped system of word-formation means for expressing

new concepts or shades of meaning. Many borrowings from French were historically conditioned:

- words associated with feudal relations: feudal, baron, vassal, liege, chivalry
- almost all titles, with the exception of king, queen, earl, lord and lady, are of Norman-French origin.
- words related to government people, nation, government, power, authority, court, crown, etc.
- words related to money relations: money, property.
- words denoting family relationships: parent, spouse, cousin, uncle, aunt, nephew, niece.
- a large number of military terms and words related to war. All names of military ranks.
- Numerous words meaning pleasure and entertainment: feast, leisure, pleasure, delight, ease, comfort, chase and many card terms: trump, ace, cards.
- legal terms: accuse, court, crime, felony, plaintiff, defendant, attorney, etc.
- French words were called the professions of artisans who served the feudal lords: tailor, butcher, painter, carpenter, joiner.

Borrowings from German

The English vocabulary contains a significant number of words borrowed from the German language. At the same time, there are not so many German vocabulary units that are part of the English vocabulary.

The fact is that a very large number of words borrowed from the German language and related to the field of science are formations from Latin and Greek roots, that is, these are, in fact, international words, although they were borrowed from German sources. Many Greek and Latin words have become international prefixes. For example, anti-, counter-, inter-, sub, ultra-, Greek suffixes are widely used in all languages: -ist, -ism, -isk.

Borrowings from the German language, first of all, include words expressing concepts of a socio-political and philosophical nature. Most of them took shape in English in a translated form, that is, in the form of tracing paper. Tracing a number of phrases and compound words of the German language was facilitated by the close relationship of German and English.

The first borrowings from the German language date back to the 16th century. During this period, words related to trade, military affairs were borrowed; names of some plants; words that characterize people and others.

For example: halt (stop!), lance-knight, kreuzer (name of the coin), junker

In the 17th century, new borrowings from the field of trade and military affairs appeared. For example, groschen (pennies); drilling (training); plunder (robbery); staff (headquarters); fieldmarshal (field marshal) and others.

In the 18th century, the influence of the German language was weaker than in the previous century.

In the 19th century, the scope of borrowing expanded significantly. There are a number of borrowings from the humanities, public life and politics.

Words for products and household items: marzipan, kohl-rabi, schnapps, kummel, kirsch, vermuth.

Words from the field of music: leitmotiv, kapellmeister, claviatur, humovresgue.

Animal names: spits, poodle.

After the entry of German words into the lexical system of the English language, they obey the general laws of development of this system. Of the borrowed words in the language, first of all, those that denote vital objects and phenomena are fixed. These words become common and are fixed in dictionaries.

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MÜASIR INGİLIS DİLİNDƏ FRANSIZ VƏ ALMAN DILLƏRİNDƏN ALINMA SÖZLƏRİN TƏSNİFƏTİ

Məmmədşadə Nəvəvən Yusif qızı, Cəlilova Türkan Müzədil qızı
Xülasə

Müəyyən bir dilin leksik tərkibi onun ən hərəkətli hissəsidir, çünki o, başqa dillərin lüğəti ilə daim qarşılıqlı əlaqədə olur və xarici hadisələrin təsirinə məruz qalır. Ona görə də müasir dilçilikdə dildə alınma sözlər mövzusu mühüm yer tutur.

Alınma sözlərin köməyi ilə alıcı dil və onun xalqı başqa bir ölkənin mədəniyyətinə yaxınlaşa, ətrafdakı dünyaya fərqli gözlə baxa bilər, buna görə də alınma sözlər dilə xüsusi cazibədarlıq qatır

КЛАССИФИКАЦИЯ ЗАИМСТВОВАНИЙ ИЗ ФРАНЦУЗСКОГО И НЕМЕЦКОГО ЯЗЫКОВ В СОВРЕМЕННОМ АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ

Мамедзаде Натаван Юсиф кызы, Джалилова Туркан Музадил кызы
Резюме

Лексический состав того или иного языка является самой подвижной его частью, поскольку он находится в постоянном взаимодействии со словарным составом других языков, подвергается влиянию внешних событий. Поэтому тема заимствований занимает прочное место в современном языкознании.

С помощью заимствований принимающий язык и его жители могут приблизиться к культуре другой страны и взглянуть на окружающий мир другими глазами, поэтому заимствования придают языку особый шарм.

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Xülasə: Bu məqalə çərçivəsində “reklam” anlayışının elmi mənbələrdə şərhləri təhlil edilir və reklamın əsas mahiyyətinin açılmasına cəhd edilir. Reklamalar gündəlik həyatımızın, eləcə də iqtisadi bazarın ayrılmaz elementinə çevrildiyindən onların fərqli baxış bucağı altında araşdırılması və tədqiq edilməsi xüsusi aktuallığı ilə seçilir. Məqalə çərçivəsində reklamalar kommunikasiyanın xüsusi bir forması kimi tədqiqata cəlb edilir ki, bu da araşdırmanın elmi