МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
КИЇВСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ ЛІНГВІСТИЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ
Кафедра германської філології

Кваліфікаційна робота магістра з лінгвістики на тему:

«ЗАПОЗИЧЕННЯ В ЛЕКСИЧНОМУ СКЛАДІ СУЧАСНОЇ АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ»

Допущено до захисту

«____» _____ року

студентки групи МЛа 56-23 факультету германської філології і перекладу освітньо-професійної програми Сучасні філологічні студії (англійська мова і друга іноземна мова): лінгвістика та перекладознавство

За спеціальністю 035 Філологія
Спеціалізація 035.041 Германські мови та літератури (переклад включно), перша - англійська

Палієнко Анастасії Миколаївни

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_____

(підпис)

(ПІБ)

Оцінка ЄКТС   _____

Національна шкала _____

Кількість балів _____

КИЇВ -2024

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF UKRAINE

KYIV NATIONAL LINGUISTIC UNIVERSITY

Department of Germanic Philology

Master's Qualification Paper

Borrowing in the lexicon of the Modern English language

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Kyiv - 2024

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INTRODUCTION

The borrowing of English vocabulary is a significant of the last decades of the twentieth century and the beginning of the twenty-first century in particular. This is due to the spread of the Internet and globalisation in general. The increased understanding of cultures contributes to the intensification of language processes, including borrowing.

The relevance of this work is due to the fact that there is an insufficient number of studies related to lexical borrowings of modern English, since their number is significant and the level of assimilation into English is different.

These topics have been considered by such scholars as K. Voitenko (2013), L. Honcharenko (2021), P. Durkin (2014), R. Quirk and C. L.Wrenn (1955), D. Salazar (2010) and others. In their works, it can be seen that borrowings are not only the result of prolonged interaction, but also significant mixing. It is also considered an important problem to distinguish between the concepts used to denote foreign words, which can be inclusions, barbarisms and internationalism. The most common term is borrowing: this word denotes both the presence of a word in a new language, in particular, modern English, that came from a foreign source and the act of transition itself. The functions of lexical borrowings and the possibilities of their realisation are also being actively studied. It is worth mentioning the Oxford English Dictionary, which provides borrowed words and the history of their origin in the language to the present day. This dictionary covers a large number of words that come from a variety of languages from Latin to Spanish and oriental languages such as Malaysian, Japanese and Hindi.

Etymologically, the English vocabulary is heterogeneous and diverse. It consists of two layers - native and loanwords. The stock of loanwords is much larger than the stock of native words. In fact, native words account for only 30 % of the total number of words in the English dictionary, but they are the most frequently used in speech and writing. Today, there are only 30% of words that are native to modern English. R. Quirk and C. L.Wrenn (1955). Most of the words

used are borrowings, primarily older ones that have been assimilated into the language and are now used as English words.

Many borrowings are associated with cultural transition, diasporas living in English-speaking countries or the presence of foreign-speaking territories within the British Commonwealth, that is the territory of the former empire, which contributed to the significant influence of languages on each other. This is especially noticeable in Indian culture, which has penetrated English to a large extent, but has also borrowed many words from English on its own. Thus, word borrowing is a natural process that reflects cultural contacts over many centuries. Traditionally, it took more than a decade for words to enter the language and begin to be actively used, but with the advent of modern social media, the time has been greatly reduced, so new words are registered every year, making this topic extremely relevant for research.

The object of research is lexical borrowing in modern English.

The subject of research is the historical impact of borrowings, their typology and sociolinguistic trends.

The aim of research is a systematic analysis of borrowings in modern English, their studies and structuring.

Analyse the following tasks that should be performed to achieve it.:

- To analyse the works of scientists on the chosen topic;

- to define the concept of "borrowing";

- to identify the special functions characteristic of lexical borrowings in English;

- to study the role of borrowings in speech and their influence on the language

The following practical and theoretical **methods** were used to accomplish the tasks, in particular:

- *the inductive method* was used to systematize the language material;

- *the deductive method* is a general theoretical method of forming hypotheses to obtain data;

- *descriptive method* for the general characterization of the studied borrowings.

The novelty of the research is due to the fact that it comprehensively examines the main structural-semantic and functional-pragmatic features of English loanwords for the first time, examines in detail the source languages for replenishing the vocabulary of the English language, and describes the methods of their interpretation in Ukrainian.

The theoretical value of the work is the possibility of using the material in further research of English borrowings. A review of the theoretical material is made, the central concept of the notion of borrowing is determined.

The practical value of the work may be the possibility of using the materials of the master's thesis in the creation of thematic dictionaries, reference books for philologists and students of specialized institutions.

The results of scientific research were approbated on the International conference "Ad Orbem Per Linguas", Kyiv, May 16, 2024.

The theoretical basis for the paper is the works of F. Thomas and his studies about organisation words in English dictionaries. D. Crystal (2014) who studied English expansive nature of the English language. J. Algeo (2006) who analysed English British vocabulary. Ayto, J. (2005) who worked with new words in the English language. P. Durkin (2014) conducted a study of borrowings.

The qualification paper consists of three chapters, conclusions to each of them, general conclusions, summary, bibliography and the list of illustrative material.

Introduction justifies the choice of the research topic and its relevance, defines the purpose and objectives, the object, subject, material and methods of the study, its scientific novelty, theoretical significance and practical value, as well as information on the testing of the main provisions of the master's thesis.

Chapter I "Historical Influences on Borrowing" focuses on how English has evolved over time through the borrowing of words from other languages. The

chapter begins by discussing early influences on English vocabulary, such as Old Norse and Celtic languages. It then explores the significant impact of French and Latin on Middle English, which led to the introduction of many new words and concepts. Finally, the chapter examines modern borrowing trends, emphasizing the role of globalization and trade in shaping the English language today. Overall, Chapter I highlights the dynamic and ever-changing nature of English vocabulary and the various historical factors that have contributed to its development.

Chapter II **"**Typology and Adaptation of Borrowed Elements**"** delves into the different types of borrowed words and how they are integrated into the English language. It explores the semantic and structural adaptations that borrowed words undergo within the English language, including changes in meaning and pronunciation. Finally, it examines the evolution of borrowed elements in specialized fields, such as technology and science, highlighting how these words have adapted to meet the demands of specific domains. Chapter II provides a comprehensive overview of the various ways in which borrowed words are incorporated into English and how they evolve over time.

Chapter III **"**Sociolinguistic Impacts on Borrowing and Future Trends**"** deals with social and cultural factors that influence borrowing and the future directions of borrowing in modern English. The chapter explores the impact of borrowing on language identity and perception, examining how the adoption of foreign words can shape a language's identity and how it is perceived by others. Finally, the chapter looks ahead to future trends in borrowing, considering the ongoing influence of globalization, technological advancements, and changing social dynamics on the English language. Chapter III provides a comprehensive analysis of the sociolinguistic factors that shape borrowing and the potential future directions of this linguistic phenomenon.

General Conclusions summarize the main results of the study, formulate conclusions and outline the prospects for further study of this issue.

CHAPTER I: HISTORICAL INFLUENCES ON BORROWING

1.1 Early Influences on English Vocabulary

It is important to study the problem of borrowing words and grammatical forms, as well as phonetic features. Borrowings from other languages are an urgent problem in the English dictionary.It can be noted that the borrowing of words does not exist apart from the history of the language and the history of the people who speak it. Therefore, we have to consider comprehensively the borrowings in English that arose during the relevant historical period. The reasons and connections that influenced this will be discussed in more detail in this section.We will discuss the problems and achievements that have arisen when borrowing words from foreign language sources into the English language during different periods of its development.

During the formation of the Old English language, loanwords appeared from Latin and Celtic languages, sometimes from the language of the Danish.

The group of Celtic languages mostly gave names to some places: Geographic names: Thames, Kent, York, Avon, Dover, Cumberland. Borrowed words: binn 'basket, cot,'rock, cumb'valley,'torr. (Harper, 2001).

Borrowings from Latin are divided into three groups by Burnley: (Burnley, 2000).

1. Ancient borrowings - those that date back to the first century when Germanic tribes met the Romans through trade. Such Latin borrowings brought the following words into the English language: dish, butter, wine, cherry, hare, kitchen, and others:

a. War: *camp (L. campus) 'battle,' field (L. pilum) 'spear', 'straet (L. strata) 'road,' mil (L. milia) 'mile'*.

b. Trade: *ceap (L. caupo) 'deal,' pund (L. pondo) 'pound,' win (L. vinum) 'wine,'* in. Domestic life: *cuppe (L. cuppa) 'cup,' disk (L.discus) 'dish', cycene (L. coquina) 'kitchen'*.

d. Food products: *ciese (L. caseus) 'cheese', 'butere (L. butyrum) "butter", pipor (L. piper) "pepper"*.

d. Other: *mul'mule, 'pipe'pipe, 'cirice'church.'* (Oxford English Dictionary, 2024)

The borrowings of the 6th and 7th centuries, due to the introduction of Christianity, include the following: angel, bishop, saint, monk, school, and most other church terms:

a. Religion: *abbot, alms, altar, angel, hymn, candle, gathering, creed, deacon, demon, disciple, hymn, martyr, mass, nun, offering, organ, palm tree, pope, priest, prime minister, prophet, psalm, relic, rule, Sabbath, temple, tunic.* b. Home life: *hat, sock, silk, purple, chest, bag*.

Products: *lentils, pears, oysters, lobsters, mussels, millet*.

d. Plants: *coriander, cucumber, fennel, ginger, periwinkle, pine, aloe, balsam, cedar, cypress, fig, thyme, plant*.

d. Study: *school, master, Latin, poem, meter, Circe, story, paper, heading, grammar, emphasis, short* (vb). (Watkins, 2011).

f. Other: ever, cancer, paralysis, cast, place, sponge, elephant, scorpion, camel, tiger, giant, talent.

Scandinavian borrowings. In modern dictionaries, there are about 650 words. (Durkin, 2014).

It may not seem like a very large group. But it is very influential because it defines properties and actions and names of objects that include the most common items.

First and foremost, it is a history of conquest. For a long time, Britain suffered from attacks by Scandinavian tribes of Danish origin. This lasted for more than three centuries from the eighth to the eleventh.

The lands were partially occupied by Scandinavian tribes that spoke Old Norse, a language very close to Old English. It is not surprising that such coexistence brought many Scandinavian words into the English vocabulary, including the following: *law, sky, wing, anger, gate, free, low, ugly, happy,* and others.Many Scandinavian loanwords have retained their usual beginning with the letters sk: skirt, skill, or g before vowels: get, forget (Durkin, 2014).

England was settled by the Danes. The examples below are in modern form:

a.   Nouns: *group, bank, birth, booth, bull, calf (legs), dirt, egg, boy, freckle, guess, child, leg, race, root, scab, grade, scrap, seat, sister, skill, skin, skirt, sky, steak, trust, window.*

b.   Adjectives: *clumsy, flat, sick, chubby, short, meek, stuffy, unusual, rotten, strong, cunning, tattered, tight, weak.*

c.   Verbs: *bait, call, cast, clip, cow, crave, crawl, die, sink, gasp, get, give, shine, pick up, pick up, rake.*

According to linguists, Jones, A., and Brown, B., the modern dictionary has increased tenfold from the Old English.Words lost their meaning or their meanings changed, but they were always connected to the events of foreign history. (Jones, Brown, 2018). One example of Old English is the Scandinavian concept of Danezeld, which meant a tax paid by the Scandinavians.The concept disappeared, and with it the word ceased to be used after the collapse of the empire that used it.Thus, the word lost its relevance, like many others. Some of them have been replaced, for example, such a word as call in Old English was denoted by the word clipian. (Smith, 2020).

1.2 Middle English period and Borrowings from French and Latin

The Middle English period begins in 1066 and lasts until the end of the fifteenth century by Barber (2000). At this time, the London form of English became widespread throughout England, in particular, due to the introduction of the printing press in 1470. Therefore, this period is significant for the formation of modern English. There are important changes in morphology and syntax, as well as a significant influence on the vocabulary, in particular, of the closest neighbours, as England was part of the Scandinavian Empire. English and the Scandinavian languages belong to the Germanic group, so they could communicate without a translator.

Baugh and Cable (1951) witness that in the years 1250-1450, the English language had about 10,000 French words that were borrowed at different times and related to different topics. The borrowings were especially active during this period because many English-speaking people began to speak French. However, not all of them were borrowed, some of them remained in English, in particular, the following words retained their position among the words related to government: king, lord, earl, queen, lady.

However, much more was borrowed, for example: government, crown, empire, tax, chancellor, treasurer, prince, duke. Religious terminology underwent significant changes, in particular, the range of borrowed words expanded, among which the words for religious services, already familiar from the previous period, were added to those denoting positions, such as monk, cardinal, and clergy. Terms of the legal church, such as heresy, schism, and those referring to a place: abbey, monastery, and a certain number of verbs: confess, preach, pray.

Legal concepts are largely borrowed from French, including *justice, guilt, property, evidence*, and *judge*.

Joint historical campaigns as well as wars between France and the Englishspeaking part of Britain contributed to the significant borrowing of military terminology. Many of these words have died out, along with concepts such as

those that denote armor or ancient weapons. However, some remained, given that a significant part of the fighting took place in France, and among the usual ones we can name the following: army, peace, enemy, soldier, post, spy.

The French language was especially popular among the nobility, and the highest positions were often held by the French in those days, so they were among the most respected guests at various types of royal receptions, so many words related to clothing, food, hunting and art also gained their relevance in English from French in Online Etymology Dictionary, (2024).

As for clothing, the following are worth mentioning: *coat, button, robe, collar*, and some colors: *blue, brown.* Words referring to jewellery were borrowed: *brooch, topaz, diamond,* and terms for materials: *satin, fur, taffeta*, etc.

A significant area of borrowing is food, for example, types of meat: beef, veal, lamb, some dishes: salad, toast, jelly, certain types of alcohol, for example, port. Also popular are the borrowings of spices, the word spices itself, thyme, cloves, sugar from Online Etymology Dictionary, (2024).

Household concepts such as certain parts of room decoration, such as *curtains, lamps,* and *screens*, were also borrowed to a large extent. Social concepts of everyday use: *dance, melody, leisure*.

The following words were borrowed from the feast: *harness, lynx, stable*, some breeds of dogs, such as *mastiff, spaniel,* some names of birds: *heron, pheasant, quail*, sometimes names of concepts: *knightly competition, tournament.*

Art was especially valued in those times, and thus it contributed to the widespread use of words related to this topic, in particular, the names of such art forms as sculpture, music, and painting. Some architectural concepts: *image, color, room, palace, porch, column.* Literary concepts: *romance, paper, pen, poet*. Scientific concepts were also borrowed: *logic, research,* as well as some words related to education, often medicine: *grammar, malady, remedy, pain, poison*.

Not only whole words and concepts were borrowed, but also individual parts of words, such as suffixes and prefixes: *pre-, super-, inter-, sub-, dis-, -ance, -ence, ant.*

Native words were replaced:

OE aeðele - F. noble;

OE aeðeling - F. nobleman;
OE here - F. army;

OE campa - F. warrior;

OE sibb - F. peace. (Crystal, 2004).

English and French words were retained with a differentiation in meaning:

hearty - cordial;

ox - beef; sheep

- mutton; swine

- pork; calf -

veal; house -

mansion.

In particular, the Scandinavian languages greatly influenced the vocabulary of the aristocracy, as a significant number of feudal lords were replaced by the Norman aristocracy, and similar processes were observed among the clergy and administrative officials.This led to the complete decline of the English language in literature and law, and replaced it in documents written in Latin, and later in Norman and French. (Bartlett, 2000).

English returned to official use only in the thirteenth century. The Scandinavian influence resulted in the equalisation of dialects, the centre of culture was moved to London, and the Scottish and Northern dialects were born, which split after the XIII century. The old Mercia dialect was also formed in the East and West Midlands. The area of West Saxon's reach shrank significantly and formed a southwestern dialect, while the Kentish dialect expanded and became southeastern. All five newly emerging dialects: Northern, West Midlands, East Midlands, Southwest, and Southeast continued to develop. At the end of the fourteenth

century, the new clerical standard of English, the London Standard, led to the expansion of English-language literature and the introduction of literary English spelling in 1360. English was also increasingly used at the royal court. Subsequently, by the end of the fourteenth century, the London dialect became the most significant in the country and was defined as the main national English. (Given-Wilson, 2004).

Middle English is characterised by more frequent use of borrowings from Latin, Greek, and French.The influence of French words dates back to the end of the XVXVII centuries, when French acquired a status close to the current international status of English. (Saul, 1997).

According to the British Council, in particular, the work of Martha Peraki and Catherine Vougiouklaki, we can trace the emergence and spread of Greek words as borrowed in English, in particular, the following appeared in the Middle Ages: dialogue, geography, economics, encyclopedia, microscope. (Peraki, Vougiouklaki, 2015).

Most often, technical and scientific terms are derived from Greek, as seen in the samples above. According to some estimates, up to 150,000 words in modern English come from Greek. They gradually gained influence, largely passing from French and Latin into English. Some of the first words of Greek origin were those beginning with the letters ph-, most of which have survived to this day, including the phrase philosophy. Some words were formed from borrowed Greek morphemes, such as democracy from the Greek morpheme *demos* (people). Most of the borrowed words spread during the Renaissance, when Greek mythology had a special influence on Western culture, its art and literature. Phraseology such as *Achilles' heel*, which comes from the name Achilles, a Greek hero and character in Homer's Iliad, or *the touch of Midas*, which also has its roots in Greek mythology and describes the ability to succeed in everything, became widespread. Also popular is the idiom crocodile tears, used to describe insincere grief and originating in the Greek language.

Many similar cases can be cited, and the general tendency is that the process of displacement and decline is much less than the process of prosperity, and thus the number of words exceeds the number that disappeared or was replaced over time.We can find words that have not changed any of their elements, but denote new things. For example, the word city used to mean duke or prince.

A borrowing from the Renaissance. Due to the revival of classical learning in art development, the use of Latin became popular around the fourteenth century. Since then, the borrowing of terms has continued to this day, most of them clearly scientific. For example, senior, major, junior and idea.

Among the Latin borrowings, the earliest ones were assimilated best, most of them from the seventh century, and only partially from the last period. Nevertheless, they are still quite popular, and the borrowings of the first two periods belong to the main vocabulary of modern English .

An important period was also marked by numerous French borrowings, which, as in the previous examples, can be divided into old or Norman or New Parisian, with modern normalised French having the status of an international language. The first way of such borrowings was the Norman conquest of 1066. At that time, Northern French acquired the status of an official language in England.

Many terms related to the court, troops, army, countries, government, parliament, or state have moved from French to English. By the 16th century, a huge number of everyday words from French had entered English usage, including the following: dinner, soup, sausage, pleasure, dress, flower, fruit. Such words are characterised by complete assimilation.

Later, from the seventeenth century, the order of borrowings changed, with new words coming from the Parisian dialect, retaining their forms, for example, garage, bucket, machine.

The role of borrowings can hardly be overestimated in the formation and development of the English vocabulary and in the history of the language itself.

An important influence of the Norman conquests was the change of the English alphabet and the introduction of new spelling marks and the disappearance of some of the Irish writing that had previously been influenced by French scribes.

The letters 'thorn' Þ and 'eth' ð were replaced by th, the rune 'wynn' was replaced by 'double u', combinations æ and disappeared. (Mugglestone, 2005).

The sibilants were represented by the combination sh, sch [ʃ]; ch, tch [tʃ], dg, j [ʤ] borrowed from French (compare: OE cild - MidE child). (Mugglestone, 2005).

English grammar also had its own changes during Middle English. In particular, the reduction of the unstressed vowel in phonetics led to the loss of grammatical endings. Therefore, modern English is closer to Middle English than its previous forms.

It is worth considering the most popular changes:

1. English has acquired the characteristics of an analytical language in contrast to the previous synthetic form due to the development of a fixed word order.

2. Most of the case phrases have disappeared. The most noticeable changes occurred with nouns, and later with adjectives. Only the strong plural form has been preserved for most words, but sometimes there is also a weak one with the ending -n, for example *oxen, children*.

Singular Nouns		
NOMINATIVE, ACCUSATIVE, DATIVE	dom	nome
GENITIVE	domes	nomen
Plural Nouns		

NOMINATIVE, ACCUSATIVE, DATIVE, GENITIVE	domes	nomen

3. Words acquired new meanings, namely: nouns began to be used as verbs, for example, fish (conversion).

4. This period is also marked by the loss of the grammatical gender of words.

Separate words for gender appeared in some cases, such as mare and stallion.

5. Weak past tense verbs that used to end in -ed(e), -d(e), -t(e) were simplified and organized.

6. To form the past tense of strong verbs, a change in the vowel stem was introduced.

7. From now on, the first-person singular present verbs end in -e(ic here), the second person in-(e)st (þou spekest), and the third person in -eþ (he comeþ).

8. The word they was borrowed from Scandinavian to replace the third-person plural personal pronoun.

9. The definite article appeared where the initial sound acquired the features of the modern one. It originated at the end of the ancient period. And became widespread in Middle English. The indefinite article was formed from the numeral one (an).

The transition of words from Latin is often associated with borrowings from French, since French originated from Vulgar Latin, like other Romance languages. Some borrowings came directly from Latin, such as mechanical, private, and secular. Some words were borrowed through Scottish, because stylistic borrowings from Latin were a feature of Scottish Chaucerians of the 15th century, not all of them have survived, but some have gained popularity in particular: diurnal (daily or daytime), tenebrous (dark), laureate, mediation, oriental, prolixity.

Borrowing of other languages

Unknown
10,0%

Other
12,0%

Greek
8,0%

German
20,0%

French
24,0%

Latin
26,0%
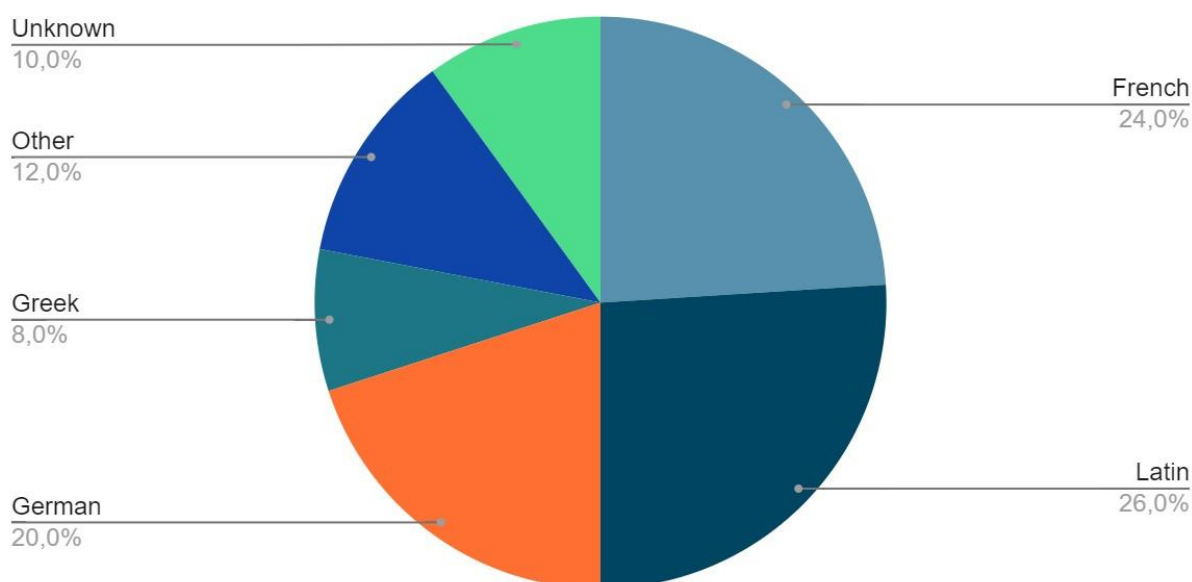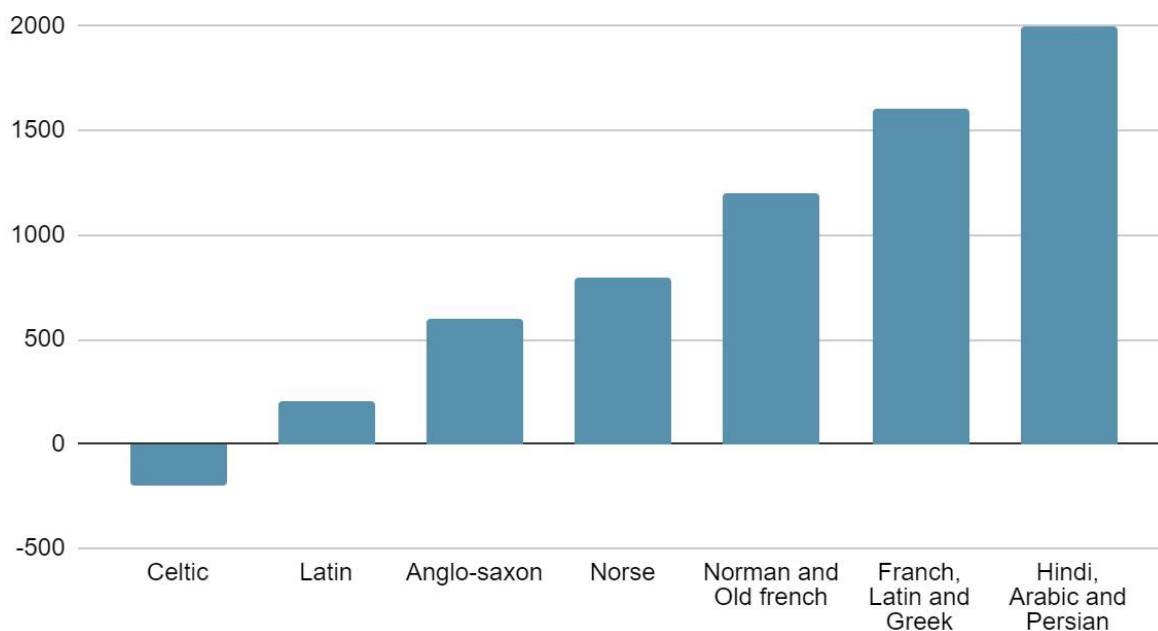
Influence of the other languages
1.3 Modern Borrowing Trends: Globalization and Trade

Lexical borrowings are preserved and related to public life, fashion, and diplomacy. French remained the main language of international diplomacy among European countries for many centuries. French capital was also a centre of fashion and literature, and had an important influence on art and clothing, food, and the culture of high society behaviour. The political events of France in the seventeenth and nineteenth centuries were essential for the development of the Western world.

Borrowings from modern languages have had a significant impact on the English language, especially during the period of Modern English language. The phenomenon of assimilation in many dictionary like Oxford English Dictionary, Merriam-Webster, Cambridge, Collins, and American Heritage, and a large number of words that were borrowed during the Renaissance and during the following centuries of further industrialization, the convergence of nations and their cultures. This process of formation and development contributed to the fact that many words were borrowed from different languages, mostly European ones, with whom contacts were the most extensive.Sometimes such processes allow

some researchers to argue that English has acquired a large number of borrowed elements compared to its own. This problem requires a detailed study, and this section will provide the main points of borrowings in New English. Their preconditions and peculiarities of occurrence are important.

Historical borrowings in new English language

We can notice from the diagram, taken from Triangulations, 2014, that when studying the borrowings of the lexical structure of the new English language, we should talk not only about the influence of vocabulary as such and its entry into the everyday and academic vocabulary of English, but also about the indicator of articulation features, changes in phonetics and lexical or grammatical composition of the formation of a word that was adopted from a foreign language source in the process of formation of the new English language.

Diplomatic terms such as attache and dossier were introduced, and they are still used today in most European languages. We can also recall some other words and the influence of phonetics and spelling, in particular, the word infantry is pronounced with an accent on the last syllable and a long /i:/.

Word parts, such as prefixes, suffixes, and roots, are also an important part of borrowings. This structural analysis is useful for understanding the relationship between words and their parts, which can come from different languages. Most

modern suffixes are of Latin origin via French or Italian. However, structural analysis can reveal other types of suffixes and prefixes, and understanding them makes it easier to understand and construct words. Instead, the roots of words are often of Greek origin, but there are quite a few Latin ones, in particular, the prefix of Greek origin akn- in the words acme, acne, acmeism.

The Latin prefix dic- in the words different, diversity. The borrowed parts of words became especially relevant in the modern period of language development, because, as mentioned above, the development of word formation began at the end of the Middle Period. Words began to acquire the meanings of other parts of speech with little or no addition, and the use of nouns as verbs became commonplace. However, the formation of adjectives remained difficult, so borrowings were necessary for the development of the language.

The English language is evolving like all other languages and is therefore constantly being updated and changed. David Crystal has studied the influence of other languages on English, and in particular on English spelling and word borrowing. Many people notice the peculiarities of English spelling, in particular the spelling that differs significantly in some words from the rules. Why does this happen?

The main reason lies in the words, namely the large number of words borrowed from other languages into modern English, which often retain their spelling.

For example, why in English write strudel but not stroodle ? The word came into English at the end of the eighteenth century and was originally called noodle with the usual ending dle, as in doodle, poodle and saddle, but when strudel appeared in English, it retained its original spelling, this version gained popularity, people began to like exotic spellings, for example, we write siao and not chow (Durkin, 2014). We can see how borrowing impacted all the structures in that example.

According to the Cambridge Encyclopedia of the English Language, English contains an extremely large number of words from foreign sources and welcomes them into its lexical vocabulary. (Cambridge University Press, 1995). Currently, more than 300 languages are registered as sources for words in modern (Oxford English Dictionary, 2024). For the most part, their pronunciation differs to a certain extent and can later be equated with the rules of English because the word first enters the language in the form of a spelling in Modern English, so it is worth emphasising the correct pronunciation. For example, the word learn has one syllable and it seems that learned comes from it, but if this word reflects the meaning of scientist, it will contain an accent on the last e. It is also important to note that the accent loses its function in certain cases, in particular, when it emphasises the context and increases its importance in brand names where there are purely graphic functions that do not affect pronunciation.

Modern English began to develop in the late 15th century, resulting in a diverse vocabulary that has been changing dynamically throughout the history of its use. (Crystal, 2003). At the same time, the grammar has remained fairly constant over time. However, the meanings of words have often changed: words such as unfriend used to refer to the enemy. The words husband and wife used to come from Latin and referred to the head of the family and any woman, not necessarily married.

Although the period of conquest is traditionally one that increases the number of foreign borrowings in the language, this process does not decrease with the end of the era of the conquest of England, which at various times belonged to the French or Scandinavian countries. However, they left behind numerous achievements in the form of more than 2000 Norman words and countless words of French origin, which in some places were completely assimilated.

Since the 1950s, there has been a new surge in the borrowing of words into the English language. The processes of globalization and the establishment of English as a language of international communication were gaining momentum. It

is because of this that English began to compete with all other languages, which contributed to an unprecedented number of languages and cultures from which borrowing immediately increased. The emergence of new social features such as political groups or social institutions, words to describe flora, fauna, landscape and environmental features not peculiar to English-speaking countries. Borrowings related to certain types of culturally defined behavior have become widespread, giving rise to new lexemes in English, and the concept of interstate exchange, namely the postmodern move away from borders and the multiculturalization of society, has also contributed to this. Due to the large number of migrants and other types of contact with representatives of other cultures, religions, etc., including through digitalization products such as movies and games. The growth of local nationalism in the context of the limitations of international standard English has also given rise to a large number of lexical borrowings as a way of finding a definition of local identity in a standardized system. This was especially true at the beginning of the 21st century, when tourism and international cooperation finally became global, thus the French word visagiste, the Japanese word for financial speculation of the large company zaitech, and many others appeared in English. All of them appeared in newspapers and periodicals in the early 2000s, and the number of such elements is growing on the world map, which indicates the need to update dictionaries.

Some changes in phonetics were observed by Trudgill, 2000: Consonants

1) [χ] was lost and the preceding short vowel became longer: lightMidE [li χt][li: χt], [χ]became [f] in final position:sigh, tough;

2) The consonant [d] becomes [*dr*] in the *neighbourhood* of [r]:fader *father*, moder *mother*;

3) Loss of after low back vowel and before labial or velar consonant: *half, palm, talk;*

4) Addition of phonemic velar nasal [ŋ,] and voiced alveopalatal fricative;

Short Vowels

Loss of final unstressed -e (exceptions: judges, passes, wanted);

[a] in general a became [æ]; but later æ > a before r: *harm, scarf, hard*; also æ a before voiceless fricatives: *staff, class, path*; original [a] remained however when the fricative was followed by another vowel: classical, passage; a before l became lax o: *all, fall, walk*; also after w: *want, wash, reward*; but

not if the vowel preceded a velar consonant: *wax, wag, quack*;

[u] changed into [ʌ] (started to be pronounced shorter and without liprounding: run, mud, gull, cut, hum, cup; but not if preceded by labial and followed by l, or palatal s, or palatal c: f*ull, pull, push, bush, butcher*;

Influence of following r: r tended to lower vowels when following them, *fer far, sterre star, derk dark, ferme farm*; often however pronunciation reverted to higher positions: *sarvant servant, sarmon sermon* (Trudgill, 2000);

An important incentive for borrowing words from other languages is international trade. The globalization of culture leads to the exchange of ideas and products, as people increasingly communicate with each other, and thus vocabulary from different languages finds its way into English, sometimes assimilating there. Thus, much of the borrowed vocabulary is related to commerce, finance, and technology, for example, words such as entrepreneur, import, and export are borrowed for business in many languages, including English.

The word "tsunami" originated from Japanese ("tsu" meaning harbor and "nami" meaning wave),(Oxford English Dictionary, 2024).

The French term "entrepreneur" (meaning someone who starts a business venture) has been borrowed into English, (English Oxford English Dictionary, 2024).

Technology is an equally important aspect that contributes to the use of borrowed vocabulary in English.

The media helps enrich vocabulary with words from movies, TV shows, music, and social media. Some of them are becoming popular in many countries around the world. Media is also an excellent exporter of foreign vocabulary into a new language, as it is often the way they penetrate English and become popular.

These fields also have unusual borrowings, such as the word algorithm (from Arabic "al-ḵwārizmī"), which was borrowed from Arabic as a set of rules or instructions and is now used in computer science. Also worth mentioning is the word avatar (from Sanskrit "avatāra") or the word guru, which comes from Sanskrit to refer to a digital character for social media and an expert on a particular issue (Oxford English Dictionary, 2024).

Instead, the word robot comes from the Czech "robota," meaning forced labor or drudgery (Oxford English Dictionary, 2024).

It is worth noting that the word Hack (from German "hacken," meaning to chop or cut roughly), which originally meant an innovative solution to a problem, is now more often used to describe unauthorized access to a computer.

In multicultural cities and regions, the influence of other languages on English is especially noticeable, as diasporas and migrants usually try to preserve their language heritage and use it to some extent in the new country. Thus, they contribute to their consolidation in the language and to the widespread use of foreign language words in English, in particular to denote concepts that have no substitute. For example, cultural tourism has given rise to new customs and given them names, in particular, the Spanish word fiesta for a holiday or party in English reflects the influence of Spanish culture on entertainment and is used to refer to a variety of events.

Scientific centers and institutes are also sources of foreign language words, as scientific exchange has now become a global collaboration, so special vocabulary often borrowed from different languages becomes standardized in the scientific world, particularly in the fields of medicine, natural sciences, and technology.

In general, the modern linguistic landscape speaks of the coexistence and interaction of words of different origins, which is one of the most important features of modern language development.

Here are some examples of media-related words borrowed into English from other languages:

Cinema (from French "cinéma"): Refers to the art, industry, and technology of motion-picture films (Oxford English Dictionary, 2024).

Anime (from Japanese "animeshon"): A style of animation originating in Japan, characterized by colorful artwork, fantastical themes, and vibrant characters (Oxford English Dictionary, 2024).

Tabloid (from French "tablir," meaning plank or board): A newspaper format characterized by sensationalized stories, bold headlines, and often smaller size compared to traditional broadsheet newspapers (English Oxford English Dictionary, 2024).

Paparazzi (from Italian): Refers to freelance photographers who aggressively pursue celebrities to capture candid photographs for tabloids and gossip magazines (Oxford English Dictionary, 2024).

Zeitgeist (from German): The spirit or mood of a particular period in history, often used in media commentary to describe cultural trends, attitudes, and values (Oxford English Dictionary, 2024).

It can be seen that loanwords provide nuances and new concepts that native English may not have at times, as well as direct equivalents. In this way, borrowings enrich the language and expand the meaning, and they are also important because they emphasize the processes of media globalization and the interconnectedness of cultures in the digital age.

Conclusions to the Part 1

In this section, the author analysed a large amount of specialised literature, paying attention to such scholars as L. Honcharenko (2021) who deals with the functional aspect of borrowings. We also analysed the work of K. Voytenko (2013) on the possibility of a modern classification of borrowings in linguistic research. These works helped to describe and analyse the concept of word borrowing in a

historical context. In particular, samples of early borrowings into the English dictionary were used, which is supported by the work of Quirk R. (1955). The work of this scholar focuses on the study of Old English, which was very valuable when working on the first part of the chapter on the possibility of borrowing assimilation of words in the early period. The concept of borrowing vocabulary from such languages as French and Latin was also studied in the second part of the chapter, for which the works of Salazar D. (2010) were used. The last part of this section outlined the modern understanding of borrowing, its trends and opportunities for globalised development, in particular through the study of the works of Dundee N. (1975). It is also worth noting that the analysis was carried out using modern tools and data collection from electronic sources, which significantly affects the possibility of borrowed words entering the language and also makes it possible to trace the path of borrowing ancient words, their changes and peculiarities of development. We can also observe a change in the nature of borrowings, which is also affected by the historical context. While at the beginning the English dictionary absorbed important everyday words that were introduced, in particular, in the process of conquest, later on political and secular life became more important. This is reflected in the middle period of English development, including the words borrowed from it. It is also worth mentioning the importance of communication between peoples, which contributes to the use of narrowly cultural words. Thus, it can be concluded that the number of borrowed words is decreasing over time, but their path of borrowing and the time for assimilation has been significantly reduced thanks to modern information technologies. Modern English continues to evolve and adapt synonyms, in particular, and creates a strong basis for further research in this area, in particular through the work on dictionaries. According to the work carried out, it can be concluded that the process of word borrowing can have as its narrow meaning the actual use of foreign words with full or partial assimilation in the borrowing language, or we can talk about borrowing as words, their parts and concepts, i.e. lexical meaning. Thus, there is no

question of the expediency of tracing the historical mechanisms of borrowing in English and the need for a detailed study of them

CHAPTER II: TYPOLOGY AND ADAPTATION OF BORROWED ELEMENTS

2.1 Types of Borrowings: Loanwords, Loan Translations, Calques.

Loanwords are usually used to describe borrowed words from other languages that have entered the English language vocabulary without significant changes, which are sometimes necessary to comply with pronunciation and spelling standards. Loanwords denote words that have undergone minor changes while adding significant diversity to the English language and enriching its lexicon. We should highlight the following examples from the French language ballet cafe genre resume. From Italian: piano pizza cappuccino opera. The following words are borrowed from German: *poltergeist, angst, doppelganger*. Examples from Spanish include *patio, siesta, plaza.*

Such words are quite a popular type of borrowing and are used not only from related languages of the same or similar group, but also from languages that differ significantly from English, for example, the words *algebra, coffee, safari* were borrowed from Arabic and tsunami from Japanese karaoke. Such words are adapted with minor changes, mostly phonological, for example, in the word ballet, the final t sound retains its quiet French pronunciation (Haspelmath, Tadmor, 2009).

Sometimes words undergo spelling changes, but for the most part it is preserved, for example, the word cappuccino is written with two doubles, just like the Italian original.

However, we can also see words that have undergone certain changes, including phonological adaptation, such as the word genre borrowed from French, the French word "*genre*" is pronounced /ˈʒɑːn.rə/ in English.

Sometimes spelling adaptation occurs, for example, among words of German origin the German "Schadenfreude" is often used without changes but pronounced according to English rules.

More rare is the morphological adaptation of plural and singular rules, for example, the Italian word panino in English becomes panini and expresses both the plural and the singular in English, while in Italian it is exclusively plural.

This type of borrowing largely reflects the interaction of cultures and technological progress reflects historical and trade interactions, which gives rise to the importance of English as a global language containing a wide vocabulary and capable of expressing a wide range of concepts and ideas even outside its culture. (Thomason, Kaufman, 1988).

Loan translation and calquing are sometimes used interchangeably, but have certain nuances depending on the context. Therefore, it is worthwhile to distinguish between these terms and consider loan translation to be a term that refers specifically to the process of borrowing a phrase by translating it from the recipient language. During this process of introducing an element into a new language, special attention is paid to the literal translation of the original elements. In this way, it acquires certain characteristics: the literalness of the translation, its transparency, the origin of its components, which should be clear and understandable, and the actual stage of composition, which involves the process of combining individual translated parts. An example is the word skyscraper. From German "Wolkenkratzer," where "wolken" means "clouds" and "kratzer" means "scraper." (Crystal, 2003).

Calculation is a broader term that includes not only similar structured translations with literal translation of parts but also adapted structures or concepts to the target language; such translations may include idioms and conceptual translation. Thus, it is characterised by a wider scope, including both literal translation of words and idiomatic expressions. It also expresses a stronger adaptation, in particular cultural

adaptation, to facilitate understanding, and may also contain borrowings of only certain components of the structure, rather than the whole structure. There are different types of calques:

1. Phraseological, for example, "*Flea market*" from French "marché aux puces."

2. Syntactic when it comes to borrowing certain constructions, for example, the passive voice from Latin.

3. Lexical calques, "*Superman*" from German "Übermensch." (Weinreich, 1953). *Languages in contact: Findings and problems*. Linguistic Circle of New York.)

Let's take a closer look at an example of borrowing the passive voice in English from Latin, in particular, a calque involves the use of the passive voice where the object of action becomes the subject and the performer is introduced with the word by.

Latin Passive Construction:

Latin: "Hic liber a Marco scriptus est."

Literal Translation: "This book by Marcus written is."

Meaning: "This book was written by Marcus." English

Passive Construction (Calque):

English: "This book was written by Marcus."

Breakdown

Latin Structure: Subject + [Passive verb form] + Agent (by whom the action is performed)

"Hic liber" (This book) + "a Marco scriptus est" (was written by Marcus)

English Structure: Subject + [Passive verb form] + Agent (by whom the action is performed)

"This book" + "was written by Marcus" (Poplack, Tagliamonte, 2001). *Analysing sociolinguistic variation*. Cambridge University Press.)

It is also worth talking about the mechanism of loan translations:

1. Identification is used at the stage of defining the concept or term to be borrowed.

2. Decomposition, i.e. separation into component words or morphemes.

3. Translation, the process of translating each part into the donor language.

4. Recomposition, the reassembly of the translated components to form a borrowed word. (Aitchison, 1994).

The advantages of this method of borrowing are semantic transparency, as each part is understandable to a native speaker, and thus facilitates the entry of a new word into the active vocabulary. The simplified linguistic context allows cultural adaptation to take place faster, making the concept more accessible to speakers of a different cultural group. Such a process of borrowing contributes to linguistic creativity and the development of linguistic science in general, as it involves the search for equivalents to the borrowed language, which can create new expressions or give rise to new linguistic concepts. This is why these types of borrowings are often a source of inspiration for linguists and the object of their research. Also, this type of translation largely preserves the historical context, indicates the language from which the word is borrowed and reflects the cultural historical interaction and sometimes its period. An example is the borrowing of flat rate from Spanish. Translated from Spanish "tarifa plana," where "tarifa" means "rate" and "plana" means "flat." The English term "flat rate" refers to a pricing structure that charges a single fixed fee.

A calque usually undergoes only minor changes; its translation is absolutely literal and undergoes minimal adaptation, which can sometimes be expressed in a change of sound if it does not exist in the source language. Unlike loan translation, a calque can also serve to adapt cultural nuances of idiomatic expressions and

phrases. Calques can also serve as additional meanings for existing words, for example, the English word computer has acquired additional meanings under the influence of the French ordinateur. (Crystal, 2003). Initially, the English word computer meant a person who performs calculations, but the French word ordinateur was introduced in the middle of the XX century to refer to the actual computing electronic machines due to the spread of the use of computers, the world adopted a new international word from the English language, but with its French meaning.

It is worth citing an example of a calque of an idiomatic expression. For example, the French idiom cela va sans dire was borrowed by way of calque into English It goes without saying, to denote something very obvious that does not need to be said.

There are many such loanwords from French or Latin, but there are also some that come from exotic languages such as Chinese: Chinese Idiom: "丢脸" (diū liǎn), a borrowed expression of lose face, which means to lose respect or reputation. (Chinese-English dictionary, 2024)

A word can be borrowed in which case it is an import of morphemes without changes, i.e. morphemes are transferred from the source language to the borrowing language. If necessary, an additional classification can be made according to the degree of phonetic change of the imported morpheme: partial change, complete change or no change. If there is a phonetic adaptation of the borrowed word to the source language, it is called a complete morpheme replacement, for example, the English word shivaree from the French charivari. This is a hybrid word that contains the original and the replaced morpheme, so a certain number of morphemes and phonemes are borrowed and some are changed in this example, you can see that the morpheme for the sound sh is changed, but the sound a remains.

For example, from the French word couronne jacket to the English jacket crown; 4 - Loanshift (kalka) is a morphemic substitution without import, i.e. a complete replacement of phonemes and morphemes of the model in the replica. For example, the French word presque'île from the Latin paeninsula.

Germany followed by Great Britain were actively developing industry in the nineteenth century, particularly transport, which facilitated trade and also the spread of journalism and the imagination of common media and wider political interaction, so many loanwords began to relate to this theme, in particular words such as carriage essay imperialism reporter tuxedo standard locomotive finally established themselves in English from the influence of German. Soon English began to experience a real expansion in all areas of lifestyle and culture, media and culture, science and technology, and English gained influence, so many words are actually English words, including topics that we encounter all the time, such as bestseller cybernetics computer teenager manager pullover jazz. These words are the ones that are borrowed extremely often from other languages and therefore they change over time under the influence of borrowing. According to researchers, the appearance of a borrowed word is necessary and inevitable, but it leads to an unknown and new type of expression of the need for diversity, which is the speaker's desire to define the statement in relation to other speakers, to increase its originality and expressiveness. There is also a significant impact on the language of geographical factors that can influence borrowing norms of integration of internal intermediaries, i.e. social groups that introduce innovations into the language, including groups that can contribute to the change of a specific word that gives it the features of a borrowed word, in particular, this happens with words that are often borrowed from other languages and later brought into use by the next generation of immigrants with their own linguistic features not specific to the original language, especially similar things can be felt in the internship One of the examples of the influence of geographical contact can be borrowing through direct contact between languages through internal mediators as an innovation that

appeared thanks to advertising in the 90s of the XX century, because it was then that the influence of US advertising agencies spread, which at the same time brings terminology to wider circles of society, despite the fact that not all of the words were included in the dictionary of that time. (Thomason, Kaufman, 1988).

Another important factor is border regions, which are more likely to be in contact with foreigners and more easily change a social group that is less homogeneous, thus borrowing by people in professions that involve a large number of foreign business trips and general contacts with foreigners, such as politicians, scientists, cultural figures and military personnel, is a significant source of language borrowing today. It is also a well-known phenomenon that when speakers partially know the model of language they perceive, they can use familiar constructions and at the same time adapt borrowed words or models of language as copies in their native language. Linguists define a borrowed word as something that is taken from another language and domesticated, that is, adapted to the language system. And words that have lost their derivational properties are referred to as assimilated foreign words. Such words are much more difficult to identify as loanwords. Due to the extreme relevance of the study of loanwords in modern English, linguists distinguish several different classifications of loanwords, for example, one of them says that loanwords are divided into two groups: those that entered the language without any changes and those that have adapted and are not perceived as loanwords. Such scholars as E. Haugen, A. Marty and E. Richter considered it appropriate to distinguish between loanwords and foreign words. (Haugen, , Marty, Richter, 1950).

In particular, E. Haugen 1950, defined the following three types:

1. Words containing a completely changed morphological particle

2. Those words in which the morphological change has occurred partially

3. And also words that have retained their morphological state when transferred to a new language without changes

Instead, A. Marti (2003), distinguishes the following groups:

1. Words acquired by another lexical system are loanwords

2. words that are partially modified foreign words. Such words are usually not very popular and refer to specific fields of knowledge or scientific disciplines.

3. But the less popular words that are recorded in the dictionary and are not perceived by the audience of native speakers are defined as strange words (Richter, 2005). *Language contact and change: An introduction*. Routledge., also developed his own classification of borrowings into three groups:

1. Borrowing of meaning when a word acquires its own meaning or a similar one through a foreign language assistant, in particular, this happens with words that have fallen out of use and then were reopened to a wide audience through a foreign language, in particular, in English the word picnic became such a word because it had previously passed from English to French, and then, having slightly changed its meaning, it came back into English from French, which was not popular in the nineteenth century. Nowadays we also use this word to refer to eating outdoors, in ancient times in English it meant a meal or a table set up, sometimes just food.

2. The second type of foreign language element is a word that borrows form and meaning.

3. The last group is defined as those that borrow only the form.

Words are also divided according to the nature of the development of the foreign word:

1. Translation of a word from a foreign language model, in particular, words from Eastern languages were borrowed into English through intermediaries in German, sometimes in the early period of Latin

2. Assimilation of foreign words without changes except for linguistic requirements, for example, in the absence of the necessary sound in the language borrowing the word, which happens in particular with Japanese borrowings, for example, the name of the dessert mochi or moti, depending on the sound structure of the language using the word of foreign origin.

3. Transformation of the word according to the linguistic preferences of the borrowing language.

There is also a classification that divides borrowed words into foreign language admixtures and exotic vocabulary according to the degree of assimilation. The latter directly correlates with the level of popularity of the word in the language that borrowed it and the activity of its use, as well as the possibility of multiple meanings. A foreign language impurity can be only a part of a phoneme or morpheme, most often suffixes or prefixes (Nikolenko, 2007).

There are different levels, defined by B. Comrie (2003) of word acquisition:

1. Old borrowing is something that is no longer perceived as a borrowed word.

2. Well-known words of foreign origin. In this case, the average speaker understands that he/she is using a word of a foreign language origin, while it is widely used and obeys the grammatical system of word forms.

3. Barbarisms are unknown to most speakers and are used only in professional communication.

4. Internationalism words are common to at least three languages and may combine elements of both the original language and the language in which they have become common foreign words.

Currently, they include most words related to technology, in particular computers, and military affairs.

2.2 Semantic and Structural Adaptations of Borrowed Words

When borrowing words, there is a need for adaptation, including semantic and structural adaptation. Structural adaptations usually include phonological, morphological and syntactic adaptations.

Semantic adaptation can be a broadening or narrowing of the meaning of a word according to the context. It is also used to refer to a shift in the meaning of a word. Let's look at these types in more detail: narrowing is when a word acquires a more specific meaning, for example, the word meat originally meant any food in Old English, but later it narrowed to its modern meaning after the word food was borrowed.

The next type of possible adaptation is expansion, when a borrowed word acquires a more general meaning, for example, the word holiday from Old English "hāligdæg" meaning "*holy day*," has broadened to refer to any kind of day off or holiday (Collins English Dictionary, 2021).

Adaptation in the form of a shift in meaning is also possible. For example, there was no such adaptation of the word pen. Original Meaning: In Latin, the word "penna" meant "feather."(Collins English Dictionary, 2021).

New Meaning: In English, "*pen*" has shifted to mean a writing instrument (Collins English Dictionary, 2021).

The last type is the concept of semantic adaptation, which is called new connotations. When it is used, a borrowed word acquires new associated meanings. For example, the word guru, borrowed from Sanskrit, originally referred to a spiritual teacher but has acquired additional connotations of an expert or influential advisor in a particular field. This happens even if the original meaning is fully covered by an existing English word.

Structural adaptations include changes in the phonological, syntactic or morphological changes of borrowed words to make them conform to the norms of the recipient's language. For example, there are such phonological adaptations as

sound changes and syllable changes in the word structure to comply with phonotactic rules. (Poplack, Tagliamonte, 2001).

Morphological adaptations include lactic changes, for example, the word formula, borrowed from Latin, has the English plural form formulas.

Morphological derivational changes are also used when prefixes, suffixes or other morphemes are added to form new words. For example, the word democrat, borrowed from Greek, was used to create derivative words in English, such as the word democratic.

The latter include syntactic adaptations, such as word order changes, for example, skyscraper, which retains the noun-noun structure but changes the word order to adapt to the norms of English words.

Another type of such syntactic adaptation is the use of service words. That is, their use in the syntactic category of the target language. For example, the French word "à la carte," borrowed into English, is used as an adverbial phrase meaning "individually priced items on a menu."

The phrase "à la carte" is borrowed directly from French, retaining its original form and pronunciation. "À la carte" modifies verbs or entire clauses by indicating the manner in which something is ordered or served. (Baker, 2010).

Example Sentence: *"You can choose to dine à la carte or select a three-course meal."*

Let's take the word restaurant as an example of semantic structural adaptation. This word is of French origin. It has not changed its spelling, but has undergone phonological adaptation in the pronunciation of sounds in accordance with the English language. Morphological adaptation may include the presence of the plural in English according to its rules of restaurants. Syntactic adaptation is minimal as it is used as a noun in sentences as in most cases in French.

However, there is a certain semantic adaptation of the word meaning, which has been expanded to mean not only places where food is served but also a takeaway service in certain contexts. (Harris, Campbell, 1995).

In general, the process of semantic structural adaptation is essential for the integration of a new word into the recipient language. Such adaptations make it possible to use borrowed words in both grammatical and cultural contexts. Such a process is dynamic and reflects the evolution of the language, and thus the level of adaptation may change during the course of the word's use.

The term semantic borrowing has been coined to describe the development of a new meaning in English as a result of the influence of a related word from another language.

For example, pioneer 'one who goes ahead' ← 'a member of a youth communist organisation'; song 'joy, music' (O.E.) ← 'a vision during sleep' (Sc.), (Collins English Dictionary, 2021);

An important part of word adaptation is semantic adaptation, i.e. adaptation to the vocabulary system of the recipient language. Most of the time, such adaptation means filling in a vocabulary gap by adding a synonym that has nuances of speech and sounds different. Sometimes, however, semantic adaptation and borrowing happen blindly without any actual reasons for it, in which case the word is mostly discarded and forgotten later, but sometimes it can still be fixed as a full-fledged synonym. An example in English is the word large, which originally came from French to mean wide. However, this word did not have any important features that would contribute to its consolidation in the English language, which should have led to the rejection of the word over time, but it managed to gain a foothold alongside big. Initially, it characterised horizontal dimensions, retaining a part of the original meaning, but later it came close to the word big almost completely and successfully competes with it today both in meaning and sound. (Harris, Campbell, 1995).

Another example is the adjective *gai*, which passed from French to English with many meanings at once, including bright or colourful. Over time, the word changed its meaning, developing it to mean joyful and cheerful, and became synonymous with the word cheerful, which subsequently reduced the range of its meanings and decreased its popularity because it did not occupy a special niche in the dictionary. This was the impetus for the process of semantic adaptation in the lexicon: there was no place for the word gay in its existing meaning, so it changed and had no special meaning that emphasised the general high spirits. Thus, the word did not have the additional connotations that the native word cheerful lacked and was able to gain a foothold in the English language.

Etymological duplicates are pairs of words that originate from the same etymological source but differ in meaning and phonemic form. A good example is the pair of words shirt and skirt in English. They come from a common root, but the word shirt is a native English word and the word skirt, according to the initial sk sounds, is a Scandinavian loanword. Therefore, we can see that their phonemic form is different, but they retain certain similarities that reflect their common origin. There is also a difference in the meanings of the words, but both belong to the same category of clothing items. In addition to the pair shirt and skirt, other words come from the same root: *shrew*, n. (E.) - screw, n. (Sc.), (Collins English Dictionary, 2021).

Others are represented by two borrowings from different languages which are historically descended from the same root: *senior* (Lat.) — *sir* (Fr.), *canal* (Lat.) — *channel* (Fr.), *captain* (Lat.) — *chieftan* (Fr.), (Collins English Dictionary, 2021).

Still others were borrowed from the same language twice, but in different periods: *corpse* [ko:ps] (Norm. Fr.) — *corps* [ko:] (Par. Fr.), *travel* (Norm. Fr.) — *travail* (Par. Fr.), *cavalry* (Norm. Fr.) — *chivalry* (Par. Fr.), *gaol* (Norm. Fr.) — *jail* (Par. Fr.), (Collins English Dictionary, 2021).

The Latin word *discus* is the origin of a whole group of doublets:

dais<ME deis < OF deis < Lat discus dish < ME dish < OE disc < Lat discus disc/disk < Lat discus discus (in sport) < Lat *discus,* (Collins English Dictionary, 2021).

Some doubles express in different forms the influence of the linguistic or dialectal systems they came from before entering the English dictionary, and for the most part they justify their names.

Compare words borrowed in Middle English from Parisian French: *chase, chieftain, chattels, guard, gage* with their doublets of Norman French origin: *catch, captain, cattle, ward, wage.*

Sometimes there are also triplets, which are, of course, more rare because they require a group of three cognates, but they are possible: hospital (Lat.) - hostel (Norm. Fr.) - hotel (Par. Fr.), to capture (Lat.) - to catch (Norm. Fr.) - to chase (Par. Fr.), (Collins English Dictionary, 2021).

A doublet may also consist of a shortened word and the one from which it was derived: *history — story, fantasy — fancy, fanatic — fan, defence — fence, courtesy — curtsy, shadow — shade.*

International words are an important issue. This part of borrowings is particularly relevant nowadays because there is a significant growth of international vocabulary due to the expansion of global contacts. It is observed that the various contacts between nations are part of the reflection of vocabulary and its borrowings through the prism of the matrix in which nations and cultures interact socially. The notion of international words has become commonly used as international concepts of social order of life, and one of the most recent ones may be kovid or racism. Sometimes it happens that a word is borrowed from several languages and not just one, and in this case international words emerge. Not all borrowings can become international because it is important that they convey special concepts in the field of communication and are relevant to a wide range of speakers, for example, the

following examples can be given: organisation, consultation, inauguration. Many of them have Greek or Latin origins, for example, almost all names of sciences such as physics, medicine, philosophy, linguistics, mathematics, etc. This category also often includes artistic terms such as drama, artist, music, and comedy. Thus, we can see that in many terminological systems international words play a special role and include science, art and industry. To a certain extent, they also reflect the culture of mankind, in particular many Italian international words are related to architecture, painting or music, most of them are the same in European languages, including English aria allegro baritone and other names for voices, words like concert duet opera piano. (Poplack, Tagliamonte, 2001).

The twentieth century was a time when scientific and technological progress brought a large number of international words into wide use in various fields, including the social and political sciences, including such words as politics revolution democracy, and among the most popular technological words are atom, radio satellite, and antibiotic. The international vocabulary has expanded considerably and quite rapidly, and it is important to illustrate the following examples of science-related words that are relatively new: bionics cybernetics gene ribosome, all of which are the same in English, French, Ukrainian and other languages. The rapid spread of international words often makes it impossible to assimilate them clearly, while ensuring that they quickly enter the vocabulary of the donor language. English in particular often acquires international exotic words such as anaconda sari kraal bungalow.

2.3 Evolution of Borrowed Elements in Specialized Fields

About 70 per cent of the words that have been borrowed have changes in their phonetic form or meaning in accordance with English language standards.

The motivation for borrowing can be different, in particular:

1. Words borrowed to replace a missing word in speech. For example, the word *butter* was borrowed from Latin, *yoghurt* from Turkish, *whisky* from Scottish Gaelic, the word *tomato* from the Aztec language Nahuatl, and the word *sauna* from Finnish. (Sebba, 1997).

2. The next group of borrowings is the borrowing of synonyms that have a different emotional colouring or shade of meaning, for example, the word *hearty* from Latin, the word *desire* from French, *admire* from Latin, etc.

3. Words that are borrowed as a sign of prestige, in particular, most words borrowed from international languages, for example, words from French: *picture, treasure, tongue, face, beef*, all these words once had English equivalents, but they fell out of use and were replaced by fashionable French words of that time. Today we can see a similar process in favour of English in other languages. It is worth remembering that the term origin of a loanword refers to the language to which it can be traced, which is not always the true source of the word.

For example:

1. *paper* < Fr. papier < Gr. papyros 'paper made from papyrus stalks'
2. *umbrella* < It ombrella < L umbra 'shadow, shadow' .

Sometimes translation borrowings (calques) are used to facilitate pronunciation or spelling. In such cases, complex words or expressions formed from elements that are available in English and used in accordance with the language from which they are borrowed can be a good means or alternative to borrowing when the reproduction of the original word is too difficult, which will inhibit its perception and spread, and it is impossible to find a corresponding word due to the lack of a concept.

For example, the word environment comes from the German umgebung.

A good example is the creation of modern weekly names, which are literal translations and early examples of calques from Latin words were actively used and capitalised only in the 17th century. (Trudgill, 2011).

Among the borrowed elements in English, there are hybrids, international words, words of folk etymology and etymological duplicates. We will talk about the latter in more detail. Etymological doubles are words that have the same etymological basis, i.e. pairs of words of the same language but entered the language in different ways, often they diverge in their current usage and meaning. Sometimes they are the result of the following changes:

1. Stressed unstressed position, for example to-too.

2. Abbreviations: fence-fence, appeal-appeal.

3. The borrowing of a word from the same language, but in different periods it can be given different meanings;

4. The development of a word in different dialects or languages that historically derive from the same root: chase (N. Fr.) - catch (Cen. Fr.); chart - card; canal (Fr.) - channel (L.); senior (L.) - sir (Fr.).

Some words are hybrids, such borrowed words consisting of two or more elements originating from different languages.

Hybrids are divided into:

1. those that have a native affix prefix or suffix and a borrowed stem e.g. befool, besiege, beguile; gracefully, falsely, quickly;

2. Those words that contain a borrowed affix and a native stem, in particular such words as drink, hunger, phrase, embody, etc.

3. Words consisting of three parts: a borrowed affix, a borrowed stem, and a native graph, e.g. the word opening

4. Words that have a native affix, a native stem and a borrowed affix, for example, the word inviolable in English.

The term folk etymology refers to misconceptions about the origin of words that are not true.

Assimilation of borrowings Next, we will consider the types and degrees of assimilation. This term refers to the process by which a borrowed word is determined to be fully or partially in line with the phonetic, graphic and

morphological standard of the recipient language, and its semantic system also plays a role in making it appropriate.

Below is a more detailed description of certain types of assimilation:
1. Phonetic assimilation, when the main means of entering a new word into the language is phonetic, i.e. sound similarity of words

2. Graphic assimilation - a word that first learns the writing system of the recipient language.

3. Grammatical assimilation is more rare, and under such conditions the word is easily embedded in a sentence in the text; this is typical for narrower terminology, in particular, for scientific articles.

4. Semantic assimilation, it is mostly used in conjunction with one of the three above-mentioned assimilations as the final stage of the word's entry into the recipient language. (Trudgill, 2011).

Depending on how long a word has been used in the new language and how important it is for the majority of the population, the degree of assimilation may vary from period to period. An example of a word that has been fully assimilated and has not lost its foreign language origin for the most part and the interpretation of its unambiguous etymology by speakers is the Japanese word for a traditional but very popular sushi dish. After all, such a word is assimilated in all spheres, its phonetic, graphic and grammatical assimilation is quite consistent and occurred quickly due to the importance of the word for most speakers. Nowadays, despite its obvious foreignness, it does not cause difficulties. (Sebba, 1997).

Assimilated loanwords are found in earlier layers of borrowing, among them such words as cheese wine wing street.

Partially assimilated words are those that are not assimilated by certain types, for example, semantically not assimilated sheikh sherbet, grammatically not

assimilated formula, crisis, phonetically not fully assimilated words such as prestige memoirs. Graphically, the word brioche buffet debut is not similar to the word debut.

Such barbarisms as ciao and adios are considered to be completely unassimilated. Words are assimilated in different ways as they come from different languages and adapt to the environment according to the needs of the speakers, which may differ depending on the group through which they have passed or the era of use. For example, although there are words that have been fully assimilated, such as lunch and cup, and other words that are well assimilated, they still have characteristic features of the original language, for example, the words distance and development are identified as French loanwords by suffixes, the words skin and sky by the initial sound sk, the words police and mode are identified as French by the accent on the last syllable, which are inherent in this language. Therefore, we should understand that the term assimilation of a borrowed word is used to fully or partially match the graphic morphological and phonetic norms as well as its semantic system of the recipient language, which includes changes in the sound form of grammar, morphological structure, and the use of new meanings and characteristics. (Matras, 2009).

Phonetic assimilation is also important, particularly in English, as it involves changing the sound form and stress of a word, mostly in words of foreign origin the stress is transferred to the first syllable. However, words of French origin often retain the original accent on the last syllable and you can also trace sounds that were introduced into English from French, such as long [e], [c], in the words communiqué, cafe. There are words in which phonetic assimilation is complete and incomplete. This can be best demonstrated by comparing Norman-French borrowings of the early Middle Ages with French borrowings from the 15th century onwards. In the first case, we can see that Norman loanwords, which were part of the English language for a long time, fully adapted to the phonetic system of English and such words as table, plate, courage do not contain any phonetic

features of French despite their common origin. At the same time, borrowings from the fifteenth century still have significant features of French words, for example, the following words can be exemplified: regime, suitcase, morning, ballet, cafe.

The three stages of gradual phonetic assimilation of French borrowings can be illustrated by different phonetic variants of the word *garage:*

$gə´rɑːʒ > ´gærɑːʒ > ´gærɪʤ$ (Amer.), (Collins English Dictionary, 2021).

The degree of phonetic adaptation depends on the period of borrowing: the earlier this period is, the more complete this adaptation is.

There is also grammatical adaptation of borrowed words from the donor language. Under the conditions of the recipient, they acquire changes inherent in the grammatical system of the corresponding language in which they began to be used. If it is a noun, then it subsequently borrows the appropriate declension, plural formation, etc. That is, those characteristic features that are inherent in the recipient language. A good example in English is the English borrowings of the Renaissance, such as datum (plural data), phenomenon (plural phenomena), criterion (plural criteria), while earlier Latin borrowings, such as cup, plum, street, wall, were fully adapted to the grammatical system of the language long ago.

The evolution of borrowed elements also includes terms specialised for specific fields, which helps to expand the professional vocabulary and enrich specific disciplines with new terminology. In particular, such borrowings are often found in the fields of medicine, art, science or technology. The oldest examples of such borrowings are in science, for example: the word photon was borrowed from Greek and integrated into the scientific meaning of an elementary particle in the field of quantum physics. Initially, a part of the term was borrowed from Greek ("phos" meaning light), and the term itself was formed in English through evolutionary transformation and adaptive mechanisms of the language. (Sebba, 1997).

Evolutionary processes are carried out through a number of stages:

1. Adoption, when a scientific term is borrowed from other languages due to historical dominance in scientific works, in particular, this is the case with classical languages such as Greek and Latin.

2. Specialisation of the term appears over time in the practice of use, so that the word acquires signs of belonging to a specific scientific discipline or several of them, sometimes with different meanings, for example, the word agglutination has significant differences in meaning in biology and philology, while the term belongs to both sciences equally.

3. The last stage is standardisation, when clear standards are set for the use of the term, which ensures consistency and clarity of expression for scientists.

We can cite a few more examples, for example, the word algorithm comes from Persian, named after Persian mathematician Al-Khwarizmi

Adopted into English with a specific meaning in computer science related to problem-solving procedures. (Matras, 2009).

In the process of evolution, new terms can also be mixed with elements from other languages or sometimes with parts of the recipient language. Also, the evolution of these elements is associated with modifications, mostly in terms of specifying the borrowing, for example, the word flu in Italian means exposure, while in English it refers to specific viral infections. Another important aspect is the spread of usage and sometimes the integration of terms into everyday language, for example, an interesting example is the integration of the words hypothesis and theory, which are widely used in the speech of people regardless of their profession. This example also demonstrates the possibility of dividing terminology into specialised and common terminology, because these words are synonymous in most cases in everyday speech, but have a clear difference in scientific speech, and there is a possibility of their change in the future, as it currently contributes to a certain lack of understanding of scientific issues by the general public due to confusion in terminology. (Trudgill, 2011).

It is also worth mentioning an example from music: the Italian word opera has been transformed into the English opera. At the same time, the meaning has been adapted, while in Italian this word means work in English has not been included as a special form of dramatic art. Evolutionary processes occur, in particular, through cultural exchange, contextualisation that corresponds to certain artistic practices of the borrowed language and hybridisation that creates unique traditions for use in the recipient language. (Matras, 2009).

Thus, the evolution of borrowed elements is aimed at intercultural exchange and dynamically influences the development of languages. It usually involves adoption, adaptation, and, if necessary, specialisation and standardisation of a word. Such processes can occur both within parts and the whole word.

Conclusions to the Part 2

In the second chapter, we analysed the literature on types of borrowing, in particular, an important source was the work of J. A. Thomson (1994), who identified the types of borrowing in English and contributed to their classification. This work also identified important subtypes such as lexical calques and semantic borrowings. This section deals with various types of borrowings that affect the transformation of words, for example, through the use of word parts. Another significant contribution of this section is the work with different speech samples that can serve as an effective model. S. Poplack (2001), and others also worked on the issue of sociolinguistics and analysed loanwords in terms of the impact of borrowing on the identification of loanwords, their separation or the possibility of assimilation. Later on, they also identified types of borrowing in relation to linguistic concepts, described their examples, in particular from Spanish, which is not as popular as others in terms of borrowing, and also provided examples from the Cambridge Encyclopedia, which served as the main source when working with the concept of loan transcription. The second part of the chapter focused on the structures of borrowed words. This consists in semantic adaptation and borrowing, for example, of synonyms. The horizontal transfer of words and its complete borrowing while preserving the meaning or other types of meaning that follow from the original meanings of words in the recipient language were also discussed. A particularly valuable source was Campbell's work on historical syntax in the field of cross-linguistic practices. Thus, the special functions of characterising borrowed vocabulary in English were identified. The last part of the chapter was devoted to the borrowing of specialised vocabulary, which makes up a significant part of the borrowed vocabulary worldwide, but it is special for English because it is English that gives rise to many terms that are considered international. However, they are often based on earlier English loanwords, which influence the actual word

choice in the formation of scientific or technological concepts, as we can see in Sebba's work. Finally, attention was also paid to phonetic borrowings that affect the meaning of words in certain cases. In general, this chapter largely explains the adaptation of loanwords and their elements and their role in the language.

CHAPTER III: SOCIOLINGUISTIC IMPACTS ON BORROWING AND FUTURE TRENDS

3.1 Cultural and Social Influences of Borrowing

Sociolinguistics is an integrated discipline that aims to represent the field of modern linguistics at the intersection of the sciences, in particular sociology, linguistics and psychology. Thus, culture plays an important role in the perception of linguistic features, which in turn determines the social impact of borrowings. The study of sociolinguistics can lead to significant changes in the word-forming grammatical or lexical means of language that are common due to social factors in the process of interpersonal communication. Among the types of interpersonal communication, we can distinguish between communication of language groups of macro social groups and micro social groups. In this way we can distinguish between native speakers and their speech behaviour, which contributes to word borrowing.

Therefore, one of the goals of studying sociolinguistics is to understand the concepts and mechanisms of social factors on language and their role in society. Such things characterise important concepts that contribute to the social differentiation of language depending on the cultural and social aspect of human development as an individual or a group with specific communication characteristics. It is also worth paying attention to such concepts as language policy or language situation, which are a direct consequence of the interaction of society, but also lead to significant changes in the language of users under favourable cultural conditions of their use, including social differentiation. These issues are also related to ethical considerations in the field of sociological theory and are also characterised by the use of information sources and can demonstrate the linguistic competence of individuals who make up society. The English

language has its own peculiarities in this regard, given its intercultural and integration demand. After all, its development is influenced not only by native speakers, but also by those for whom it is a second language, including bilinguals and those who have learnt it as adults. Their influence is different, but the rate of spread is significantly increasing due to the modern development of information technology.

First of all, this contributes to linguistic variation, increasing the number of synonyms in the language that have their own shades of meaning and can be used with different communicative expediency. This contributes to the formation of norms of the literary language as well as subsystems of national languages, which is especially characteristic of English. Sociolinguistic and cultural peculiarities have created such variations as American English, Australian English and other types of linguistic variation among countries that use English at the state level. At this stage, the problems of social differentiation of language are also raised, as they refer to a territorial or local dialect as a specific type of language, but also as a branch of the concept of sociodialect, which includes not only the locality but also the possibility of reflecting the cultural ties of native speakers used in communication between a limited group. These concepts include such varieties as jargon, slang, vulgarisms, which often result from interaction with other social systems and affect the lexical composition of the language and create a phraseological load on the recipient's language, which affects the functionality of the language between different groups. Sometimes it leads to conditionally closed systems of borrowing that can occur, in particular, within religious communities.

An important social aspect of language is the stages of speech formation, which may differ in terms of social indicators of language acquisition, which is inherent in different social groups according to Bernstein's hypothesis (Bernstein, 1971) of language deficit. Thus, socialised and egocentric speech is formed, and it is important to understand the existence of a continuous process of linguistic socialisation of an individual. As part of the formation of communication in a

familiar, unusual environment, individuals are subject to national differentiation in terms of the peculiarity of language forms and etiquette patterns. Thus, it is now believed that not only specific linguistic means or functions are borrowed, but also general behavioural patterns. In particular, those that relate to behaviour and stimulate tolerance through the implementation of the principles of using appropriate linguistic means.

How the individual set of social norms of communication is dictated by the individual, including in relation to the English language, which is developing in the intercultural aspect. Here it is necessary to consider the specifics of communication between friends and strangers who do not belong to the speaker's social group in most speech situations. In some cases, the failure to assimilate the newly arrived norms, which are borrowed linguistic and cultural features, is considered a communicative failure. And the process of adapting new forms of expression that serve as auxiliary elements of speech is called conflict borrowing, because of its alienation to the local language environment. This can lead to conflict situations in the process of communication or serve as a way to neutralise misunderstandings, provided that the assimilated elements of communication are actively used, both words, i.e. specific terminology and speech etiquette. The scope of application can be different and depends on the historical peculiarities of development and the sphere of distribution of the concepts.

In view of the above problems and terms used by social linguists, the main concepts such as language community, language situation and language variation are distinguished. In the process of borrowing, functional codes are used to facilitate switching and mixing, leading to integration and interference of language means. It is important to avoid linguistic domination in a limited group by means of interference as an interaction between the native and the environment languages, while communicative competence is considered as part of the formation of a person's speech culture. This is explained by psycholinguistic and ethnolinguistic interactions. Such processes of borrowing are designed to reduce the barriers to

communication among speakers of different groups, for example, men and women, locals and immigrants, socially heterogeneous populations, for example, based on financial status and racial and/or cultural characteristics of the development of native speakers' communication skills. The scope of application may vary and depends on the historical features of development and the scope of the concepts. Given the above-mentioned problems and terms, sociolinguists use such basic concepts as language community, language situation and language variation. In the process of borrowing, functional codes are used to facilitate switching and mixing, which leads to integration and interference of language means.

It is important to avoid linguistic dominance in a limited group through interference as an interaction between the mother tongue and the language of the environment, and communicative competence is seen as part of the formation of a person's speech culture.

It is worth citing some definitions, in particular, sociolinguistics also defines the process of working on a wide range of problems regarding the social function of the language of interaction and the possibility of uniting elements of different social attitudes and values inherent in specific groups when borrowing (Labov, 1972). Such a process plays a significant role in the life of society and the peculiarities of studying linguistics with this approach extends the influence on applied and simultaneously sociolinguistics studies sociophonetics and semantics. Thus, we can understand that the spread of sounds and semantic features of the language of their borrowing and their assimilation into English can also be a consequence of cultural changes and the peculiarities of a particular region. However, as certain elements enter the language in one part, they spread this influence to the whole language and are considered to be applicable in similar linguistic situations, which raises the question of the functioning of such structures in a linguistic socialist context that studies the social structure, for example, this can be found in the works of (Labov, 1972). Synchronous sociolinguistics generates processes and connections in society at a particular moment of

transmission of word elements of languages that can be used in the recipient language and reproduces the characteristics of the connections of these processes and their dynamics. Such processes give rise to situational grammar, which indicates the possibility of borrowing and grammatical aspects, in particular, such situations can be observed in connection with the spread of Arabic in Englishspeaking countries and the increase in the number of English speakers in Arabicspeaking countries.

This contributes to the mutual transfer of not only terminology but also grammatical features of sentence usage and relations in them. The very process of spreading such practices is studied by diagrammatic sociolinguistics when we talk about establishing the facts of history with the development of language, because these are integral elements that have already been mentioned in the previous sections, because it is historical events that give rise to the transmission of words to another language and borrowing and subsequent assimilation or loss if you do not cease to be relevant.

By regulating the interrelationships in the structure of time, we can see how the dynamics of linguistic and social society and its institutions develop in the linguistic aspect through cultural and historical changes. This is done by studying written texts and extrapolating facts from history to the development of the language in general and its individual areas, such as vocabulary borrowing. Questions like these give rise to the need to study macro linguistics as well as to use micro linguistic approaches. It is these areas of linguistic science that can allow us to analyse small borrowed elements such as codes that are shared by a certain number of speakers and can define an ethnic group of users or a sphere of communication, for example, in the process of establishing professional jargon. The aspect is also worth talking about the immediate environment of the person, for example, what social role he or she plays and what his or her behaviour is like as far as it expresses his or her language mechanisms used. For example, we can see that the speech of a husband and wife in a family circle differs from that of a

teacher and a student or a doctor and a patient. Such micro-differences are also important for the formation of the general social circle, but they have an impact on all members of the collective and can be measured depending on the relationships between individuals, for example, differences are less noticeable in the use of specific borrowings in different situations if all members of the above situations live in a narrow community as opposed to residents of large cities, which does not allow for clear contacts with most of its members. In this case, applied sociolinguistics comes to our aid, using empirical research, such as surveys and studies of written sources, to determine the peculiarities of social functioning and interaction of languages in a region or individual countries.

Ethnolinguistics is especially important when discussing the use of special terms and speech signs, as well as language etiquette borrowed from other cultures that have a different mentality from the native one. Similar elements and phenomena can be seen in the spatial and temporal variant of cultural borrowings. In this way, the content of a cultural phenomenon can be formed, its elements can be conveyed, and a system of cultural text units can be described, which is established within the syntagmatic character with the help of expressive compositional methods and affects the multifaceted relations between the units. In this case, the text used is saturated with borrowed elements, but they remain partially integrated or fully assimilated into the recipient language, in our case English.

It is also worth noting that there are three trends in sociolinguistics that differ in the methods and topics used for research. The first group studies the norms of language use, the choice of these norms and the peculiarities of the use of social codes that are determinants of different social groups. The second group is aimed at reviewing linguistics, i.e., it contributes to the study of the impact of linguistic heterogeneity on social parameters and also looks for links between social changes and the language used, its features and the connection between social and linguistic changes.

The last third group studies ethnographic issues and uses methodological principles. Thus, it is important to note that sociolinguistic methods include both observation of language changes, including borrowing and word migration, and work with written sources and natural experiments. Such actions serve for correlative linguistic and statistical modelling, in particular, in the context of the next wave of innovations in the socio-geographical space, taking into account the changes they cause in linguistic behaviour, including the wave of spread of borrowed words into the language, which may be catalysed by a specific sociopolitical situation, in particular, mass emigration of representatives of one linguistic and cultural community.

3.2 Language Identity and Perception Through Borrowings

When considering the issue of linguistic identity, it is important to understand that it is influenced by many different factors, which we discussed in the first part of this chapter, and it is also worth noting that the perception of borrowings is possible only if the linguistic identity coincides with the proposed borrowings. That is, we are talking about one of the important components of English language development, namely foreign language influence. Extralinguistic factors, i.e. those that come into the language from outside, for example, other languages, are used to develop vocabulary in the process of borrowing lexical items. This process affects, in particular, language contacts that may arise as a result of communication between native speakers.

The aim of the study of such causes of neologisms in English is their structural and semantic characteristics. For the most part, such a process shows language contacts that arise as a result of a mobile and change-sensitive language subsystem, mostly foreign language borrowings. In view of the above-mentioned peculiarity of the process of borrowing in the XX-XXI centuries, we consider it possible to conduct a practical study of borrowed words. Studying the Oxford Dictionary, we can notice a significant number of neologisms that appear with each reprint, most of these words are still at their initial stage of assimilation and are easy to understand their origin, while such words are full participants in the linguistic situation in English and are actively used both in a narrow circle of culturally determined community and are known to the general public and take their place in the media, print media and are the source of numerous scientific works.

English is known to have numerous borrowings from languages such as French and Italian, but in recent decades it has also been enriched by Spanish words and words from Arabic. Some examples are *chamise* from Spanish, meaning evergreen bush, and *hijab* from Arabic, a well-known Muslim headdress for women. Also recently, such Italian words as *adobo, misto, capellini* and others related to food,

actually the names of dishes, have become popular. It is also worth noting such words of French origin as ballotin and barrique, which refer to everyday objects such as a box of chocolates and a barrel of wine. All of these borrowings have a common origin, namely the sphere of everyday life as the source of their use and their actual entry into the language. If earlier borrowed words entered the English language more often through written sources or official correspondence, which is noticeable in the sphere of application, for example, trade, politics, clergy or science and art, nowadays there is a significant influence of everyday communication as the main unit of supply of lexical and phraseological innovations in modern English.

It is worth noting that depending on the category of the word's inclusion, it can either be fully adapted in the field of phonetics, semantics, graphic meaning and grammatical basis or be completely rejected in the new language paradigm. From the above examples, we can see that words acquire the peculiarities of the recipient language, i.e. English, in the field of graphics most often. In particular, such words as: *hijab* and *ajvayn*, although they remain noticeable exoticisms in English, have acquired their own characteristics different from their native Arabic and Hindi where they have a different type of spelling, namely: *hajaba* in Arabic and *ajowan* in Hindi.

According to the research of the scholar Y. A. Zatsnyi (2005), a borrowed word has to go through three stages for its full lexical acquisition by the recipient language, namely:

1. The stage of innovation, i.e. the use of the word in the context of the recipient's language;

2. The stage of virtualism, characterised by an increase in the number of speakers among a small group, which should result in the spread of the word in a limited community;

3. The stage of neologism, at this stage the word becomes a neologism as it becomes used by the majority of native speakers who have borrowed the relevant vocabulary.

Subsequently, the borrowed words begin their way of assimilation in the language and continue to spread to different groups of speakers and expand the topics of use, for example, nowadays hijab is understood not only as a headdress but also characterises a cultural community and acquires the meanings of defining social categories, becoming a symbol of political and artistic trends. Nowadays, a woman in a hijab is a cultural and religious phenomenon that affects the life of the community.

They determine the degree of phonetic assimilation and may differ in terms of the time of onset and the general position of the word, i.e. the ability of the word to assimilate into English. This is largely related to the donor language. The greater the similarity of the languages, the higher the chances of phonetic assimilation being complete or close to it; in the case of languages of other groups that differ significantly, the simulation is mostly partial and the word will still be phonetically exotic. It is also possible to change the accentual structure of a word as part of phonetic assimilation, for example, this type of change is common in French words that were borrowed and ended up in English with a word stress that is fixed in French on the last syllable in English, but is mostly fixed on the first syllable, for example, in the word chevon. At the same time, the most significant changes in the graphic form of the word and, accordingly, in the phonetic structure are those borrowed from the languages of the Far East, in particular Chinese: *danggui >* dong quai.

When referring to lexical assimilation, an important indicator is word-formation activity, i.e. the ability of words to form new parts of speech as an element of adaptation in English, where this is quite common. The existence of such a process indicates that the phonetic word is assimilated and begins to acquire independence in the field of semantics. Eventually, this is characterised by the beginning of the

use of the productive power of the word as an independent full-fledged player in the recipient's language. The reflection of the process of assimilation of borrowing can be seen through the process of word formation by lexical and semantic means, in particular, taking into account metonymic transfer, for example dulce de leche (Argent) = sweetness of milk > dulce de leche - 'dessert - caramel made of sugar and milk'.

It is worth giving an example from the Spanish language: reposado = rested > reposado -"a kind of tequila aged in oak barrels for a year"; concha = mussel shell > concha - "decoration." Thus, it can be seen that linguistic innovations that are the result of borrowing vocabulary and its assimilation and inclusion in the development of language allow us to notice that the process of borrowing is caused by intralingual factors.

That is, socialist and culturally determined factors that in turn arise as an impetus to the need for new words through the emergence of concepts and changes in the reality of the social development of language. Which explains the main source of the entry of foreign-language vocabulary of the postmodern period into the English language through everyday life in various spheres. It is also possible to see in this practical study a different level of assimilation of borrowed vocabulary. By ways of phonetic, graphic and morphological assimilation with the possibility of potential growth to an independent structural unit of the language, which acquires a semantic character of interaction with other words of the language of the recipient. Consequently, borrowings are created by metonymic and metaphorical hyphenations, and their expressiveness is considered an indicator of lexical assimilation in the field of English-language vocabulary and is characterized by the depth of influence.

For analysis, choose the following article: ''Additionally popular among these flavours are za'atar and tahini, which are being incorporated into a wide range of dishes to add a unique flavour profile".

We can conclude that the article is purely everyday and tells about the culture and dishes of the east. The use of borrowed words is determined by the fashion associated with food of eastern origin, in particular, subject to the spread of cultural and religious communities as social phenomena. Therefore, it can be seen that due to the nocturnal influence of Eastern culture on the European Greek continent, dishes are one of the important elements of cultural identity identification and contribute to a significant cultural exchange through food. It is important to note that the words used here have a low degree of adaptation, which indicates a high level of their cultural perception in the English-speaking world. In particular, it is worth mentioning the following words: *falafel, shawarma, tahini, hummus*. All of them are associated with traditional Arabic cuisine and come from the Arabic language, which is extremely relevant in recent decades. Words especially characterize everyday communication in matters of vegetarian dishes are street food falafel and shawarma. And also in the urban environment in the topic of healthy eating, a significant amount is paid to tahini, which is a useful sesame paste and is used in a variety of recipes for healthy eating. Therefore, it should be concluded that words that are borrowed in English are largely associated with everyday vocabulary and are easily incorporated into everyday life, in particular the theme of food and cooking (Elwan, 2024).

3.3 Future Trends and Projections in Borrowing Within Modern English

Now English is the global language of trade in economics, medicine, culture and science, and also occupies a leading sphere in the military industry. Will that always be the case? Now there is no convincing evidence that in the near future English as an international language is wasting its dominance, but of course, it probably will not always be so. Now English is used by everyone in academia and social networks, but the shift is felt with the influence of digital innovation. Actually associated with them and probable borrowed words, also an important trend remains the support of indigenous languages, their promotion, which increases the chances of getting into English as the most common by increasing the number of speakers and assimilating new words from rare languages.

It also raises the question of improving machine translation in particular with the help of artificial intelligence, which can potentially lead to instant software translation, which will lead to a decrease in the number of language learners due to wider access to information through quality translation. As you know, English leads the world in the number of speakers it as the first foreign such figure can be significantly reduced due to the development of the above technological capabilities. However, this can be a significant risk to the spread of English. Also raises the question of access to technology in the poor versts of the population, will increase the gap in the level of language proficiency and, accordingly, to increase the influence of cultural factors on the borrowing of words in the English language by changing the vector of users towards less educated and more closed communities. Similar issues are dealt with by the British Council for the research program "The Future of English." That forms futuristic plans and corrects research on the use of English its study and teaching in the world. They also popularize the English language, which helps to attract more speakers of rare languages   who can provide their words as borrowed from English due to the emergence of new concepts and meanings. David Graddol began work on the future of English in

1997, and under his leadership in 2006 published the book "English next," which describes 14 trends that shaped the journey of English for the next 15 years. This book has become important as a source for all interested in the development of education, as well as English and its understanding in the world that can change in the near future. In 2020 M. Solly presented important hypotheses at the David Graddol conference, which was the beginning of new research. At the moment, the researchers were able to conduct two stages of their work, actually include analysis in the prediction and conduct stress testing on understanding the prism of the context of the development of the English language and the appropriateness of the flow of stakeholders in their influence, including the inclusion of neologisms in the English language.

Based on such a round table with famous personalities and politicians, the book "The Future of English: Global Perspectives" was published. Which is a continuation of the work of 2006, while it specifies the idea of the global use of English in social, professional and educational issues. It also determines the importance of taking into account the influence of foreign-language components that are borrowed into English and raises the question of the expediency of spreading some borrowings related to everyday life. This book also demonstrates the reverse borrowing process in other languages from English that still far outweighs similar trends in English which have nevertheless increased in recent times. It is determined that the level of borrowings increases due to the latest approach to language learning and its global use. Thus, the book determines that English belongs to whoever uses it in any form for successful interaction in the context necessary for the speaker. Such an influence on language policy, for example, to devote a large role to spelling and grammar, is now considered inappropriate in most cases, because the main skills will be speaking and listening to provide the modern needs of the world and the formation of English as spoken as soon as possible in the largest number of likely speakers.

This entails a change in the rules but also provokes a significant study of English and faster use and, consequently, the inclusion of a linguistic picture of the development of English by more people who are able to use their own sociocultural contexts for its further filling. For example, there is an increasing number of companies that consider it necessary to take English as the main language in the workplace of their employees, regardless of the location of the company or its environment, i.e. the specific local language. This is done to reduce the translation services of increasing English proficiency of workers and faster entry into the international market, so it is necessary to use the language as a tool and at the same time help to plan its changes in relation to the needs of students of tomorrow.

Therefore, global trends reflect the interaction of English with other languages in the context of use in various fields, which is increasingly growing in the modern globalized world. Continued borrowing and a similar trend of language development as a lingua franca will be relevant in the near future and probably over the next decades. It is also expected more borrowing in the field of digital technologies in particular in programming through global digital platforms and international technology firms among which there are Ukrainian. So the probability of the spread of vocabulary through it-giants from different languages is high given the speed of growth of the influence of these companies. An example is borrowing the word machine tool from Ukrainian which is used in the meaning of the development framework. Another area of position may be cultural and political ties. The interaction between the countries of especially the Eurasian continent is becoming more and more, and therefore as countries at the center of geopolitical changes from different regions significantly affect the English language. In particular, an important source can be countries of active military conflicts and political changes, such as Ukraine and Israel. English borrows specific words from indigenous languages in particular those related to historical events, for example, the word *Maidan* to designate the central square as the venue for revolutionary

public demonstrations and rallies. And the names of armed groups as participants in the Israeli war such as *HAMAS, SAHAL*, etc. Also, an important source borrowed in the near future is likely to be the conditions of nutrition and lifestyle, because in connection with the spread of diasporas, national dishes often receive recognition in the world, accompanied by the spread of relevant words in the English language, especially in regions with a large concentration of migrants.

So, the word *deruny* is already the property of dictionaries of recent years. There is also a possibility of the spread of hybrid terms, that is, certain parts of English words that are combined with foreign-language elements, such arises in the process of international cooperation.

Also common is the practice of borrowing tracing paper used in its specific meaning in particular Heavenly Hundred, which is borrowed to designate those who died during Euromaidan in Ukraine, and the expression now begins its active transformation into a full-fledged syntactic word that can give rise to new words in the English language, in particular, sometimes the concept is expanded to other similar situations of the death of protesters against political regimes in their country.

So we can conclude that the trends demonstrate that borrowing is a static process in the English language and will continue to develop due to political, cultural and technological influences. And where we can expect an increase in the presence of some languages   in connection with the global context of the development of the world.

Conclusions to the Chapter 3

This section focused on the study of the influence of sociolinguistic factors on the borrowing of foreign vocabulary in the English language. Numerous works of scientists were analysed to clarify the peculiarities of the cultural and social aspect in the issue of borrowing. In particular, the work of U. Labov (1972) on the functioning of language in the context of the study of social structures and the

possibility of entering the language of neologisms as a consequence of the influence of cultural changes. This was an important part of the study of the third section, such work is important for establishing relationships and can be determined as a catalyst for correcting the linguo of statistical modelling, which was described in detail in the first part of the third section. The work also focused on the study of the role of borrowings in speech in particular from the point of view of linguistic identification and the influence of cultural features on the paradigm of the development of borrowings in the English language and their attitude as full-fledged neologisms of the language. For this, the works of Yu. A. Zatsny (2005) who conducted numerous studies on the stages of lexical assimilation of borrowed elements through linguistic social connections and the possibility of their influence in the language system and the activity of the assimilation issue in the language of the recipient. What is defined as an important process of borrowing words and is described in detail in the third chapter. For more detailed information, the corresponding examples of words and their characteristics were also given. The last part of the third section was devoted to the possibility of further development of borrowings in the English language of future trends through the study of the predictions of futurologists working with the concept of linguistic influences on the English language and the English language in response. For this, robots were investigated by D. Graddol and M. Solly (2006). Who focus on the development of future English using detailed tools and have been able to shape the development trends of English further and continue to adjust the innovations in English affecting its role in the world. Thus, the influence of social structures on borrowings in English was investigated, the features of linguistic identification were identified and future trends in the development of borrowings in modern English were outlined.

CONCLUSIONS

The theoretical basis of the research lies on the study of the historical experience of borrowings in the English language and analysed in detail the articles of scientists concerning borrowings of different periods of development of the English language, from Old English to modern. These topics have been considered by such scholars as K. Voitenko (2013), L. Honcharenko (2021), P. Durkin (2014), R. Quirk and C. L.Wrenn (1955), D. Salazar (2010).

The concept 'borrowing' is drawn on the basis of analysis. Thus, we conclude, that the concept 'borrowing' can be defined as the process by which a language adopts lexical items (words or phrases) from another language. These adopted elements are integrated into the borrowing language's vocabulary, often undergoing adaptations to fit its phonological, morphological, and syntactic systems.

Lexical borrowings in English serve a variety of functions, enriching the language and expanding its expressive capabilities.Borrowings can convey cultural concepts, values, or experiences that are unique to the source language. Borrowings can add stylistic variety and sophistication to language and can undergo semantic shifts, acquiring new meanings or connotations within the borrowing language. So, lexical borrowings play a vital role in the English language, expanding its vocabulary, enriching its expressive capabilities, and reflecting the cultural and historical influences that have shaped its development. Borrowings play a significant role in shaping the structure and dynamics of a language, influencing various aspects of its linguistic system. They can differentiate between similar concepts, providing finer distinctions in meaning. Also borrowed words may become fully integrated into the language, influencing its grammatical structures and rules. They can introduce new sounds or sound combinations into the language, leading to phonological changes. So, borrowings are not merely passive additions to a language but active agents of change. They

shape the lexicon, syntax, phonology, and cultural identity of a language, reflecting its dynamic and evolving nature.

Borrowing in modern English from different angles was investigated. The system analysis of borrowings of modern English is performed. The study and structuring of borrowings of the English language was also described in detail by analysing articles from various related industries. In particular, the first section was devoted to the study of the historical experience of borrowings in the English language and analysed in detail the articles of scientists concerning borrowings of different periods of development of the English language, from Old English to modern. Based on the analysis of labour, the concept of borrowing was determined. Also, the second section of the master's work was devoted to the study of the features of the functions of lexical borrowings and their characteristics. Different types of borrowings and structural features and semantic role of borrowings in modern English are described. The development of borrowed elements in specific areas related mainly to the professional activities of speakers was also investigated. This section was devoted to a detailed study of the borrowing of recent decades and future trends in the development of English as an international language that contributes to the emergence of new borrowings. The main directions of borrowings from other languages and their rates of assimilation and the factors influencing this.

So, we can conclude that the work contains an analysis of a significant amount of materials on borrowing lexical material in the English language and studies its features and conditions of occurrence and possible impact on the further development of the English language. This forms an idea of the relevance of the topic and can serve as a source of information for further studies of lexical borrowings.

АНОТАЦІЯ

Ця робота присвячена вивченню запозичень як фундаментального процесу розвитку англійської мови. Показано шлях запозичень, які увібрала в себе англійська мова, та як вони сприяли її лексичному різноманіттю в різний період історичного розвитку. Було проаналізовано особливості запозичень в англійській мові та історичні й культурні тренди їх появи. Ця робота охоплює історичний контекст запозичень, визначає їх види й описує, надаючи приклади. А також відображає сучасні тенденції появи запозичень, що характеризуються культурним та технологічним розвитком і визначаються геополітичним станом.

Робота зосереджується на питанні джерел запозичень, мов походження і впливу запозичених слів. Окремо робота досліджує лінгвістичний вплив як процес інтеграції в мову та надає прогнози щодо майбутнього розвитку ймовірних запозичень в англійській мові.

Вирішальну роль відіграють історичні контексти та сучасні глобальні тенденції у формуванні лексичного складу сучасної англійської мови.

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