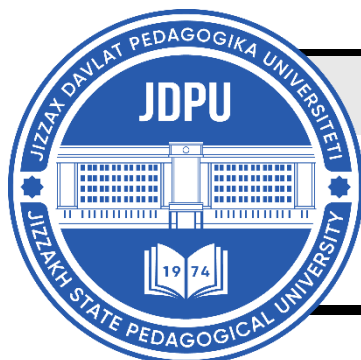




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COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF GERMAN LOANWORDS IN ENGLISH

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ABOUT ARTICLE

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Abstract: The article touches upon the topic of German borrowings in English and the peculiarities of their systematization. The article provides options for classifying the analyzed language units in accordance with the assimilation of words in the language and the time of their borrowing. English is the most widely-used language all over the world with 1.5 billion speakers. However up to this time English language has been enriched and developed through the words that came from other languages such as Latin, Greek, French, German, Russian, Arabic and other foreign languages. This article is aimed to analysis the loanwords from German language, their relation to linguistics. Furthermore, this research mostly looks at the origin of how and when the words came into English language and the acquisition of them by speakers. In this article we focus on the phonetic changings, semantics, morphological meanings, structures of the loanwords.

INTRODUCTION

Knowledge of languages is the doorway to wisdom- Roger Bacon

*Those who know nothing of foreign languages know nothing of their own. -
Johann Wolfgang von Goethe*

Language is the blood of the soul into which thoughts run and out of which they grow. – Oliver Wendell Holmes.

A language is a social phenomenon. Therefore, it is enriched in various ways. A convenient way of enriching is to adopt words from other languages. The words which adopted from other foreign languages are called “loanwords” or “borrowings”. “Other possibilities to call it are just loan or loan word, borrowing guest word or foreign word.” [Crystal 2003:126]. This happens when different cultural contacts combine among different languages. A speaker takes a word from other language when they can’t find an equivalent word from their own language. Wars, trade and invading gave rise to the number of the loanwords. Cultural links, the priority of some cultures, some historical events influenced on word exchange remarkably. Moreover, they sound interesting and sophisticated too. The language which words taken from is called “donor” and the receiving language is called “recipient”. The exchange of words among languages is quite natural and common case. Some words are adopted as synonyms; however some of them are taken as totally new notion. At first the phrases and words are treated as foreign words but after utilizing them gradually, frequently, and progressively they become more familiar and accepted as native words.

The lexical composition of a particular language is its most mobile part, since it is in constant interaction with the vocabulary of other languages, and is influenced by external events. Therefore, the theme of borrowings has a strong place in modern linguistics.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Borrowing in the Linguistic Encyclopedic Dictionary Yartseva V.N. is interpreted as an element of a foreign language, transferred from one language to another through language interactions, as well as the process of transition of elements of one language into another [5]. However, there is still no single definition of this term in science. The topic of borrowing was dealt with by such scientists as N.N. Amosova, I.V. Arnold, I.A. Baudouin de Courtenay, L.P. Krysin, Yu.S. Sorokin,

L.V. Shcherba and many others [2; 3; 4]. However, these scholars were more concerned with theoretical issues than with specific linguistic examples.

Based on the classification of N.N. Amosova, we have developed our own systematization of borrowed language units. 1. Assimilated borrowings

- a) Fully assimilated words;
- b) Book words;
- c) Words of local and historical color;
- d) Proper names.

2. Unassimilated borrowings

- a) complete borrowings, which are a foreign element in the recipient language;
- b) relative borrowings that have lost their semantic connection in the source language;
- c) morphemic borrowings using morphemes as the borrowing unit;
- d) tracing words [1].

An online etymological dictionary of the English language was used as a material for the study. Having identified and analyzed 443 language units, we were able to establish that 36%, the maximum number, are book words, which are terms or concepts found in scientific or sometimes fiction, journalism or business documents. Among them are such linguistic units as edelweiß - edelweiss, electron - electron, horst - horst, ketone - ketone, neritic - coastal, phototropism - phototropism, polypeptide - polypeptide. In addition, book words are divided into areas of use. Thus, the following areas are distinguished:

- linguistics (Ablaut - ablaut, Umlaut - umlaut, Ursprache - parent language);
- biology (Bacteriology - bacteriology, genome - genome, genotype - genotype, centriole - centriole);
- medicine (Atherosclerosis - atherosclerosis, Autism - autism, Bronchoscopy - bronchoscopy, chemotherapy - chemotherapy);
- chemistry (benzaldehyde - benzoic aldehyde, bismuth - bismuth, cobalt - cobalt, creosote - creosote);

- psychology and psychotherapy (echolalia - echolalia, eidetic - eidetic, extrovert - extrovert, introvert - introvert);
- physics (dyne - dyne, electron - electron, mole - mole);
- philosophy (existentialism - existentialism, obscurantism - obscurantism);
- oil business (Magnetite – magnetic iron ore, sinter – sintered material);
- mineralogy (hornblende – hornblende, phonolite – phonolite, plagioclase – plagioclase);
- geology (horst – ledge, interglacial – interglacial, loess – loess, wacke – wacke);
- agriculture (kohlrabi - kohlrabi, larch - larch, pleiotropy - pleiotropy).

18% of all borrowings are full borrowings that have completely preserved the phonetic and orthographic shell of the word. Such borrowings may, as well as have an analogue in English (ewigkeit - eternity, frau - woman, gesellschaft - society, torte - cake), or not have one (kaffeeklatsch, festschrift, schadenfreude).

Words of local and historical flavor, reflecting the characteristics of the people of the source language, its unique features, traditions and customs, account for 12% of all German borrowings. In English, we can observe a large number of borrowings from the Second World War (blitzkrieg - blitzkrieg, Gestapo - Gestapo, Hakenkreuz - swastika, Nazi - fascist, Wehrmacht - Wehrmacht) and words related to the political structure of Germany and Austria (Bundestag - Bundestag, Kaiser - Kaiser, Reichstag - Reichstag). German dishes and drinks are also widespread in all cultures of the world (bock - strong dark beer, bratwurst - bratwurst, pretzel - pretzel, schnapps - schnapps, strudel - strudel, wiener - Viennese sausage). Borrowings from the world of fashion, dance and music reveal the wealth and flavor of the people (dirndl is a traditional German dress, schottische is a tartan, schuhplattler is a schuplattler, singspiel is a singspiel, yodel is a yodel).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The same 12% is the group of completely assimilated words. For the most part, they reflect the names of objects and phenomena that have no analogue in the recipient language and represent a single language system on a par with native

English words. Among them are words such as allergy - allergy, benzene - gasoline, caffeine - caffeine, hamster - hamster, menthol - menthol, poodle - poodle. 10% borrowings from the German language words-cripples. The German language is known for long and polysyllabic language units, some of which passed into English unchanged (Airship - Luftschiff, standpoint - Standpunkt, worldview - Weltanschauung), others became composite (over-compensation - Überkompensation, selfportrait - Selbstbildnis, storm-trooper - Sturmtruppen) or divided into several units (Continentaldrift - Kontinentalverschiebung, finalsolution - Endlösung, nucleicacid - Nukleinsäure). German proper names in English 9%. For the most part, they include the names of cities (Danzig), mountains (Erzgebirge), firms (Braun), grape varieties (Riesling) and apples (Gravenstein), wines (Liebfraumilch) and cakes (Linzertorte), as well as names (Bernard, Emma) and surnames (Eisenhower), which are widely used by native speakers of the recipient language, but are not completely assimilated. 2% are relative borrowings. The word Kraut, which originally meant cabbage, became contemptuous of German soldiers during World War II, and the word stein, which means "stone", came to mean an earthenware mug.

Morphemic borrowings are only 1%. The particle - fest is a word-forming element in such words as hen-fest, gabfest. The affixes ur- and ver- are of German origin. In words ending in - graphie, the word-forming element has changed to - graphy and has taken a strong position in the English language system. The next principle that we have chosen for further classification is the systematization of language units according to the time of their borrowing. In addition to modern German, words from Old and Middle German are used here. According to the online etymological dictionary of the English language, twenty-four words were borrowed from Old High German, which is 5%. They are predominantly male and female names (Berta, Bruno, Conrad, Dietrich, Jena, Ludwig, Roland, Roger, Ulrich). Middle German is the ancestor of modern German, but its influence on English was not as great as the Middle Low German language composition, which in turn is the ancestor of the modern Low German dialect. Borrowed words also accounted for 5%

and turned out to be mostly nouns and verbs from different areas of life, such as cooking and cooking (bagel - “bagel”, baking from yeast dough, shtick - a piece), shipbuilding (yawl - rowboat), crime (schmear - bribery), construction (dowel - dowel), animal husbandry (snout - trunk, muzzle of an animal).

The Middle German period comes to the end of the 16th century. In the sixteenth century, the territory of modern Germany was fragmented, and a single language system did not exist. English borrowed words that play an important role in trade and economic relations. Among them you can see the names of German and Austrian coins (heller - heller, Kreutzer - kreuzer), the German word for money is gelt. Moreover, the sixteenth century is rich in internal and external armed unrest, so the words junker - junker, as well as protestant - protestant were widely used in the English language. In addition, the sphere of flora began to develop actively, as evidenced by the borrowed words larch - larch and lucern - alfalfa. The total number of borrowings in the 16th century was 3%.

Users should take into consideration that not all words' authentic meanings have been preserved; on contrary some of the denotations and definitions have differed, because “Language is dynamic and changings are seemed normal. The changings even develop vocabulary. it is always influenced by words from other languages [7, p. 23] Even English is also made up also up to 80% from other languages. According to a lexicographer Kory Stamper “English has been borrowing words from other languages since its infancy”. The most words were taken from Latin, French and of course German. German words' stream came into English at the early stages of language development even earlier than. At this point scholar Phillip Durkin says, in his book “Borrowed words. A history of English borrowed words”, as English and German languages were originated from one branch of Germanic, they have been shared a lot of words since this early period of Germanic even earlier our earliest written evidence. Both languages stem to “Proto-west Germanic”. In turn, “Proto-west Germanic” was a generation of “Proto-north -West Germanic” and “Proto-Germanic”. As an example the words “rich” and “Reich” are given which literally mean the same meaning. And it is considered the origin of this word came from

German language. English speakers use quite a lot German words. Even they themselves don't know as these words have already become their own like "aspirin, autobahn, blitz, cobalt, concertmaster, fest, kindergarten, iceberg, wunderkind, angst, Neanderthal, Volkswagen, gesundheit, rucksack, kaput, schnapps", even the word "loanword" itself is taken from German word "Lernwort", cockroach, fuhrer, or "over" is literally changed form of German word "uber", or it is shocking fact that even "noodle" is originated from German word "Nudel" in addition, hamburger, diesel, poltergeist, zeitgeist, liebfraumilch, realpolitik, kapellmeister, bildungsroman, lederhosen, rinderpest, hinterland, ohm, seminar, paraffin, veronal, semester, kapelmeister, zither, leitmotiv, kirsch, lager, spitz, marzipan, dachshund, fogleman, landsturm, landwehr, zigzag, waltz, speiss. Most of words were taken during the World War 2 and the politics of interwar years. They were Gestapo, Panzer, Blitzkrieg, Nazi, Stalag, Sieg Heil, Machtpolitic and so on. These borrowings were inverted into English in the past centuries, especially in classical and medieval periods and 18-19 centuries. However, it is vice versa nowadays. More English words are being assimilated into German language.

Many authors, scientists, philologists, linguists have studied this field and shared their research. According to Steven Frank "English has got 500 thousand words and 135 thousand of them have got literally Germanic background". In percentage the Germanic words form 26% of English. Here we should differentiate However, we have to take into consideration a perception that the exact amount of all Germanic words are 26% which included all Germanic languages from Dutch to German. But the precise amount of German words which has been using in the area of German people, 5,380 loans, but still 620 items not yet entered into major English dictionary. These lists include both loanwords and several of semantic borrowing: loan translation (swan song after Schwangersang) and loan blends (liverwurst) "English has borrowed some German words which are lexically more similar to the origin than phonetically. Thus the graphemes resemble each other more than the phonetic realization. That is because new phonemes are rarely adopted by a language. Therefore, the question arouses how German loanwords are pronounced in English

[8, 16]. These linguists assert that the high amount of words were taken from these subjects such as mineralogy, chemistry, biology, geology, botany, and somehow from politics and music. Moreover, from some areas for instance medicine, biochemistry, philosophy, psychology, the military, zoology, food, physics, and linguistics around 100 words were borrowed from each one. But among them mineralogy is the highest source of loanwords in English from German. As we perceive the main streams of German words were before the eleventh century to be exact before Norman Conquest. Then from the fourteenth to the eighteenth century the least words were obtained about 70-80 words. But in the first half of nineteenth century 1800-1850 they were 250 and in the second part of that century 1850-1900 the borrowing showed its peak with 550 words respectively. Up to twentieth century more 330 words were added.

Nowadays it looks using these loanwords but actually more phrases and term have come into too. German words might be exotic but at some times they give the text a certain touch [11, p. 3]. Most of the words are being pronounced originally these days, but some of them have been adjusted morphologically and phonetically [9, p. 16]. As a notable adjustment user may notice that in German language all nouns are written with capital letters whatever they mean or wherever they came from. Yet, we don't see it in English. Therefore, The German loanwords are written in lowercase letters.

Today we use more modified form of German word in English language. Such as instead of “ß” we use “ss”. Moreover, some words which included letters with umlauts “Ää, Öö, Üü” are written without umlauts as :Aa, Oo, Uu”, “Früher- fruher”.

Middle German is the ancestor of modern German, but its influence on English was not as great as the Middle Low German language composition, which in turn is the ancestor of the modern Low German dialect. Borrowed words also accounted for 5% and turned out to be mostly nouns and verbs from different areas of life, such as cooking and cooking (bagel - “bagel”, baking from yeast dough, shtick - a piece), shipbuilding (yawl - rowboat), crime (schmear - bribery), construction (dowel - dowel), animal husbandry (snout - trunk, muzzle of an animal).

CONCLUSION

Thus, we can conclude that the language acquires new linguistic units over many centuries. Our research was connected with a thorough analysis of German language units, where we were able to trace the historical development of loanwords, some of their causes, as well as their nature and essence. In addition, we presented some classifications of the obtained data. With the help of borrowings, the recipient language and its people can get closer to the culture of another country, look at the world around them with different eyes, so borrowed words are not superfluous, but, on the contrary, give the language charm and uniqueness, calling for further research on its vocabulary and its subsequent analysis. .

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