

LANGUAGE OF ART: BORROWINGS INTO ENGLISH

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This article is devoted to the topic of foreign language borrowings in the English language in the field of art. The paper presents a study aimed at recognizing loanwords and highlighting their distinctive features from different languages, as well as a morphological comparison of the examples given in English and another language. In addition, the author analyzes the prerequisites for the spread of foreign words, as well as groups borrowings by origin.

Keywords: borrowings; loanwords; English; the Romance languages; art; suffixes.

Deservedly being an international language, even today English receives a large number of loanwords from other languages, primarily the Romance family. The vocabulary of the English language has been enriched throughout its history. One of the ways to expand the vocabulary of a language is to borrow from other languages. Borrowing is considered as an element of a foreign language (word, phrase, morpheme, phoneme) transferred from one language to another as a result of language contacts, as well as the process of transition of elements of one language to another. Words taken from other languages were modified orthographically and semantically according to the standards of the English language. The process of borrowing words from other languages has been going on for more than a thousand years. Helen Kuritskaya [1] explains 80% of borrowed English words by the specific conditions for the development of the English language.

The purpose of the work is to study the process how foreign words have spread into English, have determined their distribution in the language of art and have formulated the main factors that influenced this process.

The scientific novelty lies in the fact that the author's analysis of the etymology and semantics of borrowed words allowed us to group them by the languages from which they appeared, as well as to highlight the distinctive features of each borrowing language.

During its history, the English language has come into a close contact with other languages, since Great Britain was conquered by the Romans, Celts and Normans. The reason can also be explained by the forced introduction of words into the language, for example, during a military occupation or the adoption of a new religion [2]. Therefore, a large number of borrowings from these languages can be justified historically.

Borrowings appear in the language in two ways: through oral speech and through writing. Words borrowed in oral communication are usually short and

have undergone many changes in the process of assimilation. Written borrowings retain their graphic form. Exactly the written borrowings in art sphere are the concern of this work. For this purpose the English online etymological dictionary was used to compile a list of borrowings from French, Italian and Latin languages. The following English and French words were selected to compare and identify similar and distinctive parts of a word, for example:

- craquelure – une craquelure;
- gouache – une gouache;
- impressionism – un impressionism;
- mosaic – une mosaïque;
- palette – une palette;
- pastel – une pastel;
- portrait – un portrait;
- renaissance – une renaissance;
- retouch – une retouche;
- silhouette – une silhouette.

Of course, there are a lot more of them, but these are the most used. A small interesting fact can be admitted - a word «silhouette» is not a noun, but the name of France's Finance Minister in the 18th century, Etienne Silhouette. In addition, all styles of painting: impressionism, realism etc. also have French roots.

Today, more than 30% of English vocabulary consists of borrowings of French origin (gallicisms). Of the 80,000 most commonly used words in English, approximately 22,500 are French borrowings [3]. But the French influence in the field of morphology is limited to word formation. N. Novolotskaya assumes a significant number of word-forming elements - suffixes and prefixes - have entered into English from French [4], for example there are such French suffixes in English words as - ade, - age, - ure, - al, - el, - ance, - ence, - er, - ier, - esse, - esque, - ette, - ism, - ment, - tion, etc.

During the Renaissance, the Italian culture had a great influence not only on the culture of England but on the English language, too; the result is the immense Italian contribution: cantata, legato, opera, serenade, sonata, etc.

We can also see that a large number of words came from verbs such as «cantare», «legare», «sonare». The Italian words have not changed much. The peculiarity of these loanwords is that words of the Italian origin do not need distinctive suffixes. They are usually detected immediately, and often do not change their form in English. However it is still necessary to distinguish parts of the word that are typical of Italian origin: - ame, - ime, - mento, - one, - tore, - ano, - ino, - ezza, - anca, - ico, etc.

Another language must be focused on is Latin, as both French and Italian are derived from the Latin language [5]. Latin borrowings are the oldest and have three waves of getting into English: ancient Roman merchants; Christian

priests; Renaissance artists. The etymological dictionary offers such examples of the most used words in the field of art of Latin origin:

- architecture – architectura;
- art – artem (ars);
- classic – classicus;
- concept – conceptum;
- public – publicus.

Since Latin is the originator for French and Italian, Latin suffixes are a special blend of Italian and French. They include: - ion, - tion, - ate, - ur(e), - ct, - d(e), - ant, - ent, - or, - al, - ar, etc.

Borrowings play a significant role in spite of their origin – from modern or ancient languages they are taken. In a more or less modified form, they still exist today and are still being studied by linguists. Learning a language needs knowing the etymology of words in order to understand better the language and its relationship with the others.

However, it should be remembered that the English language has never ceased to be authentic, since its grammatical structure was almost not subjected to foreign influences. The fact that English has a large number of foreign borrowings does not make it artificial. It remains the same original with all the characteristic features of the languages of the Germanic group. And the changes touched the language have affected only its lexical component.

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