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## **DIFFERENCES OF BORROWING WORDS IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE**

### **ОТЛИЧИЯ ЗАИМСТВОВАНИЙ В АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ**

В данной статье описаны изучение и различия заимствований слов в английском языке, их значение и произношение в разных регионах англоязычных стран. Английские слова произошли из разных источников. Они развиваются естественным образом на протяжении веков из древних языков, они также заимствованы из других языков, и мы создаем многие из них различными способами словообразования. Каждый из этих источников сегодня оказал существенное влияние на словарь. Прежде всего, важно знать, что языки могут быть связаны как с людьми. Известно, что люди из Англии, Бруклина и Северной Каролины все говорят по-разному. Они произносят одни и те же слова по-разному, и даже используют разные слова для одного и того же значения. Языки не застоялись;

они не остаются неизменными навсегда. Они постоянно развиваются и меняются. Если одна диалектная группа теряет контакт с людьми в другой, эти две группы, вероятно, перерастут во взаимоисключающие языки.

Ключевые слова: выражение, смысл, происхождение, диалекты, словообразование, застойный, взаимно непонятный, фундаментальный.

The studying and differences of borrowing words in the English language, their meaning and pronunciation in different regions of the English-speaking countries is described in this article. English words come from several different sources. They develop naturally over the course of centuries from ancestral languages, they are also borrowed from other languages, and we create many of them by various means of word formation. Each of these sources has made a material impact on the vocabulary to us today. First of all, it is important to know that languages may be related just like people. You have probably noticed that people from England, Brooklyn, and North Carolina all speak differently. They pronounce the same words differently and they even use different words for the same meaning. Languages are not stagnant; they don't remain the same forever. They are constantly developing and changing. If one dialect group loses contact with people in another, the two groups are likely to develop into mutually unintelligible languages.

Keywords: expression, meaning, origin, dialects, word formation, stagnant, mutually unintelligible, fundamental.

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Ordinary we pay little attention to the words we speak. We concentrate instead on the meaning we intend to express and are seldom conscious of how we express that meaning. Only if we make a mistake and have to correct it or have difficulty remembering a word, do we become conscious of our words. This means that most of us don't know where the words we use come from and how they come to have the meanings they do. Since words play such an important role in our lives, making our life easily or difficult depending on which words we choose on a given occasion, exploring their nature and origin should provide an interesting adventure.

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First of all, it is important to know that languages may be related just like people. You have probably noticed that people from England, Brooklyn, and North Carolina all speak differently. They pronounce the same words differently and they even use different words for the same meaning. The English call the «hood» of a car the «bonnet» and the people in Brooklyn «schlep» things around while people in North Carolina «drag» them.

These differences make up what are called dialects and the people in England speak one of several British dialects («Cockney» is one of the most colorful), the people in Brooklyn dialect and those in North Carolina speak a Southern dialect. Dialects are variants of a language, variants with slightly different pronunciation, different grammatical rules, and slightly different vocabularies.

The interesting thing about dialects is that as they continue to develop over time, the differences become greater and greater until people from one dialect area cannot understand those from another. When this happens, the people from the different dialect areas are speaking different languages.

Languages are not stagnant; they don't remain the same forever. They are constantly developing and changing. If one dialect group loses contact with people in another, the two groups are likely to develop into mutually unintelligible languages. At one time, for example around 1000 B.C., there was a single language that we call Proto-Germanic. Everyone speaking it could understand each other. But dialects emerged and developed into languages that are today called Danish, Dutch, English, Faroese, German, Icelandic, Norwegian, and Swedish. These are then sister languages and Proto-Germanic is the mother language.

Obviously words changed as these languages developed from their ancestors. So the core words in English today developed from Proto-Germanic (via Old English, Middle English, into Modern English). These Germanic words include such words as «get», «burn», «ring», «house», «dog», «think». These words have cognates in other Germanic languages; that is, words that share the same origin.

So these words are the results of 3000 year of development in different dialects of what was originally a single language. Notice some of the rules that linguists look for: the «s» in German often corresponds to «t» in English (Fuss), while the «t» in English often corresponds to «d» or «b» in German: (Mutter). The «n» in German and the «k» in English seem to be related, too. These parallels in many words demonstrate that the languages are related.

The English and English-speaking nations have very aggressively explored the world, set up empires on foreign cultures has resulted in the importation or borrowing of thousands of words from those languages into English. Setting North America brought English-speaking people in contact with the native Americans already residing there. In England, the age-old identification with classical cultural traditions led to the

adoption of a «classical» education system for centuries, an education system that inculcated Latin and Greek languages from an early age. Although little is left of that education system now, the effect of it has been the importation of thousands of words from these languages. In fact, medical and legal vocabulary can easily be derived from Latin and Greek roots to this day.

Let us begin our exploration of words borrowed into English with an examination of the impact of Latin and Greek.

Latin and Greek belong to the same family as Proto-Germanic, a family that developed from Proto-Indo-European languages (PIE). This is the earliest language about which we have any knowledge from which European languages (and those of India) developed.

Even though Latin and Greek developed into the Romance languages and Modern Greek, respectively, their literature continued to have a profound effect on the peoples of Europe. All of the modern languages borrow words and stems from both languages. Borrowing is another source of words. English has not borrowed as extensively from Greek as it has from Greek or based on Greek roots.

Not all of words were borrowed directly from Greek; some were borrowed from French who borrowed them from Greek. The important point is that the meanings of these words are what they are because of the original meanings of the Greek roots in them. English owes its greatest lexical debt to Greek and Latin. It is true that English vocabulary, which is one of the most extensive amongst the world's language contains an immense number of words of foreign origin. Greek roots are still being used today by doctors and others to create new English words.

It has been mentioned that the systems of meanings of words evolve gradually. The older a word is, the better developed is its semantic structure. The normal pattern of a word's semantic development is from one semantic to a simple semantic structure encompassing only two or three meanings, with further movement to an increasingly more complex semantic structure.

The first group of causes is traditionally termed historical or extra-linguistic.

Different kinds of changes in a nation's social life, in it is culture, knowledge, technology, arts leads to gaps appearing in the vocabulary which beg to be filled. Newly created objects, new concepts and phenomena must be named. We know of two ways for providing new names for newly created concepts: making new words and borrowing foreign ones. One more way of filling such vocabulary gaps is by applying some old word to a new object or notion

When the first textile factories appeared in England, the old word mill was applied to these early industrial enterprises. In this way, mill (a Latin borrowing of the first century B.C) added a new meaning to its former meaning «a building in which corn is ground into flour». The new meaning was «textile factory».

A similar case is the word carriage which had (and still has) the meaning «a vehicle drawn by horses», but with the first appearance of railways in England, it received a new meaning «a railway car».

The history of English nouns describing different parts of a theatre may also serve as a good illustration of how well-established words can be used to denote newly-created objects and phenomena. The words stalls, box, pit, circle had existed for a long time before the first theaters appeared in England. With their appearance, the gaps in the vocabulary were easily filled by these widely used words which, as a result, developed new meanings.

New meanings can also be developed due to linguistic factors.

Linguistically speaking, the development of new meanings, and also a complete change of meaning may be caused through the influence of other words, mostly of synonyms.

The process of development of a new of a new meaning (or a change of meaning) is traditionally termed transference.

Some people mistakenly use the term «transference of meaning» which is a serious mistake. It is very important to note that in any case of semantic change it is not the meaning but the word that is being transferred from one referent onto another. The result of such a transference is the appearance of a new meaning. Two types of transference are distinguishable depending on the two types of logical associations underlying of semantic process.

In the development of language it is well established that the things first to receive names were the definite tangible things most close in everyday experience.

The less tangible elements in life were named by means of figurative shifts of earlier names. Thus the concrete names of space relations, which were appreciable by sight and touch, were made to serve in expressing the relations of time, matters outside the direct range of five senses.

Thus long and short applied to time, are words originally expressing spatial dimension. The adjective brief, how associated with time, comes from the Latin word originally applied to space.

The fundamental meaning of good is supposed to be fitting or suitable; that of evil is supposed to be excessive.

The way in which a simple set of words may be made to express a complex variety of meanings is illustrated further by the use made of names of such elemental conceptions as the parts of the body, the names of which are shifted to express a remarkably varied set of meanings in the inanimate world or in the world of thought.

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