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GERMANISMS AND THEIR ADAPTATION IN ENGLISH (BASED ON MATERIALS OF SOCIO-POLITICAL SPHERE AND SPHERE OF ECONOMY)

The article deals with Germanisms and their adaptation in English on materials of socio-political sphere and sphere of economy. The role and place of foreign borrowings in the lexical structure of the English language are determined. It was found out that the role of borrowings (loan-words) in different languages is different and depends on the specific conditions of development of each language. The borrowing rate in English is much higher than in other languages. In English, compared to other languages, it was possible to borrow foreign words in direct contact: first with foreign conquerors, who constantly replaced each other in the British Isles, and later due to trade expansion and colonial activity of the British themselves.

Keywords: Germanisms; vocabulary; borrowed words; foreign vocabulary; socio-political sphere; sphere of economy; English.

Шеверун Надія, Лейцюсь Галина, Мозгова Ярослава. Германізми та їх адаптація в англійській мові (на матеріалі лексики соціально-політичної та економічної сфер).

У статті на матеріалі соціально-політичної сфери та сфери економіки визначено роль і місце іншомовних запозичень у лексичному складі англійської мови. Установлено, що роль запозичень (borrowings, loan-words) у різних мовах неоднакова і залежить від конкретних умов розвитку кожної мови. Відсоток запозичень в англійській мові є значно вищим, ніж в інших мовах. В англійській мові, порівняно з іншими мовами, була можливість запозичувати іншомовні слова безпосередньо: спочатку з іноземними завойовниками, які постійно змінювали один одного на Британських островах, а пізніше завдяки торговій експансії та колонізаторській активності самих англійців.

Доведено, що запозичені слова, які закріпилися в мові, не завжди витісняють відповідні питомі слова. Викликані ними зміни у словниковому складі можуть проявитися в стилістичному перегрупуванні чи в розмежуванні значень.

Встановлено, що сучасний англійський словниковий склад протягом багатьох століть змінювався, доповнювався і нині має у своєму арсеналі безліч слів, що впливали на формування вокабуляру. Але, незважаючи на це, англійська мова не стала «гібридною» і в жодному разі не втратила своєї самобутності.

Розкрито, що лексика кожної національної мови – своєрідна система, що, історично склавшись, відображає багатовіковий досвід спілкування людей певного етномовного колективу і пізнання ними довколишньої дійсності. Лексичні одиниці кожної мови, а в цьому разі – германізми англійської мови соціально-політичної сфери – мають складну семантичну структуру, в якій можна виявити різномірну інформацію.

Доведено, що англійська мова, запозичуючи слова з інших мов, не втратила своєї своєрідності. Вона, навпаки, збагатилася найкращими мовними елементами, які запозичала впродовж усіх періодів свого розвитку. Англійська мова не була обмежена рамками і при цьому не втратила свого «обличчя»; вона залишилася мовою германської групи разом з усіма характерними рисами, властивими їй протягом усіх періодів розвитку; і ті зміни, яких вона зазнала у зв'язку із запозиченнями, лише збагатили її словниковий запас.

Ключові слова: германізми; словниковий склад мови; запозичені слова; іншомовна лексика; соціально-політична сфера; сфера економіки; англійська мова.

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Language is known to be a complex, multifunctional system, that is constantly evolving under the influence of a number of external and internal factors. The action of these factors or, as the scientist B. Golovin calls them [Березин, Головин 1999, p. 164], conditions, is always carried out comprehensively, because any changes in language occur under certain internal and external conditions simultaneously. The internal conditions of language change are determined by the systemic connections and relations, that operate in the language itself, as well as the symbolic material at its disposal. External conditions depend on the connection and relationship of language with society, human consciousness, nature and others, that is on social determinants, which are a complex and mutually correlated system, between the components of which there are hierarchical relationships. Certain shifts in these structures change their connections with the language system, to which the language responds by changes in its structural organization and its functions [Березин, Головин 1999, p. 245], showing as a result of this double dependence of its evolution on the environment in which it operates on the one hand, and its internal mechanism and structure on the other [Серебрянников 2000, p. 198].

The aim of the article is to investigate the peculiarities of Germanisms and their adaptation in English on materials of socio-political sphere and sphere of economy.

The role of borrowings (loan-words) in different languages is different and depends on the specific conditions of development of each language. The borrowing rate in English is much higher, than in other languages. In English, compared to other languages, it was possible to borrow foreign words in direct contact: first with foreign conquerors, who constantly replaced each other in the British Isles, and later due to trade expansion and colonial activity of the British themselves. It is estimated, that the number of eternal words in the English dictionary is only 30 %. This fact has become for many researchers the reason for the exaggeration of the value of borrowing; they argued, that English was not German, but Romano-Germanic, considering the mixed nature of English vocabulary as its most important feature. Some scholars (in particular, A. Meyer) even believed, that vocabulary is so easily borrowed from developed languages, that it is uncharacteristic of language specificity [Мейе 1998, p. 125–129].

One or another influence of one language on another is always explained by historical reasons: wars, conquests, travel, trade are the causes of close relationships between different languages. The intensity of borrowing foreign words is different in different periods. Depending on the specific historical conditions, it sometimes increases, and sometimes, conversely, decreases. In this case the degree of influence of one language on another largely depends on the linguistic factor, namely the degree of closeness of interacting languages, and the relationship between them.

It should be noted, that borrowed words, which are fixed in the language, do not always displace the corresponding eternal words. The changes they cause in the vocabulary can manifest themselves in stylistic rearrangement or delimitation of meanings. For example, the borrowed words *people* (French *peuple*) and *remain* (Old French *remander*) supplanted the eternal words *folk* and *abide*, the former in the colloquial and the latter in the poetic sphere of use. In this case, the word *folk* received a somewhat specific emotional tone and additional meaning. It is used when we talk about our family, our countrymen, fellow villagers and others. This word is widely used in the vernacular and in folk art and is not in vain part of the term *folklore*.

Thus, the general law on the systematization of language phenomena, which relates to the problem of borrowing, can be formulated as follows: any changes in the vocabulary of the language in the form of penetration of foreign borrowings cause

semantic and stylistic changes in words, that already exist in the language in their synonymous groups.

In modern domestic and foreign linguistics there are different approaches to the classification of borrowings: the time of borrowing, the source language, the scope of functioning of lexical units, the degree of development of foreign language vocabulary by the recipient language.

The scientist Z. Kharitonchuk distributes all borrowings according to their structural features, based on the degree of morpheme and phonemic substitution:

a) borrowed words (loan words), that is complete reproduction of a foreign morpheme with zero, partial or complete phonemic substitution;

b) borrowed morphemes (loan blends), that is partial reproduction of a foreign language model;

c) borrowed meanings (loan translations, semantic loans) with zero morpheme and phonemic reproduction [Харитончук 2002, p. 23].

Borrowing Germanisms into English began in the late 1500s, when a large number of miners were sent to work in English mines, which resulted in the addition of English terminology in the field of mineralogy (for example, *feldspar* – польовий шпат, *gneiss* – гнейс, *quartz* – кварц). This was one of the most notable borrowings of German words from the English dictionary. The Germans at that time were quite skilled in mining and metalworking. Subsequently, German words were borrowed in the field of chemistry, psychology by such scientists, as S. Freud, K. Jung, A. Adler; in the field of philosophy by I. Kant, F. Nietzsche and in the field of linguistics by G. Grimm, F. Bopp.

A significant number of borrowings were introduced into the English dictionary during the 19th–20th centuries. The most effective period of borrowing Germanisms, according to the studies of philologists J. Pfeffer and J. Cannon, is 1850–1900, during which the number of borrowings from the German language reached 35 lexical units per year. However, the borrowing process has slowed significantly since 1945. A study by J. Pfeffer and J. Cannon showed, that the German language had a significant impact on the formation of various scientific fields in English, in particular the field of mineralogy and chemistry is about 30 % of German borrowings, biology, geology and botany account for up to 10 %. About 100 terms were introduced into the English dictionary of linguistics, 73 in literature, 33 in mythology and others [Pfeffer, Cannon 1994, p. 34–35].

Modern English has borrowed a significant number of Germanic words during its historical formation and development. Some of those words have become a natural part of everyday English vocabulary (*angst*, *kindergarten*, *sauerkraut*), while others, primarily intellectual, literary, scientific (*Waldsterben*, *Weltanschauung*, *Zeitgeist*), or those, used in special fields, such as *gestalt* in psychology, or *aufeis* and *loess* in geology. Some of these German words are used in modern English in the absence of a corresponding English equivalent: *gemütlich*, *schadenfreude*.

It is worth noting, that English and German belong to the West Germanic languages, although their relationship was eliminated by the lexical influence of Old Norwegian and Norman-French (as a consequence of the Norman conquest of England in 1066) on English and the change of consonants in High German. In recent years, however, a significant number of English words have been borrowed directly from German. Usually, the English spelling of German borrowed words cuts off any umlauts (Ä, Ö, Ü, ä, ö and ü) of the original word or replaces the umlaut letters with the letter combinations Ae, Oe, Ue, ae, oe, ue, respectively (as it happens in German-speaking countries, when umlaut is not available).

The borrowing of Germanisms into modern English took place for many reasons:

- German cultural products, in particular food, were spread in English and were often identified either by their original German names or by English names, but with a German sound;
- the discovery of German-speaking nations in science, scholarship programs and classical music led to the naming of new concepts by German names, which were adopted in English: for example, *doppelgänger* and *angst* in psychology;
- coverage of the history and culture of Germany requires the use of authentic lexical items;
- some German words are used in the English narrative to identify, that the covered topic considers the German-speaking context, for example, *Frau*, *Reich*.

Since both English and German come from a common branch of the ancestral language – the All-Germanic language, as well as the older Proto-Germanic language, therefore some English words are essentially identical to their German lexical duplicates or spelling (*Hand*, *Sand*, *Finger*), or by pronunciation (*Fisch* = *fish*, *Maus* = *mouse*), or by both (*Arm*, *Ring*).

German nouns, that have been borrowed from English, are not capitalized, and the letter **ß** is replaced by **ss**.

English not only borrowed words from German, but also borrowed some fairly common affixes, which were later used to create new words, for example: **-burger** (*hamburger*, *cheeseburger*, *vegetarian-burger*), **-fest** (*bookfest*, *FanFest*, *songfest*), **wunder-** (*Wunderland*) and **-meister** (*schockmeister*, *talkmeister*).

In most cases, German words are not transmitted by calques in English, but are borrowed in the form, in which they are used in the original language. Researcher O. Jespersen notes, that the forms *Siebengebirge* and *Riesengebirge* are much more common, than their literal meaning *Seven Mountains* or *Giant Mountains* [Jespersen 2006, p. 241]. However, there are exceptions, when Germanic words are borrowed with the help of calques: *loan-translation*, *foreworld*, *handbook*, *breakthrough*, *warlord*, *masterpiece*, *homesickness*. Another feature of German borrowings in English is, that they are represented by compound nouns, which does not correspond to the way, which nouns are formed in English. These are models, based on classical languages, such as *preface* or *manual*, than their German version as *foreword* or *handbook*.

It is worth noting, that while most Latin or Greek loanwords cannot be divided into smaller lexical units, compound nouns in German often have this function.

Due to its inequality in English, the borrowing status was given to the German word *Mittelstand*, which a few months after its appearance in English-language sources began to be used on denotation of small and medium-sized businesses in any country (in German it denotes the concept of only medium-sized businesses). Derived from the borrowing *Mittelstand*, the word *Mittelstander*, which denotes entrepreneurs, engaged in small and medium-sized businesses.

After the reunification of Germany, in English, as well as in many other languages, began to operate such units, as *Ossi* on denotation of *a resident of the eastern lands*, and *Wessi* on denotation of *a resident of the western lands*. On the basis of the word *Ost*, *east* in German there was a telescopic formation *Ostalgie*, that denotes the fashion for objects, typical for the former German Democratic Republic. It was soon borrowed into English, and already in it such phrases were created as *Ostalgie craze*, *Ostalgie business*, and by analogy with the word *Westalgie*.

In recent years an «Anglo-German» entity, such as the *new Lander*, has been used on denotation of the territory of the former German Democratic Republic. In this regard it should be noted, that a number of concepts of the «German picture of the world» are transmitted in English with the help of calques. Thus, the calque *guestworker* (taken from the German word *Gastarbeiter*, also used in English as a borrowing) has become a euphemism for illegal immigrants in the United States, the word *earworm* is a literal translation of the German word *Ohrwurm* and means an obsessive melody (this concept can be transmitted in English as the dissected nomination *sticky tune*).

The prefix **über-** was borrowed from the German language. In the American version it successfully competes with the prefix **super-** (the latter, in turn, is widely used in German), creating mainly neologisms-nouns (*ubercomputer, uber-oligarch, uber-nerd*). Although there are cases with union of this prefix with adjectives (*uber-powerful, über-rich*). In recent years derivatives with this prefix are created not only in American, but also in British English. We can also note, that in both versions the most commonly used is not German, but «English» graphic version of the prefix **uber-** (without umlaut).

During the research we found a number of borrowings from the socio-political sphere, which function in modern English literary language. These include: *Autorität* – *authority*, *Agitation* – *agitation*, *Basis* – *basis*, *Block* – *block*, *Bundesrat* from Bund – union and Rat – council – *Bundesrat*, *Bundestag*, from Bund – union and Tag – day – *Bundestag*, *Humanismus* – *humanism*, *Kanzler* – *chancellor*, *Kollektiv* – *collective*, *Kooperative* – *cooperative*, *Kosmopolit* – *cosmopolitan*, *Kronprinz* – *crown prince*, *Neutralität* – *neutrality*, *Parität* – *parity*, *Prinz* – *prince*, *Protest* – *protest*, *Putsch* – *putsch*, *Reichstag*, from Reich – state, empire and Tag – assembly – *Reichstag*, *Souveranität* – *sovereignty*, *Total* – *total*, *complete*, *Staat* – *state* – *state*.

Lexical units, that function in this sphere, can be divided into the following microgroups:

- lexemes, that denote the concepts, associated with the revolutionary struggle, with the construction of a new society: *agitation, basis, coat of arms, humanism, collective, cooperative, slogan, poster*;
- borrowings, that reflect the relations between people, states: *bloc, neutrality, parity, protest, priority, sovereignty*;
- words, that define a person's way of life, his place in society: *authority, ascetic, cooperative, cosmopolitan*;
- borrowings, related to elections to public institutions: *recruit, co-opt, majorize*;
- person, occupying a certain place in the state: *mayor, police chief, state secretary, state secretary*;
- names of titles and positions: *herald, duke, court marshal, court master, count, archduke, chamberlain, chamberlain, crown prince, elector, landgrave, margrave, marshal, prince, title*;
- names of organizations and institutions of public administration: *chamberboard, presidium*;
- territorial units: *headquarters, staff*;
- lexemes, that reflect the processes of class struggle, social stratification, ideology, means of seizing power: *agency, aggressor, revolt, disorientation, dictation, ideology, collectivism, cultural trailer, officialism, coup, total, falsification, falsehood, philistine, screen*.

A separate microgroup includes vocabulary, related to the socio-political system of Germany in different periods of history: *burgher, Kaiser, Chancellor, Reich Chancellor*; state and military institutions and organizations: *Bundeswehr, Bundesrat, Bundestag, Gestapo, Landrat, Landtag, Reichsrat, Reichstag*; names of political treaties, military-political currents in Nazi Germany: *Anschluss, Nazism, Nazis*.

The following analyzed sphere is the sphere of economics, that includes the following lexical units: *Bank – bank, Investition – investment, Indossant – endorser, Indossat – endorsee, Kapital – capital, Option – option* and others. The above list of borrowings indicates a significant number of German-language borrowings in these spheres.

So, we can make a conclusion, that borrowed words, that are fixed in the language, do not always displace the corresponding eternal words. The changes, they cause in the vocabulary, can manifest themselves in stylistic rearrangement or delimitation of meanings.

It is established, that modern English vocabulary for many centuries has changed, supplemented and currently has in its stock many words, that contributed to the formation of vocabulary. But, despite this, the English language did not become a «hybrid» and in no way lost its identity.

It is revealed, that the vocabulary of each national language is a kind of system, that historically reflects the centuries-old experience of people's communication of a certain ethnolinguistic group and their knowledge of the surrounding reality. The lexical units of each language, and in our case German borrowings in English language on materials of socio-political sphere and sphere of economy and have a complex semantic structure in which you can find heterogeneous information.

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