LEXICOLOGY

Lecture 2

ENGLISH ETYMOLOGY

Topics for discussion:

- 1. General etymological survey.
- 2. Types of borrowings.
- 3. Assimilation of borrowings.
- 4. Linguistic effects of borrowing.
- 5. Borrowings in modern English.

Etymology – the study of *lexical* history (mg development).

English – a 'hospitable lg':

- on the basis of the Germanic tribal lgs;
- \Box its core by the 7th c.;
- ☐ mixed character 30% vs. 70%;
- □ 120 lgs sources of its present-day vocabulary

native words

borrowings/loans

- **Indo-European stock**; 1) Celtic (5-6th c. A.D.)
- Germanic origin 2) Latin (3 waves)
- **English proper** 3) Scandinavian (8-11th c. A.D.)
 - 4) French
 - 5) Greek, Italian, Spanish etc.

NATIVE Vocabulary:

- 1) stability;
- 2) semantic value (parts of body, family members & closest relatives, animals, common actions, natural phenomena);
- 3) wide collocability: idioms, phrasal verbs, stone wall constructions;
 - 4) polysemy;
 - 5) derivational potential;
 - 6) wide sphere of application & high frequency value.

Conditions stimulating borrowing process:

- 1) close contact;
- 2) domination of some lg/s;
- 3) **a sense of need** to fill a gap in the vocabulary (butter, plum, beet; potato, tomato);
- 4) prestige.

Source of borrowings — the lg from which the loan word was taken into English.

Origin of borrowing — the lg to which the loan word may be traced

- rouble: Rus. —Fr. —Eng.
- cotton: Ar. —Fr. —Eng.

WAYS of BORROWINGS

through oral speech

written speech

- time
- ☐ length of words
- peculiarities of words

2. Types of borrowings

- 1) borrowings proper (table, chair, people; iceberg, lobby);
- 2) translation-loans/calques;
- 3) semantic loans;
- 4) international words;
- 5) combining forms/neo-classical compounds;
- 6) hybrid words;
- 7) etymological doublets;
- 8) folk etymology.

CALQUES — words/expressions formed from the material existing in the lg but according to patterns taken from another lg, by means of literal morpheme-for-morpheme/word-for-word

- I from *Lat*. 'circulus vitiosus';
- I from *Lat*. 'solis dies';

translation

- I from *Sp. 'el momento de la verdad'*
- ☐ from *Ger*. '*Übermensch*'
- ☐ pipe of peace, pale-faced
- 🛾 from *Rus. 'черная вдова*'

SEMANTIC LOANS – words that <u>acquired</u> a <u>new mg</u> due to the *influence of a related word* in another lg

- pioneer
- / to dwell: OE 'to wander' + 'to live' (Sc.)
- gift: OE 'ransom for one's wife' + 'a present' (Sc.)

INTERNATIONAL words – words of identical origin that appear in several lgs as a result of <u>simultaneous/successive borrowing</u> from one ultimate source

film, club, cocktail, jazz,

- reflecting history of world culture
- notions important for communication

COMBINING FORMS/neo-classical compounds – words made of borrowed roots of Greek/Latin origin

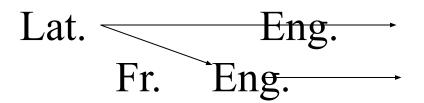
telephone, photograph, bioenergy, futurology

- •didn't exist in the original lg, formed in modern times
- mostly international

HYBRID WORDS – words made up of elements derived from two or more lgs: Gr./Lat./Fr. + native

- Eng. stem + Lat. sfx readable, eatable, likable;
- Fr. root + nat. sfx senseless, cheerless, colourless;
- schoolboy (Gr. + nat.)

ETYMOLOGICAL DOUBLETS – 2 words of the same lg derived from the same basic word but by different routes



grammar – glamour; canal – channel, senior -- sir

Lat. 'quies', 'quietus' — Eng. 'quiet'

Eng. 'quite'

Gr. 'thesauros' (a store) - Lat. Eng. 'thesaurus'

OFr. 'tresor' ---- Eng. 'treasure'

Etymol. triplets:

hospital (*Lat*.) – hostel (*Norm. Fr.*) – hotel (*Par. Fr*.)

capture – catch -- chase

- Scandinavian influence:
- ✓ shirt skirt
- ✓ shift -- skip

FOLK ETYMOLOGY - mistaken forms

OFr. salier ('salt-box') — salt-cellar

Sp. cucuracha — cockroach

Fr. surounder ('overflow')

Eng. surround ('encircle')

ASSIMILATION of borrowings – adaptation of a loan word to the norms of the given lg

Types of assimilation:

- 1) phonetic (shift of stress): 'capital, 'service;
- 2) grammatical: protégés;
- 3) lexical/semantic (changes in the semantic structure): stool, surround, nice
- 4) graphic (phantom/fantom)

Degree of assimilation:

- 1) complete (sky, get, skin, skirt; table, sport)
 - 2) partial:
 - non-assimilated semantically: sombrero, shah, sheikh, tsar, zloty
 - n/a grammat.: criteria; but: formulas vs. formulae, mediums vs. media
 - n/a phonetically: police, cartoon; parkour [paːˈkʊə], [ˈpaːr.kʊr]
 - n/a graphically: protège, cortège, cliché; morpheme;

3) n/a = barbarisms (dolce vita; tête-à-tête; Déjà Vu; beau monde)

4. Linguistic effects of borrowing

- 1) increase in stylistic synonyms (cordial friendly, desire wish, admire adore like)
- 2) changes in the semantic structure of words:
 - specialization of mg of native words
 - new mgs
 - 3) derivational ability (re-, -able, -ism)
 - 4) changes in morphological system
 - 5) changes in phonetic structure (sk-, v-, [oi])

Borrowings in Modern English

Culture:

- cuisine: croissant, tiramisu, sushi
- sports: aikido
- mantras, guru, sudoku, karaoke, graffiti, feng shui

Politics:

- jihad/jehad; niqab, hijab; sharia
- perestroika, glasnost; siloviki, krysha
- black widow