

ODLAR YURDU UNİVERSİTETİ

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« ALINMA SÖZLƏRİN İNGİLİS DİLİNDƏ ZƏNGİNLƏŞDİRİLMƏSİNİN METODOLOGİYASI»

LECTURE I /LOAN WORDS OR BORROWINGS.

Creative and motivational questions for students:

- 1) Which words adopted by the speakers of one language from a different language ?
- 2) .“Loan and borrowings” are ...(Guessing the meaning)
- 3) Is the actual process of borrowing is complex,?
- 4) What is a gradual process in which a word progressively permeates a larger and larger speed community ?
- 5) Which words adopted by the speakers of one language from a different languages ?

For loanwords in the English language, see Lists of English words by country or language of origin.

A loanword (or loan word or loan-word) is a word borrowed from a donor language and incorporated into a recipient language without translation. It is distinguished from a calque, or loan translation, where a meaning or idiom from another language is translated into existing words or roots of the host language.

Examples of loanwords in English include: café (from French café ‘coffee’), bazaar (from Persian bāzār ‘market’), and kindergarten (from German Kindergarten ‘children’s garden’). The word loanword is itself a calque of the German term Lehnwort, while the term calque is a loanword from French.(1)

Loans of several-word phrases, such as the English use of the French term déjà vu, are known as adoptions, adaptations, or lexical borrowing. Strictly speaking, the term loanword, although traditional, conflicts with the ordinary meaning of those words since something is taken from but nothing is returned to the donor languages

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Origins

Creative questions for students:

1)What is a donor language?

2)Is the loan word fixed in local culture?

3)Can you give information on religion and culture?

4)What is the role of business in language?

Donor language terms frequently enter a recipient language as a technical term in connection with exposure to foreign culture. The specific reference point may be to the foreign culture itself or to a field of activity where the foreign culture has a dominant role.

A foreign loanword is arguably still outside the recipient language, and not yet a "loanword" when it is fixed in the local culture. What is "exotic" varies from language to language. Thus, English names for creatures not native to Great Britain are almost always loanwords.[citation needed](3)

Examples of loanwords from a dominant field of activity:

Arts – Most of the technical vocabulary of classical music (e.g., concerto, allegro, tempo, aria, opera, soprano) is borrowed from Italian,[5] and that of ballet from French.[6]

Business – English exports terms to other languages in business and technology (examples le meeting to French).[citation needed]

Philosophy – many technical terms, including the term philosophy itself, derive from Greek dominance in philosophy, mathematics, linguistics, economic theory and political theory in Roman times. Examples include democracy, theory and so on.[citation needed]

Religion – religions may carry with them a large number of technical terms from the language of the originating culture. For example:

Arabic (Islam) – caliph, hajj, jihad, Qur'an[citation needed]

Greek (Christianity) – baptisma has entered many languages, e.g. English baptism.[citation needed]

Hebrew (Judaism) – Some terms in the Hebrew Bible have been carried into other languages as borrowings rather than translated. For example Hebrew shabbat ("day of rest" שַׁבָּת) has been borrowed into most

languages in the world: in Greek the word is Σάββατο; Latin sabbatum; Spanish and Portuguese sábado; and in English Sabbath. The major exceptions are languages like Chinese, Japanese, Korean and Vietnamese, where Chinese characters are used and words are often translated rather than transliterated; for example, "Sabbath" is translated as "(peaceful) rest day" (安息日; Mandarin: ān xī rì, Japanese an soku jitsu, Korean an sig il, Vietnamese an tức nhật) rather than transliterated.[citation needed]

Latin (Catholicism) – missa and communio have entered English as mass and communion.(2)

Sanskrit (Hinduism) – guru (teacher), yoga[citation needed]

Science (Latin) – medicine (itself a Latin loanword) uses a large vocabulary of Latin terms (e.g. sternum, appendix), as a result of medieval advances in medical science being conducted in Latin – even if some of the earliest Latin medical texts were translations from Greek and Arabic.[citation needed]

LECTURE2/Passing into general use

Creative questions for students:

- 1) Where can the example of figura etymologica be found?
- 2) What about did Otto Jespersen point out in his book?
- 3) What occurs at language borders?
- 4)The role of recipient language in cultural association

When a loanword loses foreign cultural associations it has passed into general use in the language. This is the case with a vast number of English language terms for which a dictionary entry will show that the etymology is French (typically from the Norman Conquest onwards) and not of Anglo-Saxon origin.[citation needed]

Loanword-resistant areas

By contrast, function words such as pronouns, and words referring to universal concepts, are the most static words within each language. These function words are borrowed only in rare cases, such as English they from Old Norse people. Sometimes only one word from an opposite pair is borrowed, yielding an unpaired word in the recipient language.[citation needed]

Linguistic classification

The studies by Werner Betz (1949, 1939), Einar Haugen (1950, also 1956), and Uriel Weinreich (1953) are regarded as the classical theoretical works on loan influence.[7] The basic theoretical statements all take Betz's nomenclature as their starting point. Duckworth (1977) enlarges Betz's scheme by the type "partial substitution" and supplements the system with English terms. A schematic representation of these classifications is given below:

Loanword classification tree

On the basis of an importation-substitution distinction, Haugen (1950: 214f.) distinguishes three basic groups of borrowings: "Loanwords show morphemic importation without substitution. Loanblends show morphemic substitution as well as importation. Loanshifts show morphemic substitution without importation". Haugen later refined (1956) his model in a review of Gneuss's (1955) book on Old English loan coinages, whose classification, in turn, is the one by Betz (1949) again.

Weinreich (1953: 47ff.) differentiates between two mechanisms of lexical interference, namely those initiated by simple words and those initiated by compound words and phrases. Weinreich (1953: 47) defines simple words "from the point of view of the bilinguals who perform the transfer, rather than that of the descriptive linguist. Accordingly, the category 'simple' words also includes compounds that are transferred in

unanalysed form”. After this general classification, Weinreich then resorts to Betz’s (1949) terminology.

Models that try to integrate borrowing in an overall classification of vocabulary change, or onomasiological change, have recently been proposed by Peter Koch (2002) and Joachim Grzega (2003, 2004).[citation needed]

In English

See also: Lists of English words by country or language of origin

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The English language has often borrowed words from other cultures or languages. For example:

Spanish definition	English definition
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sombrero	
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"hat" "a wide-brimmed festive Mexican hat"	
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Other examples of words borrowed by English

from Hindi	from Afrikaans	from Malay
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jungle		
--------	--	--

dacoit		
--------	--	--

loot		
------	--	--

juggernaut (from Sanskrit 'Jagannath')		
--	--	--

shampoo		
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thug		
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ok [via Afrikaans from Malay]

Some English loanwords remain relatively faithful to the donor language's phonology, even though a particular phoneme might not exist or have contrastive status in English. For example, the Hawaiian word 'a'ā is used by geologists to specify lava that is relatively thick, chunky, and rough. The Hawaiian spelling indicates the two glottal stops in the word, but the English pronunciation, /'ɑ:.ɑ:/ or /'ɑ:ʔɑ:/, contains at most one. In addition, the English spelling usually removes the 'okina and macron diacritics.

The majority of English affixes, such as un-, -ing, and -ly, were present in older forms in Old English. However, a few English affixes are borrowed. For example, the agentive suffix -er, which is very prolific, is borrowed ultimately from Latin -arius[citation needed] (with similar forms found in other Germanic languages). The English verbal suffix -ize comes from Greek -ιζειν (-izein) via Latin -izare.

In languages other than English

English exports to other languages

Direct borrowings, calques, or even grammatical constructions and orthographical conventions from English are called anglicisms. This leads to a virtual pseudo-dialect where language consists of words from two (and sometimes three or even more) vocabularies. In French, for example, the result of perceived over-use of English words and expressions is called *franglais*. Some English terms in French include *le week-end*, *le bifteck* (beefsteak), and *le job* (in France) or *la job* (in Canada). *Spanglish* is the English influence on the Spanish language, while *Denglisch* is the English influence on German, and *Dunglish* is the English influence on the Dutch language. Conversely, words are oftentimes borrowed from other languages by English speakers. For example, a straight clone from Swedish into English – like the word *smörgåsbord* – is called a *sveticism* (in Swedish *svecism*).[citation needed]

LECTURE3/ Transmission in the Ottoman Empire

Creative questions for students:

- 1) Give the name of transmission patterns/
- 2) Which transmission pattern deals with spelling pronunciation?
- 3) What about did Otto Jespersen point out in his book?
- 4) What patterns deals with morphonemic alternations ?

During more than 600 years of the Ottoman Empire, the literary and administrative language of the empire was Turkish, with many Persian, and Arabic loanwords, called Ottoman Turkish, considerably differing from the everyday spoken Turkish of the time. Many such words were exported to other languages of the empire, such as Albanian, Bulgarian, Serbian, Greek, Hungarian and Ladino. After the empire fell in World War I and the Republic of Turkey was founded, the Turkish language underwent an extensive language reform led by the newly founded Turkish Language Association, during which many adopted words were replaced with new formations derived from Turkic roots. This was part of the ongoing cultural reform of the time, in turn a part in the broader framework of Atatürk's Reforms, which also included the introduction of the new Turkish alphabet. Turkish also has taken many words from French, such as pantolon for trousers (from French pantalon) and komik for funny (from French comique), mostly pronounced very similarly. Word usage in modern Turkey has acquired a political tinge: right-wing publications tend to use more Islamic-derived[clarification needed] words, left-wing ones use more adopted from Europe, while centrist ones use more native Turkish root words.

Dutch words in Indonesian

Almost 350 years of Dutch presence in what is now Indonesia have left significant linguistic traces. Though only a small minority of present-

day Indonesians have a fluent knowledge of Dutch, the Indonesian language inherited many words from Dutch, both in words for everyday life, and as well in scientific or technological terminology.[11] One scholar argues that 20% of Indonesian words can be traced back to Dutch words.[12]

Cultural aspects

According to Hans Henrich Hock and Brian Joseph, "languages and dialects ... do not exist in a vacuum"—there is always linguistic contact between groups.[13] This contact influences what loanwords are integrated into the lexicon and why certain words are chosen over others. Using the example of Plautdietsch/Mennonite Low German, the influence of many historical and cultural factors can be seen in the loanwords adopted by this unique language.[citation needed] For example, as Mennonites were pushed from the lowlands of Germany into Poland and then on to Russia Plautdietsch gathered vocabulary from Dutch, Frisian, Russian, and Ukrainian.[citation needed]. Some examples appear below:

Plautdietsch word

(recipient language) Donor language word English gloss

drock Dutch druk busy

ladig Dutch ledig empty

kjast Frisian kest wedding

kjwiel Frisian kwyl spit

lauftje Russian лавка general store

Transmission patterns: Changes in meaning

Words are occasionally imported with a different meaning than that in the donor language.(1) Among the best known examples of this is the German word Handy, which is a borrowing of the English adjective handy, but means mobile phone (and is hence a noun). (See also:

Pseudo-anglicism.) Conversely, in English the prefix *über-*, taken from German, is used in a way that it is rarely used in German. An abundance of borrowed words taking on new meaning can be found in Rioplatense Spanish. For example, the English gerund *camping* is used in Argentina to refer to a campsite, and the word *wok*, borrowed from the Cantonese word meaning *pan*, is used to mean *stir-fry*.

Idiomatic expressions and phrases, sometimes translated word-for-word, can be borrowed, usually from a language that has "prestige" at the time. Often, a borrowed idiom is used as a euphemism for a less polite term in the original language. In English, this has usually been Latinisms from the Latin language and Gallicisms from French. If the phrase is translated word-for-word, it is known as a *calque*.

LECTURE5/Changes in spelling

Creative questions for students:

- 1)The main role of transmission patterns
- 2) How can we explain the pronunciation of words while explaining pronunciation pattern?
- 3)Is there any difference between transmission pattern of meaning and pronunciation pattern?

Words taken into different recipient languages are sometimes spelled as in the donor language (such as many of the terms above). Sometimes borrowed words retain original (or near-original) pronunciation, but undergo a spelling change to represent the orthography of the recipient language. Welsh is a language where this is done with some consistency, with words like *gêm* (game), *cwl* (cool), and *ded-gifawe* (dead giveaway). The French expression "*cul de sac*" (meaning "dead end" or "no through road") is used in English as is, with the same meaning but a spelling pronunciation: the 'l' is mute in French but enunciated in English.

Changes in pronunciation

In cases where a new loanword has a very unusual sound, the pronunciation is frequently radically changed, a process sometimes referred to by the archetypal name of the law of Hobson-Jobson; this is

particularly noted in words from South Asian and Southeast Asian languages, as in this example. Some languages, such as Jèrriais, have a tendency to apply historical sound-shift patterns to newly introduced words. For example, while Jèrriais speakers would have little difficulty pronouncing "parki" (to park), the form used is partchi, displaying the typical Norman ki → tchi shift.

Most languages modify foreign words to fit native pronunciation patterns (including morpheme structure constraints, morpheme combinations, and morphophonemic alterations). Whether or not a change in pronunciation occurs depends on multiple factors such as: if the sounds occur in both the original and target languages and the level of contact between cultures. An excellent example is Japanese, which has an enormous number of loanwords (gairaigo). Japanese often denotes gairaigo in the writing system with the use of カタカナ (katakana). There was a massive ancient influx from China, and then a flow of new words came from European languages, particularly from Portuguese, which was spoken by the first European people whom Japanese encountered in the transition from the Middle Ages to Early modern period. Recently, most gairaigo have come from English, though there have been numerous loanwords borrowed from Dutch, German, French and other languages. There are almost always significant pronunciation shifts.(3)

Japanese katakana	Romaji	IPA	Donor language	word	English gloss
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パン	pan	/paN/	Portuguese	pão	['pẽw]	bread
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コップ	koppu	/kop:u/	Portuguese	copo	['kɔpu]	glass (cup)
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In some cases, the original meaning shifts considerably through unexpected logical leaps: buffet → バイキング baikingu (Viking): derived from the name of the restaurant "Imperial Viking", the first restaurant in Japan which offered buffet style meals

dress shirt → ワイシャツ waishatsu: derived from the words white shirt and shortened.

There are other cases where words are borrowed, seemingly at random, and used in totally inexplicable contexts. This is often the case in the names of small businesses and in anime and manga series such as Bubblegum Crisis. Gairaigo is so large a part of the modern Japanese vocabulary that there are specialized dictionaries for it.[citation needed]

LECTURE6-7/ Transmission in the Ottoman Empire/ Reborrowing

Creative questions for students:

- 1) What is a rhetorical figure in which words with the same etymological derivations are used adjacently?
- 2) How many languages are considered essential in the process of borrowing?
- 3) When do the deaf communities take place?
- 4) Which words are commonly thought to be related, but which linguistic examination reveals to be unrelated?
- 5) False cognates are commonly thought to be related, but which linguistic examination reveals...(giving thoughts)

Reborrowing

Main article: Reborrowing

It is possible for a word to travel from the recipient language to another and then back to the original donor language in a different form, a process called reborrowing.[citation needed] Some examples are:

Original Borrowed to: Reborrowed to original as:

Cognate

For other uses, see Cognate (disambiguation).

In linguistics, cognates are words that have a common etymological origin. This learned term derives from the Latin *cognatus* (blood relative). In linguistic research it is generally understood as excluding doublets and loan words, although broader definitions are used in other areas such as language teaching.

Characteristics of cognate words

Cognates do not need to have the same meaning, which may have changed as the languages developed separately. For example, consider English *starve* and Dutch *sterven* or German *sterben* ("to die"); these three words all derive from the same Proto-Germanic root, **sterbaną* ("die"). English *dish* and German *Tisch* ("table"), with their flat surfaces, both come from Latin *discus*, but it would be a mistake to identify their later meanings as the same. *Discus* is from Greek *δίσκος* (from the verb *δикеῖν* "to throw"). A later and separate English reflex of *discus*, probably through medieval Latin *desca*, is *desk* (see OED s.v. *desk*).

Cognates also do not need to have obviously similar forms: e.g., English *father*, French *père*, and Armenian *հայր* (*hayr*) all descend directly from Proto-Indo-European **ph₂tér*.

Across languages

Examples of cognates in Indo-European languages are the words *night* (English), *nuit* (French), *Nacht* (German), *nacht* (Dutch), *nag* (Afrikaans), *nicht* (Scots), *natt* (Swedish, Norwegian), *nat* (Danish), *nátt* (Faroese), *nótt* (Icelandic), *noc* (Czech, Slovak, Polish), *ночь*, *noch* (Russian), *ноќ*, *ноќ* (Macedonian), *нощ*, *nosht* (Bulgarian), *ніч*, *nich* (Ukrainian), *ноч*, *noch/noč* (Belarusian), *noč* (Slovene), *noć* (Croatian), *νύξ*, *nyx* (Ancient Greek, *νύχτα*/*nychta* in Modern Greek), *nox/nocte* (Latin), *nakt-* (Sanskrit), *natë* (Albanian), *noche* (Spanish), *nos* (Welsh), *nueche* (Asturian), *noite* (Portuguese and Galician), *notte* (Italian), *nit* (Catalan), *nuèch/nuèit* (Occitan), *noapte* (Romanian), *nakts* (Latvian), *naktis* (Lithuanian) and *Naach* (Colognian), all meaning "night" and derived from the Proto-Indo-European (PIE) **nók^{wts}*, "night".

Another Indo-European example is *star* (English), *str-* (Sanskrit), *tara* (Hindustani), *tora* (Assamese), *étoile* (French), *ἀστήρ* (*astēr*) (Greek or *ἀστέρι/ἄστρο*, *asteri/astro* in Modern Greek), *astro/stella* (Italian), *aster*

(Latin) *stea* (Romanian and Venetian), *stairno* (Gothic), *astl* (Armenian), *Stern* (German), *ster* (Dutch and Afrikaans), *Schtähn* (Colognian), *starn* (Scots), *stjerne* (Norwegian and Danish), *stjarna* (Icelandic), *stjärna* (Swedish), *stjørna* (Faroese), *setāre* (Persian), *stoorei* (Pashto), *seren* (Welsh), *steren* (Cornish), *estel* (Catalan), *estela* (Occitan) *estrella* and *astro* Spanish, *estrella* Asturian and Leonese, *estrela* (Portuguese and Galician) and *estêre* or *stêrk* (Kurdish), from the PIE **h₂stér*, "star".

The Hebrew שָׁלוֹם *shalom*, the Arabic سلام *salām* and the Amharic *selam* ("peace") are also cognates, derived from Proto-Semitic **šalām-*.

Cognates may often be less easily recognised than the above examples, and authorities sometimes differ in their interpretations of the evidence.

The English word *milk* is clearly a cognate of German *Milch*, Dutch *melk*, Russian молоко (*moloko*) and Croatian *mlijeko*.^[4] On the other hand, French *lait*, Catalan *llet*, Italian *latte*, Romanian *lapte*, and Spanish *leche* (all meaning "milk") are less obviously cognates of Ancient Greek γάλακτος *gálaktos* (genitive singular of γάλα *gála*, "milk"), a relationship more evidently seen through the intermediate Latin *lac* "milk", as well as the English word *lactic* and other terms borrowed from Latin.⁽¹⁾

At times, cognates may be semantic opposites. For instance, while the Hebrew word חוצפה *chutzpah* means "impudence," its Classical Arabic cognate حصافة *ḥaṣāfah* means "sound judgment." English *black* and Polish *biały*, meaning white, are cognates with opposite meanings, both deriving from the PIE **b^hleg-*, meaning, "to burn or shine."

Within the same language

Cognate doublets can exist within the same language, with meanings which may be anything from slightly to totally different. For example, English *ward* and *guard* (<PIE **wer-*, "to perceive, watch out for") are cognates, as are *shirt* (garment on top) and *skirt* (garment on bottom) (<PIE **sker-*, "to cut"). In some cases, such as "shirt" and "skirt", one of the cognate pairs has an ultimate source in another language related to English, while the other one is native, as happened with many loanwords from Old Norse borrowed during the Danelaw. Sometimes, both cognates come from other languages, often the same one but at different

times. For example, the word chief (meaning the leader of any group) comes from the Middle French chef ("head"), and its modern pronunciation preserves the Middle French consonant sound; the word chef (the leader of the cooks) was borrowed from the same source centuries later, by which time the consonant had changed to a "sh"-sound in French. Such word sets can also be called etymological twins, and of course they may come in groups of higher numbers, as with, for example, the words wain (native), waggon/wagon (Dutch) and vehicle (Latin) in English.

A word may also enter another language, develop a new form or meaning there, and be re-borrowed into the original language; this is called a Rückwanderer (German for "one who wanders back"). For example, the Greek word κίνημα (kinēma, "movement") became French cinéma (cf. American English movie) and then later returned to Greece as σινεμά (sinema, "the art of film", "movie theater"). Now in Greece κίνημα (kinēma, "movement") and σινεμά (sinema, "filmmaking, cinema") exist together as a doublet.

An example of very different and non-obvious English-language doublets is grammar and glamour

False cognates

False cognates are words that are commonly thought to be related (have a common origin), but which linguistic examination reveals to be unrelated. For example, on the basis of superficial similarities, the Latin verb habēre and German haben, both meaning 'to have', appear to be cognates. But because of the way words in the two languages evolved from Proto-Indo-European (PIE) roots, they cannot be cognate (see for example Grimm's law). German haben, like English have, comes from PIE *kh₂pyé- 'to grasp', and its real cognate in Latin is capere, 'to seize, grasp, capture'. Latin habēre, on the other hand, is from PIE *g^{hab}h, 'to give, to receive', and hence cognate with English give and German geben.

Likewise, English much and Spanish mucho look similar and have a similar meaning but are not cognates, as they evolved from different

roots: much from Proto-Germanic *mikilaz < PIE *meg- and mucho from Latin multum < PIE *mel-.

The reason borrowed cognates are not much discussed is because they can't be used in historical reconstruction in the same way as forms which were inherited from the parent language. Instead, borrowed cognates have to be treated as borrowings. This distinction is crucial to linguistic stratigraphy, where layers of borrowings at different points in time can provide important information.(2)

Teaching cognates, which are words that are similar in two languages, is one of the most fruitful methods of instruction for English learners who speak Spanish as their first language.

LECTURE 8-9 Figura etymologica

Creative questions for students:

- 1) Figura etymologica - words with the same etymological derivation are used(when thinking)
- 2) What is a rhetorical figure in which words with the same etymological derivations are used adjacently?
- 3) A hybrid word is a word which has one part derived from one language and another part derived from a different language.What does it mean?
- 4) It is a word which one part derived from one language and another part derived from a different language etymologically ?

Figura etymologica

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Figura etymologica is a rhetorical figure in which words with the same etymological derivation are used adjacently. Note that to count as a figura etymologica, it is necessary that the two words be genuinely different words and not just different inflections of the same word. For example, the sentence Once I loved, but I love no more is not a figura etymologica since although love and loved are obviously etymologically related, they are really just inflections of the same word. An example of a figura etymologica can be found in Romans (1:25) - "Who changed the truth of God into a lie, and worshipped and served the creature more than the Creator". Other examples in modern English include the phrase "might and magic" (both of which are derived from the Indo-European mag(h)) and "chai tea," in which both come from words for tea (cha and te) in different Chinese dialects.

In fact, the figura etymologica has been both much more broadly and narrowly defined. In the narrowest definition, it is restricted to specialized uses of the accusative with cognate verbs (for example, live a good life, sing a long song, die a quiet death). In modern linguistics, this same construction goes by the name of "cognate object construction" (COC). In its less restricted sense, the figura etymologica refers to just about any sort of repetition of cognate words relatively close to each other.

Hybrid word

This article has multiple issues. Please help improve it or discuss these issues on the talk page.

This article relies largely or entirely upon a single source. (June 2010)

This article possibly contains original research. (June 2010)

A hybrid word is a word which etymologically has one part derived from one language and another part derived from a different language.

Common hybrids

The most common form of hybrid word in English is one which combines etymologically Latin and Greek parts. Since many prefixes

and suffixes in English are of Latin or Greek etymology, it is straightforward to add a prefix or suffix from one language to an English word that comes from a different language, thus creating a hybrid word.

English examples

Aquaphobia – from Latin aqua "water" and Greek φοβία (phobia) "fear"; this term is distinguished from the non-hybrid word hydrophobia, which can refer to symptoms of rabies.

Automobile – a wheeled passenger vehicle, from Greek αὐτός (autos) "self" and Latin mobilis "moveable"

Biathlon – from the Latin bis meaning "twice" and the Greek ἄθλον (athlon) meaning "contest"; the non-hybrid word is diathlon

Bigamy – from Latin bis meaning "twice" and Greek γάμος (gamos) meaning "wedlock"

Bigram – from Latin bis meaning "twice" and Greek γράμμα (gramma); the non-hybrid word is digram

Bioluminescence – from the Greek βίος (bios) "life" and the Latin lumen "light"

Claustrophobia - from the Latin claustrum meaning “confined space” and Greek φόβος (phobos) meaning “fear”

Democide – from the Greek δῆμος (dēmos) "people" and the Latin -cida "-killer"

Divalent – from Greek δύο (duo) meaning "two" and Latin valens meaning "strong"; the non-hybrid word is bivalent

Dysfunction – from the Greek δυσ- (dys-) meaning "bad" and the Latin functio

Electrocution – a portmanteau of electricity, from the Greek ἤλεκτρον (ēlektron), "amber", and execution, from the Latin exsequere, "follow out"

Eusociality – from the Greek εὖ (eu) "good" and the Latin socialitas

Genocide – From the Greek γένος (genos) meaning "race, people" and the Latin cīdere meaning "to kill"

Geostationary – From the Greek γῆ (gē) meaning "Earth" and the Latin stationarius, from statio, from stare meaning "to stand"

Heterosexual – from Greek ἕτερος (heteros) meaning "different" or "other" and the Latin sexus meaning "sex"

Hexadecimal – from Greek ἕξ (hex), meaning "six", and Latin decimus meaning "tenth"; the non-hybrid word is sedecimal, from Latin sedecimalis

Hexavalent – from Greek ἕξ (hex), meaning "six", and Latin valens, meaning "strong"

Homosexual – from the Greek ὁμός (homos) meaning "same" and the Latin sexus meaning "sex" (This example is remarked on in Tom Stoppard's *The Invention of Love*, with A. E. Housman's character saying "Homosexuals? Who is responsible for this barbarity?...It's half Greek and half Latin!".)

Hyperactive – from Greek ὑπέρ (hyper) meaning "over" and Latin activus

Hypercomplex – from Greek ὑπέρ (hyper) meaning "over" and Latin complexus meaning "an embrace"

Hypercorrection – from Greek ὑπέρ (hyper) meaning "over" and Latin correctio

Hyperextension – from Greek ὑπέρ (hyper) meaning "over" and Latin extensio meaning "stretching out"; the non-hybrid word is superextension

Monolingual – from the Greek μόνος (monos) meaning "only" and the Latin lingua meaning "tongue"; the non-hybrid word is unilingual

Periglacial – from the Greek περί (peri) and the Latin glaciālis

Polyamory – from the Greek πολύς (polys) meaning "many" and the Latin amor meaning "love"

Polydeism – from the Greek πολύς (polys) meaning "many" and the Latin deus meaning "god"; compare with the non-hybrid word polytheism

Television – from the Greek τῆλε (tēle) meaning "far" and the Latin visio meaning "seeing", from videre meaning "to see"

Tonsillectomy – from the Latin tonsillae "tonsils" and the Greek εκτέμνειν (ektemnein), "to cut out"

Vexillology – from the Latin word vexillum, meaning "flag", and the Greek suffix -λογία (-logia), meaning "study"

Non-English examples[edit]

Modern Hebrew[edit]

Modern Hebrew abounds with non-Semitic derivational affixes, which are applied to words of both Semitic and non-Semitic descent. The following hybrid words consist of a Hebrew-descent word and a non-Semitic descent suffix:[5]

bitkhon-íst (ביטחוניסט) ‘one who evaluates everything from the perspective of national security’, from bitakhón ‘security’ + the productive internationalism -ist

khamúda-le (חמודה'ילה) ‘cutie (feminine singular)’, from kiso-lógya (כסאולוגיה) ‘the art of finding a political seat (especially in the Israeli Parliament)’, from kisé ‘seat’ + the productive internationalism -lógya ‘-logy’

Modern Hebrew also has a productive derogatory prefixal shm-, which results in an ‘echoic expressive’. For example, um shmum (אוי"ם-שמוי"ם), literally ‘United Nations shm-United Nations’, was a pejorative description by Israel’s first Prime Minister, David Ben-Gurion, of the United Nations, called in Modern Hebrew umot meukhadot (אומות

מאזדהדוה) and abbreviated um (א"ם). Thus, when an Israeli would like to express his impatience with or disdain for philosophy, s/he can say filosófyá-shmilosófyá (פילוסופיה-שמילוסופיה). Modern Hebrew shm- is traceable back to Yiddish, and is found in English as well as shm-reduplication. This is comparable to the Turkic initial m-segment conveying a sense of 'and so on' as in Turkish dergi mergi okumuyor, literally 'magazine "shmagazine" read:NEGATIVE:PRESENT:3rd.person.singular', i.e. '(He) doesn't read magazine, journals or anything like that'.[5]

Japanese

In Japanese, hybrid words are common in kango – words formed from kanji characters – where some of the characters may be pronounced using Chinese pronunciations (on'yomi, from Chinese morphemes), and others in the same word are pronounced using Japanese pronunciations (kun'yomi, from Japanese morphemes). These are known as jūbako (重箱) or yutō (湯桶) words, which are themselves examples of this kind of compound (they are autological words): the first character of jūbako is read using on'yomi, the second kun'yomi, while it is the other way around with yutō. Other examples include 場所 basho "place" (kun-on), 金色 kin'iro "golden" (on-kun) and 合気道 aikidō "the martial art Aikido" (kun-on-on).

LECTURE 10-11 Inkhorn term

Creative questions:

- 1) Where can the example of figura etymologica be found?
- 2) In what periods loanwords came into English from different languages?
- 3) The interface between the oral and signed modes produces unique phenomena?do you agree with it?
- 4) What is the difference between the types of hybrids?

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An inkhorn term is any foreign borrowing (or a word created from existing word roots by an English speaker) into English deemed to be unnecessary or overly pretentious.

Adoption

Controversy over inkhorn terms was rife from the mid-16th to the mid-17th century, during the transition from Middle English to Modern English. It was also a time when English was in contest with Latin as the main language of science and learning in England, having already displaced French.[1] Many new words were being introduced into the language by writers, often self-consciously borrowing from Classical literature. Critics regarded these words as useless, usually requiring knowledge of Latin or Greek to be understood. They also contended that there were words with identical meaning already in English. Some of the terms did indeed seem to fill a semantic gap in English (often technical and scientific words) whereas others coexisted with native (Germanic) words with the same or similar meanings and often supplanted them. The phrase "inkhorn term" appeared as early as 1553

Writers such as Thomas Elyot and George Pettie were enthusiastic borrowers of new words whereas Thomas Wilson and John Cheke argued against them. Cheke wrote:

I am of this opinion that our own tung should be written cleane and pure, unmixt and unmangeled with borowing of other tunges; wherein if we take not heed by tiim, ever borowing and never paying, she shall be fain to keep her house as bankrupt.

Many of these so-called inkhorn terms, such as dismiss, celebrate, encyclopedia, commit, capacity and ingenious, stayed in the language and are commonly used. Many other neologisms faded soon after they were first used; for example expedite, which is now all but obsolete, although the synonymic derivative expedite and the similar word impede

survive. Faced with the influx of these new words from foreign languages, some writers either tried to resurrect older English words (gleeman for musician – see glee, sicker for certainly, inwit for conscience, yblent for confused) or create wholly new words from Germanic roots (endsay for conclusion, yeartide for anniversary, foresayer for prophet).

Legacy

Further information: Linguistic purism in English

Few of these words created in opposition to inkhorn terms remained in common usage and the writers who disdained the use of Latinate words often could not avoid using other words of foreign origin. Although the inkhorn controversy was over by the end of the 17th century many writers have attempted to return to what they saw as the purer roots of the language. William Barnes created a whole lexicon of words such as starlore for astronomy and speechcraft for grammar but his words were not widely accepted.

George Orwell famously analysed and criticised the socio-political impact of the usage of such words:

Bad writers, and especially scientific, political, and sociological writers, are nearly always haunted by the notion that Latin or Greek words are grander than Saxon ones, and unnecessary words like expedite, ameliorate, predict, extraneous, deracinated, clandestine, subaqueous, and hundreds of others constantly gain ground from their Anglo-Saxon opposite numbers.

Language contact

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Language contact occurs when two or more languages or varieties interact. The study of language contact is called contact linguistics.

Multilingualism has likely been common throughout much of human history, and today most people in the world are multilingual

When speakers of different languages interact closely, it is typical for their languages to influence each other. Language contact can occur at

language borders,[2] between adstratum languages, or as the result of migration, with an intrusive language acting as either a superstratum or a substratum.

Language contact occurs in a variety of phenomena, including language convergence, borrowing and relexification. The most common products are pidgins, creoles, code-switching, and mixed languages. Other hybrid languages, such as English, do not strictly fit into any of these categories.

LECTURE12/Forms of influence of one language on another

Creative questions for students:

- 1)What is the interface between the oral and signed modes produces unique phenomena?
- 2) Where can we come across to the transformation of additional meaning to the primary meaning ?
- 3) What is the study of words change from culture to culture?
- 4)What is shifting?

The most common way that languages influence each other is the exchange of words. Much is made about the contemporary borrowing of English words into other languages, but this phenomenon is not new, nor is it very large by historical standards. The large-scale importation of words from Latin, French and other languages into English in the 16th and 17th centuries was more significant. Some languages have borrowed so much that they have become scarcely recognizable. Armenian borrowed so many words from Iranian languages, for example, that it was at first considered a branch of the Indo-Iranian languages. It was not recognized as an independent branch of the Indo-European languages for many decades.

/Adoption of other language features

The influence can go deeper, extending to the exchange of

even basic characteristics of a language such as morphology and grammar. Nepal Bhasa, for example, spoken in Nepal, is a Sino-Tibetan language distantly related to Chinese, but has had so many centuries of contact with neighboring Indo-Iranian languages that it has even developed noun inflection, a trait typical of the Indo-European family but rare in Sino-Tibetan. It has absorbed features of grammar as well, such as verb tenses. Romanian was influenced by the Slavic languages spoken by neighboring tribes in the centuries after the fall of the Roman Empire, not only in vocabulary but also in phonology and morphology.[citation needed] English has a few phrases, adapted from French, in which the adjective follows the noun: court-martial, attorney-general, Lake Superior. It is easy to see how a word can diffuse from one language to another, but not as obvious how more basic features can do the same; nevertheless, this phenomenon is not rare.

Language shift

Main article: Language shift

The result of the contact of two languages can be the replacement of one by the other. This is most common when one language has a higher social position (prestige). This sometimes leads to language endangerment or extinction.

Stratal influence

Main article: Stratum (linguistics)

However, when language shift occurs, the language that is replaced (known as the substratum) can leave a profound impression on the replacing language (known as the superstratum), when people retain features of the substratum as they learn the new language and pass these features on to their children, leading to the development of a new variety. For example, the Latin that came to replace local languages in present-day France during Roman times was influenced by Gaulish and Germanic. The distinct pronunciation of the dialect of English spoken in

Ireland comes partially from the influence of the substratum of Irish. Outside the Indo-European family, Coptic, the last stage of ancient Egyptian, is a substratum of Egyptian Arabic.(2)

Creation of new languages: creolization and mixed languages

Main articles: Pidgin, Mixed language and Creole language

Language contact can also lead to the development of new languages when people without a common language interact closely, developing a pidgin, which may eventually become a full-fledged creole language through the process of creolization. Prime examples of this are Aukan and Saramaccan, spoken in Suriname, which have vocabulary mainly from Portuguese, English and Dutch.(4)

A much rarer but still observed process is the formation of mixed languages. Whereas creoles are formed by communities lacking a common language, mixed languages are formed by communities fluent in both languages. They tend to inherit much more of the complexity (grammatical, phonological, etc.) of their parent languages, whereas creoles begin as simple languages and then develop in complexity more independently. It is sometimes explained as bilingual communities that no longer identify with the cultures of either of the languages they speak, and seek to develop their own language as an expression of their own cultural uniqueness.

LECTURE13=14//Mutual and non-mutual influence

Creative questions for students:

- 1) There are two main notions in the creation of new languages(telling the names)
- 2) How many main notions (articles) are taken into consideration in the creation of new languages?
- 3) Where do pronunciation patterns belong ?

4) What is the scientific study of language change?

Change as a result of contact is often one-sided. Chinese, for instance, has had a profound effect on the development of Japanese, but the Chinese language remains relatively free of Japanese influence, other than some modern terms that were reborrowed after having been coined in Japan based on Chinese forms and using Chinese characters. In India, Hindi and other native languages have been influenced by English up to the extent that loan words from English are part of day to day vocabulary. In some cases, language contact may lead to mutual exchange, although this exchange may be confined to a particular geographic region. For example, in Switzerland, the local French has been influenced by German, and vice versa. In Scotland, the Scots language has been heavily influenced by English, and many Scots terms have been adopted into the regional English dialect.(1)

Linguistic hegemony

Obviously, a language's influence widens as its speakers grow in power. Chinese, Greek, Latin, Portuguese, French, Spanish, Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit, Russian, German and English have each seen periods of widespread importance, and have had varying degrees of influence on the native languages spoken in the areas over which they have held sway.

Especially during and since the 1990s, the internet -- (along with previous influences such as radio and television, telephone communication and printed materials)[4]—has expanded and changed the many ways in which languages can be influenced by each other and by technology.

Dialectal and sub-cultural change

Some forms of language contact affect only a particular segment of a speech community. Consequently, change may be manifested only in particular dialects, jargons, or registers. The South African dialect of English has been significantly affected by Afrikaans, in terms of lexis and pronunciation, but English as a whole has remained almost totally unaffected by Afrikaans. In some cases, a language develops an acrolect which contains elements of a more prestigious language. For example, in England during a large part of the Medieval period, upper-class speech was dramatically influenced by French, to the point that it often resembled a French dialect. A similar situation existed in Tsarist Russia, where the native Russian language was widely disparaged as barbaric and uncultured.

Sign languages

Main article: Contact Sign

Language contact is extremely common in most deaf communities, which are almost always located within a dominant oral language culture. It can also take place between two or more sign languages, in which case the expected contact phenomena occur — lexical borrowing, foreign "accent", interference, code switching, pidgins, creoles, and mixed systems. However, between a sign language and an oral language, while lexical borrowing and code switching also occur, the interface between the oral and signed modes produces unique phenomena: fingerspelling, fingerspelling/sign combination, initialisation, CODA talk, TDD conversation, mouthing and contact signing.

LECTURE15 /Semantic loan

Creative questions for students:

- 1) Semantics is devoted to the study of...(thinking)
- 2) What is devoted to the study of meaning?
- 3) What is related to the verb?
- 4) Which words are commonly thought to be related, but which linguistic examination reveals to be unrelated?
- 5) What does historical or diachronic linguistics deals with?

6) What deals with the study of ancient texts ?

A semantic loan is a process of borrowing semantic meaning (rather than lexical items) from another language, very similar to the formation of calques. In this case, however, the complete word in the borrowing language already exists; the change is that its meaning is extended to include another meaning its existing translation has in the lending language. Calques, loanwords and semantic loans are often grouped roughly under the phrase "borrowing". Semantic loans often occur when two languages are in close contact, and takes various forms. The source and target word may be cognates, which may or may not share any contemporary meaning in common; they may be an existing loan translation or parallel construction (compound of corresponding words); or they may be unrelated words that share an existing meaning.(3)

Some examples arise from reborrowing. For example, English pioneer was borrowed from Middle French in the sense of "digger, foot soldier, pedestrian", then acquired the sense of "early colonist, innovator" in English, which was reborrowed into French.

One example is the German semantic loan realisieren. The English verb "to realise" has more than one meaning: it means both "to make something happen/come true" and "to become aware of something". The German verb "realisieren" originally only meant the former: to make something real. However, German later borrowed the other meaning of "to realise" from English, and today, according to Duden,[2] also means "to become aware of something" (this meaning is still considered by many to be an Anglicism). The word "realisieren" itself already existed before the borrowing took place; the only thing borrowed was this second meaning. (Compare this with a calque, such as antibody, from

the German Antikörper, where the word "antibody" did not exist in English before it was borrowed.)

A similar example is the German semantic loan *überziehen*, which meant only to draw something across, before it took on the additional borrowed meaning of its literal English translation *overdraw* in the financial sense.[2] Note that the first halves of the terms are cognate (*über/over*), but the second halves are unrelated (*ziehen/draw*).

Semantic loans may be adopted by many different languages: Hebrew *kokháv*, Arabic *نجم* (*naǧm*), Russian *zvezdá*, Polish *gwiazda*, Finnish *tähti* and Vietnamese *sao* all originally meant "star" in the astronomical sense, and then went on to adopt the sememe "star", as in a famous entertainer, from English.[3] In this case the words are unrelated, but share a base meaning, here extended metaphorically.

Calque

In linguistics, a calque (/ˈkælk/) or loan translation is a word or phrase borrowed from another language by literal, word-for-word (Latin: *verbum pro verbo*) or root-for-root translation.

Used as a verb, to calque means to borrow a word or phrase from another language while translating its components so as to create a new lexeme in the target language. Calque is a loanword from a French noun, and derives from the verb *calquer* (to trace, to copy). The word "Loanword" is a calque of the German word *Lehnwort*, just as "loan translation" is a calque of *Lehnübersetzung*. Proving that a word is a calque sometimes requires more documentation than does an untranslated loanword because, in some cases, a similar phrase might have arisen in both languages independently. This is less likely to be the case when the grammar of the proposed calque is quite different from that of the borrowing language or when the calque contains less obvious imagery.

Calquing is distinct from phono-semantic matching.[3] While calquing includes semantic translation, it does not consist of phonetic matching (i.e. retaining the approximate sound of the borrowed word through matching it with a similar-sounding pre-existing word or morpheme in the target language).(2)One system classifies calques into five groups:[4]

the semantic calque, where additional meanings of the source word are transferred to the word with the same primary meaning in the target language;

the phraseological calque, where idiomatic phrases are translated word-for-word;

the syntactic calque, where a syntactic function or construction in the source language is imitated in the target language;

the loan-translation, where a word is translated morpheme-by-morpheme into another language;

the morphological calque, where the inflection of a word is transferred.

This terminology is not universal. Some authors call a morpheme-by-morpheme translation a "morphological calque".[5]

The common English phrase flea market is a phraseological calque of the French *marché aux puces* 'market with fleas',[6] as are the German *Flohmarkt*, Dutch *vlooiemarkt*, Serbian *buvlja pijaca*, Czech *bleší trh*, Finnish *kirpputori*, Hungarian *bolhapiac* and so on. An example of a morpheme-by-morpheme loan-translation is French *gratte-ciel* 'scrapes-sky', from English "skyscraper". Similarly:

Albanian: *qiellgërvishtës* ("sky-scraper")

Afrikaans: *wolkekrabber* ("clouds-scraper")

Arabic: ناطحة سحاب (nāṭiḥa suḥāb, "clouds-rammer")

French: gratte-ciel ("scrapes-sky")

Turkish: gökdelen ("sky-piercer")

The word translation, etymologically, means a "carrying across" or "bringing across": the Latin translatio derives from trans, "across" + latus, "borne".[7]

Some European languages have calqued their words for the concept of "translation" on the kindred Latin traducere ("to lead across" or "to bring across", from trans, "across" + ducere, "to lead" or "to bring").

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