

СОЦІАЛЬНО-ФІЛОСОФСЬКІ ПРОБЛЕМИ РОЗВИТКУ МОВНОГО ПРОСТОРУ

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PERIODIZATION OF THE FORMATION OF ENGLISH IN THE CONTEXT OF THE BORROWING PROCESS

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СТАНОВЛЕННЯ АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ В КОНТЕКСТІ ПРОЦЕСУ ЗАПОЗИЧЕННЯ

Objective. *The objective of the article is to identify periodization of the formation of English in the context of the borrowing process; to analyze the historical and lexical and aspects of the borrowings integration in the context of the English language formation.*

Methods. *The main scientific results are obtained using the historical method of theoretical generalization, which makes it possible to determine the nature of borrowings' periodization; comparative – to compare historical phenomena, events and facts of the socio-cultural life and to establish similarities and differences in the adaptation of the borrowings at different stages of their integration into English.*

Results. *The theoretical analysis of the nature of the borrowings makes it possible to identify the periods of possible periodization that enables effective intercultural studies in the fields of linguistics, philology, terminology. Interpretation and analysis of the genesis of possible periods will lead to successful management of the educational process for philology and history students. Four periods are identified. The first period is characterized with the migration of Germanic tribes of Angles, Saxons, and Jutes to Britain begins. During this time, there was a strong influence of Latin and Scandinavian languages due to the conquests. The second period is marked by significant changes in grammar, simplification of cases and the disappearance of many endings. The third period can be marked by the Great Vowel Shift, a massive phonetic restructuring of English sounds. This period is associated with the growing influence of the Renaissance and printing, which contributed to the standardization of the English language. The fourth period is characterized by the stabilization of the language structure and its vocabulary. In addition to the process of borrowing, modern English is characterised by another wave of vocabulary enrichment caused by three main factors: the unprecedented growth of scientific vocabulary and the emergence of the American version of English.*

Key words: *borrowings, English language formation, periodization*

Introduction

The language is constantly improving, flexibly responding to changes in historical epochs and cultural traditions. It is an open system that interacts with other languages and cultures, so that the composition of each language is constantly replenished with borrowed elements. These borrowings are accompanied by cultural interaction, i.e. the fact of borrowing indicates the correlation of cultures in the language, and if we accept the a verbalist hypothesis that a borrowed unit changes the picture of the world dictated by the source language. The expansion of vocabulary through borrowed words is often driven by political, economic, and trade relations. Although there is no generally accepted definition of the concept of “culture,” it can be defined as the totality of people's industrial, social and spiritual achievements. In this case, everything related to the world around us that people perceive and transform, from everyday objects to abstract philosophical categories, is related to culture. Therefore, any interethnic interaction is accompanied by the exchange of cultural information, which in turn affects the language.

Borrowing is the process of transferring words, phrases or linguistic elements from one language to another. This phenomenon occurs as a result of contacts between different language communities, when one language borrows words or other lexical items from another language through trade, cultural, scientific or other interactions.

The theoretical and methodological basis of our research consists of the works of such researchers as B. Hoffer and L. Verba.

The problems of language borrowing have been an interest to various fields of linguistics and are the subject of attention of researchers such as P. Borton and D. Amiot, it became possible to study the key stages of the process of borrowings, their phonetic and morphological adaptation, and how these words have changed in English over time. The works of D. Crystal and Y. Matras became the basis for further research on linguistic transformations in the process of borrowing.

The problem of periodization is formulated by A. Baugh and P. Berndt.

In the study language borrowing, loanwords are interesting scientific and methodical studies by O. Jespersen, which are devoted to the growth and structure of the English language.

However, the analysis of the stages of periodization of the borrowing process connected with historical aspect of philological and linguistic studies did not become the subject of researchers' attention.

The objective of the research is the identification periodization of the formation of English in the context of the borrowing process; to analyze the historical and lexical and aspects of the borrowings integration in the context of the English language formation; analysis and comparison some of its stages and periods, and semantic groups appropriate to each period which can be considered as the basis of a critical periodization, make specific emphasis on history and language.

Methods

The main scientific results are obtained using the historical method of theoretical generalization, which makes it possible to determine the nature of borrowings' periodization; comparative – to compare historical phenomena, events and facts of the socio-cultural life and to establish similarities and differences in the adaptation of the borrowings at different stages of their integration into English.

Results and Discussions

A new word often comes along with a new phenomenon that was not known in the culture of the borrowing language speakers, so it is not reflected in the linguistic picture of the world. In some cases, a borrowed word appears as a synonym for an existing word (for example, the words “import” and “export” have become synonymous with “import” and “export”). The reasons for this duplication can be various: the desire for terminological accuracy, especially when the borrowed word is an international term, the ability to emphasize some connotation that is not clear in the original word, or simply the fashion for foreign words, which is typical of slang borrowings.

All the world's languages can be divided into about 300 language families, given the similarities in their vocabulary and grammar. One of the most well-known language families, the Indo-European, includes most European languages, as well as languages of the Middle East and North India. There are various branches within the Indo-European family. For example, the Italian branch gave rise to the Romance languages. The Germanic branch, which is traditionally divided into North Germanic, East Germanic, and West Germanic, is also of great importance.

Considering the significant duration of the selected time period, in the historiography of the problem of the borrowings in the context of the English language formation, we use such concepts as: "periodization" (from the Greek Περίοδος – bypass, circuit, a certain period of time), the term is considered to a rational way of ordering an array of empirical and theoretical information by time extent in order to deepen cognition and understanding of the variable states of objects of the world. Scientifically, periodization is used as a means of identifying and fixing qualitative and quantitative changes in the object of cognition; other concepts used are "period" and "stage". As a "period" is understood a conditionally separate period of time in the historical process, characterized by a number of common features, differences and peculiarities compared to other periods, and has its own beginning and end, and under a "stage" it is meant a period of time in the development of any movement or process. Therefore, the period can consist of stages, including significant, most important events.

The set of techniques used to divide into periods the borrowings into include: analysis, in the process of which the dissection of borrowings led to a better understanding of the subject of knowledge; synthesis by means of which the loanwords are considered in the context of the development of historical thought; comparison – with the help of comparative relations, it was possible to trace the formation of English vocabulary; generalization and systematization of the obtained facts emphasize that the process of borrowings into English vocabulary took place in a stable manner, showing a steady development during all periods.

Our study considers relevant periodization of the formation of the English language. The generalized periodization of the formation of the English language in the context of borrowings, covers the beginning of the 1st century and the beginning of the 21st century and includes four periods. Divided four main periods include the following chronological boundaries:

- 1st period – *Old English* (450–1149);
- 2nd period – *Middle English* (1150–1399);
- 3rd period – *Early Modern English* (1400–1699);
- 4th period – *Modern English* (1700 – present).

It is worth noting that the periodization of the studied process is only the author's version, which can be perceived by scientists or replaced by another. However, any author's periodization is always the result of the researcher's creativity and reflects the level of their professional competence.

Old English is the 1st period (450–1149). As the lower chronological boundary was chosen 450, as the migration of Germanic tribes of Angles, Saxons, and Jutes to Britain began. During this period, there was a strong influence of Latin and Scandinavian languages through conquest. The Norman Conquest of 1066 led to a strong influence of French, especially on vocabulary. The grammar of Old English was more complex, with cases and changing endings, making it different from the modern language.

Thus, during the Old English period, it is worth noting that the Anglo-Saxons adopted the writing styles used by Irish missionaries. A less formal variant of the minuscule (from the French word for small letter) was used for writing in both Latin and Old English.

In the context of borrowings, "Beowulf" contributed to ancient English literature. This epic contains many words and phrases that have become part of the English lexicon.

For example: *Thane* – a warrior or servant; *Mead* □ an alcoholic drink based on honey; *Wyrm* – a dragon or a large snake.

These words and phrases from “Beowulf” have become part of the English language heritage and can be found in modern texts. Thus, this is an example of how literature influences the development of language and culture.

The 2nd period is the *Middle English* period (1150–1399). Considering the Middle English period, we set the chronological boundaries of 1150–1399, although scholars' opinions differ. However, according to the Oxford English Dictionary, the boundaries of this period are set from 1150 to 1399. From a historical point of view, the consequences of the Norman conquest of 1066 had an impact on medieval English. It was marked by significant changes in grammar, simplification of cases and the disappearance of many endings. The most famous text of this period is the *Canterbury Tales* by Geoffrey Chaucer. During the Middle English period there was a variety of spelling. According to O. Jespersen and D. Crystal, the variation in spelling was even greater than in Old English. Even in the edited text of that time, one could find different spellings of words. However, the most important feature of this period is the massive borrowings that entered the language after the Norman conquest of England in 1066 [7; 11].

In the Middle English period, there are many regional variations and sometimes extreme differences in how the same linguistic units were represented in writing. This did not arise from sudden changes in the speech of people in different places during the Middle English period. The standardized literary variant of late Old English completely disintegrated, and English writing became fragmented, localized, and largely improvised [12].

In the thirteenth century, England saw a growing sense of English identity. This process began with the loss of Normandy, the War of the Barons (1258–1265), and a partial reaction against foreign (French) influence. Later, hostilities with France, which led to the Wars of the Roses (1337–1453) under Edward III, also influenced the formation of English identity. The English Channel, which separates England and France, was perceived as a peripheral border, not as a central channel connecting both parts of the kingdom, as it had been after the conquest of Normandy.

The 3rd period is *Early Modern English* (1400–1699). It was marked by the Great Vowel Shift (1400–1700), a massive phonetic restructuring of English sounds which was taken as a lower chronological boundary. This period is associated with the growing influence of the Renaissance and printing, which contributed to the standardization of the English language. It was Shakespeare time. This period was characterized with the creation of his great works, and the translation of the King James Bible completed the formation of the new English language. In the middle of this period (1476), the emergence of printing in Britain was observed [13].

The early Modern English period was a time of intense and extensive cultural interactions between European states, which led to the natural penetration of new words into English from other European languages. Particularly noteworthy are the borrowings from the Parisian dialect of French, known as Parisian loanwords, such as *ballet, technique, scene, routine, bourgeois, matinée*, which have retained their French spelling and pronunciation. Some of these words are of Latin origin. The Italian language and the Greek language have made significant contributions to the English language. The borrowed words are: *piano, violin, colonel, opera, alarm*. The sixteenth century was a time of increased activity in many areas, not only in Britain but throughout Europe. England was becoming part of a rapidly developing civilization. The discovery of classical Latin and Greek literature stimulated a new interest in modern languages and drew attention to them as a means of literary expression.

The revival of education resulted in the monopoly of Latin being broken, but it also revealed that English was less developed at the time than the classical languages. A large number of translations of Greek and Latin authors were printed in large editions, which required new translations. The translators had to borrow missing words from the source languages, as they were not always scholars for whom Latin was a second native language, and therefore it was easier for them to transfer and naturalize the necessary Latin units in English. Thus, a large number of foreign language words found their way into English. New words became necessary in various technical fields because English had no equivalents. Commonly used Latin words are: *affidavit, agenda, alibi*,

alumni, animal, bonus, curriculum, data, deficit, exit, extra, fact, laboratory, maximum, memorandum, omnibus, specimen, propaganda, veto.

According to D. Crystal, the percentage of borrowed words in English is approximately 65–70%, which is quite high and indicates that the native element does not prevail over the borrowed one. This can be explained by eventful history and international relations. Due to the high percentage of borrowed words, English can be classified as a language of international origin and largely as a Romance language, as words of French and Latin origin dominate [7].

However, there is another important factor: the specific element represented by a large number of high-frequency words, such as articles, prepositions, pronouns, conjunctions, auxiliary words, and words denoting everyday objects and ideas: *bad, child, come, eat, go, good, house, water*. In addition, English has retained its basic Germanic grammatical structure, which has not been subject to any foreign influence over the centuries.

It should be noted that the pure English element is opposed to the Indo-European and Germanic element. Furthermore, these words can be dated and have always had a distinctive function: they are specifically English and have no cognates in other languages, whereas for Indo-European and Germanic words such cognates can always be found. For example: *brother, father, man, mother, sister, tree, woman* [7].

The 4th period is *Modern English* (since 1700 to present). It can be characterized by the stabilization of the language structure and its vocabulary. This is a time of enrichment of the language through scientific and technological discoveries, colonial expansion and cultural exchange, which adds many loanwords and new terms to the lexicon. Examples include the Industrial Revolution and globalization, which have contributed to the spread of English around the world.

In addition to the process of borrowing, modern English is characterized by another wave of vocabulary enrichment, which is caused by three main factors: the unprecedented growth of scientific vocabulary, the emergence of American English, which was to become the dominant variety of the language, and other varieties known as “New Englishes.”

The English scientific vocabulary has been constantly enriched since the Renaissance, but the nineteenth century, due to the effects of the Industrial Revolution during the period of extensive scientific research and discovery, caused a “boom” of innovations, which was reflected in the vocabulary.

A significant factor in the historical development of the English language was its emergence in the New World and the emergence of the United States as a leading economic power in the twentieth century. Although there are still noticeable differences between British and American English in terms of pronunciation, grammar, and vocabulary, the extensive growth of communication and the development of the media make these varieties increasingly similar.

Conclusions

An integral part of the English language formation is the borrowings from another language vocabulary.

To summarize, chronology is an important component of philological research. At the same time, it is in this area that a significant number of inconsistencies (incorrect justification of the chronological boundaries of the phenomenon under study, substitution of concepts, etc.) Organizing the chronological component will not only expand the capabilities of researchers in revealing the essence of the process, but will also contribute to improving the quality of scientific research in this area.

The theoretical analysis of the nature of the formation of English in the context of the borrowing process made it possible to identify the periods: 1st period – *Old English* (450–1149); 2nd period – *Middle English* (1150–1399); 3rd period – *Early Modern English* (1400–1699); 4th period – *Modern English* (1700 – present).

In the article there is an overview of the periods of the formation of English in the context of the borrowing process.

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Мета статті – визначити періодизацію становлення англійської мови в контексті процесу запозичення; проаналізувати історико-лексичні та аспекти інтеграції запозичень у контексті формування англійської мови.

Методи. Основні наукові результати отримано із застосуванням історичного методу теоретичного узагальнення, який дав змогу визначити характер періодизації запозичень; порівняльного – для зіставлення історичних явищ, подій і фактів соціокультурного життя та встановлення подібностей і відмінностей в адаптації запозичень на різних етапах їхньої інтеграції в англійську мову.

Результати. Теоретичний аналіз природи запозичень дозволив виокремити періоди періодизації, що уможливорює ефективні міжкультурні дослідження в галузях лінгвістики, філології, термінології. Інтерпретація та аналіз генезису можливих періодів сприятиме успішному управлінню освітнім процесом для студентів-філологів та істориків. Виділено чотири періоди. Перший період характеризується початком міграції германських племен англів, саксів та ютів до Британії. У цей час спостерігається сильний вплив латинської та скандинавських мов, зумовлений завоюваннями. Другий період позначений значними змінами в граматиці, спрощенням відмінків і зникненням багатьох закінчень. Третій період можна позначити Великим зсувом голосних, масовою фонетичною перебудовою англійських звуків. Цей період пов'язаний зі зростаючим впливом епохи Відродження та книгодрукування, що сприяло стандартизації англійської мови. Четвертий період характеризується стабілізацією структури мови та її лексичного запасу. Окрім процесу запозичення, для сучасної англійської мови характерна ще одна хвиля збагачення словникового запасу, яка викликана трьома основними факторами: небувалим зростанням наукової лексики, появою американського варіанту англійської мови.

Ключові слова: запозичення, формування англійської мови, періодизація