

BORROWINGS FROM ROMANCE LANGUAGES ADOPTED INTO ENGLISH IN THE XX-th CENTURY

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LUTSK – KLEVAN 1984-2009

INTRODUCTION

Language changes in time and space. This is a universal characteristic of any language, illustrating not only the cultural progress and development of civilization but the progress in knowledge, too.

Every language changes and develops constantly. There are many causes of this process, internal, the nature of the language itself and external ones caused by changes in society. The living vocabulary is not today what it was a century before, still less what it will be a century hence. Its constituent elements are in a state of slow but constant dissolution and renovation.

(G.A. Murray, Oxford English Dictionary, General Explanations.)

No change in the vocabulary of a given language can be understood by a linguist when he uses only data of linguistic description, one must bear in mind also some extralinguistic causes of language modification.

It is asserted by most of the linguists that the concrete historical social situation determines the choice of linguistic means, the character of usage of the words, expressive means, etc.

Most changes in the vocabulary take place because society changes -either in its attitude to life or in its formal institutions. Thus, we agree that the history of the words and the changes in the vocabulary it undergoes is to some extent the history of human life and thought.

Herein an attempt to characterize some peculiar features of the English vocabulary is made. The main task of this work is to reveal the tendencies of the English vocabulary growth, to discuss the lexical units which came into English from Romance languages.

The words which enriched the English vocabulary in the twentieth century were the subject of this linguistic investigation.

In this paper the Romance borrowings are examined. While solving this problem it is considered to be expedient to discuss the following peculiarities of loanwords: their genetic and thematic reference, the lexico-semantic classification and assimilation of borrowings, their belonging to certain lexico-grammatical classes of words, the ways of strata of words. The study is based on the language material of dictionaries of foreign words and phrases and etymological dictionaries.

Taking into account the peculiarities of the material under consideration and the fact that the new lexical entries are usually registered in the dictionary with certain lateness, the works of linguists dealing with lexicology and etymology of English word-stock, English and American fiction and publicist works and a number of periodicals were used, too.

PART 1 ENGLISH AND ROMANCE LANGUAGES

I. PROCESS OF BORROWING.

The vocabulary of present day English is a product of many hundreds of years. The English language has accepted through its history, a great number of words from other languages with which it has been in contact, and it is probable that most people agree that the foreign element in English usage has been of value. The English vocabulary falls into elements of different etymology, because the replenishment of it was carried out by internal means (derivations, word compositions, etc.) and by borrowing of foreign words. Thus, we distinguish between the words of the native stock (of purely Germanic basis) and by borrowings, i.e. words of foreign origin. In modern dictionaries borrowed words are far more numerous than native ones, thus many studies of English give undue prominence to the loanwords. Some foreign scholars assume that the development of English was mainly due to borrowings from foreign sources. (See: L.P. Smith, *The English Language*, H. Bradley, *The Making of English*) They do not seem to take into consideration other kinds of word formation, as well as that fact that native words are characterized by a wide semantic range and grammatical valence, by high frequency value and developed polysemy. Still, borrowings have been justly called the milestones of philology, because they permit us to fix approximately the dates of linguistic changes. (See: Otto Jespersen, *Growth and Structure of the English Language*).

Now let us see how borrowing from one language to another takes place. The process of borrowing is defined very vaguely in a number of cases.

Scholars distinguish between the three types of linguistic interference -phonetic, grammatical and lexical. (See: Вайнрайх У. ЯЗЫКОВЫЕ КОНТАКТЫ). Since the most characteristic case in the language contact is the borrowing of words we should deal with lexical interference.

When two languages come into contact one or both may be modified. If face-to-face communication either speaker may imitate some features of the other's speech; when the contact is indirect the influence passes only in one direction. The feature which is imitated Charles Hockett calls "the model"; the language in which the model occurs, or the speaker of this language, is called "the donor"; the language acquiring something new in the process of borrowing is the "borrowing" or "recipient" language. (See: Charles Hockett, *A Course in Modern Linguistics*).

The influence of a foreign language may be exerted in two ways, through the spoken word, by personal contact, or through the written word, by indirect contact, through the literatures. When the word is borrowed by oral contact it is adopted quicker in the language, while the second way of borrowing suggests that the word would retain its phonetic, orthographic and grammatical peculiarities for a longer time. (See: T. Arbekova, *Lexicology of the English Language*)

The former way was more productive in the earlier stages, but the latter had become increasingly important in more recent times.

Only in the case of highly civilized nations would there be much influence exerted through the written word. (See: J.A.Sheard, *The Words We Use*)

So, concrete objects came first and abstract ideas achieved by books came later into English.

Foreign linguists consider that the decisive factor of the borrowings and of their adaptation is the prestige in any sphere of activity of one side out of two that are in the language contact. (See: Ch.Barber, Linguistic Change in Present-Day English)

When in two languages we find no trace of exchange of words we are safe to infer that they have had nothing to do with each other. But if they have been in contact, the number of loanwords will inform us of their relations.

At the same time scholars speak about the Need-Filling Motive, which is to fill a gap in the borrowing idiolect. New objects and practices bring new words into a language.

Linguists think that the major role in the process of borrowing is played by "numerous regional and border contacts as well as by external language contacts". (Y.K.Volokhov, Some Peculiarities of Anglo-French Language Contacts of the 20-th century).

For example, in the 20-th century such contacts took place:

- **border contacts** caused by the common water and land frontiers and by allied actions during the world wars.

E.g.: *poilu* (F) – French soldier

demarcation line (Sp) - a boundary line.

- **internal regional language contacts** .

E.g. : *mafia* (It) - a secret organization

syndicate(Sp)-Spanish Trade Unions

medinette(F) - shop girl

- **external language contacts**, in the spheres of science, policy, economy, culture, etc.

E.g.: *georgette* (F)- textile material

detente (F)-relaxation of international affairs

guerilla (Sp)- little war fighter

cafeteria (Sp)- cafe-bar

tango (Sp) - a dance

autostrada (It) - road for autos

tutti-frutti (It) - an ice-cream

II. THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND BORROWINGS OF ROMANCE ORIGIN

In order to deal with the problem of the twentieth century borrowings in the proper way we should take into consideration the history of borrowings, hence the history of the English language. Usually linguists distinguish between the three periods in the development of English:

1. **Old English Period**, extending from the time of invasion of the Angles, Saxons and Jutes until 1066.
2. **Middle English Period** (1066- 1450).
3. **Modern English Period** (1450 - up to nowadays).

The Modern English Period is often subdivided into Early Modern English (1450 - 1700) and Late Modern English.

Now we shall turn our attention to the borrowings of the Modern English Period. As it is known, beginning with the 16-th century the contacts of the English people with other nations increased greatly, and this may be seen from the etymology of loans. The words were adopted by direct contacts, through trade, travel, as well as through the literatures. In the Modern Period the boundaries of England have extended far beyond the Isles to embrace both hemi-spheres and all the inhabited continents. It brought into the English language new words. One of the most important contributions was made by the languages of Romance group. It is generally estimated that borrowings of Romanic origin alone constitute more than 60 per cent of the English vocabulary. The amount of loans from these languages is so great that it makes borrowings from other languages seem insignificant.

To the Romance languages belong **Italian, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Romanian, Catalanian, Sardinian, Provencian, Moldavian and Reto-Romanian.**

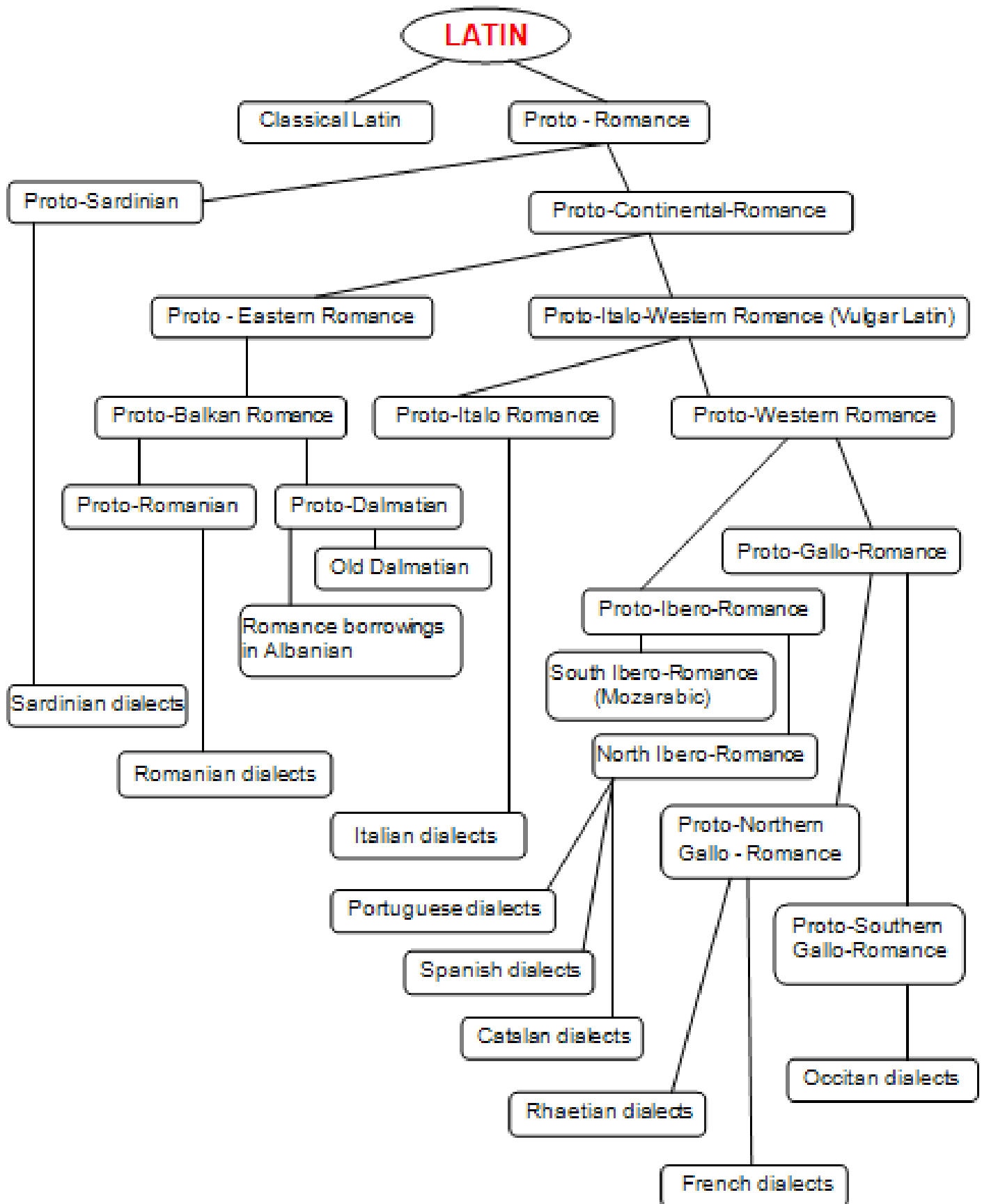
(SEE: THE TABLE)

All of them are developments of an earlier more unified language , Latin, which in turn is one of a number of developments of a still earlier language called Italic which in its turn is a development of the Indo – European language. Before characterizing the loans of the 20-th century we shall have a look at the share of the five Romance languages (Spanish, Italian, French, Portuguese and Latin) to the enrichment of English word-stock.

In the 16-th century the never-ending stream of French borrowings somewhat slowed, but since the 17-th century the number of them increased again. France was in the forefront of the political and cultural life of Western Europe. French was the language of aristocratic society and diplomacy. Many of French words were used in state correspondence, in letters and especially in translations of the works of French writers.

The bourgeois revolution in France in the late 18-th century had a great influence upon other people, and many French words connected with it entered English as well as other languages.

E.g.: aristocrat, commune, conscription, regime, etc.



Derivation of Romance languages from Latin

From: R.A. Hail Jr., **Introductory Linguistics**; originally published by Chilton Books, now distributed by Rand McNally & Co. **Copyright** © 1994-2001 **Encyclopaedia Britannica**, Inc.

The French borrowings of the Modern English Period make up various groups, such as:

- **Social Life and Diplomacy:**

dossier, attaché, communiqué, cortège, elite, corps, diplomatique, etc.

- **Military terms:** *depot, brigade, espionnage, cadre.*

- **Literature, Education, Art:** *coterie, genre, troupe, ballet, attic, pastel.*

- **Social Life:** *depute, premier, intrigue.*

- **Periods of Revolution:** *emence, escalandre.*

- **Commerce :** *currency, commerce, capital, dividend, finance.*

- **Dress, Food, Drinks, etc:** *batiste, beret, cravat, bouillon, corsage, jabot, soup, cafe, menu, restaurant.*

'Cafe' is just one among many French words from the world of **eating** and **drinking** which have now established themselves in regular English usage. French terms 'gourmet', 'gourmand' and 'bon viveur' are used for those who relish the delights of the table. No doubt the French preeminence in the world of what is called 'haute cuisine' ('high-class cookery') is responsible for this influence of the French language. At the restaurant people study the *a la carte*' ('according to the list') *menu*, from which they are free to select as they choose, and the '*table d'hote*' (literally 'the host's table') *menu* which contains a series of courses planned by the establishment at a quoted price. The first course may be called the '*hors d'oeuvre*' ('outside the work) and is supposed to consist of preparatory appetizers. If the word 'starters' seems now to be replacing '*hors d'oeuvre*', other French expressions at the table seem to hold their own. There are dishes such as '*pate de foie gras*' ('pate of fat liver'), and a beefsteak cut from between the ribs is called '*entrecote*'. The sweet dishes include a '*soufflé*'. They also include a '*sorbet*' but, though its pronunciation suits French, in fact it comes from Turkish and is really the same word as '*sherbet*'.

We may add that the expression '*crème de la crème*' ('cream of the cream') takes us right out of the restaurant. It stands for *the very best of the best*. Our inherited respect for the French as social superior of taste applies beyond the dining-room.

Just as we speak of '*haute cuisine*' so also we use the expression '*haute couture*' for high-class dressmaking, another sphere of French preeminence. We used to call high society the '*haut monde*' ('the high world') and the world of fashion the '*beau monde*' ('the beautiful world'). We still preserve the French pronunciation of '*boudoir*', '*massage*' and '*coiffure*'. The French language therefore, having the *cachet* or *prestige* of the upper class, comes in useful for veiling unmentionable items and practices in delicate terminology. When women want new underwear, they seek it in the '*lingerie*' department. Their undress is their '*negligee*' or their '*deshabille*'. We describe a woman's low-cut garment that exposes the bosom as '*décolleté*'. A comparable delicacy no doubt stands behind the now established practice of referring to hotel rooms that are fully equipped with washing and toilet facilities as '*en suite*' (literally 'in sequence').

(From "The Make-up of the English Vocabulary")

Next to French the language to which English owes a great number of words is Italian. Its influence however extends over a shorter period while it must be remembered that many of Italian words came to English through French, and many of them are not naturalized in English but retain Italian form and application. At the time of Renaissance there was a growing interest in Italian art, music, literature. It caused the study of the Italian language, which yielded many words to English. Most of them are political or military in character, as well as representing art, music, etc.

- **Architecture:** *cupola, balcony, fresco, corridor, grotto, pedestal;*
- **Music:** *aria, bass, concerto, opera, piano, solo, tenor, sonata, duet, adagio;*
- **Arts and Literature:** *costume, profile, bust, torso, studio, motto, sonnet, replica;*
- **Politics:** *carbonari, camorra, incognito, manifest;*
- **Miscellaneous words:** *gazette, gondola, lagoon, umbrella, volcano, carnival, etc.*

Among those Italian elements which came into English through French such words are found: *battalion, alarm, bastion, brigade, carat, colonel, gala, campaign, pistol, etc.*

After the discovery of America and the following colonization of vast regions of North and South America Spain became one of the richest countries in Europe. When with the growth of the naval power of England, both countries came into contact, Englishmen adopted some words from Spanish connected with commercial and political relations, words reflecting their armed conflicts, etc.

e.g.: **Military terms:** *armada, grenade, flotilla, parade;*

Commerce: *embargo, cargo, sherry, etc.;*

Other words: *guitar, junta, cortes, renegade, siesta, toreador,*

When the English colonists in North America came into contact with Spanish - speaking population of the America continent, many words of the native languages which were first borrowed into Spanish language later were adopted by English. These words describe the people's life in these territories.

e.g.: *corral, alligator, Calibri, cacao, canoe, potato, tomato, tobacco.*

Most of the 19-th century Spanish loans are from the American side of the Atlantic.

e.g.: *cigarette, camisole, mustang, gaucho, serape, pueblo, canyon, peon.*

(See also: Mary S. Serjeatson, A History of Foreign Words in English)

Of all the Romance languages Portuguese made probably the smallest contribution of words to English. The number of them is variously estimated from 13 to 45. By the 16-th century Portugal had established colonies in India and on the coasts of West and East Africa. It was there where English merchants and sailors came into contact with Portuguese settlers, learned new words from them and then brought them back to England. However, some Portuguese words came directly from Portugal.

Worth mentioning is the fact that together with the Spanish language, Portuguese was the way via which words from America and Africa have been entering the Europeans languages.

e.g.: *Madeira, port (wine), buffalo, tank, zebra, cobra, banana, auto-da-fe, veranda(h), massage, etc.*

And we can't but mention Latin, of course. It was probably the first Romance language to offer its words to English. We constantly use a number of abbreviations derived from Latin. A writer may insert the word '*sic*' in parenthesis. Literally it means 'thus', but we use it to draw attention to something remarkable in what has just been said, more especially perhaps when quoting another source. It may draw attention to what is anomalous or dubious in the writer's eyes. On the other hand it may draw attention to something that confirms what the writer is saying.

The abbreviation '*i.e.*', standing for the Latin '*id est.*', means 'that is to say', and is useful when clarifying a point already made by words which amount to the same thing. The abbreviation '*e.g.*', standing for '*exempli gratia*' (for example's sake') and meaning 'for example', is useful when providing an illustration which exemplifies and corroborates the point made. These two abbreviations are so established that people will use them in conversation ('Did he have anything more to say - *e.g.* about where he was on the night in question?'). Other Latin abbreviations include '*NB*' ('*nota bene*'), meaning 'note well', and drawing special attention to what follows. Certain abbreviations have been preserved in the religious field.

Some Latin words have become so firmly established that one questions whether they ought still to be distinguished as not English.

The expression '*tabula rasa*' is still in use (literally 'a clean slate' on which nothing has yet been written), though in fact the English expression a 'dean sheet' (unusual writing paper) means neither more nor less.

There are more useful Latinisms than that, many of a more technical kind. The Latin word '*quasi*' means 'just as if' or 'just as though'. In English we have converted it into a prefix, so that a 'quasi-philosophical statement' would be a statement which passes itself off as philosophical without actually being so. The Latin expression '*a priori*', meaning literally 'from the previous' is used adjectivally of a proposition that is being assumed from the beginning of an argument rather than deduced in the course of the argument. This expression came into use in England in the eighteenth century and is so well settled that the noun 'apriority' has been derived from it.

Another expression used in arguing a case is '*ipso facto*' (literally 'by that very fact'), which is said to introduce a point inexorably following from a point just made. The alternative form of this connecting link is '*de facto*' ('by that fact'), a slightly less forceful version. The expression '*sui generis*' means 'of its own kind' and therefore sometimes 'peculiar' or even more loosely, 'unique'. The words '*status quo*' are used for the existing state of affairs ('The agitators had no thought of rebellion, being anxious to preserve the *status quo*'). A '*quid pro quo*' (literally 'something for something') is something given in exchange for some object or some advantage received ('His knighthood was *a quid pro quo* for his services to the party'). An interesting Latinism is preserved in the words '*pro rata*' (an abbreviation of '*pro rata parte*', literally 'according to what has been fixed in calculation') which means 'in proportion'.

Latinisms more likely to be used in a personal conversational context include '*mea culpa*' ('my fault'), which constitutes an apology, and '*infra dig*', an abbreviation of the Latin '*infra dignitatem*', meaning 'beneath one's dignity' and applied to any suggestion for conduct which self-respect would not condone. And people used to be conversationally free and easy with the words '*non compos mentis*' (not master of one's mind") applied to mentally defective people. '*Inter alia*' is sometimes used in place of the English 'among other matters'.

More difficult to spare would be the expression '*mutatis mutandis*', a most economic way of saying something for which several words are needed in English. It is the equivalent of 'once the necessary changes have been made'.

(From "The Make-up of the English Vocabulary")

III. ASSIMILATION OF BORROWINGS.

One of the major problems in the linguistic studies of borrowings was and remains the questions of assimilation of this category of words in the recipient language. When a foreign word is borrowed it may or may not retain its original form in the adopting language. If each of its sounds already exists in the latter, it will probably be adopted in a pretty accurate form, but if its sounds are alien each of them will be replaced by the nearest native sound.

English has taken in words from Latin and French throughout its history. Yet we find in current English a number of words and phrases from these languages which retain their foreignness. In the case of words from the French language accents are preserved in spite of the fact that English has no accents. Moreover, among the educated classes at least, the French pronunciation is preserved, or something like it. When French words were introduced in the past there was often a considerable space of time before the pronunciation got anglicized. When the word '*oblige*' came in from French in the sixteenth century, it was pronounced 'obleege', and indeed that pronunciation survived right up to the nineteenth century. In this connection it is interesting that the English keep the French pronunciation in the use of the expression '*noblesse oblige*' (literally 'nobility obliges'), which is quoted, often ironically, in reference to the honourable and generous conduct which is expected of the aristocracy.

Anglicization, in respect of French accents, is happening all the time, if very slowly. Where '*role*', which came in in the seventeenth century, has lost its accent during the last few decades, '*cliché*', which came in last century, still keeps its accent. The word '*cortège*' is sometimes seen nowadays without its accent. Yet '*tête-à-tête*' (a confidential conversation, literally 'head to head'), which came in during the seventeenth century, keeps its accents.

The word '*cafe*', a nineteenth-century importation, has preserved its accent and its pronunciation hitherto.

Some linguists distinguish between **high**, **mid** and **low** level of assimilation of the borrowings. Words of the high level have already joined neutral style, those of the mid level are only used in the written works of some authors, and loans of the low level of adaptation are used only once in a single written work of one author. (See: Секирин В.П., До питання про лексичну асиміляцію запозичень).

A classification of loanwords according to the degree of assimilation can only be general. The following three groups may be suggested:

1. Completely assimilated loanwords; they are found in all the layers of older borrowings. They are of Latin origin: *wine, wall, street*; of French origin: *face, table, sport, finish*. Some of them have been so assimilated in the sound - form and inflection as to be recognizable as foreign only to the eye of the philologists.

e.g. : French [i:] changed into [ai] : *fine, lion, design*, etc.

Stress-change took place: *danger, final, mercy, capital*, etc.

French words first came with stressed [a], now we have [ej] (as in 'name', 'bathe'). And [u:] has become [au] : *spouse, around*, etc.

2. The second group contains the partially assimilated borrowings.

There are subdivisions:

Non-assimilated semantically borrowings: *sombrero, toreador*, etc.

Loans non-assimilated grammatically: *bacillus - bacilli*, etc.

Loans non-assimilated phonetically: *tomato, tobacco, regime, confetti*.

Loans non-assimilated graphically: (*ballet, cliché, and brioche*).

3. The third group comprises unassimilated loan words or barbarisms, *i.e.* words used by people in conversation or writing but not assimilated in any way and for which there are corresponding English equivalents.

e.g. : *affiche* (F) - *placard* (E); *addio, ciao* (It) - *good-bye* (E); *ad libitum* (L), etc.

PART TWO

THE XX-TH CENTURY BORROWINGS OF THE ROMANCE ORIGIN

1. ETYMOLOGICAL REFERENCE. WAYS OF PENETRATION.

As the result of the present study about 300 words borrowed in the XX-th century from the Romance languages were selected. On closer examination borrowings of the indicated period show that it is French language that contributed the greatest number of loans to English, The penetration of thousands of French words into the lexico-semantic system of English during more than 19 centuries of its development has made in this language a kind of tradition or inertia of borrowing French lexical units. To some extent this may account for the quantitative prevalence of French borrowings in the XX-th century English vocabulary to compare with those from other Romance languages. In the present work about 200 loans of French origin (67 per cent of the general amount) are considered. Then come 50 (15 per cent) words of Italian and 4-8 (14 per cent) loans of Spanish and Portuguese origin. As we see, the share of the French element is of value.

According to the data of literary and lexicographic sources which are at our disposal, in the XX-th century loanwords enter English through fiction (*belles lettres*) and publicistic works, as well as through oral exchange of information. For example, in the works of the modern British and American writers about 160 words of Romanic origin (which are considered to be the latest borrowing) were singled out.

e.g. ... The wind from Ponk banged at the *garage* door.
(The Beggar Maid) /A.Munro/

... Are you a *dimanche* writer?
(Making It All Right) /A. Wilson/

... Joan wore a khaki blazer and a dirty-pink *brassiere*..
(The Beggar Maid) /A.Munro/

... He'd to join *guerilla* work behind the lines...
(For Whom the Bell Tolls) /E.Hemingway/

...'When the Springshires were wiped out, we got *enfiladed*, sir,' said another man... (Death of A Hero /R. Aldington/)

... And it may be a month before there's a vacancy in one of the *sanatoriums* for Miss Blakeley...
(Say no to Death). /D.Cusack /

On the other hand a great number of so-called *occasionalisms* (or *barbarisms*) or loans of the low level of adaptation are often used by the authors, too.

e.g. ... "*Gracie*", she whispered and dropped her eyes...
(Stories.) /J.Cheever/

... Pier was at home yesterday. *Viola ce qui est curieux*...
(The Chocolate Box), /A.Christie/ etc.

The period beginning with the 1920's and, indeed, down to, our days is characterised by the enormous development of what is generally referred to as 'mass media'. These are the popular press, including both newspapers and magazines, with large circulations; films, radio and, of course more recently, televise-on.

Though E. Partridge once stressed that 'newspaper vocabulary in the sense of words and uses originating in newspapers and springing out of the special problems of newspapers, has had comparatively small influence", but on the other hand, newspapers have certainly added to the currency - even the colloquial - a large number of words and uses of various origin.

(See: E.Partridge, J.Clark, English and American Language Since 1900).

So we are quite safe to assert that borrowings enter English through publicist articles in periodicals, too.

About 130 words of Romanic origin (i.e. 49 per cent of the general amount) were selected in English, American and Canadian newspapers and magazines.

Below are some examples of such recent borrowings:

e.g.

...The problem of development of nuclear armaments including medium range *cruise missiles* was, discussed...

/Canadian Tribune/

... Here is a marine-trooper in *camouflage* dress.

/Morning Star/

... The *nuclear free zone* must be created in Europe...

...Several *limousines* were dented but no one in the motorcade *entourage* was injured...

/Herald Tribune/

...'Space is our national *macho*', says presidential science adviser G.Keyworth, 'and Soviet space feats have NASA looking over its shoulder.' /Newsweek/

Some journalists use the verb *purloin*, derived from the "French *pur* (for) and *loin* (distant), to set far aside, or to remove to another place far away.

It is a bookish verb recalling Edgar Allan Poe's story of 'The Purloined Letter' which was hidden by being placed in plain sight.

2. CLASSIFICATION OF BORROWINGS.

Now we come to a very difficult set of problems, namely those dealing with the classification of borrowings. The above given borrowings involve in most cases the development of an idiom - be it a word or a phrase - in one language on the basis of one already current in another. The notions rendered in words are, in fact, generalised reflections of the outside world, the connection of words with the elements of objective reality and their relevance to the development of human society. Linguistic processes (and the process of borrowing) derive their power only from the real processes taking place in man's life. Languages and the rules of its development may be understood correctly only if they are studied together with the history of the society, with the history of the nation - bearer and creator of this language. This is in full accord with the theory of reverberation, according to which objective reality is approximately but correctly reflected in the human mind.

Whenever the Need-Filling motive plays a part, the borrower is being confronted with some new object or phenomenon for which he needs words. He may coin them on the basis of the native language material or - in most cases - he borrows the necessary words from other languages. All this is quite agreed with us. And now our task is to classify these borrowings.

It is evident that many scholars in different times were making attempts to classify the foreign elements enriching English.

For example Charles F. Hockett in his 'Course in Modern Linguistics' suggested such kinds of loans as **loanwords, loanshifts, and loanblends**. B.Haugen worked out a structural differentiation of borrowings into loan-translations (loanshifts) - novations and extensions (semantic borrowings), and unassimilated loanwords and loanblends. (See: B.Haugen, The Norwegian Language in America)

L.Bloomfield while characterising borrowings spoke about dialectal and cultural loans, and the latter may be ordinary or intimate. (See: L.Bloomfield, Language)

Ball G.U. investigated Russian influence on Modern English and suggested for the study **loanwords, descriptive translations, translation-loans (calques)**, etc. (See: Балль Г.Ю. Влияние русского языка на словарный состав современного английского языка).

We think that in order to define the types of borrowings it is useful to investigate the degrees of lexico-semantic adaptation of the borrowed words in the recipient language. While doing this one more necessity arises - to distinguish the relevant distinctive indications or signs of the assimilation and ways of borrowing. The value of each of them are different, naturally the primary sign is semantic one. Alongside stands structural differentiation of borrowed words. The derivative indications are: the stylistic characteristic of loans, their usage frequency, combinatory abilities and their word-building productivity.

As to the linguistic causes of borrowing, they may be arranged in the following way:

1. Appearance of the new words denoting new (for the recipient language) things and phenomena.

2. Another cause is defined by the so-called principle of least effort, (See: G.K. Gipt, Human Behaviour and the Principle of Least Effort) when the notions expressed by descriptive terms of speech in the native tongue come to be expressed by loanwords (descriptive substitutes).

3. A cause appearing due to the fact that a great number of borrowings have become 'terms for special notions', and some other dealt with in the book of U.Weinreich. (Вайнрайх У., ЯЗЫКОВЫЕ КОНТАКТЫ).

Russian linguists (N.N.Amosova, A.A.Ufimtseva, U.K.Volochov) seem to be right to distinguish between *exotisms* (or words of local colour), describing the life of other people, hence non-assimilated semantically in English. But at the same time some of them try to combine under the heading 'Types of borrowings' quite different aspects characterising loans (assimilation, semantic tendencies, stylistic reference, usage frequency, etc.).

The most interesting classification of borrowings is suggested by U.K.Volochov, who subdivides foreign element appearing in the English language into words denoting new things (*loanwords proper*), non-assimilated semantically loans (*exotisms*), and words denoting already existing in the recipient language notions (synonyms, etc.).

But, unfortunately, he seems not to consider *loanshifts* and *loanblends* as borrowings.

(See: Волохов Ю.К., Загальна характеристика лексичних запозичень в англійську мову 20-го століття)

Taking into consideration all the above mentioned principles and having studied and generalised earlier classifications of borrowings we suggest here **the classification of loans** from the point of view of **semantic tendencies** and **lexico-structural** means of rendering new concepts.

STRUCTURAL-SEMANTIC CLASSIFICATION

LEXICO - STRUCTURAL DIFFERENTIATION	LOANWORDS	LOANSHIFTS	LOANBLEND S
SEMANTIC TENDENCIES			
1. Borrowings denoting <u>new</u> notions.	<u>loanwords proper</u> (perfect)-words adopted along with the object or practice	<u>calques</u> - native words acquire new meanings <u>loan-translation-</u> when the calque is a composite form in the donor language	<u>hybrid-</u> a borrowing which is a composition of a native and a foreign (I) or two foreign (II) elements
2. Borrowings denoting <u>already existing</u> notions in the recipient language. (substitutes)	<u>descriptive substitutes</u> - single words substituting descriptive expressions; <u>synonymic equivalents</u> - words completely or partially corresponding to the native or borrowed earlier words, included in the synonymous rows;		
3. Borrowings denoting things <u>peculiar</u> to the donor language bearers	<u>exotisms</u> – words of local colour, not assimilated semantically borrowings		

In addition to this the borrowed formations may be: **unassimilated** (barbarisms), **partially-assimilated** and **completely assimilated** in the recipient language.

(See: Arnold I.V., The English Word)

Now let us discuss each kind of the borrowed words in detail.

It is evident that since 1900 English has borrowed a great number of words of Romanic origin denoting various new things, objects, abstract ideas.

These borrowings are called **perfect (proper) loanwords** herein. Most of them are partially assimilated, *i.e.* they are non-assimilated either

a) phonetically: *table d'hote, blanc-mange, garage;*

e.g. ...Inside the dining car the waiters served the fifth ***table d'hote*** meal...
/E.Hemingway/

... But when the ***blanc-mange*** was finished a miracle happened...

/T.Williams/

... It was a big room above an airport truck ***garage*** which was resented to a dispatcher... /A. Hailey/

b) or graphically :

e.g. *bouquiniste* (F.) ; *brioche*(F,) ; *mascara*(S.), etc

...An old man served me a glass of white wine and a *brioche*.

/E.Hemingway/

c) or even grammatically:

e.g. *salame* - (pl) *salami*(I.) *bacillus* - (pl.)*bacilli*(L.)

To the structurally differentiated category of loanwords. we refer also words describing the life of other peoples, *i.e.* **exotisms** (non-assimilated semantically borrowings).

e.g. *maquis*/ / (F.) - partisan army in France.

carabineer/carabineer (I.) - military police in Italy.

cuadrilla (S.) - a brigade of toreadors.

...The fight was held in Madrid. Reader had a good ***cuadrilla***, so it was going to be a thrill... /R.Sheckley/

Fonctionnaire - a statesman in New Zealand;

La survivance, la patrie (F.) - the last two borrowings (barbarisms) are used mainly in Canadian English.

e.g. ...Given the legendary devotion of the French Canada people to *la survivance*, are we to suppose that bilingualism need not lead to assimilation...

(Pool J. Mass Opinion on Language Policy).

The next point is **descriptive substitutes**, *i.e.* loanwords denoting already existing notions which took the place of descriptive constructions in the English language of our time.

e.g. *camouflage* / / (F.) - disguising the appearance of any object or purpose of any action.

...The stamp brings us up to date with the Parachute Regiment, in the foreground in ***camouflage*** dress and in the background wearing the red beret... /Morning Star/

détente / (F.)- relaxation of strained situation, relations (esp. between countries)
...It is good manners nowadays in France to ridicule *détente* but at the same time to vote for General de Gaulle. /Morning Star/

entourage / (F.)- a retinue, attendants, associates.

... It had a head, a tail, a body and *entourage*, and it progressed down a runway.
/A. Hailey/

Since the general opinion is that English has benefited from the adoption of so many foreign loans, one of the most obvious advantages is the wealth of **synonyms**, which have been created to express ideas for which English already had words.

Some of them are what we call **perfect synonyms**, i.e. those in which it is very difficult to detect any difference at all in the meaning, others are not so quite exact, as F.Palmer has written (Semantics. A New Outline.), and there is some differentiation though perhaps only in usage, not in semantic structure - the so-called stylistic synonyms, a third group, ideographic (relative) synonyms, shows marked differences within the same basic idea, each word of this group has some additional shade of the same meaning. It is possible because there is a tendency for the words to diverge in meaning while still retaining the basic idea. Sometimes the differentiation may go no further than the use of a particular word in one context and its approximate synonym in another. Unfortunately, in the present paper it is difficult to investigate the degree of lexical integration of synonyms which, according to U.Weinreich (ЯЗЫКОВЫЕ КОНТАКТЫ) may be as following:

- a) borrowed new words occupy the place of the words of the borrowing language;
- b) loan and native words acquire a certain specialization in their use;
- c) both (new and old) variants are used interchangeably.

Below we shall deal with some examples of synonymic equivalents.

Synonymic Equivalents:

I. Perfect/complete/absolute synonyms.

e.g.1 *garçon*(F.) : *cammeriere*(I.) : *kelner*(GERM.) : *waiter* (E.)

...We sat down and my father hailed the waiter in a loud voice: ‘**Kelner**’, he shouted,’ **Garçon, Cammeriere**. You ... ‘ (Boy in Rome) /Cheever J./

...Well, sir, what will you drink? — I said one permod, *garçon*...

(Fiesta) /E.Hemingway/

e.g.2. *manana*(S.) : *tomorrow, next day*.

‘...**Manana**’, he said smiling,’ we go to the pinguinos’

(The Whispering Land) /G.Durrell/

e.g.3 *armoire*(F.) : *wardrobe*

...Undressing I looked at myself in the mirror of the big *armoire* beside the bed... (Fiesta) /E.Hemingway/

e.g.4. *bon vivant*(F.) : *gourmet* (F.)

...’A **gourmet**’, he commented,’ the *controleur* was right. There’s nothing of a cultured **bon vivant** among these Americans... (Red Wine) /L.G.Blochman/

II. **Stylistic synonyms**, i.e. words differing in emotive value and stylistic sphere of application.

e.g. *pronto*(S.): *presto*(I.): *fast, quick, rapid*, etc.

...Joe shouted, '**Presto**. This hearthrug will be vacant...'

(The Time Machine) /H.G.Wells/

e.g. *arriviste* (F.): *careerist: climber*

e.g. *chica* (S.), *belle* (F.), *girl, lass, miss*, etc.

III. The next point is **ideographic synonyms** - words which denote different shades of meaning or different degrees of a given quality.

e.g. 1 *frisson*(F.), *fear, fright, angst, alarm, horror*.

Word *frisson* denotes a thrilling fear, usually pleasant.

...A **frisson** ran through the members of the Crowd present. The effect of Reg's and Hugget's talk on most girls was emotive rather than intellectual...

/A.Wilson/

e.g. 2. *melee*(F.), (confused fight), *struggle*;

...He didn't seem to notice the introduction of a third bird into the general **melee** that was going on around it... /G.Durrell/

e.g. 3. *canard*(F.) (a false report), *record, account, statement, report*;

e.g. 4. *peccadillo* (S.), *a small fault, sin*;

...He must keep his mind on her crimes not on her **peccadilloes** as a personality... /J.Thurber/

Arbekova T.I. (Лексикология английского языка) considers that most synonymic words which appear due to the influence of other languages are of the Romanic origin.

It is evident that the progress of civilization will make it necessary not only to form new words but to add fresh meanings to old ones, the more senses a term has accumulated, the more aspects of activity it represents.

As it has been mentioned above, native words are characterised by wide semantic range and developed polysemy.

Polysemy is a semantic universal inherent in the fundamental structure of any language; especially wide-spread polysemy is in the English language.

What concerns recent loans, only some of them are considered to possess two or more *meanings*.

e.g. 1 *piece de resistance* (F.) / /

The word combination has two meanings:

1. principal dish of a meal; 2. the *main* item in a series.

Compare the following sentences:

...The **piece de resistance** of the museum is the Lord Mayor's coach...

/Herald Tribune/.

...I sat down and asked the waiter what **the piece de resistance** was...

(Farewell to Arms) /E.Hemingway/

e.g. 2. *Mannequin/mannikin/manikin* (F.) has two meanings as well

1. a person showing clothes;

2. a thing, a model of a human body used by tailors.

Compare : *mannequin parades* and *armless manikin*.

... This **manikin**, born with all that he could possibly wish for within his reach - how were they to bring him up?

(The Silver Spoon) /J.Galsworthy/

... and then he was a blaze gibbering **manikin**, no longer a human being...

(Fahrenheit 451) /R.Bradbery/

e.g.3 *montage*(F.):

1. a composite picture made of many; photomontage;

2. manner of constructing sequence of scenes in a film.

e.g.4 *carrousel*(F.):

1. merry-go-round

2. a kind of sport.

Here it need only be said that the last three words are those that have entered English in the XX-th century with two meanings at once. Polysemantic word is usually borrowed in one of its meanings, and in the process of assimilation this meaning of the borrowing is being as a rule narrowed, it is the suggestion of the linguist Arbekova T. I.

Moreover, word may be borrowed, lost and borrowed again in a different form and with different sense, for instance, Italian '*squadron*' first meant 'a division of cavalry' and in the XX-th century this word acquired a new meaning of 'a regiment of air-planes'.

e.g. ... Secret US air base has been used for deployment of AWACS planes and could support in certain contingencies up to perhaps two tactical Air command fighter **squadrons**... /Herald Tribune/

In 1945 the unleashing of nuclear weapons against Japan caused the harmless little words "*atom*" and "*nuclear*" to take upon them-selves terrifying implications of endless destructions.

The same is true of French "*coupe*", which first denoted a room in a train. But at the beginning of our century we have "*coupe*" or "*couplet*" denoting 'a closed two-door automobile'.

Demarche (F.) first meant - "*maneuver*", then - "political step, diplomatic representation".

Taking the stand of V.D.Arakin who considers that the process of acquiring by the words of recipient language the new meaning under the influence of some other language happens very often, we may come to the conclusion that when confronted with a new object or practice for which words are needed the borrower may somehow adopt material already in this own language, in this case a new idiom arises, and 'since it arises under the impact of another linguistic system' it is a loanshift, as Charles Hockett writes in his 'Course in Modern Linguistics'. In this connection one more example is worth speaking of :

Mayday – from French *m'aidez* - 'Come, help me'. Now this word is an international radio signal for help, used by ships, aircraft in distress.

e.g. ... "Right, - he pressed the button on his micro-phone, 'Mayday, mayday,' he began in an even voice. It was the one signal he could never forget...

(Runway Zero-Eight) /A. Hailey/

It should be pointed out that if the model in the donor language is a composite form, then the borrower may build a parallel composite form out of native raw material: the result is a loan-translation (or translation-loan, according to N.M.Rayevska-English Lexicology).

The term "loanword" is the loan-translation from German '*Lehnwort*'.

Sometimes both borrowed forms are used in the recipient language, compare:

...A number of my paintings were now hanging in some of the finest, and **nouveau riche** homes in Paris, where they had won considerable attention.

/J.D.Salinger/

...Mister *Newrich* buys antiques.(title of the story) /S.B.Leacock/

"*Newrich*" is a loan-translation of the French "*nouveau riche*", meaning "newly rich person, lacking cultural manners".

The same may be observed with ' famous case ' - *causa celebre*;
'crisis of confidence'- *crise de confiance* ;

' trial balloon' - *ballon d'essai*.

Loan-translations are built out of native words according to internal laws of the recipient language, that is why they in most cases are not the immediate morphological copies of foreign expressions and words but have certain deviations from the original structures.

e.g. "*Lounge chair*" is a **calque** of '*chaise longue*'(F.),(long upholstered chair)

...He was reclining on the **lounge chair** which had been his cradle during his space trip... (Slaughterhouse Five) /K.Vonnegut/

Such new formations are characterized by combining new and ancient, stable and mobile, and they are quite similar to these new words that appear in English independently of external influence. To mention but some arising interest examples:

'The moment of truth' is a loan-translation of the Spanish expression "*el memento de la verdad*"; "the fifth column" is also built under the influence of Spanish language, and "underground movement" is a loan-translation of French "*le mouvement souterrain*". Most linguists consider loan-translations to be one of the most productive ways of rendering the meaning.

A *hybrid* or *loanblend* is a new idiom developed in the borrowing situation, in which both the loanword and loanshift mechanisms are involved. The borrower imports part of the model and replaces part of it by something already existing in his own language, in other words, hybrids are words in which stems or affixes are of different origin. Ch.F.Hockett gives an example of *chaise lounge* where the first element of French model *chaise longue* - "long upholstered chair of a certain type" is imported, but the second part is mistranslated to seem to make sense. Nowadays the loan translation of this model - *lounge chair* - is used as well.

Sometimes we are not sensible of hybridism when attaching various English suffixes to words of foreign origin, as in *beautiful*, *artless*, *courtship*, *falsehood* or vice versa, as in *leakage*, *forbearance*, etc. The Franco-Latin *dis-* is freely used with English words, while the Teutonic *un-* is often prefixed to words of Romanic origin. Those languages with which English has had the closest cultural contacts - Latin, French, and Greek - have furnished a number of freely used affixes for English words.

(See: Pyles Thomas. *Origins and Development of the English Language*)

Since English has a lexicon culled from many sources, it is not surprising that one finds a good many hybrid creations, like Greek-French *autocade* (the *auto-* of *automobile* plus the *-cade* of *cavalcade*). It should likewise be noted that the *auto-* of *automobile*, taken from French (in which it was also a hybrid creation), has itself become a new combining element as in *autocar*, *autotruck*, *autocamp*; quite distinct in signification from the *auto-* 'self' of *autointoxication*, *autoerotic*, *automat*, which have no suggestion of automotiveness. The second element of *automobile* has acquired a suffix function, as in *books-mobile* "library on wheels", and *bloodmobile* "blood bank on wheels".

One more additional remark is necessary here before we proceed to further analysis of borrowings. There are different opinions about the nature of hybrids. Some linguists are of the thought that these formations should not be considered as borrowings, they think that in hybrids (loanblends) only morphemes are borrowed and the formations themselves coined in English cannot be regarded as loans because ancient Greeks and

Romans did not use them in their speech for the things they denote did not exist in the ancient world. Other scholars consider that if the words built on the basis of Greek and Latin roots in present time are borrowings, then 'we must refer to the loans nearly all the modern scientific terminology, and the names of new inventions as well.'

(Лайонз, Дж., Введение в теоретическую лингвистику)

In fact many modern coinages are hybrids of Latin and other languages and there seem to be no objections for them to be called borrowings (*e.g. automobile, television, aerodrome, aerodynamics, microfilm, telegenic, thermonuclear, etc.*) belonging to the international stratum of words.

3. LEXICAL UNIVERSALS.

The linguistic evidence drawn from the nature of borrowings presents a peculiar interest in the domain of the so-called lexical universals. Present-day life is impossible without integration of all the spheres of human activity. That is quite in the order of things that due to different economic, political, scientific and cultural co-operation between nations a great number of words comprising *international fund* appeared in the Modern English as well as in other most developed modern languages* internationalization of the social life finds its most rapid development with the emergence of the capitalist society, but during this period it is confronted with another tendency : awakening of the national life and national movements. And only later all the economic, political and cultural life of the mankind starts to be internationalized more and more.

As we know international words are words of identical origin that occur in several languages as a result of simultaneous or successive borrowings from one ultimate source, we usually do not seem to consider words of foreign origin which are not used in the Russian language to be internationalisms. But it may happen that they are used in many other modern languages (*e.g. dementia* (F.) is also used in English, German, Italian and other languages), we think that such words must be treated as lexical universals as well, in this connection the position of the linguist V.V. Akulenko is of interest, in his investigation he defined international words as words used in four or more languages belonging to four or more groups of languages, some linguists consider that internationalisms are words which are used in three languages .

However international words comprise a special stock common to many countries and their etymology is a secondary factor. International words differ from other borrowings in that they reflect the relations of a number of countries and not the relations between two countries as in the case with borrowed words, international elements are inevitable in any group of interconnected languages. Some linguists consider international word to be interlingua category manifesting itself only in the case of language contact.

(Смирницкий А.И., История английского языка)

About 60 words of this kind were selected; the most numerous are the internationalisms under the headings Policy, Social Life and social Activity, Science, Art, etc. Without going into detail we may assume that French and Italian contribution of words to international fund was the greatest, their number is accordingly 30 and 18. Then come 6 Spanish and 4 Latin words. Even the Portuguese language contributed at least 2 words to the international lexics during the XX-th century.

Below are given some examples of the lexical universals of the given period.

Policy and Social Activity: bloc (F.); sabotage(F.) ; camouflage(I.); syndicalism(S.); referendum(L); carte blanche (F.); moratorium(L.).

Art : futurism(F.); surrealism(F.); vernissage(F.);discotheque(F.); scenario(I.), novella(I.)

Science : fetish(P.) ; fetishism; hangar; longeron; chassis (F.); autostrada(I.); massage(P.)

Cooking: brioche; creme-brulle (F.); cafeteria, marijuana (S.), etc.

The resemblance of sound form and spelling of international words usually do not suggest their identity in different languages; such full identity is rare and may be seen only in written form.

At least one point more must be cleared out before we start discussing various spheres of application of the XX-th century borrowings, namely — the **Clipped Forms**.

Thomas Pyles wrote that "an abbreviation, or clipped form, must be regarded as a new word, particularly when it supplants the longer form altogether" (Thomas Pyles, *The Origins and Development of the English Language*)

Thus, *mob* can be said to have supplanted *mobile vulgus*, and *omnibus* have been clipped to *bus*. *Taxicab* has so completely superseded *taximeter cabriolet* that no one associates it with the longer form, if indeed it is known at all. *Bra* seems similarly to be pushing out *brassiere*, which in French means a shoulder—strap or a bodice fitted with such straps.

Other abbreviations more commonly used than the longer forms include *phone*, *extra*, *flu*, *auto*, *ad*, *san*, *ad-lib*, etc.

Ad - lib/ / (from Latin - *ad libitum*) nowadays means ‘to speak without preparations’.

e.g. ... Instead I repeated myself **ad lib** without any one but Mademoiselle Megan being aware of the fact... (The A.B.C. Murders) /A. Christie/

... Public **sanatoria** are short of beds... ... And it may be a month before there's a vacancy in one of the **sans** for Miss Blakeley...

(Say NO to Death) / D.Cusack/

...No, don't tell me over the ‘**phone**... (Silver Spoon) /J.Galsworthy/

4. SPHERES OF APPLICATION.

We have already discussed some peculiarities of the XX-th century borrowings of Romanic origin. NOW we shall turn our attention to the problem of characterization of various communicative spheres to which the above mentioned borrowed words belong. The basis of grouping this time is extra-linguistic: the words are associated because the things they denote may occur together and are closely connected in reality. After summarizing the examples the following conclusion was drawn: loans of Romanic origin are most commonly applied in the spheres of

- a) Social Life and Socio-Political Activity;
- b) Military Affairs;
- c) Cooking ;
- d) Fashions, Dress ;
- e) Culture, Art ;
- f) Science ;
- g) Sport, etc.

The considerable number of borrowed words is registered in the sphere of *socio-political activity*, first of all words denoting categories connected with home and foreign policy, struggle for peace, détente, disarmament. Socio-political lexis is widely used in the press, publicistic, fiction and poetry.

The status of a political term is somewhat dual. On the one hand it enters a system of notions of political sphere, and on the other hand it is known to everybody due to its actuality and topical interest, and forms part and parcel of everybody's speech. About 40 entries from Romance languages belonging to this + p.36

.....
... + p.36

...justice. Even the Italy's top **anti-Mafia** police official was gunned down on a Palermo street ...

...FBI's secret weapon against **Mafia**: computers...

/U.S.News and World Report/

Mafia / Maffia -for the first time this loanword was used to denote 'a secret society of criminals on Sicily', nowadays it denotes 'a large criminal organisation in any country'.

e.g.6 ...He's enlisted in the Navy in World War II to aid in the crusade against **fascism**... /Political Affairs/

Fascism is another Italian borrowing which came into English in the 30-s. It denotes extreme political nationalism, as in Italy, Germany. The word " *fascist* " is very often used in attributive position, as in:

...Before a joint session of US congress Reagan will make a speech in a personal appeal for military aid for the **fascist junta**...

/ Morning Star/

Comparatively recently came into English Italian word 'ghetto', meaning 'a sector in a city where minority lives'. Now it has two derivatives : *to ghettoise* and *ghettoisation*. Compare:

e.g.7 ...Single person homelessness stimulated by official policies of **ghettoisation** and the racist immigration laws are ever increasing... /Morning Star/

...Two days later in a predominantly immigrant **Ghetto** in Paris a French textile worker injured several men.../Newsweek/

In the present-day world situation there's no task more important than struggle for peace, detente and disarmament. This task stands like a *causa celebre* - famous case, i.e. one creating much public stir.

/A.Christie/...Press will make it stand like a **cause celebre**...

/Canadian Tribune/...Little Greece has a right to contribute to **detente** and peace for humanity...

Descriptive substitute of French origin *detente* / / means easing of strained relations between countries. Nowadays this word is most commonly used in press, and has already built stable constructions - *to strengthen detente*, *to maintain detente*, etc.

/New World Review/...Instead of strengthening **detente** and extending it to military affairs, Reagan would use military means to achieve political dominance...

... English people think that 'pressure will be needed on a new government to introduce unilateral nuclear **disarmament** in its life time... (Morning Star)

Surely, 'a complete test ban treaty belongs to the category of practical milestones on the way to **disarmament**'. (New World Review) *Disarmament* - a hybrid word, is defined in the dictionary to mean 'disarming or being disarmed, depriving of arms' as in *disarmament conference* ; new proposals for *disarmament*.

Very close to this group stand quite a number of words (about 38/or 12 per cent of the general amount) denoting different **military** notions. The great quantity of military terms which appeared in English is due to the fact that much of the XX-th century has been a time of war, both hot and cold war, and for Britain it has been a time of 'declining national fortune', as Newsweek once wrote. During the XX th century the three wars have notably influenced the English language: the Boer War (1899-1902), World War I ("the Great War") and World War II ("the world War").

E.Partridge writes: 'Whereas the Boer War influence upon the English had been very slight, the influence of 1914-1918 War was considerable. A large number of Army, Navy and Air Force technicalities came into use...' (Partridge E. and Clark J., *British and American English Since 1900*). French, for example, bestowed upon English such terms as *camouflage*, *degomme*, *espionage*, *estaminet* and several extremely expressive slang words and phrases (*poilu*, *piou - piou*, etc) Among the loans of Romanic origin, either occasioned or, at least, popularized by the war of 1939-45 are: *to take evasive action*, *evacuee*, *maquis*, *armada*, *caudillo* and others, some interesting examples are given below.

e.g. 1 Sabotage/ / - this description substitute has acquired three derivatives: *saboteur*, *sabotaging*, *sabotaged* and one compound - *sabotage-man*. The noun *sabotage* means 'destroying of property as by workers during labour troubles or by foreign agents in war time'.

To sabotage - to perform acts of sabotage, and *saboteur/ /* means sabotage-man. Compare:

...It was true, that where **sabotage** was exposed, any insurance policies were invalidated... (Airport) /A. Hailey/

...This income policy would **sabotage** the plans for all employment...

/Morning Star/

/U.S. News and World Report/ ... Antinuclear demonstrators are mounting their campaign aimed at **sabotaging** the deployment later this year of American medium-range nuclear missiles...

/Morning Star/ ...Mr. Veiga added that the **sabotage-men** jailed had carried out numerous and continuous acts of **sabotage**...

The civil war in Spain introduced into English some borrowings too. Among them we see:

a) exotisms – *Guardia civil* — profascist military police; *falangists* - Spanish fascists; *caudillo* - nick-name of general Franco;

b) loanshifts, like *armada* - a large group of planes, ships;

c) loan translations, for instance, *the fifth column*, i.e. Franco's agents sabotaging in Spain.

e.g. 2

Another Spanish loanword – *guerilla* / / - little war fighter, is synonymous equivalent to "partisan".

...She has been killed by a 'death squad' not by **guerillas**...

...Lying in wait beside the Pan-American Highway are **guerrillas** of the FMNLM... /Morning Star/

e.g. 3 The word '*maquis*' and its derivative "*maquizard*" emerged in 1940-s in France, during the World War II. *Maquis* – members of the secret army were also called this way. Sometimes this word denoted a separate unit.

...But he didn't have any idea about how to run a **maquis**...

...How many men in your **maquis**? (Resistance) /S. Aslope, T. Braden/

e.g. 4 Italian loanword of local colour 'granatieri' first meant 'grenadiers throwing grenades', later it was "selected footsoldiers in elite units of Italian army".

... I saw the *granatieri* start for me, than felt "someone take me by the collar ... (Farewell to Arms) /E. Hemingway/

Besides, while reading newspapers today we may come across some other borrowings, such as: *force de dissuasion* - nuclear deterrent forces.

...Professor defines Yu. Andropov's proposals linking the Soviet medium-range nuclear weapons to the British and French national *force de*

dissuasion as very interesting... /Morning Star/

...American naval *squadrons* stage maneuvers on both sides of the isthmus to deter Panama and Costa Rica from going to war over a boundary dispute.../Newsweek/

Spanish loan '*squadron*' / / nowadays means "a number of warships or military aircraft forming a unit."

... The French "*force de frappe*" consists of 18 S - 3 medium-range missiles each with one warhead and range of 3500 km... /Canadian Tribune/

Everyday Lexis

The majority of the lexical units used in the books and newspapers which were studied refer to everyday lexis, which is very various. We shall consider only a small group of the most well-known and generally used loans not taking into account all the 50 words (16 per cent.) referring to this sphere. Let us first discuss borrowings of French origin.

Among them we see ***perfect (proper) loanwords***. In most cases they are non-assimilated phonetically or semantically borrowings.

e.g. 1 crèche / / - a public nursery where children are kept while their mothers are at work.

...There appeared to be rather vague ***crèche*** system in operation for some of the pups... / G.Durrell/

e.g. 2 (chic) boutiques / / - a fashionable store in France, USA, Italy, etc.

...This dress is from La Louise. I wish you to know that La Louise is a *chic boutiques* in Manhasset, an expensive store. (Klausners) /L.Tushnet/

Descriptive substitutes:

mondain / / - woman of high society ;

camaraderie / / - an atmosphere of friendship, friendliness and mutual trust of comrades.

...We watched him sitting there for days while the pleasant ***camaraderie*** of the library flowed all around him... /J. Collier/

au-pair girl / / - girl from overseas who, in return for light household duties, receives board and lodging, and facilities for study. /J.Updike/...Leenage offspring and Swiss ***au-pair*** girls were established as lifeguards... (The Orphaned Swiping pool)

The most numerous are the ***synonymous equivalents*** of old English words, such as:

beau / / (pl.-beaux) - a boy- friend ;

poule / / - cocotte, prostitute ;

bonhomie / / - good-wisher; hearty manners;

arriviste - careerist, climber,

clochards - beggars.

...The few babysitters and **beaux** thus glimpsed the root of the divorce...

(The Orphaned Swimming Pool) /J.Updike/

... Mays was a tall man with an attitude of **bonhomie** which one felt was only skin-deep... (Jupiter five) /A. Clarke/

... Just suppose, the tanks roll good up, and old Golz boots that bunch of drunks, **clochards**, fanatics and heroes ahead of him... (For Whom the Bell Tolls) /E.Hemingway/

... It was a warm night, and I sat at a table on the terrace, watching the **poules** going by, singly and in pairs, looking for the evening meal... (Fiesta)

There are some calques among this group of entries. The case of 'nouveau riche', 'newly rich' has been already discussed, the other loan-translations are:

haut monde / / - high society,

fin de siecle / / - 1. end of a century;

2. decadent, etc.

Next will come words of Italian and Spanish origin. At the beginning of our century there was Lido-resort near Venice. And now it is the name of any fashionable resort.

e.g. ...She used to spend her summers in any of the coast **Lidos**. /Herald Tribune/

The other example seems to be of interest. From the Italian language English borrowed the word 'salone' / /- a drawing room.

But this word while being borrowed from French for the second time – in the form of *salon* / /- has the meaning 'a recipient room'.

Compare :

/J.Cheever/ ...She said she needed some person to sweep the **salone**...
(Stories) /A

.Christie/... Will you come into the little **salon**, Mr.Pyne? There's something I want to say to you... (Double Sin)

The last would be here an exotism of Spanish origin:

paseo / / - an evening promenade.

/E.Hemingway/...In the evening was the *paseo*. In an hour after dinner everyone walked in the street...

Since 1900 English language has adopted many Italian, French and Spanish words denoting notions in the sphere of **cooking** (various drinks, food products, etc. About 50 lexical units constituting 16 per cent of the general amount were considered herein.

As usual the French language made the greatest contribution of the words of above mentioned kind. Most of them are used in the neutral style already. Today Englishman has many French dishes on his menu. It's quite natural that he uses French names for the things he drinks and eats. When he prefers to have his dining place - *creperies* / / — at the restaurant, than a complete meal - *table d'hote* / / - is at his disposal, or he may suggest a *a la carte* order / / (ordered from a list, not at a fixed price), first of all he has an appetiser - *pate* /pa:tei /-or *hors d'oeuvre* / / - dish of food served at the beginning of a meal, then comes a clear, strained meat soup – *consommé* / /, after which principal dish of the meal - *piece de résistance* / / follows. It may be cut into pieces and stewed meat – *fricasse* / /, a fish-dish Sole Normande or other *fruits de mer*. for dessert lovers of good food and drink - *bon vivants* and gourmet / / - they have *garni*, *creme-brulle* or *bombe* - kinds of ice-cream. In a *bistro* / / or *barrette* (small bars, taverns) a waiter – *garcon* / / is always ready to serve you a glass of *Prune Magic* or *Dubonnet* wines. Besides all this, in the *rotisserie* - / /, a special shop or restaurant where meat is cooked in view of dinners - one can buy small cakes - *patties*, small rolls - *brioche* / / or even *crepe Suzettes flambe* (pancake 'Suzy'). There, too, one may be served *cafe au lait* - coffee with milk -and the fragment of *croissant* (a small roll). If you are on a visit to your friend, his wife may propose you *canapés*, i.e. thin pieces of bread spread with fish, cheese or meat.

e.g. ... Tront was in Billey's dining room, gobbling *canapés*.
(Slaughterhouse Five) /K.Vonnegut/

Italians, too, have had a hand in making up Englishman's menu. With great *gusto* (taste) the latter savor appetizer *antipasto* ('food before'), the *cantaloupe* (fruit dish, originating from Canta-loupa, where cultivated), *minestrone soup* and *marachino* cherries. For dessert they munch *macaroons* and enjoy *cassatas* and *tutti-frutti* (ice-cream), meat at banquets is served with *paste* (paste food), *spaghetti*, *vermicelli* and *macaroni*. A cheese produced in Parma region is *parmesan*, *ricotta* is a cottage cheese. Very often sardines and *salame* / /, *salmagundi* (mixed dish of meat, onions, eggs, etc) and *pizzeria* appear on the English tables, and not only English. Recently a new restaurant was opened in Moscow, where 'Maitre d'hotel invited guests to sample the Italian dish "capriccio" - a specially offered variety of pizzeria, other items on the menu included mushroom pizzas and many other dishes' ... (Moscow News).

Ravioli, *spaghetti* and *pizza* are doubtless of the xx-th century introduction into English - probably in America where Italian cooking is more popular than in England.

Thus Italian *pizza* (a large hot cheese pie with salt stuffing) once was transferred into American English where it appeared to be *pizza pie*.

From the Spanish language English people learned some words, too. Look at the following examples:

tortilla - a round corn cake, Mexican food;

panetella - a long slender cigar ;

aguardiente - a kind of whiskey

e.g. /E. Hemingway/...He came in and asked for ***aguardiente***, we each had an ***aguardiente*** and paid 40 cents for two drinks...(Fiesta)

marijuana/marihuana / - dried leaves of the hemp plant smoked in cigarettes.

cafeteria / - self-service restaurant.

The last two loanwords are very frequently used practically in all countries; they have already joined the international strata of words.

/A. Hailey/...At one point he had suggested not taking a lunch at all; he'd get a meal at one of the airport ***cafeterias***... (Airport)

/Newsweek/...A uniformed policemen spotted a well-known singer and asked for her autograph. The singer accepted the policeman's pen and asked him to hold her *porro*, a thick joint of ***marihuana***...

/K. Vonnegut/...The adulation that Tront was receiving affected him like ***marijuana***... (Slaughterhouse Five)

/A. Munro/...Silton rushed round the comer and saw the opened doors of Muchet's ***cafeteria*** ... (The Beggar Maid)

The very popular now *cafeteria* is of Mexican -Spanish origin. The word has provided us with a suffix-*teria*, which is used to carry implications of self-service and hence speed, as in *washateria*, *bookateria*, *shaveteria*, *sodateria* or *hatateria* (hat shop). Besides there exists a blending of this word - *cafeteria* with the word *auditorium* - *cafetorium*, which has made a great deal of headway in the American public school system, and seems to be a useful term for a large room planned for the double purpose indicated by it.

The next point for discussion is **Dress, Textiles and Fashions**. Due to the fact that very often many clothing articles become *passé* - out of date, and one wants to keep up with *vogue* / - current fashion - he has to buy *a la mode* (fashionable) dresses, for example khaki *blazers*, (light sport jackets), *trotteuse* (walking clothing) and other *de luxe* / things. Women usually look wonderful in *millinery* hats (i.e. made in Milan, Italy), they buy *lingerie*, *brassieres*, *blousons* in the stores where these clothing articles which appeared in England due to French tailors, are displayed at the *mannequins*.

Lingerie / - French name for woman's underwear;

brassiere / - women's undergarment worn to support breasts;

mannequin / - French loanword for 'a person showing clothing, or a model of human body'.

Most women are usually pleased when hairdresser makes their hair *soigné* (i.e. carefully arranged). When it is needed he may wash the hair, to make it lustrous and silky. He applies a little of *shampoo* to wet hair, lathers, *massages* it into the scalp and rinses well with warm water.

(to)*massage* / / - to rub part of a body;

Sometimes women *coiffure* / / (arrange hair) themselves, then they paint their lips with pomade and put on their *suede chapeau* / / and new dresses made of different materials, for example of French textiles *georgette* / /, *voile* / /, *chiffon*, *crepe* / / or Spanish cloth *brocade* or Italian *garb*. By the way, there exists a verb 'to *garb*' in the Modern English, meaning 'to dress, to be dressed.'

e.g. /Herald Tribune/ ... About 1000 youths, many of them **garbed** in 'punk' attire, marched through the streets bearing signs 'Bush Go Home'.

e.g. /R.Silverberg/...He was **garbed** in a green doublet, a yellow cloak and high boots... (Lord Valentine's Castle)

Any woman or girl wants to be beautiful and attractive, so she spends much time before *armoire* / / (wardrobe) if she does not want to "look haggard, her long, graying hair fallen forward around her face, old **mascara** smudged under her eyes', as A.Munro once wrote in 'The Beggar Maid'. *mascara* / / - eyelash makeup ;

Recently *alpargatos* (S.) — rope shoes - became very popular among youth but they does not go well with Parisian *accouterment* (i.e. Parisian fashion), so most people consider rope shoes are not beautiful. To conclude the question it must be mentioned that this group includes about 30 words making up 9 per cent of the XX-th century.

We continue our study by characterizing the large group of borro-wings (60 words or 19 per cent of the general amount) under the headings **Culture, Science and Transport.**

To the first sub-group we refer words denoting:

a) movements, forms of art, etc.

pointillism - method of painting in dots of colour ;

surrealism - form of art, expressing dream-like images;

futurism – a movement which disregarded conventional forms of present day.

These three borrowings are said to come into English via French. And one more loanword - of Italian origin: *tondo* -round painting.

b) various dances, such as *do-si-do* (F.)- 'back-to-back', Spanish dances *jota*, *flamenco*, *tango*.

/E.Hemingway/ ...What do you suppose that dance is?

—It's a sort of **jota**. It's well dancing. (Fiesta)

/Morning Star/ ...The Arts Festival will run from July 20 to 31, with programs of jazz/funk, **flamenco**, and others...

The word 'tango' is used today not only as a noun but as a verb 'to tango', and has derivatives in Modern English, such as: *tangoist*, *tangos* (pl), etc.

c) demonstrative or working places :

vernissage - a French loanword, "show" ;

salone (I.) - 'drawing room";

guignol(F.) - a puppet show, etc.

He'd promised they'd go to the **guignol** another afternoon...

(The Sojourner) /C.Maccullers/...

d) Miscellaneous things:

scenario (I.)- outline, description of scenes, heroes ;

cliché (F.) - idea or expression that has been too much used and now is out-dated; in the XX-th century is used figuratively;

novella(I.) - "a printed long tale"...etc.

e.g.

/Newsweek/ ...The sight of autoworkers sledgehammering a Japanese car is almost a **cliché** now...

This age of ours represents the triumph of *science*, *invention*, **technology and social welfare**, man travels faster and faster, farther and farther. He is able to invent machines that do more and more of his work for him. Science transforms man's environment at an accelerating pace, The rapid extension of scientific vocabulary in recent times is one of the most important aspects of the XX th century vocabulary. To embark upon a bare list - let alone a *catalogue raisonne* - of the words belonging to the sphere of science that Romanic languages have, since 1900, granted upon the English language, would be to undertake a voyage far too long and much too fascinating to be envisaged here, for apart from the language of pure science there are the special vocabularies of such subjects as radio, agronomy, cinema, aeronautics and aircraft, medicine, etc. We shall not give here all the new words that appeared in English due to the development of human knowledge. Below there are only some examples of such borrowings of technical character:

Autostrada (I.) - motor-way, auto-bahn is very often used instead of its synonyms.

/J.Cheever/ ... I looked out of the window at all the smoking chimneys and the **autostrada** there, and thought that earlier she looked less beautiful... French word *porte-cochere* nowadays denotes 'an entrance gate for a car or any vehicle'.

/E.Hemingway/ ...There were sentries with bayonets downstairs outside the **porte-cochere** at Gaylord's... (Fiesta)

The other shortening "*taxi*" is familiar to everyone today;

/C.Maccullers/ ...At midnight Ferris was in a **taxi** crossing Paris...

(The Square Root of Wonderful)

Another perfect loanword of French origin, *chassis* / ʃɑːsiː / (from Latin "*capsa*") denotes 'base framework of a motor-vehicle, radio or TV on which the working parts are mounted'.

In the plural form spelling is unchanged but the word is pronounced / ʃɑːsiːz /.
/Newsweek/ ... For travelling on level ground the wheelchair rolls on four rubber tires that are mounted beneath its *chassis*...

Auto court(F.) (F.) – 'hotel with garages' and *garage* itself denotes "shelter for automotive vehicles' (OALD)

/J.Steinbeck/ ...Charley and I stayed at the grandest *auto court* we could find that night...

And now let us have a look up into the air. We can see there different aircraft, consisting of thousands of details. The biggest is the fuselage of the plane.

fuselage / ˈfjuːsəlɪdʒ / - a body of an aircraft.

/A. Hailey/ ...Now, more than two hours later, the big jet was still stuck, its *fuselage* and tail blocking runway 30... (Airport)

American magazine 'US News & World Report' writes that '...wheels and brakes, forward *fuselage* and *nacelle* for B-1 jet-bomber are produced at the Rockwell International plant in Ohio...'

It is regrettable, of course, but sometimes a wreckage (or *debris* / ˈdeɪbrɪz / takes place.

/A. Hailey/ ...The *debris* of Flight Two would remain forever, hidden and secret, on the Atlantic Ocean floor...

The last words here will be Latin loanwords 'aquarium' denoting 'a tank for keeping live water animals and slants', and "*omnibus*".

/Newsweek/ ...This tale of terror began in 1950 when *aquarium* dealers planted a stinky weed called Hydrilla in a Florida river...

/Morning Star/ ...There the first London *omnibus* is shown here...

Even the dead language can suggest words for new things.

Sports and Entertainment play an important role in every-day life of the people. That is why among the loans of the indicated period we see such words as

concours (d'ellegance) (F.) -competition (in horsemanship) with prizes for neatness and beauty;

quirt (S.) - a riding whip with a leather lash and short handle; also - *to quirt* ;

carrousel (F.) having two meanings: 1. merry-go-round; 2. a kind of sport;

disco (theque)(F.) - a public place for dancing to recorded music, and many others.

This lexico-semantic group includes about 20 lexical units which equals 6 per cent of the general amount of words. These do not complete the whole list of recent borrowings. The reader should consult the tables which are given at the end of this study.

5. STYLISTIC AND LEXICO-GRAMMATICAL DIFFERENTIATION

From the previous chapters we have so far learnt that the twentieth century introduced a lot of words of Romanic origin into English. Some peculiarities of these borrowings have been already discussed. The last but not least problems are stylistic reference and lexico-grammatical classification.

Worth mentioning is the fact that different points of view are held on the question of stylistic differentiations of the English vocabulary. It is known from the ancient times that word-stock of any language is not homogeneous and it is usually sub-divided into three strata:

- neutral (*stylus medius*),
- literary or bookish (*stylus altus*) and
- non-literary, colloquial (*stylus humilis*).

The boundaries between these three layers are not distinct, and each layer is not homogeneous itself. According to another classification the vocabulary falls apart into standard and substandard layers, and colloquialisms, slang words and vulgarisms belong to the latter.

(Mednikova E.M. Modern English Lexicology)

According to the point of view of most of the linguists words of neutral, common colloquial and common literary groups constitute Standard English, while terms, archaisms, neologisms together with foreign words (barbarisms) belong to the specific literary layer of the vocabulary. We consider, that only non-assimilated borrowings should be enlisted to the specific literary layer, while many of loanwords are found among the words of the neutral stratum of the English language, i.e. they are used in any of the five functional styles (official, scientific, publicistic, newspaper and belle-lettres styles). They are such words as : garage, limousine, tango, fascism, mascara, etc. Linguists from Tartu—Kiev linguistic schools consider that the belle-lettres text doesn't belong to any functional style (though it may include their separate elements) because a piece of fiction belongs to the secondary semiotic system, while functional styles are in the sphere of the primary semiotic system. Among words of literary layer of vocabulary we may find borrowed in the xx-th century elements denoting:

- a) scientific terms: *bacillus, enosis, dirigisme, dementia;*
- b) notions of official(business)style: *mondain, moratorium, carte blanche;*
- c) publicistic and newspaper terms: *dementia, in lien, to purloin, etc.*

Most barbarisms are usually referred to the bookish words, too.

Since at no period has the colloquial vocabulary of the language been completely preserved in the literature or even in the dictionaries, it is not too easy to relate the developments in colloquial English even of the twentieth century. Still, a comparatively great number of colloquial and slang words of Romanic origin that came into usage in present-day English (about 20 of them were selected) testifies to

the suggestion of some linguists that in most cases a borrowed word (especially-borrowed through direct contact) first enters colloquial stratum of the recipient language, and then in process of time it becomes assimilated and joins neutral layer of vocabulary. (Foster Brian, The Changing English Language) "People", writes Foster, "use the latest slang, but as years go by some of the slang words become standard usage. In this respect language is a little like fashion in men's dress. The informal clothes of one generation become the everyday wear of the next, and just as young doctors, clerks go nowadays to their business in sport – jackets, so they allow into their normal vocabulary various words once confined to slang and familiar conversation.' The same can be applied to the borrowed words, too, though nowadays this process seems to become less significant, because today a borrowing usually appears due to the indirect contact of the peoples and their languages via their literature, etc.

Below some examples of colloquial and slang words are given:

gaga / (F.) - "crazy (of old age)"

/K.Brush/...She said she'd not known her boy friend for a long time, but she was *gaga* about him...

champers / (F.) - from 'champagne'

/G.Durrell / ... I leaned over to O'Tool, 'Did you hear that?' I said, 'We are to get a *champers*' treatment ... (The Whispering Land)

Charge / (F.) - colloquial for 'Charge d'affairs', i.e. an official who takes the place of an ambassador when he is absent from his post;

/ G.Durrell / ... Nothing was opened. Even the *Charge* was away hunting. .

Paname / (F.)- colloquial for Paris.

/ E.Hemingway/ ... After all it wasn't bad to get back, to Paris.

There's only one *Paname*, in all the world... (Fiesta)

chica(S.) - a girl;

pronto(S.) – quickly;

to vamoose(s.) - to go away;

to go bananas(of Portuguese origin) - in this set expression the word banana (P.) became the center of the formation of the phraseo-logical unit which has emotional and stylistic colouring. Nowadays it means 'go mad'.

/ K.Vonnegut / ... She had sought the ladies' room, which was off the ward for WACS and WAVES and WAFS who had gone *bananas*... (Slaughterhouse Five)

The same is true of the Spanish word *canoe*, which in the XX-th century is often used in the expression "to paddle one's own canoe" meaning "to act by oneself, without help".

The words of the Romanic origin which are under the consideration belong to various lexico-grammatical classes of words. Nouns predominate over other parts of speech and it needs not much time to become sure of it.

They may be subdivided into the words denoting:

a) names of living beings:

e.g. *coterie, dilutee, mondain, midinette, etc.*

b) names of lifeless things:

e.g. *bloc, brioche, mascara, cafeteria, scenario, chassis, fuselage, etc.*

c) abstract notions, i.e. qualities, states, actions abstracted from their bearers:

e.g. *fascism, moratorium, m'aids, surrealism, fetish, etc.* About 18 adjectives and adjectivized nouns (i.e. nouns used in attributive function) have been singled out.

e.g. *déjà vu, brisant* (wine), *debonair* (woman),
bizarre/bizarre, (as) adroit(as)...

/ Canadian Tribune / ... For a developer **as adroit as** Campean in using government to make profit, it was natural to turn to his friends in government...

The word of French origin *adroit* has already one derivative formed with the help of the suffix -ly: *adroitly*.

/ A.Christie / ... Seizing **adroitly** on the name, Poirot said:

"Well, I hope you'll do it"... (Double Sin)

The Spanish word *bizarre* (odd, grotesque) seems to come into English through French, and is used very frequently:

/ Herald Tribune / ... A **bizarre** double murder with all the ingredients of an A .Christie mystery has captured the attention of many Spaniards...

...She refuses to glance at her **bizarre** husband, who appears *debonair* while handcuffed between civil guards...

In the last sentence the French word *debonair* means 'cheerful'. French borrowing - *déjà vu* - is often used instead of an English expression "already seen":

/ C.Maccullers / ... That's just **déjà vu**. A trick of memory...

It should be emphasized that recently borrowed adjectives in comparison with native or borrowed earlier, can hardly have any degrees of comparison.

At least 10 verbs of Romanic origin are considered to come into English vocabulary in the XX-th century.

e.g. *to coiffure*(F.), *to camouflage*(F.), *to tango*(S.),
to sabotage(F.), *to sap*(I.), *to vanos*(S.), etc.

It should be borne in mind that in English some words, even the latest, the most recent loans may undergo certain functional changes, i.e. conversion takes place. Conversion is a shift from one part of speech to another, as in the case of *sabotage* – *to sabotage*, *tango* - *to tango*, and others.

Some adverbs were distinguished also, for example Spanish *pronto* and Italian *presto* (both meaning quickly), or Spanish word *manana* — tomorrow.

e.g. / H.G. Wells / ... *Presto* - this hearthrug will be vacant...
/G.Durrell/ . . ."Manana, 'he said, smiling, 'we go to the pinguinos".

We may come to the conclusion that words expressing substance, i.e. naming living beings and things, abstract qualities, actions and states, have been borrowed more often than the words expressing qualities of substance or denoting an action in process.

CONCLUSIONS

In this work we started from the premise that all words of foreign origin are to be regarded as borrowings, there remains only the question of their assimilation in recipient language. Throughout its history the English language has always been hospitable to words from other tongues and there are grounds for thinking that English is more open to foreign influence as compared with other languages. English is helped in this by its analytical nature that allows using any word as verb, noun or adjective with no change of form, unlike other European languages. The borrowing of words across linguistic frontiers which went hand in hand with cultural diffusion seems to have played the most important part in the history of the English language. Borrowings have considerably enlarged the English vocabulary, but one point should also be borne in mind while discussing the effect of them on the English language. If we are to base our reasoning on a study of the forms recorded in the dictionary, it is very easy to overestimate the effect of the foreign words on English because the actual number of native words in any of large standard dictionaries is extremely small compared with the number of foreign borrowings recorded. Though many of the loans have become part and parcel of the English vocabulary, the greater part of them remains either bookish words, hardly ever used in everyday speech, or technical terms used in restricted spheres only. Borrowings have never been the chief means of replenishing the English vocabulary. 'Word formation and semantic development were much more productive' as some linguists think.

(Ginsburg R.Z., *et al.* A Course in Modern English Lexicology)

It has been estimated that less than 50 words, all of them native suffice for more than half of Englishmen's needs, if we count every word used, including repetitions. They are the words without which it would not be possible to construct a single sentence.

But despite all this, the analysis of about 300 lexical units borrowed from the Romance languages facilitates to infer a certain relevance of this way to enrich the Modern English vocabulary, though it would be incorrect to assert that English 'continues to borrow hundreds of words from foreign sources' (See: Barber Charles. *Linguistic Change in Present-Day English*), as it used to do before, because the amount of naturalization, anglicizing and popularization which the XX-th century borrowings undergo varies very much, in general while speaking of this kind of words we may note that they are seldom pronounced according to English pronouncing standards (i.e. they retain their foreign "sound covering") and this fact alongside with orthographical complications produces certain difficulties.

Unfortunately in the present paper we touched upon only some peculiarities of the recent borrowings: etymological, stylistic and lexico-grammatical reference was discussed, lexico-semantic and structural classification of loans was suggested, etc. But we have no chance to take into consideration such significant with the respect to the assimilation of the twentieth century borrowings and their penetration into English, characteristics as the time of their existence in the language, the degree of their usualness and frequency as well as their lexical integration.

GLOSSARY

- I. SOCIAL-POLITICAL ACTIVITY
- II. MILITARY TERMS
- III. EVERYDAY LIFE
- IV. COOKING, FOOD, DRINKS
- V. ARTS, MUSIC, LITERATURE
- VI. DRESS, TEXTILES, FASHION
- VII. SCIENCE, TRANSPORT
- VIII. SPORTS, ENTERTAINMENT, MISCELLANEOUS

I. SOCIAL-POLITICAL ACTIVITY

ORIGIN	TYPE	FORM	MEANING
FRENCH	A	1. attaché case 2. neutralism/-ist 3. pacifist 4. radioprotection 5. non-proliferation 6. Eurocracy 7. Charge(d'Affairs)	-a flat case for carrying papers -policy of remaining neutral in conflicts -a person who refuses war -protection against the radiation effect -the halting of the spread of nuclear weapons -the officials of the Common Market -official who takes place of ambassador or minister in their absence
	B	8. Quai D'Orsay 9. Chancery Guard 10. batonnire 11. Surete	-French Foreign Office -door-keeper(janitor) in the embassy -court-man in Quebec (Canada) -French correspondence of Scotland Yard
	C	12. carte blanche 13. Corps Diplomatique 14. coup d'etat 15. cause celebre 16. dementi 17. detente 18. demarche 19. admass 20. bloc	-full authority to use one's judgment, freedom -all the ambassadors of foreign states -violent change of government -one creating much public stir -an official denial in press -relaxation of strained situation, relations -political step or representation -high pressure by mass media to stimulate sales -a group combined for a common purpose
	D	21. entourage 22. canard 23. immobiliste	-an escort of an official -false, fabricated report -obscurantist
	A	24. crise de confiance 25. ghetto 26. to ghettoise	-crisis of confidence -sector in a city where minority lives -to keep in ghetto
	A	27. fascism 28. Mafia 29. syndicalism	-extreme political nationalism -a secret society of criminals (on Sicilia) -a theory of(movement for) obtaining control of means of production by workers' organisation
	A	30. Syndicate 31. referendum 32. moratorium 33. foreign policy stanca	-Spanish Trade Union -a direct vote on an issue (by whole electorate) -lawful suspension of payment -attitude taken in a given situation

F-French; I-Italian; S-Spanish; P-Portugal; L-Latin.

A-Loanwords proper; B-exotisms; C-description substitutes; D-synonyms; E-calques, loan translations.

II. MILITARY TERMS

ORIGIN	TYPE	FORM	MEANING	
FRENCH	A	1. blouson = blouse	soldiers' uniform coat woman garment	
	B	2. billet	-place on ship where soldiers are boarded	
		3. force de dissuasion	-independent nuclear deterrent force	
		4. aid-de camp	-military rank	
		5. maquis	-secret army in France during the World War II	
		6. poilu	-French Soldier	
		7. piou-piou	-French private soldier	
		8. axis powers	-the Union of fascist Italy and Germany	
	C	9. m'aidez=Mayday	-help me, 'aid me'	
		10. debouche	-an opening for military troops to emerge	
		11. en route	-on the way to	
		12. to sabotage sabotaging	-destroy(ing) of property as by workers during labour troubles or by of foreign agents in war time	
	D	13. saboteur	-sabotage-man	
		14. barrage	-artillery prior or any prolonged attack	
		15. disarmament	-depriving of arms	
		16. enfilade	-gunfire directed along a line of troops	
		E	17. to camouflage	-disguise, conceal smth. from enemy
			18. marine	-fleet / soldiers of marine troops
		ITALIAN	B	19. denuclearised zone
20. carabinieri				
21. bersaglieri	-military police in Italy			
22. riparto	-soldiers in Italian army			
23. granatieri	-military unit in Italian army			
SPANISH	A	24. squadron	-grenaders (who threw grenades), elite soldiers	
		25. guerrilla	-a regiment of military planes	
	B	26. commandos	-a member of a small defensive force of irregular army, making surprise raids	
		27. Guardia civil	-members of (reactionary) military units	
		28. falangists	-police in Spain, then ~ pro-fascist units	
		29. caudillo	-Spanish fascists	
	E	30. francist	-nickname of general Franco	
31. the 5th column		-a follower of general (dictator) Franco -a network of foreign agents in Spain		

III. EVERYDAY LIFE

ORIGIN	TYPE	FORM	MEANING
FRENCH	A	1. bouquiniste	-salesman of second-hand / old books
		2. demimonde	-people on the fringes of society(mistresses, prostitutes)
		3. demimondaine	-a woman of the <i>demimonde</i>
		4. fin de siecle	-1.end of century, 2.(adj.) decadent
		5. crèche	-place where children are looked after when their parents are at work
	B	6. clochards	-beggars in France
		7. dilutee	-half qualified worker
	C	8. midinette	-French shop girl (saleswoman)
		9. boutique	-small shop selling articles of the latest fashion
		10.to defraud	-to deprive of property, rights
		11.mondain	-a woman of high society
	D	12.song froid	-calmness in the face of danger
		13.expose	-a public disclosure of a scandal, crime
		14.au-pair girls	-girls from other countries who keep house in order for lodging and facilities for study
		15.camaraderie	-an atmosphere of comradeship
		16.to avouch	-to guarantee
		17.arriviste	-climber, careerist
		18.coterie	-a very intimate friend, alter ego(L)
		19.de mode=passé	-out of mode, out of date
	E	20.gaffe=faux pas	-false step, indiscreet action
21.poule=cocotte		-fashionable prostitute	
22.paname / Paname		-Paris	
ITALIAN	A	23.lache	-a coward
		24.felo-de-se	-self-murderer
	D	25.mon ami	-my friend, my dear
SPANISH	D	26.chantage	-blackmail
		27.chaise lounge = chaise longue	-lounge chair
LAT.	A	28. nouveau riche	-newly rich person lacking cultural taste
		29. lido / Lido	-fashionable resort
		30. gazetteer	-geographical dictionary
		31. borghese	-civilian clothing
		32. presto	-quickly
		33. to sap	-to ruin (one's health)
		34. a rivederci, ciao	-Good-bye
		35. cara	-darling; dear
		36. paseo	-(evening) promenade
		37. to vanos	-to leave
		38. bizarre	-strange
		39. dementia	-loss of mental powers
40. via	-by way of		

IV. COOKING, FOOD, DRINKS

ORIGIN	TYPE	FORM	MEANING
FRENCH	A	1. brioche	-a roll made with flour, eggs, etc.
		2. Dubonet, Montrachet, prune Magic	-various drinks
		3. mayonnaise	-a creamy salad-dressing made of egg yolks
		4. croissant	-a small roll
		5. fricasee	-cut into pieces and stewed meat
		6. matelote	-fish dish with wine
		7. to pasteurise	-to destroy bacteria by heating
		8. pate	-meat paste
		9. table d'hote	-a complete meal served for a set price
		10. cafe au lait	-coffee with milk
	B	11. canapés	-thin pieces of bread spread with fish, cheese or meat
		12. demi-blonde (beer)	-light beer
	D	13. bistro	-shop where roast meat is sold; small restaurant
		14. rotisseries	-a small bar
	E	15. barrette	-a food (milk) product
		16. marge=margarine	-a waiter, Cammeriere (It)
ITALIAN	A	17. garcon	-champagne
		18. champers	-master of the house
		19. Maitre d'hotel	-fruit dish
		20. cantaloupe	-squash
		21. zucchini	-a kind of soup
	B	22. minestrone	-mixed dish of meat, onions, eggs, etc.
		23. salmagundi	-rice with cheese
	D	24. ricotta	-cheese made in Parma region
		25. parmesan	-cooked and uncooked pasta
		26. pizza, ravioli	-a bar
SPANISH	A	27. traite	-ice-cream
		28. tutti-frutti	-peculiar taste
		29. gusto	-drug
		30. marijuana = marihuana	-a slender cigar
	B	31. panetella	-a round corn cake
		32. tortilla(s)	-a self-service restaurant
		33. cafeteria	-a kind of whiskey
		34. aguardiente	

V. ARTS, MUSIC, LITERATURE

ORIGIN	TYPE	FORM	MEANING
FRENCH	A	1. disco(-theque)	-a public place for dancing to recorded music
		2. avant-gardism	-a movement in arts
		3. pointillism	-method of painting in dots of colour
		4. surrealism	-form of art expressing dream-like images
		5. futurism	-a movement in arts
		6. montage	-a composite picture made of many, blending of scenes
		7. guignol	-a puppet show
		8. salone (It.)	-a drawing room
		9. salon	-a "recipient room"
	B	10. jig, do-si-do, gallivante	-dances
		C	11. vernissage
	12. l'envoi		-‘farewell’ words
	13. dimanche writer		-one who writes after work, at pleasure
	14. matinee		-morning theatrical show
	D	15. bon mots	-witty sayings
		16. cliché	-(adj.) trite, hackneyed (n.) stereotype plate
		17. brochure	-a pamphlet
ITALIAN	A	18. scenario	-description of scenes, characters
		19. gouache	-painting with pigments mixed with gum
		20. novella	-a printed long tale
SPANISH	B	21. tango	-a dance
		<i>to tango</i>	
		<i>tangoist</i>	
		22. rumba	- Spanish dances
		fandango flamenco	

VI. DRESS, TEXTILES, FASHIONS

ORIGIN	TYPE	FORM	MEANING		
FRENCH	A	1. brassier	-undergarment worn by women to support breasts		
		2. blouson	-military uniform; -women wear; -a tufted velvety yarn		
		3. chenille	-women underwear		
		4. lingerie	- 1. undergarment		
		5. shimmy	- 2. a dance of the 1920's		
		6. georgette, voile, chiffon, rayon, marocain, plisse	-materials, textiles		
	C	7. mannequin, manikin	-a person showing clothing thing, a model of a human body		
		8. trotteur	-walking clothing(shoes, shirts)		
		9. couturier	-a male designer of women's fashions		
		10. chamois=shammy	-material (skin)		
		D	11. coiffeur	-a hair dresser	
			12. coiffure	- a hair style	
			13. to coiffure	-to arrange hair	
			14. haute couture	- 'top sewing'	
			15. a la mode	- fashionable	
			16. passé	- out of date	
			17. de luxe	- of very high quality	
			18. marquisette	- textile	
		ITALIAN	A	19. soigné	- carefully arranged
				20. garb to garb to be garbed	- clothing, textile - to wear, have something on - a hat design fashionable in the 1920's
A	21. bersalino		- a hat made in Milan		
	22. millinery hat		- lipstick		
	23. pomade		- eyelash makeup		
	24. mascara		- a rich cloth with a raised design woven into it		
	25. brocade		- rope shoes		
	26. alpargates				

VII. SCIENCE, TRANSPORT

ORIGIN	TYPE	FORM	MEANING
FRENCH	A	1. garage	- shelter for automotive vehicles
		2. taxi(cab), limousine, auto(mobile)	- vehicles
		3. brake	- any device for slowing or stopping a car, etc.
		4. hangar	- a repair shelter for aircraft
		5. longeron	- structure running length of fuselage
		6. char-a-banc(s)	- open excursion car
		7. auto court	- a hotel with a garage
		8. chassis	- a frame, wheels of a motor car
	D	9. chauffeur	- one hired to drive a private auto
		10. coupe=couplet	- a closed two-door automobile
		11. fuselage	- a body of an airplane
		12. nacelle	- containing engine structure on the airplane wing
ITALIAN	B	13. carburetor	- a special engine device
		14. porte-cochere	- a gate for a car
		15. camion	- a lorry
		16. etalage	- goods exhibition
SPANISH	B	17. debris	- wreckage
	D	18. depot	- 1. a warehouse - 2. a railroad or bus station - 3. a storage place for military supplies
		19. maquette	- a rough sketch or model
		20. Fiat, Labretta	- makes of cars, automobiles
		21. autostrada	- motor-way, autobahn
		22. gazetteer	- a geographical dictionary
Portuguese	A		
	D	23. Cimarron	- sheep
LATIN	A	24. jennet	- donkey
		25. bonanza	- a rich vein or mine(of ore);
		26. macho, machismo	- maleness
		27. macaw	- parrot
		28. fetish fetishism	- magic object
		29. omnibus	- "bus for all"
		30. aquarium	- a tank for keeping live water animals and plants
		31. sanatorium (san) sanatoria (pl.)	-an institution for the care of invalids, the infirm, etc.
		32. bacillus bacilli (pl.)	- any rod-shaped bacterium

VIII. SPORTS, ENTERTIMENT , MISCELLANEOUS

ORIGIN	TYPE	FORM	MEANING
FRENCH	A	1. concour(s)	- competition(with prizes) for neatness, beauty
		2. dressage	- horsemanship using slight movements to control the horse
		3. carrousel	-merry-go-round / - a kind of sport
		4. disco(theque)	- a place for dancing
	B D	5. cabaret	- a small night bar with variety shows
		6. manege	- horsemanship; teaching of it.
		7. quirt	- a riding whip with leather lash and short handle
P. SPANISH	A B	8. jai-alai = pelota	- a national game of Basque
		9. aficion(ado), pulqueria	- small bars
	10. cuadrilla	- a manship of toreadors	
P. SPANISH	C	11. massage	- rubbing, kneading a part of human body
FRENCH	D	12. masseur	- a man doing massage
		13. a debonair (woman)	- of good behaviour, cheerful, bright
		14. gauche	- awkward
		15. deja vu	- already seen
		16. to chagrin	- to sorrow, be affected
		17. cushy	- comfortable, easy
		18. frisson	- a slight, thrilling fear
		19. gaga(sl)	- crazy of old age
		20. adroit	- skilful and clever
		adroitly (adv.)	
		adroitness (noun)	
		21. liaison	- connection
		22. belle	-a pretty girl, woman
23. éclat	- brilliant success		
ITALIAN	D	24. zany	- striking effect
		25. to caprice	- (adj.) foolish
		26. cara mia	- to shiver
SPANISH	D	27. ditto(L)	- My darling
		28. calaboose	- the same
		29. bizarre	- a jail
		30. manana	- strange, queer, grotesque
		31. peccadillo	- tomorrow
		32. pronto(coll.)	- small fault, sin
		33. to go bananas	- quickly
		34. to paddle one's own canoe	- to go mad
			- act independently

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