
**DEVELOPMENT
OF ENGLISH VOCABULARY
FROM the 12th to 19th c.**





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1. *General characteristics*

- The English vocabulary of today reflects as no other aspect of the language the many changes in the history of the people and various contacts which the English speakers had with many nations and countries.
- Changes in the vocabulary: **losses** of words or their meanings, **replacements** and **additions**

Lexical changes



- **Losses** were connected with events in external history: with the changing conditions of life and the obsolescence of many medieval concepts and customs:
- OE **witenaþemōt** ‘assembly of the elders’ ceased to exist under the Norman rule)



Lexical changes

- 80 - 85% of the OE words went out of use in the succeeding periods.
- Most of these words were not simply lost; they were replaced by other words of the same or similar meanings.
- **Replacement** < co-existence and rivalry of synonyms and the ultimate selection of one of the rivals:
- OE **clipian** > ME **callen**, NE **call**;
- OE **niman** > ME **taken**, NE **take**;
- OE pronouns **hie** and **hēo** > **they** and **she**;
- OE **weorðan** > **become**;
- NE **river** < OE **ea**;
- NE **table** < OE **bord**

Lexical changes



- **Additions** embrace a large number of vocabulary changes - the process of obsolescence and decay.
- Additions: pure innovations = entirely new words which did not take the place of any other items but were created to name new things, new ideas and new qualities
- ME **citee** ‘town with a cathedral’, **duke**, **duchesse**, **prynce** - new ranks and titles; NE **bourgeois**, **potato**, **nylon**.



Native Words and Borrowings

- large number of foreign words in English ≠ the vocabulary has lost its Germanic nature.
- functional role of the native element:
- the notions expressed by native words, their regularity and frequency of occurrence > Germanic element still holds a fundamental place, and the English vocabulary should be called Germanic.

2. Native element in Modern English



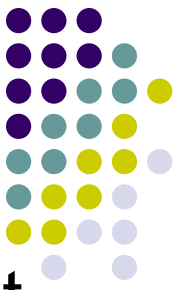
- English native words form two ethymological strata:
- the Common Indo-European stratum
- and the Common Germanic stratum.



2.1. Common Indo-European stratum

- the oldest in the vocabulary
- existed thousands of years B.C., at the time when it was yet impossible to speak about separate Indo-European languages
- Common Indo-European vocabulary has been inherited by many modern Indo-European languages, not only Germanic
- This is often a possible proof of these words belonging to the Common Indo-European stratum:

<i>English</i>	<i>Latin</i>	<i>Russian</i>
Mother	mater	мать
Brother	frater	брат
Night	nox(noctem)	ночь
Be	fieri	быть
stand	stare	стоять
Two	duo	два
Three	tres	три
ten	decern	десять



2.2. Common Germanic stratum

- words inherited from Common Germanic (exist before it began splitting into various subgroups around the 1st century B.C. – 1st century A.D).
- These words can be found in various Germanic languages, but not in Indo-European languages other than Germanic.

<i>English</i>	<i>German</i>	<i>Swedish</i>
Man	mann	man
Earth	erde	jord
Harm	harm	harm
Green	grün	grön
Grey	grau	grå

3. Means of enriching vocabulary in Middle English



3.1. Internal means of enriching vocabulary

- Word formation fell into two types: word derivation and word composition
- **Suffixation** has always been the most productive way of deriving new words
- most of the OE productive suffixes have survived
- many new suffixes have been added from internal and external sources

Suffixation: Native Suffixes



- OE **-ere** > **-er**
- from various stems (native + foreign > hybrids)
- ME **partener, farmer, villager**
- **Londoner, Southerne;**
- **knocker, roller;**
- **boiler** 'one who boils' in the 16th c. and a 'vessel for boiling' in the 19th c.;
- NE: **follower, flyer, hearer, listener, teacher, speaker** (from native stems);
- **admirer, entertainer, producer** (from foreign stems).
- Its new meaning: **rectifier, revolver, type-writer.**
- The suffix **-er** had several rivals among synonymous borrowed affixes **-or, -ist, -ite**, but it surpassed them all in productivity



Suffixation: Native Suffixes

- productive suffixes **-ness** and **-ing**
- The suffix **-ness** was equally productive in all historical periods:

alertness, consciousness, politeness
(borrowed stems).

- highly productive suffix of abstract nouns -
ME **-ing**:

ME **beginning, feeling, spelling, preeching,**
NE **shopping**



Suffixation: Native Suffixes

- **-dom, -ship** and **-hood** *in* all historical periods:
ME **sheriffdom, dukedom**, NE **boydom, churchdom**;
ME **brotherhood, manhood**, NE **bookhood**,
inval-idhood; ME **hardship, courtship**, NE
editorship, relationship
- A new suffix **-man** < a root-morpheme in ME.
- In NE **-man** > highly productive
- some words with **-man** have the connecting element **-s** - **kinsman, statesman**



Suffixation: Native Suffixes

- OE **-isc**, ME **-ish**

OE **Enzisc**, **cildisc** (NE **childish**),

ME **sleepish**, **foolish**; NE **bookish**, **modish**, **feverish** (the last two examples illustrate its use with foreign stems),

ME and NE **reddish**, **greenish**

- OE **-iȝ**, ME **-y**:

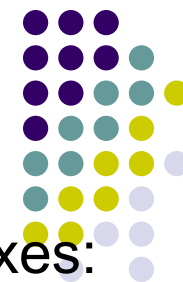
ME **fiery**, **sleepy**, **faulty**, NE **hairy**, **risky**, **faulty** and **risky** have Romance stems.

- OE **-lic** > ME and NE **-ly** < from a root-morpheme:

ME **fatherly**, **manly**, **masterly**, **beestly**,

Early NE **neighbourly**, **lonely**, **cowardly**.

Suffixation: Native Suffixes



- ME **-less** < OE **-leas** 'devoid of' > the most productive suffixes:
ME **helpless, sleepless**, NE **heartless, fearless** (native stems); ME **colourless, joyless**, NE **motionless, powerless** (borrowed stems).
- OE and ME **-ful** < morphological simplification - OE adjective **full** > suffix as early as ME:
ME **harmful, wilful**, NE **hopeful, wishful** (with native stems); **beautiful, joyful, lawful, respectful** (with borrowed stems - French, Scandinavian and Latin).
- Verb suffixes of native origin: never productive in English.
- In ME one native suffix **-en** to derive verbs from monosyllabic adjectives, mainly native:
gladden, lighten, weaken;
- sometimes it is applied to noun-stems (derived from adjectives in Early OE with the help of **-þ**): **strong – strength - strengthen**.



Suffixation: Borrowed Suffixes

- **Borrowed Suffixes** > an important place in English word derivation.
- Borrowed suffixes entered the English language with the two biggest waves of loan-words: **French loans in ME** and **classical loans in Early NE**

French borrowed suffixes



- **-able**: acceptable, admirable, endurable, presentable (with borrowed stems), breakable, shakable (with native English stems - break, shake).
- **-ess**: ME authoress, princess, captainess - with borrowed stems, goddess, huntress - with native stems; NE governess, butleress, priestess.
- **-ee**: ME grantee, NE employee, addressee (also with native stems: trustee)
- **-or**: (\approx native suffix **-er**): collector, educator + a secondary meaning of 'instrument': refrigerator, compressor

French borrowed suffixes



- Early NE **-ist, -ite** :
columnist, capitalist, structuralist (also **Darwinist** from the name of Darwin); **Muscovite, Ibsenite**
- **-ance** or **-ence, -ty, -age, -ry, -ment** + Franco-Latin **-tion / -sion** + Latin or Greek **-ism**:
avoid-ance, and **hindr-ance** (a hybrid with a native stem), **peerage, leakage** and **stowage** (with the native stem **stow**). NE formations with borrowed suffixes are: **forbearance, shortage, goosery, sophistry** (*Gr*), **readability, fulfilment, starvation, Darwinism**.

French borrowed suffixes



- **-able / -ible** (≠ adjective **able** *'able to act or be acted upon*). Cf. **capable, drinkable, eatable**.
- **-ous** *'abounding in'*: **dubious, ferocious, tremendous, lustrous, thunderous, righteous**
- **-al** and **-ic** (+ **-ive**): **economical, atomic, defective**



French borrowed suffixes

- **-ise** and **-fy** (highly productive) : **memorise, militarise, normalise**, but **womanise** (native stem); **-fy** - **classify, intensify**.
- Borrowed affixes entered the system of English word-building; some of them are as productive as native affixes
- Semantically and stylistically most borrowed affixes belong to the language of science, literature, politics, philosophy
- creation of new terms with these affixes is based on borrowed roots.
- high frequency of the affixes = sufficient proof of their complete assimilation and productivity



Prefixation. Native Prefixes

- Many OE verb prefixes dropped out of use, e.g. **a-**, **to-**, **on-**, **of-**, **3e-**, **or-**.
- In some words the prefix fused with the root and the structure of the word was simplified, e.g.: (on-, be-) **begin**, (to-) **break**.

Prefixation. Native Prefixes



- The negative prefixes **mis-** and **un-** > a great number of new words: NE **misjudge**, **mispronounce**, **mislead**, **unscale**, **unreal**, **unfamiliar**, etc.
- ME **ut-** > **out**: **outlook**, **outspoken**; ME **outcast**, NE **outbalance**;
- ME **ofer** > **over-**: ME **overgrowe(n)**, NE **overload**, **overlook**; ME **overcaste(n)**, **overtaken**, NE **overdress**, **overestimate**, **overpay**;
- ME **under** > **under-**: ME **underwrite(n)**, NE **underfeed**, **undermine**

Borrowed Prefixes



- **com-**, **sub-** and **re-** : re-act, re-adjust, re-fill, re-construct, re-open, re-attack, re-awake
- **de-** and **dis-** : disconnect, disroot (borrowed stems), disbelieve, dislike, disown.
- **en-** / **in-** : enable, enclose, NE encamp, endanger, enlist, enrich (with borrowed stems).
- **hybrids** with native stems: NE **embody**, **entwine**, **entrust**

Borrowed Prefixes



- **in-** (and its variants **in-** / **im-** / **il-** / **ir-**) = negative meaning (+ native **mis-**, **un-**, borrowed **non-**) > numerous synonyms: **unpleasant, displeasant; unpossible, impossible; disable, unable, non-able; unfirm, infirm, NE disbelief - misbelief, inhuman - non-human)**
- **non-** (Franco-Latin origin) > highly productive: NE **non-attendance, non-Germanic, non-aggression, non-existent,**

Borrowed Prefixes



- affixes of the international layer, mostly used with stems of Latin and Greek origin:
- **anti-** (Gr) - *anti-aircraft, anti-climax*;
- **co-** (L) - *co-exist, co-operate, co-ordinate*;
- **ex-** (L) - *ex-champion, ex-president*;
- **extra-** (L) - *extra-mural, extra-ordinary*;
- **post-** (L) - *post-position, post-war*;
- **pre-** (L) - *pre-classical, pre-written* (**In this list only *writ* - is a native English root**);
- **semi-** (L) - *semi-circle, semi-official*.

3.2. *External means of enriching vocabulary*



- The principal means of enriching vocabulary in ME are not internal, but external – borrowings.
- Two languages in succession enriched the vocabulary of English –
the Scandinavian language
and the French language
- Nature of the borrowings and their amount <
contacts between the English and these
languages

Scandinavian borrowings



- Words of Scandinavian > the 8th - the 10th centuries < Scandinavian invasions and settlement on the British Isles
- the amount of words borrowed ≈ about 500
- some linguists – more: similarity of the languages and scarcity of written records + word could be inherited from the same Common Germanic source
- constant contacts and intermixture of the English and the Scandinavians > many changes in different spheres of the English language: wordstock, grammar and phonetics.
- The relative ease < circumstances of the Anglo-Scandinavian contacts

Scandinavian borrowings



- *Nouns:* **law, fellow, sky, skirt, skill, skin, egg, anger, awe, bloom, knife, root, .bull, cake, husband, leg, wing, guest, loan, race, bag, band, brink, bulk, crook, dirt, gap, gate, raft, score, scrap, seat, skim, skull, window, wing**
- *Adjectives:* **big, weak, wrong, ugly, twin, awkward, flat, happy, ill, loose, low, odd, rotten, scares, sly, tight**

Scandinavian borrowings



- *Verbs*: **call, cast, take, happen, scare, hail, want, bask, gape, give, get, forgive, forget, kindle, bait, crawl, cut, die, gasp, hit, lift, raise, rid, scatter, snub, thrive, thrust**
- *Pronouns*: **they, them, their, then.**
- Other form-words borrowed from Scandinavian are: **both, though, fro** (= native *from* > *to and fro*).

The conditions and the consequences of borrowings



1. a borrowed word had no synonym (addition): **law, fellow.**
- 2. The E. synonym was ousted by the borrowing (replacement): Sc. **taken** (*to take*) and **callen** (*to call*) \Leftrightarrow E. synonyms **niman** and **clypian**

The conditions and the consequences of borrowings



- 3. Both the words (E. and Sc. Preserved > different in meaning:

Native ***Scandinavian borrowing***

heaven **sky**

starve **die**

The conditions and the consequences of borrowings



Phonetic / spelling features of Sc. words:

- words with **sk / sc** in the spelling: **sky, skin, skill, scare, score, scald, busk, bask** (but not some Old French borrowings as *task, scare, scan, scape*)
- words with the sound [g] or [k] before front vowels [i], [e] [ei], in the spelling **i, e, ue, ai, a** (open syllable) or at the end of the word: **give, get, forgive, forget, again, gate, game, keg, kid, kilt, egg, drag, dregs, flag, hug, leg, log, rig**
- personal names ending in **-son**: Jefferson, Johnson or
- place names ending in **-ly, -thorp, -toft** (originally meaning "village", "hamlet"): Whitly, Althorp, Lowestoft.
- Mainly in the north-east of England < the Scandinavian influence was stronger

The conditions and the consequences of borrowings



4. a borrowed word and an English word = **etymological doublets** (words originating from the same source in Common Germanic)

Native Scandinavian borrowing

shirt **skirt**

shatter **scatter**

raise **rear**

The conditions and the consequences of borrowings



5. an English word = Scandinavian in meaning but slightly different phonetically
- Sc. phonetic form > in E.: ModE to **give**, to **get** < Sc. **gefa**, **geta**, E. **ziefan** and **zietan** → Similar ModE: **gift**, **forget**, **guild**, **gate**, **again**
6. A shift of meaning: **dream** originally "joy, pleasure"; under the Sc. influence > modern meaning

French borrowings



- The French element in E- large and important
- *ME* borrowings < Norman French - the dialect of William the Conqueror and his followers.
- entered the language in the period beginning with the time of Edward the Confessor and continued up to the loss of Normandy in 1204.
- Norman conquest > deep traces in English < words connected with such spheres of social and political activity: French-speaking Normans had occupied for a **long time** all **places of importance**.
- The amount of these *ME* borrowings \approx 3,500.

French borrowings



- **government and legislature: assembly, authority, chancellor, council, country, crown, court, govern, government, nation, office, parliament, people, power, realm, sovereign, noble, baron, prince, duke, duchess, feudal, manorcount, countess, justice, judge, crime, damage, false, guilt, heir, injury, interest, jury, marry, marriage, money, penalty, poor, poverty, properly, prove, prison, rent, robber, session, traitor, condemn, sentence, etc. (But: *lord, lady, king, queen, earl, knight* are **native**);**

French borrowings



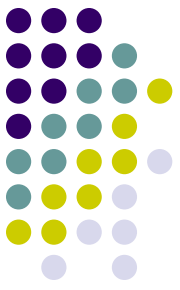
- **military life:** army, banner, battle, captain, company, defeat, escape, force, lieutenant, navy, sergeant, siege, soldier, troops, vessel, peace, victory, general, colonel, major, etc.
- **religion:** abbey, altar, archangel, Bible, baptism, cell, chapel, charity, clergy, divine, grace, honour, glory, lesson, miracle, paradise, parish, pray, preach, procession, religion, rule, sacrifice, saint, save, sermon, tempt, virgin, virtue;

French borrowings



- **architecture, house and furniture:** arch, castle, tower, cellar, chimney, column, couch, curtain, cushion, lamp, mansion, palace, pillar, porch, table, wardrobe, chair (but **stool** is English);
- **art:** art, beauty, colour, design, figure, image, ornament, paint;
- **city crafts:** painter, tailor, carpenter, butcher, draper, grocer (*but **country** occupations remained English: **shepherd, miller, shoemaker, smith***)

French borrowings



- **pleasure and entertainment:** joy, delight, ease, comfort, sport, music, art, feast, pleasure, leisure;
- **meals and dishes:** supper, dinner, sauce, boil, fry, roast, toast, soup, sausage, jelly, pork, beef, mutton, veal, bacon, brawn, venison (*but the corresponding names of domestic animals remained English*. It is often repeated since Walter Scott made it popular in 'Ivenhoe', that while the names of several animals taken care of by the lower classes are English **pig, ox, cow, calf, sheep, swine, bear, deer**, they appear on the table with French names)

French borrowings



- **fashion, garment:** apparel, boot, coat, collar, costume, dress, fur, garment, gown, jewel, robe;
- **words of everyday life:** air, place, river, large, age, boil, branch, brush, catch, chain, chair, table, choice, cry, cost;
- **forms of address:** sir, madam, mister, mistress, master, servant;
- **relationship:** aunt, uncle, nephew, cousin

French borrowings



- **miscellaneous:** advice, air, allow, anxious, boil, carry, change, clos, cover, deceive, doble, eager, enjoy, ente, envy, excuse, face, firm, flower, honest, hour, joy, large, letter, manner, move, necessary, nice, noise, obey, occupy, pale, pass, please, previous, push, river, remember, satisfy, search, scissors, single, sudden, sure, travel, treasure, very, use

The place of the French borrowings



1. denote notions unknown to the English up to the time: **government, parliament, general, colonel**
2. The English synonym is ousted by the French borrowing:

English ***French***

micel **large**

here **army**

ea **river**



The place of the French borrowings

3. Both the words are preserved, but they are stylistically different:

English

to begin

to work

to leave

freedom

brotherhood

life

look

ship

hearty welcome

French

to commence

to labour

to abandon

liberty

fraternity

existence

regard

vessel

cordial reception

- French borrowing = more literary or even bookish
- English word = common; (but: **foe** (*native*, English) - **enemy** (French *borrowing*))

The place of the French borrowings



4. many words were borrowed with the same word-building affix > became clear to the English-speaking people > entered the system of word-building means > word-hybrids:

-ment (government, parliament, agreement) >

English-French hybrids: **fulfilment, amazement.**

-ance/-ence (innocence, ignorance, repentance) >

word-hybrids: **hindrance**

French borrowings **admirable, tolerable, reasonable**
- **readable, eatable, unbearable.**



The place of the French borrowings

5. borrowings from French → etymological doublets

– from the **Common Indo-European**:

native *borrowed*

fatherly **paternal**

– from the **Common Germanic**:

Native *borrowed*

yard **garden**

ward **guard**

choose **choice**

– from **Latin**:

Earlier *Later*

(Old English) *(Middle English)*

borrowing *borrowing*

Mint money

inch ounce

The place of the French borrowings



6. great number of French borrowings >
families of words: similar in meaning -
different in origin:

native ***borrowed***

mouth oral

sun solar

see vision



The place of the French borrowings

7. There are calques on the French phrase:

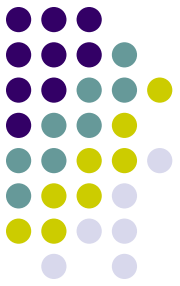
It's no doubt – Se n'est pas doute

Without doubt – Sans doute

Out of doubt – Hors de doute.

4. New English

4.1. *General Characteristics*



- The language in NE is growing very rapidly, the amount of new words exceeds the number of obsolete ones manifold.
- Both **internal** means and **external** means are used for the purpose of enriching the vocabulary

4.2. Means of enriching vocabulary in New English



4.2.1. Internal means of enriching vocabulary

- a new, specifically English way of word derivation - **conversion** (also known as “functional change
- The word > another part of speech with an identical initial form:

book (a noun): **book** – **books**

book (a verb): **book** – **books** – **booked** – **booking**

The **book** is on the table. – He **booked** a room.

man (n) – **man** (v), **stone** (n) – **stone** (v) – **stone** (adj)
(as in “*a stone bench*”), etc.



Conversion

- Conversion < grammatical and lexical changes during the ME period.
- The loss of endings and suffixes > a large number of E. verbs and nouns identical in form:

OE **lufu** *n* > Late ME **love** *n* – **love**(**n**) *v* > NE **love** *n*,
v

Late ME **chaunge** *n* (from Fr.) > NE **change** *n*, *v*.

- nouns < verbs:

Early NE **drive** *n* < **drive** *v*, **paint** *n* < **paint** *v*.

break < **break**; NE **look** < **look**

Conversion



- A borrowed noun > frequently into a verb: *blitz*, *camouflage*, *sabotage*.
- Most parts of the body > verbs:
We can **head** a ball, a group of people or a list; we **elbow** or **shoulder** our way through a crowd; we can **eye** a person with dislike or suspicion; children sometimes **cheek** their elders if they cannot **stomach** the way in which they are treated. One can **nose** around, **finger** some knick-knacks, **thumb** a book, **face** a danger, etc.

Word-Derivation



- **Sound interchanges** - never a productive means in E.: instances of sound interchanges few, in NE their role grew. Cf. the resulting vowel interchanges in NE **clean - cleanse, wild - wilderness, wise – wisdom**
- result of weakening and loss of many suffixes and grammatical endings > sound interchanges the only means of distinction : **song - sing, tale – tell, full – fill, sit – set.**



Word-Derivation

- **The role of stress** in word-building < weakening and loss of final syllables → no other differences:
- Early NE **'contrast** *n* and **con'trast** *v*
- NE **'export** - **ex'port**, **'conduct** - **con'duct**, **'increase** - **in'crease**

4.2.2. *External means of enriching vocabulary*



- Very many new words in NE < borrowing - sociolinguistic factors into consideration
- Chronologically NE borrowings:
Early New English period – XV–XVII centuries
late New English – XVIII–XX centuries

Early New English borrowings (XV—XVII centuries)



- XV c. – the epoch of Renaissance > many words borrowed from the **Italian** tongue: **aria, bass, concerto, duet, finale, solo, sonata, piano, soprano, tenor, cameo, archipelago, dilettante, fresco, violin, balcony, corridor, design, gallery, granite, parquet, pedestal, studio, gondola, grotto, volcano**

Early New English borrowings (XV—XVII c.)



- in the XVI century – ***Spanish*** and ***Portuguese*** words:
armada, barricade, cannibal, cargo,
embargo, escapade; banana, canoe,
chocolate, cacao, colibri, maize, negro,
potato, ranch, tobacco, tomato, tornado,
mosquito, renegade, matador;



Early New English borrowings (XV—XVII c.)

- ***Dutch*** loan-words:

**pack, scour, spool, stripe, hops, tub, scum,
bowline, buoy, cruise, deck, dock, freight,
keel, skipper, easel, landscape, sketch**

Early New English borrowings (XV—XVII c.)



- **Latin** (the language of culture of the time) :
- – **verbs**, with the characteristic endings **-ate**, **-ute**: **aggravate, abbreviate, exaggerate, frustrate, separate, irritate, contribute, constitute, persecute, prosecute, execute**
- – **adjectives** ending in **-ant, -ent, -ior, -al**: **arrogant, reluctant, evident, obedient, superior, inferior, senior, junior, dental, cordial, filial.**

Early New English borrowings (XV—XVII c.)

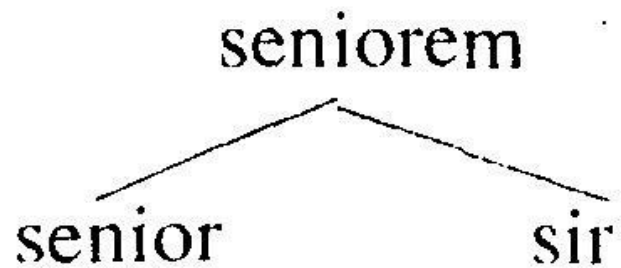
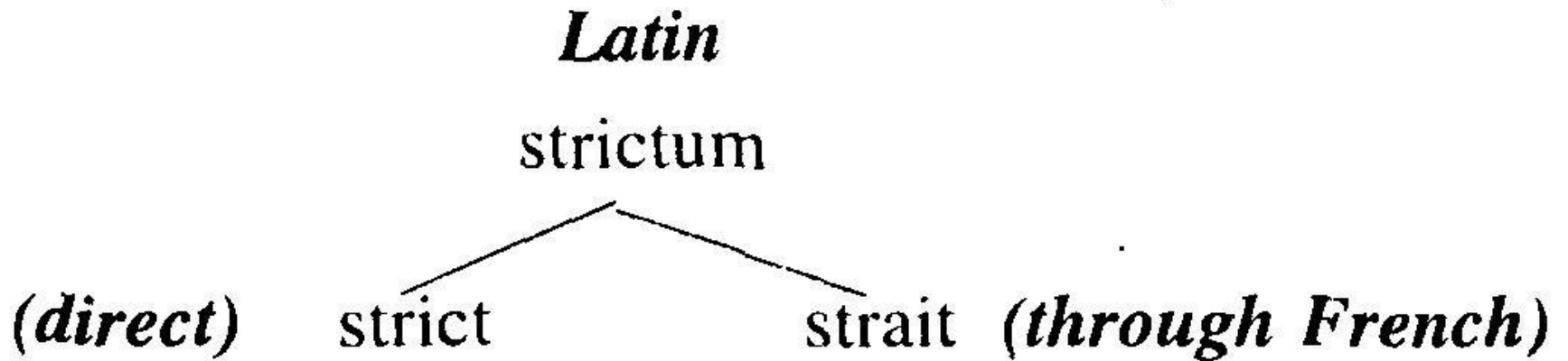


- French and Latin loan-words in E< one and the same root, i.e. they are **etymological doublets**:

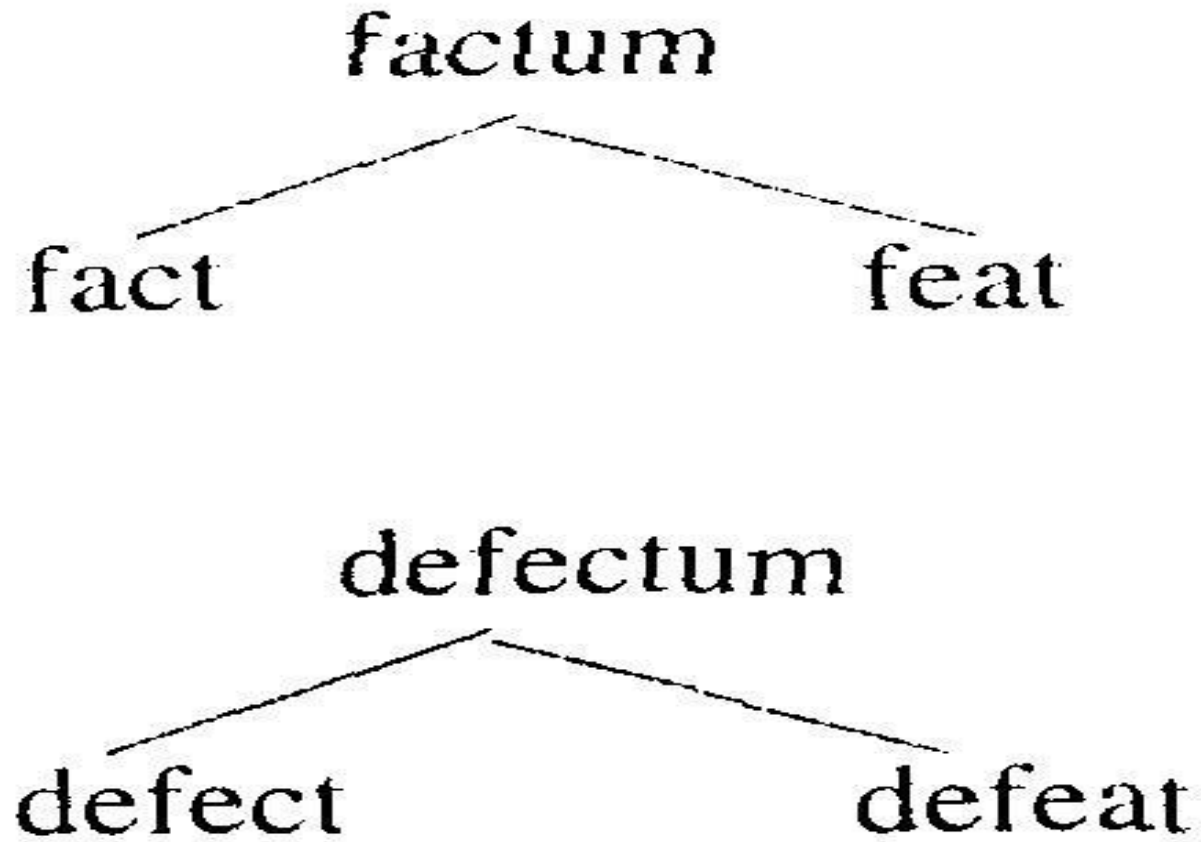
sever – separate, royal – regal, sure – secure, defeat – defect, pursue – prosecute,

fragile – frail, pauper – poor, hospital – hotel, history – story, example – sample

Etymological doublets



Etymological doublets





Early New English borrowings (XV—XVII c.)

- XVII c. - relations with the peoples of **America:**

**canoe, maize, potato, tomato, tobacco,
mahogany, cannibal, hammock,
squaw, moccasin, wigwam**

Early New English borrowings (XV—XVII c.)



- **French borrowings:**

aggressor, apartment, brunette, ball, ballet, billet, caprice, coquette, intrigue, fatigue, naïve, campaign, caprice, caress, console, coquette, cravat, billet-doux, carte blanche

- **Later: garage, magazine, policy, machine.**

French Borrowings Origin



- Phonetics of French borrowings always helps to prove their origin
- These phonetic features: **stress** and special **sound/letter** features:
- Words which do not have stress on the first syllable unless the first syllable is a prefix are almost always French borrowings of the New English period.
- Words containing the sounds [ʃ] spelled not **sh**, [ɑʒ] - not **dg**, [tʃ] - not **ch** and practically all words with the sound [ʒ] = French origin:

aviation, social, Asia, soldier, jury, literature, pleasure, treasure

Late New English borrowings (XVIII-XX centuries)



- *German:*

cobalt, nickel, zinc, dynamics, kindergarten, halt, stroll, poodle, waltz, wagon, boy, girl, blitz, bunker, führer, Gestapo, nazi
and some translation loans –
swan-song, standpoint, environment, superman, world outlook, class struggle, masterpiece



Late New English borrowings (XVIII-XX c.)

- *French:*

attaché, communiqué, dossier, ball, beau, cortège, café, coquette, hotel, picnic, restaurant, ballet, ensemble, essay, genre, brigade, corps, maneuver, marine, magazine, machine, garage, police, engine, nacelle, aileron, blouse, chemise, corsage, cravat, champagne, menu, soup, detail, entrance, moustache, progress, ticket

Late New English borrowings (XVIII-XX c.)



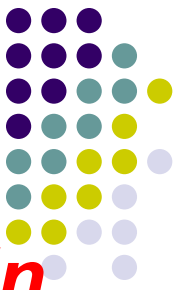
- *Hindi (Indian)*: bungalow, jungle, indigo, shampoo, rajah, coshemere
- *Chinese*: coolie, tea
- *Arabic*: caravan, divan, alcohol, algebra, coffee, bazaar, orange, cotton, candy, chess, emir, moslem, Koran
- *Australian*: kangaroo, boomerang, lubra
- *Czech* robot; *Polish* mazurka, *Malayan* bamboo, *Persian* shawl, *Japanese* rickshaw, *Australian* boomerang, *Polynesian* taboo, *Congolese* zebra

Late New English borrowings (XVIII-XX c.)



- Russian:

- Before the October Revolution - Russian realia of the time:
borzoi, samovar, tsar, verst, taiga, astrakhan, beluga, boyar, copeck, intelligentsia, muzhik, rouble, trika, verst, vodka
- After the Revolution - political role of this country in the world:
Soviet, bolshevik, kolkhoz, Komsomol.
- Cultural and technical achievements:
sputnik, lunnik, lunokhod, synchrophasotron, cosmonaut
- recently political terms:
glasnost, perestroika
- translation loans:
collective farm, Five-Year-Plan, wall newspaper, self-criticism.
- Russian suffix **-nik**: **narodnik, kolkhoznik, udarnik, sputnik, lunnik, (peacenik 'active fighter for peace')**



Late New English borrowings (XVIII-XX c.)

- NE: formed on the basis of **Greek** and **Latin** vocabulary: mainly scientific or technical terms:

**telephone, telegraph, teletype, telefax,
microphone, sociology, politology,
electricity**

- to identify Latin loan-words of NE:

-ate: *dominate, locate, separate*

-ute: *execute, prosecute*

-ct: *correct, inspect*

Late New English borrowings (XVIII-XX c.)



- **-ent, -ant**: *apparent, evident, important, reluctant; incident, accident*
- Greek loan-words: **ph** for [f], **ps** for [s], **ch** for [k]: *photography, psychology, scheme, archaic*



5. Word-hybrids

- a large number of words: the elements of which are of different origin > generally termed **word-hybrids**

Word-hybrids



English

French

be-

-cause

because

a-

-round

around

a-

curse

accuse

out

cry

outcry

over

power

overpower

fore

front

forefront

salt

cell(ar)

salt-seller

false

hood

falsehood



Word-hybrids

French

hobby

scape

trouble

plenty

aim-

re-

English

horse

goat

some

ful

-less

take

hobbyhorse

scapegoat

troublesome

plentiful

aimless

retake

Word-hybrids



English

par-

bandy-

Scandinavian

take

leg

partake

bandy-legged

Word-hybrids



French

re-

Scandinavian

call

recall

Latin

juxta-

French

position

juxtaposition



6. Etymological doublets

- Etymological doublets: from the same word or root, but which entered English at different times or through different channels.
- The ultimate source of the doublets:

6. Etymological doublets



*Ultimate
source*

*Modern
doublets*

Period and channel

Common Indo-European

*pater

fatherly
paternal

native

M.E. French borrowing



6. Etymological doublets

Common Germanic

*gher-	yard	native
	garden	M.E. French borrowing
*gens-	choose	native
	choice	M.E. French borrowing
*wer	ward	native
	guard	M.E. French borrowing
*sker	shirt	native
	skirt	M.E. Scandinavian borrowing
*skhed	shatter	native
	scatter	M.E. Scandinavian borrowing

6. Etymological doublets



Latin

discus	disk disc	O.E. Latin borrowing N.E. Latin borrowing
moneta	mint money	O.E. Latin borrowing M.E. Latin borrowing
uncia	inch ounce	O.E. Latin borrowing M.E. Latin borrowing
defectum	defect defeat	N.E. Latin borrowing M.E. Latin borrowing
factum	fact feat	N.E. Latin borrowing M.E. Latin borrowing
seniorem	senior sir	N.E. Latin borrowing M.E. Latin borrowing

6. Etymological doublets



Greek

adamas

diamond

Early M.E. French borrowing

adamant

Later M.E. French borrowing

fantasia

fancy

N.E. French borrowing

fantasy

M.E. French borrowing



6. Etymological doublets

Hebrew

bāsām

balm

M.E. French borrowing

balsam

N.E. Latin borrowing



Conclusion

- The examples of various etymological strata in the Modern English vocabulary => a sufficient testimony of a long and complicated history of the English nation and the English language.
- They prove that language changes can be understood only in relation to the life of the people speaking the language

Thank you



The presentation can be found in
the computer laboratory:

Мои документы >

История английского языка