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LANGUAGE DISTRIBUTION OF ENGLISH BORROWINGS IN THE MIDDLE OF THE 20TH CENTURY

The article develops on the issue of lexical borrowing in basic vocabulary systematically across a sample of languages and comes up with a list of stable lexical meanings focusing on a lexicographic investigation of major borrowing in the English language in the middle of the 20 century (M20) – 1930–1969. Language distribution of the research proved that French, Italian, German donated huge vocabulary into English in M20 and is arranged in order of hierarchical prominence (e.g., semantic domains in order of the percentage of loans, donor languages in order of their relevance). It is accompanied with an overview of the language community's history of cultural and linguistic contacts for better understanding of the respective cultural standards of English and analyzed languages. The article proposes the qualitative and quantitative interpretation of borrowed words: in the language distribution (out of 50 languages) French, Italian, German make up 45,8% of the total vocabulary. It has been estimated that words from different semantic domains differ in their borrowability: French can be characterized as the major supplier of the vocabulary of everyday matters – 19,6%; Italian is important for its religious terms – 4,1%, the mafia vocabulary – 10,4%; German is best known due to the Nazi vocabulary – 38,2%, psychological terms – 12,7%, sport terms – 8,5%. It has been estimated that all languages under analysis contributed much to English vocabulary of cooking, food and drink: Italian – 60,4%, French – 24,4%, German – 12,7% of the total vocabulary, It was found out that 85,5% of borrowed words are nouns that are more easily borrowed than adjectives and that adjectives (10,6%) in turn are more easily borrowed than verbs (3,9%). The material clearly demonstrated that in our language distribution English displays the tendency to borrow nouns more than any other parts of speech. The presented classification of borrowed vocabulary of M20 performed on the basis of lexicographic investigation is an attempt to map out an increasingly important field of study concerning the presence of lexical borrowings that is of direct practical relevance in the age of globalization.

Key words: *English of the middle of the 20th century, language distribution, French borrowings, German borrowings, Italian borrowings, semantic groups, parts of speech.*

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МОВНИЙ РОЗПОДІЛ ЗАПОЗИЧЕНЬ В АНГЛІЙСЬКІЙ МОВІ СЕРЕДИНИ ХХ СТОЛІТТЯ

У статті автором запропоновано результати суцільного лексикографічного обстеження запозичень у словниковому складі слів англійської мови, зафіксованих у середині 20 століття (1930–1969 рр.). Мовна дистрибуція експериментального матеріалу засвідчила, що французька, італійська та німецька мови мали значний вплив на поповнення словникового складу англійської мови у середині 20 століття. Значущість досліджуваних мов проаналізовано з урахуванням історичного підґрунтя середини 20 століття. У статті запропоновано кількісну та якісну інтерпретацію запозичень: серед 50 мов, зафіксованих у матеріалі спостереження, 45,8% запозичень належить саме запозиченням з французької, італійської та німецької мов. Доведено, що ступінь запозичення іноземних слів залежить від їхньої приналежності до різних семантичних груп: 19,6% слів французького походження увійшли до англійської в якості вокабуляра повсякденного спілкування; італійський вплив: зафіксовано 4,1% запозичень релігійних термінів, 10,4% запозичень, що належать до так званого вокабуляра “мафії”. Німецька мова згідно історичних обставин загальновідома як постачальник вокабуляру нацистської ідеології – 38,2%, психологічних термінів – 12,7%, спортивних термінів – 8,5%. Установлено, що досліджувані мови є основними постачальниками вокабуляру їжі та напоїв: італійська – 60,4%, французька – 24,4%, німецька – 12,7%. Проаналізовано також і інші семантичні групи запозичень (спорт, музичні терміни, мистецтво та література тощо). Експе-

риментальний матеріал роботи демонструє тенденцію англійської мови до запозичення іменників, на перевагу інших частин мови. Вважаємо, що лексикографічне обстеження та класифікація запозиченого словника середини 20 століття у поєднанні з існуючим теоретичним підґрунтям послугує ефективною базою для уніфікації наукових розвідок у царині етимології англійської мови та матиме безпосереднє практичне застосування.

Ключові слова: англійська мова середини ХХ століття, мовний розподіл, запозичення, семантичні групи, частини мови.

Introduction. The article covers foreign words in English from a synchronic perspective, with special focus on English borrowability. The complete list of collected terms dated 1930–1969 (mid 20th century, M20) consists of words and phrases which come from different languages taken from Oxford Dictionary of Foreign Words and Phrases (2010) in order to establish an understanding of the productivity of a loan word which has stood the test of time from the early twentieth century to current contemporary English. Thus, the meaning(s) of the borrowed word as used in M20; the word class(es) it is assigned to and derived and inflected forms of the feature and their meanings were planned to establish.

484 foreign words were identified and examined in total, and an overview of their distribution across different semantic fields is presented helping to discuss relative trends in the development of modern English lexicon. As has been already stated, **the aim of this research** is to study language distribution within the English M20 lexicon with special focus on semantic domain of the borrowed vocabulary as a great number of words have been borrowed into the English language and borrowing continues.

The information is arranged in order of hierarchical prominence (e.g., semantic domains in order of the percentage of borrowings, donor languages in order of their relevance): languages which donated huge vocabulary (45,8%) are *French, Italian, German*. Examination of the material provides evidence that 50 languages are registered as sources of M20 English vocabulary including *Yiddish, Japanese, Spanish, Latin, Punjabi, Persian, Malay, Sanskrit, Canadian French, Hawaiian, Escimo, Korean, New Guinea, Aboriginal, Pali, Welsh, Norwegian, Danish, Czech, West Indian, Tamil, Irish, African, Turkish, South American Spanish, Portuguese, Arabic* and others. The following popular categories have been suggested: history, politics, words of general character, administrative terms/law/government, music (dance/songs), fashion (clothes/names of fabric), military, sport, theology/religion, cookery (dishes/beverages (wine vocabulary)/ desserts), slang/colloquial usage, art/literature and others. The fact that mutual enrichment of languages is a historical inevitability and these ties obligatorily brought to the enrichment of each of these languages. Consequently, the knowledge of the origins of words helps to cover the

cultural background that has shaped the semantics of modern English vocabulary.

Results. Language borrowability has attracted the attention of modern scholars, who have focused on the role of borrowings in the history of the English language (Nastase, Strapparava, 2013; Jackson, ZeAmvela, 2001; Aygun, 2015; Polishchuk, 2021); special borrowing in English from different languages (Falk, 1998); the relationship between structure and meaning of borrowings, social meaning potential of loanwords (Zennera, Rosseelb, 2019); the investigation of interlanguage contact (Berndt, 1989); the results of contacts among the languages (Aygun, 2015); semantic field arrangement of borrowed words and differences among semantic fields (Tadmor, 2010).

The fact is that French and German which donated the most vocabulary in the early 20th century were registered in our data as the major suppliers of lexical borrowings in the middle of the 20 century mostly due to the social and dramatic historical conditions (when in 1934 Hitler Consolidates Power, thus Germans, who had been suffering from a disastrous economic depression in 1929–30, begin to embrace the ideas of the Nationalist Socialist Workers Party – the Nazi Party; 1938: Anti-Semitism movement when Storm troopers and other Nazi groups are ordered to attack and destroy Jewish businesses, homes, and houses of worship; in 1939 World War II starts when Nazi forces, including 2,000 tanks and 1,000 aircraft, would shatter Polish defenses and surround Warsaw, which surrenders 26 days after the Danzig Harbor attack; in 1945 World War II ends: The surrender of Japan marks the end of World War II amid one of the most tumultuous years of the 20th century etc.). The effect on the language was tremendous, as mentioned, German borrowings in English are becoming a popular topic in contemporary lexicology due to the fact that German is pre-eminently the language of the superior ethnonational group (German in Nazi ideology) and English borrowed the majority of them associated with Nazi ideology in the early 20 century (Phillipson, 2013): 22% of words belong to politics and history of Nazi ideology: *Drang nach Osten, Reich, Wandervogel, Anschluss, kultur*, etc. and this process (9,7% of German total vocabulary) continued in the middle of the 20th century (38,2%): *stalag* (in a Second World War a German prison camp, especially

for non-commissioned officers and privates), *Ostpolitik* (the foreign policy of Western European countries with reference to the former communist bloc, especially the opening of relations with the Eastern bloc by the Federal Republic of Germany in the 1960), *Nacht und Nebel* (mystery associated with Nazi Germany in 1941–45. Under a decree issued in December 1941, offending nationals in occupied countries disappeared suddenly and without trace, during the night), *judenrein* (free of Jews, from which Jews are excluded: reference to Nazi Germany), *Sieg Heil* (a victory salute used especially at a political rally during the Nazi regime in Germany), *uber alles* (above all else, implicit reference to the opening words of the German national anthem Deutschland uber alles), *fuhrer* (a tyrannical leader, a dictator; Hitler is often alluded to, and the transferred use of the word in English has strongly negative implications), *Wehrmacht* (defense force, the German armed forces, especially the army, between 1921–1945), *Untermensch* (underperson, especially in Nazi Germany, a person considered racially or socially inferior), *judenrat* (a council representing a Jewish community, especially in German occupied territory during the Second World War), *Hakenkreuz* (a swastika, especially in its clockwise as a Nazi symbol), *Gestapo* (the German Secret Police under Nazi rule. It suppressed opposition to the Nazis in Germany and sent Jews and others to concentration camps), *Herrenvolk* (the German nation as considered by the Nazis to be innately superior to others), *volkisch* (of a person or ideology populist or nationalist, and typically racist), *Wirtschaftswunder* (the economic recovery of West Germany after the war of 1939–45), *blitzkrieg* (an intense violent military campaign intended to bring about a swift victory; German military campaign in the World War Two: Luftwaffe's bombardment of the British cities), *panzer* (a German armoured unit, tank), etc. It's a pity but in contemporary Ukraine many of these borrowings are widely used nowadays by necessity (*blitzkrieg, panzer Gestapo, etc.*) and the transferred use of them has strongly negative implications with no cultural resistance.

Analyzing other semantic groups of German borrowings of the middle of the 20c, food and drinks vocabulary has to be paid attention to, comprising 12,7%, with *Weisswurst* (whitish German sausage made chiefly of veal) as an example, but in this semantic group wine vocabulary predominates (83%), e.g., *Trockenbeereauslese* (a swift German white wine made from selected individual grapes picked later than the general harvest), *spritzer* (a mixture of usually white wine and soda water that is usually dry except in the rainy season), *spätlese* (a white

wine of German origin or style made from grapes picked later than the general harvest), *Heuriger* (in Austria wine from the latest harvest), *Eiswein* (wine made from ripe grapes picked white covered with frost); sport vocabulary (8,5%), e.g., *abseil* (used in mountaineering, descend a rock face or other near vertical surface by means of a doubled rope fixed at a higher point), *zwischenzug* (chess vocabulary, a move interposed in a sequence of play in such a way as to alter the outcome), *schuss* (a straight downhill run on skis), *karabiner* (a metal oval coupling link with a closure protected against accidental opening, used by rock climbers), etc.

Psychological terms of German origin have been widely recognized entering not only English but many other languages of the world: given that both the Austrian psychotherapist Sigmund Freud and his Swiss collaborator Carl Jung were German speakers (Oxford Dictionary, 2008: 142), as well as F.Nietzsche and many other famous names, it is appropriate that the language has furnished a number of useful terms to describe not only human psychology and emotions, but sociological terms. Thus, M20 examples include the following (12,7%): *Verstehen* (emphatic understanding of human actions and behaviour), *zeitgeber* (used in psychology, a rhythmically occurring natural phenomena which acts as a cue in the regulation of certain biological rhythms in an organism), *Torschlusspanik* (last minute panic, shut door panic: a sense of alarm or anxiety at the passing of life's opportunities, said to be experienced in middle age), *ressentiment* (a psychological state resulting from suppressed feeling of envy and hatred which cannot be satisfied. The term is associated with the philosophy of Friedrich Nietzsche, 1844–1900), *Volkerwanderung* (used in sociology, a migration of peoples; specifically, that of Germanic and Slavic people into and across Europe from the 2nd to the 11th centuries), *Gemeinschaft* (used in sociology, a form of social integration based on close personal and family ties), etc.

Words of general character of German origin make up 19% of its total vocabulary and many of them received universal acclaim as *Gastarbeiter* (a person with temporary permission to work in another country, especially in Germany), *klatch* (an informal social gathering at which coffee is served), *U-bahn* (in Germany and Austria the underground railway in various major cities), *Unwelt* (environment, the outer world as it affects and is perceived by the organisms inhabiting it), *autobahn* (a German, Swiss or Austrian motorway), *bierhaus* (in a German-speaking countries a public house), *schnook* (a fool, colloquial), etc.

It is appropriate to analyze French influence on English by recognizing and acknowledging its fundamental importance and tremendous result for English: for nearly three centuries much of the literature written in English was written in French, translated from French, or strongly influenced by French models, and so it is not strange that the literary language was enriched by many French words, and these gradually made their way into familiar speech, so that today a large part of the vocabulary consists of words introduced from French in the four centuries following the Conquest. The influence which French exerted on English is seen in all aspects of life, social, political and religious, and hardly any walk of life was unaffected by it (Polishchuk, 2021:186). Contrary to popular belief, the borrowing of French words into English is still very popular in English, and examination of the material provides evidence – out of 50 languages, French donated 26% into M20 English vocabulary due to the genetic and structural proximity of the languages concerned. But hundreds of words and phrases, mainly those arriving within the last three hundred years or so (Tadmor, 2010: 136), that have not been assimilated in this way and that still feel recognizably ‘French’, and it gives ground to state that this feature brings them popular acclaim not only in English but in many other languages of the world, e.g., 15,7% of its total vocabulary are nouns of general character, noun phrases: *tour d’horizon* (an expensive tour), *par avion* (by airmail, written on a letter or parcel to indicate how it is to reach its destination), *demi-pension* (originally in France and French-speaking countries – hotel accommodated with bed, breakfast and one main meal per day, half-board), *discotheque* (a place or event at which recorded pop-music is played for dancing; universally accepted abbreviated to *disco*), *clochard* (in France a beggar), *avant la lettre* (adverb phrase, literally means before the letter; before the word or term was invented), etc.

As mentioned, French non-assimilated words and phrases in the field of conversation and every day matters enjoy universal acclaim and are known in English since the beginning of the 20th century (*c’est la vie, cherchez la femme, déjà vu, femme fatale*, etc.) (Polishchuk, 2021: 211), but in the middle of the century this field was enriched (19,6%) by the following popular ones: *comme ci, comme ça* (adverb phrase, used especially in answer to a question, to convey that something is neither very good nor very bad), *salut* (used to express friendly feelings towards one’s companions before drinking), *pas devant* (of a statement, notion not appropriate or proper for the present company, used as warning expression), *vie en rose* (a life seen through rose-colored spectacles; a phrase was

popularized by *Edith Piaf*), *eminence grise* (a person who exercises power or influence through holding no official position, a confidential adviser. The term was originally applied to Cardinal Richelieu’s grey-clocked private secretary, Pere Joseph).

French borrowings in English have become a popular topic in contemporary lexicology due to the fact that historically French is pre-eminently the language of cooking, food and wine: 24,4% of its total M20 vocabulary differentiating between names of dishes and styles of cooking (61,2%): *pate de champagne* (a coarse pork and liver pate), *pate maison* (a rich paste from mashed ingredients made to the recipe of a particular restaurant), *tourtiere* (a kind of meat pie traditionally eaten at Christmas in Canada), *tapenade* (a Provençal savoury paste or dip, made mainly from black olives, capers and anchovies), *fruits de mer* (seafood, especially a dish made up of mixed shellfish), *langoustine* (the Norway lobster, especially when prepared and cooked), *beurre manie* (a mixture of flour and butter used for thickening sauces or soups), *cassoulet* (a stew made with meat and beans), *coq au vin* (a casserole of chicken pieces cooked in red wine), *rouille* (a Provençal sauce made from pounded red chillies, garlic, breadcrumbs and other ingredients, blended with stock, frequently added to *bouillabaisse*), *crudities* (assorted raw vegetables served as an hors d’oeuvre, typically with a sauce into which they may be dipped), *croque-monsieur* (a fried or grilled ham-and-cheese sandwich), *pissaladiere* (a Provençal open tart similar to pizza, usually with onions, anchovies and black olives), *vichyssoise* (a soup made with potatoes, leeks and cream and usually served cold), *quiche* (a baked tart with a savoury filling thickened with eggs, usually eaten cold), etc.; wine vocabulary (22,5%): *vin de table* (wine of reasonable quality suitable for drinking with a meal; the English phrase table wine is also used, especially of non-French wines), *Kir* (trademark, a drink made from dry white wine and cassis; Felix Kir, mayor of Dijon in France said to have invented the recipe), *chambre* (adj., of red wine at room temperature), *demi-sec* (medium dry wine; half dry), *appellation controlee* (a description awarded to a French wine guaranteeing that it was produced in the region specified, using vines and production methods which satisfy the regulating body), *tastevin* (a small shallow /silver cup for tasting wines). It is obvious that the continuous success of French cuisine today is not negligible due to its everlasting cheese fame, thus it is quite logical to single out the so-called ‘cheese vocabulary’ (13%): *vacherin* (a soft French cheese made from cow’s milk), *tomme* (any of various cheeses made in Savoy), *chèvre* (French cheese made with goat’s

milk), *raclette* (a dish of melted cheese typically eaten with potatoes), etc.; desserts (3,2%): *crème de cacao* (a chocolate-flavoured liqueur), *couverture* (chocolate made with extra cocoa butter to give a high gloss, used for coating sweets and cakes) etc.

Semantic field 'cinematography' as an essential component of M20 English borrowed vocabulary (6,2%) is worth discussing as cinema has attained a huge cultural significance in France, and French cinema continues to be recognized in the world for its quality and sophistication as for more than a century France has been a major influence on cinema and remains one of the most important producers of films, its output surpassed only by India, the US, Japan and China. In the scope of world cinematography, the middle of the 20th century (the late 50s to late 1960s) is known by The New Wave (*Nouvelle Vague*) when French cinema came into its own, freed of the shackles of American movie companies and saw an explosion of talents of that period: *Alain Delon*, *Brigitte Bardot*, *Jean-Paul Belmondo*, *Catherine Deneuve* etc. These talents populated the landscape of French cinema through its evolution into the modern age and brought huge vocabulary into English: *cinéma-vérité*, *cine-vérité* (cinema truth, a style of film-making characterized by a realistic, typically documentary films which avoid artificiality and artistic effect and are made with simple equipment), *vérité* (realism or naturalism, especially in cinema), *nouvelle vague* (a grouping of French film directors in the late 1950 and 1960 who reacted against established French cinema and sought to make more individualistic and stylistically innovative films), *film noir* (a style or genre of cinematographic film of a pessimistic, cynical and sombre character, a film of this type), *auteur* (a film director who so greatly influences their films as to be able to rank as their author), *cinematheque* (a film library or archive. Also, a small cinema showing artistic films), *son et lumière* (an entertainment using recorded sound and lighting effects, usually presented at night at a historic monuments) etc. Semantic group 'fashion' with the following lexical consequences (3%) has to be mentioned, for example, the term *pret-a-porter* (ready to wear, said of clothes sold ready to wear rather than made to measure; a designer clothes sold ready to wear) was born in the 1960s, reacting against the traditional notions of fashion and garment-making process, satisfying the needs of pop culture and mass media, *cagoule* (a light weight, hooded thigh length water proof jacket), *sautoir* (a long necklace consisting of a fine gold chain usually set with jewels) etc.

The vocabulary of art, music, ballet and literature is also becoming a popular topic in present day lexi-

cology due to the influence of French since Medieval times: the persons engaged in scientific or literary or similar pursuits were, to a large extent, men in clerical orders familiar with French, from which words relating to the various branches of medieval knowledge or study, the sciences, philosophy, art and literature etc. entered the English language (Berndt, 1989: 60]. M20 examples (12,5%) also include: *nouveau roman* (a style of avant-garde French novel which rejected traditional novelistic conventions in an attempt the sometimes random nature of experience), *roman-fleuve* (a novel featuring the leisurely description of the lives of closely related people; a sequence of related, self-contained novels), *poète maudit* (a poet or other creative artist who insufficiently appreciated by his or her contemporaries), *musique concrète* (music constructed by mixing recorded sounds, first developed by experimental composers in the 1940s); *danseur noble* (used in ballet, a principle mode dancer, especially one who is particularly suited by bearing or physique to princely roles), *chaine* (a quick step in ballet or turn from one foot to the other, or a series of these, performed in a line), *grand jete* (a jump in ballet in which a dancer springs from one foot to land on the other with one leg forward of their body and the other stretched backwards while in the air), *retire* (a movement in which one leg is raised at right angles to the body until the toe is in line with the knee of the supporting leg), *porteur* (a male ballet dancer whose role is to lift and support a ballerina when she performs jumping movements); *bricolage* (in art or literature construction or creation from whatever is immediately available for use; something constructed or created in this way, an assemblage of haphazard elements), *trahison des cleres* (a compromise of intellectual integrity or betrayal of standards by writers, artists and thinkers), *moderne* (relating to a popularization of the art deco style marked by bright colours and austere geometric shapes, or any ultra-modern style), *decoupage* (the decoration of a surface of an object with cut-out paper patterns or illustrations; an object so decorated), *bondieuserie* (a church ornament or devotional object, especially of little artistic merit; such objects collectively), etc.

French sport terms comprising 3,9% of the total M20 borrowed vocabulary include the following examples: *peloton* (used in cycling, the main field, group or pack of cyclists in a race), *levade* (a movement performed in classical riding, in which the horse lifts its forelegs from the ground), *dressage* (the art of riding and training a horse in a manner that develops obedience, flexibility and balance), *sportif* (interested in athletic sports; suitable for sport or informal wear, casually stylish), *equipe* (a motor racing stable;

a team, especially of sport players), etc. According to the data, the names of professions (5,5%) borrowed from French in M20 are mainly presented by the following examples: nouns with *-eur* suffix are the most numerous as in *repetiteur* (a person who teaches musicians and singers, especially opera singers, their parts; a person who supervises ballet rehearsals), *pisteur* (a person employed to prepare the snow on a piste), *prolongeur* (a person employed to wash dishes and carry out other menial tasks in a restaurant or hotel), *bricoleur* (a person who engages in bricolage; a constructor or creator of bricolages), etc.; less numerous are nouns with *-iste* suffix as in *visagiste* (a make-up artist), etc. and *-ier* as in *saucier* (a chef who prepares sauces), etc. To sum up, the influence which French exerted on English knowing the historical and social conditions operative at the times, their relations and language used by the two races, their respective standards of culture is seen in all aspects of life, social, economic, political and religious, and hardly any aspect of life was unaffected by it.

The third major supplier of new lexemes into M20 English is Italian (10%) with its huge mass of cooking, food and wine vocabulary (60,4%), where the so-called 'pasta' vocabulary (20,6%) has to be named as Italian cuisine is famous all over the world for being rich in pasta as there are more than a hundred macaroni products which differ in their composition, colour and form and manufacturing technology: *spaghettini* (pasta in the form of strings of thin spaghetti), *linquine* (pasta in the form of narrow ribbons; an Italian dish consisting largely of this and usually a sauce), *cannelloni* (pasta stuffed with a meat or vegetable mixture; an Italian dish consisting largely of this and usually a sauce), *tortellini* (small squares of pasta stuffed with meat, cheese etc., rolled and shaped into rings; an Italian dish consisting largely of this and usually a sauce), *manicotti* (large tubular pasta shapes; an Italian dish consisting largely of these and usually a sauce), *rigatoni* (pasta in the form of short hollow fluted tubes; an Italian dish consisting largely of this and usually a sauce), *stelline* (small star-shaped pieces of pasta), *marinara* (in Italian cooking, designation a sauce made from tomatoes, onions and herbs, usually served with pasta), *pesto* (a sauce of crushed basil leaves, pine nuts, garlic, Parmesan cheese and olive oil; typically served with pasta). The vast majority of Italian food borrowings are best known and assimilated not only in English but in all the languages of the world: *prosciutto* (Italian cured ham, usually served raw and thinly sliced as an hors d'oeuvre), *mascarpone* (a soft, mild Italian cream cheese), *bruschetta* (toasted Italian bread drenched on olive oil and served typically with garlic or toma-

toes), *carpaccio* (an Italian hors d'oeuvre consisting of thin slices of raw beef or fish served with a sauce), *pepperoni* (beef and pork sausage seasoned with pepper), *osso bucco* (an Italian dish made of shin of veal containing marrowbone, stewed in wine with vegetables), *vitello tonnato* (an Italian dish consisting of roast veal served cold in a tuna and anchovy mayonnaise), *stracciatella* (an Italian soup made with stock, eggs and cheese), *panino* (a sandwich made with a baguette or with Italian bread, typically one that is toasted), *saltimbocca* (a dish consisting of rolled pieces of veal or poultry cooked with herbs, bacon and other flavourings), *pancetta* (Italian cured belly of pork), *scungille* (the meat of a mollusc eaten as a delicacy), *zuppa inglese* (English soup, a rich Italian dessert resembling trifle), *pecorino* (a hard Italian cheese made from ewe's milk), *scaloppine* (in Italian cooking a dish consisting of thin boneless slices of meat, especially veal, sauteed or fried), *provolone* (an Italian soft smoked cheese, often made in a variety of shapes), etc.; two Italian words *pizzeria* (a place where pizzas are made and sold; a pizza restaurant) and *al dente* (of pasta, vegetables etc. cooked as to be slightly firm when bitten; literary 'to the tooth') borrowed in M20 really received universal recognition. Speaking about drinks, two world famous coffee names: *espresso* (a type of strong black coffee made by forcing stream through ground coffee beans) and *cappuccino* (a type of coffee made with milk that has been frothed up with pressurized stream) were borrowed by the English language in the middle of the 20c.; as for wines, *vino da tavola* (Italian wine of reasonable quality, suitable for drinking with a meal) was registered in our material.

Also, Italian political vocabulary, the so-called 'the Mafia' vocabulary (10,4%) (The term *Mafia* has become synonymous in English with organized crime, but technically Mafia refers only to the Sicilian organization and its Sicilian American counterpart in the United States. The Mafia continues to operate throughout Sicily, but it is consistently harried by Italian law enforcement) received worldwide recognition in the middle of the 20th century due to the so-called First Mafia War (1962 and 1963) which ended when a car bomb killed seven officers of the law; in the 1970s Corleone family boss Luciano Leggio began an unprecedented campaign to take control of the mafia. The resulting Second Mafia War led to hundreds of deaths (Volle, 2024). *The Godfather*, a crime novel by American author Mario Puzo is noteworthy for introducing Italian words to an English-speaking audience; it also inspired a 1972 film of the same name, so the examples which entered English were the following: *capo* (from Latin *caput*-head; the

head of a crime syndicate, especially the Mafia, or one of its branches; chiefly used in US), *consigliere* (a member of a Mafia family who serves as an adviser to the leader and resolves disputes within the family), *lupara* (a sawn-off shotgun as used by the Mafia; slang, from *lupa*-she wolf), *Cosa Nostra* (a US criminal organization resembling and related to the Mafia). We can't but mention one more Italian borrowing not assimilated semantically in English, but very popular in the world's press and politics: *paparazzo* (a freelance photographer who pursues celebrities in order to take their pictures) which was popularized by F. Fellini's film *La Dolce Vita* (1960) where it was used as the surname of a character; the noun phrase *dolce vita* (a life of luxury, pleasure) has also gained worldwide recognition due to this film.

Italian words of general character (16,8%) entered the English language in M20: *mondo* (used as reference to something very striking or remarkable of its kind. Chiefly used in US), *vita nuova* (a fresh start or new direction in life, especially after some powerful emotional experience; with allusion to the title of a work by Dante describing his love for Beatrice), *pensione* (a small hotel or boarding house in Italy), *Passeggiata* (a leisurely walk or stroll, a promenade; usually referring to the evening stroll for relaxation and socializing), *prominenti* (from Latin *prominere*; distinguished or eminent people), *gran turismo* (a comfortable high performance model of car, abbreviated to *GT*), etc.; religious terms (4,1%): *pro-nuncio* (a papal ambassador to a country which does not accord the Pope's ambassador automatic precedence over other ambassadors), *papabile* (of a prelate worthy of being eligible to be elected Pope, generally suitable for high office), etc.; music, art and literature (6,3%): *spinto* (a lyric soprano or tenor voice of powerful dramatic quality; a singer with a spinto voice), *sprezzatura* (studied carelessness, nonchalance, especially in art or literature), *biennale* (from Latin -of two years; a large art exhibition or music festival, especially one held every 2 years; originally used as a name of a specific international art exhibition of Venice, Italy), etc.

This paper has clearly shown that French continues to occupy the leading position in the middle of the 20c as the major supplier of vocabulary into English where words from different semantic domains differ in their borrowability: lexical items pertaining to the modern world, religion, clothing and fashion, food and drink, are more frequently borrowed than words from the domains of sense perception, spatial relations, body terms, kinship, motion words, the physical world, emotions, and space and time. Within these domains, just as between languages, the overall variation is extensive (Carlings, Cronhamn, 2019). Three

languages under consideration are more likely to borrow nouns than verbs, and it is not only due to the fact that languages have more nouns than verbs (Tadmor, 2010:231). As for the reaction of word classes to the pressure of language contact, nouns (85,5%) are more easily borrowed than adjectives and that adjectives (10,6%) in turn are more easily borrowed than verbs (3,9%) as was proved by our experimental material. The prominence of nouns over non-nouns is explained by their relative frequency in the receiving language and so the motivation to borrow nouns must be attributed to the richness of semantic content rather than frequency or the structural properties of nouns as potential stand-alone elements (Matras, 2021: 2).

Conclusions. On the basis of this study, we can state that three languages (French, German and Italian) influence differently the lexicon of English in the middle 20 century: French can be characterized as the major supplier of the vocabulary of everyday matters – 19,6%, cinema – 6,2%, art, music, ballet – 12,5%, sport – 3,9% of the total vocabulary; Italian is important for its religious terms – 4,1%, the mafia vocabulary – 10,4%; German is best known due to the Nazi vocabulary – 38,2%, psychological terms – 12,7%, sport terms – 8,5%. As an attempt has been made to analyze M20 borrowings as the important supplier of vocabulary into English determining various semantic groups of borrowing due to its frequency (food and drinks, dance and music; religious items etc.), it has been estimated that all languages under analysis contributed much to English vocabulary of cooking, food and drink: Italian – 60,4%, where 20,6% of words belong to different pasta names known all over the world, French – 24,4% of the total vocabulary, where 22,5% belong to wine vocabulary; and German – 12,7% of the total vocabulary, where 83% belong to wine vocabulary. Differentiation into word classes of borrowed words has shown that nouns are more borrowable than adjectives or verbs (85,5%), nouns appear at the top of the list thanks to their contribution to naming objects and concepts, which are key elements of the process of cross-cultural exchange that is inherently involved when languages are in contact. We believe that the presence and impact of the above-mentioned languages in the history of England was important, and its impact on the evolution of the language is estimated. Borrowings, which the author focuses on, have undoubtedly, an educational role: examples highlighted in the article will have relevant practical educational implications. Further perspective of the research lies in investigating and comparing borrowings from other languages in the late 20 century in the word stock of Modern English.

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