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B.A-I  
PAPER-I

History of English Language

Q. What is borrowing? Different types of borrowing.  
Usual motive behind borrowing.

Symbols

< taken from / developed, to be  
> developed from

Serial

Languages change constantly, a fact that becomes most noticeable when we read texts a few centuries old. In evidence, various kinds of change are apparent in almost any passage of Shakespeare, such as in these four lines from his Sonnet XI:

"As fast as thou shalt wane, so fast thou grow'st

In one of thine, from that which thou departest;

And that fresh blood which youngly thou bestow'st

Thou mayst call thine when thou from youth convertest

Some words <sup>were</sup> native Germanic, others introduced from outside the Germanic branch of Indo-European.

For example, 'poet' was imported into Middle English from OFr, poète < Latin poëta < Gk. poiētēs 'maker'. [Compare Gk. poiein 'make'. On the other hand, 'word' can be taken

back to OE word, <sup>when to</sup> compare OHG 'wort', ON orð Goth. 'waurd'. It cannot be an importation from

likely neighbouring languages; in Latin the final consonant of the stem, PIE -dh-, shows up as |b| in verbum; in some dialects of Greek the initial 'w' would have been lost, as in the probable cognate eirein 'speak'.

Thus, borrowing is the process of which one language or dialect takes & incorporates into other. The feature which is initiated is called 'model' the dialect (or lang) in which the model occurs, is called the 'donor'. The dialect or lang. which acquires something new in the process is the borrowing dialect.

The vocabulary and grammatical patterns of a language can be separated into two categories; **native elements**, which we can take back to the earliest known stages of a language, and **borrowed elements**, which were imported at some time from a different language. Native words, as items in the stock of the language, are subject to phonological, morphological and semantic change. (This may be of various types, just as the types of contact between languages differ. ~~That~~ That between English, and French differs appreciably from that between English and Arabic). Any linguistic item may therefore be identified either as native or borrowed.

Borrowings of vocabulary are especially likely, next those of syntactic patterns; morphological patterns are rarely borrowed, and phonological patterns even less commonly. Borrowings may, however, have an effect on the phonological structure of a language, as /ʒ/ in English, or even be instrumental in introducing phonemes, as for example skt. /t, th, d, dh/

## TYPES OF BORROWINGS

Borrowings can be classified by the type of reproduction of entities from a second language.

- ① LOANWORDS — Some borrowings known as lexical borrowing loanwords; mirror the phonemes of

the foreign language. It means that a word which is borrowed from a language is put in the same way into another language. e.g. In ~~English~~ Eng. 'poet', the french phonemes were reproduced almost exactly in English. Most recent borrowings are of this type, though they may be based on written forms; for eg. words like 'oxygen', 'hydrogen', 'telephone'.

### LOAN TRANSLATIONS (LOANSHIFTS OR CALQUES)

Borrowings of a different type reproduce the morphemes of a foreign language, using native material. In this the word is not borrowed but the idea is borrowed. An example in English is 'gospel' 'good story' in which the Greek component  $\epsilon\upsilon$  and 'aggelion' are reproduced by translation. In German, loan shifts are particularly prominent; instead of taking over the Greek component for 'acid' and 'material' as did English in 'oxygen', German translated them to form the loan shift Sauerstoff. Similarly Wasserstoff ~~for~~ is a loanshift for 'hydrogen' and Fernsprecher for 'telephone'.

≠ In a further type of borrowing, only the meaning of a linguistic entity may be changed.

## ✓ EXTENSION (Phonological Borrowing) <sup>rather</sup>

In this kind of borrowing, word is ~~not~~ borrowed from a language, <sup>nor</sup> it is ~~not~~ a loan-blend ~~nor~~ translation. In this type of borrowing only the meaning of linguistic entity may be changed. OE *eorl* 'earl' meant 'brave warrior'; the present meaning was taken over from Old Norse, where it was a rank of nobility. [Similarly, OE *dwellan* meant 'lead astray' but was modified in meaning by ON *dvelja* 'abide' to present-day 'dwell'.] Thus in this kind of borrowing changes in meaning change under the influence of a foreign language.

\* It was in the language beforehand but it came into contact with Scandinavian expression /jarl/ and so it became earl.

## ✓ MORPHEMIC SUBSTITUTION (Phonetic Substitution) <sup>'sound change'</sup>

In this case we borrow words with phonetic structure change (pronunciation) but it would depend on the degree of bilinguality and the degree of knowledge of the person known to that particular language. For eg. English word violin is reproduced variously depending on the speaker's command over English. [Educated speakers may use a very similar form while they speak Japanese, i.e. vaioin. Even though their own language does not contain a /v/, less educated people substitute English /v/ either to /w/ or /b/ to say 'waioin' or 'baioin'. Both sets of speakers reproduce it as r.]

foreg. station of known to the lang. it would be 'steishn' but to a learner or unknown to the lang. would say 'isteishn' esp. Punjabi 'staitshn'

\* ~~and so~~ In borrowing the borrowed words are assimilated into the phonemic system of the borrowing lang. sound which don't occur in the borrowing lang. are either dropped or replaced by familiar native one.

For eg - French [u:] sound does not occur in English so an ordinary English speaker simply replaces it with [u] a normal sound of his language.

### \* PHONEMIC BORROWING [u:] with [u] a normal sound of his language

The role of phonemic structure in borrowings can be illustrated through the treatment of English 't' in Japanese. The stop [t] occurs in Japanese only before [e, a, o]; before [u] there is an affricate [tʃ], before [i, y] the affricate [tʃʲ]. If a word like 'tank' is borrowed into Japanese, the result is tanku, for 'touring' the Japanese form is tsuringu.

Native speakers automatically substitute any of the allophones of [t] in accordance with their distribution before [u].

### MORPHOLOGICAL MODIFICATIONS.

Morphological modifications are similarly brought about by the structure of the borrowing language, for borrowings generally take on patterns of native elements. When for example, 'bask' was borrowed into Old English from Old Norse, [báða sik 'bathe oneself' and busk from Old Norse buia sik 'ready oneself', they were treated like simple verbs in English.] Many nouns were imported into English with their Latin or Greek plural inflections, such as datum; data, colon; cola, skeleton; skeleta.

Ex/12

### Borrowing of Pronunciation.

Contacts with people belonging to different

nations may acquire different pronunciation of the same word. Like 'either' which <sup>is</sup> pronounced by a student educated <sup>by a</sup> British standard of education, would pronounce it as /ai:ðs/ while an American would pronounce it as /ei:ðs/.

### BORROWING THROUGH CONTACT

a In this the borrowing can take place by contact between two cultures like when English was brought to the British Isles in the 5<sup>th</sup> A.D., there was a preponderance of Celtic speakers, a minority of Germanic invaders. Yet English survived and ousted Celtic. Moreover it adopted very few words from Celtic, a few common nouns like bannock, 'cake' and brock 'badger'. This can also result due to when speakers learn a new prestige language, they ~~adopt~~ conquests. The language of the invader can be imposed on the captured like the borrowings that took place after <sup>the</sup> Norman Conquest in 1066 A.D. In the beginning the French words were borrowed but by the middle of thirteenth century English reasserted its supremacy and English words were adopted by the French. French borrowings were: like council, county, crown etc

Grammatical elements like : they, them, their etc. were incorporated into English through contacts with Scandinavians.

### CULTURAL LANGUAGE BORROWING

Two prestigious languages spoken on everyday level can borrow words from each other. The language with the larger number of speakers is maintained, though with simplification of structure. It is more simplified when speakers communicate only on simple cultural levels.

In this kind of borrowing one kind of language gives more and the other receives more. For instance, that forms which in older English contained a short [a] in certain phonetic surroundings, appear in Central Western American English as [ɛ] in man, hat, bath, gather, lather etc.

### INTIMATE BORROWING

We can usually distinguish between ordinary cultural borrowing and the intimate borrowing which occurs when two languages are spoken in what is topographically and politically a single community. This situation arises for the most part by conquest. Intimate borrowing is one sided; the upper or dominant

During missionary period of Old English, borrowed from Latin terms relating to Christianity such as church, minister, apostle, devil, bishop, priest.

to call them 'soja' a 'davenpost'. The pronunciation of individual lexical items also can be affected by prestige factors.

language spoken by the conqueror, adopted by the conquered. Eg. borrowing in the contact of immigrants' languages with English in the United States. English, the upper language makes only the most obvious cultural loans from the languages of immigrants, as 'spaghetti' from Italian, 'hamburger' from German.

### DIALECT BORROWING

Contact between all forms of speech: geographical dialect, social dialects, technical dialects and even idiolects can lead to borrowings ~~in~~ into the general language. For ex., for 'edible corn on the cob' the North American 'sweet corn' is ~~the~~ become the standard term rather than the southern 'roasting ear'.

### MOTIVES

#### COMMUNICATION

- ① Need of filling - Change in culture bring about certain words to describe the situation of one culture comes in contact with another culture, to describe a situation one uses ~~the~~<sup>a</sup> new word from the borrowed language to describe ~~the situation~~ explain anything. Foreg. motor-car, typhoon (Chinese loan to describe a storm in the sea.)

PRESTIGE - If the word in another language is prestigious than one feels like imitating it. For eg. François, crown, parliament from French into English. Countess, Marquis, Baron. Sometimes the imitator does not admire those whom he imitate but wishes to be identified. On the simplest level this will include the borrowing of words. As ~~the~~ people choose \*