



THE DESIGN OF THE KIND OF ANGLICISM'S AND ROMANISM'S IN THE GERMAN LANGUAGE

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ABSTRACT

In this article we are talking about the design of the genus of Anglicism's and romanism's in the German language, about the ways of grammatical development of foreign language vocabulary in the borrowing system, about the generic differentiation of animate and inanimate nouns.

KEYWORDS

Foreign language, recipient, stability, position, borrowing, functional, mastering, tendency, analogous, assimilation, semantic feature.

INTRODUCTION

To study the general linguistic essence of a generic language, it is important to pay attention to such a little-studied area as its contact with other languages, primarily non-generic ones. With sufficient depth of information currently available on the generic characteristics of German, French,

etc. of generic languages, consideration of the processes of mastering the genus by foreign (non-generic) vocabulary in the recipient generic language is designed to show the stability of its generic subsystem. The ideal material for this can, of course, be the German language, which has a developed generic subsystem, which is

transferred to the appropriate design of any borrowed substantives, including from such non-native languages as English and Turkic.

THE MAIN RESULTS AND FINDINGS

According to the data of the main dictionaries of the modern German language, we have identified 2,440 foreign lexical units that have preserved formal and functional signs of their foreign-language origin on the German-speaking soil and are perceived as foreign. This lexical layer is of interest from the standpoint of gender. At the same time, it is important to establish: in what ways the grammatical development of foreign language vocabulary in the borrowing system is carried out, how names are distributed according to grammatical classes of nouns (genera) existing in the recipient system, what is the peculiarity of the generic design of borrowings of a certain origin in the environment of the generic language and in which links the borrowing generic system is most influenced by foreign language material [5, 117].

Regardless of how foreign-language nouns were distributed by generic classes in the source systems (Latin and Russian have the same three genders as in German; in Romance languages there are only two genders - masculine and feminine; in English there is no grammatical gender, only the names of persons and personified objects differ in according to the biological sex of living beings, and the formal expression of the genus in the latter case is carried out with the help of personal and possessive

pronouns substituting for the substantive), on German soil these nouns receive one of three genera (in rare cases two or three at the same time) - masculine, feminine and neuter.

The registration of foreign-language names by the German gender does not occur arbitrarily, but according to certain (although not always firm) rules developed in the language during its historical development.

Thus, the names of people get grammatical gender, as a rule, according to the biological gender, because the gender of nouns - names of persons - in German (as, usually, in languages that have grammatical gender) coincides in most cases with the biological gender [1, 88].

The predominant majority of borrowings denoting male persons are made out in the masculine gender: der General, der Chef.

The vast majority of borrowings denoting female persons are made out in the feminine gender: die Stewardesse, die Blondine, die Ballerina.

The names of young creatures in German usually refer to the middle gender. It is rather by analogy with them that the following Anglicism's have taken shape, which denote young people: das Girl, das Baby, das Starlet.

Quite definite tendencies exist in the German language and in the generic differentiation of inanimate nouns. Thus, many inanimate names are distributed in German by generic classes on a semantic basis, namely, similarly similar in meaning to words and generalizing names (often of foreign origin) that appeared in this language earlier in time:

der Wartburg→der Kraftwagen;



das Dederon → das Perlon [4, 246].

The law of generic assimilation of names of similar semantics also applies to foreign-language borrowings, which in many ways seem to imitate the native German synonyms in the genus: der Appell → der Aufruf;

die Tournee → die Reise;

das Palais → das Schloß.

Accordingly, some animate nouns can be likened in kind to synonymous words of the borrowing language:

das Teenager → der Backfisch;

das Starlet → die Bühnensternchen;

das Girl → das Mädchen;

Das Baby → das Kind.

Activity in the German language is characterized by the assimilation of borrowings in the generic form to such names that express generalizing semantics:

der Flanell → der Stoff;

der Vokal → der Laut;

Der Gorilla → der Affe;

das Billard → das Spiel.

Foreign-language substantives are likened in kind and not synonymous with words of the German language, but nevertheless still close in meaning. Cf., for example, such a semantic group:

der Granit → der Gneis, der Quarz;

der Beton → der Mörtel, der Zement.

As in other similar cases, some foreign-language substantives receive generic formalization in German under the influence of borrowings in earlier periods. At the same time, the influence of synonymous or similar foreign words is clearly detected first of all:

das Team (XX century) → das Kollegium (XVIII century);

das Genie (XVIII century) → das Talent (XVI century) [2, 84, 137]

Often borrowed foreign-language words formalize the genus (like the proper German substantives) primarily by their characteristic external form, for example, by suffixes, which are steadily fixed in the borrowing system strictly defined forms of the genus. Cf.:

Eskalation (the second half of the XX century.) - J.R.

how long ago assimilated borrowings on -(a)tion (Gratulation- XVI century.; Relation);

Chance, Elite - f.g. - like inanimate nouns in German with the final unstressed -e (→ Anse, Weite).

Sometimes this process is also enhanced by the parallel action of a semantic factor:

Dompteuse- fem. a) how the names of female persons (Lehrerin)

b) previously mastered borrowings with the suffix -euse (Souffleuse).

A number of foreign-language lexemes receive gender in the borrowing system of the German language not by the end of the word, but by the entire sound form (like few proper German substantives). Thus, there is an attraction on the part of homonyms or simply consonant words without any closeness in meaning and semantic proximity with previously assimilated borrowed names. Cf.:

der Scheck (XIX century.) "check" → der Scheck "piebald horse".

In the generic design of many truly German nouns, word formations that are similar in meaning or



structure serve as a model, cf.: Aufklärung - fem. 1) as synonymous with words like Klarlegung and 2) by the presence of the suffix -ung (in words like Bildung). Moreover, with the generic qualification of foreign words in German, there may also be cases of simultaneous action of semantic and formal factors, cf.:

Bowle - fem. as - a) the analogue of die Schale in German

b) words like Kohle, Sohle with the final -le.

During the generic development of borrowing in the system of the German language, patterns arise and stabilize by analogy.

The category of masculine words includes:

a) polysyllabic substantives ending in -akt (Kontakt), -and (Doktorand), -ant (Spekulant), -är (Millionär), -ard (Boulevard), -ast (Gymnasiast), -ator (Reformator), -ent (Präsident), -er (Computer), -eur (Redakteur), -ier (Hotelier), -ismus (Snobismus), -man (Gentleman), etc; b) monosyllabic substantives ending in -ff (Bluff), -ip (Clip), -kt (Akt), -ng (Song), -nk (Drink), -ob (Job), -pp (Krepp), -rd (Cord), etc.

The category of feminine words includes polysyllabic substantives ending in -ade (Kanonade), -age (Montage), -ance (Balance), -ene (Fontane), -anz (Allianz), -ere (Affäre), -ese (Synthese), -ate (Sonate), -elle (Zitadelle), -erne (Kaserne), -eske (Groteske), -esse (Kompressen), -euse (Dompteuse), -ive (Direktive), -oe (Oboe), -ole (Parole), -ty (Party), -üre (Allüre), etc.

The category of neuter words includes polysyllabic substantives ending in -arium (Aquarium), -by (Hobby), -eau (Tableau), -ett (Parkett), -id

(Alkaloid), -il (Ventil), -ment (Ornament), -nym (Pseudonym), -pt (Rezept), -yl (Asyl), -um (Album), etc.

Of course, these collections of vocabulary, differentiated by formal expressions of gender expression, can only be considered to a certain extent established. The sufficient conditionality of such grouping is convincingly evidenced by the frequent facts of the implementation of the above-mentioned formal indicators simultaneously in different generic categories:

Formal indicators of the word	Generic categories	mas.	neut.	fem.
-al	Kanal	Festival		
-at	Apparat	Kombinat		
-e (silent)	Charme	Ensemble		Crème
-ee	Komitee	Allee		
-in	Delphin	Magazin		Doktrin
-on	Salon	Chanson		Saison

[3, 179-184]

Observations show that in a number of cases, the following factors influence the generic differentiation of non-systemic (non-generic) formations in the borrowing generic German language:

- 1) the genus of German words (or previously mastered foreign words, etymologically related to foreign-language substances): der Acre as der Acker, der Korpus as der Körper (and also der Palazzo in New German as der Palast from the XV century.);
- 2) the proper gender of the borrowed substantive: Latin futurum (tempus), neut. → das Futur;
- 3) the source of borrowing: anglicisms are formed in the German-speaking environment by the



masculine gender→der Jazz, der Boykott, der Sketch, der Trust.

4) the degree of assimilation of foreign language material: das Faktum (neut) as words in -um, or the genus is taken from a Latin source, but: der Fakt (mas) as monosyllabic names like (der) Akt, Pakt, etc.

The inclusion of the same borrowing in two (three) generic classes of the recipient language is conditioned by

1) competition of factors regulating the choice of gender:

Gabardine as - a) mas. der Stoff

b) die inanimate words fem. end. -e;

2) the possible convergence of borrowing with two synonymous or similar meanings in the German language:

Revers as - a) neut. das Lätzchen

b) mas. der Aufschlag;

3) polysemantic borrowing:

Militär as - a) mas. der Soldat

b) neut. Heer, Kriegswesen;

4) a new (German) genus is added to the original genus of borrowing, or by likening borrowings to previously mastered foreign words:

der, das Drops (English, XIX century.);

der, das Bonbon (French, XVIII century.), etc.

The activity of the borrowing language and the stability of its generic system contribute to the change of the original genus in many foreign-language names in the conditions of the recipient receiving system (despite the obvious presence in the German language of a tendency to preserve the original genus of borrowings).

In certain types of substances borrowed into the German vocabulary, the re-registration in the genus is noted according to well-defined patterns. For example, French masculine words on -age are re-formed into the feminine gender:

French. le garage → German. die Garage; many French feminine words in -ette and masculine in -et are formed in the German language into the neuter gender, cf. French-German. parallels: la côtelette→das Kotelett; le cabinet → das Kabinett, etc.

CONCLUSION

As you can see, every foreign-language noun involved in the German foreign-language environment is formed by the category of gender (as well as, of course, the categories of case and number). Having no categorical meanings of the new language system, foreign words cannot perform their nominative functions and be included in the speech context, where the complex interaction of language elements occurs only on the basis of their grammatical valences. Many of the latest borrowings are included in the grammatical system of the German language on the model of previously mastered foreign words of similar form or similar meaning (often of related origin).

The analysis of foreign language lexical units from the point of view of their registration by the category of gender in the borrowing system showed that the replenishment of the German dictionary with such material did not make any



significant changes in the grammatical structure of the recipient language.

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