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Раздел фестиваля «Лингвистика»

Этимологическая структура лексики современного английского языка

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Кемерово

2012

Цель работы: анализ заимствованной лексики современного английского языка.

Задачи:

- ✓ изучить информационные источники по теме работы, выяснить, откуда и почему пришли в английский язык заимствованные слова;
- ✓ дать классификацию заимствований;
- ✓ рассмотреть этимологическую структуру современной английской лексики на примере текста;
- ✓ приобрести навык определения истоков форм и явлений, отражающихся на современном английском слове;
- ✓ доказать, что, несмотря на то, что в английском языке большое количество слов заимствовано из других языков, этот язык по-прежнему представляет собой оригинальную, чёткую систему.

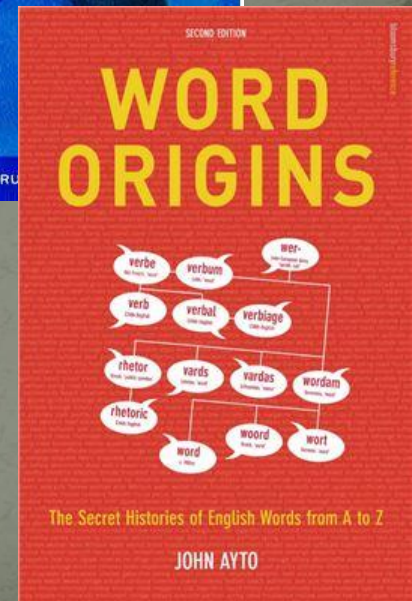
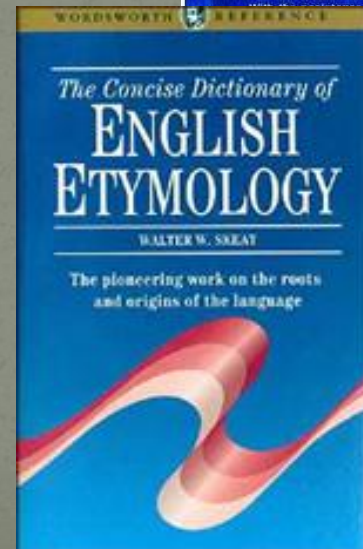
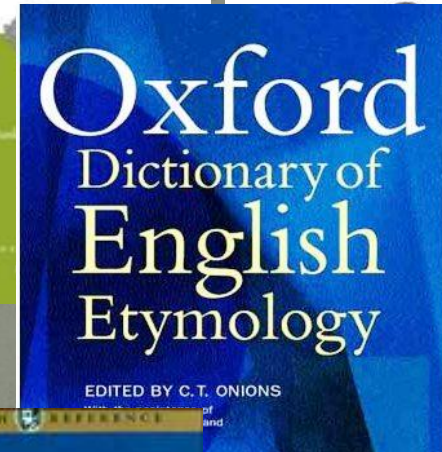
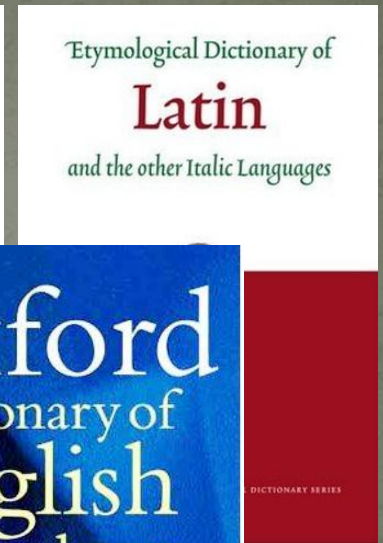
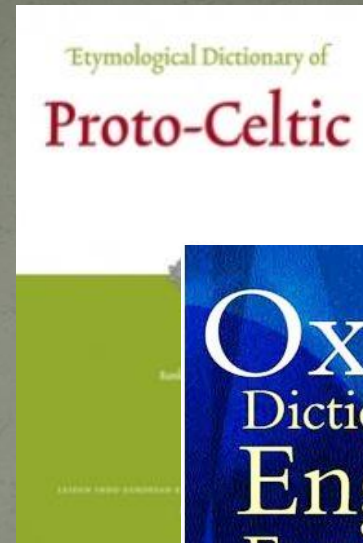
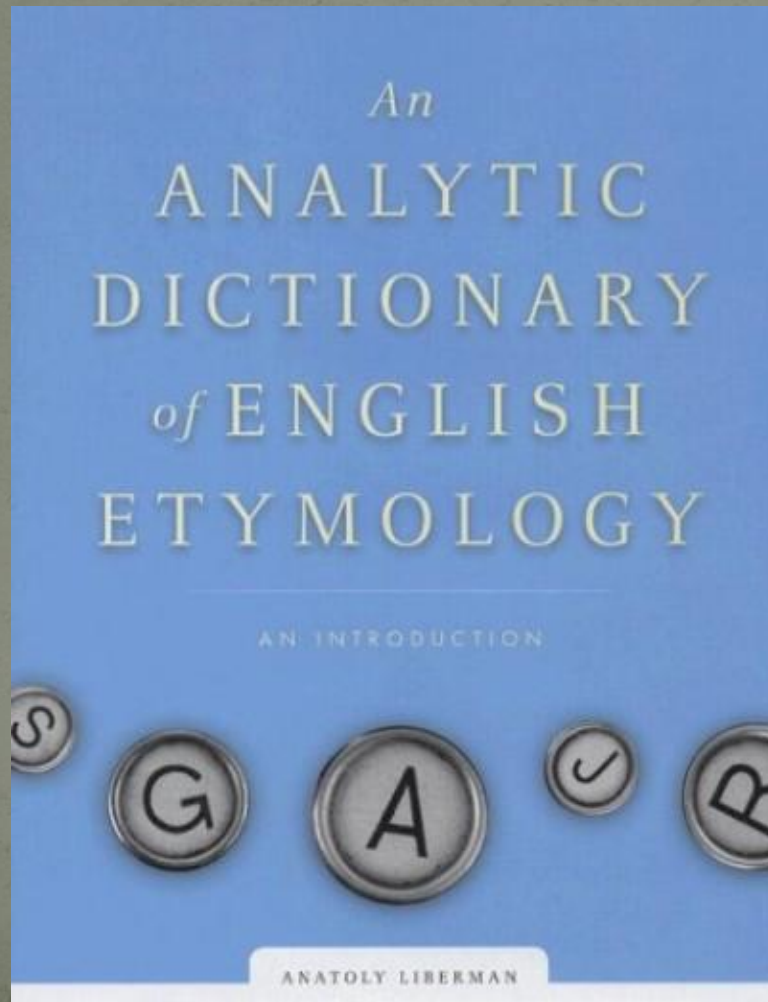
Объект исследования - заимствованная лексика.

Предмет исследования - различные единицы языка.

По вопросам развития и функционирования словарного состава английского языка имеется обширная литература.



В течение многих десятилетий в Англии и США осуществляется огромная лексикографическая работа.





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English (2)

"spin imparted to a ball" (as in billiards), 1860, from Fr. *anglé* "angled," which is similar to *Anglais* "English."

English (1)

"people or speech of England," O.E. *Englisc*, from *Engle* (pl.) "the Angles," the name of one of the Germanic groups that overran the island 5c., supposedly so-called because *Angul*, the land they inhabited on the Jutland coast, was shaped like a fish hook (see *angle* (n.)). The term was used from earliest times without distinction for all the Germanic invaders -- Angles, Saxon, Jutes (Bede's *gens Anglorum*) -- and applied to their group of related languages by Alfred the Great. After 1066, of the population of England (as distinguished from Normans and French), a distinction which lasted only about a generation. In pronunciation, "En-" has become "In-," but the older spelling has remained. Meaning "English language or literature as a subject at school" is from 1889. *Old English* is from early 13c.

Englishman

O.E. *Engliscman*, from *English* (1) + *man* (n.). *Englishwoman* is from c.1400. *Englander* "native of England" is from 1820; in some cases from Ger. *Engländer*.

Rhemish

"of or pertaining to *Rheims* (earlier English *Rhemes*), city in northeastern France, 1580s; specifically in reference to an English translation of the N.T. by Roman Catholics at the English college there, published 1582.

Black English

English as spoken by African-Americans, by 1969.

apo koinu

1892, from Greek, lit. "in common." Applied to sentences with one subject and two predicates; a formation rare in modern English, though it occurs more often in Old English.

un-English

"lacking in qualities regarded as typically English," 1630s, from *un-* (1) "not" + *English* (1).

Roget

in reference to the "Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases" published 1852 by English physician and philologist Peter Mark Roget (1779-1869).

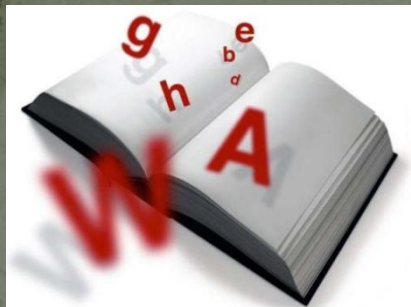
Wardour-street

"affected pseudo-archaic diction of historical novels," 1888, from street in London lined with shops selling imitation-antique furniture.

This is not literary English of any date; this is Wardour-Street Early English -- a perfectly modern article with a sham appearance of the real antique about it. [A. Ballantyne, "Wardour-Street English," Longman's Magazine, October, 1888]

a la

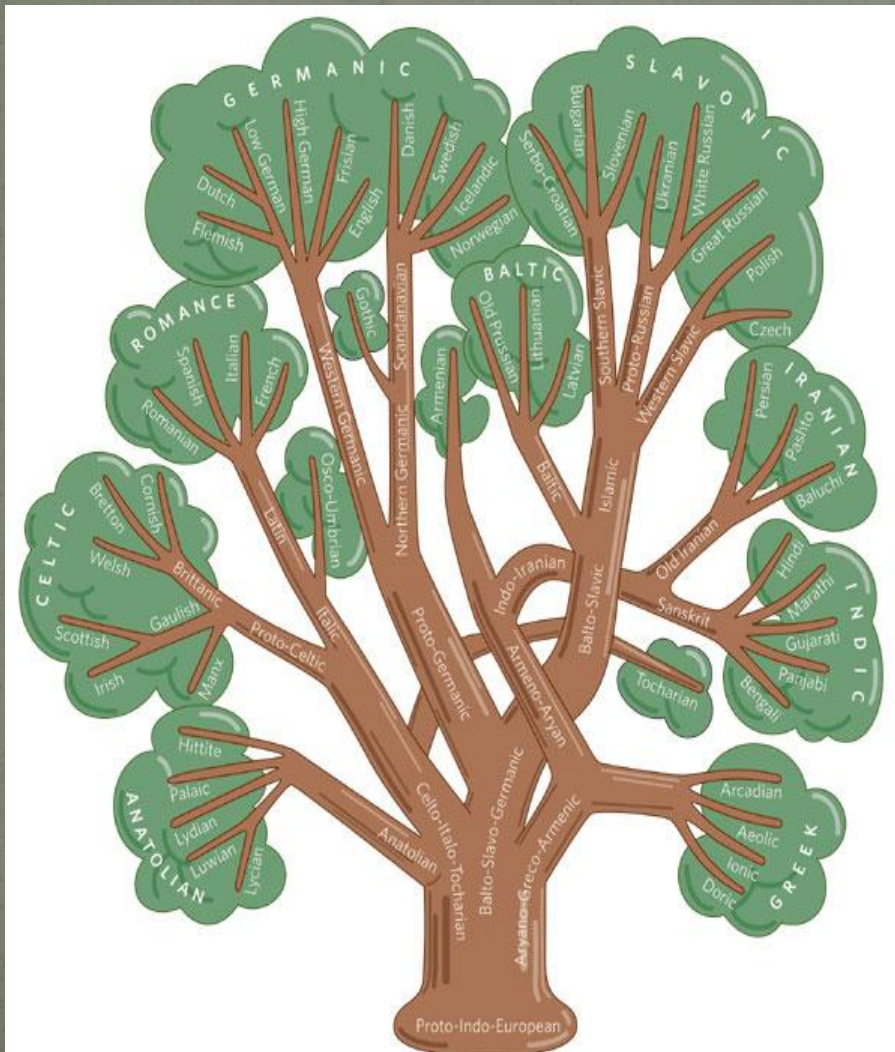
from Fr. *à la*, "in the manner of," used in English in French terms from fashion or cookery since late 16c.; used in native formations with English words or names from c.1800 (first attested in Jane Austen).



Родные элементы английского языка

- *индоевропейские
элементы,*
- *германские элементы,*
- *собственно английские
элементы.*

Индоевропейский элемент



1. семейные отношения: *father, mother, brother, son, daughter*
2. части тела: *nose, heart*
3. животные: *cow, swine, goose*
4. растения: *tree, birch*
5. времена суток: *day, night*
6. небесные тела: *sun, moon*
7. прилагательные: *new*
8. числа
9. личные и указательные местоимения (кроме they)
10. большое количество глаголов: *be, stand, sit, eat, know*

Германские элементы

1. части тела: *head, hand, arm, finger, bone*

2. животные: *bear, fox, calf*

3. растения: *oak, fir, grass*

4. природные явления: *rain, frost*

5. времена года: *winter, spring, summer*

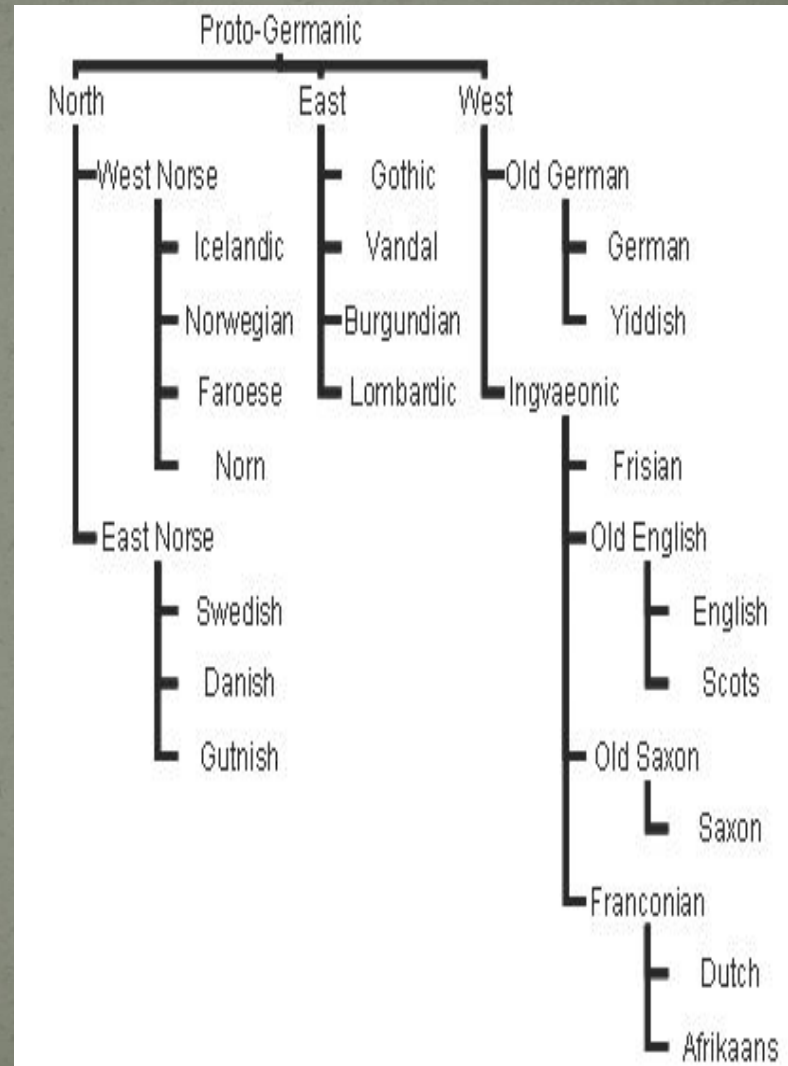
6. ландшафты: *sea, land*

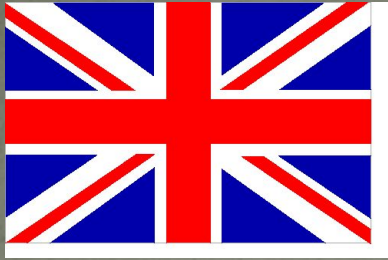
7. человеческое жилище и мебель: *house, room, bench*

8. мореходные суда: *boat, ship*

9. прилагательные: *green, blue, grey, white, small, thick, high, old, good*

10. глаголы: *see, hear, tell, say, answer, make, give, drink*



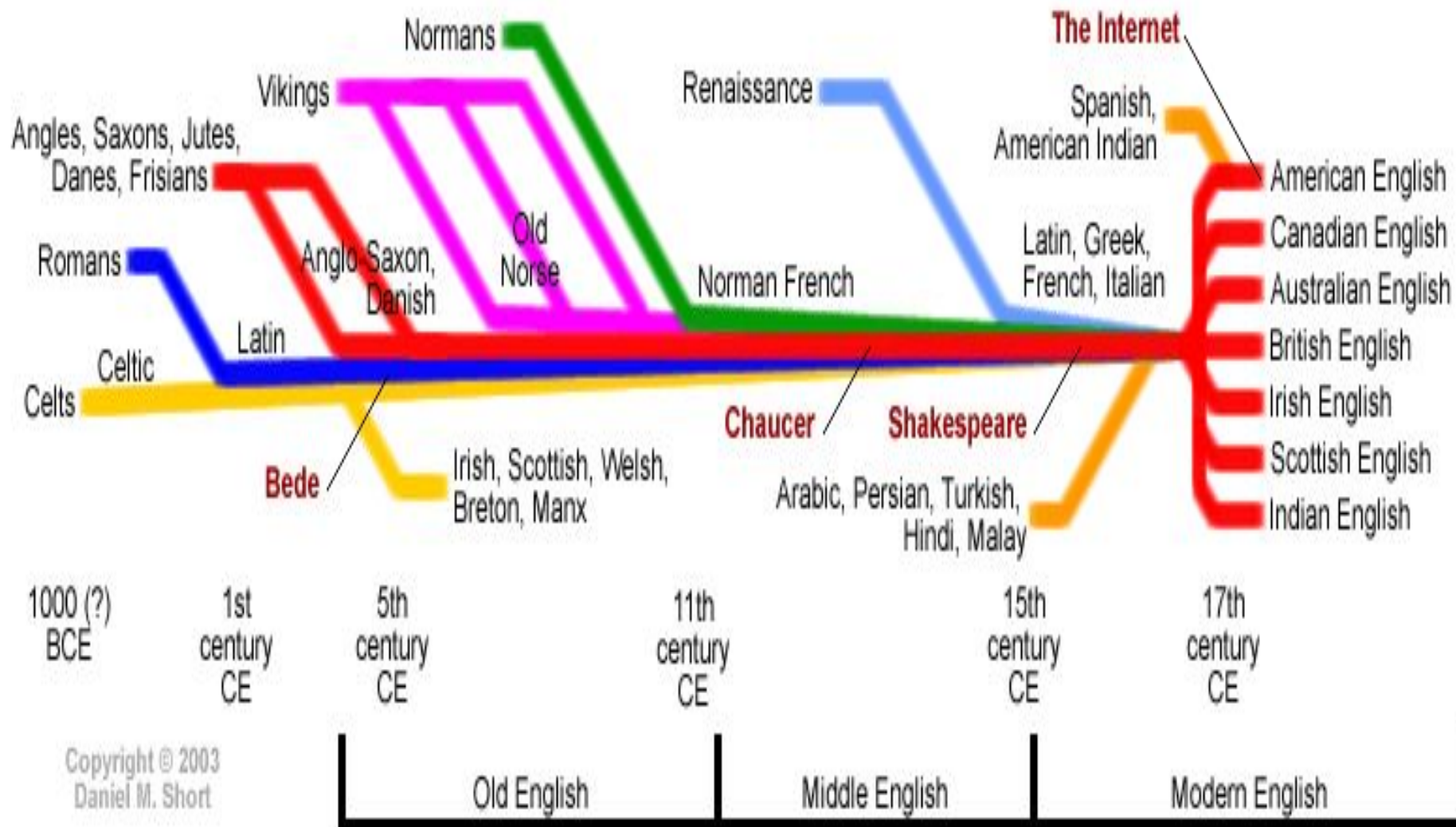


Собственный английский элемент

Он приблизительно датирован, эти слова определённо английские и не имеют общего происхождения со словами других языков, тогда как в индоевропейских и германских словах можно найти общий корень.

**bird, boy, girl, lord, lady, woman,
daisy, always, garlic, about,
understand.**

Временной график истории английского языка

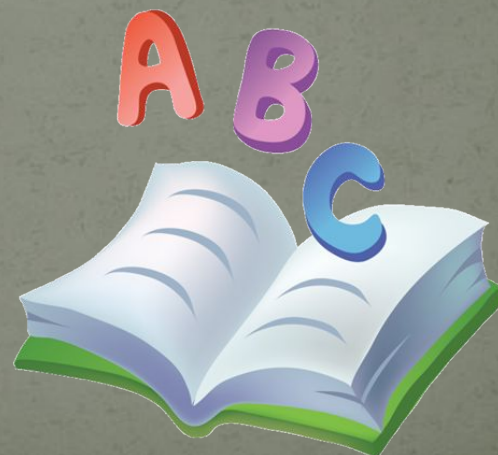


Этимологическая структура английской лексики

Родные элементы	Заимствованные элементы
1. Индоевропейский элемент	I. Кельтский (5 – 6 века н.э.).
	II. Латинский
	<i>1^я группа: 1^й в. до н.э.</i>
	<i>2^я группа: 7^й в. н.э.</i>
	<i>3^я группа: эпоха ренессанса</i>
2. Германский элемент	III. Скандинавский (8 ^й – 11 ^й в. н.э.)
	IV. Французский
	<i>1. Нормандские заимствования: 11^й – 13^й в. н.э.</i>
	<i>2. Парижские заимствования (Ренессанс)</i>
	V. Греческий (Ренессанс)
3. Собственный английский элемент (не раньше, чем 5 ^й в. н.э.)	VI. Итальянский (Ренессанс и позже)
	VII. Испанский (Ренессанс и позже)
	VIII. Германский
	IX. Индийский
	X. Русский и другие

Методы исследования

- **сравнительно-исторический** (сопоставление единиц родственных языков, внешняя реконструкция, внутренняя реконструкция);
- **лингвостатистический** (установление количественных изменений, вызывающих качественные преобразования языковых явлений).



Britain joins the European single weather zone

Temperatures fall to -12 as freeze kicks in

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The coldest night of winter so far left the majority of Britain blanketed in snow as temperatures dropped to -12C.

Drivers were warned to take extra care and planes were grounded, including at London Heathrow where one-in-three flights scheduled for today are expected to be cancelled. A host of sporting fixtures were also postponed.

The evening match at Manchester City had to pause temporarily so the pitch markings could be made clear.

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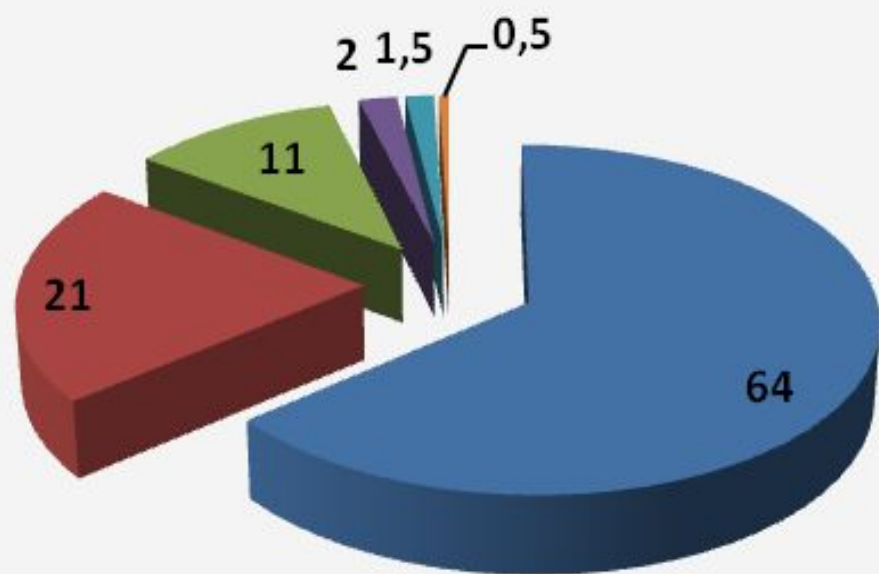
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Приложение 3. Таблица «Этимология лексических единиц по тексту 1».

Список слов	Количество	Пояснения
<u>Britain</u>	2	<i>Breteyne</i> , from O.Fr. <i>Bretaigne</i> , from L. <i>Britannia</i> , earlier <i>Brittania</i> , from <i>Brittani</i> "the Britons".
<u>join(s)</u>		from stem of O.Fr. <i>joindre</i> "join, connect, unite; have sexual intercourse with" (12c.), from L. <i>iungere</i> "to join together, unite, yoke," from PIE <i>*yeug-</i> "to join, unite"
<u>the</u>	9	late O.E. <i>þe</i> .
<u>European</u>	3	from Fr. <i>Européen</i> , from L. <i>Europaeus</i> , from Gk. <i>Europaios</i> "European," from <i>Europe</i>
<u>single</u>		"individual, unbroken, unmarried," from O.Fr. <i>sengle</i> "being one, separate," from L. <i>singulus</i> "one, individual, separate"
<u>weather</u>	2	O.E. <i>weder</i> , from P.Gmc. <i>*wedran</i> , from PIE <i>*we-dhro-</i> , "weather," from base <i>*we-</i> "to blow"
<u>zone</u>		from L. <i>zona</i> "geographical belt, celestial zone," from Gk. <i>zone</i> "a belt," related to <i>zonnynai</i> "to gird," from PIE base <i>*yes-</i> "to gird, girdle."
<u>temperature</u>	3	"fact of being tempered," also "character or nature of a substance," from L. <i>temperatura</i>
<u>fall</u>		O.E. <i>feallan</i> "to fall; fail, decay, die," from P.Gmc. <i>*fallanan</i> , from PIE base <i>*pol-</i> "to fall".
<u>to</u>	7	O.E. <i>to</i> "in the direction of, for the purpose of, furthermore," from W.Gmc. <i>*to</i> , from PIE pronomial base <i>*do-</i> "to, toward, upward".
<u>minus</u>	3	"with subtraction of," from L. <i>minus</i> "less," neut. of minor "smaller," from PIE <i>*mi-nu-</i> , from base <i>*mei-</i> "small" (Rus. <i>men'she</i> "less").
<u>twelve</u>	3	O.E. <i>twelf</i> , lit. "two left" (over ten), from P.Gmc. <i>*twa-lif-</i> .

Результаты анализа текста 1.



- родные элементы
- заимствования из французского языка
- заимствования из латинского языка
- заимствования из древнескандинавского
- заимствования из кельтского языка
- заимствования из греческого языка

White House driven to deny a role in Eastwood car ad

By Susan Crabtree - The Washington Times


Monday, February 6, 2012


 Follow @susancrabtree




Some critics see a political tilt in President Obama's favor in Chrysler's "It's Halftime in America" commercial featuring Clint Eastwood. (Chrysler Group via Associated Press)

The White House is denying any advance knowledge of or involvement in a gritty Super Bowl ad starring Clint Eastwood that played up the auto industry's resurgence and called on the nation to come together and rebuild - a message taken in some quarters as an implicit endorsement of President Obama.


 COMMENTS (2)


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"It was news to me when I saw it," White House spokesman Jay Carney told reporters Monday, referring to the halftime Chrysler ad with the actor's familiar rough-hewn voice, which heralded the car industry's comeback. Mr. Eastwood played a heroic former Detroit autoworker in the 2008 film "Gran Torino."


The spot has spurred comparisons to an Obama re-election campaign video, especially considering the president's recent series of events celebrating the rebound of Chrysler and General Motors in the wake of a federal bailout. The ad also seemed to suggest that Mr. Obama is only halfway through his tenure at the White House.

"It's halftime. Both teams are in their locker rooms discussing what they can do to win this game in the second half," Mr. Eastwood intones. "It's halftime in America, too ... Detroit's showing us it can be done ... This country can't be knocked out with one punch. ... Yeah, it's halftime in America, and our second half is about to begin."


"Powerful spot," David Axelrod, Obama's chief political strategist, said Sunday night on Twitter. "Did Clint Eastwood shoot that, or just narrate it?"

While Mr. Carney would not say whether he liked the ad, he did use the opportunity to take credit for the car industry's renewed success

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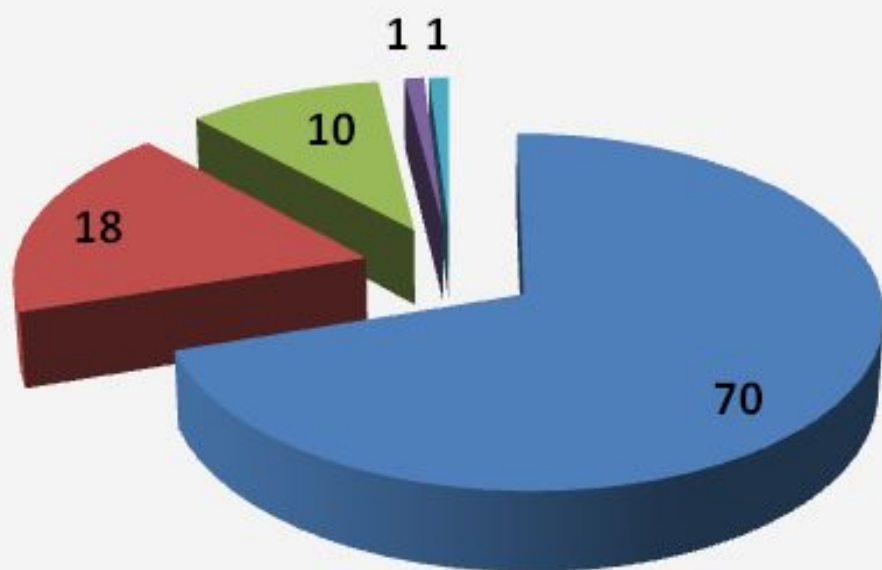
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Приложение 6. Таблица «Этимология лексических единиц по тексту 2».

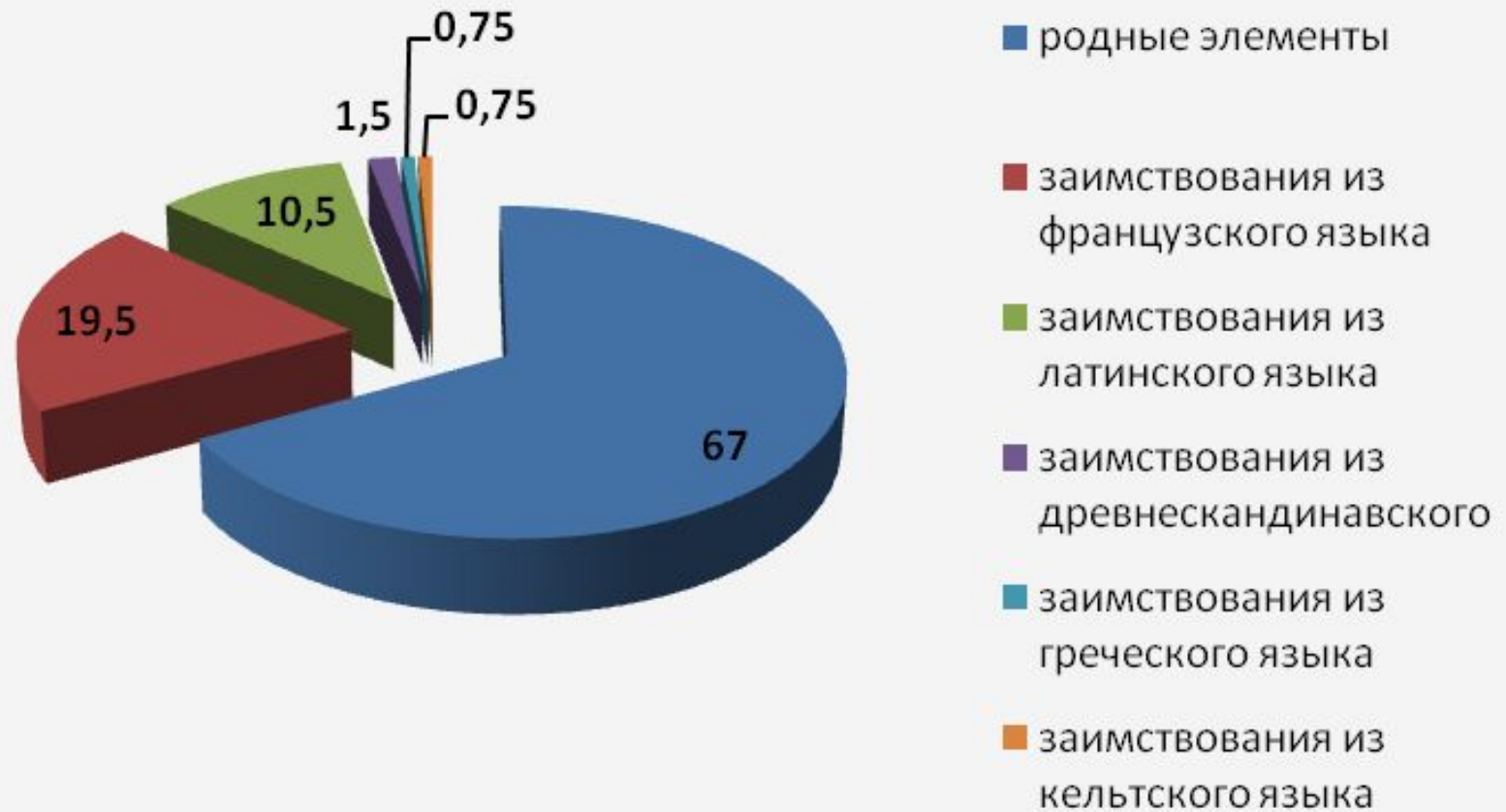
Список слов	Количество	Пояснения
White	4	O.E. <i>hwit</i> , from P.Gmc. <i>*khwitaz</i> , from PIE <i>*kwintos/*kwindos</i> "bright" (cf. Skt. <i>svetah</i> "white").
House	4	O.E. <i>hus</i> "dwelling, shelter, house," from P.Gmc. <i>*husan</i> (Ger. <i>Haus</i>), of unknown origin, perhaps connected to the root of <i>hide</i> (v.)
Drive		O.E. <i>drifan</i> "to drive, force, hunt, pursue; rush against", from P.Gmc. <i>*dribanan</i> . Not found outside Germanic. Original sense of "pushing from behind," altered in Modern English by application to automobiles.
Deny	2	early 14c., from O.Fr. <i>denoier</i> "deny, repudiate, withhold," from L. <i>denegare</i> "to deny, reject, refuse" from <i>de-</i> "away" (see <i>de-</i>) + <i>negare</i> "refuse, say 'no,'" from Old L. <i>nec</i> "not," from Italic base <i>*nek-</i> "not," from PIE base <i>*ne-</i> "no, not"
Role		from Fr. <i>rôle</i> "part played by a person in life," lit. "roll (of paper) on which an actor's part is written," from O.Fr. <i>rolle</i>
Any		O.E. <i>ænig</i> "any, anyone," lit. "one-y," from P.Gmc. <i>*ainagas</i> (Ger. <i>einig</i>).
Advance		from O.Fr. <i>avancier</i> "move forward" (12c.), from V.L. <i>*abanteare</i> , from L.L. <i>abante</i> "from before," composed of <i>ab-</i> "from" + <i>ante</i> "before, in front of, against," from PIE <i>*anti</i> "against," locative singular of <i>*ant-</i> "front, forehead." The -d- was inserted 16c. on mistaken notion that initial a- was L. <i>ad-</i> .
Of	3	O.E. <i>of</i> , unstressed form of <i>æf</i> (prep., adv.) "away, away from," from P.Gmc. <i>*af-</i> (Ger. <i>ab</i> "off, from, down"), from PIE <i>*apo-</i> "off, away" (see <i>apo-</i>).
Involvement		from L. <i>involvere</i> "envelop, surround, overwhelm," lit. "roll into," from <i>in-</i> "in".
Gritty		O.E. <i>grot</i> "sand, dust, earth, gravel," from P.Gmc. <i>*gretan</i> "tiny particles of crushed rock", from PIE <i>*ghreu-</i> "rub, grind"
Super		from L. adverb and preposition <i>super</i> "above, over, on the top (of), beyond, besides, in addition to," from PIE base <i>*uper</i> "over"
Bowl		O.E. <i>bolla</i> "pot, cup, bowl," from P.Gmc. <i>*bul-</i> "a round vessel", from PIE <i>*bhl-</i> , from base <i>*bhel-</i> (2) "to blow, swell".

Результаты анализа текста 2.



- родные элементы
- заимствования из французского языка
- заимствования из латинского языка
- заимствования из древнескандинавского
- заимствования из греческого языка

Результаты анализа по текстам 1-2



«...слово всегда представляло
собой неповторимую единицу:
за каждым словом и его
историей стоит целый мир»

Ф.П.Филин, «Очерки по истории
языкознания»