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CLASSIFICATION OF GREEK BORROWINGS ACCORDING TO THE SPHERE OF USAGE IN THE VOCABULARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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The principle points of determination and classification of Greek borrowings have been regarded and analyzed in this article. The main attention has been drawn to the role of Greek borrowings in the vocabulary of the English language. The works of Iryna Arnold and D. Lotte have been reviewed. The classification according to the sources and epochs of borrowings has been presented. The examples of Greek borrowings according to the degree of assimilation in the vocabulary of English language have been listed in the form of a table.

The causes of appearing of loan words and the impact of one language on another have been explained. The classification of Greek borrowings according to the sphere of usage has been presented.

Keywords: borrowing, borrowed words, loan words, native element, borrowed element, etymology, word origin.

One of the reasons of the appearance of borrowings, as a social phenomenon is the impact of one language on another. Borrowings are one of the elements of vocabulary enrichment. No culture in the world does not develop in isolation, detached from other cultures. Contacts between people lead to cultural exchange, including the exchange of words. Therefore, in every language except "our" is a "foreign" (borrowed) word. Borrowing is an element of a foreign language (word, morpheme, syntactic structure etc.), which was transferred from one language to another as a result of language contacts, and the process of transition of elements from one language to another.

Language borrowing has been an interest to various fields of linguistics for some time. Some scientists (such as Meillet) even believed that vocabulary is so easily borrowed by developed languages and is noncharacteristic feature for the specific language. [1, p. 308]. Iryna Arnold presents the following classification of borrowings of Greek origin according to the sources and epochs of borrowing:

- 1) 1. Celtic element (V-VI century A. D.)
 - 2) Latin borrowings (Group I - I century B.C. Group II - VII century B. C. Group III – Renaissance)
 - 3) Scandinavian (VIII-XI c. A.D.)
 - 4) French (Norman borrowings (XI-XIII c. AD.), Paris borrowings (Renaissance))
 - 5) Greek (Renaissance)
 - 6) Italian (Renaissance and late Renaissance)
 - 7) Spanish (Renaissance and late Renaissance)
 - 8) German
 - 9) Indian
 - 10) Russian [1, p. 305].
- D. Lotte classified borrowings according to the degree of assimilation:
- completely assimilated;
 - partly assimilated;
 - non-assimilated (barbarisms) [3, p. 112]

According to this classification we present the examples of Greek borrowings in the vocabulary of English language:

Completely assimilated	<p>Gr. <u>Ereí</u>kē – Engl. <u>Eri</u>ca; Gr. <u>Astronomia</u> – Engl. <u>Astronomy</u>; Gr. <u>Geōmetría</u> – Engl. <u>Geometry</u>; Gr. <u>Phoînix</u> – Engl. <u>Phen</u>ix Gr. <u>Hermēneutikōs</u> – Engl. <u>Hermeneutics</u>; Gr. <u>Ágnōst (os)</u> – Engl. <u>Agnosticism</u></p> <p>Gr. <u>Phainomen</u>(on) + -o- + -logy – Engl. <u>Phenomenology</u></p>
Partly assimilated	<p>Gr – <u>Aortae</u> - Engl. <u>Aorta</u>, pl. <u>Aortas</u> – <u>Aortae</u>; Gr. <u>Anámñēsis</u> – Engl. <u>Anamnese(i)s</u></p> <p>Gr. <u>Artēria</u> – Engl. <u>Artery</u>, pl. <u>Arteria</u></p>
Non-assimilated (barbarisms)	<p>Atlantis (name of mythical island) Artemis, Zeus (name of Gods) Lyra(e) (musical instrument) Hasapiko and Sirtaki (name of dances)</p>

Modern English vocabulary has been changed over the centuries, was enlarged and now has a stock set of words that helped in influence and formation of the «new» dictionary.

The main objectives of the study is to analyze the definitions of borrowings and classifications of Greek borrowings according to the sphere of using and their functioning in the vocabulary of the English language.

One or another influence of one language to another is always explained by historical reasons: war, conquest, travel, trade lead to the close connection between different languages. The intensity of borrowed words is different in different periods. Depending on the specific historical conditions, it sometimes increases and sometimes decreases. The degree of influence of one language to another is largely dependent on linguistic factors such as the degree of proximity interacting languages, and their relationship to each other.

Most of the Greek words, used in modern English, came from Latin. Traditionally, almost all science used Greek lexical elements. Thus, we present the following classification of borrowings of Greek origin on the sphere of using:

1. Names of disciplines

Astronomy (noun) [uh-stron-uh-mee] - the science that deals with the material universe beyond the earth's atmosphere [4, p. 75].

Word Origin Greek astronomia. See astro-, -nomy [5].

Biology (noun) [bahy-ol-uh-jee] - the science of life or living matter in all its forms and phenomena, especially with reference to origin, growth, reproduction, structure, and behavior. [4, p. 98]

Word Origin combining form of Greek bíos life and -logos knowledge [5].

Botanica (noun) [buh-tan-i-kuh] - a shop specializing in herbs, spiritual items, etc [4, p. 107].

Word Origin Greek botanikós of plants, equivalent to botán(ē) herb + -ikos -ic) + -al [5].

Geography (noun) [jee-og-ruh-fee] - the science dealing with the areal differentiation of the earth's surface, as shown in the character, arrangement, and interrelations over the world of such elements as climate, elevation, soil, vegetation, population, land use, industries, or states, and of the unit areas formed by the complex of these individual elements [4, p. 152].

Word Origin Greek geōgraphía earth description [5].

Geometry (noun) [jee-om-i-tree] - the branch of mathematics that deals with the deduction of the properties, measurement, and relationships of points, lines, angles, and figures in space from their defining conditions by means of certain assumed properties of space [4, p. 153].

Word Origin - Greek geōmetría. [5]

Geology (noun) [jee-ol-uh-jee] - the science that deals with the dynamics and physical history of the earth, the rocks of which it is composed, and the physical, chemical, and biological changes that the earth has undergone or is undergoing [4, p. 153].

Word Origin - Greek geō-, combining form of gê the earth and logos knowledge [5].

Philosophy (noun) [fi-los-uh-fee] - the rational investigation of the truths and principles of being, knowledge, or behaviour [4, p. 708].

Word Origin Greek philosophía. See philo-, -sophy [5].

Lexicology (noun) [lek-si-kol-uh-jee] - the study of the formation, meaning, and use of words and of idiomatic combinations of words [4, p. 389].

Word Origin - Greek léxis speech, diction, word, text, equivalent to lég (ein)to speak, recount (akin to lógos account, word, Latin legere to read; seelogos, lection) + -sis -sis [5].

2. Terms that describe chemical elements and materials

The development of handicraft engineering in the Ancient World and some practical information related about substances and their transformation gave birth to the initial idea of the nature of the various substances and their components.

The most complete and vivid expression of the doctrine of material and components were philosophers in ancient Greece. These teachings were the result of observation, or rather, the contemplation of nature and the desire to give the general explanation of the whole variety of things. We submit the following names of chemical elements and timing of Greek origin:

Cadmium (noun) [kad-mee-uh m] a white, ductile divalent metallic element resembling tin, used in plating and in making certain alloys. Symbol: Cd; atomic weight: 112.41; atomic number: 48; specific gravity: 8.6 at 20°C [5, p. 290].

Word Origin - Cadmēa terra Greek Kadmeía gê Cadmean earth) + -ium -ium [5].

Lanthanum (noun) [lan-thuh-nuh m] a rare-earth, trivalent, metallic element, allied to aluminum, found in certain minerals, as monazite. Symbol: La; atomic weight: 138.91; atomic number: 57; specific gravity: 6.15 at 20°C [4, c. 384].

Word Origin - Greek lanthánein to escapenotice; referring to its position on the periodic table) + -um, variant of -ium-ium [5].

Argon (noun) [ahr-gon] - odorless, odorless, chemically inactive, monatomic, gaseous element that, because of its inertness, is used for filling fluorescent and incandescent lamps and vacuum tubes. Symbol: Ar; atomic number: 18; atomic weight: 39.948 [4, c. 65].

Word Origin Greek, neuter of argós inactive, not working, idle, contraction of aergós equivalent to a- a-6+ érg (on) work + -os adj. Suffix [5].

3. Geological terms and concepts

Anatexis (noun, plural anatexes) [an-uh-tek-sis] - the process by which igneous rock remelts into magma [4, p. 49].

Word Origin - Greek anátēxis a melting, equivalent to anaték (ein) to melt down (ana- ana- + tékein to thaw) + -sis -sis [5].

Hydro- (noun) - a combining form meaning “water,” used in the formation of compound words: hydroplane; hydrogen [3, p. 160-161].

Word Origin - Greek, combining form of hýdōr - water [5].

Geodesy [jee-od-uh-see] - the branch of applied mathematics that deals with the measurement of the shape and area of large tracts of country, the exact position of geographical points, and the curvature, shape, and dimensions of the earth [4, p. 152].

Word Origin - Greek geōdaisía, equivalent to geō- geo- + daí (ein) to divide + -sia, variant of -ia -ia (generalized from stems ending in t) [5].

4. Medical terms and concepts

Ophthalmo - a combining form meaning “eye,” used in the formation of compound words: ophthalmology [4, p. 491].

Word Origin - ophthalmo- Greek, combining form of ophthalmós [5].

Agony (noun) [ag-uh-nee] plural agonies - Extreme and generally prolonged pain; intense physical or mental suffering [4, c. 19].

Word Origin - Greek, equivalent to agōn, *agon* + -ia -y [5].

Artery (noun) [ahr-tuh-ree] - Anatomy. a blood vessel that conveys blood from the heart to any part of the body [4, p. 68].

Word Origin - Greek artēria, windpipe, artery. [5]

4) Gangrene (noun) [gang-green, gang-green] - Pathology, necrosis or death of soft tissue due to obstructed circulation, usually followed by decomposition and putrefaction. [3, p. 138]

Word Origin - Greek gángraina ‘an eating sore’ [5].

Also: Gene, Genetics, Zygote, Lymphocytes, Eczema, Pharmacy, Anastomosis, Aorta – are also words of Greek origin.

5. Philosophical terms and concepts

Anamneses (noun) [an-am-nee-sis] - Platonism. recollection of the Ideas, which the soul had known in a previous existence, especially by means of reasoning [4, p. 48].

Word Origin - Greek anámñēsis remembrance, equivalent to ana(mi) mnē (skein) to remember (ana ana- + mimnēskein to call to mind) +-sis -sis [5].

Phenomenology (noun) [fi-nom-uh-nol-uh-jee] - 1. the study of phenomena. 2. the system of Husserl and his followers stressing the description of phenomena [4, p. 701].

Word Origin - Greek phainomen(on) + -o- + -logy. [5]

Agnosticism (noun)[ag-nos-tuh-siz-uh m] – 1. the doctrine or belief of an agnostic. 2. an intellectual doctrine or attitude affirming the uncertainty of all [4, p. 19].

Word Origin - Greek ágnoŷt (os), variant of ágnoŷtos not known, incapable of being known (a- a-6+ gnōtós known, adj. derivative from base of gignōskein to know) + -ic, after gnostic [5].

Logos (noun) [loh-gos, -gohs, log-os] - (often initial capital letter) Philosophy. the rational principle that governs and develops the universe [4, p. 409].

Word Origin - Greek lógos a word, saying, speech, discourse, thought, proportion, ratio, reckoning, akin to légein to choose, gather, recount, tell over, speak [5].

6. Names taken from Greek mythology.

Artemis (noun) [ahr-tuh-mis] - also called Cynthia. an ancient Greek goddess, the daughter of Leto and the sister of Apollo, characterized as a virgin huntress and associated with the moon [4, c. 68].

Word Origin - Greek Artemis (Artemidos) [5].

Zeus (noun) [zoos] - the supreme deity of the ancient Greeks, a son of Cronus and Rhea, brother of Demeter, Hades, Hera, Hestia, and Poseidon, and father of a number of gods, demigods, and mortals; the god of the heavens, identified by the Romans with Jupiter. [2, p. 252]

Word Origin - Greek Zeus [5].

Phoenix or Phenix (noun) [fee-niks] - (sometimes initial capital letter) a mythical bird of great beauty fabled to live 500 or 600 years in the Arabian wilderness, to burn itself on a funeral pyre, and to rise from its ashes in the freshness of youth and live through another cycle of years: often an emblem of immortality or of reborn idealism or hope [4, p. 701].

Word Origin - Greek phoînix a mythical bird, purple-red color, Phoenician, date palm [5].

Atlantis (noun) [at-lan-tis] - a legendary island, first mentioned by Plato, said to have existed in the Atlantic Ocean west of Gibraltar and to have sunk beneath the sea [4, p. 76-77].

Word Origin - Greek Atlantis, literally "daughter of Atlas." [5].

7. Terms and concepts in LITERATURE:

Hermeneutics (noun) [hur-muh-noo-tiks, -nyoo-] - the science of interpretation, especially of the Scriptures. [4, p. 155]

Word Origin - from Greek hermēneutikos expert in interpretation, from hermēneuein to interpret, from hermēneus interpreter, of uncertain origin. [5]

Hexameter (noun) [hek-sam-i-ter] - 1. a dactylic line of six feet, as in Greek and Latin epic poetry; 2. any line of verse in six feet, as in English poetry [4, p. 158].

Word Origin - Greek hexámetros of six measures, equivalent to hexa- hexa- + métr (on) measure + -os adj. Suffix [5].

Euphemism (noun) [yoo-fuh-miz-uh m] - the substitution of a mild, indirect, or vague expression for one thought to be offensive, harsh, or blunt [4, p. 231].

Word Origin - Greek euphēmismós the use of words of good omen, equivalent to eu- eu- + phēm (ē) speaking, fame + -ismos -ism [5].

As a result of a long process of borrowing the Greek elements, in English language appeared words that did not exist in the Greek language, for example: geochemistry, geochronology, geodesy, geography, geology, geometry, geomorphology, geophysics. Elements of this type are usually connected with morphemes, borrowed from the other languages. These morphemes such as auto, grapho, logos, photota others.

From the Greek came European proper names of men - Alexander, Andrew, Basil, Cyrill and others.

Greek origin have the main terms of linguistics and LITERATURE:, for example: diphthong, grammar, metaphore, monophthong, seme.

Greek borrowings constitute a significant percentage of the vocabulary of the English language. Greece was one of the leading countries, culture, LITERATURE: and science which were at their peak, because of this, many terms are of Greek origin.

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АНОТАЦІЯ

У статті розглянуто та проаналізовано основні положення визначення та класифікації грецьких запозичень. Основна увага була звернена на роль грецьких запозичень в словнику англійської мови. Роботи Ірини Арнольд і Д. Лотте були розглянуті, була представлена класифікація відповідно до джерел і епох запозичень. Приклади грецьких запозичень за ступенем асиміляції в словнику англійської мови були перераховані у вигляді таблиці. Причини виникнення запозичених слів і впливу однієї мови на іншу були пояснені. Класифікація грецьких запозичень відповідно до сфери застосування була представлена.

Ключові слова: запозичення, запозичені слова, запозичений елемент, етимології, походження слова.

АННОТАЦИЯ

В статье рассмотрены и проанализированы основные положения определения и классификации греческих заимствований. Основное внимание было обращено на роль греческих заимствований в словаре английского языка. Работы Ирины Арнольд и Д. Лотте были рассмотрены, была представлена классификация согласно источникам и эпох заимствований. Примеры греческих заимствований по степени ассимиляции в словаре английского языка были представлены в виде таблицы. Причины возникновения заимствованных слов и влияния одного языка на другой были объяснены. Классификация греческих заимствований в соответствии со сферой применения была представлена.

Ключевые слова: заимствования, заимствованные слова, заимствованный элемент, этимология, происхождение слова.

УДК**АЛГОРИТМ РОБОТИ НАД ПЕРЕКЛАДАЦЬКОЮ СЕГМЕНТАЦІЄЮ
ХУДОЖНЬОГО ТВОРУ****БІГАР К. І.****Мукачівський державний університет**

У статті розкрито поняття «художній переклад», «перекладацька сегментація» тексту, «одиниці перекладу». Проаналізовано підходи до перекладу художнього твору з використанням перекладацької сегментації. Були розглянуті роботи В. В. Коптілова, В. С. Виногорова, Жана – Поля Віне і Жана Дарбельне. Наведено приклади перекладу з використанням перекладацької сегментації тексту. Звернено увагу на недостатнє дослідження одного з різновидів перекладу – типу перекладацької сегментації тексту. Проаналізовано вимоги і алгоритм роботи над перекладацькою сегментацією тексту та шляхи її реалізації. Аналіз підходу автора до перекладу тексту.

Ключові слова: художній переклад, перекладацька сегментація тексту, одиниці перекладу, алгоритм, схема, етапність.

Постановка проблеми. Однією з актуальних проблем сучасного літературознавства є перекладацька сегментація тексту, що передбачає не тільки поетапне членування сегменту тексту, але і розуміння ідеї і мети автора, котра закладена в ньому, не беручи до уваги цілого художнього твору.

Актуальність теми аргументується використанням перекладацької сегментації тексту як реалізації одного з типів перекладу та розуміння його специфіки.

Аналіз останніх досліджень і публікацій. Серед дослідників, котрі займалися проблемами перекладознавства художнього твору - Россельс Володимир Михайлович, Коптілов Віктор Вікторович, Дюришин Діоніз, Попович Антон, всі вони звертали особливу увагу на форму викладу тексту, тобто форма і зміст твору залежать один від одного і перебувають в нерозривній єдності. Як наголошує В. С. Виноградов: «Від того, як і в якій формі матеріалізується зміст, залежить естетична цінність твору та рівень емоційно-експресивного впливу на читача» [1, с. 16].