

FORMATION OF THE GENUS OF ANGLICISMS AND ROMANISMS IN GERMAN

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ABSTRACT

With a sufficient depth of information available now about the generic characteristics of German, French, etc. of generic languages, the consideration of the processes of mastering the genus by foreign language (non-generic) vocabulary in the generic recipient language is intended 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 also transferred to the appropriate design of any borrowed substances, including from such non-native languages as English and Turkic.

Keywords: Anglicism, Romanism, foreign-language, German, English, Turkic, grammatical gender, substantives.

INTRODUCTION

To study the general linguistic essence of a generic language, it is important to pay attention to such a poorly studied area as its contact with other languages (primarily non-generic). With a sufficient depth of information available now about the generic. The ideal material for this can, of course, be the German language, which has a developed generic subsystem, which is also transferred to the appropriate design of any borrowed substances, including from such non-native languages as English and Turkic.

According to the data of the main dictionaries of the modern German language, we identified 2440 foreign-language lexical units that have retained the formal-functional characteristics of their foreign-language origin on the German-speaking soil and are perceived as alien. This lexical layer is of interest from the point of view of the genus. At the same time, it is important to establish: what ways is the grammatical development of foreign language vocabulary in the borrowing system, how the names are distributed according to the grammatical classes of nouns (genders) existing in the recipient system, what is the originality of the generic design of borrowings of a certain origin in the environment of the generic language and in what links the borrowing the generic system is most influenced by foreign language material.

Regardless of how foreign-language nouns were distributed according to genus classes in source systems (in Latin and Russian there are the same three genders as in German; in Romance languages there are only two genders - masculine and feminine; in English, the grammatical gender is absent, only the names of persons and personified objects differ in genus 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 replacing the substantive), on German soil these nouns receive one of three genders (in rare cases, simultaneously two or three) - male, female and middle.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

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

So, the names of people receive a grammatical gender, as a rule, according to the biological gender, for the gender of nouns - names of persons - in German (as, usually, in languages that have a grammatical gender) coincides in most cases with the biological gender [W.Admoni].

The overwhelming majority of loanwords denoting males are masculine: der General, der Chef. The overwhelming majority of borrowings denoting female persons are made out in the feminine gender: die Stewardess, die Blondie, die Ballerina.

The names of young creatures in German usually refer to the middle genus. It is rather, by analogy with them, the middle genus that the following anglicisms took shape, which denote persons of a young age: das Girl, das Baby, das Starlet.

Quite definite tendencies exist in the German language and in the generic differentiation of inanimate nouns. So, many inanimate names are distributed in German according to generic classes according to semantic grounds, namely, similarly to words that are close in meaning and generalizing names (often of foreign origin) that appeared in this language earlier in time: der Wartburg → der Kraftwagen; das Dederon → das Perlon (Z.Stephan, 1991, c. 246).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

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

der Appell → der Aufruf;

die Tournee → die Reise;

das Palais → das Schloß.

Accordingly, some animated nouns can be likened in gender 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 to genus and not synonymous words of the German language, but nevertheless close in meaning. Compare, 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 a generic design in German under the influence of borrowings in earlier periods. At the same time, first of all, the influence of synonymous or similar in meaning foreign words is clearly revealed:

das Team (XX B.) → das Kollegium (XVII B.);

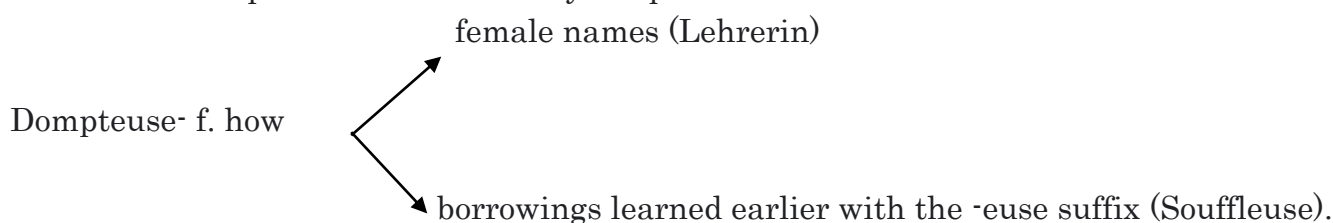
das Genie (XVIII B.) → das Talent (XVI B.) [Ullstein].

Often borrowed foreign words form the gender (like the actual German substantives) primarily by their characteristic external form, for example, by suffixes, which are firmly fixed in the borrowing system by strictly defined forms of the genus. Wed:

Eskalation (second half of the 20th century) - f. how long ago assimilated borrowings for - (a) tion (Gratulation - XVI century; Relation);

Chance, Elite - noun - similar to inanimate nouns in German with a final unstressed -e (→ Anse, Weite).

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

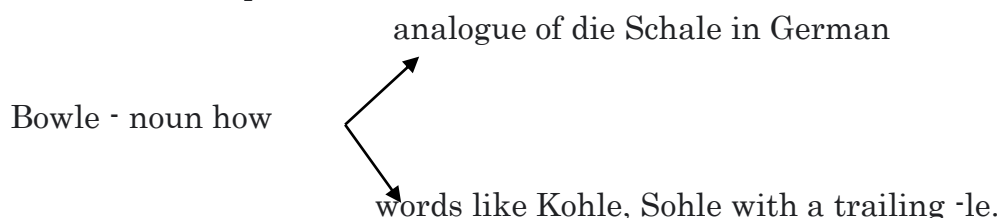


A number of foreign-language lexemes receive a gender in the borrowing system of the German language not by the end of the word, but by the entire sound form (like a few German substantives proper). Thus, there is an attraction from the side of homonyms or simply consonant words without any proximity in meaning and semantic approximation with previously assimilated borrowed names. Wed: der Scheck (XIX century) “check” → der Scheck “pinto”.

In the generic design of many genuinely German nouns, word formations that are similar in meaning or structure serve as examples, cf. Aufklärung - f.

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, cases of simultaneous action of semantic and formal factors are also possible, cf.



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

The following are connected to the category of masculine words:

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.

Polysyllabic substantives ending in -ade (Kanonade), -age (Montage), -ance (Balance), -äne (Fontäne), -anz (Allianz), -äre (Affäre), -ese (Synthese), -ate (Sonate), -elle (Zitadelle), -erne (Kaserne), -eske (Groteske), -esse (Komprese), -euse (Dompteuse), -ive (Direktive), -oe (Oboe), -ole (Parole), -ty (Party), -üre (Allüre), etc.

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, the given lexicon selections, differentiated according to the formal expressions of generic expression, can be considered only to a certain extent well-established. The sufficient conditionality of such a grouping is convincingly evidenced by the frequent facts of the implementation of the above-mentioned formal indicators simultaneously in different generic categories:

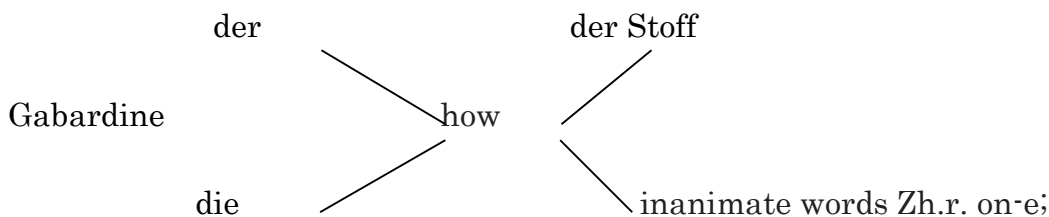
Formal indicators		Generic categories	
words	masculine	neuter	feminine
-al	Kanal	Festival	
-at	Apparat	Kombinat	
-e (немое)	Charme	Ensemble	Creme
-ee		Komitee	Allee
-in	Delphin	Magazin	Doktrin
-on	Salon	Chanson	Saison [К-Д, Grosse]

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

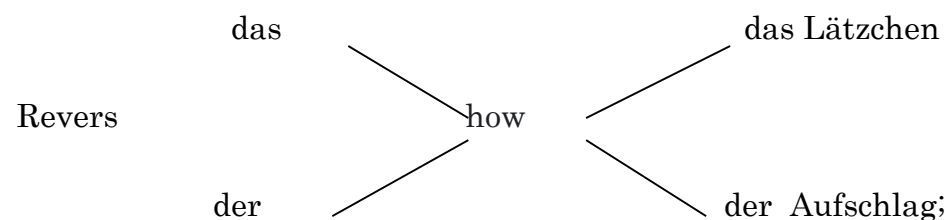
- 1) the genus of German words (or previously mastered foreign language, etymologically related to foreign language substances): der Acre as der Acker, der Korpus as der Körper (and also der Palazzo in New High German as der Palast from the 15th century);
- 2) own kind of borrowed substance: Latin futurum (tempus), compare p. → das Futur;
- 3) source of borrowing: Englishisms are formalized in the German-speaking environment by the masculine gender → der Jazz, der Boykott, der Sketch, der Trust
- 4) the degree of assimilation of foreign material: das Faktum (cf. p.) As words in -um, or the genus is taken from a Latin source, but: der Fakt (m.) As monosyllabic names like (der) Akt, Pakt, etc. ...

The inclusion of the same borrowing in two (three) generic classes of the recipient language is due to:

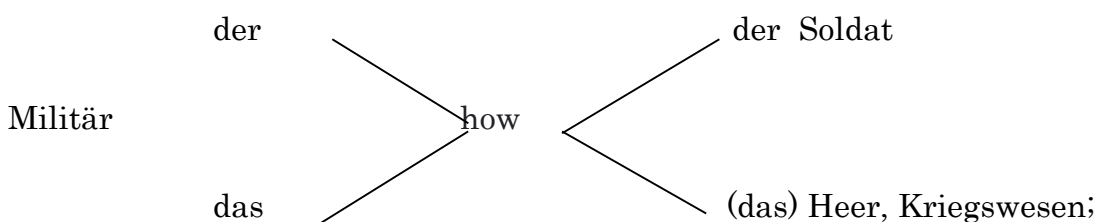
1) the competition of factors regulating the choice of the genus:



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



1) polysemantic borrowing:



4) a new (German) gender is added to the original borrowing genus, or by assimilating 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 a change in the original genus of many foreign-language names under the conditions of the receiving system-recipient (despite the obvious presence in the German language of a tendency to preserve the original kind of borrowings).

For certain types of substantives, borrowed into German vocabulary, re-formatting in the genus is noted according to well-defined patterns. For example, French masculine words in -age are transformed into feminine: French. le garage → German die Garage; many French words of the feminine gender in -ette and the masculine gender in -et are formalized in the German language into the neuter gender, cf. French-German parallels: la côtelette → das Kotelett; le cabinet → das Kabinett etc.

As you can see, every foreign-language noun involved in the German foreign-language environment is formalized with a gender category (as well as, of course, with the categories of case and number). Lacking categorical meanings of the new linguistic system, foreign words cannot fulfill their nominative functions and be included in the speech context, where the

complex interaction of linguistic elements occurs only on the basis of their grammatical valences.

CONCLUSION

Many of the newest borrowings are included in the grammatical system of the German language based on the pattern of previously mastered foreign words of a similar form or similar meaning (often related origin).

The analysis of foreign-language lexical units from the point of view of their design by the gender category 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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