SECTION III
CONTRASTIVE LINGUISTICS AND TRANSLATION

LATIN BORROWINGS DENOTING AN INHABITED PLACE
IN ENGLISH AND GERMAN: HISTORICAL ASPECT

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Abstract

The article deals with Latin borrowings denoting an inhabited place and the ways they enter the West Germanic languages, namely English and German. The notion of *an inhabited place* reflects the realia, which is connected with the compact living of a group of individuals on a certain territory. The research is based on the principles of anthropocentrism, lexical semantics, etymology and historical linguistics. The paper argues that etymological aspect is one of the most important in understanding the development and evolution of the lexeme. The paper aims at singling out and classifying Latin borrowings with the seme 'inhabited place' in the West Germanic Languages. Etymological analysis used in the research helped to characterize borrowed appellatives. Contrasting method singled out common and divergent features in the development of Latin borrowings in English and German. It is stated that English and German are prominent for the enriching their vocabulary due to borrowings from Latin. A great deal of Latin elements entered the languages at different historical stages. Several groups of Latin borrowings were singled out in the research according to their evolution in the analyzed languages and the period they were borrowed. These groups combined borrowings with the following features: Common Germanic lexemes which show both the modification of form and meaning saving the seme 'inhabited place' in one of the languages at present; early Latin borrowings which lose the meaning of an inhabited place in both languages; words which demonstrate the different evolution of their semantic structure and develop the meaning of an inhabited place in one of the languages; borrowings which save the seme 'inhabited place' with certain modifications of meaning in both English and German; lexemes which have the seme at the time of borrowing but lose it later in one of the languages; appellatives which enter German directly and English via French; English appellatives that do not have correspondences in German and enter the language via Old and Middle French.

Keywords

1. Introduction.

The history of separate words and their groups provides understanding universal laws of vocabulary development. Etymology as one of the most important branches of historical linguistics deals with the initial word-building structure[2], elements of its meaning, its origin and genetic ties with the corresponding words of the same and related languages which help to understand the evolution of the lexeme[3]. Etymological analysis of lexical units starts with solving the question whether the word belongs to a native of borrowed layer of the vocabulary. If the word is defined as a borrowed one, the source language is necessarily defined. Since the 18th cent. language borrowings have been of interest to scholars who study the problem in different linguistic fields, e.g., W. D. Whitney[4] used a scale of adaptability along which linguistic features were distributed; E. Sapir[5] restated the importance of language contact and influence, E. Haugen[6] defined the terminology used in linguistic analysis of borrowings more precisely and set up certain hypotheses concerning the process of borrowing; R. Anttila[7] set borrowing within the context of language in general and both language acquisition and analogical change/development in particular, suggested that syntax can be borrowed as easily as other parts of grammar; U. Weinreich[8] studied the impact of source language on the recipient one in the process of borrowing; I. Ogienko[9] analyzed borrowings according to the historical period when they enter the language.

The **aim** of the paper is to find out and classify Latin borrowings denoting an inhabited place in the West Germanic Languages. The **object** of the research is lexical units denoting an inhabited place in English and German. The **subject** of the paper is evolutional, structural and semantic characteristics of Latin borrowings in question.

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[2] Del Bello 2007

[3] Liberman 2009

[4] Whitney 1875, 190

[5] Sapir 1921, 205

[6] Haugen 1950, 210

[7] Anttila 1989, 154

[8] Weinreich 1953

[9] Ogienko 1915, 11

2. Methodology of the research is based on the principles of anthropocentrism[10], lexical semantics[11], etymology[12] and historical linguistics[13]. In the article borrowing is viewed as the process of migration of different elements, phonemes, morphemes and lexemes, from one language to another[14]. It is believed that there is no language that can exist without borrowings[15] which enrich the vocabulary and solve the problem of nomination in the cases when the language does not have a word for a fragment of reality. Nevertheless, the process can be equally harmful when a borrowed word ousts a native one because of political or economic reasons.

2.1. Research Program comprises the following steps:

– to specify the theoretical grounds of the research;

– to single out groups of Latin borrowings denoting an inhabited place;

– to compare changes in the form and the meaning of Latin borrowings.

2.2. Research materials. The general scope of the research material consists of lexicographic sources – English and German etymological, historical and explanatory dictionaries.

2.3. Methods of analysis. In the process of the research general scientific (observation, comparison, generalization) and special linguistic methods are used. Among the latter are: analysis of the vocabulary definitions aiming at interpretation of vocabulary entries, etymological analysis helping to characterize borrowed appellatives, contrasting method used to single out common and divergent features in the development of Latin borrowings in English and German.

3. Results and Discussion. The phenomenon of importing linguistic items from one linguistic system into another usually occurs when two cultures have contact with each other. The West Germanic languages are prominent for their borrowings from Latin due to which their vocabularies have enriched over the centuries[16]. Latin has influenced greatly both English and German at the various stages of their development. The words entered the Germanic languages through direct contact with the Roman Empire when Latin brought with it a new writing system, monotheistic religion, and many cultural differences that were largely assimilated by the Anglo-Saxon and Germanic tribes in their conversion to Roman Christianity[17]. In the Middle Ages the role of Latin as the language of religion, science and education was crucial in the European society which led to new borrowings that entered English and German. The Renaissance is still another epoch characterized by the revival of the interest to the Ancient world and marked by the Latin borrowings in English and German. The late modern period is not that productive when it comes to Latin borrowings.

The research deals with borrowed lexemes denoting an inhabited place that entered English and German at different stages of their development. The notion of *an inhabited place* reflects the realia of the objective world, which is connected with the compact living of a group of individuals on the urban or non-urban territory, which is determined by size, historical, national and inhabitants type, the presence of institutions. Vocabulary with the seme 'inhabited place' in English and German is considered to be a structural unity of appellatives reflecting the notion mentioned above. Etymological analysis of the vocabulary in question makes it possible to identify the words borrowed from Latin and reveal their evolution in English and German[18].

In the research several groups of Latin borrowings are singled out according to the period when the process of borrowing takes place and evolution of the lexemes in the recipient languages. The first group combines Common Germanic borrowings which demonstrate the modification of form and meaning in both analyzed languages preserving the seme 'inhabited place' in one of the languages at present.

For example, Old English (OE) *wîc – dwelling place, lodging, habitation, house, mansion, CP: village, town: in pl. entrenchments, camp, castle, fortress: street, lane: bay, creek*[19] and Old High German (OHG) *wih* 'village, a fortified place'[20]. The general Germanic borrowing comes from Latin *vicus* 'group of dwellings, village; a block of houses, a street, a group of streets forming an administrative unit'[21]. It descends from Proto-Indo-European (PIE) root **weik-* 'clan'. Etymological equivalents are Dutch *wijk* 'quarter, district', Old Frisian *wik*, Old Saxon *wic* 'village'[22].

The evolution of the meaning in English looks like this: 'dwelling place, lodging, house, mansion, abode' > 'village, hamlet, town' > 'dairy farm' (in this sense from the 13th–14th cent.)[23]. In Modern English lexeme *wick* exists as a dialectal one in East England and Essex in the meaning of 'dairy farm' and as archaism 'village', 'small village'[24]. Moreover, the

10 Golubovska 2008, 25

11 Selivanova 2008, 79

12 Beletskiy 1950

13 Melnichuk 1966

14 Krysin 1968

15 Reformatorskiy 2004, 139

16 Hoffer 2005, 54

17 Waterman, 1991

18 Kodubovska 2017, 30

19 A Concise Anglo–Saxon Dictionary 1916, 351

20 Graff E. G. 1834, 721

21 Online Etymology Dictionary

22 Online Etymology Dictionary

23 Online Etymology Dictionary

24 Collins Free Online Dictionary

appellative is present as an affix *–wick* or *–wich* in the place names. A borrowed form *vicus – a medieval European township*[25] has also survived.

In OHG *wih* exists in the meaning of 'village'[26] and also correlates with Latin *vicus*. Later the word undergoes the change of the meaning and form: *wih > wick / wiek > Weich*. In Modern German it is preserved as a part of the composite *Weichbild* 'part of the town'[27].

The second group comprises early Latin borrowings which in the process of their evolution lose the meaning of an inhabited place in both languages. Thus, *castellum* 'a castle, fort, citadel, stronghold; fortified village' which is a diminutive of *castrum* can be traced in OE and OHG. Late OE *castel* receives the meaning 'town, village'[28], which descends from Old French (OF) meaning 'large building or series of connected buildings fortified for defense, fortress, stronghold' and later the change of the form *castle – a fortified house*[29] and loss of the meaning of an inhabited place takes place.

In OHG period variants *kastel / kastella* with the seme 'castle, fortified place' are registered already in the 9th cent. In Modern German the lexeme has the form *Kastell (Burg, Schloss (besonders in Südeuropa)*[30], but loses the meaning of an inhabited place.

The third group of borrowings from Latin develops the meaning of an inhabited place only in one of the languages under analysis. OE *port* originates from Latin *portus* 'harbor, haven' and receive the meaning *town with a harbour*[31]. At the same time in OE there exist native words denoting towns with a sea port, such as *sēæburg – seaport town*[32] and *sēæceaster – seaport town*[33]. However, native lexemes disappear in Middle English (ME) period. In the 14th cent. the appellative *port* 'port' was borrowed from OF again[34]. In the modern language *port* has the meaning *a town or city with a harbour or access to navigable water where ships load or unload*[35]. In German an archaic lexeme *port* retains the meaning 'harbor, haven' and does not develop the meaning of *seaport town* which is found with the native appellative *Hafenstadt*[36].

The fourth group of Latin borrowings is formed by words which preserve the seme 'inhabited place' with certain modifications of meaning in both languages in question. For example, lexeme *metropolis* is borrowed to ME via Latin. It appears as the result of compounding of two Old Greek roots: *mētēr* 'mother' + *polis* 'city'. In Late ME period *metropolis* has the meaning of *the see of a metropolitan bishop*[37], in modern language the meaning is slightly modified: *metropolis* is defined as *a very large city, often the most important city in a large area or country*[38]. Appellative *Metropole* 'centre, capital city' is borrowed to German in the 16th cent., in the 19th cent. the new meaning 'very big and important town' appears[39]. In modern language it means *Großstadt, besonders Millionenstadt, mit internationalem Flair*[40] or *eine Großstadt, die sehr bedeutend und wichtig ist*[41], *Großstadt, meist Millionenstadt, mit internationalem Erscheinungsbild und internationaler Bedeutung*[42]. Thus, in both languages the initial meaning 'capital' is modified into 'important city'.

The fifth group consists of late Latin borrowings which preserve the meaning of an inhabited place only in one language. For example, German *Kolonie* was borrowed in the 16th cent. from Latin *Colonia* 'settled land, farm'. In modern language it has the meaning *Siedlung*[43]. In Modern English *colony* does not preserve the meaning of an inhabited place, despite the fact that in the 14th cent. it meant 'ancient Roman settlement outside Italy'[44].

Latin lexemes that enter German directly and English via French form the sixth group. For example, English *village* and German *Weiler* are borrowed from Latin *vīlla* 'country house'. Late ME *village* 'town' was borrowed via OF *village* 'houses and other buildings in a group' from Latin *vīlla* 'country house' from PIE root **weik-, *wik-, *woik-*[45]. The evolution of the meaning: 'houses and other buildings in a group' > '(large) village, small town'. In Modern English it has the meaning 'a settlement usually larger than a hamlet and smaller than a town'[46]. At the same time, it is defined as *a very small town in the countryside*[47]. The form *vill* is found in Modern English as archaic and retains the meaning 'village or a small town'[48]. It also serves as an affix in toponyms like *Colville*.

[25] English Oxford Living Dictionaries

[26] Graff E. G. 1834, 721

[27] Duden Online Wörterbuch

[28] A Concise Anglo–Saxon Dictionary 1916, 57

[29] Skeat W. W. 1888, 97

[30] Duden Online Wörterbuch

[31] A Concise Anglo–Saxon Dictionary 1916, 236

[32] A Concise Anglo–Saxon Dictionary 1916, 246

[33] A Concise Anglo–Saxon Dictionary 1916, 246

[34] John Ayto 2005, 388

[35] English Oxford Living Dictionaries

[36] Grosses Wörterbuch der Deutschen Sprache

[37] John Ayto 2005, 332

[38] Cambridge Dictionary

[39] Wahrig Deutsches Wörterbuch 2002, 1005

[40] Duden Online Wörterbuch

[41] PONS Online Dictionary

[42] Wörterbuch der Deutschen Gegenwartssprache

[43] Duden Online Wörterbuch

[44] Online Etymology Dictionary

[45] John Ayto 2005, 534

[46] Merriam-Webster

[47] Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English

[48] Collins Free Online Dictionary

In German appellative *Weiler* appears in the 12th cent. having the form *wīlāri* 'village'. It comes from Latin *villare* 'farmstead', from Latin *vīllāris* 'belonging to the farmstead'; від lat. *vīlla* 'farmstead'. In Middle High German has the form *wīler* 'small village'. In Modern German it is defined as *kleine eigene Gemeinde bildendes, nur aus einigen Gehöften bestehendes Dorf*[49].

The seventh group is comprised by English appellatives borrowed from Latin that do not have correspondences in German. In particular, Old English lexeme *ceaster – castle, fort, town*[50] or 'Roman town' arises from Latin *castrum* 'fortified village'. In the 17th cent. *megapolis* composed of *mega* 'great' and Greek *polis* 'city' *megapolis – a very large city, or an urban area that consists of several towns and cities*[51] was borrowed from Neo-Latin. The word *megalopolis* from Greek *megas* (genitive of *megalou*) 'great' and *polis* 'city' enters English from Neo-Latin in the 19th cent. In the modern language *megalopolis* means *very large, heavily populated city or urban complex*[52].

The last eighth group consists of indirect Latin borrowings that entered ME via OF and Middle French. Appellative *city* originates from Latin *cīvitās* which is a derivative of *cīvis* 'citizen' with the seme 'citizenship' that later develops the meaning 'town' as a synonym of Latin *urbs*. The noun demonstrates the following evolution of meaning. When the word was borrowed from OF *cite* it meant 'any settlement or inhabited place' and was used as a synonym of a native lexeme *burg / burh*. Starting with the 14th cent. it denoted 'town where bishop's residence is found'[53],[54]. In the 18th cent. *city* meant *a large collection of houses and inhabitants, a town corporate, that hath a bishop*[55].

Another appellative that was integrated into English via French is *hamlet*. It came from OF *hamelet* 'small village', diminutive of *hamel* 'village', which, in its turn, is a diminutive of *ham* 'village'. The latter was borrowed from the German languages and has a Common Germanic ori-

gin which is proved by the presence of etymological equivalents in OE *hamm* 'plot of pasture', Low German *hamm* 'enclosed land', related to OE *hām* 'house', 'village', which serves as an affix in toponyms (*Nottingham*), Old Norse *heimr*, Gothic *haims*, OHG *heim*, Greek. *kōmi* 'village'[56]. *Hamlet* is a double diminutive with the meaning 'very-very small village'[57]. In Modern English it preserves the meaning 'small / very small village': *a small village*[58], *a very small village*[59].

4. Conclusions. Borrowing is an inherent and complex process which is the result of languages contact. A great deal of foreign elements in English and German are of Latin origin that entered them at the different historical stages.

The research has singled out several groups of Latin borrowings which underwent similar or different evolution in English and German. These groups can be divided into Common Germanic borrowings which demonstrate the modification of form and meaning in both languages preserving the seme 'inhabited place' in one of the two languages; words that enter OE and OHG parallelly and lose the meaning of an inhabited place in both languages; appellatives which show the different evolution of lexemes, acquiring the meaning of an inhabited place in only one of the languages; Latin borrowings which save the seme 'inhabited place' with certain modifications of meaning in English and German; appellatives which have the seme at the time of borrowing but lose it later in one of the languages; lexemes which get into the language in different ways.

A distinguishing feature of the English language is an existence of lexemes denoting an inhabited place which do not have the equivalents in the German language. At the same time, English is enriched by Latin borrowings via Old French and Middle French. Further perspective of the research lies in comparing the evolution of Latin borrowings in the East Slavic and the West Germanic languages.

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[49] Wahrig Deutsches Wörterbuch 2002, 1420

[50] A Concise Anglo–Saxon Dictionary 1916, 58

[51] Collins Free Online Dictionary

[52] English Oxford Living Dictionaries

[53] English Oxford Living Dictionaries

[54] John Ayto 2005, 111

[55] Samuel Johnson

[56] Collins Free Online Dictionary

[57] John Ayto 2005, 261

[58] Merriam-Webster

[59] Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English

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Анотація

Стаття присвячена вивченню латинських запозичень на позначення населеного пункту та шляхів, якими вони потрапляють до західногерманських мов, а саме англійської та німецької. Поняття *населений пункт* відображає реалію, пов'язану із компактним проживанням групи осіб на певній території. Дослідження ґрунтується на принципах антропоцентризму, лексичної семантики, етимології та історичної лінгвістики. Стаття доводить, що етимологічний аспект є одним з найважливіших у розумінні розвитку та еволюції лексем. Метою статті є визначення та класифікація латинських запозичень з семою 'населений пункт' в західногерманських мовах. Етимологічний аналіз, використаний у дослідженні, допоміг схарактеризувати запозичені апелятиви. Зіставний метод дозволив виділив спільні та відмінні ознаки у дослідженні латинських запозичень в західногерманських мовах. Стверджується, що англійська та німецька мови суттєво збагатили свій лексичний запас завдяки латинським запозиченням. Велика кількість латинських елементів увійшла цих мов на різних історичних етапах. У статті виокремлено декілька груп латинських запозичень відповідно до їхньої еволюції в аналізованих мовах та часових проміжків, коли вони потрапили до мов. Зазначені групи охоплюють запозичення з наступними ознаками: спільно германські лексеми, які демонструють модифікацію форми та значення в обох аналізованих мовах, зберігаючи сему 'населений пункт' в одній мові; ранні латинські запозичення, які втрачають значення населений пункт в обох мовах; слова, які демонструють різну еволюцію семного складу та розвивають значення лише в одній мові; запозичення, які зберігають сему 'населений пункт' з певними модифікаціями значення в західногерманських мовах; лексеми, які мали сему в часи запозичення, але втратили її пізніше в одній із мов; апелятиви, які потрапляють до німецької мови напряму, а до англійської – за посередництва французької; англійські апелятиви, що не мають відповідників у німецькій мові та увійшли до англійської за посередництва давньофранцузької та середньофранцузької.

Ключові слова
Апелятив, населений пункт, запозичення, лексема, етимологія, еволюція лексики.