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The Influence of the English Language over Lithuanian and Russian Lexis

MA Paper

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Abstract

The study analyses the influence of the English language over Lithuanian and Russian lexis and explores the main tendencies. The aim of the research is to describe English borrowings in Lithuanian and Russian mass media in the last two decades. The objectives of my analysis are: to describe main factors (linguistic and extra-linguistic) which influence the influx of the English borrowings; to reveal usage tendencies of the loanwords in the Russian and Lithuanian languages, and present examples of modern borrowings; to classify English borrowings semantically and structurally. The research methods used in this study are: descriptive method and content analysis. The results of the research have shown that both languages experience the influence of the English language while borrowing lexical units of different significance as a result of industrial and technological changes, new technological developments, changing attitudes, cultural transmission and other social determinants. Due to the fact, words borrowed from English represent nearly all semantic areas. Moreover, in Russian and Lithuanian languages, loanwords are subjected to various exposures to adapt them to the possibilities of a language system and the needs of those who use these languages: they acquire suffixes and/or endings of Lithuanian and Russian; they become a basis for further word-construction. In relation to this it can be stated that at the expense of borrowings, and on their basis, in the result of word-construction processes the lexical system of apprehended languages – Lithuanian and Russian – is expanding.
Introduction

There is no doubt that English is now an international, global universal language. Eighty percent of all the world's scientific and technological publications are in English. English is by far the very first foreign language taught in thousands of primary and secondary schools throughout the world. The computer world is almost totally in English. No language in history has ever reached such universal, global, and wide international use. As a result, many languages of the world recently experience the influence of English language. Each language and its users react to this phenomenon in a different way, but still there are some similarities and a lot of borrowings appear in these languages connected with English in one or another way.

Borrowing new words is a very common phenomenon in every language as a result of language contacts. It is a consequence of cultural contact between two or more language communities. According to Laima Grumadiene (Grumadiene, 2002), this phenomenon of language contacts is as old as the world. By their nature languages are instinctive, therefore having confronted with something that is foreign, they react according to the deployment of forces: the weaker submit, the stronger dominate. The influence depends on the intensity of communication; however, in the process of their defense all languages initially make borrowings. If contacts are rare, borrowings happen on the level of vocabulary, if contacts are more intensive, then borrowings take place in the field of grammar. With regard to the tendency and intensity of borrowing, the prestige of a language should be considered as the crucial factor. Nowadays English is a really prestigious language which generously provides other languages with all sorts of borrowings, (words adopted by the speakers of one language from different languages).

The abstract noun “borrowing” refers to the process of speakers adopting words from a source language into their native language. A borrowing can also be called a loanword. "Loan" and "borrowing" are of course metaphors, because there is no literal lending process. There is no transfer from one language to another, and no "returning" words to the source language. They simply come to be used by a speech community that speaks a different language from the one they originated in.

Words can be borrowed because a language needs to designate new objects, products, or concepts. Sometimes words are borrowed to introduce finer distinctions of meaning which are not available in native words. Smaller languages tend to borrow many words from more
dominant, majority languages. This is because of the role that "major" languages have in technology, media, and government institutions, and in public life in general. Borrowing of words can go in both directions between the two languages in contact, but often there is an asymmetry, such that more words go from one side to the other. In this case, the source language community has some advantage of power, prestige and/or wealth that makes the objects and ideas it brings desirable and useful to the borrowing language community.

The actual process of borrowing is complex and involves many usage events (i.e. instances of use of the new word). Generally, some speakers of the borrowing language know the source language too, or at least enough of it to utilize the relevant words. They adopt them when speaking the borrowing language. If they are bilingual in the source language, which is often the case, they might pronounce the words the same or similar to the way they are pronounced in the source language. Those who first use the new word might use it at first only with speakers of the source language who know the word, but at some point they come to use the word with those to whom the word was not previously known. To these speakers the word may sound 'foreign'. At this stage, the word can be called a foreign word. However, in time more speakers can become familiar with a new foreign word. The community of users can grow to the point where even people who know little or nothing of the source language understand, and even use the novel word themselves. The new word becomes conventionalized. At this point we call it a borrowing or loanword. (Therefore not all foreign words do become loanwords; if they fall out of use before they become widespread, they do not reach the loanword stage.)

The problem statement of my MA paper is: the English language has had a great influence over the vocabulary of Lithuanian and Russian.

The aim of the MA paper is to give semantic and derivational characteristics to English borrowings in Lithuanian and Russian mass media in the last two decades.

The objectives are as follows: 1) to describe the main factors (linguistic and extra linguistic) which influence the influx of the English borrowings, 2) to reveal usage tendencies of the loanwords in Russian and Lithuanian languages, and present examples of modern borrowings, 3) to classify English borrowings into semantic groups; 4) to present derivational pattern of English borrowing in Russian and Lithuanian.
The data used in the study was obtained mostly from mass media:

1) Russian newspapers Неделя, Обзор;
2) magazines: Космополитан and Авто Ревю.
3) Lithuanian newspapers Letuvos Rytas, Respublika,
4) magazines Žmonės, Privatu, Cosmopolitan.

Some examples were taken from other texts (advertisements, leaflets, brochures, invitations, etc) and the official spoken language: television and radio programmes both in Lithuanian and Russian.

The research methods used in this study are descriptive and content analysis. The MA paper consists of an abstract, an introduction, 3 chapters, conclusions, summary, references and appendices. In the introduction the phenomenon of borrowing, the problem statement, aim, objectives and the data used are presented. In Chapter 1 causes, nature and results of word borrowing are described. In Chapter 2 the historical outlook of the English language in term of its borrowings is discussed. In Chapter 3 English borrowings in the Russian and Lithuanian languages are analyzed according to their semantic features and derivational structure. Moreover, neologisms from English in Russian and Lithuanian are introduced with its equivalents in Russian and Lithuanian. For a detailed analysis 108 new borrowings are taken and analyzed. Besides, there is an example of each word in the Russian and Lithuanian context. The derivational pattern and the changes are presented. The list of references contains 29 publications.
I. Causes, nature and results of the process of word borrowing.

In the first part of my theoretical overview I will explore causes, nature and results of the process of word borrowing. Also I will present information on borrowing tendencies in English and in other languages.

Borrowing takes place because a word is needed to give a name to an unfamiliar thing action or phenomenon. For borrowing to take place, some degree of bilingualism or bidialectalism (knowledge of two dialects of the same language) is a prerequisite. Speakers need to know what the words they import mean. It is almost impossible to distinguish one main factor influencing influx of borrowings. There is no purely linguistic reason. People borrow for different reasons. Whenever the need for a word arises following contact with another culture, people could just make one up. But in most cases they do not. It is relatively rare for speakers to create completely new words. When a suitable word exists in another language, the easiest thing is to adopt that word rather than to make up an original one from nothing. This is a reason for borrowing but it is not the only one. There is a number of other good reasons for importing words. Most of the linguists distinguish the following factors. The historical factors like wars, invasions, industrial and technological changes all provide the context for the borrowings and creation of new words. In such situations people have to adapt to the changes and quickly react to the newly appearing words. Besides, it is very important during industrial and technological changes which also give a possibility for a country to take part in that changes, to react properly using some borrowed terms and get a profit in one or another way. New technological developments, changing attitudes and other social determinants affect the words we use. Another obvious reason for borrowing is cultural transmission. Although each generation uses the form of language handed down by the previous generation, language is usually adapted and altered to suit the personal requirements of the next generation. Equally, a distinctive form of language can give a cultural group a sense of identity, uniting “insiders” and alienating “outsiders”. People try to draw attention to their common background. Such social factors as education, social class, age, gender, ethnic background, occupation and personal identity will influence the words and grammar that individual speakers use. Sometimes the reason for borrowing is geographical location. The pronunciation of words (accent) and the kinds of words and grammatical structures used (dialect) will vary and change according to the region a speaker comes from. There is also much room for
misunderstanding between people from different regions, as the way one word is pronounced in one accent (for example, petal in American English) will sound like a different word in another accent (for example, pearl in Scottish English). The use of different registers is marked as an obvious reason for borrowing. The words, grammatical structures and formats chosen will vary according to the formality of the situation. Different fields like law, advertising and religion, will each have distinctive characteristic features (Katamba, 2005: 139).

Francis Katamba speaks about one more reason, i.e., identity. Language is much more than we wear to assert our identity. Appearing of borrowings gives the possibility for people to feel unique by using some words. Language is also a badge that we wear to assert our identity. By using a particular language, bilingual speakers may be saying something about how they perceive themselves and how they wish to relate to their interlocutor. For instance, if a patient initiates an exchange with a doctor in the doctor's surgery in Yiddish, that may be a signal of solidarity, saying: you and I are members of the same sub-group. Alternatively, rather than choosing between languages, these two people may prefer code-switching. They may produce sentences which are partly in English and partly in Yiddish. If foreign words are used habitually in code-switching, they may pass from one language into another and eventually become fully integrated and cease being regarded as foreign. That is probably how words like chutzpah (brazen impudence), schlemiel (a very clumsy, bungling idiot who is always a victim), schmaltz (cloying, banal sentimentality) and goyim (gentile) passed from Yiddish into (American) English. The fact that there is no elegant English equivalent to these Yiddish words was no doubt also a factor in their adoption (Katamba, 2007: 139).

Sometimes the reason for code-switching is prestige. People have always liked showing off. By using fashionable words from a fashionable foreign culture one shows that one is with it, one is modern, and one is part of the crème de la crème and so on.

Another obvious reason for borrowing is to provide a word that meets a need for a word where no suitable one exists. When new concepts, creatures, artifacts, institutions, religion etc. are encountered or introduced through contact with speakers of another language; the words for them from the source language tend to be retained (Katamba, 2007: 140). Sometimes borrowings appear for a different reason – the need to acquire the mot juste which is available in another language. For instance English, Russian and Lithuanian do not have a native word or expression
with the precise meaning conveyed by the French loanwords chic, naïve, elegant. That is why fashionable words have always been a source of borrowing in different languages.

In scientific literature the followings groups of borrowing are distinguished:

1) phonetic borrowings
2) translation loans
3) semantic
4) morphemic borrowings.

Phonetic borrowings are most characteristic in all languages; they are called loan words proper. Words are borrowed with their spelling, pronunciation and meaning. Then they undergo assimilation, each sound in the borrowed word is substituted by the corresponding sound of the borrowing language. In some cases the spelling is changed. The structure of the word can also be changed. The position of the stress is very often influenced by the phonetic system of the borrowing language. The paradigm of the word, and sometimes the meaning of the borrowed word are also changed. Such words as: labour, travel, table, chair, people are phonetic borrowings from French; apparatchik, nomenklatura, sputnik are phonetic borrowings from Russian; bank, soprano, duet are phonetic borrowings from Italian etc. Most of the Russian and Lithuanian borrowings also belong to this group, for example, ваучер, траст, плеер, хит, marketas, lizingas, failas, printeris, lančas.

Translation loans are word-for-word (or morpheme-for-morpheme) translations of some foreign words or expressions. In such cases the notion is borrowed from a foreign language but it is expressed by native lexical units, “to take the bull by the horns” (Latin), “fair sex” (French), “living space” (German) etc. Some translation loans appeared in English from Latin already in the Old English period, e.g. Sunday (solis dies). There are translation loans from the languages of Indians, such as: “pipe of peace”, “pale-faced”, from German “masterpiece”, “homesickness”, “superman”.

Semantic borrowings are such units when a new meaning of the unit existing in the language is borrowed. It can happen when we have two relative languages which have common words with different meanings, e.g. there are semantic borrowings between Scandinavian and English, such as the meaning “to live” for the word “to dwell” which in Old English had the meaning “to wander”. Or else the meaning “дар”, “подарок” for the word “gift” which in Old English had the meaning “выкуп за жену”. Semantic borrowing can appear when an English word was
borrowed into some other language, developed there a new meaning and this new meaning was borrowed back into English, e.g. “brigade” was borrowed into Russian and formed the meaning “а working collective”, “бригада”. This meaning was borrowed back into English as a Russian borrowing. The same is true of the English word “pioneer”.

Morphemic borrowings are borrowings of affixes which occur in the language when many words with identical affixes are borrowed from one language into another, so that the morphemic structure of borrowed words becomes familiar to the people speaking the borrowing language, e.g. we can find a lot of Romanic affixes in the English word-building system, that is why there are a lot of words - hybrids in English where different morphemes have different origin, e.g. “goddess”, “beautiful” etc.

According to some language linguists we can also classify borrowings taking into consideration the degree of assimilation. The degree of assimilation of borrowings depends on the following factors: a) from what group of languages the word was borrowed, if the word belongs to the same group of languages to which the borrowing language belongs it is assimilated easier, b) in what way the word is borrowed: orally or in the written form, words borrowed orally are assimilated quicker, c) how often the borrowing is used in the language, the greater the frequency of its usage, the quicker it is assimilated, d) how long the word lives in the language, the longer it lives, the more assimilated it is. Accordingly borrowings are subdivided into: completely assimilated, partly assimilated (international words) and non-assimilated (barbarisms).

Completely assimilated borrowings are not felt as foreign words in the language, if the French word “sport” and the native word “start”. Completely assimilated verbs belong to regular verbs, e.g. correct -corrected. Completely assimilated nouns form their plural by means of s-inflexion, e.g. gate- gates. In completely assimilated French words the stress has been shifted from the last syllable to the last but one. Semantic assimilation of borrowed words depends on the words existing in the borrowing language, as a rule, a borrowed word does not bring all its meanings into the borrowing language, if it is polysemantic, e.g. the Russian borrowing “sputnik” is used in English only in one of its meanings.

Partly assimilated borrowings are subdivided into the following groups:
a) Borrowings non-assimilated semantically, because they denote objects and notions peculiar to
the country from the language of which they were borrowed, e.g. sari, sombrero, taiga, kvass,
hamburgeris, lančas, vonnep.

b) Borrowings non-assimilated grammatically, e.g. nouns borrowed from Latin and Greek retain
their plural forms (bacillus - bacilli, phenomenon - phenomena, datum - data, and genius - genii
etc.

c) Borrowings non-assimilated phonetically. Here belong words with the initial sounds /v/ and
/z/, e.g. voice, zero. In native words these voiced consonants are used only in the intervocal
position as allophones of sounds /f/ and /s/ (loss - lose, life - live). Some Scandinavian
borrowings have consonants and combinations of consonants which were not palatalized, e.g.
/sk/ in the words: sky, skate, ski etc (in native words we have the palatalized sounds denoted by
the digraph “sh”, e.g. shirt); sounds /k/ and /g/ before front vowels are not palatalized e.g. girl,
get, give, kid, kill, kettle. In native words we have palatalization, e.g. German, child. Some
French borrowings have retained their stress on the last syllable, e.g. police, and cartoon. Some
French borrowings retain special combinations of sounds, e.g. /aː 3/ in the words: camouflage,
bourgeois, some of them retain the combination of sounds /waː/ in the words: memoir,
boulevard.

d) Borrowings can be partly assimilated graphically, e.g. in Greek borrowings “y” can be spelled in
the middle of the word (symbol, synonym), “ph” denotes the sound /f/ (phoneme, morpheme),
“ch” denotes the sound /k/(chemistry, chaos), “ps” denotes the sound /s/ (psychology). Latin
borrowings retain their polysyllabic structure, have double consonants, as a rule, the final
consonant of the prefix is assimilated with the initial consonant of the stem, (accompany,
affirmative). French borrowings which came into English after 1650 retain their spelling, e.g.
consonants “p”, “t”, “s” are not pronounced at the end of the word (buffet, coup, debris),
Specifically French combination of letters “eau” /ou/ can be found in the borrowings: beau,
chateau, troussaeu. Some of digraphs retain their French pronunciation: “ch” is pronounced as
/sh/, e.g. chic, parachute, ‘qu’ is pronounced as /k/ e.g. bouquet, “ou” is pronounced as /uː/, e.g.
rouge; some letters retain their French pronunciation, e.g. “I” is pronounced as /iː/, e.g. chic,
machine; “g” is pronounced as /ʒ/, e.g. rouge. Modern German borrowings also have some
peculiarities in their spelling: common nouns are spelled with a capital letter e.g. Autobahn,
Lebensraum; some vowels and digraphs retain their German pronunciation, e.g. “a” is
pronounced as /a:/ (Dictat), “u” is pronounced as /u:/ (Kuchen), “au” is pronounced as /au/ (Hausfrau), “ei” is pronounced as /ai/ (Reich); some consonants are also pronounced in the German way, e.g. “s” before a vowel is pronounced as /z/ (Sitskrieg), “v” is pronounced as /f/ (Volkswagen), “w” is pronounced as /v/, “ch” is pronounced as /h/ (Kuchen).

Non-assimilated borrowings (barbarisms) are borrowings which are used by Englishmen rather seldom e.g. addio (Italian), tete-a-tete (French), dolce vita (Italian), duende (Spanish), an homme a femme (French), gonzò (Italian) etc.

Besides, it is useful to distinguish between direct and indirect borrowing. “If a language takes a word directly from another, as English got omelet from French, we call what happens direct borrowing. But in other cases a word may be passed indirectly like a relay baton from one language to another, and to another, e.g. kahveh (Turkish) -> kahva (Arabic) -> koffie (Dutch) -> coffee (English). This is called indirect borrowing. As Francis Katamba states it, usually directly borrowed words undergoes less or even none phonological changes as in the example with omelet. Otherwise indirect borrowed words undergo considerable phonological changes, which are partly reflected in the spelling. Every time a word goes through any other language, its pronunciation is adjusted to the phonological system of the recipient language. If such words meaning alterations is also quite usual. The more indirect the borrowing, the greater the alterations are likely to be. “For instance, Luganda borrowed pakitimane from Swahili which in turn borrowed it from English pocket money. Pokitimane means “wallet” rather then “pocket money”. This is due to a misunderstanding of what the word denotes in English. The content of a wallet may be someone’s “pocket money” but the wallet itself is not “pocket money. When borrowing words, there is always a danger of misunderstanding what exactly word denote – what aspect of an object they specifically pick out (Katamba, 2006; 137).

As it stated in the scientific literature we can also recognize two more kinds of borrowings: loanwords and loan shifts. A loanword is a word belonging to one language which is imported or adopted by another, e.g. catamaran was imported into English from Tamil. By contrast, a loan shift involves taking on board the meaning of represented by a word in a foreign language, but not the word-form itself. Loan shifts are also called loan translations or colognes. In a loan shift the borrowing is done by translating the meaning of the vocabulary item, e.g. the name of Superman is a loan translation of the German Ubermensch or one more example of
Latin origin, e.g. Spirtus Sanetus (spiritus -> “Spirit”, sanetus -> holy) was adopted in English by the translation Holy Spirit. (Katamba, 2006: 137).

As a result of such processes of word borrowing in various languages as well as in Russian and Lithuanian, because of the language contact, a lot of borrowings appear. According to Antruschina the meanings of which usually do not correspond to the semantic load which is carried by certain words, sounds and consonance of the native language. Sometimes, the process of transference may result in a considerable change in range of meaning: broadening or generalization of meaning, widening, degradation and elevation of meaning. For instance, the verb to arrive (French borrowing) began its life in English in the narrow meaning "to come to shore, to land". In Modern English it has greatly widened its combinability and developed the general meaning "to come" (e.g. to arrive in a village, town, city, country, at a hotel, hostel, college, theatre, place, etc.). The meaning developed through transference based on contiguity (the concept of coming somewhere is the same for both meanings), but the range of the second meaning is much broader (Antuschina, 1985).
II. Borrowings in English

Perhaps one of the first things to understand as we begin speaking about borrowings in English is that the English language is constantly changing. It is a “living language, which has embraced industrial, technological and social spheres. Moreover, while other languages try to eradicate foreign words from their vocabulary, English is not aware of them or contrary welcomes such new words through its history, especially from the Middle English period. It is already estimated that over 120 languages from all over the world have been sources of present-day English vocabulary. Sometimes a new word enters English not directly but via another language or even two. According to Crystal (1995:285), “Loanwords have, as it were, a life of their own that cuts across the boundaries between languages”. English has an extremely rich and varied vocabulary because it has enthusiastically borrowed foreign words in every large numbers. It is part of the cultural history of English speakers that they have always adopted loanwords from the languages of whatever cultures they have come in contact with. There have been few periods when borrowing became unfashionable, and there has never been a national academy in Britain, the U.S., or other English-speaking countries to attempt to restrict new loanwords, as there has been in many continental European countries.

We shall now look at the borrowings in the English language coming from a number of languages. The process of borrowing is divided into several historic periods.

Latin has influenced English language from the Germanic period up to nowadays. First Latin words, during the Anglo-Saxons period, were connected with the military domain, commerce, agriculture, clothing (belt, “belt”), buildings, settlement (weal, “wall”, caster, “city”), legal institutions and religion (mynster, “monastery”). Of course, we should take into consideration that Latin was “The Lingua franca” and books in OE were only for the rich people. So everything was written in Latin language. In fact up to 1000 AD, a lot of words, connected with everyday life, were borrowed from spoken Latin. During the whole Old English period about 500 words were taken from Latin. If not to say that many of them lost their meaning and even fell out of use. Besides, Latin borrowings were still very often and during the Middle English period. Although it was very difficult to distinguish between Latin and French borrowings. That fact led to a distinctive feature of modern English vocabulary: (according to H.J. & ET) sets of three items (triplets), all expressing the same fundamental notion but differing slightly in meaning or style, e.g. kingly, royal, regal; rise, mount, ascend; ask, question,
interrogate; fast, firm, secure; holy, sacred, consecrated. The Old English word (the first in each triplet) is the most colloquial, the French (the second) is more literary, and the Latin word (the last) more learned. Throughout the English history we can see that Latin not only the main source of borrowings to English but also it is one of the essential sources for the coinage of new English words. According to H.J. & ET such neo-Latin or neo-classical words are used abundantly not only in the international vocabulary of science and technology, but also in other areas of modern life. Examples of such coinages are: aleatoric, 'dependent on chance' (from aleator, 'gambler'), circadian, 'functioning or recurring in 24-hour cycles' (from circa diem, 'around the day'), pax americana, 'peace enforced by American power' (modelled on pax romana), vexillology, 'study of flags' (from vexillum).

English has gone through many periods in which large numbers of words from a particular language were borrowed. The second major period is the Middle English Period (600 – 1100). However, these periods coincide with times of major cultural contact between English speakers and those speaking other languages. The waves of borrowing during periods of especially strong cultural contacts are not sharply delimited, and can overlap. For example, the Norse influence on English began already in the 8th century A.D. and continued strongly well after the Norman Conquest brought a large influx of Norman French to the language. The Vikings Raids on Britain had a big influence on English vocabulary since 787 AD and continued for some 200 years. During this period many Scandinavian loanwords were used in English. The linguistic effect of this prolonged period of contact between the Anglo-Saxons and the Danish settlers was threefold. Scandinavian placenames are particularly common in Yorkshire and Lincolnshire. Some end in -by, the Scandinavian word for 'farm' or 'town', e.g. Derby, Grimsby, Rugby, Naseby. Others end in -tkorpe, 'village' (Althorpe, Astonthorpe, Linthorpe). -thwaite, 'clearing' (Braithwaite, Applethwaite, Storthwaite), -toft, 'homestead' (Lowestoft, Eastoft, Sandtoft). Although the word by, 'dwelling' existed in Old English, the -by ending is of Scandinavian origin. This is justified by the fact that placenames with this ending are almost entirely confined to the area of Danelaw (Crystal, 1995: 25).

For personal names, a close examination of early Middle English records reveals a strong Scandinavian influence in the north and east, especially in Yorkshire and north Lincolnshire, where over 60 per cent of persona names seem to have been affected. Many of these names end in -son: Davidson, Jackson, Henderson.
With two cultures in such close contact for so long, we would expect extensive borrowing. However, most of the Scandinavian words in Old English did not actually occur in written records until the Middle English period. Because of the close relationship between Old Norse and Old English, many Scandinavian words resemble their English cognates so closely that it would be impossible to tell whether a given word was Scandinavian or English. Sometimes, if the meaning of obvious related words differed, semantic contamination took place, as when Old English *dream*, “joy” acquired the meaning of the related Scandinavian *draum*, “vision in sleep”. Some of the commonest words in modern English came into the language at this time.

If you look at the third person plural pronouns in the Old English text, you will see that they all began with an /h/, not with /ð/. OE had a masculine subject pronoun, he, and its object variant, hine, its indirect object variant him and its possessive variant, his. Similarly, it had a feminine subject pronoun heo, a feminine object pronoun hiere (the source of ModE her), and a feminine possessive hie. All the Old English third person plural pronouns also began with /h/. The reason we now have they, them, their, instead, is because the original Old English third person plural pronouns were replaced wholesale by their Old Norse counterparts, which began with the interdental fricative /ð/. Similarly, on the way to ME, the feminine singular subject form heo was replaced by the Old Norse she, although English kept the object form her. (Harley, 2006: 254-255).

By that what is have to be stressed is that the borrowings from Old Norse are very different from Latin ones. In fact the borrowings from Scandinavian language are the words for already existing words in English. They do not bring with them a new notion, or name a new activity, example – sister, sky, and knife. Where Latin, French borrowings appeared to name things the English didn’t have words for: place names and religion.

Greek borrowings in the Early Modern English period (1500-1650), were connected with technical terms in all spheres of human knowledge. It was felt from around 1500 that Greek influence became most noticeable on English. The same came into English via Latin allegory, chaos, drama, theory etc. Others via French: character, harmony, centre. And the rest were borrowed directly from Greek: acronym, pathos, telegram. Nevertheless, Greek was considered as a classical language, it did no have the same influence as Latin.
The next period is Modern English since 1650 began with Norman Rule and French loanwords. In 1066 after the death of England’s King Edward Duke William of Normandy, in France being a distant relative declared himself the rightful king of England. And for the next 150 years, the Norman French ruled England. French became the official language of government, the courts and the nobility, which was used in the courts, the schools, and the parliament. It was “the language of an entire socioeconomic class. Everyone who was anyone, socially and politically, spoke French” (Harley, 2006: 256). The development of French-English bilingualism was obvious: a lot of English people start learning French to gain advantage from the aristocracy, while Normans learned English to communicate with locals.

As the period progressed, the English language was strongly influenced by French vocabulary. It is counted that by the end of the thirteenth century, some 10000 French words had come into English. “These words were in part to do with low administration, but they also included words from fields such as medicine, arts, fashion, and everyday life According to Crystal over 70 per cent were nouns, a great proportion of which were abstract terms constructed using French affixes, such as con-, trans-, pre-, -ance, -trion, -ment. Crystal concluded that three quarters of these French loans, are still in use in English today” (Howard Jackson, 38). For example: words connected with spiritual administration: government, court, crime; words in the religious sphere: preach, sacrament; words designating titles, of nobility: prince, duke, baron, connected with military: army, captain, soldier and many precious stone names, animals’ names and words for culinary process: beef, mutton, boil, roast.

During the Middle English period, some words were borrowed from Norman French spoken in England (Anglo-Norman), others from Central French, which later became the standard in France (Jackson, 2001; 39). It is estimated that in that period English adopted the greatest amount of French words. A statistical survey by Jespersen of a thousand French loanwords from the *Oxford English Dictionary* shows that nearly half of the loanwords were adopted during the period. Borrowing from French lasted and during Modern English period. There are cases then one and the same French word was borrowed at various times. For instance: chief – in the fourteenth century, and later chef in the nineteenth. In general, French words borrowed since seventeenth century are less completely naturalized than older loans, amateur, boulevard, crochet, detour, ensemble, liaison, massage, nuance, rapport, and vignette. Later borrowings from French also reflect French dominance in the spheres of fashion, lifestyle, art.
and science: gown, romance, luxury, tragedy, engineer, and physician. And we must not forget
gastronomic terms: casserole, crème brûlée, and restaurant. In that time there was also a very
important change in English: the loss of the rich inflectional system. The distinct class, gender,
and case suffixes on nouns, adjectives, and determiners disappeared almost entirely, leaving only
the modern possessive inflection’s and the plural -s; the verbal suffixes showing agreement with
the number and person of the subject, as well as tense and mood, were also completely lost,
leaving only the past tense marking -ed, the 3rd singular present tense -s, and the progressive -ing.
The 3rd singular -eth ending and the 2nd singular -est ending hung around in religious texts
for a while, because of the conserva-tiveness of ceremonial language that we've remarked on
before, but by 1400, the entire complicated system had essentially disappeared. In 200 years time
English turned from being a highly inflected language with a flexible word order to an isolating
language with a fixed S-V-O word order. One the main reason was “a new phonological trend of
reducing vowels to /ə/ in unstressed syllables” (Heidi, 2006: 259). As the inflectional endings
were all unstressed, the vowel reduction blurred acoustic clues to the various inflectional classes
and made them more difficult to distinguish. Second language speakers of English also helped
spread the use of uninflected bare root forms. Besides, beginning from the Middle Ages there
was considerable trade between Dutch and English-speaking people. That is why this
relationship brought some common words connected with commodities, seafaring and
commerce. For example: market, spool, dote, deck, yacht. A number of loanwords came into
English through contact between Americans and Dutch settlers: cookie, cranberry, waffle. English
all the time has borrowed from a great number of other languages with which it has been in
contact. Especially the Norman French borrowings were very significant expanding the total
recorded vocabulary of English from about 35000 to 45000 words.

“Under the reign of the Tudors, culminating with Elizabeth I, English really came into its
own as a language of culture and literature. With the advent of the printing press, invented by
Gutenberg in 1452 and brought to England by Caxton in 1476, literacy on a wide scale became
possible, and a much larger population began to write books, as well as read them. Scholars
associated its literary and rhetorical excellence with Latin, which was the standard educated
language of Europe. In the Renaissance, any university-educated man would often choose to
write in Latin. English came under intense criticism for being to rode, base and inadequate to
express refined thoughts and ideas. Certainly it lacked terms referring to technical details of
grammar, logic, rhetoric, arithmetic, astronomy and geography, which were primary topics of study among the scholarly Renaissance men. Greek and Latin, then, were a prime position to influence the development of prestige English” (Heidi, 2006: 260). All technical terms in that period where imported into English either from Latin or Greek or made up out of these two languages. These words were called “inkhorn” terms: “inkhorn” referred to the vessel made of horn that a scribe would keep his ink in, and came to connote pedantry and obscurantism”. (Heidi, 2006: 261). For example: celebrate, refine, savage, intimate, inclination, politician, idiom, function, education and many more others.

French was still a prestige language in this period, especially after the end of the Hundred Years’ War. It was considered to be the language of polite correspondence between nobility and lovers. It was Parisian French. The children of English nobility took French lessons in “polite” French. As we can see French is still the main source of borrowings, which can be explained by the geographical proximity of France and Britain. Spanish loanword appears because of the American Spanish into American English. The increased commercial importance of Japan in the world is the main reason for Japanese loans. There are two explanations for decline of Latin loanwords: on the one hand, English has already borrowed so much from Latin, on the other hand, English now better makes new Latinate words from English morphemes originally from Latin.

In addition to Latin and French, English has borrowed from other Romance languages such as Spanish, Portuguese and Italian.

Most of the borrowings from Spanish and Portuguese have occurred from the sixteenth century onwards. English has borrowed directly from Spanish, and to a lesser extent from Portuguese, but in addition many non-European words from the colonies found their way into English via these two languages. Many of these loanwords came from the New World: alligator (el lagarto, 'the lizard'), avocado, barracuda, canoe, chocolate, cigar, cockroach, domino, embargo, mosquito (little fly), peccadillo, potato, sombrero, tobacco, tomato, tornado, tortilla, vanilla.

Italian had made its impact for a musical vocabulary and other arts. This period began in the sixteenth century, reached its peak during the eighteenth century with such loanwords: opera, solo, aria, cantata, concerto, soprano, viola and continued in the nineteenth century with the adoption of legato, prima-donna. Other loanwords from Italian include: balcony, carnival, studio,
umbrella etc. Italian food has also left its mark on English vocabulary: lasagna, macaroni, pizza etc.

A number of words of Arabic origin were borrowed during the Middle English period usually connected with science and commerce. To illustrate: amber, cotton, cipher, lute, zenith etc. We also can still recognize the Arabic definite article “al” in: alchemy, alcohol, algebra, algorithm, almanac etc.

Other Semitic languages have contributed little through a number of Hebrew (kibbutz), Persian (bazaar), Indian subcontinent (karma, yoga), Tamil (curry) and a number from Hindi/Urdu (dungaree, shampoo).

English has borrowed a few words from West African languages, via Portuguese and Spanish: banana, yam. Most of the other borrowings have been made in modern times. Sable, however, came into English in Middle English times, via French from Slavic languages; polka came via French in the nineteenth century from Czech. Mammoth was borrowed in the eighteenth century directly from Russian. Other more recent borrowings from Russian have not become completely naturalized: bolshevik, czar, glasnost, intelligentsia (ultimately from Latin), perestroika, tundra, vodka. From Hungarian, English has borrowed directly goulash and paprika; while coach came via French from Hungarian kosci Turkish words in English include: fez, shish kebab. (Jackson, 2001: 42).

English still borrows, and is likely to continue borrowing from other languages of the world. However, borrowing in recent times is characterized by two main factors: the frequency of borrowing is considerably reduced; and English seems to be spreading its tentacles to reach and borrow from less and less known languages. A study by Garland Cannon (1987) of more than a thousand recent loanwords from 84 languages shows that about 25% are from French, 8% each from Japanese and Spanish, 7% each from Italian and Latin, 6% each from African languages, German and Greek, 4% each from Russian and Yiddish, 3% from Chinese, and progressively smaller percentages from Arabic, Portuguese, Hindi, Sanskrit, Hebrew, Afrikaans, Malayo-Polynesian, Vietnamese, Amerindian languages, Swedish, Bengali. Danish, Indonesian, Korean, Persian, Amharic, Eskimo-Alcmt, Irish, Norwegian, and 30 other languages’ (quoted in Pyles and Algeo 1993: 310).

In Modern Days French continues to be the largest single source of new words outside of very specialized vocabulary domains (scientific, technical vocabulary) – salon, niche, shock,
which can be explained by the geographical proximity of France and Britain. Besides, Spanish, Italian and German are among most common 20th century loan-languages, because of the influx of immigrants to the English speaking countries and because of the American Spanish into American English. 20th century German loanwords are the next: blitzkrieg, zeppelin, strafe, u-boat, frankfurter, housefrau, kindergarten, wunderkind, bundt (cake), spritz (cookies), strudel (apple). Moreover, Yiddish loanwords are wide spread in English in 20th, for example, chutzpah, dreidel, kibitzer, spiel, schlimazel, gefilte fish, goy, knish, matzoh, schnook. Such languages as Scandinavian, Russian, Chinese, Japanese still continues to borrow words because of political and economical relationships. The increased commercial importance of Japan in the world is the main reason for Japanese loans. There are two explanations for decline of Latin loanwords: on the one hand, English has already borrowed so much from Latin, on the other hand, English now better makes new Latinate words from English morphemes originally from Latin.
III. English borrowings in the Russian and Lithuanian languages.

In the last two decades most of the world languages experience the influence of the English language which has become a global means of communication. The influence of the English language is very great because English is considered to be a prestigious language. Schools allot much time to teaching the English language. Children, that have not acquired knowledge of the native language yet, are already being taught English. A lot of pupils think that speaking English is fashionable. Thus, loanwords, especially English ones, are often overused and misused (in situations, when they are unnecessary) in Russian and Lithuanian languages.

3.1 Tendencies in Borrowing English Words in the Lithuanian language

Language is an integral part of our identity. Language must satisfy the needs of acquiring knowledge about our surrounding world, the needs of thinking, learning and most of all the needs of communication. Both, the language of everyone and the community is in continuous development and is oriented towards the best satisfaction of various needs. Anyone has presumably encountered a situation, when it is impossible to find a Lithuanian equivalent to a word of a foreign language. Having spent some time outside Lithuania it turns to be even worse: you want to express verbally a thought, you know how to say it in English, French, Russian or other way, but you can’t do it in Lithuanian or Russian. Borrowings from other languages, which in our country we use to name politely as foreign words, can help in such situations. Some researchers try to explain this fact as an evidence of natural poorness of Lithuanian language; however we perfectly know that such statements are pure nonsense. Lithuanian language has a huge expressive potential and the lack of its own Lithuanian words reveals our (or linguists’) unwillingness or idleness to cherish it. It becomes the more and more difficult to avoid the rapid proliferation of foreign words, because applied sciences and technologies that are rapidly evolving and changing nowadays very fast generate new terms. Due to the development of Internet, new concepts expand like a lightning. This is the reason why nations that cherish their languages most of all sometimes have to bear with unceasing penetration of the words from foreign languages.

The fact that the English language has already begun to push away the Lithuanian language out from some areas of Lithuanian society’s life, indicates that nowadays it is
economically beneficial. In other words, it is more beneficial for businessmen and journalists in some cases to use the English language than Lithuanian. Some Lithuanian companies (e.g. several banks) already manage their office documents in English. The causes underlying this phenomenon are clear enough. English language is associated with progress, elite, economical, political, military and even sexual power.

First of all, since the period of Soviet Union a symbol of the West as something more superior than Lithuanian has been established in our consciousness. Continuous self-devaluation in comparison with the USA and countries of Western Europe, poorly restricted the USA and British propaganda that pictures Anglo-Saxon culture as the apex of Westness, texts of popular English songs and domination of Hollywood in shaping the lifestyle of civilized world is associating English language with progress, economical, political, military and even sexual power.

Naming of products and services in English or their commenting in English confers to the aureole of progress and quality, even if customers do not realize that fully enough or do not understand English language on the whole. Obviously this is the reason why even phonetic English alphabet is replacing Lithuanian and nowadays quite a few of our natives pronounce sidi (CD) but not cèdè and even tivi (TV), but not tèvè, as it would be expected for Lithuanians.

Another important reason - politics of international companies that is directed towards the prestige of companies and trademarks. In order to fulfill the goal of marketing much attention is ascribed to Image and sound, common symbols for potential consumers of all nationalities are being formed. As a result, Lithuanian mass media is filled with words in English language. Customers are willing to pay big money for such names as Coca Cola, Plaza or Siemens because they are one of the best methods to strengthen the image of a corporation of product group providing a long-lasting demand in the market. And after all, the third reason is the globalization of Lithuanian economy. In the process of expansion of international trading contacts and the growth of international investment volumes the bigger amount of companies orient themselves towards export, the fewer companies that work in the inner Lithuanian market only remain. Therefore a temptation to produce the goods and services that can be sold in several countries at once emerges. It is possible to describe goods in various languages, but it is not suitable for a name of a company or a product which usually are the identificators of a product. As a result, businessmen more often choose English language. The use of English language resolves several
problems in one step – the name becomes more or less understandable and better remembered for every potential customers. There is no use to rack one’s brain about pronunciation, and attention to the origin of a product becomes attenuated. Thus in a single shot two rabbits are being blasted – a united image of a company is being created and production costs are being decreased.

As long as it is more profitable to use the English language than Lithuanian, perspectives of the Lithuanian language are gloomy. Thereby it is not unexpected that instead of native language Lithuanian businessmen more often choose English language. The owners of the main Lithuanian radio and television channels and journalists are not an exception. Patriotism will remain patriotism, but in business profit is essential. The thirst for money in Lithuania became almost the most preferred virtue; it would be at least naïve to do battle with it.

It is possible to come to terms with this situation in two ways. The easiest one would be to wave all this aside and let them (borrowings) penetrate, while we will have a possibility to learn English language. Such an attitude has already become normal in Russia. However another attitude is possible: if we turn our attention to the experience of patriots of their native language for example, (French and Finnish people), then we’ll see that they do their best at restraining the penetration of the words of foreign origin into their language while trying to create their “own” new word expressions at least for the vast majority of recently emerging terms. It’s possible that in near future having the purpose to make oneself understood in Russian or Lithuanian it will be necessary to be able to speak English as well. Meanwhile, either the French or Finnish languages adapt to the changing technological and communication environment and remain full-fledged tools for communication, business, science and creative work preserving their identity and originality. The Lithuanian language now is in the midway between Russia and France and the way that we’ll take depends only on us.

Without political independence the Lithuanians for a long time did not have conditions to develop their language effectively; that is the reason why a big part of daily used things, as well as abstract notions that appeared in modern times, even in the 20 century, acquired their names with the help of borrowings from the English and other languages. Meanwhile, as the experience of the majority of Western Europe nations shows, it is almost always possible to manage with one’s own language (TV set in German – “Fernseher“, telephone in Finnish – “puhelin“). The abundance of the loanwords causes discontent as it shows that we have not developed the
traditions of fostering our language. In other words, we are not used to creating Lithuanian constructions for newly appearing notions. The majority of Lithuanians, as a new word (usually English) appears, on the spot ‘lithuanize’ its phonetic form by adding Lithuanian ending. “Failas”, “lizingas”, “mikseris” and hundreds of similar English words are so deep the consciousness of Lithuanians that often attempts to replace them with Lithuanian analogues make ordinary people, as well as professionals, infuriate. They feel more comfortable using lithuanized English words (Anglicisms). The latter are shorter than the Lithuanian ones and are probably more pleasant to hear. And here a danger is concealed. Intricately sounding Anglicisms exclude even traditional commonly used Lithuanian words. Such words as “printeris”, “plėjeris” or “monitorius” have long ago become firmly established in everyday speech and lately there have been appearing more and more of them. However, the fact that Lithuanian semantic words are being replaced with various ‘izmai’ is not the greatest threat. The loanwords can ‘litter’ the language; however, they do not ruin morphological and syntactic language structures which mostly determine the identity of the Lithuanian language. Unfortunately, there is a new tradition in Lithuania to use foreign words or even phrases without ‘lithuanizing’ them, i.e. without adding Lithuanian endings. Everything probably started with foreign names and surnames which tend to be written in original language. Then we encounter names of foreign companies and products.

Lately we can notice that it is not only lexis (words) that struggles into our language, but orthography (spelling), phonetics (pronunciation) and sometimes even syntax (word combination and sentence construction). In other words, not only separate words but whole phrases or even sentences are being written or said in English. For now English constructions are not often in everyday speech apart from “dress code”, “secondhand”, “single room”, “dress code” etc. It looks like that, with the support of Lithuanian Government, such difficult to imagine even in Soviet times vandalisms as “Forum Palace”, “European hit radio” or “Coca-Cola Plaza” may stop irritating Lithuanian eye or ear and become a boring daily routine. Finally, the biggest threat in Lithuania is not totally realized. The experience of Western European countries shows that with the growth of globalization English pushes out national languages from whole spheres of life and especially science. It is already now that you can watch how the part of the Lithuanian language is diminishing in such businesses as radio and TV programs where such words as “topas”, “hitas”, “singls” or “remiksas” become the most Lithuanian.
By now, there are hundreds of English loanwords, or borrowings in Lithuanian. These are a tiny sample of the more frequently used recent borrowings from English listing the English original in parentheses, autsideris (outsider), biznis (business), briﬁngas (briefing), dizaineris (designer), reidas (reid), pika (peak).

The activity of the institutions and philologists that watch the expansion and development of the language causes concern. In the times of Soviet Union occupation it was usual to fight against Russification of the language, and professional linguists got used to ‘disclose’ used by Lithuanians Slavisms so much, that a simple similarity of the used through centuries grammatical construction to Russian or Polish analogues became a sufﬁcient reason to call such construction non-Lithuanian and not-to-be-used. Extremes of the linguists in their fight from the purity of the language have conditioned the attitude of a considerable part of Lithuanians towards the very institutions of language supervisions. Meanwhile there is a sluggish creation of Lithuanian words to name newly appearing notions. Lithuanian neologisms are created to late, when English words are deeply established in everyday speech and popularized. The activity of language expansion is badly coordinated, so sometimes ambiguity appears and that makes people, even those who are not indifferent to language, angry. “Failas” – “byla” – “rinkmena”, - is the best example of the lack of coordination. Sometimes it seems that while making new words according to the remote from life and known only to them formulas, linguists are not very interested how Lithuanians really speak as there is an attempt to replace the words which are realized by Lithuanians as Lithuanian or international words that became Lithuanian. Such things only provoke people’s hostility and this is probably one of the reasons why a large number of Lithuanians, when it is spoken about the duty to foster native language, take such or similar position: „it is none of my business, the issue of language preservation has to be solved by specialists, professional philologists who, as a matter of fact, do nothing else but force to us cumbersome neologisms that they themselves do not use...“. No doubt linguists have only good intentions but they choose wrong strategy in their attempt to make people speak or even think philologically. To achieve any good results linguists should deeper research various groups of society and focus on the people’s needs, create Lithuanian equivalents to newly appearing words and efﬁciently search for Lithuanian alternatives just as Anglicisms start to come into mass-media or everyday language.
To conclude, once again it should be emphasized that according to the level of development the English language have outrun the Lithuanian language in their means of expression.

English is dominating in the industry of sound and view, which enlarges the attractiveness of its sound. English words are often easier to pronounce than their Lithuanian analogues. It is convenient and practical to use loanwords; however, we should not forget that every borrowed English word makes Lithuanian poorer. The poorer the language becomes, the less it keeps pace with life, and the more difficult it is to catch up. Thus, if we do not change our attitude towards the language, the number of Anglicisms will grow in geometric progression. In the worst case Lithuanian can become pushed out from the public life of the government and become a subsidiary language in Lithuania, just as Scottish, Irish, Bask or Belarusian. According to the website: http://www.lietuviais.lt/pirmoji-versija/Kodel-anglu-kalba-isstumia-lietuviu-kalba.php
3.2 Tendencies in Borrowing English Words in the Russia language

What concerns the Russian is that all the words in the Russian language can be divided into two large classes according to their origin: original, primordially inherent to the Russian language, and foreign, i.e. borrowed by the Russian language from other languages. The boundary between these two classes is not always easy to establish exactly: some words came into the language so long ago that they are difficult to distinguish from the original. For example the word “хлеб” (‘bread’) is borrowed from the Old German, or Greek words: “огурец” (‘cucumber’), “кукла” (‘doll’), “баня” (‘hothouse’).

Two main types of loanwords of modern times can be highlighted. The first type is the loanwords that are comparatively old, actualized in the recent years regarding to the changes in political and economical system in Russia. The second type is the loanwords which are new, borrowed in recent years. The examples of the second type – the new loanwords – are especially numerous. In 90s the inflow of loanwords into Russian has strongly increased; that was related to the changes in the spheres of political life, economics, culture and moral orientation of society. Borrowings start to take leading positions in political life of the country: президент, парламент, инаугурация, спикер, импичмент, электорат, консенсус etc.; in the leading sectors of science and technology: компьютер, дисплей, файл, мониторинг, плейер, пейджер, факс; and even in financial-commercial activity: аудитор, бартер, брокер, дилер, инвестиция, конверсия, спонсор, траст, холдинг etc. The cultural sphere gets penetrated by бестселлеры, вестерны, триллеры, хиты, шоумены, кастинг etc. Daily speech quickly changes as non-Russian names appear: сникерс, твикс, гамбургер, чизбургер, спрайт, шоппинг etc. This has conditioned the strengthening of the fight against the ‘Americanization’ of the Russian language.

Thus, the following conclusions can be made. On the one hand, borrowings unlimitedly clutter up a language and make it not for everybody understandable. On the other hand, reasonable and clever borrowing enriches a language, makes it more precise. We also should take into consideration the tendency of scientific and technical progress in the sphere of the creation of international terminology, single names/notions, and phenomena in modern science, manufacturing, which also promotes the consolidation of borrowings that acquired international character (medical, cosmic terminology). The processes to lexis enrichment at the expense of borrowings occur in all modern languages. However, how will it change the temper of the Russian and Lithuanian languages, will it make it richer or will it ‘spoil’ it? The time will show.
It will determine the destiny of loanwords which finally will be approved or rejected by the linguistic taste of the epoch.

The openness of modern society for international contacts, orientation largely on western culture, changes in lifestyle have conditioned mass influx if borrowings into Russian. Russian was always open to the borrowings. Beginning with the epoch of Peter I and onwards there was an orientation to the western culture which caused the penetration of numerous borrowing from Western-European languages into Russian [Люцинский, 2005]. The peak of borrowing of English words into Russian was in 90s, 20 c.; however, we shall also mention previous decades, beginning with 60s, when such words as эскалация, лазер, бойлер, мюзикл, аутсайдер, ралли, дисплей, дизайн, ксерокс, компьютер, слайд, хиппи, андеграунд, панкизм, бизнес came into the language. In the second half of 90s, 20 c., the membership of mass communication participation strongly widens up, censorship weakens, personality in speech increases, the sphere of spontaneous communication expands, situations and genres change, strict frames of formal communication loosen up, i.e. the level of unpreparedness in public speaking increases and formality loosens. Due to the changes in public situation natural renewal in a language happens. Innovations of the press are the consequences of inner changes in the society. Regardless the fact that external factors play substantial role in the development of vocabulary, it is not always that lexical changes are in direct dependence of non-language reasons. One of the powerful inter-language stimuli is language economy. This responds to the cultural desire of modern society to increase self-descriptiveness of the text at the expense of its reduction; as well as to certain pragmatic aspirations: the economy of printed production and the time of oral presentations. The indicated inner stimulus finds its expression in the replacement of word combinations that usually have the character of stable language nomination, one-word denominations as more economical in their form, e.g. chips- чипсы – fried slices of potato, hit-parade - хит-парад – demonstration of popular songs, manager - менеджер – a person who runs a company, killer - киллер – a hired murderer, voucher - ваучер – precious document, teenager - тинэйджер – a young person, 11-15 years of age. Some borrowings from English are marked in written only in Roman alphabet, basically the notions of IT and advertising, which demonstrates their insufficient assimilation in language; e.g. CD, CD-ROM, Hi-fi, mass-media, notebook, on-line, PR, VIP, Windows, Unix. Apparently, one more new language phenomenon that signifies the initial stage of mastering foreign lexis (in Russian) is the combined writing (in Roman and
Thus, certain conclusions can be made about the transformations of borrowings in Russian and Lithuanian, about the similarities and differences of their functioning in these languages:

1. Both languages experience the influence of the English language while borrowing lexical units of different significance.

2. The development of new meanings of the borrowings is noted, both under the influence of English and due to the reasons of the language needs in nomination of new realities.

3. It is logical that borrowings created from the lexemes are not incorporated into literary Lithuanian and Russian at once, even though they are widely used in colloquial speech.

4. As a distinction in Lithuanian and Russian languages in terms of the attitude towards one or another borrowed lexical units that fact that some borrowed lexemes are more widely used in Russian that in Lithuanian should be emphasized. On the one hand it is related to the fact that there are only three million of Lithuanian speaking people and the regulation of the processes of the penetration of new words into the language is easier than in the country with 145 million Russian speaking population (https://www.mk.ru/blogs/idmk/2002/11/16/mk-daily/2017/). On the other hand, small languages are always more negative towards borrowings as subconsciously it is perceived as the threat to their language.

3.3 Semantic groups of borrowings in Russian and Lithuanian

From the semantic point of view borrowings in Russian of recent decades can be divided into several semantic groups that fully reflect those spheres, the interest to which has increased, or the spheres where public changes had place [Скляревская, 2001].

1) Economy (almost all word of the modern business are borrowed from the English language), (конверсия, холдинг, прайс-лист, девелоперская, дилерская, хостинг, провайдер, брокер, траст, ваучер)

2) Technique (плеер, роуминг, трансмиссия, суперкар, ноутбук, чоппер, рестайлинговый, стрейч)

3) Paranormal things (спайдермен)

4) Music (бендас, андерграунд, римейк, бэкстейдж, хит)

5) Sport, games (шейкдаун)
The similar situation can be noticed in the Lithuanian language and the recent borrowings can be divided in the following semantic groups that characterize the main areas of Lithuanian language, which are greatly influenced by English borrowings.

1) Economy (bonusas, deliveris, leiborius, marketas, lizingas, skriningas)
2) Technique (failas, sidi, tivi, e-meilas, printeris, flash, helicopteris, interfeisas)
3) Mass-culture (šou, art, pubas, forumas, plaza)
4) Music (singlas, folkas, klipas, sound, kantri, bendas)
5) Sport, games (puzlis, fitness, dartsas, geimas)
6) Food and drinks (long drinkas, kornfleiks, miusliai, hotdogas, lančas, hamburgeris)
7) Clothes (dress code, bodis)
8) Cosmetics (tattoo)
9) Politics (impičmentas)
10) Services (fixeris, secondhand, šopas, mass media, double room, single room)
11) Building (sidingas, deckas, porcias)
12) Computer (failas, hakeris)
13) People (breikeris, lūzeris, leiborius)
14) Cinema, theatre (kastingas)

To conclude, we shall emphasize that numerous borrowings from English which penetrate into Russian and Lithuanian is a natural phenomenon. Words borrowed from English represent various semantic areas. Most of the borrowed words both in Russian and Lithuanian belong to economy, technique, music, cosmetics, services, compute and politics. In addition, there appear to be the relative number of loans pertaining to clothes, food, cinema and theatre,
people and sport terminology. Some of the borrowings in Lithuanian belong to mass-culture and buildings, whereas in Russian there are some loanwords connected with paranormal things. Both languages chose these borrowings because the influence of the English is so great, that all the main spheres of everyday activities are filled with neologisms which are convenient and practical to use. Besides, this process is related to inter-language contacts that for a long time happen to be the object of intent attention of scholars.

3.4 Derivational features of borrowings in Russian

The sub-chapter deals with derivational structure of borrowing. The analysis of words consists of:

1) identifying of the derivational base
2) identifying of derivational morphemes
3) restoring of the derivational pattern

According to the derivational aspect 50 examples of most recent English borrowings in Russian mass media, which are built according to the following patterns, will be presented. Each word will be first introduced with its Russian equivalent. Besides, there will be an example of the word in Russian context. The derivational pattern and changes will be presented. The bases of the most of presented borrowings change their orthographical shape, i.e written in Cyrillic.

1) **English simple base without foreign derivational affixes**

These borrowing are taken directly from the English language without morphological and derivational transformation. The bases change just their orthographical shape, i.e written in Cyrillic. For example, плеер, трест, чоппер, дайджест, сникерсы, блокбастер, трабл, спрэды, стрейч, скраб, титсы, ресепшн, сексюрити, маркет, хит, ваучер, брокер, крекер, диспут, ньюс.

| 1) Плеер // маленький магнитофон для прослушивания записей |

*Предположим, у вас есть МРЗ плеер с жестким диском.*
Плеер – The word is borrowed without morphological and derivational transformation.

2) Траст // а) вера, доверие, надежда, б) кредит, с) долг, обязательство, ответственность

Часть траста, составляющая пенсионный фонд, считается институциональной единицей, тогда как сам траст не выделяется отдельно для статистических целей.

Траст – An original word “trust” is taken without morphological and derivational transformation. The pronunciation of the word coincides with the English spelling.

3) Чоппер // мотоцикл, предназначенный для езды на большой скорости, с которого сняты все несущественные детали; особ. с высоким вверхнутым вперед рулем; в широком смысле – мотоцикл

Блог о чопперах и всем что с ними связано.

Чоппер – The original word “chopper” is taken.

4) Дайджест // сборник ( каких-л. материалов, в частности, юридических )

В формате дайджеста можно представить результат какого-либо исследования.

Дайджест – The English root digest is taken. The word is borrowed without any morphological and derivational transformation.

5) Сникерсы // кеды, теннисные туфли; обувь на каучуковой или резиновой подошве
Сникеры отлично дополняют джинсовые ансамбли, удачно сочетаются как с брюками, так и с юбками.

Сникеры – The English root “sneakers” is taken. In Russian the inflexion of feminine gender is taken. The word pattern Nb + inflexion. The word can be declined.

6) Блокбастер // дорогостоящий фильм

Патриотический блокбастер «Брестская крепость» снимет Александр Котт.

Блокбастер – An original word is taken. The word is of masculine gender. The spelling of this word coincides with the English pronunciation.

7) Трабл // беда, злоключение, неприятность, горе

К примеру, если у вас на морозе завяли уши, то это, разумеется — трабл.

Трабл – The original word is taken. The spelling of this word coincides with the English pronunciation.

8) Спрэды // мажущиеся, пастообразные продукты (джем, паштет, масло и т. п.)

Наша компания предлагает спрэды сливочно-растительные и растительно-сливочные оптом со склада в Москве.

Спрэды – The English root “spread” is taken. In Russian the inflexion of plural form is added. The word pattern Nb + inflexion

9) Стрейч // протягивание

Стрейч пленка, производство, продажа стрейч пленки, стрейч пленка упаковочная.
Стрейч – an original word is taken “straight” without derivational transformation. It has undergone pronunciation change in the end of the word: т → ч.

10) Скраб // отшелушивающее средство, скраб

Состоит скраб из основы (обычно это крем, гель, косметическая глина) и абразивных частиц.

Скраб – an original word scrub is taken. The spelling of this word coincides with the English pronunciation.

11) Типсы // тонкий конец; кончик (пальца, ножа, языка и т. д.)

Типсы – The English root “tips” is taken. In Russian the inflexion of plural form is added. The word pattern: Nb + inflexion.

12) Ресепшн // стойка администратора, приемная ( в гостинице )

В комплексе предусмотрены: круглосуточная охрана, лифт, ресепшн, спортплощадка, бассейн и кафе-бар.

Ресепшн – the word is borrowed with phonetical transformation. The sound i is changed into е. The word can be declined.

13) Секьюрити // защита, охрана

Частное охранное предприятие ЧОП Бизнес Секьюрити оказывает охранные услуги.
Секьюрити – The English root “security” is taken. The word has undergone phonetical changes; the sound ə was left out in the Russian variant.

14) Маркет // рынок (сбыта); сбыт; спрос

Дисплей Маркет - лучшие большие электронные уличные светодиодные видео экраны, панно, табло.

Маркет – In English the root “market” is taken. The Lithuanian pronunciation of the word coincides with the English spelling.

15) Хит // модный шлягер, пользующийся успехом; "гвоздь" сезона.

Хит-парад «Золотой Граммофон». Двадцать лучших песен «Русского Радио».
Хит – The spelling of the word in Russian coincides with the English pronunciation.
Парад – In English the root “parade” is taken. The word has undergone phonetical changes. The sounds ə and ei are changed into a. The word can be declined.

16) Ваучер // приватизационный чек

Помимо договора туристу всегда выдается туристский ваучер.
Ваучер – In English the root “voucher’ is taken. In Russian there is a phonetical change in the word. The sound tʃə is changed into че and the letter r is pronounced in the Russian variant.

17) Брокер // маклер, комиссионер; посредник

В случае если вы имеете дело с брокером, он выводит вашу заявку на рынок, где она находит встречную заявку и выполняется.
Брокер – The English root “broker” is taken. In Russian the sound əɭ is changed into о.
18) Крекер // твердое не сладкое печенье

Сладкий крекер, поверхность отделана меланжем и посыпана кунжутом.
Крекер – The English root “cracker” is taken. In Russian the word has undergone phonetical changes; the sound ʌ is changed into the sound е.

19) Диспут // дискуссия, дебаты, полемика

Иоганн Экк составил тезисы для диспута так, что они очевидно были направлены против Лютера, который поэтому и не счел возможным уклониться от диспута.
Диспут – The English root “dispute” is taken. In Russian the word has undergone phonetical changes. The sound ⟨j⟩ is dropped out.

20) Ньюс // известие, новость, сообщение

Автор и ведущий "Шоу Ньюс" Сергей НЕТИЕВСКИЙ рассказал о своем проекте.
Ньюс – In English the root „news“ is taken. In Russian the original word is taken. The English spelling coincides with the Russian pronunciation.

2) English derived base, consisting of root + ing

These are words derived from the English derivative consisting of the root and the inflexion –ing to which the Russian inflexion can be added. Such as брендинг, фейслифтинг, пилинг, лифтинг, холдинг, кастинг, шопинг, роуминг, хостинг.

21) Брендинг // создание продвижение торговой марки

И брендинг, и смену имиджа, мы запланировали.
Брендинг – In English the root “brand” and the inflexion –ing is taken. The word can be declined. There is a phonetical change in the word, the root sound \( \text{æ} \) is changed into \( \text{e} \).

22) Фэйслифтинг // подтяжка, косметическая операция на лице

В 2006 году стиль семерки в ходе фэйслифтинга был смягчен.

Фэйслифтинг – In English is a compound noun face + lift: Nb + Vb. The word is borrowed without any morphological and derivational transformation. In Russian the spelling of the word coincides with the English pronunciation.

23) Пилинг // отслаивание, слезание ( коры, кожи, кожуры и т. п.)

Центр косметологии и эстетики Красота и Здоровье. Чистка лица, пилинг, обертывания, лифтинг, быстрое похудение, миостимуляция, коррекция фигуры и т.д.

Пилинг – The English root “peel” + ing is taken. The spelling of the word in Russian coincides with the English pronunciation.

24) Лифтинг// поднимание, подъем, поднятие

Центр косметологии и эстетики Красота и Здоровье. Чистка лица, пилинг, обертывания, лифтинг, быстрое похудение, миостимуляция, коррекция фигуры и т.д.

Лифтинг – The English root “lift” + ing is taken. The spelling of the word in Russian coincides with the English pronunciation.

25) Холдинг // а) владение (акциями и т. п.) (как процесс, так и конкретный объект)

В состав холдинга входит ряд металлургических, коксохимических и угледобывающих предприятий.
Холдинг – Its derivational pattern in English is Vb+ ing. In Russian the inflexion of feminine gender is added. The pronunciation of the word coincides with the English spelling. The word can be declined. The word pattern Nb + inflexion.

26) Кастинг // распределение, расположение

Сегодня Вы можете пройти кастинг на сериал Далеко ли до Москвы.
Кастинг – In English the root “cast”+ the inflexion –ing is taken. The word pattern is Vb + ing. The pronunciation of the word coincides with the English spelling. The word can be declined.

27) Шоппинг // посещение магазина с целью покупки (чего-л.); покупка товаров

Шоппинг и все, что нужно знать о шоппинге в Италии и мире.
Шоппинг – In English the root “shop” + the inflexion –ing is taken. In Russian the original word “shoping” is taken. The word is of masculine gender. The word can be declined.

28) Роуминг // автоматическое подключение к местной сети связи

При автоматическом роуминге абоненту не требуется заявки на предоставление обслуживания в чужой сети.
Роуминг – In English the word pattern is Vb + ing → N. The word pattern in Russian is Nb + inflexion. The spelling of the word coincides with the English pronunciation.

29) Хостинг // принимающий гостей
Коллектив хостинг компании MultiHOST принял участие в XII Всероссийском форуме хостинг – провайдеров, который проходил с 19 по 21 ноября.

Хостинг – The English root “host” + the ending -ing” is taken. The spelling of the word in Russian coincides with the English pronunciation.

3) English simple base + Russian inflexion

Such borrowings are based on the English simple base to which Russian inflexion is added. For instance, конверсия, трансмиссия, кликнут.

30) Конверсия // a) смена одного другим b) превращение, изменение; переход (из одного состояния в другое) c) переменя взглядов, точки зрения; переход из одной партии в другую и т. п. d) перевод из одних единиц в другие; пересчет (в каких-л. единицах)

Для моделирования процесса конверсии использовался двух стадийный подход.

Конверсия – The English root “converse” is taken. In Russian inflexion of feminine gender is added. The word pattern Nb + inflexion.

31) Трансмиссия // передача; коробка передач; привод

А вторая интрига – это полноприводные трансмиссии.

Трансмиссия – The English root “transmission” is taken. In Russian the English suffix -ion is left out and the inflexion of feminine gender “–ия” is added. The word can be declined. The word has undergone pronunciation changes: the sound z is changed into c.

32) Кликнуть // щелкать; издавать щелкающие звуки

Кликнуть на фото для увеличения.
Кликнуть – The English root “click” is taken. In Russian the inflexion of infinitive verb form is taken. The word pattern Vb + inflexion.

4) English derived base consisting of English root + English suffix

These are words based on the English derivative base with the English suffix. For example, спикер, провайдер, байкер, киллер, топлесс, принтер.

33) Спикер // а) говорящий, б) оратор, выступающий; лектор, в) диктор

Спикер Сейма Литвы Валинскас говорит о непредсказуемом политическом поведении России по отношению к Евросоюзу.

Спикер парламента Грузии будет участвовать в празднованиях в Литве.

Спикер – an original word “speaker” is taken. The Russian pronunciation coincides with the English spelling.

34) Провайдер // поставщик

Коллектив хостинг компании MultiHOST принял участие в XII Всероссийском форуме хостинг – провайдеров, который проходил с 19 по 21 ноября.

Провайдер – The English root “provide” and the suffix –er is taken. The pronunciation of the word in Russian is changed. The sound ə was changed into the sound о.

35) Байкер // мотоциклист
В отличие от обычных мотоциклистов, у байкеров мотоцикл является частью образа жизни.

Байкер – The English root “bike” + the suffix –er is taken. The spelling of the word in Russian coincides with the English pronunciation.

36) Киллер // убийца

Его удар в конце матча был похож на выстрел киллера», – пишут британские журналисты.

Киллер – In English the root “kill” + the suffix –er is taken. In Russian the spelling of the word coincides with the English pronunciation. The word can be declined.

37) Топлесс // с обнаженной грудью

Топлесс фото знаменитостей и фотомодели в бикини.

Топлесс – In English the word consists of top + less. In Russian the original word “topless” is taken. There is no morphological or derivational transformation. The spelling of this word coincides with the English pronunciation.

38) Принтер // печатающее устройство

Уже более 15 лет Компания “ТПС” осуществляет продажу полного модельного ряда принтеров, копировальные аппараты.

Принтер – The English root “print” is taken with the derivative suffix –er. In Russian the pronunciation coincides with the English spelling.

5) English derived base (consisting of English root + English suffix) + Russian suffix and inflexion
For instance, девелоперская, дилерская

39) Девелоперская // развивающаяся

МДК - Межрегиональная Девелоперская Компания: Недвижимость г. Химки, продажа квартир в новостройках Старых и Новых Химок.

Девелоперская – The English root “develop” is taken. In Russian the suffix of Adj -<er> plus the inflexion of feminine gender is taken. The word pattern Vb +suffix + inflexion.

40) Дилерская // торговые отношения; сделки; купля-продажа, коммерция

Рефома дилерской сети должна быть завершена за три года, а пока ситроеновцы представили эскизы салонов.

Дилерская – the English root “deal” plus suffix “-er” is taken. In Russian the suffix “-ER” and the inflexion of feminine gender “-ая” is added. The word can be declined.

6) English compound base consisting of Nb+Nb without Russian derivational affixes

These borrowings are formed from English compounds with some pronunciation changes: суперка, спайдермен, секонд хэнд, андергранд, шейкдаун, ноутбук, попкорн, бэкстейдж, фейсконтроль, прайс-лист.

41) Суперкар // либо первоклассное или очень большого размера mashina

Будущий суперкар марки McLaren.

Суперкар – The two English roots are taken as the base for the Russian word: “super”+ “car”. The spelling of the word coincides with the English pronunciation.
42) **Спайдермен // человек паук**

**Спайдермен** мне очень понравился, спецэффекты очень классные.
**Спайдермен** – The two English roots are taken as the base for the Russian word: “spider” + “man”. The pronunciation of the word is changed: the sound æ is changed into ø. The word can be declined.

43) **Secondhand // подержанный**

Прежде всего, расскажем, откуда берутся вещи **секонд-хэнд** и как они попадают в магазины

**Secondhand** – In English the word consists of the compound root: Adjb + Nb. In Russian the word has undergone phonetical changes. The sound о in the word “second” is changed into о, and the sound æ is changed into э.

44) **Андерграунд // художественная богема**

Предлагаем Вам обзор книги **Андерграунд**, или Герой нашего времени, автора Маканин Владимир.

**Андерграунд** – In English the compound word is taken “under” + “ground”. In Russian the pronunciation of the word in Russian coincides with the English spelling.

45) **Шейкдаун // этап опытной эксплуатации**

Россиянин Евгений Новиков, выступающий за команду Citroen Junior Team в Чемпионате мира по ралли (WRC), показал шестое время на **шейкдауне** третьего этапа.

**Шейкдаун** – In English the compound word is taken: “shake + down”. In Russian the spelling of the word coincides with the English pronunciation.
46) Ноутбук // блокнотный компьютер, (класс портативных компьютеров массой менее 4 кг)

Компания MSI официально представила новый ноутбук VX600.

Ноутбук – In English the compound word is taken: Nb + Nb. In Russian the spelling of the word in Russian coincides with the English pronunciation.

47) Попкорн // воздушная кукуруза

Для приготовления известной закуски "попкорн" используются сушеные зерна кукурузы, которые при приготовлении издают звук "поп" и расширяются.

Попкорн – In English the compound word is taken: Nb + Nb. The spelling of the word in Russian coincides with the English pronunciation.

48) Бэкстейдж // за кулисами

Вместе с Антоном Шешницаном бродили по бэкстейджу Russian Fashion Week

Бэкстейдж – The English compound word is taken: back + stage (Adjb + Nb). In Russian the root sound æ is changed into э.

49) Фейсконтроль // надзор, сдерживание, регулирование, контроль, проверка

Фейсконтроль чаще всего устанавливается развлекательными клубами, казино и ресторанами высокого уровня для недопущения лиц.
Фейсконтроль – The word in English is built in the pattern Nb + Vb → N. In Russian it is of masculine gender.

50) Прайс-лист // ценник

Здесь можно скачать Прайс-листы на мебель компании “ФЕЛИКС” для юридических лиц.

Прайс-лист – In English it is a compound word Nb + Nb → N. In Russian the inflexion of plural is added. The word can be declined. The spelling of this word coincides with the English pronunciation. The word pattern Nb + inflexion.

3.5 Derivational features of borrowings in Lithuanian

The sub-chapter deals with derivational structure of borrowing. The analysis of words consists of:

4) identifying of the derivational base
5) identifying of derivational morphemes
6) restoring of the derivational pattern

According to the derivational aspect 54 examples of most recent English borrowings in Lithuanian mass media, which are built according to the following patterns, will be presented. Each word will be first introduced with its Russian equivalent. Besides, there will be an example of the word in Lithuanian context. The derivational pattern and changes will be presented.

In the Lithuania language we can observe similar derivational constructions as in Russian.

1) English simple base without foreign derivational affixes

These borrowing are taken directly from the English language without morphological and derivational transformation. Some words undergo orthographical changes. For instance, šou, plaza, art, tattoo, flash, fitness, kantri,

1) Šou // paroda, estradinis koncertas/vaidinimas; spektaklis

Šou – the word is borrowed without morphological and derivational transformation. The word is transformed graphically. The spelling of this word coincides with the English pronunciation.

2) Plaza // aikštė (mieste); turgavietė

Ant kiekvieno kampo po plaza - aikštę, fontaną, suoliukų prisėst.

Plaza – The English root “plaza” is taken. The word has undergone phonetical languages. The sound a at the end of the sentence is changed into the sound a.

3) Art // kūryba

Siūlomos pareigos, ART DIREKTORIUS (-ë), Videvita Vilnius, UAB, Darbo aprašymas.

Art – the word is borrowed without morphological and derivational transformation. The pronunciation of the word coincides with the English spelling.

4) Tattoo // tatuiruotė

Maketuoju, klijuoju ant auto ivairius uzrasus, reklama, tatoo, foto lipdukai pagal individualiu uzsakymus.

Tattoo – In Lithuanian the original word is taken.

5) Flash // švystelėjimas, žybtelėjimas, blyksnis, žybsnis

Multimedia ir flash presentacijos:/labia patogi reklama.

Flash – The original word is taken in Lithuanian.
6) **Fitness** // gera fizinė būklė, pajėgumas, užsigrūdinimas

Sveikatingumo ir sporto klube "**Fitness panorama**" yra treniruoklių salės, sūkurinis baseinas, drėgno garo turkiška pirtis.

**Fitness** (fitnes) – the original word is taken without any morphological, derivational and spelling transformation. There are two ways of spelling: with one “s” and with “ss”.

7) **Kantri**// kaimiškoji muzika *(pagrįsta folkloru)*

*Estai* kantri muzikos beveik nesiklauso, latviai ją mėgsta, bet neina iš proto, o tarp lietuvių šio stiliaus muzika tampa vis populiaresnė.

**Kantri** – in English the root “country” is taken. In Lithuanian the word is borrowed without any morphological and derivational transformation. The spelling of the word in Lithuanian coincides with the English pronunciation.

**2) English simple base + Lithuanian inflexion**

Borrowings in this pattern are based on the English root with the Lithuanian inflexion. Some if these borrowings undergo orthographical changes. Here belong such words as, bendas, lančas, folkas, fainas, bonusas, deliveris, leiborius, saidingas, deckas, porchas, klipas, miusliai, posteris, impičmentas, hamburgeris, printeris, bodis, dartsas, pubas, forumas, helicopteris, geimas, hakeris, marketas, failas, lizingas, singlas, šopas.
8) **Bendas** // būrys, grupė

*Klaipėdos Estrados ir džiazo studijos „Bugs Band“ big **bendas** (Lietuva).*

**Bendas** – its derivational pattern in English is “band”, which undergoes vowel change from “a” to “e”. In Lithuanian the inflexion of masculine gender is added. The word can be declined. The spelling of the word does not coincide with the English pronunciation. The sound \( ae \) is changed into \( e \). The word pattern: Nb + inflexion.

9) **Lančas** // priešpiečiai, ankstyvi pietūs

**Lančas** (antri pusryčiai) kurie vyksta nuo12 iki 14 val. Standartiškai atrodo taip: kokia sriuba ir gamburgeris (čisburgeris, mamaburgeris, papaburgeris ir kt).

**Lančas** – The English root “lunch” is taken. In Lithuanian the inflexion of masculine gender is added. The word can be declined. The spelling of this word coincides with the English pronunciation.

10) **Folkas** // liaudies muzika

**Šiaip neseniai atradau viena visai patinkancia** folko grupe Cruachan, **na muzika tokia nemetaline,bet labai gerai tinka kaip foninė muzika** ...

**Folkas** –the English root “folk” is taken. In Lithuanian the inflexion of masculine gender is added. The word can be declined. The word has undergone pronunciation changes. The sound \( ou \) is changed into \( o \), letter \( l \) is pronounced.

11) **Fainas** // geras, gražus; puikus
**Fainas** namų kilimėlis.

**Fainas** – The English root “fine” is taken. In Lithuanian the inflexion of masculine gender “–as” is added. The word pattern is Adjb + inflexion. The word can be declined. The pronunciation of the word coincides with the English one.

12) **Bonusas** // premija

**Reikalingi. Med. seselės žmonių priežiūroje pilnai arba nepilnai darbo savaitei. Puikus atlyginimas ir bonusai.**

**Bonusas** – In English the root “bonus” is taken. In Lithuanian the inflexion of masculine gender is added. The word can be declined. The word pattern: Nb+inflexion.

13) **Deliveris** // prekių pristatytojas

32 m. vyras turintis deliverio patirties Dubline ieško darbo [reklaminis skelbimas].

**Deliveris** – In English the root „deliver“ is taken. In Lithuanian the inflexion of masculine gender ”–is“ is added. The word can be declined. The word pattern: Nb+inflexion.

14) **Leiborius** // darbininkas, juodarbis

**Ieškau stogo dangos plytelėmis ar „leiboriaus“ darbo.**

**Leiborius** – In English the root “labour” is taken. In Lithuanian the inflexion of masculine gender is added. The word can be declined. The word undergoes the pronunciation changes: letter r is pronounced in the Lithuanian variant.
15) **Puzlis // delione**

Blondinė: Niekaip negaliu **puzzliko** pabaigti… [iš anekdoto].

**Puzzle** mielas ir malonus akiai žaidimas. Žaidimo cenzas šį žaidimą leidžia žaisti net ir mažyliams nuo 4 metų.

**Puzlikas** – The English root “puzzle” is taken. In Lithuanian the word has undergone pronunciation changes. The sound ā is changed into u. In Lithuania the deminitive suffix –lik can be added.

16) **Sidingas // dailioji apkala**

Keičiame langus, duris: plastikinius, medinius. Darome „siding’q“. Dedame lietvamzdžius.

**Sidingas** – the original word “siding” is taken. In Lithuanian the inflexion of masculine gender “–as” is added. The word can be declined. The word pattern: Nb+ inflexion.

17) **Deckas // paklotas**

**Deckas** – the original word “deck” is taken. In Lithuanian the inflexion of masculine gender “–as” is added. The word can be declined. The word pattern: Nb+ inflexion.

18) **Porchias // priebutis, prienamis**

Interjero, eksterjero paruošimo dažymo darbai, vidaus plytelių klojimas, medžio darbai, rūsių įrengimas ir kiti remonto darbai. Atnaujinu „deck’us“ ir „porch’ius“.

**Deckas** – the original word “deck” is taken. In Lithuanian the inflexion of masculine gender “–as” is added. The word can be declined. The word pattern: Nb+ inflexion.

**Porchias** – the original word “porch” is taken. In Lithuanian the inflexion of masculine gender “–as” is added. The word can be declined. The word pattern: Nb+ inflexion.

19) **Klipas // muzikinius vaizdo klipas**
Tokius muzikinius vaizdo klipus rodo muzikiniai televizijos kanalai, toki kaip MTV, VIVA.

Klipas – The English root “clip” is taken. In Lithuanian the inflexion of masculine gender is added. The word can be declined.

20) **Miusliai //** saldus grūdų, džiovinčių vaisių, riešutų ir pan. mišinys (valgomas su pienu pusryčiams)

Man irgi miusliai ne prie sirdies, truksta skonio ten. apskritai, viskas, kas sveika dazniausiai.

Miusliai – The English root “muesli” is taken. In Lithuanian the sound z is changes into s. In Lithuanian the plural inflexion is added.

21) **Posteris // (didelis)** skelbimas, plakatas, afiša

Vakar pagaliau pasirodė Sex and the City: the Movie **posteris**.

Posteris – The English root “poster” is taken. The sound au is changed into o. In Lithuanian the inflexion of masculine gender is added. The word can be declined.

22) **Impičmentas //** apkalta; apkaltinimas, patraukimas teisman (ypač už valstybinį nusikaltimą)

Kaip geriausias pavyzdys būtų - “**impičmentas**“.

Impičmentas – The English root “impeachment” is taken. The spelling of the word in Lithuanian coincides with the English pronunciation. In Lithuanian the inflexion of masculine gender is added. The word can be declined.

23) **Hamburgeris //** mėsainis, jautienos kotletas, įkeptas į bandelę; maltas kotletas

Pastarieji metai buvo vieni iš palankiausių hamburgerio ekonomikos mėgėjams.
**Hamburgeris** – In English the root “hamburg” is taken. The pronunciation of the word in Lithuanian is changed: the sounds [a] and [u] appear. In Lithuanian the inflexion of masculine gender is added. The word can be declined.

24) **Printeris** // spausdintuvas, spausdinimo įrenginys

*Kiekviena karta paspaudus Print, kompas reikalauja pasakyti jam kokių printeriu naudojus.*

**Printeris** – In English the root “print” is taken. In Lithuanian the inflexion of masculine gender is added. The word can be declined.

25) **Bodis** // triko

*Moteriškas apatinis trikotažas; Liemenėlės - Moteriškas bodis - Plonytis bodis.*

**Bodis** – The English root “body” is taken. The spelling of the word in Lithuanian coincides with the English pronunciation. In Lithuanian the inflexion of masculine gender is added. The word can be declined.

26) **Dartsas** // strėlių mėtymas į taikinį (žaidimas)

*I naktį klubą ateinantys žmonės nori šokti, linksmintis, tad ne dartsai jiems galvoje.*

**Dartsas** – In English the root “dart” is taken in the plural form. In Lithuanian the inflexion of masculine gender is added. The Lithuanian word is used in Pl with a Sg meaning of the game. The word can be declined.

27) **Pubas** // šnek., alinė, baras; smuklė

*Tai va, butu visai idomu kokiam linksmam pubeapsilankyt.*

**Pubas** – The English root “pub” is taken. In Lithuanian the pronunciation coincides with the
English spelling. The inflexion of masculine gender is added.

28) **Forumas** // susirinkimas

**Linksmas jaunimo forumas.**

**Forumas** – The English root “forum” is taken. In Lithuanian the inflexion of masculine gender is added. The spelling in English coincides with the Lithuanian pronunciation.

29) **Helikopteris** // sraigtasparnis, malūnsparnis

**Helikopteris**, žaislai vaikams, kūdikiams, minkšti, lavinantys žaislai vaikams.

**Helikopteris** – The English root “helicopter” is taken. In Lithuanian the ending of masculine gender is added. The word can be declined.

30) **Geimas** // žaidimas

**Geriausias geimas? Kiti žaidimai.**

**Geimas** – The English root “game” is taken. In Lithuanian the inflexion of masculine gender is taken. The word can be declined.

31) **Hakeris** // piratas, kompiuterių aistrulolis

**Nežinau kodėl, bet tie kas mane pažįsta, sako, kad aš esu hakeris kažkoks.**

**Hakeris** – The English root “hacker” is taken. The inflexion of masculine gender is added.

32) **Marketas** // turgus
O ar žinot, kam is vis tos nuolaidų korteles sugalvotos? Ogi tam kad marketai galetų stebeti ka jūs dazniausiai perkate ir už kokias sumas.

**Marketas** – The English root ‘market’ is taken. In Lithuanian the inflexion of masculine gender is added. The word can be declined.

**33) Failas // komp. rinkmena**

Viena svarbiausių operacinės sistemos užduočių yra tvarkyti failus pagal naudojamas, failų sistemą.

**Failas** – In English it consists of the root “file”. In Lithuanian the inflexion of masculine gender is added. The word pattern Nb + inflexion. The spelling of this word coincides with the English pronunciation.

**34) Lizingas // vidutinė ir ilgalaikė nuoma**

Automobilių leasing paslaugas privatiems klientams.

**Lizingas** – The English word consists of the root “leasing”. In Lithuanian the inflexion of masculine gender is added. The word pattern Nb + inflexion.

**35) Singlas // vienas, vienintelis; pavienis**

Manau, kad jis bus geriausias vasaros singlas, išlaikantis SEL muzikos profesionalumą.

**Singlas** – The English word consists of the root “single”. In Lithuanian the inflexion of masculine gender is added. The word pattern Nb + inflexion. The word can be declined.

**36) Šopas // parduotuvė, krautuvė**
Gal zinot ar geri tie kur reklamuojat per tivi šopa pirkti uz lt.

Šopas – The English root “shop” is taken. The spelling of this word coincides with the English pronunciation. In Lithuanian the root of masculine gender is added. The word can be declined.

3) English derived base, consisting of English root + English suffix + Lithuanian inflexion

These words are built in the pattern of English derived base consisting of English root and the suffix to which Lithuanian inflexion is added. For example, *kastingas, skriningas, breikeris, lūzeris, fixeris.*

37) **Kastingas** // teatr., kin. aktorių parinkimas; vaidmenų paskirstymas

*Kastingas* filmams, reklamoms, tv laidoms.

*Kastingas* – In Lithuanian the root “cast” + ing is taken. In Lithuanian the inflexion of masculine gender is added. The word can be declined.

38) **Skriningas** // (lojalumo, sveikatos ir pan.) patikrinimas

*Mums i vaiko raidos centra tik kita savaite, o dar plius tik 13 diena klausos skriningas.*

*Skriningas* – In English the root “screen “+ ing is taken. The spelling of the word in Lithuanian coincides with the English pronunciation. In Lithuanian the inflexion of masculine gender is added. The word can be declined.

39) **Breikeris** // breiko sokejas
19 balandžio 2008 ... dalyvius akyla akimi stebės ir jų pasirodymus vertins geriausias breikeris pasaulyje.

Breikeris – In English the word consists of the root “break”+ er. In Lithuanian the inflexion of masculine gender “−is” is added. The word can be declined. The word is of masculine gender.

40) Lūzeris // pralaimėtojas; prasilošėlis

Jei mokykloje nedėvi „Prados“, esi „lūzeris“.

Lūzeris – The English word consists of the root “lose” + er. In Lithuanian the inflexion of masculine gender “−is” is added. The word can be declined. The word is of masculine gender.

41) Fixeris // meistras

Eurofirma LTD. Darbas fixeriams su patirtim! [reklaminis skelbimas].

Fixeris – In English it consists of the Vb „fix“+ . In Lithuanian the suffix “−er“ and the inflexion of masculine gender ”− is“ is added. The word can be declined. The word pattern: Nb+inflexion.

4) English compound base consisting of Nb + Nb with or without Lithuanian inflexion

These borrowings in Lithuanian language usually are built from the original word without any morphological, derivational and spelling transformation: long drinkas, double room, single room, dress code, mass media, second hand, kornfleiks, interfeisas.
Trečioj ir paskutinėj vietoj - gėrimai kurių aš nemėgstu, bet prie progos, dar ir pakankamai girtas išgerčiau - sidrai, long drinkas, vermuta.

Long drinkas – The English phrase “long drink” is taken. In Lithuanian the inflexion of masculine gender is added.

Išnuomojamas double room su tualetu ir dušu. Taip pat single room.

Double room – In English it is a compound noun. The pattern of the word is Adjb + Nb. In Lithuanian the original word is taken without any morphological, derivational and spelling transformation.

Single room – In English it is a compound noun. The pattern of the word is Adjb + Nb. In Lithuanian the original word is taken without any morphological, derivational and spelling transformation.

Vakarų kultūroje išpopuliarėjęs „dress code“ šiandien nurodomas beveik kiekvienam kvietime.

Dress code – the original word is taken without any morphological, derivational and spelling transformation.
46) **Mass media** // žiniasklaida

O patirtis yra paprasta: man masinė, ta vadinamoji mass media kultūra inspiravo.

Mass media – the word is borrowed without morphological and derivational transformation.

47) **Secondhand** //(*naudotas, vartotas, dėvėtas; nenaujas

Galiu pasakyti, kad as tik už secondhand pardes, dievinu jas. ...

Secondhand – In English the word consists of the compound root: Adjb + Nb. In Lithuanian the original word is taken.

48) **Hotdogas** // sumuštinis su karšta dešrele

Koks subjektyvistas bebūtum, negali teigti, kad hotdogas su kokakola yra geras maistas.

Hotdogas – In English the word consists of the compound root: Adjb + Nb. In Lithuanian the original word is taken.

49) **Kornfleiks** // kukurūzų dribsniai

Pusryčiam blyneliai, kiaušinienė, dešros sūriai, kornfleiksa.

Kornfleiks – In English it is a compound word Nb + Nb in the plural. In Lithuanian the spelling of the word coincides with the English pronunciation. The word can be declined.

50) **Interfeisas** // sandūra

Jam įdomus tik interfeisas, jo patogumas, geras išdėstymas ir, žinoma, naudingas turinys.
Interfeisas – In English the word consists of the suffix “inter” + the root “face”. The spelling of the word in Lithuanian coincides with the English pronunciation. In Lithuanian the inflexion of masculine gender is added. The word can be declined.

5) English abbreviations: sidi, tivi, e-meilas.

51) Sidi // kompaktinis diskas

Sidi produkcija Lietuvoje.

Sidi – The English word CD is abbreviation from the word ‘compact disk’. In Russian and Lithuanian it has undergone just graphical transformation.

52) Tivi // televizija

53) Šopas // parduotuvė, krautuvė

Gal zinot ar geri tie kur reklamuoj a per tivi šopa pirk ti uz lt.

Tivi – The English word TV is abbreviation from television. In Russian and Lithuanian it has undergone just graphical transformation.

Šopas – The English root “shop” is taken. The spelling of this word coincides with the English pronunciation. In Lithuanian the root of masculine gender is added. The word can be declined.

54) E-mailas // elektroninis pastas, laiskas
Nekilnojamas turtas ir paskolos. Naujausia informacija e-meilu! Parašykite mums apie jus dominantį nekilnojamį turtą [...] ir pirmieji gaukite naujausią informaciją apie parduodamus namus e-meilu!

E-meilas – the English word consists of the compound root “e-mail”. In Lithuanian the inflexion “–as” of masculine gender is added. The word can be declined. The word pattern is Nb+inflexion.

6) English simple base + Lithuanian suffix + Lithuanian inflexion

55) Kreizėti // kvailintis

Galima ir dirbti, ir buti issilavinusiam, ir kurti kultūra Lietuvoje, ir kreizeti, ir atiduoti paskutini lasa sokių aiksteleje.

Kreizeti – The root “crazy” is taken. In Lithuanian the suffix –e and the infinitive inflexion –ti is added. The word pattern is Adjb + suffix + inflexion. The part of the speech of the word is changed from Adj to V.

56) Komikuoti // juokauti

Komikuoti išeina tik pakankamai kvailai, nors pats filmas rodo solidus.

Komikuoti – The root “comic” is taken. In Lithuanian the suffix –uo and the infinitive inflexion –ti is added.

57) Relaksuoti // at(s)palaiduoti; (su)glebinti; (su)glebti

Mums liutams si menesi, sako, reikia relaksuoti, medituoti, atostogauti.
Relaksuoti – The root “relax” is taken. In Lithuanian the suffix –uo and the infinitive inflexion –ti is added. The word pattern is Vb + inflexion.

58) Ekspektacija // laukimas, tikėjimas, viltys, lūkesčiai

Kas yra laikoma neteisinga šiose kultūrose, tai yra neišsipildymas lauktyų Y ar Z – neišpildyta ekspektacija.

Ekspektacija – The English root “expect” is taken. In Lithuanian the suffix “-acij” and the inflexion of feminine gender is added. The word has undergone phonetical changes. The sound i is changed into e. The word can be declined.

Thus, using the provided facts certain implications can be made. In the apprehended languages, loanwords are subjected to various exposures to adapt them to the possibilities of a language system and the needs of those who use these languages:

a) they acquire suffixes and/or endings of Lithuanian and Russian;

b) they become a basis for further word-construction.

The main group of English borrowings in Russian according to the derivational aspect is English simple base without foreign derivational affixes; when in Lithuanian most of the borrowings belong to the English simple base plus Lithuanian inflexion. Furthermore, a lot of the English borrowings are widely used in both Russian and Lithuanian mass media. They are usually built in the two main patterns English simple base without derivational affixes in Russian and English simple base plus Lithuanian inflexion in Lithuanian. These are mostly loan words proper or phonetic borrowings, which are characteristic of both Lithuanian and Russian languages. Words are borrowed with their spelling, pronunciation and meaning. Then they undergo assimilation, each sound in the borrowed word is substituted by corresponding sound of the borrowing language. The pattern of the word sometimes is also changed. Some of the borrowings are partly assimilated and belong to the borrowings non-assimilated semantically, because they denote objects or notions peculiar to the country from the language of which they were borrowed, for instance, humburger, lanč
In relation to this it can be stated that at the expense of borrowings, and on their basis, in the result of word-construction processes the lexical system of apprehended languages – Lithuanian and Russian – is expanding.
**Conclusions**

The results of the research have shown that both languages experience the influence of the English language while borrowing lexical units of different significance and a lot of the English borrowings are widely used in both Russian and Lithuanian mass media. Also the development of new meanings is noted, both under the influence of English and due to the reasons of the language needs in nomination of new realities. It is also logical that borrowings are not incorporated into literary Lithuanian and English at once, even though they are used in colloquial speech. From the semantic point of view borrowings in Russian of recent decades can be divided into several semantic groups that fully reflect those spheres, the interest to which has increased, or the spheres where public changes had place. Most of the borrowed words both in Russian and Lithuanian belong to economy (deliveris, брокер), technique (failas, роуминг), music (singlas, римейк), cosmetics (tattoo, тимсы), services (single room, шоппинг), compute (hakeris, кликнуть) and politics (импичментас, спикер). In addition, there appear to be the relative number of loans pertaining to clothes (bodis, сникерсы), food (мишлай, спреды), cinema and theatre (кastingas, блокбастер), people (breikeris, киллер) and sport (геимас, шейкдаун) terminology. Some of the borrowings in Lithuanian belong to mass-culture (pubas) and buildings (декас), whereas in Russian there are some loanwords connected with paranormal things (супермен). Both languages chose these borrowings because the influence of the English is so great, that all the main spheres of everyday activities are filled with neologisms which are convenient and practical to use. Besides, this process is related to inter-language contacts that for a long time happen to be the object of intent attention of scholars.

Furthermore, in Russian and Lithuanian languages, loanwords are subjected to various exposures to adapt them to the possibilities of a language system and the needs of those who use these languages. Borrowings acquire suffixes and/or endings of Lithuanian and Russian and they become a basis for further word construction. Moreover, the study has demonstrated that the main group of English borrowings in Russian according to the derivational aspect is English simple base without foreign derivational affixes (скраб); when in Lithuanian most of the borrowings belong to the English simple base plus Lithuanian inflexion (posteris). These are mostly loan words proper or phonetic borrowings, which are characteristic of both Lithuanian and Russian languages.
Santrauka

Tyrinėjant medžiagą ir analizuojant pavyzdžius buvo įrodyta, jog abi kalbos patiria Anglų kalbos įtaką skolinant leksinius unitis. Be to, Anglų kalbos skolinių plačiai naudojami Lietuvių ir Rusų kalbos žiniasklaidoje. Pasebtėtas naujų reikšmių vystymasis dėl Anglų kalbos įtakos ir vartotojų poreikių. Tai pat tas fakta, kad skoliniui ne iš karto įtraukiami į literatūrinę kalbą yra akcentuojamas, nors jie plačiai naudojami šnekamojoje kalboje. Semantišką požiūrių naujusius Rusų ir Lietuvių kalbos skolinius galima padalinti į keletą semantinių grupių, kuriuos visiškai atspindi tas sferas, kuriuose yra didelis žmonių susidomėjimas, ir tas sferas kuriuose vyksta visuomeniniai pakeitimai. Didžiąją dalį skolinių Rusų ir Lietuvių kalbose priklauso ekonomikai (deliveris, брокер), technikai (файлс, роуминг), muzikai (синглас, римейк), kosmetikai (tattoo, макияж), paslaugoms (single room, шоппинг), kompiuteriui (hakeris, кликнуть) ir politikai (импичментас, клип). Be to, galima rasti nemažai skolinių susijusių su drabužiais (бодис, силксерсы), valgiu (миуслии, спреды), teatrais (кастингас, блокбастер), žmonëmis (бреирис, киллер) ir sportu (симас, вейкдэйн). Kai kurie skolinių Lietuvių kalboje priklauso kultūrai (pubas) ir statybai (декас), tuo metu kai Rusų kalboje dalis skolinių susijusi su antgamtiniais dalykais (куперне). Abi kalbos pasirenka tos skolinius nes Anglų kalbos įtaka labai didelė, ir visos svarbiausios kasdieninio gyvenimo sritis pripildyti neologizmais kurios patogu ir praktiška naudoti. Mokslininkai šitą procesą sieja dar tarp kultūriniais kontaktais.

References


## Appendices

### Appendix 1

**Table 1** History of England 443-1755

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Dates</th>
<th>Historical Events</th>
<th>Linguistic characteristics</th>
<th>Spelling</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Old English</td>
<td>443-1000</td>
<td>Romans leave Britain, Angles, Saxons, Jutes arrive, drive out Celtic Britons</td>
<td><strong>Phonology:</strong> velar fricatives, short/long vowel contrast, /sk/ onset clusters borrowed from Old Norse.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>790-880</td>
<td>Viking raiding, <em>Danelaw</em> in northern Britain</td>
<td><strong>Morphology:</strong> robust inflectional system with case marking, noun gender, verbal agreement.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>871-899</td>
<td>King Alfred defeats Danes, orders Old English to be written</td>
<td><strong>Syntax:</strong> Germanic; SOV in embedded clauses.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1016-</td>
<td>Danish rule of English</td>
<td><strong>Vocabulary:</strong> Mostly Germanic; a few Latinate borrowings for religious words, Celtic place names, some common Old Norse words.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1042</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1066-1200</td>
<td>1042-1200</td>
<td>Norman conquest, French becomes official language of government</td>
<td><strong>Vocabulary:</strong> Old Norse pronouns she, they, their, them established in English.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Dates</th>
<th>Historical Events</th>
<th>Linguistic characteristics</th>
<th>Spelling</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Middle English</td>
<td>1200</td>
<td>King John loses lands, titles in Normandy.</td>
<td><strong>Phonology:</strong> reduction of unstressed vowels.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1200-1400</td>
<td>English becomes the official language of government</td>
<td><strong>Morphology:</strong> loss of gender, noun class, most of case system.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1387-1400</td>
<td>Chaucer writes <em>Canterbury Tales</em></td>
<td><strong>Syntax:</strong> SVO order begins to emerge as dominant.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1476</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Vocabulary:</strong> approx 10,000 borrowings from Norman French,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Modern English</td>
<td>1564</td>
<td>Shakespeare born</td>
<td><strong>Phonology, Morphology, Syntax:</strong> Relatively stable. GVS completed in various dialects at different times during this period. Final remnants of complex inflectional system disappear. SVO word order firmly</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1583</td>
<td>First British overseas colony</td>
<td>Some new spelling conventions borrowed with Greek and Latin roots (ps for /s/,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1600</td>
<td>East India Company founded</td>
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<td></td>
<td>1607</td>
<td>Jamestown colony</td>
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<td>Year</td>
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<tr>
<td>1600-1700</td>
<td>General flowering of English scholarship, both literary and scientific.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1755</td>
<td>Johnson’s <em>Dictionary</em> published</td>
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**Vocabulary:** Rampant borrowing from Greek and Latin for scientific, scholarly, and technological terms; coining of new Greek and Latin words using never-before combined roots. Continued cultural borrowing from French and Italian names for imported goods and ideas from Spanish, Portuguese, Dutch, American Indian languages, Hindi, and other colonial languages.

**Alternation of spellings:** Alternate spelling to mirror Latin roots (e.g., *debt*, *island*).

**Spelling standardization:** Largely established.