


Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Russian Federation
Federal State Budgetary Educational Institution of Higher Education
AMUR STATE UNIVERSITY
(FSBEI HE "AmSU")

Faculty of International Relations
Department of Translation and Intercultural Communication
Field of Study: 45.04.02 Linguistics
Major: Modern Technologies in Teaching English

DEFENCE APPROVED

Head of the Department

 T. Yu. Ma
«10» 06 2024

MASTER'S THESIS

on the topic: Chinese borrowings in the English language of the 21st century

Thesis Executor

Student of Group 235-om


signature, date

S. Lan

Research Advisor

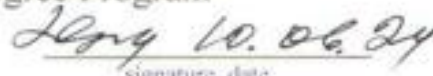
Professor, Doctor of Sciences
in Philology

 10.06.24
signature, date

T. Y. Ma

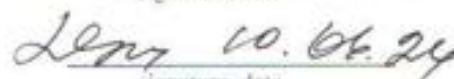
Research Supervisor of the Master's Degree Program

Professor, Doctor of Philology

 10.06.24
signature, date

T. Yu. Ma

Writing Format Check

 10.06.24
signature, date

T. Yu. Ma

Reviewer

Associate Professor, Candidate of Sciences
in Philology



signature, date

V.V. Vasyuk

Blagoveshchensk, 2024

Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Russian Federation
Federal State Budgetary Educational Institution of Higher Education
AMUR STATE UNIVERSITY
(FSBEI HE "AmSU")

Faculty of International Relations
Department of Translation and Intercultural Communication

APPROVED
Head of the Department
 T. Yu. M.
« 1 » 04 2024

Assignment

To the master's thesis of the student Lan Synyao

1. The topic of the thesis: Chinese borrowings in the English language of the 21st century
(approved by the order from _____ № _____)
2. The date of the thesis final version submission: 10th June 2024
3. The thesis baseline information: borrowing, the English language, Chinese borrowings, 21st century English
4. The contents of the thesis (the objectives necessary to achieve): 1) analysis of the scientific literature on the research topic; 2) consideration of key concepts and approaches existing in the theory of precedent analysis of borrowed words; 5) generalization and systematization of the information received.
5. Appendix list (schemes, graphics, tables and other illustrative material):
6. The date of assignment issue: September 1, 2023

Research supervisor: T. Yu. Ma, Professor, Doctor of Philology

(last name, first name, patronymic name, post, advanced degree, academic title)

The assignment is subject to execution (date):



(student's signature)

ABSTRACT

The thesis is comprised of 61 p., 47 references and includes an introduction, two chapters, a conclusion, a bibliography and an appendix.

KEY WORDS: CHINESE BORROWINGS, ENGLISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE, HISTORY OF BORROWINGS, VERBAL COMMUNICATION, FOREIGN INCLUSION, WORDS SOURCE, SPREAD CULTURE

This paper probes into the loanwords in English from three aspects: the main sources of loanwords in English, their historical origins and main fields of borrowing, and several beneficial effects of borrowing these words on English.

The objective of the research work was not only to understand the language itself, but also to explore the communication and collision between two different cultures.

Language is a constantly changing system, and the appearance of borrowed words is a vivid manifestation of this changing process. By studying Chinese borrowed words in English, we can learn which Chinese words are widely recognized in international communication, and then speculate the cultural, historical and social background behind these words.

The aim of the thesis is analysis of Chinese borrowings in the English language of the 21st century.

The thesis main results were presented at the conferences “The Days of AmSU Science 2023”, ‘Language and Culture of the XXI Century’ (2023). One research article “Early Chinese borrowings in the English” has been published.

LIST OF CONTENTS

Introduction	5
1 The cultural origin of Chinese borrowings	9
1.1 The status of Chinese borrowed words in linguistics	9
1.2 The definition of language borrowings	13
1.3 The process of borrowing in the developing English language	23
1.4 Historical analysis of Chinese borrowed words	30
2 Borrowings and their evolution in historical development	39
2.1 Chinese borrowings before the 20th century	40
2.2 Chinese borrowings in the 20th century	43
2.3 Chinese borrowings in the 21th century	45
Conclusion	53
Bibliography	56

INTRODUCTION

Since the 1990s, Chinese has been the largest source of borrowed words for new words added to English, accounting for a greater proportion of borrowings than from any other language. At the same time, as China's economy continues to grow the influence of Chinese on international English is greater and more profound than that of English-speaking countries.

There are several reasons for this situation. First, as a language widely used in the world, English itself has the characteristics of a high degree of openness, inclusiveness and a large and complex range of borrowed words. Second, the development of word borrowing between different languages is closely related to the rapid development of modern science and technology and the increasing cultural exchange. Thirdly, the most important point is that with the establishment of Confucius Institutes around the world and the upsurge of learning Chinese in various countries, the international status of Chinese is gradually improving, and its influence on English is also increasing day by day.

Tracing the roots, more and more Chinese words go abroad, the deeper reason is the improvement of China's international status and influence in the world. With the increasingly close communication between nations, English words originated from Chinese, and as the product of the contact between Chinese and English and the integration of Chinese and Western cultures, their expressions will increase day by day.

The objective of the research work was not only to understand the language itself, but also to explore the communication and collision between two different cultures.

The relevance of the research. The rich historical background of loanwords suggests that we should pay attention to the combination of language and culture in vocabulary learning. The contribution of loanwords to the development of English makes us see the importance and necessity of "borrowing" to language develop-

ment. With the increasing influence and status of China in the world, the cultural exchanges between China and the West are becoming more and more frequent.

First, this kind of research helps us better understand the evolution and development of language. Language is a constantly changing system, and the appearance of borrowed words is a vivid manifestation of this changing process. By studying Chinese borrowed words in English, we can learn which Chinese words are widely recognized in international communication, and then speculate the cultural, historical and social background behind these words.

Secondly, this kind of research helps to promote mutual understanding and respect among different cultures. By understanding the Chinese borrowed words in English, we can more intuitively feel the influence and spreading power of Chinese culture on the international stage, thus enhancing our cultural confidence. At the same time, this kind of research also helps us to better understand the western culture and promote the exchange and integration of Chinese and Western cultures.

The object of the study is Chinese borrowings in the English language.

The subject of the study is Chinese borrowings in the English language of the 21st century.

The aim of the thesis is analysis of Chinese borrowings in the English language of the 21st century.

The aim is realized through a number of **objectives**:

- 1) literature review of borrowings as language phenomenon;
- 2) description of reasons for their appearance in the English language;
- 3) review of stages of borrowings' adaptation in the language;
- 4) selection of Chinese words from online lexicographic sources;
- 5) study of borrowed words via centuries;
- 6) systematization of the data and results to make conclusions.

The methods of the study included: analysis of scientific publications, corpus research, comparative research, interdisciplinary research, interpretation method.

The material of the study is the following: 45 new words selected from online English Oxford Dictionary.

Theoretical background of the research is comprised of the works in the fields of Chinese borrowed words and the field of linguistics such as G.B. Antrushina, O.V. Afanasyeva, N.N. Morozova, B.D. Balzhinimaeva, N.G. Bogachenko, G. Cannon, D. Crystal, L.P. Krysin, Z.G. Proshina and other linguists.

Academic novelty. This research is an attempt to trace the history of Chinese borrowings in the English language throughout the centuries and up the present moment. The results obtained demonstrate the longevity of Chinese words in the English language veil due to the fact that borrowings transmit cultural ideas, values and nominate artifacts which have become an integral of people's life.

Theoretic significance of research lies in the fact that the results obtained can make a certain contribution to the theory of language borrowings, the theory of cross-cultural communication and education theory.

The practical value of the work is that the obtained research results make it possible to apply them in the process of teaching English, as well as during lectures and seminars on English Lexicology and Linguodidactics.

Hypothesis. In the process of cultural exchange, many Chinese words have been borrowed by other languages because of their unique cultural connotations and expressions. This cultural exchange not only enriches the vocabulary of other languages, but also promotes mutual understanding and respect between different cultures.

Approbation. The thesis main results were presented at the conferences "The Days of AmSU Science 2023", "Language and Culture of the XXI Century" (2023). One research article "Borrowing in English as a cultural phenomenon" has been published.

Statements submitted for defense:

1. With the development of British society and economy and colonial expansion, English has absorbed many foreign words.

2. Loan words are not only a linguistic phenomenon, but also a cultural phenomenon.

3. Compared with other major languages in the world, Chinese has entered English and has become an integral part of the English vocabulary.

4. Chinese words and expressions are either transliterated or paraphrased to become a part of the English vocabulary system.

5. Words borrowed throughout the centuries have become an integral part of the English speaking community and are widely used today due to their pragmatic value.

Structure of the thesis: The work consists of an introduction, two chapters, a conclusion, a list of references and an appendix.

1 THE CULTURAL ORIGIN OF CHINESE BORROWINGS

1.1 The status of Chinese borrowed words in linguistics

English has a history of more than 1,000 years from the date of its emergence. Especially in the past 200 years, with the development of British society and economy and colonial expansion, English has absorbed many foreign words, which are not only a linguistic phenomenon, but also a cultural phenomenon.¹

Chinese has also contributed to the English languages vocabulary because Chinese words reflect and represent one of the most influential communities in the world.

The above mentioned idea can be proved by the following facts.

In modern times, Chinese has a very important position among all the languages in the world. First of all, Chinese is the most spoken language in the world. Secondly, the status of Chinese in international communication is increasing day by day. With the rise of China's economy and the enhancement of its international influence, the Chinese language is playing an increasingly important role in international exchanges in various fields such as politics, economy and culture. Many countries have begun to attach importance to Chinese education and listed Chinese as a second language or a compulsory course, which makes the popularity of Chinese in the international community continue to increase.

Chinese is an ideographic writing system, with a rich vocabulary and grammatical structure, capable of accurately and vividly express complex thoughts and emotions. At the same time, the Chinese language also contains profound cultural connotations and historical deposits, which makes the Chinese language has a unique value and attraction in international cultural exchanges.

In general, Chinese has a very important position among all the languages in the world. It not only dominates in numbers, but also plays an increasingly im-

¹ Nelson L. English Loan Words in Mandarin Chinese: Phonology vs. Semantics // Proceedings of The National Conference On Undergraduate Research (NCUR). New York, 11-13 April, 2013. New York : State University of New York at New Paltz, 2013. P. 497-505.

portant role in international exchanges. More and more countries have accepted Chinese borrowed words, which is mainly due to the following reasons:

With the acceleration of globalization, international economic, trade and cultural exchanges are becoming increasingly frequent. As the world's second largest economy, China's economic strength and international status continue to improve, making Chinese become one of the important languages in international communication. Therefore, in order to have better economic and trade cooperation and cultural exchanges with China, many countries begin to accept and use Chinese borrowed words.

In the process of cultural exchange, many Chinese words have been borrowed by other languages because of their unique cultural connotations and expressions. This cultural exchange not only enriches the vocabulary of other languages, but also promotes mutual understanding and respect between different cultures.

Chinese has a rich vocabulary, flexible grammar, precise expression, and can accurately and vividly express complex thoughts and emotions. This makes many foreigners in the process of learning Chinese to integrate Chinese words into their own language.

Compared with other major languages in the world, Chinese has entered English and become an organic part of the English vocabulary.

Chinese words and expressions in their news gathering and writing are either transliterated or paraphrased to introduce them to the English speaking community.

As N.G. Bogachenko proves in her work, the development of borrowed vocabulary went mainly along the path of assimilation to the norms of the borrowing language. However, the author underlines, “some foreign language features may persist in a word for a long time, which helps to identify certain criteria for classifying a word as a borrowing element: pronunciation, graphic design, morphological structure, grammatical forms, lexical meaning.”²

²Богаченко Н. Г. История восточноазиатских заимствований в английском языке (на материале Большого Оксфордского словаря). Дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. Владивосток, 2003. 270 с.

There are a lot of examples of collages in English vocabulary, such as technocracy, which is formed by technology and bureaucracy, and webcam, which is formed by web and camera. With the development of the Internet and the increase in the number of Chinese netizens, it is conceivable that such Chinese words and expressions will appear more and more.

Transliteration, which means transliteration of borrowed words, is the most direct and acceptable way for a language to accept foreign words. Dating back to the early stage, it can be found that the transliterated words borrowed from Chinese dialects and combined with English varieties into English are typical representatives. Some of these words have strong local colors due to historical reasons, and the Chinese pinyin is different, so there will inevitably be some changes in the transliteration. For some, it is easier to identify the root of the word, the reason is that they are not very different from Chinese pinyin, not completely consistent, is basically consistent, relatively easy to understand.

Liberal translation, as the name implies, is first translated according to the Chinese meaning. In addition, in the broad category of linguistics, meaning translation is also called transfer loan words, which mainly refers to the expression of borrowed meaning through the existing word forms in the original vocabulary. Thus, such words formed by free translation have an independent meaning, even though they have exactly the form of the original English words.

The words formed by the combination of sound and meaning generally include transliteration and free translation. As a form of mixed loanwords in linguistics, phono-meaning combination is composed of original words and borrowed words. As far as the way of word formation is concerned, this method of word formation not only enriches the expression of English to some extent, but also preserves the characteristics of Chinese national culture color, so that foreigners feel refreshed, unfulfilled. From the above three methods, it is not difficult to see that Chinese loan words in English language are mainly transliterated, and free translation and the combination of sound and meaning are complementary and further development of transliteration.

In the course of history, all nations and countries cannot pursue their own development without exchanges with other nations and countries. Such exchanges cover all aspects of social life, such as politics, culture and economy. In this process, ethnic groups and countries inevitably have to exchange needs and carry out various forms of contact, of course, including language contact.

When a certain language finds that it cannot use its own vocabulary to describe some special things in the society at that time in the process of social interaction, people usually solve this problem through two ways: one is to create new words, the other is to borrow words from other languages.

The latter process led to the emergence of borrowed words, known also as loanwords in English.

English is the world's most popular language for borrowing words from other languages, and it can be said that the vocabulary of today's major languages in the world has contributed or is contributing to the development of English. Although there are not many Chinese loanwords in English, according to the Oxford Dictionary, there are more than 100 words from Chinese etymology, not including those Chinese loanwords that have not been entered into the dictionary. They slowly infiltrate into English and become an indispensable part of English vocabulary.³

It is important to underline, that almost all borrowings in English are subject to significant changes. New words, going through the process of assimilation, not only adapt to various norms and rules of the host language, but also develop according to the laws of this language. The degree of adaptation of Oriental loanwords to the phonetic, graphic, grammatical and semantic norms of the English language is often very different: from practically unassimilated words to fully assimilated ones. As we see, we know the number of Chinese borrowings in the 21st century English. However, we should start our research with the review of lan-

³ Oxford English Dictionary. URL : <https://www.oed.com> (retrieved 1.02.2024)

guage theory to understand the roots of the contemporary process which is going on in English.⁴

1.2 The definition of language borrowings

In linguistics, borrowing (also known as lexical borrowing) is the process by which a word from one language is adapted for use in another. The word that is borrowed is called a borrowing, a borrowed word, or a loanword.

We would adhere to the definition of borrowing offered by N.G. Bogachenko: “Borrowing is a concept that includes the process of mastering foreign words with all their components and at the same time the result of this process. A borrowed word is a word that has penetrated into the recipient language in its inherent form and functions in any field of activity served by the language.”⁵

However, as A.P. Grant points out, ‘The transmission from one language to another of a label with which to name a concept is known as ‘lexical borrowing’, and it constitutes the commonest form of contact-induced linguistic change. The items in question are often referred to as ‘loanwords’ and are said to be ‘borrowed’; both terms are erroneous. Although the recorded lexica of some languages (including English) contain loanwords amounting to more than 50 per cent, cultural borrowings (which name previously unfamiliar concepts) chronologically precede borrowings which replace or supplement elements which were already present in the language.’⁶

To a certain extent it might be true. We actually adopt a concept, not a word. But it is not the question to solve within the field of structural linguistics.

Before analyzing the process of borrowing in the English language it is worth citing D. Crystal who devoted his life to the study of language of his ancestors and enriched our knowledge of it with facts and ideas gained scrupulously via

⁴ Богаченко Н. Г. История восточноазиатских заимствований в английском языке (на материале Большого Оксфордского словаря). 270 с.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Grant A. P. Lexical Borrowing. URL : <https://academic.oup.com/edited-volume/38609/chapter-abstract/334736644?redirectedFrom=fulltext>

decades: “Vocabulary is always a primary index of a language’s identity, simply because there is so much of it. ... Vocabulary is indeed the Everest of language. And it is a mountain that has to be scaled if fluency is to be attained” – he wrote in 2012. “In the case of English, the task has been made more complex by the range and diversity of its vocabulary – a reflection of the colourful political and cultural history of the English-speaking peoples over the centuries.”⁷

D. Crystal metaphorically compares the English language to a vacuum-cleaner “whose users suck in words from other languages whenever they encounter them.”⁸ During their long history the English easily borrowed words from other language changing the lexical character of the English language. Unlike other nations, English rulers, soldiers, sailors, traders, politicians have contributed some 80 percent words to the vocabulary of the one day labeled Germanic language.

Moreover, as D. Crystal points out, English is also a playful and innovative language. English speakers love to use their imaginations in creating new vocabulary, thus they are certainly ready to depart from cultural tradition when coining words. Whereas some peoples try to preserve cultural traditions in language development, resist loanwords and strongly perceive the notion of purity in their vocabulary, English speakers are quite the opposite.⁹

The same ideas can be found in many other research publications, because English is world famous for its diverse vocabulary which was enriched with foreign word throughout the centuries. The English language never resisted new words and ideas associated with them. It eagerly adopted objects that the new words denoted and made them an integral part of the English culture.

Antrushina G.B., Afanasyeva O.V., Morozova N.N. express this idea in the following way: “Each time two nations come into close contact, certain borrowings are a natural consequence. The nature of the contact may be different. It may be wars, invasions or conquests when foreign words are in effect imposed upon the

⁷ Crystal, D. The Story of English in 100 words. URL : https://royallib.com/read/Crystal_David/The_Story_of_English_in_100_Words.html#0

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ Ibid.

reluctant conquered nation. There are also periods of peace when the process of borrowing is due to trade and international cultural relations.”¹⁰

When speaking about the English language, it should be emphasized that the inhabitants of the British Isles and their history as a nation exemplify this process better than any other people on the planet.

“If there’s one thing we know for sure about the English language, it’s that it has borrowed heavily and continues to do so from various languages across the world. ... Modern English bears very little resemblance to Old English. Just try reading some Old English manuscripts if in doubt. Good luck with that! Nevertheless, it’s interesting to look at modern English words borrowed from other languages. Research shows us that roughly 30% of the English language have either French or Latin origins.”¹¹

The above mentioned facts contribute greatly to our understanding of the history of the English language when it comes to the question of borrowing and stipulate the interest of research aimed at analyzing this side of language development and its everyday use.

As Professor S. Kemmer points out, “Loanwords are words adopted by the speakers of one language from a different language (the source language). A loanword can also be called a borrowing. The abstract noun borrowing refers to the process of speakers adopting words from a source language into their native language.”¹²

Borrowing is actually a concept adopted and objectivized by a language within cultural contact between two communities. No doubt, the importance of a concept is the key motive stipulating the process of borrowing.

No matter what concept is borrowed – be it a thing or an idea. It should be worth adopting in the existing form and transformed if necessary. But the word re-

¹⁰ Антрушина, Г. Б., Афанасьева О. В., Морозова Н. Н. Лексикология английского языка. English Lexicology : учебник и практикум для вузов 8-е изд., перераб. и доп. М., 2024. URL : <https://urait.ru/bcode/535787>

¹¹ English words borrowed from other languages // <https://www.icls.edu/blog/english-words-borrowed-from-other-languages>

¹² Kemmer S. Loanwords. URL : <https://www.ruf.rice.edu/~kemmer/Words/loanwords.html> (retrieved 22.02.2024)

mains, even if the concept has been changed to a certain extent to adjust the needs of the community.

Professor S. Kemmer underlines the idea that though the process of borrowing can go in both directions between the two languages, there is often an asymmetry in the amount of words adopted by the community.¹³

It is common knowledge that people were always able to choose what words to borrow and whether to borrow them, if they were strong and rich as a nation, if they had the right to be independent in the surrounding of other cultural communities. Sometimes they were forced not only to loan words, but languages as well. Such a situation could be observed during war invasions, occupation or slavery, or forced immigration.

Today we observe a different situation. People decide what things to borrow, when and why. The most obvious reasons for borrowing are necessity, interest, and prestige. If we look at the contemporary world, we will see how eagerly people adopt new ideas, new methods of production, results of scientific research, and goods of different kinds. We can't imagine our life without new words of foreign origin which follow new things adopted by the global market. We borrow extensively and wisely, because the sooner the process of adoption, the better.

As we all could see during the pandemic, it was a time of borrowing when borrowing meant life. We all know the word "COVID" and perceive it without translation. We learnt the names of medications and vaccines developed by scientists in different countries to stop the nightmare. We got used to borrowing without thinking for a long time whether we actually need the concept or not. Some words of the pandemic period will vanish as time passes by, but we realize how important the borrowing process is as a cognitive phenomenon. It did not simply enrich our vocabulary with new words and our medical practice with new ideas, it saved our lives. Thanks to the ability of a human cognition to transfer concepts by language means people were able to communicate and help each other.

¹³ Kemmer S. Loanwords.

It is worth mentioning Professor S. Kemmer words about the actual process of borrowing. It is complex and involves many usage events. First of all, “some speakers of the borrowing language know the source language too, or at least enough of it to utilize the relevant words”, and “they might pronounce the words the same or similar to the way they are pronounced in the source language”. For example, such words of French origin as liege, peasant, chancellor, council, mayor, minister, abbey, clergy, prayer, baron, dame, duke, armour and many others. No doubt, the Norman invasion had a huge impact on English society and the language of the nation. Conquered people were forced to know French to survive in the hostile environment, to adjust to new cultural norms, and to preserve their national identity through scrapes of the mother-tongue.¹⁴

Professor S. Kemmer further underlines the idea that “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” and could certainly sound 'foreign'. “There are many foreign words and phrases used in English such as “bon vivant” (French), “mutatis mutandis” (Latin), and “Schadenfreude” (German).”¹⁵

As time passed, new generation already familiar with a new foreign word assessed it as a native one and used it according to phonetic models adopted while growing up and mastering the native language. English can be viewed as the best example of such adaptation, or conventionalization of French. We can see it while studying English as a foreign language. “International words” provide us with many examples of words which look alike in English and French and are understood by Russian speakers, for instance: “parliament”, “prince”, “vassal”, “minister”, “battalion”, “captain”, “lieutenant”, “general”, “admiral”, etc. Easy to perceive and consequently to learn are such diplomatic terms as “attaché”, “diplomacy”, “demarche”, “communique”, “passport”, “protocol” and others.

¹⁴ Kemmer S. Loanwords.

¹⁵ Ibid.

When people stop perceiving the word as foreign, when they know little or nothing about the source language, easily understand and use the word, then it acquires the status of a borrowing, or loanword. At some point of its life the word is labeled as conventionalized.

“Conventionalization is a gradual process in which a word progressively permeates a larger and larger speech community,” says Professor S. Kemmer. As part of it is becoming more familiar to more people, with conventionalization a newly borrowed word gradually adopts sound and other characteristics of the borrowing language. In time, people in the borrowing community do not perceive the word as a loanword at all. Generally, the longer a borrowed word has been in the language, and the more frequently it is used, the more it resembles the native words of the language.”¹⁶

The next question which deserves our attention in this chapter is the stages of the borrowing process. There are different approaches to the problem in linguistics. However, we would like to cite Russian linguists to uncover it.

Linguists have always paid special attention to the borrowings as language phenomenon, because all modern languages share lavishly and loan words to describe reality, to present and adopt ideas, to name objects which are considered useful or interesting for a native speaker. However, the process of borrowing is not a momentum. There are certain stages which each word should follow and sometimes it takes years.

In 1991 Professor L.P. Krysin described the stages a foreign language word goes through before becoming a part of the native language vocabulary. Although his article was devoted to the process of borrowing in Russian, staged dwelt upon in this publication can be viewed as universal. As the author points out, the study of contacts between languages inevitably leads us to the conclusion that borrowing words is a natural and necessary result of such contacts. This is one of the channels for replenishing vocabulary with new words and it is hardly possible to abandon

¹⁶ Kemmer S. Loanwords.

them altogether, although excessive clogging of speech with foreign words undoubtedly spoils it.¹⁷

L.P. Krysin draws our attention to some questions which reflect the process of borrowing divided into stages in modern society: How does a foreign word get into the language? How is it strengthened in him? What contributes to or, on the contrary, prevents his entry into the speech cycle? These questions are closely related with the topic of our research giving us an opportunity to extrapolate them to the English language.¹⁸

The stages a foreign word goes through in a new language environment are the following:

1. The initial stage is the use of a foreign language word in the text in its original spelling (and in oral speech – phonetic) and grammatical form, without transliteration and transcription, as a kind of interspersing.

2. The second stage of mastering a foreign language word is its adaptation to the system of the borrowing language: transliteration or transcription (roast beef turns into roast beef, affectation into affectation, etc.), attribution to a certain part of speech, with appropriate morphological and (sometimes) word-formation design.

3. When native speakers stop feeling the strangeness of a foreign language word, it loses its accompanying signals and comments and begins to be used "on equal terms" with other vocabulary units of the native language. However, genre-stylistic, situational and social features may remain in this usage: the word, for example, turns out to be more common in some stylistic conditions and almost does not occur in others, tends to certain types of communicative situations, characterizes the speech practice of only some social groups, etc.

4. Adaptation of a foreign language word in the language may go through another stage – the loss of genre-stylistic, situational and social features. This does not always happen: many foreign-language elements are special terms and as such

¹⁷ Krysin L.P. Stages of mastering a foreign language word. URL : <https://gramota.ru/journal/stati/zhiznyazyka/etapy-osvoeniya-inoyazychnogo-slova> (retrieved 02.04.2024)

¹⁸ Krysin L.P. Stages of mastering a foreign language word.

retain a fairly narrow scope of use; in addition, words taken from other languages may re-main signs of word usage in a certain social environment/

5. Registration of a foreign language word in an explanatory dictionary is the final stage of its development: after all, the vast majority of dictionaries are normative, their vocabulary consists of the most regularly used lexical means rooted in the language. Therefore, the fact of fixing a word in an explanatory dictionary is significant in itself: it indicates that the word is recognized as belonging to the lexical and semantic system of this language.¹⁹

It is worth mentioning in this respect, that “some loanwords retain their ‘foreign’ appearance when they are adopted, and people will often then use them specifically for the sense of exoticism that they impart. One can talk of a certain *je ne sais quoi*, for example, or of a *joie de vivre* when speaking English – in both cases invoking images of French culture to enhance the meaning of what is being communicated.”²⁰

There are words which remind us about their foreign origin even if we do not quite distinguish the source language. Usually they still “sound” foreign to the native speaker due to the lack of full phonetic adaptation. For example, “sushi”, “karaoke”, “patio”, “klutz”, “vigilante”, “angst”, “kudos” or “shampoo”, etc.

Other loanwords actually become completely naturalized and speakers of the language no longer notice their ‘foreignness’ at all. For example, “freckle” derived from the Old Norse “freknur”. It was first recorded in English in 1386. “Steak” was derived from the Scandinavian, “steik”, in 1420. “Rucksack” was borrowed from the German in 1866.

The same idea can be found as reiteration in the work by G.B. Antrushina, O.V. Afanasyeva, N.N. Morozova: “Sometimes the process of assimilation develops to the point when the foreign origin of a word is quite unrecognizable. It is difficult to believe now that such words as dinner, cat, take, cup are not English by origin. Others, though well assimilated, still bear traces of their foreign back-

¹⁹ Krysin L.P. Stages of mastering a foreign language word.

²⁰ More than Words: The Intersection of Language and Culture. URL : <https://pressbooks.pub/morethanwords/chapter/chapter-1/> (retrieved 02.05.2024)

ground. Distance and development, for instance, are identified as borrowings by their French suffixes, skin and sky by the Scandinavian initial *sk*, police and regime by the French stress on the last syllable.”²¹

There are many research publications which explain the stages of a borrowing process and provide the reader with numerous examples of borrowed words. However, as experts point out, the reasons of why words are borrowed by one language from another are still being disputed. Lack of objects and ideas in the native language is the first and foremost reason mentioned by linguists. The other is the need to stress one or another trait of the existing concept or a connotation of it. There are words of the common language which are substituted by terms of foreign origin in a scientific discourse. There are words of foreign origin marked as literary (belonging to elevated vocabulary) to be used in fiction and are aimed at producing a desired effect on the reader. There are words of foreign origin which are considered more “advanced” or fashionable in comparison with native vocabulary items.

“When the Saxons borrowed Latin words for “butter”, “plum”, “beet”, they did it because their own vocabularies lacked words for these new objects. For the same reason the words potato and tomato were borrowed by English from Spanish when these vegetables were first brought to England by the Spaniards. ... This type of borrowing enlarges groups of synonyms and greatly provides to enrich the expressive resources of the vocabulary. That is how the Latin *cordial* was added to the native *friendly*, the French *desire* to *wish*, the Latin *admire* and the French *adore* to like and love.”²²

To sum up, stages of borrowing can be distinguished in different ways. We may encounter more than one classification in the theories of languages throughout the world. However, the result of the process should be conventionalized and observed in the dictionary in the form of a word which a speaker may use without translating.

²¹ Антрушина, Г. Б., Афанасьева О. В., Морозова Н. Н. Лексикология английского языка. English Lexicology.

²² Krysin L.P. Stages of mastering a foreign language word.

The second problem we should pay attention to is the topic of borrowing as historical phenomenon.

If we have a look at the history of the English language, we will actually come to the conclusion, that English easily borrowed words from other languages almost from the very beginning. “Its history began with the migration of the Jutes, Angles, and Saxons from Germany and Denmark to Britain in the 5th and 6th centuries. The Norman Conquest of 1066 brought many French words into English. Greek and Latin words began to enter it in the 15th century, and Modern English is usually dated from 1500.”²³ It is worth mentioning in this respect, that first and foremost English coined many words to reflect advances in science and technology.

Citing Professor Kemmer, “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.”²⁴

There can be found some more linguistic factors affecting borrowing. According to A. Chin and A. Serrichio these factors include languages similarity, grammatical properties of a word, frequency of meaning and culture specific characteristics.²⁵

The authors suppose that languages that sound similar such as Dutch and German may borrow more from each other than languages that sound very different from each other. Words that can be classified as nouns and verbs are more likely to be borrowed than more functional words like determiners. Words with meanings that tend to be commonly used, like ‘night’ tend to have a lower rate of bor-

²³ Encyclopedia Britannica. URL : <https://www.britannica.com/summary/English-language#:~:text=Its%20history%20began%20with%20the,is%20usually%20dated%20from%201500.>

²⁴ Kemmer S. Loanwords.

²⁵ Chin A., Serrichio A. Where did that word come from? How and Why Languages Borrow Words. URL : <https://sites.psu.edu/bilingualismmatters/where-did-that-word-come-from-how-and-why-languages-borrow-words/> (retrieved 03.05.2024)

rowing than words with less frequently used meanings, like ‘to stab’. Words that refer to things that tend to vary by culture, such as clothing, tend to be borrowed more often than words with less cultural significance.²⁶

As far as their existence in the new language is concerned, borrowed words are adjusted on the phonetic, grammatical and semantic level of the language system.

The idea of borrowing can be traced through most of the works describing history of the English language, because its development presents itself the history of the cultural intersection. Without understanding the facts and periods of borrowing as a cognitive process it is unlikely to answer the question why loan words are part and parcel of contemporary English viewed as an international language of today’s world.

1.3 The process of borrowing in the developing English language

The process of borrowing in the developing English language deserves special attention since it may highlight the idea of how long ago the first borrowed words appeared in the English language and what they are.

One of the main principles of linguistic research may be formulated today in the following way: study of any language should be explained through concepts related to human cognition. When speaking about nomination – if it is a creation of a new word by a native speaker or a borrowing of it from another language – it is a cognitive process which includes such operations as perception, understanding and production of a concept. A concept as a mental phenomenon is objectivized in a word if it is worth preserving in the language for further use. It does not really matter which way to go. If there a suitable word in another language which reflects similar concept, we simply borrow it to share knowledge and adopt the name: “sputnik”, “gallant”, “baccalaureate”, “dacha”, “mystique”, “vague”, “wagon-restaurant”, “explicit”, “table d’hôte”, “tea”, etc.

It is common knowledge that throughout its modern history English remains the most important and influential language in today’s world. Researchers have

²⁶ Chin A., Serrichio A. Where did that word come from?

proved it point blank that English “has repeatedly found itself in the right place at the right time.”²⁷ Firstly, English-speaking Britain was the leading colonial nation in the 17th and 18th century. Secondly, it was the leader of the Industrial Revolution in the 18th and 19th century. Thirdly, in the late 19th and 20th century, English-speaking America was the leading economic power, and was also at the forefront of the electronic and digital revolution of the late 20th Century.²⁸

Alongside historical facts and dates, English “has also proved itself the most flexible and resilient of languages, remarkable for its ability to adopt and absorb vocabulary from other cultures.” Actually, “it has survived incursions by invading armies, outlasted potential extinction on more than one occasion, and navigated the changing cultural zeitgeist, growing ever stronger in the process.”²⁹

To conclude, the number and diversity of its worldwide variations today known as ‘global Englishes’ can be viewed as the best evidence of its vitality, cognitive and emotional value in the 21st century. Thus the importance of understanding of its borrowing nature to prove that language development is a two-way process enriching the giver and the receiver.

According to “Encyclopedia Britannica”, the vocabulary of Modern English is approximately a quarter Germanic (Old English, Scandinavian, Dutch, German) and two-thirds Italic or Romance (especially Latin, French, Spanish, Italian), with copious and increasing importations from Greek in science and technology and with considerable borrowings from more than 300 other languages. Names of many basic concepts and things come from Old English or Anglo-Saxon: heaven and earth, love and hate, life and death, beginning and end, day and night, month and year, heat and cold, way and path, meadow and stream.³⁰

²⁷ The History of English. URL : <https://www.thehistoryofenglish.com/> (retrieved 24.04.2024)

²⁸ Ibid.

²⁹ Ibid.

³⁰ Encyclopedia Britannica.

It is interesting in this respect to mention Professor A. Baugh's words about Old English. Around 85% of Old English is no longer in use. Nevertheless, surviving elements are considered the basis of the Modern English language today.³¹

A. Baugh divides Old English into the following periods: 1) Prehistoric or Primitive (5th to 7th Century). Actually, available literature or documentation referring this period is not available aside from limited examples of Anglo-Saxon runes. 2) Early Old English (7th to 10th Century). In fact, this period contains some of the earliest documented evidence of the English language, showcasing notable authors and poets like Cynewulf and Aldhelm who were leading figures in the world of Anglo-Saxon literature. 3) The last period is Late Old English (10th to 11th Century). It can be considered the final phase of the Old English language which was brought about by the Norman invasion of England. The author underlines the idea that this period ended with the consequential evolution of the English language towards Early Middle English.³²

With the Viking invasions – a tribe of Nordic people that ransacked their way through Northern and Northwestern Europe 1,000-1,200 years ago, – Old English got mixed up with Old Norse, the language of the Viking tribes. Old Norse ended up giving English more than 2,000 new words, including “give” and “take”, “egg”, “knife”, “husband”, “run” and “viking”. In other words, the process of borrowing began to dominate the language of today's English.

There are of course other classifications of English language history. Although they do not provide the reader with the information of borrowings, they provide ideas of why there are so many loan words in the English language today, what or who made the English gain knowledge through language and its ability to adopt concepts.

1. Before English (Prehistory – c. 500AD) – Spread of Indo-European Languages, Germanic, The Celts, The Romans.

³¹ <https://www.oxfordinternationalenglish.com/a-brief-history-of-the-english-language/>

³² Baugh A. A brief history of the English language. URL : <https://www.britannica.com/topic/English-language/Vocabulary> (retrieved 23.04.2024)

2. Old English (c. 500 – c. 1100) – Invasions of Germanic Tribes, The Coming of Christianity and Literacy, The Anglo-Saxon or Old English Language, The Vikings, Old English after the Vikings.

3. Middle English (c. 1100 – c. 1500) – Norman Conquest, French (Anglo-Norman) Influence, Middle English after the Normans, Resurgence of English, Chaucer and the Birth of English Literature.

4. Early Modern English (c. 1500 – c. 1800) – Great Vowel Shift, The English Renaissance, Printing Press and Standardization, The Bible, Dictionaries and Grammars, Golden Age of English Literature, William Shakespeare, International Trade. 5. Late Modern English (c. 1800 – Present) – The Industrial and Scientific Revolution, Colonialism and the British Empire, The New World, American Dialect, Black English, Britain's Other Colonies, Language Reform, Later Developments, 20th Century. 6. English Today – English as a Lingua Franca, Reverse Loanwords, Modern English Vocabulary, Modern English Spelling.

It is common knowledge that each period of language development was accompanied – or vice versa greatly influenced by – events in the history of a nation, its cultural life, economic and scientific advancements, invasions and cooperation between peoples in all spheres of human activity. To show the correlation between them we may look at each period of language development through the prism of historical facts and borrowings.

Antrushina, et al. point out that English vocabulary contains “an immense number of words of foreign origin.” This statement can be proved by the historical overview of the language development throughout the centuries. The language as an organism “reacted to the changes actively and enriched vocabulary to advance communication. New terms and notions appeared within other national communities were adopted to help provide technical and cultural progress and make everyday life of people better by giving knowledge through naming.”³³

According to “Merriam-Webster Dictionary”, the historical aspect of English encompasses more than the three stages of development. English no doubt has

³³ Антрушина, Г. Б., Афанасьева О. В., Морозова Н. Н. Лексикология английского языка.

“a prehistory.” As authors underline, “language did not simply spring into existence; it was brought from the Continent by Germanic tribes who had no form of writing and hence left no records.” However, tribes certainly had a common dialect of a language. It might be called ‘West Germanic’ and which must have included the elements of such languages as German, Dutch, Low German, and Frisian. Philologists came to his conclusion because there were systematic similarities between them. However, they have had somehow to reconstruct what that language was like in its lexicon, phonology, grammar, and semantics as best they can through sophisticated techniques of comparison developed chiefly during the last century.³⁴

In the first century B. C. the most of the territory now known to us as Europe was occupied by the Roman Empire. Germanic tribes were called “barbarians” by the Romans, because tribes were at a very primitive stage of development, especially if compared with the civilization of Rome. They know little about land cultivation, and their languages contained only Indo-European and Germanic elements.³⁵

After a war period between the Germanic tribes and the Romans there came a peaceful stage of trade between them. Germanic people got acquainted with new things which were useful and easy to borrow. For example, most important concepts of borrowing were of a food sphere. The Germanic tribes learned how to produce butter and cheese and thus got new words of Latin origin to name them. Then there came some new fruits and vegetables and relevant vocabulary units to differentiate them (for example, cherry, pear, plum, pea, beet, pepper, etc.). Things and words denoting a cup, a kitchen, wine and some others became part of the Germanic culture.³⁶

To reiterate, Latin words became the earliest group of borrowings in the future English language. It happened so long ago, that to realize the fact of borrowing, one should be a language expert. However, researchers consider this period as a very significant moment in the history of the nation and its mother-tongue.

³⁴ Merriam-Webster Dictionary.

³⁵ Антрушина, Г. Б., Афанасьева О. В., Морозова Н. Н. Лексикология английского языка.

³⁶ Ibid.

In the 5th century A. D. several of the Germanic tribes (predominantly the Angles, the Saxons and the Jutes) migrated across the sea now known as the English Channel to the British Isles and were confronted by the Celts, the original inhabitants of the Isles. “The Celts desperately defended their lands against the invaders, but they were no match for the military-minded Teutons and gradually yielded most of their territory. They retreated to the North and South-West (modern Scotland, Wales and Cornwall). Through their numerous contacts with the defeated Celts, the conquerors got to know and assimilated a number of Celtic words ... Especially numerous among the Celtic borrowings were place names, names of rivers, hills, etc. The Germanic tribes occupied the land, but the names of many parts and features of their territory remained Celtic.”³⁷

The 7th seventh century A. D. was marked by such a significant event as the Christianization of England. The official language of the Christian church was Latin. Consequently the spread of Christianity was accompanied by a new period of Latin borrowings. However, unlike spoken Latin words of the first period, new borrowings indicated persons, objects and ideas associated with church and religious rituals. For example, “priest”, “bishop”, “monk”, “nun”, “candle”. Among new words of Latin origin there came educational terms used in church schools: “school”, “scholar”, and “magister.”³⁸

England underwent several Scandinavian invasions from the end of the 8th century to the middle of the 11th century. These invasions like previous occupational events brought some new words with them. For example, verbs such as “call”, “take”, “cast”, “die”, nouns such as “law”, “husband”, “window”, adjectives such as “loose”, “low”, “weak”.

In 1066, when the English were defeated by the Normans there came ‘the epoch of the Norman Conquest’. This epoch was a cornerstone of the nation’s future in terms of its national, social, political and human life. Culture was not an exception either. Norman Conquest greatly influenced customs and traditions of Eng-

³⁷ Антрушина, Г. Б., Афанасьева О. В., Морозова Н. Н. Лексикология английского языка.

³⁸ Ibid.

land, and it became a bi-lingual country. The impact on the English vocabulary was immense.

According to researchers, during a two-hundred-years period French words from the Norman dialect penetrated every aspect of social life. Among them there were 1) administrative words: “state”, “government”, “parliament”, “council”; legal terms: “court”, “judge”, “justice”, “crime”, “prison”; military terms: “army”, “war”, “soldier”, “officer”, “battle”, “enemy”; educational terms: “pupil”, “lesson”, “library”, “science”, etc.³⁹

Alongside terms and words of common vocabulary to denote social concepts, some everyday life words were also borrowed from French in this period: for example, “table”, “plate”, “saucer”, “dinner”, “supper”, “river”, “autumn”, etc.⁴⁰

Another period which researchers consider of an utmost importance for the development of culture and language was Renaissance. It is defined as ‘the transitional movement’ in Europe between medieval and modern times beginning in the 14th century in Italy, lasting into the 17th century. This period was marked by a “humanistic revival of classical influence expressed in a flowering of the arts and literature and by the beginnings of modern science”. Science, art and culture began to flourish and revived peoples’ interest in the ancient civilizations such as Greece and Rome. Hence, Latin and Greek words were borrowed to denote abstract notions, including scientific and artistic terms: “minor”, “filial”, “moderate”, “intelligent”, “permanent”, “datum”, “status”, “phenomenon”, “philosophy”, “method”, “music”, “atom”, “ethics”, “to elect”, “to create”, etc. A considerable number of words came to English from Italian: for example, “piano”, “violin”, “opera”, “alarm”, “colonel”. Among French borrowings of the Renaissance period it is worth mentioning such examples as “regime”, “routine”, “police”, “machine”, “ballet”, “scene”, “technique”, “bourgeois”, etc.⁴¹

³⁹ Антрушина, Г. Б., Афанасьева О. В., Морозова Н. Н. Лексикология английского языка.

⁴⁰ Ibid.

⁴¹ Renaissance. URL : <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/renaissance>

It is important to take into account some other facts of the period: communication between people also increased stipulating the process of borrowings. “While many artists and thinkers used their talents to express new ideas, some Europeans took to the seas to learn more about the world around them. In a period known as the Age of Discovery, several important explorations were made. Voyagers launched expeditions to travel the entire globe. They discovered new shipping routes to the Americas, India and the Far East and explorers trekked across areas that weren’t fully mapped.”⁴²

Extensive cultural contacts between European states helped words cross the borders and stay in the native languages to become an integral part of their vocabularies.

1.4 Historical analysis of Chinese borrowed words

Chinese and English are both ancient languages. However, they belong to different language families. Chinese belongs to the Sino-Tibetan language family, and English belongs to the Indo-European language family. In ancient times it was difficult to have any connection between ancient China and Britain, because they were located at the east and west poles of Eurasia. According to historical records, China had contact with Western countries as early as the Han Dynasty, but until the 13th century, the exchanges between China and the West only stayed in the economic ties based on trade. The merchants of West Asian countries sold Chinese silk and porcelain to Europe through the ancient Silk Road. It was not until the 16th and 17th centuries, due to the development of trade and transportation, and the expansion of European maritime civilization, that English and Chinese had direct contact with each other, thus influencing and penetrating each other.⁴³

By the late 17th century, the world had changed dramatically. China, which had been leading the world's civilization and science and technology for thousands of years, fell, while Western powers rose rapidly with maritime hegemony and colonial expansion. Britain became an empire on which the sun never set, English en-

⁴² <https://www.history.com/topics/renaissance/renaissance> (retrieved 23.04.2024)

⁴³ Богаченко Н. Г. История восточноазиатских заимствований в английском языке ...

tered the stage of modern English, and spread to all continents with the tentacles of the British Empire.

About one million Chinese went to the United States and Canada to "search for gold" in 1868, California needed a large number of workers because of gold mining and the construction of railroads.

At the end of the 19th century, 70,000 to 80,000 Chinese laborers came to Canada to build the Canadian Pacific Railway, and so on." Due to weak national strength, these Chinese immigrants are mainly engaged in manual labor of the exploited class, living at the bottom of society. Their language, way of life and culture are backward and low brand, so the Chinese borrowed words into English at this stage have strong derogatory color.

Later, in the 1920s, some Hong Kong sailors migrated to Britain, forming the first wave of immigration. In the 1960s, a new wave of Chinese immigration began in Britain, and a large number of Hong Kong people came to Britain to make a living as takeaway restaurants. At this time, the words that entered Chinese into English included Chinese special things, religious beliefs, customs, food and clothing, etc. The following is a summary of the Chinese borrowed some words at this stage, such as (definitions are taken from OED):

Lychee or litche (1588s from“荔枝”) : the fruit of an evergreen tree, *Litchi chinensis*, of the family Sapindaceæ, native to southern China but widely cultivated in tropical countries.

Yinyang (1671s from“阴阳”) : the combination or fusion of the two cosmic forces; frequently attributive, esp. as yin-yang symbol, a circle divided by an S-shaped line into a dark.

Yamen (1747s from“衙门”) : the office or official residence of a Chinese mandarin; hence, any department of the Chinese public service, as the *tsung li yamun* or Chinese.

Fengshui (1797s from“风水”) : in Chinese mythology, a system of spirit influences, good and evil, which inhabit the natural features of landscapes.

Tao (1736s from“道”) : in Taoism: the source of the universe and the pattern or principle of its natural order; the constant flow of the life force or qi (qi, n.).

Taichi (1736s from“太极”) : in full t'ai chi ch'uan, a Chinese martial art, believed to have been devised by a Taoist priest in the Sung dynasty (960–1279).

Sampan (1620s from“舢板”) : a Chinese word meaning ‘boat’, applied by Europeans in the China seas to any small boat of Chinese pattern.

Suan-pan (1736s from“算盘”) : the Chinese abacus.

Pe-tsai (1795s from“白菜”) : kind of Chinese cabbage, *Brassica rapa* var. *pekinensis*, with whitish-green leaves forming a tight head. Also called Chinese leaf.

Kaolin (1727s from“高岭”) : a fine white clay produced by the decomposition of feldspar, used in the manufacture of porcelain; first employed by the Chinese.

Souchong (1760s from“小种茶”) : a variety of Souchong China tea with a smoky flavour.

Longan (1732s from“龙眼”) : the fruit of a Southeast Asian evergreen tree, *Dimocarpus longan* (family Sapindaceae), having a yellowish skin and sweet white flesh.

Typhoon (1771s from“台风”) : a. A violent storm or tempest occurring in India (†occasionally with reference to other localities). b. A violent cyclonic storm or hurricane.

Sycee (一种钱币)(1711s from“丝”) : Fine uncoined silver in the form of lumps of various sizes, usually having a banker's or assayer's seal stamped on them, formerly used by the Chinese.

Kowtow (1804s from“叩头”) : the Chinese custom of touching the ground with the forehead in the act of prostrating oneself, as an expression of extreme respect, submission.

Tofu (1880s from“豆腐”) : A curd made in Japan and China from mashed soya beans; bean curd.

Kylin (1857s from“麒麟”) : A fabulous animal of composite form, commonly figured on Chinese and Japanese pottery.

Chop-suey (炒杂烩 菜), (1888s from“杂 碎 ”) : A Chinese-style dish of meat or chicken, rice, onions, etc., fried in sesame-oil. Also figurative.

Ma-ong or Mah-jong (1920s from“麻 将 ”) : A game for four (of modern Chinese origin, and introduced into Europe and North America in the early 1920s), normally played with 136 tiles.

Dim sum (1948s from“点心”) : in Chinese cuisine (as a mass noun): a light meal or dish consisting of a selection of small, usually savoury, steamed or fried filled dumplings.

Also (2010) (A name for) a bond denominated in Chinese renminbi or yuan, but issued outside mainland China.

Wok (1952s from“镬(炒锅)”: a bowl-shaped pan used in Chinese cookery.

Kung fu or Kong fu (1966s from“功 夫 ”) : any of various forms of Chinese martial art which may include armed and unarmed elements and are characterized in particular by quick, fluid movements.

Borrowing between words is a common phenomenon in all languages in the world, and it is also a common phenomenon. Borrowing words, also called loanwords, refers to the words that people often create new words or borrow words from other foreign languages to express the meaning they want to convey. The phenomenon of word borrowing between languages is widespread, and it seems that every language is no exception, there is more or less a certain number of borrowed words. Under the influence of political, economic, cultural, religious and other factors in the historical development of both English and Chinese, many loanwords have inevitably appeared, which can be seen almost everywhere in the daily life of the society. Chinese is pregnant with a long history and culture of

5000 years in China, and has countless unique Oriental cultural characteristics. However, for Western culture, it does not have things, so it has become one of the many sources of borrowed words from English.

In English, Chinese borrowed words have a long history, which is behind the rich trade and cultural exchanges between the East and the West.

In the early years, with the opening of the Silk Road and the rise of maritime trade, the export of Chinese goods and culture brought the first borrowed words from Chinese to English. These words are mainly concentrated in the names of goods, such as "silk", "tea", etc., which enter the English vocabulary directly through transliteration.

With the passage of time, the cultural exchange between China and the west has gradually deepened, and the scope of Chinese borrowed words has gradually expanded. Some philosophical concepts, social systems, and religious ideas began to be absorbed into English, such as "Confucianism" and "Taoism". The introduction of these words not only enriches the English vocabulary, but also promotes the mutual understanding and respect between Chinese and Western cultures.

After entering the 20th century, with the continuous improvement of China's status on the international stage, the number of Chinese borrowed words in English also increased greatly. These words cover politics, economy, and culture, such as "Dim Sum" and "Tofu." In addition, some words that reflect modern Chinese society and culture, such as "Red Envelope" and "WeChat", have gradually become common words in English.

From the morphological point of view, Chinese borrowed words in English have undergone a change from simple transliteration to gradually conforming to the rules of English word formation. As N.G. Bogachenko reiterates, "English, like any other language, tends to subordinate borrowed words to its sound system. According to the main trend of phonetic assimilation, words, most often, approach the system of the recipient language, and not vice versa. However, foreign words in the process of adaptation can also have a significant impact on the phonetic system

of the host language: borrowing phonetic rules and sounds of other languages, the presence of different principles and trends in verbal stress in modern English.”⁴⁴

In general, the history of Chinese borrowed words in English is a microcosm of the cultural exchange between the East and the West. It not only records the trade and cultural exchanges between China and the West, but also reflects the rise of China's status and influence on the international stage.⁴⁵

As a historical linguistic phenomenon, Chinese-English borrowing has a long history. The earliest direct contact between China and Britain can be traced back to 1637 when British ships came to China to bring tea. Previous contact between China and the UK was mainly conducted through third countries, and the influence of Chinese on English was extremely limited. During this period, English also borrowed and derived dozens of words from Chinese, such as chimna, silk and silky. We can find great changes in the form and pronunciation of Cortey silk and chimna, and these changes make them more English. But such words are in the minority. Therefore, indirectness, limitation and high assimilation constitute several characteristics of early loanwords.⁴⁶

Compared with the early period, the speed of borrowing between Chinese and English was relatively accelerated in Ming and Qing Dynasties. The OED ad words illustrate the point: tea (1601), Taoism (1639), ginseng (1654), bocha (1711), kumquat (1699), kaolin (1727). The import of these loanwords also indicates that trade promoted Chinese-English borrowing during this period. Words that symbolize Chinese society and culture, such as kowtow and Taoism, also enter English through direct contact or translation. To study the phenomenon of borrowing in this period, R. Morrison's missionary visit to China in 1807 can be regarded as a milestone. Morrison and others who followed him compiled dictionaries, published newspapers, translated Chinese classics, and set up educational institutions. Another historical event of this period, the Opium War, ended in the defeat of the

⁴⁴ Богаченко Н. Г. История восточноазиатских заимствований в английском языке ... С. 185.

⁴⁵ Su L. Language Contacts as a Source of Borrowing // Russian and Chinese Studies. 2020. № 4 (3). P. 256-264.

⁴⁶ Shi L. Textual Borrowing in Second-Language Writing // Written Communication. 2004. № 21 (2). P. 171-200.

Qing government. In a sense, the disaster of the Chinese nation has become a bridge of mutual influence between English and Chinese. *yen*, *yen-shee*, and *Yen-hok* entered English during this period. In short, a variety of borrowed words, a large number of inputs and a relatively high degree of assimilation constitute the main characteristics of borrowing in this period.⁴⁷

The two world wars of the twentieth century and the turbulent international political life after the war affected the world. During this period, the contact between China and English-speaking countries left many traces in their respective languages. The politics, culture, and commerce of this period contributed to the influx of many Chinese words into English. The development of trade, the popularity of sports activities and the charm of Chinese culture and art all play a certain role in the process of Chinese-English borrowing, creating a large number of loanwords. Some of them have been added to dictionaries, while others have appeared extensively in the news media. Looking at the loanwords in this period, they have a wider range of semantics and more uniform spelling. However, the recent borrowings seem to be more political in comparison.⁴⁸

In short, the Chinese elements absorbed by English involve many fields such as products, customs, economy, art, politics, etc., which fully demonstrates the influence of Chinese on English, although the borrowing characteristics of different periods are different.

In a word, the great differences between English and Chinese constitute the obstacles to Chinese-English borrowing. Chinese dialects enrich the content of Chinese loanwords but also complicate them. Varieties of English and Pidgin English have expanded the opportunities for contact between Chinese and English, and imported more elements into English. Of course, Chinese loanwords can not be settled in English without the participation of many other factors such as society, politics, economy and culture, which is also a problem to be further discussed.

⁴⁷ Li Y. Text-Based Plagiarism in Scientific Writing: What Chinese Supervisors Think About Copying and How to Reduce it in Students' Writing // *Science and Engineering Ethics*. 2013. №19. C. 569-583.

⁴⁸ Velappan S. N. Globalisation, Lexical Borrowing And Language Change : A Case Study Of Malayalam // *Translation Today*. 2015. № 9 (2). C. 112-135.

The emergence of Chinese borrowed words in English is an inevitable product of cultural exchange and integration under the background of globalization. With the increasingly close connection between China and the world, China's culture, science and technology, economy and other aspects have been widely concerned by the international community. Therefore, the increasing number of Chinese borrowed words in English not only reflects the increasing influence of China in the international community, but also reflects the trend of communication, learning and integration between different cultures.⁴⁹

Chinese borrowed words have brought new words and expressions to English, which make English more accurate and vivid in describing China-related things and concepts. These borrowed words not only enrich the English vocabulary, but also add new color and charm to the English expression. At the same time, it also provides English learners with more opportunities and ways to learn more about Chinese culture.

The emergence and popularity of Chinese borrowed words are often closely related to social changes and the development of the times. The word 'taikonaut', for example, is a reflection of China's rapid space development and international growth. These borrowed words not only record the history, but also reflect the hot spots and trends of contemporary society.

The spread and use of Chinese borrowed words in English also reflects the improvement of Chinese cultural confidence and cultural self-esteem. These borrowed words are not only a tool of language communication, but also an important embodiment of Chinese cultural soft power. By learning and using these borrowed words, people can have a deeper understanding of the charm and value of Chinese culture, and enhance their sense of identity and belonging to Chinese culture.

Although the emergence of Chinese borrowed words in English has brought many positive effects, it also faces some challenges. For example, how to ensure the accuracy and standardization of these borrowed words, how to avoid cultural

⁴⁹ Zhu K. On Chinese-English Language Contact through Loanwords // English Language and Literature Studies. 2011. № 1 (2). P. 100-105.

misunderstandings and conflicts, etc. Therefore, we need to treat this phenomenon with an open, inclusive and rational attitude, not only actively promote and spread Chinese culture, but also respect and understand other cultures, and jointly promote the development of cultural exchanges and integration.

In short, the phenomenon of borrowing Chinese words in English is an inevitable product of cultural exchange and integration under the background of globalization, which has multiple functions such as enriching language expression, reflecting social changes, demonstrating cultural identity and self-esteem. We should face this phenomenon with a positive attitude and strive to promote the communication and integration between different cultures.

2 BORROWINGS AND THEIR EVOLUTION IN HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

Language is an essential tool in the communication between different nations. When some new things or concepts that people cannot explain clearly in the exact language are often produced in the communication between different nationalities and different languages, people may borrow words or expressions from other languages, transliteration, free translation, or a combination of the two, thus resulting in the borrowing of words between languages, which is what we call loan words today. Loanword, also known as loanword, is an important sociolinguistic phenomenon in which foreign or foreign words are borrowed to express information. In linguistic terms, loanwords employ a form of code-switching or code-mixing.

English has a history of more than 1,000 years from the date of its emergence. It has gone through three general stages: Old English, Middle English and Modern English, during which it absorbed and borrowed a large number of foreign words to develop into an international language widely recognized by all countries in the world today. Especially in the past 200 years, with the development of British society and economy and colonial expansion, English has absorbed many foreign words. No matter from the definition of loan words or the phenomenon of English absorbing foreign words, loan words are not only a linguistic phenomenon, but also a cultural phenomenon.

According to the historical development of Chinese society, the introduction of loanwords from English to Chinese can be roughly divided into three historical stages. The first phase was before the 17th century. This period experienced the Qin, Han, Three Kingdoms, Two Jin, Southern and Northern Dynasties, Tang, Song, Yuan, Ming and other important historical periods in ancient China. However, during this period, the economic and cultural exchanges between China and

Britain were relatively small, so there were very few Chinese words passed into English.

According to the Oxford English Dictionary, "silk" may be one of the earliest Chinese loanwords to enter English. It was introduced into English through Latin "sericus" and Greek "seres" via the Silk Road in 888 AD.⁵⁰

Most of loanwords introduced into English at the early stage are related to Chinese country names and trade articles. Although there few Chinese words of this period, most of them were transliterated and assimilated.

2.1 Chinese borrowings before the 20th century

In the 19th century, with the prosperity of trade and cultural exchanges between China and Britain, some borrowed Chinese words began to spread to Britain. The spread of these words was mainly due to the trade between China and Britain, the activities of missionaries and the deepening of academic research. First of all, trade provides a direct opportunity for the spread of Chinese borrowed words. With the expansion of British trade with China, a large number of Chinese goods entered the British market. At the same time, British businessmen who trade with China also began to contact and learn Chinese in order to better communicate with Chinese businessmen. In this process, some trade-related Chinese words, such as "tea", "silk", and "porcelain", were gradually absorbed and transliterated into English.⁵¹

Missionary activities also played an important role in promoting the spread of Chinese borrowed words. In the 19th century, many British missionaries came to China to teach. They not only learned Chinese language, but also had a deep understanding of Chinese culture and society. In the process of communicating with the local people, these missionaries also learned and spread some Chinese words. These words mainly relate to Chinese religion, philosophy, culture, etc., such as "Taoism" (道教), "Confucianism" (儒家思想), "Yin Yang", (阴阳) etc.

⁵⁰ Oxford English Dictionary. URL : <https://www.oed.com/>

⁵¹. Liu X. On Chinese loanwords in English // Theory and Practice in Language Studies. 2011. № 1 (12). P. 1816-1819.

In addition, academic research also provides important support for the spread of Chinese borrowed words. In the 19th century, with the deepening of Sino-logy research, more and more British scholars began to pay attention to and study Chinese culture. By reading Chinese classics and studying Chinese history and culture, they not only enhance their understanding of Chinese culture, but also promote the spread of Chinese borrowed words in English. These words are mainly related to Chinese history, culture, art and other aspects, such as "Mandarin" (官话) and "Kowtow" (叩头).

Generally speaking, the 19th century is an important period for the spread of Chinese borrowed words in Britain. The spread of these words not only reflects the cultural exchange and integration between China and Britain, but also promotes the enrichment and development of the English language.⁵²

In the early 19th century, with the rise of trade and initial cultural exchanges between China and Britain, some Chinese words with Chinese characteristics began to be absorbed into English. These words are usually closely related to Chinese culture, objects or customs. Here are some examples of Chinese words that were absorbed into English during this period (from "Oxford English Dictionary"):

Tea (茶) : A drink made by infusing these leaves in hot water, having a somewhat bitter and aromatic flavour, and acting as a moderate stimulant.

This is one of the earliest and most famous Chinese loanwords, introduced into the English vocabulary due to the widespread popularity of Chinese tea in Europe.

Silk (丝绸) : The cloth or textile fabric woven or made from this.

China was a major producer of silk, which led to the word entering the English vocabulary and becoming widely used to describe various items made of silk.

Porcelain (瓷器) : An impermeable translucent ceramic material made from china clay or kaolin, used originally for making vessels and later also for industrial objects.

⁵² Moody A. J. Transmission languages and source languages of Chinese borrowings in English // American Speech. 1996. № 71 (4). P. 405-420.

This word comes from the Italian word *porcellana*, meaning Chinese porcelain, and was later absorbed into English to refer specifically to Chinese porcelain or items of a similar texture.

China (中国) : As a general modifier, with the sense 'relating to China', in early use esp. 'of, belonging to, or produced in China, Chinese'.

The word may have originally come from the Sanskrit "C" na, but in the 19th century it became more associated with Chinese porcelain, as porcelain was so popular in Europe that it was often used to refer to porcelain from China, and later to China itself.

Typhoon (台风) : A violent storm or tempest occurring in India (†occasionally with reference to other localities). b. A violent cyclonic storm or hurricane.

This word comes from the Chinese word for "gale" and refers to severe storms caused by tropical cyclones. It was absorbed into English because of the frequency of typhoons in China's coastal areas.

Kung Fu (功夫) : Any of various forms of Chinese martial art which may include armed and unarmed elements and are characterized in particular by quick, fluid movements.

Also: A form of physical exercise practised in China involving the placing of the body in specific positions and modification of the breathing intended.

Although this word may not have entered the English language widely in the early 19th century, it began to be known in the Western world and gradually spread in the English language.

Gung Ho (干活) : A slogan adopted in the war of 1939–1945 by the United States Marines under General E. Carlson (1896–1947); hence as adj.: enthusiastic, eager.

Derived from the Chinese word for "jointly cooperate", this word may have originally been used to describe the team spirit of Chinese workers, but it was later absorbed into English to describe the state of people working together and actively.

Junk (舢板, 帆船) : Originally referred to Chinese coastal sailing ships, later generalized to any similar ships. The word entered the English vocabulary in the early 19th century with the boom in maritime trade.

These words illustrate the fact of trade between China and Britain. Moreover, they demonstrate the cultural value of the concepts rooted deeply in the Chinese world. These words at a certain period of time became an inseparable part of the English vocabulary and Anglo-Saxon culture too.

2.2 Chinese borrowings in the 20th century

Compared with the 19th century, the number of Chinese borrowed words in English has increased significantly in the 20th century. This is mainly due to the gradual rise of China's status on the international stage, as well as the increasingly frequent exchanges between China and the UK in various fields such as politics, economy and culture. In addition to the traditional words related to trade and culture, the borrowed Chinese words in the 20th century also involve many fields such as politics, economy, science and technology, and society. In the process of introducing Chinese borrowed words, transliteration and free translation coexist.

In the 20th century, the exchanges between China and the UK in the field of culture have been deepening. Chinese literature, art, film and other works began to enter the Western world, but also attracted a large number of Western scholars and artists to come to China for research and creation. This kind of cultural exchange promotes the spread and application of Chinese borrowed words in English.

In general, the development of Chinese borrowed words in English in the 20th century is a dynamic and complex process. With the increasingly frequent exchanges between China and Britain and the promotion of globalization, the spread and application of Chinese borrowed words in English will continue to expand and deepen.⁵³

In the 20th century, with the gradual improvement of China's status on the international stage and the increasingly frequent exchanges between China and Brit-

⁵³ Zhukauskene, T. S. Loan words in Chinese: the influence of English in conditions of globalization // Knigoizdanie. 2015. № 1 (8). C. 31-42.

ain, many Chinese words with Chinese characteristics were absorbed into English. Here are some examples of Chinese words that were absorbed into English in the 20th century:

Maoism (毛泽东思想) : the Marxist–Leninist theories of Mao Zedong, developed and formerly practised in communist China, having permanent revolution as a central principle.

Also refers to Mao Zedong's thoughts and theoretical system, which is an important achievement of the Sinicization of Marxism.

Confucianism (儒家思想) : a philosophy and religion originating in ancient China based on the teachings of Confucius (551–479 B.C.) and his followers, which emphasizes human goodness and the importance of ethical relationships, humanistic values, and hierarchy for the maintenance of social harmony.

It is an important part of traditional Chinese culture, and this term is used to refer to the philosophical thoughts and moral system of Confucius in English (from OED).

Taoism (道教) : A philosophy and religion which emphasizes the importance of living in harmony with the Tao (tao, n. 1a), the origin of all things in the universe.

Taoism is a Chinese religion whose beliefs and teachings are widely disseminated and understood in English.

Dim Sum (点心) : in Chinese cuisine (as a mass noun): a light meal or dish consisting of a selection of small, usually savoury, steamed or fried filled dumpling.

This refers to a traditional snack from the Guangdong region, known for its sophistication and variety, which has now become one of the most popular cuisines worldwide.

Laozi (老子) : Laozi is an ancient Chinese philosopher and one of the founders of the Taoist School, whose thoughts have exerted profound influence on later generations.

Qigong (气功) : system of techniques originating in Chinese philosophy as a means to focus and strengthen qi, involving breathing exercises, meditation, and hand movements.

Qigong is a traditional Chinese practice of improving physical and mental health by adjusting breathing and body posture.

Longan (龙眼) : The fruit of a Southeast Asian evergreen tree, *Dimocarpus longan* (family Sapindaceae), having a yellowish skin and sweet white flesh.

Longan is a common fruit in southern China that is much loved for its unique taste and nutritional value.

Yinyang (阴阳) : The combination or fusion of the two cosmic forces; frequently attributive, esp. as yin-yang symbol.

Yin and Yang is an important concept in ancient Chinese philosophy, used to describe two opposing but interdependent forces in the universe.

Mahjong (麻将) : A game for four (of modern Chinese origin, and introduced into Europe and North America in the early 1920s), normally played with 136 tiles.

Mahjong is a traditional Chinese strategy game loved by players worldwide for its complexity and fun.

The introduction of these words not only reflects the increasingly frequent exchanges between China and Britain in the fields of politics, economy and culture, but also reflects the influence and attraction of Chinese culture in the world. The spread and application of these Chinese borrowed words in English helps to promote the communication and understanding between different cultures.

2.3 Chinese borrowings in the 21st century

In the late 1990s Chinese words were borrowed into English via different technical means of communication: electronic mass-media, Internet chats and blogs, electronic books, etc. The level of intercultural communication once defined as global allowed people to quickly get acquainted with and assimilate cultural ar-

tifacts to meet their needs. Ideas and things associated with China and its culture flooded the English-speaking world.

After entering the 21st century, Chinese borrowed words in English continue to develop, showing some new trends and characteristics.

First, with the continuous rise of China's economy, politics and culture on the international stage, more and more Chinese words have been absorbed into English. These terms cover economic, technological, cultural, social and other fields, reflecting China's extensive influence on a global scale.

The English-speaking community accepted and fully adopted concept of FENGSHUI, WIREFU, SIFU, LOSE FACE, ONE COUNTRY TWO SYSTEMS, TUHAO, DAMA, BUZHETENG, NO ZUO NO DIE, LAO-TZU, TAI-CHI, TAO, TAIKONAUT, CULTURAL REVOLUTION, PLANNED COMMODITY ECONOMY, IRON RICE BOWL, TOWNSHIP ENTERPRISES, LITTLE EMPEROR, ONE CHILD POLICY, VEGETABLE BASKET PROJECT, LIANGHUI, and borrowed the names offered by Chinese using transliteration or translation as the way to adopt them.

China is famous for its rich food culture. Hence, Chinese dishes became quite popular in the West and their restaurants offered people “Mushu Pork”, “Dim Sum”, “Ramen”, “Wonton”, “ginkg”, “ginseng”, “Chaomein”, etc.

As L. Zhou points out, “Internet loan words of Chinese appear in numbers, too: human flesh search, play hide and seek, to get soy sauce, wechat, weibo, knock off, alibaba, etc.”⁵⁴

Secondly, the ways of transliteration and free translation of Chinese borrowed words are more diversified. Transliterated words such as "Taobao" (淘宝) and "WeChat" (微信) directly borrow Chinese pronunciation and become common words in English. At the same time, paraphrased words are becoming more and more common, such as "Confucius Institute", "One Belt One Road"(一带一路

⁵⁴ Zhou L. Loan Words in Modern English and Their Features // Sino-US English Teaching. 2016. Vol. 13, No. 3. P. 209-212.

), etc. These words convey an accurate meaning in English and are easy to understand and accept.

In short, the development of Chinese borrowed words in English in the 21st century shows a diversified and extensive trend, which reflects the continuous expansion of its influence in the world.

With the continuous improvement of China's international status and the deepening of the trend of globalization, many Chinese words have been absorbed by English and integrated into its vocabulary as nomination of new concepts:

Tuhao (土豪) : This term originally referred to the old local landowners and bullies who were rich and powerful and misbehaved in the countryside, but it is now used to refer to the rich on the Internet. It is transliterated directly into English and widely accepted to describe people who have money but may not have good taste.

Dama (大妈) : This word is used in English to describe older women who like to buy gold. The popularity of the word is related to the behavior of Chinese dama buying gold internationally.

Add oi (加油) 1: This word is originally a Chinese word for encouragement, meaning to encourage someone to keep trying. Now, it has been absorbed into English and is used in various situations, especially in sports competitions or academic challenges.

Hukou (户口) : In China, hukou is an important proof of citizenship and residence. With the process of urbanization in China, the hukou issue has attracted more and more attention, so the term has also been absorbed into English.

The Two sessions (两会) : are important events in China's political life, including the National People's Congress and the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference. The term has become widely accepted in English to refer to this political phenomenon.

Baidu (百度) : As the largest search engine in China, Baidu is also widely used in English. The transliteration of the word has been so successful that it has become almost synonymous with search engines.

Tiananmen Square (天安门广场) : Tiananmen Square, the political center of China, enjoys a high reputation in the international community. The word is also widely used in English and has become one of the symbols of China.

These are just some of the Chinese words that have been absorbed into English in the 21st century. As China's global influence continues to increase, more Chinese words will enter the English vocabulary in the future. However, it is important to understand that the English continues to use all Chinese words which have been borrowed throughout the centuries. They have become an integral part of the English language vocabulary, but they still preserve the traces of unique Chinese culture. Pragmatic value of the artifacts nominated by some words continues to persist. Ideas and values have gained significance they have not had before.

Looking at the three historical stages when Chinese loanwords introduced into English, Chinese loanwords all reflect the unique cultural color and historical traces of China. After being introduced into English, Chinese loanwords always reflect and influence the social and cultural exchanges and development of the two countries, and bring great influence to the culture of English-speaking countries.

In the first stage of the introduction of Chinese loanwords into English, although the number of loanwords into English was very small, most of them reflected the material and cultural characteristics of China at that time, such as tea, porcelain, silk, etc., reflecting the yearning of Western countries for China's advanced material culture at this stage. In the second stage, more Chinese loanwords appeared in English. Although the West was still full of longing for Chinese culture, it was no longer looking up at Chinese culture. This ancient civilization that had attracted various countries had been eclipsed in the tide of rapid progress and development of the world. At this stage, the culture represented by English was in a dominant and dominant position in the cultural exchanges between the two countries. In the third stage, especially after the founding of New China and the reform

and opening up, a large number of loanwords related to domestic politics, economy, culture and other aspects poured into English, rather than limited to trade goods, reflecting that the West began to look at China from multiple angles rather than a single Angle, China's international status was significantly improved, with more loanwords pouring into English, China's role in the world is also increasing.⁵⁵

In terms of language teaching, in order to better learn English and Chinese, in addition to the basic language skills, grammar and communicative knowledge of Chinese loanwords in English, such as social and historical origin, classification and formation mode, will be necessary for language majors. For learners of Chinese and Western culture-related majors and translation majors, cross-cultural research on Chinese loanwords in English is of great teaching and research significance. For non-language majors, English common course teachers have the responsibility to introduce the origin and development trend of Chinese loanwords to students in a way that popularized common sense, so that they can understand the status of China, a cultural country, in the world cultural exchanges through Chinese loanwords, and make clear their responsibilities as inheritors of Chinese culture.⁵⁶

Under the influence of the globalization of cultural exchange, English, the most widely used language, will serve as the global language of cultural exchange among countries for a long time in the future. With the increasing of China's international status, Chinese culture will be valued and favored by more and more countries and nations. There will be more Chinese loanwords flowing into English. However, the cause of spreading Chinese culture has a long way to go, and how to maintain the characteristics of Chinese culture and continue to export it under the overall situation of economic and cultural globalization is still something we need to work hard to adhere to. The study on the cross-cultural communication of Chi-

⁵⁵ Tian A. Ad Backus. Transliteration or Loan Translation: Constraints on English loanwords' integration into Mandarin Chinese // *Papers in Culture Studies*. 2013. № 44. P. 9 – 17.

⁵⁶ Qiang H., Kang Y. English immersion in China as a case of educational transfer // *Frontiers of Education in China*. 2011. № 6. C. 8-36.

nese loanwords in English will be the focus and emphasis of Chinese loanwords study by Chinese and Western culture and language learners in the future.⁵⁷

In English, borrowed words from Chinese can be mainly classified into two types: transliterations and semantic translations. As the carrier of China's deep history, the complexity of the Chinese language can be imagined. The Chinese loanwords in English just reflect the differences between Chinese and Western cultures. Therefore, to do a good job in the translation of Chinese loanwords in English, the first condition is to correctly understand the types of Chinese loanwords in English.⁵⁸

Transliterations refer to words that are formed by imitating the pronunciation of Chinese words using similar syllables in English. This borrowing method retains the pronunciation characteristics of the original Chinese words but adopts English letter spelling completely. For example, "Kung Fu", "Tofu", "Jiaozi", etc. These words have been widely used in English and have become an integral part of English expressions. Globally, they frequently appear on restaurant menus, martial arts courses, and cultural exchange activities, serving as a bridge connecting Chinese and English cultures.

Globally, borrowed words from Chinese have a wide range of applications in English. With the continuous development of Chinese culture and the acceleration of the internationalization process, more and more Chinese words are being absorbed and borrowed by English. These words not only enrich the expression of English but also have a profound impact worldwide. For example, the word "Kung Fu" has become synonymous with martial arts and is widely recognized and accepted globally. The word "Tai Chi" represents Chinese philosophical thought and fitness culture, attracting widespread attention and love worldwide.

⁵⁷ Akulina, K., Tikhonova E. Characteristics of loanwords in Chinese language on the example of digital economy sphere // Tambov University Review. Series: Humanities. 2019. № 182. C. 43-51.

⁵⁸ Cook A. A typology of lexical borrowing in Modern Standard Chinese // *Lingua Sinica*. 2018. № 4 (1). 3. 1-32.

The advantages of borrowing words from Chinese in English are mainly reflected in the following aspects:⁵⁹ accurately convey meaning, promoting cultural exchange, enhance language expression, reflecting social changes, deepen vocabulary understanding.

Vocabulary is the most flexible, convenient and direct language element that reflects real life. A steady stream of Chinese loanwords in English not only express the phenomenon of China in the eyes of foreigners and the understanding of China retained in their hearts, but also the backbone of their view of China's secular, Chinese people's feelings, and the development of China. Whether as a representative of Eastern civilization, or as a rapidly developing modern power, China is attracting the attention of the world. The Chinese words in English record the ancient Chinese civilization, but also record the rapid development of modern China. Although Chinese and English belong to different systems, "the more national, the more global", those words that show Chinese characteristics and show the charm of Chinese culture will certainly let the world understand China and let China go to the world in the exchange of Chinese and foreign languages and cultures. The "export" of Chinese is the export of language, but also the "rectification" channel for Chinese culture to go out.⁶⁰

The future development of Chinese borrowed words will be influenced by many factors, including the process of globalization, the depth and breadth of cultural exchange, and the law of the evolution of language itself.

First of all, with the deepening of globalization, the economic, political and cultural exchanges between countries will become more and more frequent, which will certainly promote the increase of borrowed words in Chinese. For example, in the economic field, with the increasing trade between China and the world, many words related to international trade will be introduced into Chinese; In the field of

⁵⁹ Zhou, L. N. American neologism and modern American culture // China Social Sciences Press. 2015. № 3. P. 209-219.

⁶⁰ Liao M., Tseng C. Students' Behaviors and Views of Paraphrasing and Inappropriate Textual Borrowing in an EFL Academic Setting // Journal of Pan-Pacific Association of Applied Linguistics. 2010. № 14 (2). P. 187-211.

culture, with the spread and acceptance of foreign cultures, many words related to foreign cultures will also be borrowed by Chinese.⁶¹

Secondly, the depth and breadth of cultural exchanges will also affect the future development of Chinese borrowed words. With the improvement of people's understanding and acceptance of different cultures, Chinese borrowed words will not be limited to transliteration or free translation, but will be more integrated into the language structure and cultural characteristics of Chinese to form borrowed words with Chinese characteristics.

Finally, the evolution of the language itself will also have an important impact on the future development of Chinese borrowed words. Language is a constantly evolving and developing system, and the development of Chinese borrowed words is no exception. Over time, some old borrowed words may gradually be phased out, while some new borrowed words will continue to emerge. These new borrowed words may come from new fields, new cultures or new linguistic phenomena, which will bring new elements and vitality to the Chinese language.

In short, the future development of Chinese borrowed words will be a dynamic process, affected by many factors. We can expect to see more and more Chinese borrowed words in the future, to inject new vitality into the development of Chinese.

⁶¹Yeon K. H. A Study of Problems in Transcription and Translation of English Vocabulary into Korean, Chinese, and Japanese // *Linguistic Research*. 2009. № 26 (3). P. 1-19.

CONCLUSION

The world is always changing, and languages are also dynamic. To maintain the vitality of a language and its rich diversity, one must be inclusive, learn the advantages of other languages, and absorb the advantages of other languages to develop the vocabulary used in the language.

Although there are not many Chinese loanwords in English, this way of borrowing not only enriches English vocabulary, but also deepens the communication between Chinese and Western cultures, and enables Westerners to better understand Chinese culture.

Language is a constantly changing system, and the appearance of borrowed words is a vivid manifestation of this changing process. By studying Chinese borrowed words in English, we can learn which Chinese words are widely recognized in international communication, and then speculate the cultural, historical and social background behind these words.

During their long history the English easily borrowed words from other language changing the lexical character of the English language. Unlike other nations, English rulers, soldiers, sailors, traders, politicians have contributed some 80 percent words to the vocabulary of the one day labeled Germanic language.

Borrowing is actually a concept adopted and objectivized by a language within cultural contact between two communities. No doubt, the importance of a concept is the key motive stipulating the process of borrowing.

No matter what concept is borrowed – be it a thing or an idea. It should be worth adopting in the existing form and transformed if necessary. But the word remains, even if the concept has been changed to a certain extent to adjust the needs of the community.

When people stop perceiving the word as foreign, when they know little or nothing about the source language, easily understand and use the word, then it acquires the status of a borrowing, or loanword. At some point of its life the word is labeled as conventionalized.

The process of borrowing is not a momentum. There are certain stages which each word should follow and sometimes it takes years. We may encounter more than one classification in the theories of languages throughout the world. However, the result of the process should be conventionalized and observed in the dictionary in the form of a word which a speaker may use without translating.

In English, Chinese borrowed words have a long history, which is behind the rich trade and cultural exchanges between the East and the West.

The Chinese elements absorbed by English involve many fields such as products, customs, economy, art, politics, etc., which fully demonstrates the influence of Chinese on English, although the borrowing characteristics of different periods are different.

After entering the 21st century, Chinese borrowed words in English continue to develop, showing some new trends and characteristics. There are more words denoting contemporary ideas and more artifacts of Chinese cuisine.

First, with the continuous rise of China's economy, politics and culture on the international stage, more and more Chinese words have been absorbed into English. These terms cover economic, technological, cultural, social and other fields, reflecting China's extensive influence on a global scale.

Secondly, the ways of transliteration and free translation of Chinese borrowed words are more diversified. At the same time, paraphrased words are becoming more and more common, such as “Confucius Institute”, “One Belt One

Road”, etc. These words convey an accurate meaning in English and are easy to understand and accept.

In addition, the use of Chinese borrowed words in English is also expanding. They not only appear in academic literature, news reports and other formal occasions, but also widely used in daily life, business communication and other fields. This further promotes language exchange and cultural integration between Chinese and English.

The development of Chinese borrowed words in English in the 21st century shows a diversified and extensive trend, which reflects the continuous rise of China and the continuous expansion of its influence in the world.

It is important to understand that the English continue to use all Chinese words which have been borrowed throughout the centuries. They have become an integral part of the English language vocabulary, but they still preserve the traces of unique Chinese culture. Pragmatic value of the artifacts nominated by some words continues to persist. Ideas and values have gained significance they have not had before.

Chinese loanwords all reflect the unique cultural color and historical traces of China. After being introduced into English, Chinese loanwords always reflect and influence the social and cultural exchanges and development of the two countries, and bring great influence to the culture of English-speaking countries.

In English, borrowed words from Chinese can be mainly classified into two types: transliterations and semantic translations.

The evolution of the language itself will also have an important impact on the future development of Chinese borrowed words. Language is a constantly evolving and developing system, and the development of Chinese borrowed words is no exception. Over time, some old borrowed words may gradually be phased out, while some new borrowed words will continue to emerge. These new borrowed words may come from new fields, new cultures or new linguistic phenomena, which will bring new elements and vitality to the Chinese language.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- 1 A brief history of the English language. – URL : <https://www.oxfordinternationalenglish.com/a-brief-history-of-the-english-language/>
- 2 Akulina, K. Characteristics of loanwords in Chinese language on the example of digital economy sphere / K. Akulina, E. Tikhonova // Tambov University Review. Series: Humanities. – 2019. – № 182. – P. 43-51.
- 3 Ayto, J. A century of new words / J. Ayto. – Oxford : Oxford University Press, 2007. – 256 p.
- 4 Baugh A. A brief history of the English language / A. A. Baugh. – URL : <https://www.britannica.com/topic/English-language/Vocabulary>
- 5 Balzhinimaeva, B. D. Adaptation stages of Chinese borrowings by the English literary language system / B. D. Balzhinimaeva // Tomsk State Pedagogical University Bulletin. – 2019. – № 2 (22). – P. 185-187.
- 6 Baghana J. Theoretical problems of borrowing and interference under the conditions of language contact / J. Baghana T. Voloshina // Вестник Северного (Арктического) федерального университета. Серия: Гуманитарные и социальные науки. – 2019. – № 6. – URL : <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/theoretical-problems-of-borrowing-and-interference-under-the-conditions-of-language-contact>
- 7 Cannon G. Chinese Borrowings in English / G. Cannon // American Speech. A Quarterly of Linguistic Usage. – 1988. – Vol. 63. – № 1. – P. 3-33.

- 8 Cannon G. Recent Japanese Borrowings into English / G. Cannon // American Speech. – 1994. – Vol. 69. – № 4. – P. 373-397.
- 9 Cannon G. Sociolinguistic implications in Chinese-language borrowings in English / G. Cannon // International Journal of the Sociology of Language. – 1990. – Vol. 86. – P. 41-55.
- 10 Cheng S. A Contrastive Analysis of Word Formation of English and Chinese Neologisms / S. Cheng // Theory and Practice in Language Studies. – 2018. – № 8 (2). – P. 251-256.
- 11 Chen X. Features of Adaptation of English Borrowings in Chinese (Using of Word ‘Hacker’) / Xue Chen // Nauchnyi dialog. – 2021. – № 9. – P. 128-141.
- 12 Chin A. Where did that word come from? How and Why Languages Borrow Words / A. Chin, A. Serrichio. – URL : <https://sites.psu.edu/bilingualismmatters/where-did-that-word-come-from-how-and-why-languages-borrow-words/>
- 13 Cook A. A typology of lexical borrowing in Modern Standard Chinese / A. Cook // Lingua Sinica. – 2018. – № 4 (1). – P. 1-32.
- 14 Cowie, A. P. Oxford dictionary of current idiomatic English / A. P. Cowie – Oxford : Oxford University Press, 1975. – 752 p.
- 15 Crystal, D. The Story of English in 100 words. – URL : https://royallib.com/read/Crystal_David/The_Story_of_English_in_100_Words.html#0
- 16 Grant A. P. Lexical Borrowing / A. P. Grant. – URL : <https://academic.oup.com/edited-volume/38609/chapter-abstract/334736644?redirectedFrom=fulltext>
- 17 English words borrowed from other languages // <https://www.icls.edu/blog/english-words-borrowed-from-other-languages>
- 18 Finkenstaedt, T. Ordered profusion: Studies in dictionaries and the English lexicon / T. Finkenstaedt, D. Wolff. – Heidelberg : C. Winter, 1973. – 166 p.

- 19 Frydrychová, M. Strategies Used for Borrowing Neologisms from Harry Potter Movies to Chinese / M. Frydrychová // Acta Linguistica Asiatica. – 2023. – № 13 (1). – P. 91-106.
- 20 Jakob, R. E. Teaching and Learning Guide for: Singapore English / R. E. Jakob // Leimgruber. Language and Linguistics Compass. – 2011. – № 5 (7). – P. 424-508.
- 21 Khakimova D. O. Features of borrowings of English vocabulary / D. O. Khakimova, N. M. Mirzaturg'Unova // Экономика и социум. – 2023. – № 8 (111). – URL: <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/features-of-borrowings-of-english-vocabulary>
- 22 Kemmer S. Loanwords / S. Kemmer. – URL : <https://www.ruf.rice.edu/~kemmer/Words/loanwords.html>
- 23 Li S. Language Contacts as a Source of Borrowing / S. Li // Russian and Chinese Studies. – 2020. – № 4 (3). – P. 256-264.
- 24 Liu X. On Chinese loanwords in English / X. Liu, L. Zhang // Theory and Practice in Language Studies. – 2011. – № 1 (12). – P. 1816-1819.
- 25 Mitrofanova I. Borrowing in languages as an important way of developing modern language / I. Mitrofanova // Norwegian Journal of Development of the International Science. – 2018. – № 15-2. – URL: <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/borrowing-in-languages-as-an-important-way-of-developing-modern-language> (дата обращения: 17.06.2024).
- 26 Moody A. J. Transmission languages and source languages of Chinese borrowings in English / Andrew J. Moody // American Speech. – 1996. – № 71 (4). – P. 405-420.
- 27 More than Words: The Intersection of Language and Culture. – URL : <https://pressbooks.pub/morethanwords/chapter/chapter-1/>
- 28 Kui Z. On Chinese-English Language Contact through Loanwords / Z. Kui // English Language and Literature Studies. – 2011. – № 1 (2). – P. 100-105.

- 29 Li Q. Equivalent varieties for culture-specific words in Chinese-English dictionaries / Qian Li, Yun Xia // *Lexicographica*. – 2020. – № 36(1). – С. 123-138.
- 30 Liao M. Students' Behaviors and Views of Paraphrasing and Inappropriate Textual Borrowing in an EFL Academic Setting / M. Liao, C. Tseng // *Journal of Pan-Pacific Association of Applied Linguistics*. – 2010. – № 14 (2). – P. 187-211.
- 31 Nelson L. English Loan Words in Mandarin Chinese: Phonology vs. Semantics / Lani Nelson // *Proceedings of The National Conference On Undergraduate Research (NCUR)*. New York, 11-13 April, 2013. – New York : State University of New York at New Paltz, 2013. – P. 497-505.
- 32 Qiang H. English immersion in China as a case of educational transfer / Haiyan Qiang, Yeqin Kang // *Frontiers of Education in China*. – 2011. – № 6. – P. 8-36.
- 33 Shi L. Chinese graduate students paraphrasing in English and Chinese contexts / L. Shi, D. Yanning // *Journal of English for Academic Purposes*. – 2018. – № 34. – P. 46-56.
- 34 Shi L. Textual Borrowing in Second-Language Writing / Ling Shi // *Written Communication*. – 2004. – № 21 (2). – P. 171-200.
- 35 Speake, J. *The Oxford dictionary of foreign words and phrases* / J. Speake. – Oxford : Oxford University Press, 1997. – 408 c.
- 36 Stanlaw J. S. Tasty, I Feel Coke!: Using the Graphic and Pictorial Image to Explore Japan's «Empire of Signs» / James Stanlaw. Sawayaka // *Journal of Visual Literacy*. – 2000. – № 20 (2). – P. 129-174.
- 37 The History of English. – URL : <https://www.thehistoryofenglish.com/>
- 38 Tian A. Transliteration or Loan Translation: Constraints on English loanwords' integration into Mandarin Chinese / Anna Tian, Ad Backus // *Papers in Culture Studies*. – 2013. – № 44. – P. 9.

- 39 Vollmann R. Language change and convergence in multilingual Malaysian Chinese / R. Vollmann, Tek Wooi Soon // *Global Chinese*. – 2020. – № 6 (1). – P. 49-67.
- 40 Wu Z. Early Mandarin loanwords in contemporary English / Zhen Wu // *English Today*. – 2019. – № 36 (1). – P. 1-7.
- 41 Yang J. Chinese borrowings in English / Jian Yang // *World Englishes*. – 2009. – № 28 (1). – P. 90-106.
- 42 Zhu K. On Chinese-English Language Contact through Loanwords // *English Language and Literature Studies*. – 2011. – № 1 (2). – P. 100-105.
- 43 Zhukauskene, T. S. Loan words in Chinese: the influence of English in conditions of globalization / T. S. Zhukauskene, I. S. Kholdaenko // *Knigoizdanie*. – 2015. – № 1 (8). – P. 31-42.
- 44 Zhou, L. American neologism and modern American culture / L. N. Zhou // *China Social Sciences Press*. – 2015. – № 3. – P. 209-219.
- 45 Zhou L. Loan Words in Modern English and Their Features / L. Zhou // *Sino-US English Teaching*. – 2016. – Vol. 13, No. 3. – P. 209-212.
- 46 Zolotareva, I. English borrowings as a feature of democratization of Spanish and Chinese languages in XXI century / I. Zolotareva, O. Te // *16th International Technology, Education and Development Conference. Online Conference, 7-8 March, 2022*. – М. : Peoples' Friendship University of Russia , 2022. – P. 1591-1597.
- 47 Антрушина, Г. Б. Лексикология английского языка. *English Lexicology : учебник и практикум для вузов* / Г. Б. Антрушина, О. В. Афанасьева, Н. Н. Морозова. – 8-е изд., перераб. и доп. – М. : Издательство Юрайт, 2024. – 196 с. – URL : <https://urait.ru/bcode/535787> (дата обращения: 17.02.2024).
- 48 Аракин В. Д. История английского языка / В. Д. Аракин. – М. : Просвещение, 1985. – 346 с.
- 49 Багиян М. Б. Заимствования в современном английском языке / М. Б. Багиян. – М. : Изд-во Дипломатической Академии МИД России, 2003. 57 с.

50 Богаченко Н. Г. История восточноазиатских заимствований в английском языке (на материале Большого Оксфордского словаря) / Н. Г. Богаченко. – дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Владивосток, 2003. – 270 с.

51 Крысин Л. П. Этапы освоения иноязычного слова / Л. П. Крысин. – URL : <https://gramota.ru/journal/stati/zhizn-yazyka/etapy-osvoeniya-inoazychnogo-slova>

52 Прошина З. Г. Английский язык и культура народов Восточной Азии / З. Г. Прошина. – Владивосток : Изд-во ДВГУ, 2001. – 476 с.

53 Семенас А. Л. Особенности лексических заимствований в китайском языке / А. Л. Семенас // Вопросы языкознания. – 1997. – № 1. – С. 48-57.

54 Черемисина Т.И. Китайские заимствования в современном английском языке как элемент культурно-языковых контактов // Вестник Московского государственного лингвистического университета. Гуманитарные науки. – 2019. – №6 (822). – URL : <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/kitayskie-zaimstvovaniya-v-sovremennom-angliyskom-yazyke-kak-element-kulturno-yazykovykh-kontaktov> (дата обращения: 18.01.2024).

DICTIONARIES

55 Encyclopedia Britannica. – URL : <https://www.britannica.com/>

56 Oxford English Dictionary. – URL : <https://www.oed.com>

57 Merriam-Webster Dictionary. – URL : <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary>

58 Прошина З. Г. Перекресток : Англо-русский контактологический словарь восточноазиатской культуры / З. Г. Прошина. – Владивосток : Изд-во ДВГУ, 2003. – 724 с.