

## **BORROWINGS IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND REASONS OF ENGLISH SPELLING REFORM ABSENCE**

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History of the English Language is an interesting subject for studying not only for linguists but also for people who are learning or have already known this language well.

Each of us, at least once, wonders why the spelling of English words is so different from their pronunciation or, in other words, “Why is English spelling irregular?”. The answer is quite simple, that is because there are lots of words in English from many other languages and there exist many varieties of spoken English that have been used for centuries. That is why the symbols do not accurately represent the sounds. In addition, the English spelling reform has never been carried out as it was done in Modern German or Dutch.

Albert C. Baugh in his book “A History of the English Language” writes that English which we speak at present can be characterized as the language of large size and mixed vocabulary. As the English language belongs to a Germanic group it has much in common with the languages which make up this group as well. Therefore, English shares a great number of words with those languages of Europe that are derived from Latin, French, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese.

In the Old and Middle English periods, scribes used a modified Roman alphabet to transcribe their own speech or to copy words from manuscripts. We can see many variations within the writings of one scribe as well as among different scribes from the same area: sealm, selm, salm, spalme, sphalme and many others are listed in the Old English Dictionary for ‘psalm’.

In 1420 at the medieval writing office called Chancery, scribes started to write in English rather than Latin (which was believed to be the language of educated people). Perhaps Chancery English can be considered the beginning of a written standard, however, that does not necessarily mean that it represents spoken English.

It is essential to mention that England was under the rule of Romans for many centuries, consequently its vocabulary contains lots of loan words from Latin. We cannot deny that English includes borrowings from many other languages.

We do not feel anything “foreign” about the following words: chipmunk, moose, raccoon, and skunk, all of them are borrowed from the Native American, though. As for the words brandy, landscape, measles, they are from Dutch and there are many other words in our daily use which came from Italian such as balcony, duet, opera, piano, umbrella. The words hammock, mosquito derived from Spanish.

After conducting the research, we can conclude that English irregular spelling and the great number of borrowings are the consequences of historical events which are an integral part of any language development.

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## **METHODS AND TECHNIQUES OF OVERCOMING LANGUAGE BARRIERS**

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Nowadays learning a foreign language is absolutely necessary for people because of our growing international contacts with foreign countries. Situations when people do not understand each other's language or cannot express their thoughts in a non-native language, makes communication difficult. The conditions of foreign language communication in the modern world emphasize the necessity to own all types of speech activity: speaking, listening, reading and writing. The practice of teaching foreign languages shows that during the educational process the students have conditions that prevent the full manifestation of personality, reduce its activity and prevent creative self-expression of the students. The incapability to communicate using a language is known as language barrier. A language barrier is a term used to refer to linguistic barriers to communication, the difficulties in communication experienced by people or groups speaking different languages [1, p. 785]. The problem of language barriers is one of the most important in the field of teaching foreign languages. There are many works devoted to the study of language barriers. Such prominent scholars as A. Adler, A. Bandura, E. Fromm, I. Glazkova, A. Krasheninnikova, C. Smith, C. Rogers, and others were studying the problem of language barriers.