

дуже багато австріцизмів можна зустріти в назвах продуктів, овочів, фруктів та страв. Цікавим є той факт, що в Австрії по іншому утворюються форми привітання [2].

Основним питанням дослідження є співвідношення між стандартною формою мови в Німеччині та її варіантом в Австрії. З одного боку, на систему австрійського варіанту німецької мови сильно впливає система німецької мови в Німеччині, але з іншого боку цей варіант німецької мови існує на окремій території Австрії, де він залежить від економічних, соціальних, історико-культурних факторів країни.

Австрійський варіант німецької мови утворює власні варіанти лексем, що відображають особливий австрійський спосіб життя. Своєрідні економічні, історичні та культурні умови сформували таке середовище для мови, що вона почала розвиватися власним шляхом.

Отже, австрійський варіант німецької мови має тісні зв'язки з системою інших мов, а також з системою німецької мови Німеччини, але розвивається власним шляхом, що зумовлено певними внутрішніми та зовнішніми чинниками.

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THE IMPACT OF THE LATIN LANGUAGE ON THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE: LEXICAL ASPECT

Borrowing or loanword is an element of a foreign language that was transferred from one language into another as a result of people's contacts, as well as the very process of transferring elements of one language into another.

It is interesting to note that the English language has many words of foreign origin, the number of which is approximately 70% and all the rest have English roots. This phenomenon was caused by significant influence of Celtic,

Scandinavian and French loanwords on the English vocabulary, but the Latin language itself had the greatest and most powerful influence.

The number of Latin borrowings in the English language is significant [1-4] and was caused by certain historical factors such as the Roman occupation of Britain, the influence of Roman civilization and the introduction of Christianity.

Borrowings from Latin appeared in the English language at different periods of its evolution, namely we can identify 3 layers of Latin borrowings in the English language. The first layer of Latin borrowings includes the oldest borrowings – words borrowed by the Germanic tribes before they appeared on the territory of modern Britain (by the V c.). The second layer of Latin borrowings appeared in the English language due to Christianization of Britain (the late VI c. – VII c.). The third layer included words borrowed during the Renaissance (XIV – XVI c. or XVI – XVII c. according to some data).

Thus, the first layer of Latin borrowing appeared when still being on the continent, the Germanic tribes came into contact with the Romans. Due to this the Germanic tribes learned a lot from the Romans and replenished their vocabulary with completely new words. Mostly, these were household loans, e.g. the names of food consumed by the Romans: *vinum* – wine, *pirum* – pear, *butyrum* – butter, *caseus* – cheese, *persicum* – peach, *prunum* – plum, *piper* – pepper, *cerasus* – cherry, *planta* – plant, and other words: *cupa* (to handle) – cup, *culina* (kitchen) – culinary, *discum* – dish, *catinus* (bowl) – kettle.

The second layer of Latin borrowings consists of words related to religion and education. Around the VI century, the Romans taught the Anglo-Saxons the Christian faith and introduced the Latin alphabet which gradually became an alternative to the Old English runic one. Since Latin was the official language of the church and scriptures, its effect on English became much greater and it was enriched with about 450 words including: *monachus* – monk, *candela* – candle, *presbyter* – priest, *apostolus* – apostle, *episcopus* – bishop, *monasterium* – minster, *scrinium* (case) – shrine, etc.

After the establishment of Christianity on the territories of Britain, the Romans began to open many monastic schools in which they taught exclusively in Latin and due to the expansion of knowledge about the surrounding nature the new words were borrowed: *schola* – school, *magister* (teacher) – schoolmaster, *metrum* – meter, *notarius* – notary, *grammatica* – grammar, *chronica* – chronicle, *theatrum* – theater, *leo* – lion, *pardus* – leopard.

The third layer of borrowings appeared during the Renaissance, when Latin remained very popular and important in all areas of human activity. Thus, during the XVI – XVII centuries about 30,000 new words were added to English, most of them from Latin.

Despite the fact that people wanted to read literature in Greek and Latin, the English wanted to read in their native language that's why more and more treatises were translated into English, but scientific terms were transcoded in order to preserve the scientific style of writings. As a rule, such words belong to

the international lexicon: *philosophia* – *philosophy*, *phaenomenon* – *phenomenon*, *autographum* – *autograph*, *alibi*, *memorandum*, *iurisprudentia* – *jurisprudence*, *veto*, *minimum*, *maximum*, *formula*, *inertia*, etc.

In some time, English absorbed some other words from another language – French. But the main thing is that most of these words are of Latin origin: *factum* – *fact*, *defectus* – *defect*, *turris* – *tower*, *comoedia* – *comedy*, *tragoedia* – *tragedy*, *angelus* – *angel*, etc.

In conclusion, the study of vocabulary of the English language is interesting and useful, because many words are of foreign origin. But despite the large number of Latin borrowings the English language at each of the three analyzed stages was able to assimilate everything valuable and necessary from foreign language elements, while changing not only the structure, but in some cases the semantics of borrowed words.

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GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF OLD ENGLISH VOWELS

English is a language that belongs to the West Germanic subgroup of the Indo-European language family. Now it is the most widely spoken language in the world (as of 2023). English is taught as a foreign language in more than 100 countries of the world. Demand for education in English is expected to rise as from 2021 to 2028, language learning will grow by 22.3%. But the English language hasn't always been the way we know it. In this study, we want to focus our attention on Old English vowels [1-4].

Vowels played a crucial role in the Old English language, which was spoken in Britain from the 5th to the 11th century. There were the following vowels in Old English: *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, *y*, *æ* and they were pronounced differently than in modern English.