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SPANISH BORROWINGS IN ENGLISH

As a result of the historical interaction of languages, borrowing as a process and borrowing as a result of this process are of significant interest for the history of language. Here they receive detailed coverage not only of the reasons for borrowing, but also of their source languages. Borrowings are interesting for their influence on the systemic structure of the vocabulary of a particular language. Borrowed words can be classified: 1) by the source of borrowing; 2) by what aspect is borrowed; 3) by the degree of assimilation.

Consider borrowings from the Spanish language, which are classified according to the source and time of borrowing.

Spanish loanwords began to appear in English from the 15th century. Prior to these Spanish borrowings entered the English vocabulary through French. Some of them are words of Arabic origin, reflecting trade relations with the East and the influence of oriental culture, for example, cotton (Old French cotton, through Old Spanish from Arabic qutn); zenith (old French cenith, from the medieval Latin cenit). In the 15th century, several borrowings were made such as: lemon (Old French limon, through Italian from Arabic laimun); tare (from Middle French tare, from Italian tara).

In the first half of the 16th century, due to the dynastic ties between England and Spain, there were many Spaniards in England. From them, the English learned a number of words related to Spanish customs and trade. The following words can be cited as examples of borrowings from that period: comrade (Middle French camarade, from Spanish camarada); mulatto (from Spanish mulato).

Spanish borrowings can be divided into following groups:

1) proper trade terms: cargo (from Spanish cargo); contraband (from Spanish contraband);

2) designation of trade items exported from the colonies: banana (from Spanish banana); cacao (from Spanish cacao); chocolate (from Spanish chocolate); potato (from Spanish patata); tomato (from Spanish tomate);

3) words denoting natural phenomena, plants and animals that the colonizers met in their possessions: savannah (from Spanish sabana); canyon (from Spanish canon); cockroach (from Spanish cucaracha);

4) military concepts that appeared in connection with the Spanish-English wars: armada (from Spanish armada); galleon (from Spanish galleon).

The most famous words borrowed in the 17th century are: guitar (from Spanish guitarra), parade (from Spanish parade).

Among the borrowings made in the 18th century, one can note the names of Spanish dances, games and foods, clothing items, social and political terms. For example: bolero (from Spanish bola); caramel (from Old Spanish caramel).

In the 19th century most of the borrowings from Spanish were made in North and South America. Some of these borrowings were made in a bookish way, through American literature, and entered the vocabulary of the English language. Among these borrowings we can mention: cigarette (from Spanish cigarro); lasso (from Spanish lazo); mustang (from Spanish mestengo).

From the above, it can be seen that the number of words borrowed from Spanish is relatively small. The fact that these words appeared in English only in the New England period may serve as an explanation for the fact that to this day these words still retain their unstressed final vowel. Most of the borrowings from the Spanish language save their appearance and are usually used in English for stylistic purposes, most often to give the story a light local flavor.

In conclusion, it is worth noting that the English language with the Spanish language of Spain has similarities in phonetics and semantics, while there are

differences with the Spanish language of Latin America. The speech of the population of this region is replete with words of English with Spanish, as well as Spanish with Italian.

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