Summary

Subject matter: Derivational potential of Anglicisms in the German language (didactic features of the phenomenon).

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Topicality of the research: Today, the process of borrowing English by German language is very relevant and requires practical study of this issue. The study of this phenomenon has a theoretical basis, but in fact the process of introduction of borrowed Anglicisms and their functioning in the language is poorly understood.

Objective of the research: The research of the derivational potential of Anglicisms in German.

The tasks of the research:
1. To research the theoretical issues of borrowing in the German language;
2. To reveal the reasons for English-language borrowing;
3. To research their introduction into the word-formation models of the German language;
4. To consider didactic features of the phenomenon.

Theoretical significance of the research lies in the description of the derivational potential of Anglicisms in German and its didactic features.

Practical significance of the research lies in the fact that collected and represented in this WRC can be used in lexicological lectures and seminars devoted to the forms of the existence of the modern German language and loanwords.

The results of the research: This study of the derivational potential of Anglicisms in German was based on the study of the theoretical foundations of such processes as "loanwords", "assimilation", and "composing".

The concept of "loanwords" implies an element of a foreign language (word, morpheme), transferred from one language to another via language contacts.

There are several ways of derivation: direct derivation with preservation of the original value, derivation along with equivalents, derivation as one of the parts
of a compound word, derivation with a change in the initial value, derivation with the appropriation of new additional values, derivation of verbs, pseudo anglicisms.

Assimilation of language components from one language to another is a widespread phenomenon. Under the influence of the English language, German usage and the role of English derivation grows and it contains a huge number of complex linguistic units, Anglicisms and derivations.

Phonetic assimilation involves a change in the pronunciation of the word, which means that when introduced into the language the word can remain unchanged or go through the process of assimilation and the sounds will later imitate the pronunciation of the borrowing language.

Graphic assimilation follows the historical spelling of words, but when derivating words from those languages in which there is another spelling of the letters of the alphabet, the derivative word is reproduced according to all spelling rules of the adopting language.

Morphological assimilation involves the basis of all changes in the structure of the word. Usually, a morphologically complex derivative word when introduced into speech is simplified and understood as a normal non-derivative word.

One of the most difficult levels of assimilation is the semantic one. Any linguistic unit is taken only in one of a variety of meanings. It is believed that further changes to this unit would mean its development within the given language environment.

It should be noted that English is a kind of Lingua Franca of the modern world. The vast use of Anglicisms in the German language can be explained due to the fact that they simplify speech and make it more alive, allowing you to save language and avoid tautology.

The study of word-formation potential of Anglicisms is a very time consuming process. As a result of studying it, one can say that English is considered to be the language of world communication, so in the sphere of interlingual communications, politics and sport, the use of English components contributes to a more productive understanding and assimilation of information.