## 135 ordinary CELTIC AND LATIN BORROWINGS IN THE ENGLISH e nouns LANGUAGE e major Kiktenko S. ted. To Translation - 62, , which Kozlovskays A.B. without The English vocabulary is of tripartite nature: -native words; ject or -borrowed words; -hybrids. far as Native words are the oldest part of vocabulary going back to the West Germanic dialects brought to Britain in the 506 centuries. They are very old, essential and polyfunctional; they make new words and s. For expressions. hrases Loan-words, or borrowings, make the major of the vocabulary. m. The source is a language which gives a word to a taker. Origin is a ective place where a word was born. ect to E.g. Paper: Egypt (the origin) -> Latin -> Greek -> French (the scribe source) -> English in the Among the sources of borrowings we come across Celtic elements which belongs to the Romantic group. The Celtic element in the case. English wordstock is very small ( 170 words). Among the words and which may be regarded as Celtic loan words are the following: -English: down 'hill' - Old Irish: dun ases, -English: bin - Gael: benn; Welsh: ben; etc. ke a The word 'cumb' is found in some place-names: e.g. Duncombe, Batcombe, Eastcomb etc. gent Some Celtic words have survived in the names of rivers, mountains, take oles e.g. English: Avon, the name of a river; also Stratford-on-Avon, the birthplace of Shakespeare (Gael: amhuim "river"). Celtic words may of be found among the proper names: e.g. Donald (вождь ), Arthur has (благородный), еtc. There are four chronological layers of Latin words in English:

1) the earliest (continental) layer as a result of a close and lenthy intercourse between the Romans and the ancient Germans on the mainland:

2) of the later period are the words that came into English through the

dialects of the Celtic tribes;

3) the third layer of Latin words entered English in the 6th and 7th centuries. When the population of Britain was converted into Christianity Latin then was the language of the church;

4) modern period is connected with terms.

Thus loan words, or borrowings, are noteworthy as they enrich vocabulary, make terms; they also make bookish style and international vocabulary.

## POLYFUNCTIONALITY OF METAPHORS

Karbovskaya A. Translation-61, Shvachko S.A.

The term 'metaphor', as the etymology of the word reveals, means transference of some quality from one object to another. From the times of ancient Greek and Roman rhetoric, the term has been known to denote the transference of meaning from one object to another. It is still widely used to designate the process in which a word acquires a derivative meaning.

A metaphor becomes a stylistic device when two different phenomena are simultaneously brought to mind by the imposition of some or all the inherent properties of one object on the other which by nature is deprived of these properties. But the idea that metaphor is based on similarity of two objects is erroneous. The fact that a common feature is pointed to and made prominent does not make the two objects similar. It is better to define metaphor as the power of realizing two lexical meanings simultaneously.

The identification is most clearly observed when the metaphor is embodied in an attributive word, or in a predicative wordcombination.

Metaphors can be classified unexpectedness. Thus metaphors v called genuine metaphors. Those v are trite metaphors. Genuine are re action, i.e. speech metaphors; trite to a language-as-a system, i.e. lang

Genuine metaphors are most prose. Trite metaphors are gen newspaper articles, in oratorical sty

There is constant interaction be Genuine metaphors may become metaphors may regain their fi prolongation. They are sometimes primary meaning is re-established meaning. This is done by supplyi metaphor with additional words word. They are called "contributor

BARBARISMS AN

Barbarisms are the units whic Most of them have correspon stylish, bon mot = clever wit distinguish barbarisms are words the English language. Foreign w vocabulary. The English vocabu taigh, rouble, meter. Terminolo Barbarisms, on the contrary, ma passant = in passing, ad infinitu

Barbarisms are a historical methodical, penetrate, function, gradually they become members the language.