мові багато з них обростають варіантами, піддаються різним видам оновлення, від них можуть утворюватися похідіні.

В мові та свідомості існує певна кількість основних концептів, понять, символів та образів, що великою мірою детерміновані біблійним світосприйняттям, завдяки чому відбувається їх еволюція на мовно-мисленнєвому рівні.

BORROWINGS IN MODERN ENGLISH

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Borrowing of words from other languages is characteristic of English throughout its history. More than two thirds of the English vocabulary are borrowings. Mostly they are words of Romanic origin (Latin, French, Italian, Spanish). Borrowed words are different from native ones in their phonetic morphological structure and also their grammatical forms. It is also peculiar for borrowings to be non-motivated semantically. English history is very rich in different types of contacts with other countries, that is why it is very rich in borrowings. The Roman invasion, the adoption of Cristianity,Scandinavian and Norman conquests of the British Isles, the development of British colonialism and trade and cultural relations served to increase immensely the English vocabulary. The majority of these borrowings are fully assimilated in English in their pronunciation, grammar, spelling and can be hardly distinguished from native words.English continues to take in foreign words , but now the quantity of borrowings is not so abundunt as it was before. All the more so, English now has become a «giving» language, it has become Lingva franca of the twentieth century.

Borrowings can be classified according to different criteria:

a) according to the aspect which is borrowed,

b) according to the degree of assimilation,

c) according to the language from which the word was borrowed[4,51].

(In this classification only the main languages from which words were

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borrowed into English are described, such as Latin, French, Italian. Spanish, German and Russian).

Penetration of French words into English did not start immediately after the Norman conquest. It only started in the 12th century, and reached its climax in the 13th and 14 th centuries.After the conquest French was introduced as the language of the law courts; debates in Parliament , which was inaugurated in 1265, were also conducted in French.

Many words adopted at the time denoted things and notions connected with the life of the Norman aristocracy Many French words, as it was stated above, were connected with the life of the ruling class, the French nobility.

French words penetrating into English were of different origin. Most of them had been inherited by French from Vulgar Latin, and these words show all the phonetic changes characteristic of the rise of French from Latin: loss of post-stress and intermediate syllables, change of stops to constrictives , etc. (so-called popular words —mots populaires).

Among these words there are some which had been borrowed by Latin from Greek, mainly in the sphere of science and politics, e.g *physique* **'medicine'**, **'physics'**, *monarque* **'monarch'**

The degree to which French words penetrated into English depended on two factors: **on the geographical region** and **on the social layer** addressed by the document. Thus we can state two principles in this sphere: **(1)** the farther North, the fewer French words, **(2)** the closer to the lower strata of society, the fewer French words.

Study of Latin had peculiar consequences for some English words of French origin.Some of these words were in the 15th century latinized: their spelling, and in some cases even their pronunciation, was brought closer to their Latin source. Thus, for example, the ME word *dette* (from French *dette)* came to be spelt *debt,* because the source of the French word was Latin *debitum.* ME *doute* (from French *doute)* came to be spelt *doubt,* because the source was Latin *dubito*

Stress in French loan words was gradually adapted to conditions prevailing in the native English word stock. In Old French

stress fell on the last syllable of a word, except words ending in -e, which are stressed on the last but one syllable, as 'terre **'earth'**. In English stress is shifted to the last but two syllable, which, accordingly, is the first of three-syllable words and the second of four-syllable ones. This shift did not take place at once. It appears that a secondary stress developed on the first (or second) syllable while the main stress remained on the last. Eventually the secondary stress became the main one, while the main was reduced to the state of secondary; finally the stress on the last syllabic disappeared altogether. Rhythm and rhymes in poetical works, notably in Chaucer's, give valuable information on this point. If the first syllable happened to be a verbal prefix, it remained unstressed; a nominal prefix would receive the stress. For example: *ho'nour* 'honour', *co'rage* 'courage', *na'ture* 'nature', *pre'senten* (v), 'present' (n).

Alongside words, English also adopted some French derivational affixes (both suffixes and prefixes). This was the way it happened. If English had adopted a certain number of words containing the same affix, the affix could now be used to derive new words from French (and occasionally Scandinavian) stems. A number of French nouns were derived by means of the suffix -**ance, -ence**: *ignorance, arrogance, entrance, repentance, innocence, excellence, dependence*, etc. In a similar way, the suffix -**ment**, which had penetrated into English as a part of such nouns as *government, treatment, agreement*, was used to derive new nouns from native stems: *fulfilment, bereavement, amazement, bewilderment,etc.* Some French prefixes also became productive in English. Thus, the prefix **dis-, des-**, with a negative meaning, came into English as a part of the French verbs *disappoint, disdain, disagree* and was eventually used to derive verbs from native stems: disown, disburden, and from a Scandinavian stem: *distrust*. The French prefix **en-** (from Latin **in-**), familiar from such words as *encage, encircle, encompass*, was joined on to native stems to derive the verbs *endear, embed (enb- > emb)*.

Besides the words and phraseological units, the English language enriched its vocabulary due to the word-building elements:

suffixes and prefixes. These derivational suffixes were borrowed seperately from the words for the new word-building formation.

The quantity of the borrowed words from the Norman dialect and Parisian one was great. From the XIV century the wave of borrowings went down,but , in general, 57% of the English vocabulaly are the French and Latin borrowings. However, the overwhelming majority of them is rarely used (terms, bookish words etc.).

The number of the phraseological borrowings from the French language is great. Some English phraseological borrowings were borrowed from Old French. For example: *cry havoc*(Old French: *crier havot). Curry favour with smb.* – (*curry favel* от Old Fr. *Estriller fauvel*) a chestnut horse was the personification of cunning and deception. Some of the English loans from French go back to the Latin prototypes: *familiarity breeds contempt* – fr. *La familiarite engendre le mepris, from Latin nimis familiaritas contemptum parit.* The borrowings through the French language are confirmed by the closer English turn of speech to French ,than to Latin one.

PHRASAL VERBS IN ENGLISH

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The phrasal verb is an idiomatic combination of a verbal component and a postpositive (two-component phrasal verb) or of a verbal component, postpositive 1 and postpositive 2 (three-component phrasal verb). It is a compound language unit, which belongs to the class of nominators. It is also an example of asymmetry in the language. So the English two-component phrasal verbs are structurally compound polysemantic units of different lexico-designative belonging. Their rise was caused by the social importance of fixed concepts and communicational need. The phrasal verbs semantics was determined by the potential of their constituents in the process of integration to actualize the principal and the implicit semes for reaching a definite purpose in the communicative act.