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## ENGLISH BORROWINGS IN CHINESE: FEATURES OF FUNCTIONING

*O. Turmys*

PhD (Philology)

Associate professor of Foreign Languages Department

Military academy (Odesa)

10, Fontanska Road str., Odesa, 65009, Ukraine

[olga.turmys@gmail.com](mailto:olga.turmys@gmail.com)

The article is devoted to the phenomenon of the process of borrowing from English into Mandarin Chinese. The emergence of new words as a natural linguistic phenomenon plays an essential role in the development of any language. The article studies the problem of functioning of English loanwords in Mandarin Chinese as a result of the widespread English influence in the context of globalisation process. The author analyzes theoretical approaches of researchers to the problem of linguistic borrowing, as a whole and English loanwords in the Mandarin Chinese language in particular. According to the fact, that any language is a system that cannot be isolated from changes and depicts the historical development of its nation's culture, the author tried to observe the process of such transformations within the main historical periods of the Mandarin Chinese language. This article discusses the reasons for the global borrowing of English vocabulary in Mandarin Chinese, highlights the most commonly used categories of English loanwords in Mandarin Chinese, analyzes the peculiarities of this process (linguistic and psychological). Despite of the fact of historically conditioned Mandarin Chinese culture isolation and the previous restrictions of the Mandarin Chinese authorities at the legislative level, which observed the "purity" of their native language, named as "linguistic purism", objective language laws continue to live their own life. Thus, all attempts to avoid the process of borrowing or even cleanse the language of existing loanwords, eventually lead just to increasing of the number of English loanwords in the Mandarin Chinese language in a variety of areas. According to a general trend, the problem of English borrowing becomes more relevant due to the growing pace of globalization, which entails not only social changes in the life of Mandarin Chinese society, but also changes in Mandarin Chinese language.

**Key words:** borrowing, loanwords, Mandarin Chinese, English, Anglicisms, globalization.

## АНГЛІЙСЬКІ ЗАПОЗИЧЕННЯ В КИТАЙСЬКІЙ МОВІ: ОСОБЛИВОСТІ ФУНКЦІОНУВАННЯ

*O. B. Турмис*

Стаття присвячена феномену англійських запозичень у китайській мові. Поява нових слів, як природний мовний феномен, грає важливу роль у розвитку будь-якої мови. У статті досліджується функціонування англійських запозичень у китайській мові у зв'язку з повсюдним поширенням англіцизмів в умовах глобалізації. Автор аналізує

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теоретичні підходи дослідників до проблеми мовних запозичень загалом і англійських запозичень у китайській мові зокрема. Виходячи з того, що будь-яка мова є системою, яка не може бути ізольована від змін і відображає історичний розвиток культури свого народу, автор спробував простежити процес таких трансформацій відповідно до основних історичних періодів розвитку китайської мови. У статті розглядаються причини глобального запозичення з англійської мови в китайську, виділяються найбільш часто використовувані категорії англійських запозичень у китайській мові, аналізуються особливості цього процесу (лінгвістичні та психологічні). Незважаючи на історично зумовлену ізоляцію китайської культури і колишні обмеження китайської влади на законодавчому рівні, спрямовані на дотримання «чистоти» рідної мови, які одержали назву «лінгвістичний пуризм», об'єктивні мовні закони продовжували жити своїм життям. Таким чином, усі спроби уникнути процесу запозичення або навіть очистити мову від наявних запозичень зрештою призвели лише до збільшення кількості англійських запозичень у китайській мові в найрізноманітніших галузях. Відповідно до загальної тенденції, пов'язаної зі зростаючими темпами глобалізації, яка тягне за собою як соціальні зміни в житті китайського суспільства, так і зміни в китайській мові, актуальність питання англомовних запозичень у китайській мові буде лише зростати.

**Ключові слова:** запозичення, запозичені слова, китайська мова, англійська мова, англіцизми, глобалізація.

**Introduction.** Any language cannot be isolated. Language is a system that changes over time due to the historical development of nation's culture and international openness. Throughout the history of the world all countries have interacted with each other. Development of trade, international relations, in turn, ensured the development of the language. Don Winford mentions social interaction, demography, political relations as determinants of language exchange [Winford 2011, 55]. Over the course of a long history, a considerable amount of foreign language vocabulary has penetrated and continues to penetrate the Mandarin Chinese language.

In linguistics, it is generally accepted that the replenishment of the lexical dictionary of one nation occurs in the context of language contacts, which happen due to the fact that the linguoculture of the recipient language realizes the values of the linguoculture of the donor language, which is potentially possible due to the progressiveness of the latter [Hé Déyuán... 2009]. This way the process of borrowing is considered as the enrichment factor of the language, which makes it expressive and capacious.

Since the beginning of the nineteenth century, China began to cooperate actively with other countries and a lot of borrowings entered the Mandarin Chinese language, most of which relate to the spheres of science, technology, economics, social and cultural sphere. [Lǚ Jíping 2000]. As a result of the Chinese government's reforms aimed at mutual rapprochement and cooperation of states in the international arena, the Mandarin Chinese language has become more susceptible to the borrowings from the English language.

In recent years, there have been significant changes in all areas of Chinese society. These changes have not bypassed the language as a social phenomenon sensitive to all these transformations. The borrowing process affected all areas of the Mandarin Chinese language. In almost every field, let it be technical, medical or military, one can reveal borrowed words from the English language.

Today globalization has become an objective reality of our time. It can be described as a process of expanding, deepening and accelerating of global cooperation, affecting all aspects of human life, from economics to art, from the spread of Chinese

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cuisine to the Americanization of languages. Modern trends in globalization and informatization are also characterized by an increase of international interaction, expansion of international communication.

Recently, interest in the linguistic aspect of globalization has increased. The term “linguistic globalization” has been introduced, which means the active processes of languages interpenetration during the period of globalization with an increase of Anglo-Americanisms in the world’s languages. The spread of American business, Hollywood products, the Internet etc. contribute to the emergence of new concepts, and, as a result, the emergence of Anglo-Americanisms in a number of areas, which mainly fall into: high technology and prestigious consumption. They include most trade terms, marketing terms, computer terminology, sports, tourism, pop music, cooking, fashion. Globalization affects greatly the daily life of people: in many countries, people cannot find analogs in their native language for the words cell phone, modem, e-mail, computer, and many others.

At the same time, two opposite processes are observed in the development of languages: the process of divergence and the process of convergence. In recent decades, especially with the development of the Internet, the main attention of linguists has been attracted by the process of convergence – the enrichment of the language composition through the penetration of foreign objects due to the creation of a single media space. It turned out to affect not only closely related languages, but also the languages of various typological structures. As a consequence, this leads to an increasing of the borrowing process in Mandarin Chinese in particular. And although, speaking about Chinese, the percentage of borrowings in Mandarin Chinese is insignificant, English takes the first place among the sources of new borrowings. Anglicisms have the widest ubiquity and the greatest influence, accounting for 50% of all foreign words [Li Dárén 2004].

Most often, the Chinese language acts as a recipient language in relation to any foreign donor language, which turns out to be primarily English in its American version [Gorelov 2012, 134]. This is probably due to the fact that globalization is based primarily on the Anglo-American model of society, its economy, politics and culture. This model of society and culture is closely related with the English language, which claims to be the first worldwide language in the history of mankind. Consequently, the borrowing of Anglo-Americanisms is one of the main features of the modern development of languages. In addition, there is a long-term economic and political cooperation between China, England and America. And, finally, in the world of the Internet and modern technologies, with the ubiquitous development of telecommunication channels, the prevalence of English in the Internet resources (as the dominant language for international communication) is apparent. More and more we are faced with a situation where modern information technologies are based on English materials of international scientific conferences, reports are read and published mainly in English, international negotiations are conducted not with the help of a translator, but in English on both sides. It is significant that by the end of the 20th century, there were about 5 thousand of leading scientific journals in the world, of which 80 percent were published in English by American and English publishing houses [Crystal 1997, 109]. And this process is still going on.

Thus, speaking about the English language in China, it is obvious that the process of English borrowings dissemination is gaining more and more popularity every year. English Inscriptions in China, as well as all over the world, can be found in advertisements, on food, on garments, etc. These foreign influences are justified as

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they in turn enrich the language and allow the Chinese people to integrate into the world community. Population growth, the development of the Chinese economy, the expansion of the PRC in the international market, all this leads to the replenishment of the vocabulary of Anglicisms. Thus, despite of the previous restrictions of the Chinese authorities at the legislative level, objective language laws contribute to the fact that the English language has a significant impact on the Mandarin Chinese. And, in conditions of synergy and assimilation with the world community, one English word appears every 98 minutes in China [Alemasov]. Consequently, the number of English borrowings in the Mandarin Chinese language is increasing in a variety of areas, including military terminology, for example: tank – 坦克 [tanke], jeep – 吉普 [jípǔ], gun – 枪 [qiāng], engine – 引擎 [yinqing], sonar – 声纳 [shengna].

### TERMINOLOGY

In Chinese science, the study of foreign language vocabulary began only from the first half of the 20th century [Shi Yǒuwéi 2003, 205]. Among the works of Chinese linguists, one can single out the studies of Wàn Shàngshān, Lǚ Jíping, Gāo Míng Kǎi, Liú Zhèngtáng, Lǐ Dárén, Luō Chāngpéi, Yáng Xīpén, Pān Wéngúo, Huáng Hèqín, Lǐ Xiàngdōng, Shèng Gāowéi, Shì Yǒuwéi, Hú Péipéi, Lǐ Shūjuān, Yáng Lìgàn etc. Chinese linguists much later turned their attention to borrowing, unlike their Russian counterparts, as pointed out by Jì Xiànlín in the book written by Shì Yǒuwéi [Shì Yǒuwéi 2003]. He noted that “traditionally in the civilized countries of the world there are specialists who study borrowings. The situation in our country is non-optimistic: there are few linguists involved in this study, few dictionaries of borrowed vocabulary” [Shì Yǒuwéi 2003, 4]. In modern Chinese linguistics, you can find only a few works on this problem. Despite of the low degree of knowledge that is observed in this area in Chinese linguistics, nevertheless, in modern studies of Chinese scientists, one can find a number of concepts to define such a phenomenon as borrowing.

In order to define the term “borrowing” in Chinese we need to understand the history of its appearance. The following difficulties are encountered in defining this term in Chinese: 1) the hieroglyphic writing of the Chinese language – hieroglyphs contain both a phonetic appearance and a semantic meaning; 2) the presence of Japaneseisms in Chinese, which are transmitted by Chinese hieroglyphs [Perfil’eva... 2012]. So, Shi Yuwei in his work examines the history of understanding the term “borrowing” [Shì Yǒuwéi 2003, 205]. It was first used in 1993, when the first issue of the Bulletin of the Chinese Words Formation was published. It uses the term 外来概念词 (foreign conceptual word) for the first time. But this term has caused a lot of controversy, due to the fact that there is no clear distinction between the meanings of the hieroglyphs 词 (word) and 语 (language, speech). In 1995, a new term for the process of borrowed words appeared – 外来影响词 (coming from outside, influencing words). It was introduced by Huang Heqing. This term is also not widely used. In modern linguistics, one can find such types of this term: 借词 jiècí (borrowed words) or 外来词 (words that came from outside). In recent years, in the works of Chinese linguists, “borrowing” is considered as the process of assimilation of words from the other languages into the recipient language, and “borrowings” as a result of this process [Hú Péipéi 2012, 5].

### HISTORY

Foreign words have appeared in Chinese at different times. Some researchers associate this with certain events in the history of China. This circumstance speaks of a certain cultural influence on the Chinese language caused by various historical events. This circumstance was also pointed out by Wàn Shàngshān, who noted that

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“each group of vocabulary borrowed by any language in one or another period of its development from other languages can bear in its meanings an indication of a certain specificity of the culture of a given people, the peculiarities of its customs and history, his mentality and culture. Functioning in another language, such words, denoting the corresponding concept, seem to broadcast a piece of another culture” [Wàn Shàngshān 2006, 9]. The famous Chinese historian Xú Wénkāng said that the history of foreign words borrowed in Chinese begins with the Qin dynasty (221–206 BC) and continues to this day [cit. after Dǒng Yú 2013, 140]. Many words in the Chinese language, despite of the fact that they were originally borrowed from another language, assimilated with the Chinese language and became its integral part. In Chinese, most of the borrowings take their origin from such languages, as: English, Tibetan, Manchu, Mongolian, Japanese, Russian and Sanskrit [Lǐ Xiàngdōng 2003, 32]. The main way to enrich the vocabulary of the Chinese language throughout its development was the formation of new words on the basis of the building material existing in it (the formation of new words with the help of morphemes, as well as through the development of new meanings of the words, which already exist in the language). For many centuries, China was isolated from the Western world and was limited only by contacts with its immediate neighbours – the peoples of Tibet, Manchus, Hindus, Mongols. This prevented the penetration of foreign words into it.

According to Li Xiangdong, there were several stages of lexical borrowing in the history of the development of the Chinese language [cit. after Lǐ Xiàngdōng 2003, 34]:

1. Historical eras of the Qin, Han, Tang dynasties.
2. Second half of the 19th century and the first half of the XX century.
3. Period from the 80s (XX century) until now.

The first stage of borrowing was associated with the expansion of the economic and political ties of the kingdoms of Historical China, and the establishment of contacts with the peoples who inhabited the territory of North Korea and Manchuria in the 5–3 centuries BC. During the Tang Dynasty, China influenced Vietnam, Japan and the countries of the Korean Peninsula. Cultural contacts made it necessary to nominate new phenomena and objects. It was this period that marked the beginning of the appearance of borrowings in the Chinese language [Adamchik... 2004, 99–113, 320]. Also, this period is marked by the emergence of Buddhism, a new stream of foreign words from Sanskrit and Tibetan, as well as words related to religion and Buddhism in particular, poured into the language. Some of them have become archaic, but another part of this vocabulary is still used today. For example: 佛陀 – Buddha, 喇嘛 – Lama. In the era of the Ming and Qing dynasties, the Manchus established their domination near the Amur River and the language of local residents penetrated the lexical units of the language of the conquerors. Despite of the attempts of the ruling Qing dynasty to isolate the country from the influence of foreigners, European missionaries, travellers and traders arrived in China and acquaintance with Western culture began [Gorelov 2012, 5]. This also contributes to the appearance of foreign words in the language.

The second stage of borrowing was associated with the era of the “Opium Wars”. There was a colonization of Chinese territories by Western countries, including England. After the “Opium Wars”, a mass of socio-political, scientific, technical and fiction literature poured into China from the West, along with which foreign language vocabulary began to penetrate into the Chinese language [Gorelov 2012, 5]. The vast majority were Anglicisms. In the second half of the 19th century, during the Sino-Japanese War and half a century of occupation, a large number of words



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from the Japanese language penetrated the Chinese language, as well as Russian (the language of Japan's neighbour country). The beginning of the 20th century was characterized for China by the emergence of socialist and communist vocabulary. The implementation of the "policy of reform and opening up to the outside world" proclaimed by Dèng Xiǎopíng in 1979 made it necessary to borrow international terminology, which in turn triggered a third wave of borrowing.

The third stage is associated with the era of globalization and represents the largest process of English vocabulary borrowing. But at the end of the 20th century, this process went through many "tests". This conclusion can be made on the basis of the Chinese authorities attempts to prevent the "clogging" of the lexical composition of the ancient language with new-fangled lexical trends [Hé Déyuán... 2009]. At that time, laws were being adopted to regulate the relationship between language and the process of globalization. Thus, the existence of the Law "On the State Common Language" made it possible to establish a ban on the use of English abbreviations in the media, since the Chinese authorities believed that it was necessary to decipher them in Chinese so that the events taking place in the world would be correctly interpreted in the native language of the Chinese people. For example: NBA – 美国职业篮球联赛, CCTV – 中国中央电视台. But, fortunately, in 1994 these laws and regulations were abolished, and the Mandarin Chinese language became an active participant in international communication and new foreign words were drawn into the language. So already in 1996, 39 foreign lexical units of various types and qualities officially "penetrated" into the Chinese language. By 2002, the number of borrowings had increased many times and there were already more than a hundred of them. And if earlier, hieroglyphic designations that convey the phonetic and/or semantic appearance of the nominee were considered to be borrowed, then closer to 2005 the prevailing majority were lexemes with Latin letters combined with hieroglyphs [Hé Déyuán... 2009]. Chinese linguists have noticed that many Anglicisms do not penetrate the language directly, but through its dialects, especially through Guangdong [Alemasov]. This process is called secondary borrowing within the system of the Chinese language itself. Dialects of the Chinese language are very different, their lexical and phonetic system is more or less different from Mandarin.

The Guangdong dialect, widespread in the province of the same name and in Hong Kong, regularly "transports" anglicisms into the national version of the Chinese language, for example, the words 巴士 *bāshì* – (from "bus"), 的士 *dīshì* – (from taxi), 波士 *bōshì* – (from boss) did not penetrate into Mandarin directly, but through the Guangdong dialect. Now the Chinese language is developing along with the development of a global society. And the intensity of the borrowing process is proportional to the rate of scientific and technological progress, although it still has a relatively small percentage.

### REASONS

The reasons for the constant, but slow process of infusion of English inclusions into the Chinese language, which later assimilated with Chinese, are as follows:

First, it is the need to nominate new phenomena and concepts that are not present in the recipient language. As a rule, such lacunae include units that name objects and phenomena in such spheres as: scientific and technical; household (food, drinks, clothing, vehicles); political; economic; education; leisure, culture and sports [Pronina 2013, 153]. That is, we can say that with the borrowing of an object, its name appears in the language. For example, in Russian these are words: taxi, car, tractor, subway, robot, laser, scuba gear, nylon, etc. In turn, in Chinese, among

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these foreign words we can find: microphone 麦克风 màikèfēng, coffee 咖啡 kāfēi, motorcycle 摩托车 mótuōchē, etc.

The second reason is the need to update the lexical system. Replacement of old units, which have lost their expressiveness, with new ones that more accurately convey the realities of the modern world. Here, trends of the time, fashion and popularity of foreign words and expressions manifest their influence. The most common example here is the traditional Chinese “Goodbye” 再见 zàijiàn, which was almost completely squeezed out by the beloved Englishism 拜拜 báibái. In the first case, lexical borrowings do not have synonyms, and in the second case, as a result of borrowing, synonyms appear. The most common cases appear when a borrowed word conveys a new meaning and retains stylistic signs [Volosova 2017, 466]. Sinologists note that such reasons naturally affect the Chinese language itself and allow it to keep up with general and global development trends [Li Shūjuān... 2006]. The productivity of replenishment of the lexical system with the help of borrowing is determined by the following factors: 1) the nature of the contact of languages; 2) the originality of the linguistic situation and linguistic ideology of society; 3) intrastructural features of the recipient language [Hé Déyuán... 2009]. And, in comparison with the other languages, the Chinese language is still traditionally very difficult to admit foreign language vocabulary.

Among the reasons that impede borrowing in general, and in the Chinese language in particular, the following can be distinguished: the isolated (insular) geographical position of the country, strong isolationist and nationalist sentiments in the public consciousness, leading, in particular, to linguistic purism (negative attitude to borrowings, up to the desire to avoid borrowing or even to cleanse the language of existing borrowings). Intralingual restrictions on borrowing are associated with phonetic and morphological difficulties in accepting a foreign word. Difficulties in the process of borrowing in Chinese are associated with intrastructural features that affect the speed of replenishment of its vocabulary. This is due to the specifics of the analytical structure and hieroglyphic writing [Hall-Lew 2002]. It should also be noted that there are differences between written and oral Chinese, which have their own special grammatical and stylistic registers. Written speech is characterized by the rhythm and conciseness of sentences, the presence of hieroglyphs without semantic meaning, bearing only grammatical meaning.

These specific features complicate the Chinese language so that even according to the regulations for linguistic support of official events, the Chinese language is not translated simultaneously. Such translation is possible only if the interpreter is aware of the specifics of the event, its plan and protocol, if he knows in advance the content of the opponents' statements [Hé Déyuán... 2009]. Also, it can be noted that phonetic and morphological difficulties include the fact that the syllables of the Chinese language have a strictly defined structure, the variety of sound combinations is limited, and there are limitations in the phonetic typology of the word, etc. The difficulty of borrowing in such a situation is due to the fact that the borrowed word will always stand out to one degree or another against the background of the words of the native language, if its sound shell does not undergo a radical change; but in this case it risks to lose a significant proportion of those etymological connections with international roots [Volosova 2017, 467]. For example, this way the Chinese language phonetically adapted some European borrowings:

– from English: 勃郎宁 Bó láng níng (Browning), 布丁 bùdīng (pudding), 雪茄 xuějiā cigar;

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– from French: 布尔乔亚 bù'ěrqiáoyà (bourgeoisie), 普罗列塔利亚 pǔ luó liè tǎ lì yǎ (proletariat);

– from Russian: 苏维埃 sūwéi'āi (council, Soviet), 布尔什维克 bù'ěrs'héwéikè (Bolshevik), 孟什维克 mèngshíwéikè (“Menshevik”), 卢布 lúbù (ruble);

– from German: 海洛因 hǎiluòyīn (heroin), 阿斯匹林 ā sī pī lín (aspirin), 普鲁卡因 pǔ lǔ kā yīn (purukain), 费宁 fèi níng (fenin), 虎列拉 hǔ liè lā (cholera), although the latter term also has a purely Chinese counterpart: 霍乱 – huòluàn.

In the Chinese language, in comparison with other languages, there are not so many borrowings: according to the data of Chinese researchers, the Chinese language borrowed about 200 words from Sanskrit; from Tibetan, Manchu, Mongolian, as well as from Western languages – about 900 words, mainly scientific and technical terms. Intralingual obstacles to borrowing are often created by the morphological appearance of the word, for example, the morphology of the verb is usually more complex than the morphology of the name. This partly explains the fact that among borrowings in any language there are 2–3 times less verbs than nouns (this is partly due to speech and mental reasons) [Gorelov 2012, 18].

### CATEGORIES

Chinese vocabulary consists of the following categories of borrowing: phonetic borrowing, semantic, combined and graphic. Now we will consider the features of each of them.

#### 1. Phonetic borrowing

The original meaning and pronunciation are preserved. One of the main subspecies is zero translation. The main problem of phonetic borrowing is the significant difference between the phonemic inventory of English and Mandarin Chinese (the phonemic inventory of the two languages may be related). This means that certain phonemes and syllables that can be used in English cannot be used in Mandarin Chinese, and therefore must undergo phonological adaptation in order to integrate into the Chinese sound system. The next problem with phonetic borrowing is related to the difference in writing systems. English is an alphabetic language built on phonemes, and Mandarin is a logographic language, where each character is a morpheme represented by a hieroglyph. Phonetic borrowing includes zero translation, in which there is a refusal to transfer the meaning of a grammatical unit due to its redundancy [Komissarov 1990, 148]. Zero translation (原文 移植法) refers to the appearance of alphabetic letters in Mandarin. There are two types of zero borrowing – alphabetic (字母词) and combined with Chinese morphemes [Klenin... 2013].

The first type refers to the case when words, abbreviations, acronyms are borrowed. For example, WTO, CD, BBC, DNA, PPT, Excel, etc.

The second type is a combination of alphabetic letters and Chinese particles. In the Chinese language, the original word is translated, and the letter part is transferred as it is. For example, USB = U 盘 · X-ray = X 光, T-shirt = T 恤, etc. The biggest advantage of letter abbreviations and acronyms is their brevity, which is the main reason while choosing the easier variant between WTO and 世界贸易组织.

#### 2. Semantic borrowing

The form of the word is not preserved, but the meaning is borrowed. Some subspecies of semantic borrowing are loan-translation and free translation. Loan-translation is a literal translation of a foreign term, resulting in an identical copy of the original word. Loan-translation is often referred to as “morpheme by morpheme” translation because each morpheme is translated independently to form a new



compound word. For example, English word “lover” – a beloved person – consists of two morphemes: the verb “to love” and the agent particle (denoting an agent) -er.

These morphemes are translated separately into Chinese as the verb ài 爱 and the agentive particle rén 人, which ultimately make up the word àirén 爱人 – beloved person.

Examples of translation “morpheme by morpheme” are the following words and phrases (table 1).

Table 1

English	Mandarin Chinese	=	1 <sup>st</sup> morpheme	+	2 <sup>nd</sup> morpheme
basketball	篮球	=	蓝→ basket	+	球→ ball
blackmarket	黑市	=	黑→ black	+	市→ market
blueprint	蓝图	=	蓝→ blue	+	图→ print
bottleneck	瓶颈	=	瓶→ bottle	+	颈→ neck
flagship	旗舰	=	旗→ flag	+	舰→ ship
Fleamarket	跳蚤市场	=	跳蚤→ Flea	+	市场→ market
Honeymoon	蜜月	=	蜜→ Honey	+	月→ moon
Horse power	马力	=	马→ Horse	+	力→ power
Hotdog	热狗	=	热→ Hot	+	狗→ dog
Oxford	牛津	=	牛→ Ox	+	津→ ford
Soft drink	软饮料	=	软→ Soft	+	饮料→ drink
Superman	超人	=	超→ Super	+	人→ man
Test tube	试管	=	试→ Test	+	管→ tube

With this method of translation, one root of a multi-root compound word, as well as one of the words in a stable phrase in English, can correspond to one or several hieroglyphs in Chinese.

Free translation is a “morpheme by morpheme” translation of the original word, which is characterized as the most adopted in the Chinese language. In order to translate a foreign word, morphemes of the target language (Mandarin Chinese) are combined in a very interesting way, reflecting and visualizing the semantic load of the word in the original language (table 2).

Table 2

English	Mandarin Chinese	=	1 <sup>st</sup> morpheme	+	2 <sup>nd</sup> morpheme
Church	教堂	=	教→ Religious	+	堂→ hall
Computer	电脑	=	电→ Electric	+	脑→ brain

### 3. Combined borrowing

In the case of this borrowing, the material is taken partly from the recipient language, partly from the native speaker of the language, while the two components are mixed together: the phonetic approximate meaning of the original word in English and the Chinese morpheme (table 3).

Table 3

English	Mandarin Chinese	=	1 <sup>st</sup> morpheme	+	2 <sup>nd</sup> morpheme
Teddybear	泰迪熊	=	泰迪→ Teddy	+	熊→ bear
Islam	伊斯兰教	=	伊斯兰→ Islam	+	教→ religion

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“Teddy bear” – is translated as a transliteration from the English word Teddy, while bear is translated semantically as a bear. Also, the word Islam (伊斯兰教), in which 伊斯 兰 is a transliteration from the word Islam, and 教 is translated as religion.

The position of the Chinese morpheme in combined borrowing can vary, although it is almost always placed at the end of a word. The presence of a Chinese morpheme can be a clue to the meaning of a word. The semantic part makes it easier for the Chinese reader to understand the borrowed word. When there is nothing left to do other than to borrow a word phonematically, they add something to it that will allow people to understand what this object is and how it looks like.

#### **4. Graphic**

In languages with a graphical writing system, the sign of one writing system is converted to the sign of another writing system according to the writing standards adopted for this system. Within the Chinese language, this refers to borrowing from Japanese. This article discusses in detail the commonly used borrowings in Chinese, while borrowing English words into Chinese, the graphic method is almost never used.

### **SPECIAL FEATURES**

#### **1. Linguistic**

When analysing the English and Chinese languages, we notice a significant difference. First, the writing system of the English language is alphabetical (in this system, each graphic sign represents a separate sound); in Chinese it is logographic (each character represents a morphological unit). Secondly, the phonemic inventory of both languages is significantly different. These differences make it difficult to borrow words from English to Chinese.

The number of borrowings from alphabetic languages in modern Chinese is limited. Mandarin, as a whole, is an isolated language, which means that morphological changes are not acceptable for expressing syntactic relationships. Chinese hieroglyphs include both meaning and sound. During the borrowing process, the English suffixes for time and plurality can simply be removed. The first difficulty in entering a borrowed English word is that the English sound cannot be copied in the original pronunciation, but it must go through an adaptation process in order to integrate into Chinese speech.

#### **2. Psychological**

Yet, until recently, the main obstacles to the process of borrowing of foreign language vocabulary, according to the opinion of linguists, were not the phonetic and morphological structure of the languages, but the historical principles of ideological rejection of foreign vocabulary at the state level.

The historically conditioned isolation of Chinese culture explains the fact that at a whole Chinese native speaker observe the “purity” of their native language, are adherents of linguistic purism, trying to avoid borrowing or even cleanse the language of existing borrowings.

**Conclusions.** According to a general trend, a large number of lexical borrowings appear to denote new realities or concepts in the Chinese language. Thus, we can state that the problem of borrowing has become more relevant due to the growing pace of globalization, which entails not only social changes in the life of Chinese society, but also lexical changes in the Chinese language.

The new types of borrowings that have emerged allow us to say that the way of perception of foreign words by native Chinese speakers is changing. Foreign borrowings enrich and replenish the lexical composition of the language, since they either more accurately express the meanings of words, or correspond to the

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principle of linguistic economy. The attitude towards the expansion of the English language is, of course, different. Someone thinks it is very prestigious to fit into globalization, someone sees in this (certainly not unreasonably) a threat to national culture and traditions. But the intensity of the English borrowing process indicates that this process will still be active in the future. The development of society affects the development of the language. Language (especially its lexical level) reacts to society's need to create or borrow those linguistic units that are in demand due to the emergence of new realities in the world around us. Borrowed words play a positive role in the Chinese language, performing a variety of functions. At the same time, the attitude to the phenomenon of borrowing among Sinologist's linguists is ambiguous: both positive and negative aspects of this process are noted. But in order not to go to extremes, borrowing must be treated objectively, comprehensively and dialectically. Many borrowed words for new phenomena and objects enrich and replenish the Chinese language. It cannot be said that this process negatively affects the language; on the contrary, it allows expanding the lexical stock of the Chinese language. And many foreign words even more accurately express the meanings of words that already exist in the Chinese language, or correspond to the linguistic "principle of economy". These words correspond to the norms of the culture of Chinese speech; therefore, they contribute to the development of this culture. In the history of any language, there is a process of vocabulary replenishment.

The emergence of new words as a natural linguistic phenomenon plays an essential role in the development of language. However, despite this, there is still no single definition of this term. The existing definitions denote borrowing from different points of view. The results obtained in the course of the study allow us to consider the term "borrowing" as a process of assimilation of elements of a foreign language in the language-receptor and the result of this process. The problem of the typology of borrowed vocabulary is controversial and relevant. In modern lexicology there is no unified generally recognized typology of foreign language vocabulary. Most of the classifications are based on the following principles: source of borrowing; the nature of the borrowing; borrowing time; structural features of borrowing; the degree of adaptation of the borrowing to the system of the recipient language. The main reasons for borrowing foreign language elements include external ones, based on close political, economic, cultural ties between countries of interacting languages and internal ones, consisting in the need to name new things, concepts, that is, to fill in the "gaps" of the borrowing language in the phonological, grammatical and lexical systems. Due to the mixing of languages of various types, were created the following categories of borrowing: phonetic borrowing, semantic, combined and graphic.

Currently influenced by globalization, English is becoming an international language. Borrowing from English into Chinese affected all areas of the life. In almost every field, let it be technical, medical or military, high technology and prestigious consumption, trade, marketing, computer terminology, sports, tourism, pop music, cooking, fashion, etc. one can reveal borrowed words from the English language.

Speaking, in general, we shall conclude that English borrowings in Chinese became an essential part of the Chinese language vocabulary. They function in its lexical space and at the same time significantly enrich the Chinese speech.

Further studies of this problem will remain relevant due to the fact that the process of linguistic units borrowing is an evolutionary phenomenon and, therefore, requires constant research and close attention from linguists.

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