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Стручен труд
Professional paper

ОСВРТ ВРЗ ЈАЗИЧНОТО ВЛИЈАНИЕ ВО ГЕРМАНСКИОТ И МАКЕДОНСКИОТ СОВРЕМЕН ЈАЗИК

д-р Јагода Стрезовска ¹
д-р Билјана Ивановска ¹

Апстракт: Меѓујазичните односи и врски се важен сегмент за развојот и опстанокот на секој современ јазик. Денешните тенденции се стремат кон поразбирлива и полесна комуникација. За таа цел туѓите лексеми и заемките претставуваат значаен и незаменлив дел од лексиконот на секој јазик.

Позајмената лексика е жив сведок за контактите со другите народи на англиски, француски, латински, италијански и други јазици чие лексичко богатство се прима во сопствениот јазик. Заемките дејствуваат како огледало на културната и стручната размена и со тоа го рефлектираат ставот на општеството кон новините што се случуваат.

Екстралингвистичките фактори кои го условуваат феноменот на јазичното позајмување се протегаат од социолошки, психолошки, културни, економски, политички и други фактори, па сè до едно опсежно истражување од сферата на социолингвистиката, психоллингвистиката и другите науки.

Клучни зборови: *лексички фонд, меѓујазично влијание, туѓи зборови, заемки.*

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OVERVIEW OF THE LINGUISTIC INFLUENCE IN MODERN GERMAN AND MACEDONIAN LANGUAGE

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Biljana Ivanovska, Ph.D.¹

Abstract: The interlinguistic relations and communications are an important segment for the growth and survival of any modern language. Today's trends tend towards more understandable and easier communication. For this purpose, the foreign words and the loan-words are an important and irreplaceable part of the lexicon of each language.

The loan vocabulary is a testimony of the contacts with other nations in English, French, Latin, Italian and other languages whose lexical diversity is received in their own language. The loan-words act as a mirror of the cultural and professional exchange, and thus reflect the attitude of society towards the innovations that occur.

The extralinguistic factors that cause the phenomenon of the language borrowing depend on the various sociological, psychological, cultural, economic, political and other factors, and include a comprehensive survey in the field of sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics and other sciences.

Key words: *lexical vocabulary, interlinguistic influence, foreign words, loan-words.*

Introduction

An important and indispensable part of the modern lexicon of a language are the foreign words and the loan-words. They are a testimony of the contacts with other nations, whose lexical wealth is received in their own country. The loan-words act as a mirror of the cultural and professional exchange, and thus they also reflect the attitude of the society towards the innovations that happen.

The lexical vocabulary is a dynamic and an open system. The basic vocabulary is changing and expanding with the acceptance of foreign words and loan-words, which often enter with each new process or an object in the linguistic history.

According to Sapir², the simplest way, in which one language may influence another language is by word borrowings. The process of borrowing is influenced by linguistic and extralinguistic factors, but the biggest factor that influences the loan-words is the superior cultural, economic, technical and

2). Sapir, E.: *Language; An Introduction to the Study of Speech*; New York, Harcourt, Brace and Company, 1921, 206.



sociological development of the country of the source-language. Even today, the increased intensity of the international relations in all fields increasingly encourages the results in a greater interlinguistic impact.

The Influence in the contemporary German and Macedonian language

Today there is no doubt that modern languages influence each other by mutual exchange of words. The aim of this paper is not to give a survey of the research on internal and interlinguistic contacts, but to make introductory remarks in order to highlight a few issues related to this research. We address the following questions:

- What are the basic reasons for the use of foreign words in the language?
- What is the role of the foreign words in a given language?
- Are the foreign words used for purely communicative reasons or for other reasons?

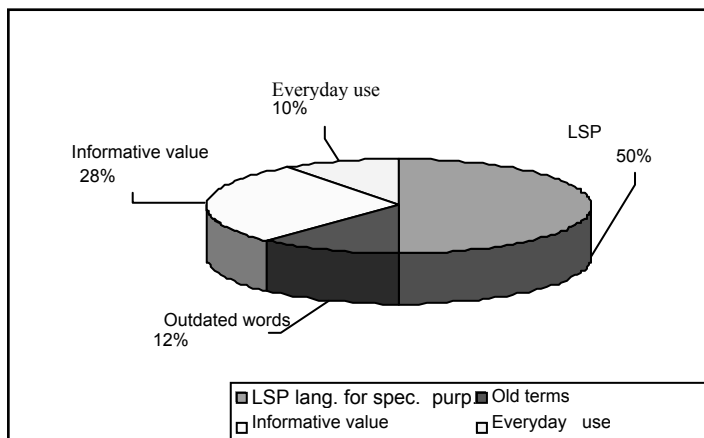
How does the source-language affect the choice of the lexeme?

There is no short answer to these questions; among the basic reasons for borrowing we can mention the following facts:

1. The need for naming a new object or phenomenon that is taken with the appropriate tag from the country of origin: *voucher, menu, burgers, brochure, video, marketing*.
2. Socio-psychological causes and factors or the ‘prestigious value’ of the foreign expression. By this we mean, on the one hand, the attitude of the individuals to use the loan-words in the language as the means by which they want to achieve “greater prestige”, “higher scientific value”, “more beautiful sound”; and on the other hand, it takes into account the communicative value of the given term. It is believed that the majority of professionals who view foreign technology as more progressive, find that foreign agencies are safer than the domestic ones and the foreign products have better quality than the domestic products.
3. The international technical and cultural cooperation in all fields increases the use of translation, as well as the political and economic relations between nations. In this area we often speak about internationalisms, rather than foreign words.

The number of foreign words in German, according to Mackensen³, is estimated at 20,000 - 40,000. Half of them or 50% belongs to the professional language, 12% are outdated, 28% have informational value beyond the professional language, and only 10% are involved in the everyday use of the language.

3). Mackensen, Lutz: Deutsches Wörterbuch, München 1999: 130



Graph Nr. 1: The participation of the foreign lexis
(Mackensen, Lutz: *Deutsches Wörterbuch*, München 1999)

Borrowing naturally occurs when the different linguistic communities share common physical and cultural background as a result of a direct contact or through a third language. In German and Macedonian a large part of the loan-words is not taken directly but integrated through a third or a fourth language. For example, many professional words and terms from the Latin have found their way through French or English. German is the language most often known as a mediator-language for English loan-words in Southeast Europe⁴.

We can distinguish different stages of borrowing. In the process of vocabulary building several basic phases are distinguished in a language⁵. In the early stages, the contact with the Latin language was prestigious and predominant, so that a number of loan-words are derived from Latin. After that phase, French and English influence increased and it can still be seen today, which reaches its end stage. Throughout its history, the language comes into contact with more prestigious languages from which it adopts new words, but it constantly develops and builds its own stock of words, as well.

4). Filipović Rudolf: *Teorija jezika u kontaktu*, Školska knjiga, Zagreb, 1986: 90.

5). Koneski, Blaze: *Gramatika na makedonskiot jazik*, Kultura, Skopje, 1982.



The foreign words and the loan-words in the German and the Macedonian language

The term *foreign words* refers to words taken from other languages, which have orthographic or phonological similarities with native words, but which are not fully integrated in the recipient-target language. This means that foreign words can be considered as words that are used in more orthographic variants, some of which are fully adapted, while some are only partially adapted. Furthermore, Baumann and Kalverkämpfer⁶ distinguish between loan-words and foreign words. The loan-words, according to them, are words that are assimilated in a given language, and no longer act as words of foreign origin, while foreign lexemes are defined as words, which very often are not well adapted and integrated in the language. Under the term *foreign words* Filipovic⁷ understands words that have kept their phonemic elements which differentiate them from native words.

Loan-words, according to Sato⁸, “are words taken from other languages adapted in the target language without being translated and become generally recognized.” The loans in the target-language have their meaning. For example, the lexeme *Menü* ‘menu’ is neither ‘a list of dishes’ nor ‘a meal’, but ‘a choice of foods’ that can be obtained in a restaurant as a meal for a certain price.

Many borrowed words have often been “imported” with each new process or object and today they are not considered foreign words. In general, the language can not get rid of the loan-words, but it is important to consider the following rules:

1. If there is an appropriate Macedonian word, the use of the loan-word is not justifiable and not recommended.
2. If the loan-word is already accepted, it shouldn't require the Macedonian substitute under all conditions.
3. If there is already a lexeme in the Macedonian language, the advantage should be given to the Macedonian word, in case a neutral, stylistic and not-specified text is concerned.

Many linguists agree on these rules. However, they raise an important question - which loans are not necessary and which can be used as a good replacement. They believe that it would be better to use a word from a mother tongue with a “neutral, a high linguistic style”, rather than to use the loan-word, which should be used in a lesser extent.

Words are borrowed when there is a need for labeling new concepts.

6). Baumann, Klaus-Dieter/Kalverkämpfer, Hartwig: *Kontrastive Fachsprachenforschung. Forum für Fachsprachenforschung* 20. Tübingen: Narr 1992.

7). Filipović, Rudolf: *Teorija jezika u kontaktu*, Zagreb, 1986. 119.

8). Sato, H.: Description into Syllable complexes and the accenting of Japanese loan-words. In *ICSLP-1992*, 1319-1322.



In that case, they are usually taken integrally, so that they are phonetically, morphologically and lexically-semantically adapted to the linguistic system and in time they lose their sound of foreign words. For example, we have become so accustomed to the lexeme *Hotel* 'hotel' or *Menü* 'menu' and many other words, that we do not feel that they have been borrowed from another language.

Borrowed lexical units after a certain period of time, no matter whether they are partially or completely adapted in the language, contribute to the enrichment of the vocabulary of that language.

Conclusion

Today, at a time when the distance does not play any role and when countries and continents are closer to each other, the mutual cultural and linguistic influence among nations is particularly strong. It is basically a reciprocal exchange between all world languages, although currently, the English language has the dominant influence. This applies not only in the German and the Macedonian language, but in all other European languages.

The opportunities for contacts with other languages have contributed to a huge wave of borrowed words in the language. The satellite and the computer technology have completely changed the way in which the whole world communicates. The various stories and movies, information, entertainment, sports and music programs in foreign languages are part of the everyday life of every modern human being. Because of this, the mutual influence between the Macedonian and the German language is not the result of a regular social interaction between the two linguistic communities, but the daily communication, contacts and the new technology.

In recent decades, the lexical infiltration has had an upward tendency, because the language is the object of powerful influence of foreign languages. It is necessary to bear in mind that the number of loan words is still growing. Every language in stages of its development comes into contact with prestigious languages, so that languages have adopted and still adopt many foreign words from other languages.

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