

SPANISH-LINGER BORROWINGS IN ENGLISH

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The questions of the entry of foreign vocabulary into the dictionary of any national language are not new in both domestic and foreign linguistics, moreover, the study of borrowing as one of the most productive ways of replenishing the vocabulary of the language has recently become increasingly **relevant**. Of particular importance are these studies now, in the light of the acquisition by English of the title of the language of international communication. Interference of national languages speaking in English acquires truly large-scale sizes and groups of words belonging to national languages turn into borrowings, both for describing the national realities of donor languages, and for facilitating understanding of the national specifics of media culture. Despite the linguists' continuing interest in the problems of the presence of foreign vocabulary in the dictionary of the national language, the existing theoretical research in this field affecting many processes and types of linguistic borrowings in the most diverse languages - Turkic, Slavic, Germanic, Romance and others, nevertheless leave open the question About borrowings that came in English from Spanish. Moreover, their number, chronology and semantics are not specified.

The aim of the work is to elucidate the semantic features and functioning of Hispanic borrowings in the English language.

To achieve the goal of the research, the following **tasks** were formulated:

- consideration of the terminological apparatus of the sphere of borrowing and existing classifications of borrowed vocabulary

- establishing the quantitative composition of Hispanic loans in English
- Definition of the chronology and diachronic conditions for the penetration of Spanishisms into English
- Semantic analysis and thematic classification of Spanish borrowings
- disclosure of the functional potential of Hispanic borrowing.

The theoretical significance of the study lies in the fact that the analysis of borrowing in the process of linguistic interaction will reveal the ways of the appearance of borrowings, their assimilation in the English language, as well as their connection with the historical development of England and Spain, the word-formative productivity and multivalence of borrowings, the specifics of their use in modern English And fill the problematic places in the theory of language.

The practical significance of the work is that the analyzed materials and the conclusions, facts and positions formulated on the basis of the research results can be used in the development of special courses on historical grammar, etymology, lexicology of English and Spanish.

Results of the study. In the course of the study, we found that the most active stage of borrowing can be considered the 16th century, thanks to the flourishing and desire of Spain to expand its colonial possessions, as well as to develop trade and political relations

- Hispanic tokens assimilated by the English language were adapted to the English language system in phonetic and morphological way. In the course of the analysis, we found the following: - morphological composition is characterized by 14% of units, phonetic changes are observed in 10% units;

- The most productive way of borrowing in the English language is assimilation, since the number of assimilated lexical units was 205 words, while the words were 65.

- The most frequent signs of assimilation of Spanishisms by English are changes in the prefixes and affixes of borrowed units;

- Borrowings with incomplete assimilation not having an English equivalent and denoting concepts related to other languages constitute 20 units;

- In the course of the study, we identified the criteria for lexical assimilation of borrowing - this is the frequency of implementation, the sustainability of use and the presence of morphological derivatives of word forms, functional activity in language and speech;

- Noun-borrowing is the most numerous group of borrowings - more than 80%

- The main body of Spanish inclusions in English was formed by a group: self-commercial concepts, items of trade exported from colonial countries, military concepts, lexemes related to natural phenomena, plants and animals

All without exception in the language can be subject to change because of the numerous lexical, phonemic and morphemic borrowings. In addition, there is a phonetic and semantic assimilation of Spanish borrowings in Southern Spain and Latin America. During the research, the lexical and phonetic elements of the Spanish language of Spain and Latin America were analyzed. The list of words of English, Spanish and Spanish Latin America is given. It was found that the English language with the Spanish language of Spain has similarities in phonetics and semantics, while there are differences with the Spanish language of Latin America. The speech of the population of this region abounds with the words of English with Spanish, as well as Spanish with Italian. In the vocabulary of English there are words that are created by the principle of affixation throughout the history of the English language. Equivalent vocabulary of the Spanish language is also present in English in the form of barbarisms and exoticisms, which indicates the phenomenon of unutilized borrowings.

In the future, a deeper analysis of the formation of word-formative productivity, borrowing process, and functional features in the modern world is possible, which will allow us to more broadly analyze the features of borrowed vocabulary and the degree of its use in the language.

Recommendations. The results of this study can be used in the study of English, in particular when studying the etymology of the language.