

Latin: Loan Words / Latin Borrowings

Of all the languages in the world, English perhaps has the most heterogeneous and most varied vocabulary. This vast vocabulary includes a large proportion of foreign words borrowed from different languages both ancient and modern. Chief among the English vocabulary are Latin, French and Scandinavian. The borrowings from Latin which had begun in prehistoric times while the Anglo-Saxons were still in their continental homes continued through Old English period and attained large proportion in 14th and 15th centuries.

Like other Germanic tribes the Anglo-Saxons and Jutes had been in contact with the civilization of Rome. Having settled in Britain, these Germanic tribes borrowed from Romanized Celts ~~but~~ words like Latin 'castra' which survives in place names like Chester, Winchester, Doncaster and Leicester and Latin 'gigantum' giant.

The advent of Christianity to England brought with it innumerable Latin terms used by the Roman missionaries for expressing ideas relating to Christian beliefs and Christian way of life. Thus words like 'mister' (from Latin monasterium), monk (from Latin monachus), bishop, (from Latin 'episcopus', 'mass' from Latin missa,) church (from Latin 'cyracum',

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found their way into English vocabulary.

The largest number of Latin loans in English were introduced as a result of the Latin literature and philosophy and Science. The names of many herbs and trees received into English from Latin. During the old English period Latin has come to enrich the English vocabulary by the many translations of Latin compound words. Latin evangelicem came to be translated into English as good spell and Latin trinitatum was translated into old English 'Orynes'.

The influence of Latin on English during the Middle English period is rather hard to determine. These words are definitely known to have been taken directly from Latin include pauper, pax, equivalent, legitimate, index, simile, motus and tolerance.

irony

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area, fugitive, miser, cirus, vaccum, medium, ignominy, vagary belong to the 16th century. The 17th century borrowings include apparatus, focus, album, complex, minimum, status, less, pendere etc. In the 18th century were borrowed mucellus, incertie, aibe, ultimatum, extra, insomnie, bonus, deficit. The 19th century was marked by Latin loan words like opus, ego, moratorium, bebitus.

The direct influence of Latin on English like opus, ego, moratorium, bebitus. though Latin is no longer a subject of study in English schools, a glance at any but the latest grammar book will convince us how the whole set up and terminology of English grammar representing European culture Latin has influenced it throughout its history with many fluctuations have been influenced by Latin.

The medieval Latin from which many words were borrowed into English was spoken by the clergy and learned men of the country. The historical and devotional books were mostly written in it. During

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