

LINGUISTIC ELEMENTS, ETYMOLOGY, LEXICAL AND STYLISTIC PECULIARITIES OF ENGLISH IN COMPARISON WITH OTHER LANGUAGES

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Annotation: *The article aims to explore Phonetic, phonological, grammatical, semantic, etymological, lexical and stylistic peculiarities of English in comparison with native language. It will focus on the phonetic, phonological, grammatical, semantic, etymological, lexical, and stylistic differences between English and the native language. It will provide a detailed analysis of how these differences impact language use and communication.*

Key words: *Phonetic, phonological, grammatical, semantic, etymological, lexical and stylistic*

Introduction: When comparing English to one's native language, there are several linguistic aspects that can be explored. These include phonetic, phonological, grammatical, semantic, etymological, lexical, and stylistic peculiarities. Let's take a closer look at each category:

Phonetic and Phonological Peculiarities: English has a wide range of vowel and consonant sounds, which may differ from those found in one's native language. Pronunciation can vary greatly depending on regional accents. English also has stress-timed rhythm, where stressed syllables are given more prominence than unstressed ones. This aspect can contrast with the syllable-timed rhythm found in some other languages.

Grammatical Peculiarities:

English grammar often differs from the grammar of other languages. For example:

In English:

1. **Verb Conjugation:** English has relatively simple verb conjugation compared to many other languages. Most verbs have only a few forms, such as the base form, the past tense form, and the -ing form (used for continuous actions).

2. **Word Order:** English follows a subject-verb-object (SVO) word order in declarative sentences. For example, "I (subject) eat (verb) an apple (object)." This word order adds clarity to the sentence structure.

3. **Tense and Aspect:** English has different tenses (past, present, future) and aspectual forms (simple, continuous, perfect) to indicate temporal relationships and the completion status of actions.

In Japanese:

1. Verb Conjugation: Japanese has more complex verb conjugation. Verbs are conjugated based on tense, politeness level, and aspect. Forms include present, past, polite, plain, progressive, potential, imperative, and more.

2. Word Order: Japanese follows a subject-object-verb (SOV) word order in declarative sentences. For example, "Watashi (I, subject) wa ringo (an apple, object) o tabemasu (eat, verb)." This word order is different from English and can take some time to get used to for English speakers.

3. Politeness Levels: Japanese has different levels of politeness built into its grammar. Verbs, nouns, adjectives, and sentence endings change depending on the level of politeness required in a given social context.

These are just a few examples of grammatical peculiarities in English and Japanese. Each language has its own unique features that may require special attention when learning and using them.

Semantic Peculiarities;

English vocabulary can present challenges to non-native speakers due to its many homonyms, homophones, and homographs. Additionally, English often borrows words from different languages, leading to a wide variety of loanwords and loan translations. These borrowings can create semantic differences with the equivalent words in one's native language.

Example is the concept of diminutives. In English, we have words like "baby" or "kitty" to refer to small versions of things. However, in Russian, diminutives are much more prevalent and can be used to express endearment or smallness. For example, the word "кот" (kot) means "cat," but "котик" (kotik) is the diminutive form and is used to refer to a small or cute cat.

Etymological Peculiarities:

English, being a Germanic language with a strong influence from Latin and French, has a diverse etymological background. This mix of languages contributes to a wide range of synonyms and near-synonyms in English. Understanding the etymology of English words can shed light on their meanings and usage. For example: the word "dejeuner" in French, which means "lunch" in English. The etymology of "dejeuner" comes from the Old French word "disjeuner," which originally meant "to break one's fast." Over time, the meaning shifted to specifically refer to the first meal of the day, which is now commonly known as breakfast in English. However, in contemporary French, "dejeuner" refers to the midday meal, which is known as lunch in English.

Lexical Peculiarities:

English has a vast lexicon, providing speakers with multiple synonyms, idioms, and phrasal verbs. The use of collocations (word combinations that frequently occur together) is also prevalent in English, which may differ from the collocations found in one's native language. Learning these lexical nuances is essential for effective communication.

For example the Italian word "menefreghismo" which doesn't have a direct equivalent in English. It is derived from the verb "fregare," which means "to rub," but in this context, it means "to not care." "Menefreghismo" refers to an attitude or mindset of indifference or apathy, where one simply doesn't care about or is unaffected by something. It is often used to describe a lack of concern for others or a disregard for social norms.

Stylistic Peculiarities: English exhibits various stylistic registers, ranging from formal to informal. The choice of vocabulary, grammar, and sentence structure can greatly affect the style and tone of communication. Understanding these stylistic peculiarities is crucial for adapting to different contexts and audiences. One example is the use of honorifics in Japanese. Honorifics are linguistic expressions used to indicate respect or politeness towards others. In Japanese, there are various honorific suffixes that can be added to a person's name or title to show respect or familiarity. For example, the honorific suffix "-san" is commonly used to address someone politely, similar to using "Mr." or "Ms." in English. By recognizing these linguistic peculiarities, individuals can better comprehend and navigate the specific challenges posed by the English language when compared to their native language.

In conclusion, when comparing English to one's native language, there are several linguistic peculiarities that stand out in the areas of phonetics, phonology, grammar, semantics, etymology, lexicon, and style. English has a diverse range of vowel and consonant sounds, stress-timed rhythm, and a subject-verb-object word order, which may differ from the phonetic and grammatical structures of one's native language. The vocabulary in English presents challenges with its semantic nuances, borrowed words, and a wide array of synonyms. Understanding the etymology of English words can deepen one's understanding of their meanings. The lexicon also includes collocations and idiomatic expressions specific to English. Finally, English exhibits various stylistic registers, which require individuals to adapt their vocabulary, grammar, and sentence structure based on the context and audience. Recognizing and understanding these linguistic peculiarities is crucial for effective communication in English.

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