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## **ABOUT SOME SPANISH BORROWINGS IN ENGLISH**

Borrowing is a natural factor in language development. Beyond any doubt, in the long process of historical development any language undergoes different changes due to various reasons. Changes affect all aspects of language structure. The historical development of each level depends on the specific causes and conditions that encourage shifts in the language lexical structure, its phonetic organization and grammatical structure.

Nowadays English represents a unique mixture of Germanic and Romanic elements. English has gone through many historical periods that is why a large numbers of foreign words were borrowed, changed or became obsolete. For example, English was greatly influenced by the Norse and lately by the Norman Conquest due to which there are so many words of Norman French in English.

The renaissance is also felt in England. We see a lot of words from Latin and Greek which were imported by scholars (e.g. orbit, peninsula, anatomy, physician, etc).

Thanks to cultural and trade relations with Europe in 17-18<sup>th</sup> centuries English absorbed a lot of words from:

- Dutch (e.g. boulevard, deck, landscape, yacht, etc.);
- Italian (e.g. cappella, diva, maestro, opera, violin, etc.);
- French (e.g. aperitif, restaurant, menu, picnic, etc.);
- German (e.g. quartz, pretzel, schnitzel, etc.), Spanish and so on.

In our paper we are going to research some borrowings from Spanish.

In the first half of the XVI century, thanks to the dynastic relations between England and Spain, in England there were many Spaniards from whom the British have learned some words related to the Spanish customs, trade. For example, infanta, don, bravado, renegade, armada, comrade, etc.

In XVII century there appeared cargo, matador, toreador, guitar, castanet, duenna, dona, etc. In XVIII century there arose a lot of names for Spanish dances, plays, dishes, clothes (e.g. bolero, quadrille, picador, marinade, caramel, flotilla, cigar, etc.).

Nowadays there are recent and widely used borrowings which positively contribute to English vocabulary (e.g. dinero, amigo, macho, gringo, etc.)

In conclusion, we can say that borrowing from other languages is always a gradual process which takes quite some time, widens and expands the vocabulary. There is no doubt that it is necessary to use native language, but as we are in a global space, it makes sense to enrich the language by words derived from other languages.

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### **TRANSLATION OF POETIC TEXTS**

Translation is an important supportive application providing performance of the communicative functions of language when people express their thoughts in different languages. The purpose of translation will always be the establishment of equivalence between the original and the text being translated.

Each new text demands for itself a new approach, but there are some skills and solutions of translation problems, which can help in translation. So, the purpose of our research work is to detect the translation features of poems from English into Russian language.

Depending on the situation, each translator looks for a way out, and it is especially difficult to select the necessary equivalents if the form is dictated by conditions. So, if we use such translation aspects as rhyme, context, grammar rules of the source language, tradition of writing, phraseological units, and so on, it gives some restrictions [1]. But, it doesn't stop the majority of translators and writers in their desire to inform readers about the culture of other people.

An English writer Hilaire Belloc formulated 6 basic rules for a translator:

1) A translator shouldn't «wade from word to word, from sentence to sentence». Instead a translator has to consider the text as a single whole and translate it in parts, and learn its meaning before translating the next part;

2) It isn't obligatory to translate an idiom with an idiom;

3) A translator has to report value with value, remembering that «value of the phrase in one language can be less or more expressive, than its form»;

4) Belloc warns against «false friends»– words of source language and target language which seem similar, but actually aren't;