

Taking into consideration the fact that native Chinese speakers prefer to use words of the English origin owing to their accuracy, and efficiency, it is possible to make a conclusion that the necessity for borrowings from the other languages is increasing. The tendency to use letter abbreviations and the semantic method of the English borrowings into the modern Chinese language prevails.

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FUNCTIONING OF BIBLICISMS IN MODERN ENGLISH

ФУНКЦИОНИРОВАНИЕ БИБЛЕИЗМОВ В СОВРЕМЕННОМ АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ

The Bible is a common element of the multi-lingual society's culture what is reflected in the phraseology. Over the centuries, the Bible has been the most widely read and quoted book in England, "... not only individual words but also whole idiomatic expressions entered the English language from the pages of the Bible" [1, p. 111]. The number of biblical phrases and expressions included in the English language is great. The goal of this article is to describe the main peculiarities of biblical phraseology in modern English.

Unlike in the Russian language, in English biblical phraseology has more diversified ways of expression. For example, the expression "*handwriting on the wall*" in the sense of '*warning of something inevitable*' is practically not used in Russian, but it is used quite often in English. This expression is used in newspaper headlines with changing of original form, for example: *the finger on the wall*; *the handwriting from the sky*. In other cases, this expression starts with the verbs *to heed*, *to read*, *to interpret*. The form *the writing was (already) on the wall* is also possible.

The popular expressions of biblical origin often have a different meaning from biblical prototypes [2, p. 49]. This happens due to the rethinking of the biblical prototype, change of the original word order and disappearing of the archaic forms of words. For example, the winged expression “*kill the fatted calf*” meant ‘*to meet the cordially prodigal son*’, but now this popular expression means ‘*to give a treat the best that is at home*’.

It should be mentioned that some popular expressions go back directly to the biblical story and save their meanings to our days. Biblical images and concepts have been preserved in such popular expressions as: “*the forbidden fruit*” means ‘*something very desirable, but forbidden or unavailable*’; “*job’s comforter*” is a ‘*comforter that aggravates suffering*’; “*a dead letter*” means ‘*the law that lost its meaning, slogan*’.

Among the winged expressions of biblical origin are phrases that, both in structure and value, correspond to the sentence. For example: “*Do not cast pearls before swine*” which means ‘*to say and explain something to someone who cannot understand and appreciate it*’; “*crumbs, which fell from the man’s table*” means ‘*an insufficient or unfair amount of something*’.

Biblicisms, functioning in everyday speech, often do not cause associations in the mind of the speaker with their original meanings, since they often lose touch with the source. This trend is also peculiar to biblical phraseology represented in the English language. Many biblical expressions were assimilated in English, and they are no longer associated with the Bible, but turned into quotations and sound like clichés [3, p. 123]. Many Biblicisms have become so firmly established in English that their biblical origin can be defined only by their archaic sound, for example: “*Balm of Gilead*” – ‘*healing*’; “*The mammon of unrighteousness*” – ‘*wealth, money*’, etc.

English winged expressions are popular in all areas of communication. Their use makes the speech richer and more attractive for the listener. This helps the author to focus on the important level of discourse and to express its connotations background. Thus, the main features of biblical phraseology are diversification of ways of expression, changing their original meaning, the existence of winged expressions with the structure of the sentence, assimilation with modern language and turning into clichés.

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НЕМЕЦКИЙ ЯЗЫК

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DAS FUNKTIONIEREN DER ENGLISCHEN ENTLEHNUNGEN IN DEN MODERNEN DEUTSCHEN MEDIEN

ФУНКЦИОНИРОВАНИЕ АНГЛИЙСКИХ ЗАИМСТВОВАНИЙ В СОВРЕМЕННЫХ НЕМЕЦКИХ СМИ

Das Ziel dieser Forschung ist die Besonderheiten der Entlehnungen aus der englischen Sprache in den modernen deutschen Medien zu untersuchen. In der modernen Gesellschaft bestimmen die Massenmedien die sprachliche, sozialpsychologische und kulturelle Situation. Es ist bekannt, dass die Medien fest in das Leben der menschlichen Gesellschaft eingetreten sind. Die Medien beeinflussen die Struktur des Denkens und Stils der Weltwahrnehmung. Außerdem ist die Sprache der Medien eine der Hauptformen der sprachlichen Existenz.

Unter dem Begriff "Massenmedien" versteht man eine periodische Drucksache, eine Netzpublikation, einen Fernsehkanal, einen Radiokanal, eine Fernsehsendung, ein Radioprogramm, ein Videoprogramm oder eine andere Form der periodischen Verteilung von Masseninformatiоn unter dem permanenten Namen.

Die Kenntnis der sprachlichen Umgebung der zu erlernenden Sprache ist mit Hilfe der nationalen Medien möglich. Mediensprache ist voll von Entlehnungen.

Es ist bekannt, dass sich das Vokabular jeder Sprache ständig entwickelt und erweitert. Der Prozess der Entlehnung ist eine der wichtigsten Möglichkeiten, das Vokabular der deutschen Sprache aufzufüllen.

Unter der Entlehnung versteht man sowohl den Entlehnungsvorgang, das heißt die Übernahme fremden Sprachgutes, als auch das Resultat dieses Prozesses – das entlehnte Sprachgut selbst [1].

Ab der zweiten Hälfte des 20. Jahrhunderts unterliegt das deutsche Vokabular dem intensiven Einfluss der englischen Sprache. Eine Analyse von Artikeln aus den