

Lesson 6: Learning Objectives

- Further explore the lexical features of news English
- Examine new trends in American and global job market
- Analyze the structural and stylistic features of commentary/opinion

Presentations in the 4/8 Class

1. Review #27 “Help Wanted”, pp. 239-242.
2. How has technology changed the labor market over past three decades?
3. Identify examples of 5 different lexical features from recent articles in *China Daily*
<http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/> and explain their functions.
4. Write a news article on a campus event or a new trend featuring at least 4 lexical features.

loan words in new English

CLASSIFICATION OF BORROWINGS ACCORDING TO THE LANGUAGE FROM WHICH THEY WERE BORROWED

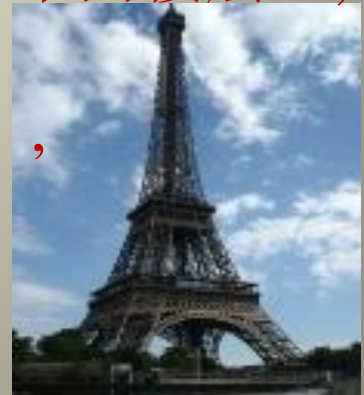
Latin borrowings.

Mostly they are words formed with the help of Latin and Greek morphemes. There are quite a lot of them in medicine (**appendicitis** (阑尾炎), **aspirin** (阿司匹林)), in chemistry (**acid, valency** (价), **alkali** (碱)), in technique (**engine, antenna** (天线), **biplane** (双翼飞机), **airdrome**), in politics (**socialism, militarism**), names of sciences (**zoology** (动物学), **physics**). In philology most of terms are of Greek origin (**homonym** (同义词), **archaism** (古语), **lexicography** (词汇学)).

French borrowings.

Words were borrowed from French into English after 1650, mainly through French literature, but they were not as numerous and many of them are not completely assimilated. There are the following semantic groups of these borrowings:

- a) words relating to literature and music: **belle-lettres** (纯文学), **conservatoire** (音乐学院), **brochure** (小册子), **nuance** (细微差别), **pirouette** (原地转), **vaudeville** (杂耍);
- b) words relating to military affairs: **corps**, **echelon** (梯队), **fuselage** (机身), **manoeuvre** (战略);
- c) words relating to buildings and furniture: **entresol** (中间楼层), **chateau** (古堡), **bureau** (书桌);
- d) words relating to food and cooking: **ragout** (炖菜), **cuisine** (烹饪).



The top 25 French Words used in English

1. Déjà-vu

Déjà = already

Vu (passé composé form of voir = to see) = seen
Already seen (before).

2. à la mode (not used as such in French)

à (preposition) = in(to), at

La mode = way, style

In the way (style) of.

3. Cul-de-sac

cul (coll./vulgar) = bottom, ass

de (preposition) = from, of

sac = bag

Bottom (ass) of the bag.

4. RSVP = répondez s'il vous plaît

Répondez, 2nd person plural of répondre = to reply,
to answer

S'il vous plaît = please

[However, it is a compound of

s' (abbrev. of si) = if

il = he/it

vous = you (formal)

plaît (3rd pers. sing. of plaire) = to care for, to please]

Reply, if it pleases you.

5. Chaise longue

Chaise = chair

Longue = long

Long chair.

6. Crème brûlée

Crème = cream

Brûlée (participe passé of brûler = to burn) = burnt

Burnt cream.

7. Du jour

Du (de = from, of + le = the) = of the

Jour = day

Of the day.

8. Café au lait

Café = coffee

au (à = in; with + le = the) = in/with the

Lait = milk

Coffee with milk.

9. Carte blanche

Carte = card

Blanche (feminine form of blanc) = white

*White card (i.e. blank canvas = complete freedom to
act as one wishes)*

10. Comme ci, comme ça

Comme = like

ci = this

ça = that

Like this, like that.

11. Eau de toilette

Eau = water

de = from, of

toilette = toilette, wash [toiletter = to groom]

Grooming water.

12. Fait accompli (not used as a stand-alone)

Fait = act, fact

Accompli = accomplished

Accomplished fact.

The top 25 French Words used in English

13. Femme fatale

Femme = woman
Fatale = fatal, deadly
Deadly woman.

14. Film noir

Film = movie
Noir = black
Black (dark) movie.

15. Foie gras

Foie = liver
Gras = fatty
Fatty liver.

16. Grand Prix

Grand = great, large
Prix = prize
Great prize.

17. Hors d'œuvre

Hors = outside
d' (de) = from, of
œuvre = work
Outside (of) the work, i.e. not part of the ordinary set of courses in a meal.

18. Joie de vivre

Joie = joy
de = of
vivre = to live
Joy of living.

19. Laissez-faire

Laissez, 2nd pers. plural of laisser = to let, to leave
Faire = to do
Let do, i.e. to leave as it; to let be.

20. Ménage à trois

Ménage = household
Trois = three
Household of three (Ha! you were thinking something else?)

21. Objet d'art

Objet = object
Art = art
Object of art.

22. Raison d'être

Raison = reason
être = to be
Reason for being.

23. Vis-à-vis

vis = face
Face to face.

24. Avant-garde

Avant = before, (in) advance (of)
Garde = guard
Advance guard.

25. Faux pas

Faux = false, wrong
Pas = step; move
False/wrong step.

Italian borrowings.

Cultural and trade relations between Italy and England brought many Italian words into English. In the 17-th century some geological terms were borrowed : **volcano**, **granite** (花岗岩) , **bronze** (青铜) , **lava** (熔岩) . At the same time some political terms were borrowed: **manifesto** (宣言) , **bulletin** (公告) .

But mostly Italian is famous by its influence in music and in all Indo-European languages musical terms were borrowed from Italian : **alto** (中音) , **baritone** (男中音) , **basso** (低音) , **tenor** (男高音) , **falsetto** (假声) , **solo**, **duet** (二重唱) , **trio** (三重唱) , **quartet** (四重唱) , **quintet** (五重唱) , **opera**, **operette** (小歌剧) , **libretto** (歌剧剧本) , **piano**, **violin**.

Among the 20-th century Italian borrowings we can mention : **gazette** (公报) , **incognito** (无名氏) , **autostrada** (自闭症) , **fiasco**, **fascist** (法西斯) , **diletante** (二流子) , **grotesque** (怪诞) , **graffitto** (涂鸦) etc.





COFFEE



Guggenheimer
COFFEE

German borrowings

There are some 800 words borrowed from German into English. Some of them have classical roots, e.g. in some geological terms, such as: **cobalt** (钴), **bismuth** (铋), **zink** (锌), **quarts** (夸特), **gneiss** (片麻岩), **wolfram** (钨). There were also words denoting objects used in everyday life which were borrowed from German: **iceberg**, **lobby** (大厅), **rucksack** (帆布包), **Kindergarten** (幼儿园) etc.

In the period of the Second World War the following words were borrowed: **Volkssturm** (冲锋队), **Luftwaffe** (空军), **SS-man** (党卫军), **Bundeswehr** (国防军), **gestapo** (国家秘密警察), **gas chamber** and many others. After the Second World War the following words were borrowed: **Berufsverbot** (职业禁止), **Volkswagen** (大众汽车) etc.



Russian borrowings

There is a large group of Russian borrowings which came into English through Russian literature of the 19-th century, such as : **Narodnik** (民粹), **moujik** (乡巴佬), **duma** (下议院), **zemstvo** (地方自治组织). **Volost** (乡), **ukase** (沙皇政府的敕令) etc, and also words which were formed in Russian with Latin roots, such as: **nihilist** (虚无主义者), **intelligenzia** (知识分子), **Decembrist** (十二月党人) etc.

After the Great October Revolution many new words appeared in Russian connected with the new political system, new culture, and many of them were borrowed into English, such as: **collectivization** (集体化), **udarnik**(生产过剩的工人(Udarnik运动是由政府发起和支持的, 目的是加强国家的工业发展)), **Komsomol** (共青团) etc and also translation loans, such as: **shock worker**, **collective farm**, **five-year plan** etc.

One more group of Russian borrowings is connected with perestroika, such as: **glasnost** (开放), **nomenklatura** (政府和工业界有影响力的职位由党任命的人担任的制度), **apparatchik** (党员) etc.



Opinion/Commentary

Read a NYT opinion (“Guns Aren’t a Bulwark...”) in 12 minutes and answer these questions:

- The problem?
- The author’s opinion on the problem?
- The author’s supporting information?
- The solution?
- Why should we care?

Persuasive writing

BALANCE / ACCENTUATE



Questions to help you recognize and utilize logos, ethos, and pathos

(source: School of Liberal Arts, Indiana U.)

- **Logos:**

Is the thesis clear, specific and problem-driven?

Is the thesis supported by strong reasons and credible evidence?

Is the argument logical and arranged in a well-reasoned order?

- **Ethos:**

What are the writer's qualifications? How has the writer connected him/herself to the topic being discussed?

Does the writer demonstrate respect for multiple viewpoints by using sources in the text?

Are sources credible? Are sources documented appropriately?

Does the writer use a tone that is suitable for the audience/purpose? Is the diction used appropriate for the audience/purpose?

Is the document presented in a polished and professional manner?

- **Pathos:**

Are vivid examples, details and images used to engage the reader's emotions and imagination?

Does the writer appeal to the values and beliefs of the reader by using examples readers can relate to or care about?

Presentations in the 4/15 Class

1. Review #25 “Thinking Outside the Box,” pp. 221-224.
2. Will online retail business replace traditional retail business?
3. If you were the CEO of Luckin Coffee 瑞幸, what strategies could you adopt to increase its market share?
4. Find an editorial/commentary/opinion piece in China Daily, and analyze its structural and stylistic features.
5. Write a commentary/opinion on a recent event or trend and make sure to address logos, ethos and pathos.