the Germanic branch of the Indo-European language family. They are both Germanic, even though each has borrowed many words from Latin, French and Greek, that means that many common words are similar in both languages, for example: house/Haus, man/Mann, here/Hier and good/gut, and even some words are identical for example: Hand, Arm, Sand and Finger. Modern English has evolved into one of the dominant world languages, and it also had a growing influence on other languages. Loaned words cover different fields such as popular culture, politics, business and the environment, because of profound changes in the life and language, the influence of English language worldwide and that many expressions from English appear as loan words. According to Garrod and Sanford definition of a specific communicative task such as a description or instruction, the information to be expressed is not mapped directly from memory into linguistic form. Hence, speakers generate a temporary conceptual structure which focuses on a specific set of pragmatics, semantic, and syntactic options and sets guidelines for the process of mapping information into linguistic form. Translation is often thought to be primarily about words and their meanings, what the words in the source text mean, and how words in the target language will convey meaning. Recent linguistics research has not yet been able to come up with the actual percentage of Anglicism in German language.

Loanword and its usage

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ABSTRACT
In this paper my aim is to explain the use of loanwords as well as their prevalence in most languages. For foreign language learners understanding the foreign or second language is much easier if it contains similarities with native language.
Various language users find many ways to expand vocabulary. There are loanwords which are words borrowed from one language to be used in another one. People use them unconsciously in their daily life. There are direct and indirect borrowings depending on their origin and translation. The use of different meaning, idiom or lexical item may be considered as borrowing.

Loanwords are usually words from dominant fields of different activities, so grammatical words are borrowed in very rare situations and they are unchangeable within each language. They have little lexical meaning but function to express grammatical relationships with other words on the part of speech. Such exposure of a loanword may confuse people's minds because it is important to emphasize the difference between 'foreign word' and 'loan word'. As we said before a loan word is an integrated word from a foreign language with an orthography adapted for the language that receives the new word. Contrary to that there is a foreign word as a non-integrated word from a foreign language where spelling is not changed.

Several changes happen during borrowing process such as the change in meaning, the change in spelling and in the pronunciation depending on different factors which have an influence on language. In obvious need for expanding the vocabulary words come-in with a different meaning than that in the language from which it is taken. The same case is when phrases are literary translated (word-for-word) that is known as a calque.