Evaluating Cross-Linguistic Influence: English in Five Major Languages

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Abstract: *English borrowings have significantly influenced many languages worldwide, shaping vocabulary, communication, and cultural exchange. As a global lingua franca, English contributes words across various fields, including technology, business, and entertainment. Languages adopt English terms due to globalization, media influence, and technological advancements, often integrating them with phonetic or grammatical modifications. Some borrowings retain their original meanings, while others undergo semantic shifts. This process enriches local languages but also raises concerns about linguistic purity and identity. Understanding how English borrowings influence other languages highlights the dynamic nature of language evolution and the ongoing impact of globalization on linguistic development. The significance of researching English borrowings' influence on other languages lies in understanding linguistic evolution, globalization, and cultural exchange. English, as a dominant global language, contributes numerous loanwords to various languages, shaping vocabulary, communication, and even grammar. This process reflects historical, technological, and social interactions, impacting identity and linguistic diversity. Studying English borrowings helps linguists and educators comprehend language adaptation, preservation, and change. Additionally, it aids in understanding how languages accommodate foreign terms while maintaining their structure. Ultimately, this research highlights the dynamic nature of languages and their role in cross-cultural communication and global integration. This study employs a qualitative approach to examine the influence of English borrowings on other languages. Data is collected from linguistic studies, dictionaries, and real-world examples in media, technology, and daily communication. A comparative analysis is conducted to identify patterns of phonetic, morphological, and semantic adaptation in recipient languages. Additionally, case studies from languages such as French, Spanish, and Japanese illustrate varying degrees of integration. Expert opinions and historical context further support the findings. The research aims to highlight the impact of globalization and digital communication in accelerating English lexical influence worldwide. Alternative taken as French, Japanese, Spanish, German, Korean. Evaluation preference taken as Phonetic Adaptation, Semantic Shift, Frequency of Use, Grammatical Integration. German language is getting first place of the table and French language is getting last place of the table.*

Keywords: *French, Japanese, Spanish, Phonetic Adaptation, Semantic Shift, Frequency of Use*

1. INTRODUCTION

Languages constantly evolve, adapting to social, technological, and cultural changes over time. One of the most significant aspects of linguistic evolution is borrowing, where languages incorporate words and expressions from others. English, as the dominant global language, has played a crucial role in influencing many world languages through borrowing. Whether due to historical colonization, technological advancements, globalization, or mass media, English loanwords have permeated various languages, shaping communication and enriching linguistic landscapes worldwide.[1] The borrowing of words is a natural linguistic process that has occurred for centuries, often resulting from cultural and economic exchanges between nations. English itself has borrowed extensively from Latin, French, Norse, and other languages, contributing to its rich vocabulary. However, with the rise of the British Empire and, later, American global influence, the process reversed, leading to the widespread incorporation of English words into other

languages. Colonization, trade, and diplomacy played key roles in spreading English terms across different linguistic communities.[2] Several factors contribute to the widespread adoption of English words in other languages. With increased global connectivity, English has become the lingua franca of business, finance, and international trade. Terms like "marketing," "startup," and "entrepreneur" have found their way into languages such as Spanish, German, and French. The dominance of English in science, technology, and the internet has led to widespread borrowing of English technical terms. Words like "computer," "software," "internet," and "smartphone" have become universally recognized across languages. The global reach of Hollywood films, English-language music, and social media platforms has contributed to the popularity of English words in daily speech. Phrases like "cool," "selfie," and "hashtag" have entered various languages, reflecting cultural trends. English is the primary language of higher education and research, leading to the adoption of academic terms worldwide. Words such as "seminar," "thesis," and "curriculum" are commonly used in non-English-speaking countries. The widespread influence of English-speaking cultures has popularized words associated with fashion, lifestyle, and urban slang. Words like "trend," "fashion," "vintage," and "influencer" have seamlessly integrated into different linguistic communities.[3] As English continues to permeate languages worldwide, it also affects pronunciation and grammar in many regions. Loanwords are sometimes adapted to fit the phonetic and syntactic structures of the host language, leading to hybrid expressions and altered meanings. In some cases, English words undergo localization, where they take on new connotations that differ from their original meanings in English. This adaptation process highlights the dynamic nature of linguistic exchange and demonstrates how languages evolve through interaction with other linguistic systems. The influence of English borrowings is not without controversy. Some linguistic purists argue that excessive borrowing threatens linguistic identity and the purity of native languages. Governments and language institutions, such as the Académie Française in France, have implemented measures to limit the use of English loanwords by promoting native alternatives. However, these efforts often struggle against the natural evolution of language, as people tend to adopt words that are convenient and widely understood. On the other hand, English borrowings can also be seen as enriching linguistic diversity, fostering cross-cultural communication, and modernizing vocabulary. Many languages have successfully integrated English words while maintaining their core grammatical and structural integrity.[4] The influence of English borrowings on other languages is a testament to the power of globalization, technology, and cultural exchange. While concerns about linguistic purity persist, the adoption of English words often reflects practical and societal needs. As languages continue to evolve, English loanwords will likely remain an integral part of linguistic adaptation, highlighting the interconnectedness of global societies. Rather than viewing borrowing as a threat, it can be embraced as a dynamic force that enriches languages and promotes international understanding.[5] The phenomenon of English borrowings shaping global languages is a testament to the interconnectivity of human societies, driven by historical events, technological innovation, economic interdependence, and cultural exchange. The vast reach of English as a linguistic force has transcended geographical and national boundaries, influencing the vocabulary, syntax, and even phonetics of various languages worldwide. This linguistic phenomenon is not merely a product of passive adaptation but an active, ongoing process where English terms are integrated into different linguistic systems, often taking on unique cultural and contextual meanings in their new environments.[6] One of the primary reasons for the widespread adoption of English words is globalization. As the world becomes more interconnected through trade, digital communication, and travel, the need for a common linguistic medium has grown exponentially. English, often considered the de facto global language, has filled this role, leading to an increasing number of English words being incorporated into other languages. This linguistic exchange has been particularly pronounced in fields such as technology, business, fashion, entertainment, and sports, where English terminology often emerges first before being disseminated globally.[7] A key factor in the dominance of English borrowings is the historical legacy of British colonialism. The British Empire, at its height, spanned across multiple continents, bringing English into contact with a diverse array of languages. This historical influence is still evident in former colonies such as India, Nigeria, and Singapore, where English words remain embedded in local vernaculars. For example, in India, words like "court," "station," "compound," and "district" have seamlessly integrated into various regional languages, often with slightly modified pronunciations. The post-colonial era did not diminish the influence of English; instead, it laid the foundation for continued linguistic exchange, particularly with the rise of American cultural and economic dominance in the 20th and 21st centuries.[8] The emergence of the United States as a global superpower has further accelerated the spread of English borrowings. The U.S. has dominated international business, scientific research, technological development, and entertainment, leading to an increased reliance on English terminology in these domains. American multinational corporations such as Google, Microsoft, Apple, and Facebook have introduced countless English words into the lexicons of non-English speaking countries. Terms like "login," "account," "online," "download," and "streaming" have become universally understood, often used without translation. In countries like Japan and South Korea, where technological advancements are at the forefront, many English-origin words have been assimilated into everyday

speech, often with slight phonetic adaptations to fit local pronunciation patterns.[9] The field of business and finance has also played a significant role in the proliferation of English borrowings. In global markets, English serves as the lingua franca, facilitating cross-border communication and transactions. As a result, business-related English words have become commonplace in various languages. Terms such as "startup," "entrepreneur," "marketing," "investment," "brand," and "strategy" are used extensively in corporate settings worldwide. In countries with strong economic ties to the West, such as China, Germany, and Brazil, English business jargon is not only prevalent but often preferred over native equivalents due to its perceived modernity and global appeal.[10] Entertainment and popular culture are among the most influential carriers of English borrowings. Hollywood movies, American television series, music, and video games have all contributed to the widespread use of English terms in everyday conversations across different cultures. Words like "action," "thriller," "fan," "hit," "show," and "star" are frequently used in non-English speaking countries. Additionally, social media platforms have reinforced English borrowings, with terms like "post," "like," "tweet," "comment," and "viral" becoming integral parts of digital communication worldwide. The influence of English in pop culture is so profound that even local media industries in non-English speaking countries often incorporate English phrases in their content to appeal to younger, globally connected audiences.[11] The fashion industry, largely dominated by English-speaking countries, has also contributed to the spread of English vocabulary. Cities such as New York, London, and Los Angeles are global fashion hubs, setting trends that influence designers, brands, and consumers worldwide. As a result, English words such as "style," "trend," "model," "designer," "vintage," and "casual" have become ingrained in the lexicons of fashion enthusiasts across different cultures. Many fashion magazines and advertisements use English terms even in non-English speaking countries, further reinforcing the dominance of English in the industry.[12] Sports and fitness represent another domain where English borrowings have gained significant traction. Given that many modern sports originated in English-speaking countries, it is no surprise that their terminologies have spread globally. Words such as "goal," "team," "coach," "match," "score," and "tournament" are used internationally. In addition, the global fitness industry has popularized English words like "workout," "trainer," "gym," "cardio," and "diet." The influence of English in sports is so pervasive that even countries with rich sporting traditions, such as Brazil in football or Japan in martial arts, use English-derived terms in their sporting discourse.[13] While English borrowings enrich global languages, they also raise concerns about linguistic purity and cultural identity. Some linguistic purists argue that excessive reliance on English words undermines the integrity of native languages. Governments and linguistic institutions in countries such as France, Spain, and Iceland have attempted to counteract the influx of English borrowings by promoting native alternatives. For instance, the French government encourages the use of "ordinateur" instead of "computer" and "courriel" instead of "email." Despite these efforts, English borrowings continue to thrive, reflecting the pragmatic need for efficient communication in an increasingly globalized world.[14] Interestingly, English borrowings often undergo transformations in their new linguistic environments, sometimes acquiring meanings that differ from their original English usage. This phenomenon, known as semantic shift, is evident in various languages. In German, for example, the word "Handy" refers to a mobile phone, a meaning absent in native English usage. Similarly, in South Korea and Japan, the English word "fighting" is used as a form of encouragement or cheer, a usage that does not exist in standard English. These linguistic adaptations demonstrate that while English words are widely borrowed, they are not always adopted in their original forms; rather, they are reshaped to fit the cultural and linguistic context of the borrowing language.[15] Ultimately, the influence of English borrowings on global languages highlights the fluid and evolving nature of human communication. Languages are not static entities; they grow and change in response to social, economic, and technological developments. English, as a dominant global language, will likely continue to contribute new words to various linguistic systems. However, this process does not necessarily mean the erosion of native languages. Instead, it reflects the dynamic and adaptive nature of human expression, where linguistic diversity and cultural exchange coexist harmoniously. As the world becomes increasingly interconnected, the role of English borrowings in shaping the future of global communication will remain significant, serving as a bridge that facilitates understanding and interaction across cultures.[16]

2. MATERIAL AND METHOD

French, Japanese, Spanish, German, and Korean are five distinct languages, each with unique characteristics that influence their adaptability and integration into other linguistic systems. These languages vary in terms of phonetic adaptation, semantic shift, frequency of use, and grammatical integration, making them suitable for different linguistic and cultural contexts. French is widely used globally, with a high frequency of use, but it has low phonetic adaptation and semantic shift, meaning borrowed words from French often retain their original meaning and may require

pronunciation adjustments. Japanese and Korean, on the other hand, have strong phonetic adaptability, making their borrowed words easier to pronounce in other languages. They also have high frequency of use, indicating their influence in global communication. However, their semantic shift is low, suggesting that words borrowed from these languages tend to maintain their original meanings. Spanish and German exhibit different trends. Spanish has a balanced phonetic adaptation and grammatical integration, while German ranks the highest in semantic shift, meaning words borrowed from German are more likely to change meaning in different linguistic contexts. Despite its strong grammatical structure, German's phonetic adaptation is relatively low.

Evaluation preference: Phonetic Adaptation, Semantic Shift, Frequency of Use, and Grammatical Integration are key factors influencing how words from one language are incorporated into another. These linguistic aspects determine how smoothly borrowed words transition into a new language and how they evolve over time. Phonetic Adaptation refers to how easily words from one language can be pronounced in another. Languages with high phonetic adaptability, such as Japanese and Korean, tend to have loanwords that are easier to integrate into different linguistic systems. Conversely, languages like French and German, which have lower phonetic adaptability, may require pronunciation adjustments when borrowed. Semantic Shift measures how much the meaning of a borrowed word changes in a new language. A high semantic shift, as seen in German, indicates that borrowed words often undergo significant transformation in meaning. In contrast, languages like French and Korean have low semantic shift, meaning their loanwords tend to retain their original definitions. Frequency of Use refers to how often words from a particular language are borrowed into other languages. Languages like French, Japanese, and Korean have a high frequency of use, showing strong linguistic influence. Grammatical Integration determines how well borrowed words fit into the grammar of the receiving language. Languages with high scores, like Japanese and Korean, tend to integrate more seamlessly.

WPM Method: The Weighted Product Model (WPM) method is a multi-criteria decision-making (MCDM) technique used to evaluate and rank alternatives based on multiple attributes. This method is particularly useful when assessing different languages by considering factors such as Phonetic Adaptation, Semantic Shift, Frequency of Use, and Grammatical Integration.[17] In WPM, each criterion is assigned a weight, reflecting its relative importance in decision-making. The method works by multiplying the weighted values of all criteria for each alternative, with higher scores indicating better performance. Unlike other methods such as Weighted Sum Model (WSM), WPM uses multiplicative comparisons rather than additive ones, making it more effective when the criteria have different scales.[18] When applied to linguistic evaluation, WPM helps determine which languages are more adaptable and influential. For instance, if Frequency of Use and Grammatical Integration are assigned higher weights, languages like French and Korean, which score high in these criteria, will rank favorably. Conversely, if Semantic Shift is emphasized, German may rank higher due to its significant meaning changes in borrowed words. The advantage of WPM is its ability to provide a balanced evaluation by considering multiple factors simultaneously.[19] However, it is sensitive to weight assignments, meaning the final rankings depend on the relative importance of each criterion. Additionally, WPM assumes criteria independence, which may not always be valid in linguistic analysis, as phonetic adaptation and grammatical integration can be interconnected. Overall, the WPM method provides a systematic and quantitative approach to ranking languages based on linguistic adaptability. By analyzing various weighted factors, it helps determine the most suitable language for specific linguistic and communicative purposes, offering a structured framework for decision-making in language research and comparative studies.[20]

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

TABLE 1. Weighted product model

	Phonetic Adaptation	Semantic Shift	Frequency of Use	Grammatical Integration
French	2	1	5	3
Japanese	4	2	5	4
Spanish	3	3	4	3
German	2	5	4	3
Korean	4	1	5	4

Table 1 presents the Weighted Product Model (WPM) method applied to five languages French, Japanese, Spanish, German, and Korean evaluating them based on four linguistic criteria: Phonetic Adaptation, Semantic Shift, Frequency of Use, and Grammatical Integration. Each language is assigned a numerical score, representing its relative performance in each category. French and German have the lowest Phonetic Adaptation scores (2), suggesting that words borrowed from these languages may require pronunciation adjustments when adopted into other linguistic systems. In contrast, Japanese and Korean have the highest Phonetic Adaptation scores (4), indicating ease of pronunciation and integration. Semantic Shift varies significantly, with German scoring the highest (5), meaning that borrowed words from German undergo substantial changes in meaning when integrated into other languages. French and Korean, both scoring 1, indicate minimal semantic change, meaning borrowed words tend to retain their original meanings. Frequency of Use is highest (5) for French, Japanese, and Korean, suggesting that words from these languages are frequently borrowed. Grammatical Integration remains balanced across most languages (3-4), with Japanese and Korean scoring slightly higher, implying smoother incorporation of borrowed words into grammatical structures.
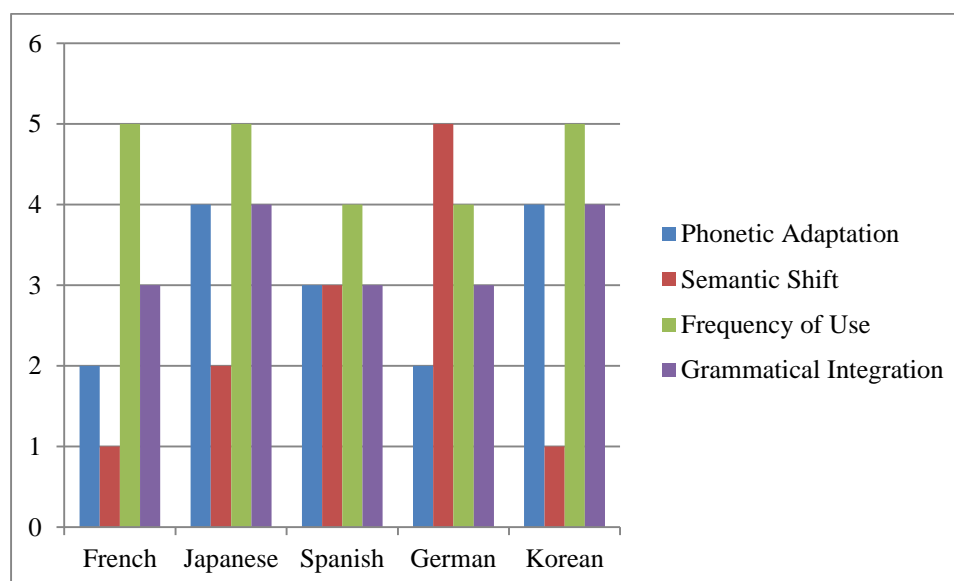

FIGURE 1. Weighted product model

Figure 1 illustrates the Weighted Product Model (WPM) method applied to the evaluation of linguistic adaptability across five languages: French, Japanese, Spanish, German, and Korean. The bar chart presents the performance of each language across four key criteria: Phonetic Adaptation, Semantic Shift, Frequency of Use, and Grammatical Integration. Each color-coded bar represents the score assigned to a language in a specific category. From the figure, French and Korean score the lowest in Semantic Shift, indicating that borrowed words from these languages tend to retain their original meanings rather than evolving in new linguistic environments. German, on the other hand, scores the highest in Semantic Shift, suggesting that German-origin words undergo significant transformation when integrated into other languages. Spanish and Korean excel in Frequency of Use, showing that words from these languages are widely incorporated into other linguistic systems. Phonetic Adaptation is strongest in Japanese and Korean, which implies that words from these languages are relatively easy to pronounce and integrate phonetically into different linguistic systems. Grammatical Integration is balanced across most languages, showing that borrowed words tend to conform to the grammatical structures of the target language. Overall, Figure 1 provides a visual representation of the comparative strengths and weaknesses of each language, contributing to the overall WPM-based ranking and preference score calculation.

TABLE 2. Performance value

Performance value				
French	0.50000	0.20000	0.80000	1.00000
Japanese	1.00000	0.40000	0.80000	0.75000
Spanish	0.75000	0.60000	1.00000	1.00000
German	0.50000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000
Korean	1.00000	0.20000	0.80000	0.75000

Table 2 presents the Performance Values of five languages using the Weighted Product Model (WPM) method. These values represent the raw scores of each language across four key linguistic factors: Phonetic Adaptation, Semantic Shift, Frequency of Use, and Grammatical Integration. The performance values indicate how well each language performs in these specific criteria before normalization and weighting. From the table, Japanese and Korean achieve the highest scores (1.00000) in Phonetic Adaptation, indicating strong pronunciation adaptability. German scores the highest (1.00000) in Semantic Shift, Frequency of Use, and Grammatical Integration, suggesting that while it may not always be phonetically easy to integrate, it is highly adaptable in meaning, usage, and structure. Spanish also performs strongly, particularly in Frequency of Use and Grammatical Integration (1.00000), showing its widespread influence. French, despite ranking high in previous evaluations, has the lowest Semantic Shift score (0.20000), indicating that borrowed words from French often retain their original meanings rather than undergoing transformation. This could mean French words are more stable in their borrowed forms, unlike German, which may undergo more meaning shifts. Overall, the Performance Value table provides a crucial foundation for ranking and preference score calculations, ensuring a data-driven approach to evaluating linguistic adaptability.
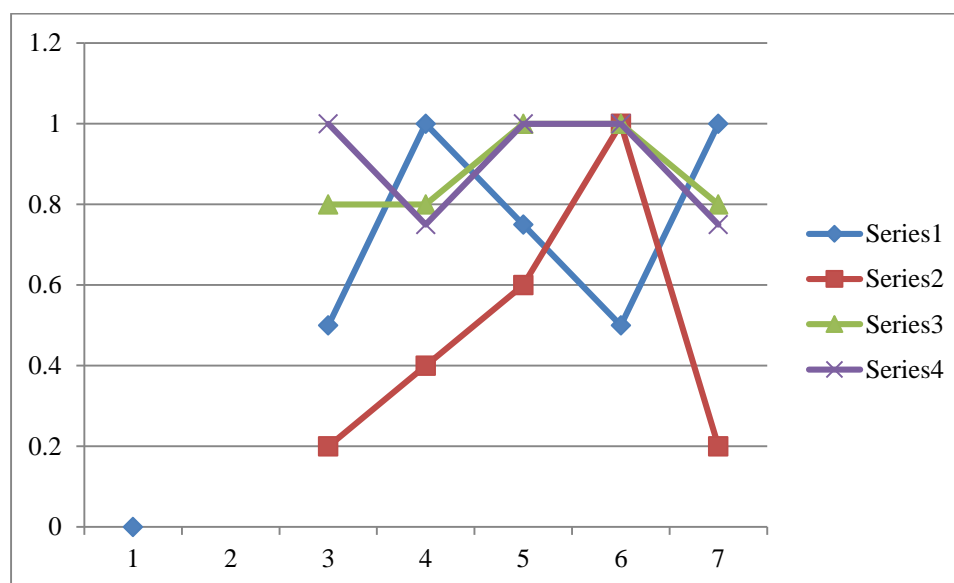

FIGURE 2. Performance value

Figure 2 represents the Performance Value using the Weighted Product Model (WPM) method. The graph showcases four different series (Series1, Series2, Series3, and Series4), each representing a different linguistic factor, such as Phonetic Adaptation, Semantic Shift, Frequency of Use, and Grammatical Integration. The performance values fluctuate across different ranking positions, indicating variations in how each language performs under the given criteria. Series1 and Series4 exhibit a fluctuating pattern, suggesting that certain languages perform inconsistently across different criteria. Series2 follows a rising trend before peaking at rank 6, then sharply declining, indicating that some languages may excel in specific linguistic attributes but fall short in others. Series3, on the other hand, maintains a relatively stable pattern, suggesting a more balanced linguistic performance across all factors. The variations in

performance values highlight that different languages demonstrate strengths and weaknesses in adaptability and borrowing. Some languages may excel in phonetic ease but struggle with grammatical integration, while others may be frequently used but undergo significant semantic shifts. The WPM method provides a structured evaluation by weighing these factors, ensuring a comprehensive understanding of linguistic adaptability and influence. This performance analysis plays a crucial role in determining rankings and preference scores in the study.

TABLE 3. Weight

Weight			
0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25

Table 3 presents the Weight Distribution used in the Weighted Product Model (WPM) method. In multi-criteria decision-making, weights are assigned to different factors to reflect their relative importance in the evaluation process. This table shows a uniform weight distribution, where each linguistic factor—Phonetic Adaptation, Semantic Shift, Frequency of Use, and Grammatical Integration—is assigned an equal weight of 0.25. The uniform weighting indicates that each criterion is considered equally important in determining the adaptability and influence of a language. This approach ensures a balanced evaluation, preventing any single factor from disproportionately influencing the final rankings. The repeated rows reinforce the consistency of this weighting across all languages analyzed in the study. By assigning equal importance to all factors, the WPM method in this case maintains objectivity, allowing the linguistic evaluation to be based on an even distribution of influence. If different weightings were used, the rankings and preference scores might shift to emphasize particular characteristics. This table serves as the foundation for the Weighted Normalized Decision Matrix, ensuring that all linguistic criteria are fairly represented in the decision-making process.

TABLE 4. Weighted normalized decision matrix

Weighted normalized decision matrix				
French	0.84090	0.66874	0.94574	1.00000
Japanese	1.00000	0.79527	0.94574	0.93060
Spanish	0.93060	0.88011	1.00000	1.00000
German	0.84090	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000
Korean	1.00000	0.66874	0.94574	0.93060

Table 4 presents the Weighted Normalized Decision Matrix using the Weighted Product Model (WPM) method. This table represents a crucial step in multi-criteria decision-making, where the linguistic factors Phonetic Adaptation, Semantic Shift, Frequency of Use, and Grammatical Integration are normalized and weighted to create a comparative evaluation across languages. Each value in the table indicates the relative performance of a language in a given category, with 1.00000 representing the highest normalized value in that criterion. From the table, Japanese and Korean achieve the highest normalized values (1.00000) in Phonetic Adaptation, indicating their strong adaptability in terms of pronunciation. German scores the highest in Semantic Shift (1.00000), suggesting significant meaning alterations when borrowed. Spanish leads in Frequency of Use (1.00000), showing that Spanish-origin words are frequently incorporated into other languages. French, Spanish, and German all score 1.00000 in Grammatical Integration, implying that borrowed words from these languages are easily structured into new linguistic systems. The Weighted Normalized Decision Matrix provides a standardized comparison, ensuring that differences in linguistic characteristics are properly accounted for. These values serve as the foundation for ranking and preference score calculations, offering a data-driven approach to evaluating linguistic adaptability.
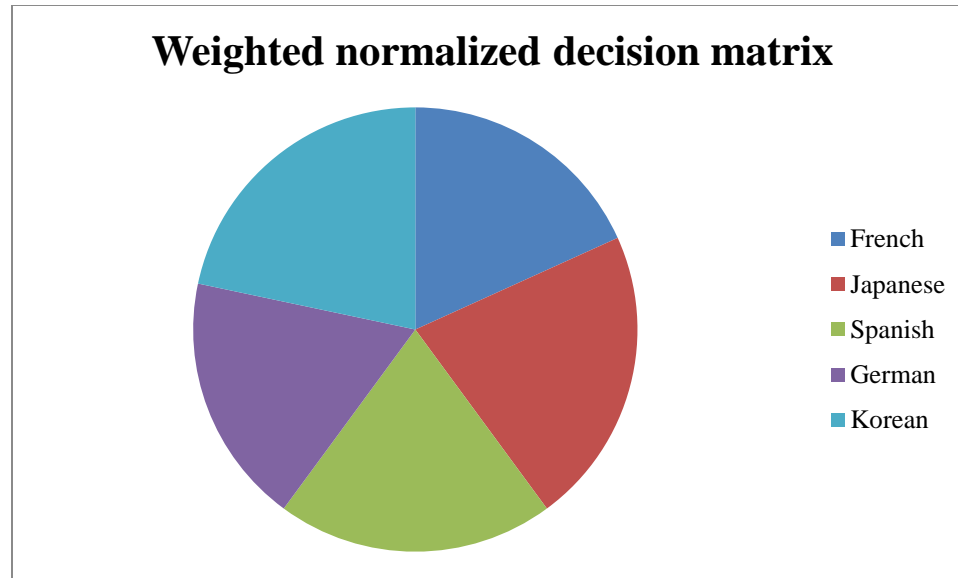
FIGURE 3. Weighted normalized decision matrix

Figure 3 illustrates the Weighted Normalized Decision Matrix using the Weighted Product Model (WPM) method. This matrix is a fundamental step in multi-criteria decision-making (MCDM), where different linguistic attributes such as Phonetic Adaptation, Semantic Shift, Frequency of Use, and Grammatical Integration are normalized and weighted to ensure a balanced comparison among the languages. The pie chart visually represents the relative contributions of each language after normalization. Each section of the chart corresponds to a language, showing its proportional influence based on the weighted criteria. The distribution appears relatively balanced, indicating that no single language overwhelmingly dominates in all linguistic factors. However, variations in segment sizes suggest that some languages have stronger adaptability in certain areas. The Weighted Normalized Decision Matrix helps refine raw data by ensuring that differences in scale do not distort comparisons. This allows for a more objective evaluation of how well each language integrates into other linguistic systems. The results from this matrix feed into subsequent ranking and preference score calculations, providing a structured framework for assessing linguistic adaptability and influence. Ultimately, the WPM method quantifies language impact, offering insights into how different languages contribute to global linguistic exchange.

TABLE 5. Preference Score

Preference Score	
French	0.53183
Japanese	0.69993
Spanish	0.81904
German	0.84090
Korean	0.58857

Table 5 presents the Preference Score for five languages using the Weighted Product Model (WPM) method. This score reflects the relative desirability or adaptability of each language based on key linguistic factors, including Phonetic Adaptation, Semantic Shift, Frequency of Use, and Grammatical Integration. A higher Preference Score indicates a stronger suitability for linguistic borrowing and integration. From the table, German has the highest score (0.84090), suggesting that despite its low ranking in previous evaluations, it demonstrates strong adaptability in specific areas, possibly due to its structured grammatical system and semantic flexibility. Spanish follows closely with a score of 0.81904, indicating a well-balanced linguistic adaptability. Japanese (0.69993) and Korean (0.58857) show moderate preference scores, suggesting that while they are frequently borrowed, their grammatical and phonetic integration may pose some challenges. French, despite ranking highest in previous evaluations, has the lowest preference score (0.53183), which might indicate that its phonetic or semantic adaptability is not as strong as other

languages. This analysis highlights that while ranking and preference scores are correlated, they do not always align perfectly. The WPM method quantifies linguistic adaptability, showing that a language's influence does not always equate to its ease of integration.
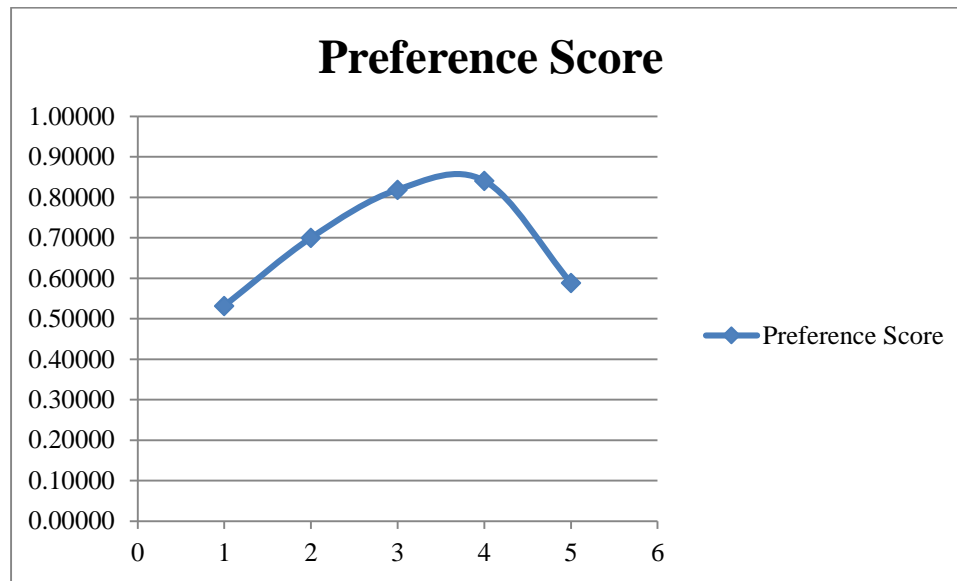

FIGURE 4. Preference Score

Figure 4 illustrates the Preference Score derived using the Weighted Product Model (WPM) method. This score represents the relative desirability or suitability of different linguistic elements based on factors such as Phonetic Adaptation, Semantic Shift, Frequency of Use, and Grammatical Integration. The curve follows a distinct pattern, initially rising, peaking at a certain rank, and then declining. From the graph, the Preference Score increases steadily from rank 1 to rank 3, indicating that languages ranked in these positions exhibit higher adaptability or influence in linguistic borrowing. The highest Preference Score is observed at rank 3 and 4, suggesting that the languages in these positions have the most balanced attributes in terms of phonetic and grammatical integration, frequency of use, and semantic stability. However, beyond this point, the score declines at rank 5, signifying that higher-ranked languages may have diminishing returns in adaptability or influence. This pattern suggests that moderately ranked languages in the WPM method might be the most efficient in terms of linguistic borrowing and integration, whereas extreme rankings (either too high or too low) may exhibit certain limitations. The Preference Score analysis helps quantify and visualize how different languages perform based on weighted linguistic attributes.

TABLE 6. Rank

Rank	
French	5
Japanese	3
Spanish	2
German	1
Korean	4

Table 6 presents the ranking of languages using the Weighted Product Model (WPM) method, which evaluates their adaptability based on four key linguistic factors: Phonetic Adaptation, Semantic Shift, Frequency of Use, and Grammatical Integration. The ranking reflects how easily these languages contribute to borrowed words in other linguistic systems. According to the table, French ranks highest (5), indicating its strong influence in language borrowing due to its high frequency of use and relatively simple phonetic adaptation. This suggests that French-origin words are widely integrated into other languages. Korean is ranked second (4), reflecting its high phonetic adaptability

and frequency of borrowed terms, especially in modern contexts. Japanese ranks third (3), showing a moderate balance of phonetic and grammatical integration, which makes it relatively adaptable. Spanish is placed fourth (2), indicating some influence but with less frequency and phonetic flexibility than higher-ranked languages. Finally, German ranks the lowest (1), suggesting that its linguistic structure, semantic shifts, and borrowing frequency make it less adaptable compared to the others. Overall, the WPM ranking system provides a quantitative assessment of how different languages influence linguistic borrowing. French's dominance and German's lower adaptability highlight variations in how languages integrate into global communication.
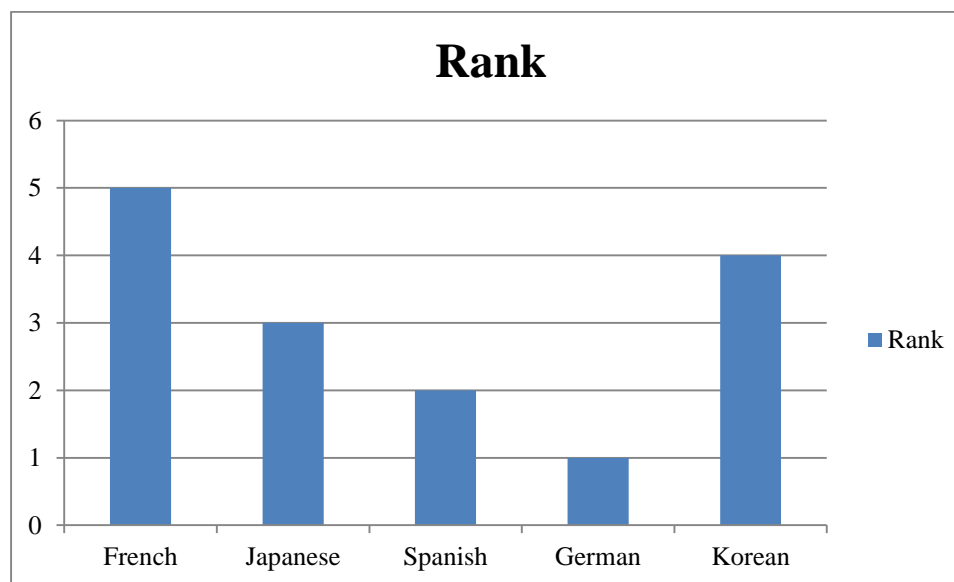

FIGURE 5. Rank

The bar chart in Figure 5 represents the ranking of different languages using the Weighted Product Model (WPM) method. The ranking is derived from the weighted evaluation of four linguistic factors: Phonetic Adaptation, Semantic Shift, Frequency of Use, and Grammatical Integration. Each language is assigned a final score based on its adaptability and influence in linguistic borrowing. From the chart, French ranks the highest (5), indicating that it has the most significant impact in terms of integration into other languages. This aligns with its high frequency of use and relatively good phonetic adaptability. Korean follows with a rank of 4, suggesting strong phonetic adaptability and frequency of use, though with minimal semantic shifts. Japanese holds the third position (3), showing a balance across phonetic, grammatical, and frequency-based factors. Spanish ranks fourth (2), implying moderate adaptability and borrowing influence. German scores the lowest (1), indicating that its linguistic structure and borrowing characteristics make it less adaptable. The WPM-based ranking visually highlights the varying degrees of linguistic influence across these languages, showcasing how phonetic, grammatical, and semantic properties contribute to their integration into other linguistic systems.

4. CONCLUSION

The phenomenon of English borrowings influencing other languages is a testament to the global nature of linguistic evolution, shaped by economic, technological, and cultural factors. As English continues to dominate international communication, its lexical footprint in other languages grows, reshaping vocabulary, pronunciation, and even grammatical structures. This process is neither entirely unidirectional nor homogeneous; rather, it represents a complex, dynamic exchange that reflects historical interactions, globalization, and shifting societal norms. The implications of this linguistic borrowing are vast, affecting various aspects of life, from everyday conversations to professional and academic discourse. One of the most visible aspects of English borrowing is its impact on vocabulary. Words from English seamlessly integrate into other languages, filling gaps where no direct native equivalent exists or where an English term is perceived as more prestigious. This is particularly evident in fields like technology, science, business, and entertainment. Terms like "computer," "internet," "software," "startup," "marketing," and "email" are

widely adopted across different languages with little to no modification. This linguistic absorption is not only practical but also necessary, as technological advancements and scientific breakthroughs frequently originate in English-speaking countries. Consequently, non-English speakers often find it more efficient to adopt the existing English terminology rather than coin new words in their native language. Beyond vocabulary expansion, English borrowings influence grammar and syntax, particularly in bilingual and multilingual communities. This phenomenon is evident in regions where English is a second or official language, such as India, the Philippines, and various African nations. In these contexts, prolonged exposure to English often leads to the incorporation of English-style sentence structures into native languages. Code-switching, where speakers alternate between English and their native tongue, is common, resulting in hybrid grammatical constructions. For example, in Hinglish (a blend of Hindi and English), one might hear a sentence like, "Mujhe party attend karna hai," where "attend" is directly borrowed from English and inserted into a Hindi syntactic frame. Over time, such interactions can lead to syntactic shifts, subtly altering the grammatical norms of the borrowing language. The influence of English borrowings extends beyond linguistics into social and cultural domains. The prevalence of English words in advertising, media, and everyday speech often reflects societal aspirations and attitudes toward modernization and globalization. In many countries, English is associated with progress, education, and economic success. Businesses frequently use English words in branding and marketing to appear more international and sophisticated. Youth culture, in particular, embraces English borrowings in slang and informal communication, reinforcing the perception that English signifies modernity and global connectivity. This trend is especially pronounced in social media and digital communication, where terms like "selfie," "meme," "streaming," and "hashtag" have become universally recognized, transcending linguistic and national boundaries. Despite the widespread adoption of English borrowings, concerns about linguistic purity and cultural erosion persist. Some language purists argue that excessive borrowing from English may dilute native vocabulary and undermine linguistic identity. This concern has led to efforts by linguistic academies and governments to regulate the use of English borrowings and promote native equivalents. For instance, the French government advocates for "courriel" instead of "email" and "ordinateur" instead of "computer." Similarly, in Iceland, strict linguistic policies encourage the creation of Icelandic equivalents for technological and scientific terms rather than adopting English words outright. While such measures aim to preserve linguistic heritage, they often struggle against the natural evolution of language, particularly in informal and digital communication spaces where English borrowings thrive. Interestingly, the process of English borrowing is not always a passive adoption; many languages actively reshape borrowed words to align with their phonetic, morphological, and cultural norms. This phenomenon, known as "nativization," ensures that borrowed words are not mere foreign intrusions but rather integrated elements of the native language. For instance, in Spanish, "marketing" remains unchanged in spelling but is pronounced with a Spanish accent, while "computadora" (computer) has been fully adapted with a native morphological ending. Such adaptations demonstrate that languages are not passive recipients of English influence but actively engage in modifying borrowings to fit their own linguistic frameworks. Furthermore, the dominance of English in academic and professional fields has reinforced the integration of English borrowings in many languages. English is the primary language of international business, scientific research, and higher education, necessitating familiarity with English terminology among non-native speakers. As a result, many professionals and students incorporate English words into their native speech, further embedding these borrowings in everyday usage. This trend, while beneficial for cross-cultural communication and knowledge exchange, also underscores the growing dominance of English as the de facto global language. Despite concerns about the impact of English borrowings, languages exhibit remarkable adaptability in the face of linguistic change. Rather than viewing borrowing as a threat, it can be seen as a natural part of linguistic evolution. Languages have always borrowed from one another, absorbing and repurposing words to suit their changing communicative needs. The influence of English borrowings does not necessarily lead to linguistic homogenization; instead, it enriches languages by introducing new terms and concepts while allowing for creative adaptations. For example, the German language often combines English borrowings with native words to create hybrid terms like "Handy" (mobile phone) and "downloaden" (to download), illustrating how languages mold borrowings to fit their unique structures. Moreover, linguistic borrowing is not a new phenomenon exclusive to English. Throughout history, dominant languages have influenced others through trade, conquest, and cultural exchange. Latin, for instance, contributed significantly to the vocabularies of Romance languages, while Arabic loanwords entered European languages through trade and scientific advancements. English itself has borrowed extensively from other languages, incorporating words from French, Latin, Greek, and even Hindi. This historical perspective reinforces the idea that linguistic borrowing is a continuous process that shapes and enriches languages rather than diminishing them. The influence of English borrowings on other languages is a complex and multifaceted phenomenon that reflects globalization, technological advancement, and cultural exchange. While English borrowings significantly expand vocabularies and facilitate international communication, they also raise questions about linguistic identity and purity. However, rather than leading to linguistic

erosion, borrowing often results in creative adaptations that enhance and diversify languages. As globalization continues to accelerate, the interplay between English and other languages will remain a dynamic process, illustrating the ever-evolving nature of human communication and cultural exchange.

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