

# Semantic Asymmetry of English Loanwords in Chinese: A Literature Review

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## Abstract

Against the background of globalization and increasingly frequent language contact, a large number of English loanwords have entered Chinese, becoming an important force promoting the development of Chinese vocabulary. However, these loanwords are not transplanted intact in the process of borrowing, and there is often a complex asymmetry between their semantics and the original words. The purpose of this paper is to systematically sort out the semantic asymmetry of English loanwords in Chinese. Through a literature review, this paper summarizes its types from the two dimensions of semantic scope and grammatical function shift, and explores its motivations. It is found that, in terms of semantic scope, the semantic asymmetry of English loanwords is mainly manifested in three types: semantic broadening, semantic narrowing, and semantic shift. In terms of grammatical function shift, it is reflected in the asymmetry between part-of-speech change and word-formation change. These phenomena are shaped by two major factors: internal linguistic factors and external sociocultural factors. The former involves differences between Chinese and English phonological structures and word-formation rules, while the latter covers psychological motivations such as novelty, linguistic economy, and aesthetic pursuit. On this basis, this paper points out the shortcomings of the existing research and puts forward suggestions for future research directions in order to provide a reference for the study of language contact and vocabulary evolution.

## Keywords

English loanwords, semantic asymmetry, semantic scope shift, grammatical function shift, language contact

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## 1. Introduction

In today's era of globalization and informatization, contact and integration between languages have become the norm. It is an indisputable fact that English is the most powerful language in the world [1]. As a result of the economic, political, and cultural influence of Britain and the United States, as well as the emergence of English as an international language, many world languages have absorbed loanwords from English, especially during the twentieth century [2]. The Reform and Opening-up policy has promoted exchanges between China and the outside world. The multi-level and multi-channel exchange of Chinese and foreign cultures has provided a variety of channels for lexical borrowing. In addition, China's successful accession to the WTO has also brought more English loanwords into people's lives. This outcome of cultural exchange and integration has produced a large number of new words in Chinese [1]. The absorption and introduction of English loanwords have played a significant role in promoting scientific and technological progress, economic

development, and cultural prosperity, and have had a huge impact on people's daily lives. According to statistics, about 700 loanwords appeared in Chinese every year in the 1980s, and the number of loanwords reached 400 every year after the 1990s [3]. English loanwords in Chinese are not only the product of language borrowing, but also a unique window through which social change and cultural interaction can be observed. However, this lexical borrowing process is not a simple process of direct transplantation. English loanwords often undergo complex adaptation and variation after entering the Chinese system, and their semantics often show asymmetry with the original words. Most existing studies focus on the characteristics, development trends, and translation of loanwords, while relatively few studies systematically summarize the semantic asymmetry of loanwords. Theoretically, vocabulary is the basis of language and can reflect social development. In language contact, Chinese borrowing and absorbing English vocabulary as a supplement to the native language is one of the important ways for the traditional Chinese lexical system to generate new words [4]. However, these loanwords often undergo semantic asymmetry compared with their original meanings, a phenomenon that remains under-researched. Therefore, a systematic study of the semantic asymmetry of English loanwords in Chinese is helpful for broadening the research horizon of language contact and deepening the understanding of semantic evolution in lexical borrowing, thus providing new empirical support for the study of language localization mechanisms. Practically, studying the manifestations and causes of the semantic asymmetry of loanwords is valuable for standardizing the use of loanwords and guiding correct language cognition. An in-depth understanding of the derivation process and linguistic characteristics of loanwords can help cross-cultural communicators maintain a tolerant and open attitude, respect and understand other cultures, and thereby improve their language competence [5]. From the perspective of loanwords, people can better understand the inclusiveness of Chinese culture and also demonstrate the general law of communication and absorption between language and culture, which can further improve the ability to understand and master language [6]. In addition, in the fields of cross-cultural communication, translation practice, and teaching Chinese as a foreign language, understanding the semantic differences of loanwords can also help reduce communication misunderstandings and improve communication efficiency.

## **2. Loanword in Chinese: Definition and Classification**

### **2.1 Definition of Loanword**

Borrowing is a natural process of language change whereby one language adds new words to its own lexicon by copying those words from another language. The words that are borrowed are called borrowings or loanwords. The process of borrowing is one of the most frequent ways of acquiring new words, and speakers of all languages do it [7]. Different scholars have provided various definitions of loanwords, but their core view is that loanwords refer to words absorbed from other languages. On the premise that the meaning of a word is derived from a foreign language, the phonetic form is borrowed from the corresponding foreign word in whole or in part, and the word is localized to varying degrees [8]. Based on this definition, there are also some debates in the academic community. For example, Wang, Gao, Liu, and other scholars believe that loanwords are transliterated words, while free translation words are not within the scope of loanwords. Another group of scholars, such as Zhou, Zhang, and Cen, believe that loanwords include not only transliterated words but also free translation words [3].

### **2.2 Classification of Loanwords**

According to the previous description of the definition of loanwords, it can be seen that the academic community has not yet reached a consensus on the specific classification of loanwords. However, almost every scholar classifies loanwords according to their translation methods. This paper mainly introduces two methods of classifying loanwords. First, there are three main forms of English loanwords in modern Chinese, namely transliteration, semi-transliteration and semi-free translation, and the addition of Chinese morphemes before and after transliteration [9]. Among them, transliteration refers to the use of approximate Chinese syllables to transcribe the pronunciation of loanwords. There are also pure transliteration and partial transliteration. In The Dictionary of Chinese Loanwords edited by Cen Linxiang, 阿吠陀 (Avesta), 克拉 (carat), 比利时 (Belgium), etc., are pure transliteration words, while 逻辑 (logic), 模特 (model), 打 (dozen), 幽默 (humor), etc., are partial transliteration words. Semi-transliteration and semi-free translation divide a loanword into two parts, one transliterated and the other freely translated, which together form a new Chinese word. Examples include 呼

啦圈 (hula hoop), 华尔街 (Wall Street), and 迷你裙 (miniskirt). The addition of Chinese morphemes before and after transliteration refers to adding Chinese morphemes representing categories before or after the transliterated vocabulary. Such morphemes generally play a supplementary or modifying role. For example, bourbon is transliterated as 波旁, and then the Chinese morpheme 酒 (wine) is added to form the Chinese word 波旁酒. Second, English loanwords in Chinese can be divided into transliteration words, free translation words, and calque words [10]. Transliteration words are consistent with the first classification. Free translation refers to re-expressing the connotation of English vocabulary through related Chinese vocabulary and word formation, such as 激光 (laser) and 科学 (science). Calque words are translated according to Chinese word-formation materials and rules that correspond directly to English structures. Examples include 冷战 (Cold War), 白领 (white collar), 热线 (hotline), and 软件 (software). From the above two classification methods, it can be seen that there is a large degree of overlap in the classification modes of loanwords. Although the academic expressions are different, they are essentially derived from the three major categories of transliteration, free translation, and combinations of the two. In addition to the two detailed classifications above, there are also other classification criteria in academia, as shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Different Criteria for Loanwords Classification.

Authors	Criteria for Loanwords Classification	Examples
Yang [11]	Transliteration, Free translation, Pronunciation plus meaning	Transliteration: 香波(shampoo) Free translation: 电话(telephone) Pronunciation plus meaning: 脱口秀(talk show)
Liu [8]	Foreignization, Domestication, Combination of foreignization and domestication	Foreignization: 巧克力(chocolate) Domestication: 共产主义(communism) Combination of foreignization and domestication: 霓虹灯(neon lamp)
Zhou [3]	Transliteration, Free translation, Letter words	Transliteration: 朋克(punk) Free translation: 软实力(soft power) Letter words: CEO, GDP

### 3. Semantic Asymmetry of English Loanwords in Chinese

#### 3.1 Concept of Semantic Asymmetry

Borrowed words inevitably acquire culture-specific meanings to varying degrees. It would be difficult to find a borrowed word that has retained exactly the same meaning or context of use as its word of origin. Even a straightforward loan acquires a different context. The extent of semantic change may range from a slight change in nuance to a completely different meaning [2]. In studies of English loanwords, except for some monosemous words, most English loanwords are polysemous from an etymological perspective. These words often retain only part of their semantics in the borrowing process, resulting in semantic asymmetry [12]. Only in a very small number of cases can the complete meaning of English loanwords be retained. At present, scholars mainly discuss semantic asymmetry from two perspectives: asymmetry of semantic scope and asymmetry of grammatical function. The former includes semantic broadening, semantic narrowing, and semantic shift [13], while the latter is manifested in transformations of grammatical function and borrowing of lexical structure [14]. Some scholars have also proposed the concept of quasi-affixation [4], which essentially refers to the adaptation process of lexical structure when loanwords enter a new language system. Table 2 summarizes the definitions of semantic asymmetry proposed by different scholars.

Table 2: Definition of Semantic Asymmetry.

Authors	Definition of Semantic Asymmetry
He [4]	Quasi-affixation, expansion of grammatical function, generalization of semantics
Huang & Mao [12]	Semantic broadening, semantic narrowing, semantic shift
Geeraerts, D. [15]	Semantic broadening, semantic shift
Zhao [9]	Semantic broadening, semantic narrowing, semantic transformation
Shi [13]	Functional shift, structural borrowing

## 3.2 Dimensions of Semantic Asymmetry

### 3.2.1 Semantic Scope Shift

#### (1) Semantic Broadening

A large number of English loanwords have entered the Chinese lexical system, leading to the expansion of the meanings of many Chinese words. After transliteration, English loanwords may generate new meanings based on their original meanings or certain sememes during actual use. The addition of new meanings without deviating from the original meaning extends far beyond the semantic scope covered by the original word, transforming a monosemous word into a polysemous one [4]. This phenomenon is known as semantic broadening. Semantic broadening is not a random addition of meaning. Its internal mechanism lies in the fact that once loanwords are separated from the contextual constraints of the source language, they obtain an independent symbolic life. Chinese native speakers are no longer bound by the usage scenarios and collocational habits of the original words, but instead extend and analogize their meanings according to their own cognitive experience and expressive needs. As a result, loanwords gradually develop meanings that do not exist in the source language. For example, 拜拜 (bye-bye), originally used as a polite expression for parting, implying meeting again in the future, has been widely used in various contexts and has developed meanings such as break up, end, or cut off a relationship. This path of semantic broadening reflects a metaphorical mapping from specific situations to abstract relationships: the concrete act of farewell in interpersonal communication is projected onto the termination of emotional or cooperative relationships, thus realizing the abstraction and generalization of meaning. Similarly, 马拉松 (marathon), whose original meaning refers to marathon racing, a long-distance running sport that tests endurance, is now often used to describe articles, works, or processes that are extremely long-lasting and demanding. In this process, marathon has evolved from a specific sporting event into a general adjective describing long-term and high-intensity characteristics, with its semantic focus shifting from the event itself to the attributes associated with it. Another example is 嘉年华 (carnival), which originally referred to a specific Western festival. After entering Chinese, its scope of use expanded significantly, and various large-scale entertainment events, amusement parks, and commercial promotional activities can now be described as carnivals. It has shifted from a specific Western religious festival to a synonym for large-scale joyful events or themed celebrations. This semantic broadening demonstrates that, during the localization of loanwords, the specific religious and cultural background attached to the original words is diluted, allowing them to become general labels applicable to diverse local activities [16].

#### (2) Semantic Narrowing

Wang pointed out that semantic narrowing refers to the process in which a word changes from a broader meaning to a narrower one [13]. The mechanism behind semantic narrowing is determined by the frequency of semantic use. The higher the frequency of use, the greater the possibility of semantic retention, and vice versa. Many English loanwords encountered in daily life are products of semantic narrowing. For example, 光盘 (CD) has several meanings in English, such as Compact Disc, Cash Deposit, Coast Defense, and Civil Defense. However, after entering Chinese, CD usually refers only to Compact Disc, namely, laser discs [17]. The emergence of this semantic narrowing phenomenon is closely related to the context in which CD entered Chinese as a new technological term. At that time, the primary channel through which Chinese speakers encountered CDs was music consumption. Therefore, the meaning of Compact Disc was solidified due to its high frequency of use, while other professional meanings were excluded from the borrowing process because of the lack of practical context. Another example is 坦克 (tank). The original English meaning of tank refers to a container, such as a water tank or oil tank. During World War I, however, the British used the word tank to refer to armored vehicles for reasons of military secrecy. The Chinese borrowed only this wartime meaning of armored fighting vehicle while abandoning the more basic meaning of a liquid storage container. This example shows that the timing and channels of borrowing have an important influence on semantic narrowing. Chinese selectively inherited the temporary meaning of tank in a specific historical context while ignoring its broader everyday meanings in English, reflecting the principle of contextual priority in semantic borrowing. Similarly, 酷 (cool) has rich original meanings in English, including calm, cold, and the slang meaning stylish or excellent. After entering Chinese, however, cool almost exclusively retains the meanings of fashionable, excellent, and individualistic, while the meanings related to coldness have become highly marginalized in daily

use. In a social atmosphere that values individual expression and fashion identity, the culturally marked slang meanings gained communicative advantages, whereas the relatively ordinary daily meanings were gradually abandoned because they lacked expressive appeal [18].

### (3) Semantic Shift

Due to cultural differences between Chinese and English and the natural development of language, some English loanwords continuously change and transform during use. Their original meanings are no longer commonly used, while new meanings are derived [17]. The difference between semantic shift and semantic broadening is that the latter adds meanings while retaining the original meaning, whereas the former involves a substantial transfer of semantic focus. The original meaning is either marginalized or completely replaced by a new referential meaning. This change is often the result of the gradual accumulation of creative usage by native speakers after loanwords become deeply integrated into the recipient language system. For instance, 沙发 (sofa) in English dictionaries refers to a comfortable seat with raised arms and a back, wide enough for two or three people [14]. After the word sofa entered Chinese, however, its scope of reference shifted from specifically referring to a two- or three-person seat to a broader category of comfortable furniture used for rest. This change reflects the tendency toward conceptual recategorization in the localization of loanwords. Chinese does not strictly inherit the specific size and structural restrictions associated with a sofa in the source language, but instead reclassifies it into a broader functional category of soft seating furniture, thus causing a systematic shift in referential boundaries. Another example is the mixed expression 小case. In English, case means situation or instance, but in Chinese the phrase 小case has developed the meaning of something easy or a minor matter. This meaning has completely deviated from the original English sense. In English, expressions such as a piece of cake are more commonly used to describe something easy rather than a little case.

### 3.2.2 Grammatical Function Shift

From the perspective of grammatical systems, English is an inflectional language in which grammatical relationships are closely related to changes in word endings, whereas Chinese is an analytic language in which grammatical relationships mainly depend on word order and function words. After the meanings of English loanwords become generalized in Chinese, their collocational functions are often extended infinitely, which is reflected in random combinations and flexible word formation. In particular, the positions of quasi-affixes become highly flexible, resulting in various new combinations and forms of expression [4]. This process gives rise to asymmetry in the grammatical functions of English loanwords in Chinese. The grammatical function asymmetry of loanwords can mainly be divided into two aspects: asymmetric changes in part of speech and asymmetric changes in word formation.

#### (1) Part-of-Speech Change

In terms of part-of-speech asymmetry, the English word show can function both as a verb (to show) and as a noun (a show). In Chinese, however, 秀 (show) is mainly used as a noun, as in 时装秀 (fashion show), 脱口秀 (talk show), and 真人秀 (reality show). Although the verbal expression 秀一下 occasionally appears in spoken Chinese, this usage results from the Chinese grammatical mechanism of using nouns as verbs, and its acceptance and standardization remain limited [12]. This tendency in part-of-speech selection causes semantic asymmetry. In Chinese, the semantics of show mainly focus on the noun meaning of performance or display activity, while the corresponding verbal meaning in English has not been conventionalized. As a result, the semantic range of the source word is significantly compressed after borrowing. Similarly, the English word model can function as a noun (a model), a verb (to model), or an adjective (a model student). In Chinese, however, 模特 (model) is generally used only as a noun referring specifically to fashion models, and it cannot express meanings such as mode or example as in English. This reflects the double narrowing of both grammar and semantics. In addition, in traditional Chinese usage, 永远 (forever) functions as an adverb and can only modify verbs or adjectives. However, under the influence of loanwords and foreign expressions, 永远 has gradually developed adjectival usage in expressions such as 永远xx. The essence of this phenomenon lies in the expansion or transformation of grammatical functions under external linguistic influence [14]. This functional extension also leads to semantic asymmetry, but in the opposite direction. After forever extends from an adverb to an adjective, its semantics expand from merely indicating temporal continuity to describing the enduring attributes of things, thereby generating semantic functions that do not exist in the source language.

## **(2) Word-Formation Change**

In terms of asymmetric changes in word formation, the semantic asymmetry of English loanwords is mainly related to the phenomenon of quasi-affixation. For example, the English affixes -ize and -ify are verbal suffixes attached to nouns or adjectives to form verbs, such as globalize and modernize. In Chinese loanwords, 化 also functions as a verbalizing suffix, forming words such as 全球化 (globalization), 现代化 (modernization), and 商业化 (commercialization). However, the combinational ability of 化 in Chinese is much broader than that of the English suffixes, and it can even be attached to monosyllabic words, such as 绿化 (greening) and 老化 (aging). Its productivity and frequency of use are therefore much higher than those of the corresponding English affixes. Similarly, the English suffixes -ness and -ty are nominal suffixes expressing qualities or properties, such as creativity and happiness. In Chinese loanwords, 性 inherits the nominalizing function and forms words such as 创造性 (creativity) and 可能性 (possibility). However, in Chinese, the semantic delexicalization of 性 is more extensive, and it can be attached to almost any adjective or verb to form abstract nouns, such as 可行性 (feasibility) and 可操作性 (operability), becoming a highly productive word-formation marker [19]. In summary, the productivity and collocational freedom of foreign quasi-affixes are magnified in Chinese, resulting in functional changes in the use of English loanwords within the Chinese lexical system and consequently leading to semantic asymmetry. Overall, grammatical function shift and semantic asymmetry are closely interconnected. The selection of part of speech determines the retention or abandonment of meanings, while the expansion of word-formation ability creates new semantic spaces beyond those covered by the source language. Together, these processes constitute the functional dimension of semantic asymmetry in loanwords.

### **3.3 Causes of Semantic Asymmetry**

#### **3.3.1 Internal Linguistic Factors**

There are considerable differences between Chinese and English in pronunciation rules, word formation, and other linguistic features, which regulate the lexicalization of loanwords. In particular, transliterated words easily become pure symbols lacking internal semantic structure and may lose part of their original meaning after entering the recipient language. Generally speaking, loanwords tend to adapt themselves to the pronunciation and morphology of the recipient language. In terms of pronunciation, loanwords often replace sounds that do not exist in the source language with similar sounds in the recipient language. When the syllable structure of loanwords does not conform to the phonological rules of the recipient language, modifications such as vowel insertion or deletion are often carried out. In terms of morphology, the core process is to adapt loanwords to local grammatical rules [19]. During their integration into the recipient language system, loanwords inevitably undergo transformations in order to fit the new linguistic environment. This localization process includes phonological substitution and morphological integration [20]. For example, there are fundamental differences between Chinese and English in pronunciation systems. Chinese has no consonant clusters. There is a limited set of consonants that can occur in syllable-initial positions and another set of permissible finals. In addition, each syllable may carry one of four tones or a neutral tone. Moreover, each Chinese syllable often has an independent semantic value. In contrast, English syllables may begin or end with highly complex consonant clusters, and there is greater freedom regarding the sounds that can appear in syllable-initial or syllable-final positions. English also lacks lexical tones. The vowel systems of the two languages differ greatly as well. Furthermore, individual English syllables do not necessarily possess independent semantic value in the way Chinese syllables do [7]. These significant differences in syllable structure between Chinese and English mean that, when English words are transliterated into Chinese, the multisyllabic forms of the original words are often divided into Chinese characters with their own meanings. The semantics of these Chinese characters may inadvertently influence the loanwords, enabling them to acquire semantic associations that the original words do not possess, thereby resulting in semantic broadening or semantic shift. At the same time, in the process of borrowing foreign words, a language may absorb only subordinate concepts while excluding superordinate concepts, thereby causing semantic narrowing [21]. Chinese tends to select specific meanings from English polysemous words that best satisfy the communicative needs of the current context while excluding other meanings. This semantic filtering mechanism within the language system directly contributes to semantic narrowing.

### 3.3.2 External Sociocultural Factors

Language is a product of culture. When a language enters another linguistic community as a source of loanwords, it inevitably undergoes semantic changes in response to the new cultural environment. For example, East Asian cultures are generally more implicit, while Western cultures tend to advocate openness and directness. As a result, the meanings of English loanwords are often adjusted when they enter Chinese [21]. People's living habits, values, and social environments differ across linguistic communities, which means that the concepts and usages of the same words are not always consistent between cultures. Semantic shift therefore reflects the semantic filtering and redistribution of foreign words within a new cultural framework. Meanings compatible with local culture are strengthened and retained, whereas conflicting meanings are marginalized or abandoned, thereby systematically shaping semantic asymmetry. In contemporary society, the sociocultural psychology underlying language use can mainly be analyzed from three aspects: the pursuit of novelty, the pursuit of linguistic economy, and the pursuit of aesthetic value [22].

#### (1) Novelty Motivation

People are often dissatisfied with old patterns of language use and instead pursue the defamiliarization effect of language expression, namely the freshness and attractiveness brought by new expressions. As mentioned above, 秀 (show) and 酷 (cool) experienced reductions in their original semantic range after entering the Chinese system, while those meanings associated with fashion and individuality were retained to a greater extent. Another example is 血拼, a Chinese expression derived from the English word shopping. Because the Chinese characters literally contain meanings related to blood and fighting, the semantic intensity of the expression is greatly exaggerated. More and more English loanwords are frequently used by Chinese native speakers, especially young people, and are gradually endowed with distinctive Chinese cultural connotations in daily communication.

#### (2) Linguistic Economy

Modern society is characterized by informatization and rapid communication. One major feature of the information age is the ability to convey as much information as possible through concise linguistic symbols. In this context, many loanwords avoid lengthy Chinese expressions and appear more concise and vivid. For example, the names of some international organizations, such as the WTO, and biological terms, such as DNA, are expressed in English abbreviations because they are more economical and easier to remember. These abbreviations gradually become symbolic representations of specific concepts in Chinese. As a result, some of their meanings become detached from the original English expressions, thereby leading to semantic shift.

#### (3) Aesthetic Motivation

In the process of absorbing loanwords, Chinese strongly reflects the aesthetic pursuit of language users, demonstrating people's efforts to transform linguistic symbols into aesthetically pleasing forms. Many English loanwords in Chinese conform to the aesthetic preferences of the Chinese nation. For example, in order to highlight elegance and beauty in women's products, transliterated brand names often contain characters such as 芳, 玉, 兰, and 婷, as in 雅芳 (Avon), 潘婷 (Pantene), 丹碧丝 (Tampax), 玉兰油 (Oil of Olay), 美宝莲 (Maybelline), and 护舒宝 (Whisper). In order to make loanwords better conform to Chinese aesthetic standards, semantic elements inconsistent with traditional Chinese aesthetics are gradually abandoned because of their low frequency of use. Consequently, only those semantic elements compatible with Chinese aesthetic preferences are retained [6].

## 4. Conclusion

Based on a systematic review of the relevant literature, this paper summarizes the semantic asymmetry of English loanwords in Chinese from the two dimensions of semantic scope and grammatical function, and explains their formation mechanism from the perspectives of the language system itself and sociocultural psychology. In terms of semantic scope, English loanwords mainly display three characteristics: semantic broadening, semantic narrowing, and semantic shift. In terms of grammatical function, English loanwords exhibit asymmetric changes in part of speech and word formation. These phenomena are caused by differences between the Chinese and English language systems as well as sociocultural psychology. Linguistic differences are reflected in pronunciation logic and word-formation patterns, while sociocultural psychology is reflected

in people's pursuit of novelty, linguistic economy, and aesthetic value. According to the existing literature, current research on the semantics of English loanwords in Chinese still has several shortcomings. First, discussions of the sociocultural motivations behind semantic asymmetry mostly remain at a macro level, while studies on audience psychology and acceptance mechanisms are still relatively weak. Second, there are relatively few diachronic studies, and long-term investigations into the semantic evolution of loanwords need to be strengthened. Future research may be carried out in the following three directions. First, corpus linguistics can be employed to conduct quantitative analyses and diachronic tracking of semantic evolution. Second, questionnaires or experimental methods may be combined to explore individual cognition in the process of accepting loanwords. Third, comparative perspectives involving Chinese, Korean, and Japanese loanwords can be introduced in order to reveal both the universality and particularity of semantic asymmetry across languages. With the continuing deepening of globalization, the number of English loanwords in Chinese will undoubtedly continue to increase, and their frequency of use will also rise. People should actively understand the special phenomena associated with loanwords, overcome ethnocentrism, and respect the laws governing different languages, so that Chinese can continue to enrich itself through the continuous absorption of loanwords.

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