

TYPES OF LEXICAL BORROWING

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The article touches upon the main aspects of the phenomenon of lexical borrowing. The purpose of the article is to present a review of the linguistic literature, which highlights the process of borrowing lexical units from one language to another, studies this process, and also analyzes the ways of penetration of foreign lexical units into the recipient language. The new stage in the development of Ukraine's relations with other countries contributes to the expansion of the sphere of contacts and new forms of communication between peoples. International cooperation is especially active in the humanitarian sphere, as well as in various fields of science and technology. In the process of development of international relations, the lexical composition of various languages is replenished. If the borrowed words meet the social need to express one or another concept, they enter the vocabulary of the target (recipient) language and over time become part of it. The specific weight of borrowed words in the lexical system of each language is continuously growing as a result of the formation of the global information space, social and economic processes aimed at world integration. Some aspects of the study of borrowed vocabulary, such as the types and degrees of its assimilation, the functioning of borrowed vocabulary in the target language are problems of linguistics that draw the attention of linguists and cause significant interest on the part of native speakers, who are not directly related to linguistics. Linguists distinguish different stages of entering of a borrowed lexical unit into the system of the target language. The absence of strict unified rules of conveying of the phonetical and graphical material of the source language by means of the material of the target language leads to the growth of different forms of one and the same lexical unit.

Key words: loan word, lexical borrowing, source language, target language, recipient language, phonetical and graphical assimilation.

Процес запозичення лексичних одиниць з однієї мови в іншу є постійним і йому неможливо запобігти, оскільки в світі майже немає ізолюваних націй і народів. За останні десятиліття значно розширилося співробітництво України з іншими державами в різних сферах. Ця співпраця надзвичайно важлива не лише в гуманітарній сфері, а й у різних галузях науки та техніки. Головною причиною цього є глобалізація всіх сфер людської діяльності. Кількість запозичених слів у сучасних мовах постійно зростає внаслідок соціально-економічних процесів, спрямованих на світову економічну інтеграцію. Вхідження іншомовного слова в систему мови-реципієнта, його засвоєння та функціонування в цій мові завжди буде в центрі уваги лінгвістів, а також користувачів мови. Лексичне запозичення – дуже складний процес. Результатом цього процесу є перетворення слова мови-джерела на нову лексичну одиницю мови-реципієнта відповідно до її фонетичних і граматичних особливостей. Численні запозичені слова потрапляють у систему мови-реципієнта і з часом асимілюються цією мовою. Дана стаття присвячена деяким теоретичним проблемам асиміляції запозичених слів. Лінгвісти виділяють різні етапи входження запозиченої лексичної одиниці в систему мови-реципієнта. У цій статті ми зробимо спробу проаналізувати точки зору різних лінгвістів на це складне мовне явище. Актуальність даної проблематики полягає також у тому, що для сучасних мов багато в чому невирішеною залишається проблема нормалізації та адаптації запозичених лексем у мові-реципієнті. Відсутність чітких уніфікованих норм щодо фонетико-графічної асиміляції іншомовних слів призводить до зростання варіативності при передачі нових запозичених лексичних одиниць, що, у свою чергу, сприяє закріпленню даних лексичних одиниць у некоректних формах, які суперечать нормам мови-реципієнта.

Ключові слова: іншомовне слово, лексичне запозичення, мова-джерело, мова-реципієнт, фонетико-графічна асиміляція.

Problem statement. It is difficult to find a term in linguistic literature that would cause as many different interpretations as the term «borrowing». Differences in its definition arise primarily from the

fact that linguists attach different meanings to this concept and understand the process of borrowing in different ways. Borrowed lexemes enter the recipient (target) language in different ways. Quite often the

degree of their further assimilation by the target language system depends on the way of penetration of the lexical unit.

Recent research and publications. The study of the process of borrowing lexical units has a long history. Because this process is continuous, it has always been studied by linguists. They formulated the main theoretical principles of the study of this linguistic phenomenon. In recent years, many scientific studies have also been devoted to the peculiarities of the phenomenon of borrowing and issues related to it (Петришин О.М. [1], Голдованський Я.А. [2], Архипенко Л.М. [3], Кислюк Л.П. [4], Федорець С.А. [5], Олійник А.Д. [6], Битківська Я.В. [7], Акуленко В.В. [8], Підкуймуха Л.М. [9], Стишов О.А. [10], Мазурик Д.В. [11], Аyto J. [12]).

Setting objectives. The main goal of the presented article is to review the linguistic literature on the issue of borrowing lexical units from one language to another. We will try to analyze different points of view on the essence of this complex linguistic phenomenon. Let us consider the peculiarities of the borrowing process itself and the borrowed lexical unit as a result of this process. We will highlight the main reasons for the process of borrowing and the main ways of penetration of foreign language lexical units into the system of the recipient language. Let's try to classify borrowed lexemes depending on the degree of their assimilation.

Presenting basic material. When considering the general problems associated with borrowing words, researchers usually try to find out the reasons for the appearance of lexical borrowings and the ways of their penetration into the recipient (target) language. The presence of borrowed words from many languages testifies to the various international ties of any nation. However, in the process of international relations, not all words are borrowed that are necessary to describe what the representatives of one nation who studied the life of another nation encountered. To express many concepts in the recipient language, there were already ready-made words, and therefore the internal resources of the recipient language were used here.

The reasons for borrowing, as a rule, are divided into external (extralinguistic) and internal (linguistic). Extralinguistic reasons include historical contacts between peoples and the presence of a certain kind of bilingualism, the need to nominate new objects and phenomena, innovation of nations in a certain field of knowledge. In addition, the spread of fashion for foreign words and the saving of linguistic means can be attributed here. This group of reasons can be divided into social, technological and pragmatic.

Linguistic reasons for borrowing include the need to replenish certain links in the lexical system of the language, the need to semantically more accurately express the multi-meaning concept of the recipient language with the help of borrowing, the tendency to eliminate homonymy and polysemy, the tendency to replenish the expressive means of the language.

J.O. Zhluktenko adds a few more to the reasons (motives) of borrowing: the need to denote a phenomenon in the form of a reference to a certain situation; the habit of using a foreign word, since in the context of another language, the designation of this concept is rare; the influence of the language environment (a foreign word was heard or read recently and therefore «came to mind first»); frequency of word use (words that are used more often are easier to translate into another language) [13, p. 135].

The need for borrowing is often determined by the intellectual state of the nation, which is aware of the need to nominate a phenomenon, object, or abstract concept. Linguists consider the interaction of literary languages to be an important aspect of language contact, which contributes to the activation of lexical borrowing. In addition, due to a number of reasons (cultural, economic, political), not all languages are simultaneously at the same level of stylistic differentiation and scientific intellectualism. Hence the inevitability of borrowing.

Thus, if we group the main reasons for borrowing, then it is worth highlighting the following: historical connections between peoples, the need to nominate new objects, processes and concepts, the desire to save linguistic means, the tendency to eliminate polysemy and homonymy, the presence of certain types of bilingualism, the spread of fashion for foreign words, the need for euphemistic substitutes and substitutes for words that are difficult to pronounce, the cultural advantage of any nation in a certain field of activity.

As we can see, there are many reasons for borrowing. However, the question arises: which of these reasons is the basic one? This question is quite difficult to answer, because borrowing, as a rule, occurs under the influence of several reasons. In our opinion, the main and decisive reason for borrowing words from one language to another is the need to obtain the necessary means to denote new objects and concepts and to improve the native language as a means of communication and exchange of ideas. In addition, foreign words are borrowed when the recipient language already has its own words to denote new concepts. In this case, a foreign word is borrowed because it is brighter and better expresses a certain aspect of the meaning of the word.

The reasons for borrowing terms can also be divided into external and internal, however, they have their own specificity, which results from the specific character of the term as a word that serves a certain natural or humanitarian field of knowledge. Under the extralinguistic reasons for borrowing terms F.A. Citkina understands the borrowing of the term together with the concept, which was first outlined in the source language, the growth of the internationality of science and the growing number of specialists knowing foreign languages. Among the linguistic reasons for borrowing terms, the researcher names the following: semantic load of native language words, easier perception of borrowing due to the presence of international elements in its composition, conciseness of borrowed terms, well-expressed ability to form terms in combination with elements of the native language, «symbolic» nature of borrowed terms (their parts are perceived less distinctly, because they are broader and more integral in meaning) [14, p. 68].

It is also necessary to say a few words about the ways of penetration of borrowed words into the lexical system of the recipient language. As a rule, there are two ways: oral and written. The oral way is direct contact between representatives of different peoples, it takes place at the level of speech. Written borrowing occurs through official documents, letters, memoirs, diaries, philosophical treatises and translations, speeches, and works of art. In addition, at the modern stage, new ways of penetration of borrowings into the system of the recipient language have appeared. They largely depend on the nature of the languages from which the words are borrowed, and on the nature of the words themselves. Nowadays, direct borrowings of the international nature prevail, when a word from the source language is borrowed directly (without the participation of an intermediary language) into several languages. At the same time, written borrowing prevails, because in the presence of literary languages and literatures, any borrowed lexeme very quickly receives written fixation. Most often, borrowing is done in parallel in oral and written forms, rarely oral borrowing precedes written fixation.

Scientific and technical periodicals and the Internet play an important role in the popularization of borrowed words (especially of a terminological nature). The largest number of new loan words (including those of English origin) appear for the first time on the pages of newspapers and magazines, as well as Internet resources. They cover different aspects of life, including a variety of material. The language of periodicals and materials on the Internet is, as a rule, universal, intended for a wide range of readers. In

these publications, you can find Anglo-Americanisms of various topics: sports, music, scientific and technical, economic, political. Therefore, these ways of popularizing borrowing are very important.

When studying loan words, linguists usually try to classify them. There is a large number of classifications of borrowed words. This can be explained by the fact that researchers base their classifications on different criteria. Some divide borrowed words from the point of view of chronology, others base their classifications on the functional status of borrowings, and still others pay attention to their structure. Some classifications are based on several criteria. In general, borrowed lexemes can be divided into ancient and modern, oral and written, direct and indirect, isolated and frequently used. L. Bloomfield understands a loan word as a certain type of language change and distinguishes the following types of borrowings: 1) borrowing cultural concepts; 2) internal borrowings that occur as a result of direct language contacts, which are caused by territorial or political proximity; 3) dialect borrowings that enter the literary language from dialects [15, p. 17].

According to the degree of assimilation in the recipient language, borrowings can be conditionally divided into three groups: loan words, exotic vocabulary, foreign language inclusions. Let's take a closer look at each of these groups of words. Loan words are a fact of language. Most of them are lexicographically recorded. Their appearance stems from the communicative function of language. The stronger a word is connected to the recipient language system, the more autonomous is its semantics. Exotic vocabulary is understood as words that characterize the peculiarities of life, culture, history of peoples and which have a local and historical coloring. At the same time, exoticism has an isolated or insignificant frequency of use. A word is not exotic if it means a specific object that is known to many native speakers. Examples of exoticisms can be the words *рікша*, *сакля*, *аул*.

Lexical units not assimilated by the recipient language are often called barbarisms. Sometimes these words are treated as the first stage of their assimilation in the recipient language. The modern encyclopedia «*Ukrainian language*» gives the following definition of this category of words: «Barbarism is a foreign word or phrase created according to a foreign language model, which has not become commonly used, does not correspond to the norms of the given language, while retaining its national-connotative colouring» [16, p. 59]. It is emphasized here that barbarisms are used mainly in descriptions of the daily life of foreign people, to reproduce the national

colouring, foreign realia, customs, concepts, as well as when transmitting the speech of a foreigner.

Exotic vocabulary and foreign language inclusions are actually foreign by nature. In exotic words, only the graphics are changed, foreign language inclusions often do not even change their graphic form. The main difference between loan words, exotic vocabulary and foreign language inclusions lies in their relationship with the recipient language system. If the borrowed words are facts of the language, then the other two groups of words do not belong to the system of the recipient language. International words and phrases occupy a special place among foreign language inclusions: *post factum*, *terra incognita*, *c'est la vie*, *happy end* and others. Other foreign elements, such as non-international elements may also be included into the text. Their use in the text is related to stylistic tasks, and sometimes they reflect individual word usage and create a certain stylistic colouring.

We can also talk about words that occupy an intermediate position between these three groups of words (loan words, exoticisms and foreign language inclusions), and this indicates the absence of a clear boundary between them. It should be emphasized that this limit changes historically. Foreign language inclusions in the process of constant use in speech turn into full-fledged borrowings or loan words, designed according to the phonetics, graphics and morphology of the recipient language. Exoticisms can also turn into loan words (*бос*, *фокстрот*, *мер*, *джаз*). A few words should be said here about such a category of foreign vocabulary as occasional vocabulary. These words are usually considered as a violation of the language norm, which is characterized by belonging to speech, non-reproducibility, irregularity, occasional use, expressiveness, nominative optionality, individual belonging to a certain author.

There is also another category of lexemes, which is often classified as foreign, namely loan-translation or calque. A calque is understood as a «word, its separate meaning, phrases borrowed from other languages through literal translation (as a rule, in parts)» [16, p. 227]. A calque is defined as the process of creating idioms, phrases and words, during which only the meaning and principle of construction of a foreign language unit, which is transmitted by the means (morphemes, words) of a given language, is assimilated. In other words, the material form of the word (its sound and graphics) is not borrowed.

From the point of view of conformity to the prototype, it is possible to distinguish «pure» and modified borrowed lexemes. «Pure» loan words are those that have been transferred to the recipient language in

the form in which they exist in the source language at the time of borrowing. In this case, only phonetic substitution occurs, that is the replacement of the sounds of the source language with the sounds of the recipient language. Borrowed lexemes that differ from the prototype are called modified. Here we deal not only with phonetic, but also with morphological substitution.

In our opinion, there is an interesting classification of borrowings made by E. Haugen, who first put forward the idea of structural differentiation of borrowed words. Based on the degree of morpheme and phoneme substitution (zero, partial and complete), the researcher singles out the following three groups of borrowings:

1. Words without morphological substitution (loan words), that is, words that fully correspond to their prototypes in the source language; here both the meaning of the prototype and its sound form are borrowed.

2. Words with partial morphological substitution, or hybrids (loan-blends), that is, words that only partially consist of foreign language material, the other part of which consists of morphemes of the recipient language.

3. Words with complete morphological substitution, that is loan-shifts or semantic loans; these are words with zero morpheme reproduction of the foreign model. This type of words is sometimes called «loan-translation», because here the general structure of a compound or derived word is transferred along with its meaning, but morphemes of the native language are substituted by foreign morphemes. The word «translation» indicates here the act of this substitution, but in fact it is purely mechanical and therefore not a translation in the full sense of the word. And semantic borrowing is a situation when a word acquires a new meaning due to its semantic and phonetic similarity with a certain word of the source language [17, p. 352–353].

At the same time, the linguist emphasizes that borrowings are most often «mixed» or «hybrid», because a foreign word is rarely borrowed in an intact form with all sounds, forms and meanings, since this would mean a certain «shift» in the language system, and native speakers avoid this by substituting some familiar elements of their own language into a borrowed word [17, p. 349]. However, this principle of classification is based on mixing formal (assimilation of words) and functional (use of words) features. Therefore, the criteria for classifying words according to this principle are insufficiently defined.

The classification of borrowed terms by T. Savory, who divides words into the following groups, is also

worth attention: 1) well-known words that scientists use in their direct or terminological meaning (borrowed words); 2) words that existed in the vocabulary of foreign languages and due to their unusual sounding were used to denote certain terms-concepts in the recipient language (imported words); 3) words created by scientists with certain scientific goals (invented words) [18, p. 34].

Conclusions. The study of linguistic literature on the issue of borrowing allowed us to draw the following conclusions:

1. We consider that the main reason for lexical borrowing is the need to acquire new linguistic

means to denote new objects and phenomena, as well as the need to improve the native language as a means of communication and exchange of ideas.

2. The result of the process of lexical borrowing is a new lexical unit of the recipient language, which functions in it, gradually becoming assimilated by its vocabulary.

3. In order for a foreign word to be fully integrated into the system of the recipient language, its phonetic, graphic, grammatical and semantic assimilation, word-forming activity and regular use in speech are necessary.

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