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THE THEORY OF BORROWING IN THE LINGUISTIC LITERATURE

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The article examines main aspects of the theory of borrowing, stressing that enrichment of any language is connected to the process of the borrowing of foreign words. We conducted a thorough analysis of necessity or unreasonableness of borrowing process. In the research, we included a notion "purism" whose main objective is to achieve absolute purity of the Ukrainian language by replacing borrowings with Ukrainian ones. It is emphasized that foreign words penetrate to the several spheres of society and word-borrowing of one industry often "is moving" to another one. The article argues that borrowing is an active process and language-recipient, borrowing some words, rebuilds them and submits to its own linguistic laws. According to the article, a borrowed word comes in the morphological system of language-recipient and receives appropriate grammatical category. We give an overview of developed interpretations of the concept "borrowing". It is emphasized that borrowing can originate from the language source in both spoken and written ways. The article concentrates on Anglicisms as a form of borrowing, which shows the specific stage of human development, addressing specific marker of globalization. According to the formal and functional characteristics of the borrowings adjustment features to the language-recipient, the process of borrowing is accompanied by assimilation on morphological, phonetic, derivational and lexical-semantic linguistic levels. Usually, subordination of foreign words to the laws of the language recipient is a time-consuming process that involves initial, advanced and final stages of adaptation.

Keywords: borrowing; adjustment; adaptation; Anglicism; assimilation; substitution.

Introduction. Languages do not exist in isolation, they are constantly evolving and become enriched by borrowing words from other languages. The penetration of elements of one language to another is a result of interaction between languages. Borrowing is known to be a permanent way to enrich vocabulary of each language.

Since the 19th century, the theory of borrowing has started actively to develop. Analyzing borrowed elements in the language for certain period, scientists primarily made the emphasis on contacts between people and at that time it was proposed to allocate some groups of foreign words for their entry in the language: borrowing words are assimilated without any changes; recomposed words; words translated and compiled by someone else's model.

I. Franko was one of the first researchers in Ukrainian linguistics who grounded the need for foreign borrowings. He believed that every literary language, living and capable of life, having a possibility, adopts all the cultural units of modernity, then it is enriched with new terms and expressions connected to the progress of modern civilization but without losing the basic type [10, p. 207].

In the 1920s the doctrine of the borrowing was extended. Studying the process of the borrowing, researchers understood that it is not only entry of foreign words in the language. They comprised the words of special technical vocabulary, jargon, industrial terms and so on. Moreover, the researchers started to consider the process of borrowing as a positive phenomenon for the development of language in general.

The reason in the research of problem in the process of the borrowing in technical sphere is increasing needs to have qualified specialists. The foreign trade is developing in Ukraine and that's why knowledge of peculiarities of technical communication is becoming main instrument in the daily professional activity.

The lack of complex research on the borrowing in technical sphere is the reason of **actuality** of the present article.

The **aim** of this work is a general characteristic of the borrowing theory, description of the borrowing in the technical sphere. The aim suggests carrying out of these tasks:

- to examine the main aspects of the theory of borrowing;
- to conduct a thorough analysis of necessity of the borrowing process.

The phenomenon of purism. The question of necessity or unreasonableness of borrowing system in language exists nowadays. It is worth mentioning the phenomenon of purism as an extreme manifestation of concern for the purity of literary language, culture, orientation to establish compliance with the rules, strict literary standards, protection of the language from the influence of foreign borrowings, clearing it from the non-literary phenomena [6, p. 541].

Identifying the most active purism can be observed in the 90-s of the twentieth century. It was the beginning of Ukrainian state and there were many scientists worrying about the purity of the Ukrainian language. They insisted on the replacement of the borrowed words by Ukrainian ones. Contrary to such thoughts, there were a lot of scientists who stressed that the Ukrainian language in its history had shown the fact that flows of foreign words, phrases or even structures had not hurt the Ukrainian language. Moreover,

this vocabulary simplifies the Ukrainian language [2, p. 20].

Nowadays scientists continue to argue about advisability of the use of borrowed elements in language. As it was noted above, some scientists believe the process of borrowing is a positive phenomenon that enriches language, promotes active connections between the different national cultures (I. Bilodid, Y. Zhluktenko, M. Shansko). Others deny the positive meaning of the borrowing, indicating that these elements are clogged language (V. Budahov, S. Kartsevskyy, M. Kocherhan).

It should be noted that the complex processes in Ukrainian lexical-semantic system are associated with the emergence of a significant number of borrowings and recently there has been excessive use of borrowings.

Foreign words penetrate to the different spheres of social and market relations, economy, law. Borrowed words are often transferred from one industry to another. Some of them are used occasionally, while others become the names of various things in different areas of human activity.

Some experts continue to insist that the intensive process of borrowing will lead to the loss of the identity in the native language. However, according to experts, the number of the borrowings in the Ukrainian language does not exceed 12%, that is why assertion of dominance loanwords in our language is an exaggeration. This part of the borrowings cannot threaten the identity of language [9, p.15].

It is important to emphasize that borrowing words is an active process: the Ukrainian language borrows the word, accepts it and in some way rebuilds it, subordinates it under Ukrainian linguistic laws. First, all the phonemes in the composition of borrowing words are replaced with Ukrainian phonemes to hear by the adequate way. Second, the borrowed word is included in the morphological system of language which borrows and receives appropriate grammatical category. Third, the borrowed word is part of a semantic field. In addition, it is expected that the meaning of the borrowing becomes narrower.

Interpretations of borrowing. In the scientific and reference literature there are a lot of interpretations of borrowing. In the encyclopedia: "Ukrainian language", we found the most popular, relevant and scientifically accurate definition of the linguistic phenomenon: "Borrowing is a sound, morpheme, word, idiom, syntax expression carried over from one language to another, such as the process of transfer" [8, p.194].

The "linguistic encyclopedia" by Alexander Selivanov gives a definition: "Borrowing is the process of putting in of the particular language morphemes, words or phrases into another language"[6, p.174].

Prominent scientist A. Zahnitko notes that "borrowing is a process when different elements of a foreign language (words, word-forming affixes, syntactic structures, etc.) are going from one language to another due to language contact" [4, p.154].

Linguist Y. Zhluktenko identified two meanings of the term "borrowing":

1) the process of using of certain elements in the language-recipient from the language- source; 2) the result of this process the existence of the heterogeneous elements in the system of the language that were transported from the outside from the system language-source [3, p. 60].

That is why borrowing should understand as the words or phrases that are transferred from the primary language to the language- recipient as a result of contact with the further assimilation in a new environment [5, p. 7].

Borrowing can occur either directly from the language-source by the oral way (through direct communication, in terms of contact with native speakers of another language) and by the written way (through books, legal literature, official documents, feature literature, etc.).

Anglicism as a form of the borrowing. Since the end of the twentieth century to the present day, there has been an intensive penetration of English borrowings in the Ukrainian language which are called Anglicisms. These borrowings are coming in our language in the social, economic and cultural relations which happen between people and nations. It is likely that Anglicisms determine a specific stage of human development, addressing specific marker of globalization [5].

Based on the experience of scientists who have studied Anglicisms, we will attempt to give our own definition of the Anglicism: it is a word (or phrase) which is borrowed from the English language or modeled on the English word or phrase in the language-recipient.

Anglicisms are manifested in all spheres of life, including economic and political spheres of life, in business, in the field of computer technology. This is a very important part of borrowing, because it reflects the international nature and consequences of globalization in our country.

Borrowing in the technical terminological field. Today, due to the intensive development of international relations, Ukraine's participation in the processes of globalization and international integration there is an increase in the number of foreign lexical units, mainly in the technical terminological field: this vocabulary is extremely sensitive to external influences.

According to the formal and functional characteristics, borrowings adjustment to the language-recipient

is accompanied by assimilation on the phonetic, morphological, derivational and lexical-semantic linguistic levels. Usually, subordination of foreign words to the laws of the language-recipient is a process that involves the passage of initial, advanced and final stages of adaptation.

Ukrainian transport terminology is one of the replete with terminological components of another language. Consequently, we can determine transport terminology as a set of different subsystems relating to machinery or production related to transport, where the basic unit is a word-borrowing of the transport sector.

In the initial stages of penetration into English, Ukrainian scientific and technical terminology units were used primarily in terms of marine affairs (вельбот whale-boat). Subsequently, the special vocabulary, borrowed from English, is beginning to play an important role in the forming of other sectors.

Borrowings of English origin continued to serve as an effective means of enriching the terminology of science and technology. Each period confirms the emergence of Anglicisms [7, p. 16].

Evolution of the Anglicisms in the new language system is in relations with Ukrainian law on phonetic, graphical, grammatical, semantic language levels. The process of assimilation of new words is an important sociolinguistic dimension that is associated with the features of development of foreign language vocabulary in various social groups of speakers.

Phonetic and graphical conceptualization is necessary to the success of subsequent assimilation with the aim of losing original aspect of the borrowed word. As far as possible it should be kept phonetic and, above all, phonological features of English. In writing foreign words it should not be given letters that do not correspond to sounds, typical of this language. However, we should bear in mind the fact of inevitability of substitution of certain sounds of English word to sounds of the Ukrainian language, which usually differ from them in varying degrees, both phonetically and in phonological respects.

Problems of the graphics are connected with the specific facts of phonetic and phonologic aspects. The letter is a means of sound and image and sound is a means of the phoneme in the language. At the same time we must remember that in the basis of Ukrainian graphemes, which are usually called phonetic, there is a phonological principle that applies to other systems of this kind. It means that graphic signs, and in some cases, their combinations correlate with phonemes of the English language, but not their sounds. Ukrainian "letter-phonemes" can only transmit a certain approximation of the phonemic structure of English words because of the fact that each language has its own specific phonological system. In such a situation on the first place sound importance arises but not phonemic. At the same time there is substitution of the original sound, then substitution of phonemes and, finally, the entire procedure is completed and appropriate graphic signs of the language appears.

Features of Ukrainian grammar determine the direction of the grammatical changes, happening with English borrowings. Grammatical assimilation of English words is connected with the category of gender, the number, declension of nouns and adjectives and conjugating of the verbs. Generally, words obtain grammatical categories of the language- recipient, regardless of the presence or absence of these categories in the source-language and lose their grammatical meaning. When comparing the two linguistic systems in contact, we can observe the least serious differences between Anglicisms in Ukrainian language and their source-words in English in a category of number, and the largest in the category of gender.

Conclusion. All in all, Ukraine is not a closed society and the influence of English is becoming more and more obvious. It is likely that such influence is a favorable process. However, at the same time we have to think of the development of our own means of enrichment. This work can be used for further research in the field of sociolinguistics.

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І.П. Борковська. Теорія запозичення в лінгвістичній літературі. Стаття розкриває особливості теорії запозичення підкреслюючи, що вдосконалення мови пов'язане із запозиченням іншомовних слів. Розв'язується питання про доцільність запозичень в мовній системі. Проводиться аналіз пуризму, основна мета якого досягти абсолютної чистоти української мови, за рахунок заміни запозичених слів власними. Звертається увага, що запозичення слова є активним процесом: запозичена мова тим чи іншим чином перебудовує його, підкріплює його своїм внутрішнім закономірностям. У статті дається огляд напрацьованих тлумачень поняття «запозичення». Через існування власних функціональних ознак, запозичення адаптуються до особливостей мови-реципієнта і це супроводжується асиміляцією на всіх мовних рівнях. Зазвичай підпорядкування іншомовних слів до законів мови-одержувача передбачає проходження ними початкового, поглибленого й завершального етапів адаптації.

Ключові слова: запозичення; пристосування; адаптація; англiцизм; асиміляція; заміщення.

И. Ф. Борковская. Теория заимствования в лингвистической литературе. Статья раскрывает особенности теории заимствования подчеркивая, что совершенствование языка связано с заимствованием иностранных слов. Решается вопрос о целесообразности заимствований в языковой системе. Проводится анализ пуризма, основная цель которого добиться абсолютной чистоты украинского языка за счет замены заимствованных слов собственными. Подчеркивается, что иноязычные слова проникают в различные сферы жизнедеятельности общества, причем слова-заимствования одной отрасли нередко «переходят» в другую. В статье дается обзор наработанных толкований понятия «заимствования». Согласно формальным и функциональным признакам, приспособления заимствований к особенностям языка-реципиента сопровождается их ассимиляцией на фонетическом, морфологическом, словообразовательном и лексико-семантическом языковых уровнях. Обычно ассимиляция иностранных слов предусматривает прохождение ими начального, углубленного и завершающего этапов адаптации.

Ключевые слова: заимствования; приспособление; адаптация; англiцизм; ассимиляция; замещения.