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Дата перевірки:  
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Дата звіту:  
08.05.2020 11:00:39 EEST

ID перевірки:  
1002874442

Тип перевірки:  
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ID користувача:  
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Назва документу: Помаскіна Олена Владиславівна

ID файлу: 1002888488 Кількість сторінок: 56

Кількість слів: 14086 Кількість символів: 103687 Розмір файлу: 3.62 MB

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Міністерство освіти і науки України Закарпатський угорський інститут ім.  
Ференца Ракоці II Кафедра Філології

Реєстраційний № \_\_\_\_\_

Кваліфікаційна робота

АНГЛО-АМЕРИКАНСЬКІ ЗАПОЗИЧЕННЯ У ЛЕКСИЦІ МОЛОДИХ  
І ДОРΟΣЛИХ НОСІЇВ УКРАЇНСЬКОЇ МОВИ

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Освітній рівень: бакалавр

Тема затверджена на засіданні кафедри

Протокол № 2 / 2019.09.26.

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Робота захищена на оцінку \_\_\_\_\_, «\_\_\_» \_\_\_\_\_ 2020 року

Протокол № \_\_\_\_\_ / 2020

**Міністерство освіти і науки України  
Закарпатський угорський інститут ім. Ференца Ракоці II**

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**Берегово**

**2020**

**Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine  
Ferenc Rákóczi II Transcarpathian Hungarian College of Higher Education**

**Department of Philology**

**ANGLO-AMERICAN BORROWINGS IN THE VOCABULARY OF YOUNG  
AND ADULT NATIVE SPEAKERS OF UKRAINIAN**

**Bachelor's Thesis**

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## INTRODUCTION

Each live language is considered to be changing. Therefore, it is always in a state of continuous alteration: progress and enrichment, or regress. It applies to the Ukrainian language too, it does not stay constant for a considerable period of time, it is widening its stock by borrowing word units from other languages, which reflects that the language is strongly intertwined with its respective society. The development and condition of any language depends not only considerably on the society itself, but also on the economic, political, cultural contacts of that society with other nations and communities. Changes in the modern society are reflected in its languages. The language is a dynamic system which reacts rapidly to the development in science and technology, law and politics resulting in constant changes in the language's lexicon. It concerns to the Ukrainian language as well.

The importance of the proposed research is that over the past two centuries, Ukraine has confronted a period characterized by the development and establishment of its relations with the predominantly English-speaking world, which is clearly reflected in the presence of large number of lexical borrowings. The use of words of foreign origin is becoming increasingly visible in the speech of Ukrainians, as well as for speakers of almost any modern language. Currently, several Ukrainian linguists, as well as other citizens, express serious concerns about the so called "strong intrusion" of borrowings, which may lead to the disappearance of Ukrainian words and even the language as a whole.

The research problems are:

- to determine the borrowing concept and its phenomenon itself;
- to indicate the major reasons of entering and increase of Anglo-American borrowed words in the modern Ukrainian language;
- to define the main kinds of formation and types of the occurrence of borrowing in the Ukrainian language;
- to analyse the intent of Anglo-American borrowings in the Ukrainian language;
- to find out the advantages and disadvantages of the borrowing process;
- to identify the level of usage and attitude towards borrowings in the vocabulary of young and adult native speakers of Ukrainian by dint of questionnaire;
- to compare the level of borrowing usage of young and adult native speakers of the Ukrainian language.

The objects of the present study are social, lexical and historical aspects of the Ukrainian language and its development under the effect of English as a global language.

**The subject of the paper is to:**

- analyse and grade the process of enlargement of the modern Ukrainian language by Anglo-American borrowings through the historical and social transformations;
- ascertain causes, effects and role of this phenomenon;
- define the main kinds of formation and types of the occurrence of borrowing in the Ukrainian language;
- test young and adult native speakers of the Ukrainian language in an attempt to define the amount, types and frequency of Anglo-American borrowing usage and compare the given results;
- confirm whether the process of acquiring Anglo-American words is affirmative or contrary.

The hypothesis suggested is that young native speakers of Ukrainian are better acquainted with Anglo-American borrowings and use them more frequently than adult native speakers. Another suggestion is that most of the adult speakers are strongly against borrowing usage.

**The used methods in the paper are:**

- analysis of the literature;
- synthesis of the collected data;
- comparison between the scholars' opinions, social and historical factors;
- observation of Anglo-American borrowings usage in social media and daily life;
- testing and observation of the borrowing usage and its influence in the current language of the Ukrainian young people and adults;
- systematization of the information;
- statistical results of the observation;
- generalization of presented information in clear conclusions.

The literature related to the topic is provided by a great number of foreign but predominantly national linguists, who are famous for their works in the field of classifications of English borrowings and lexicography. They are M. Görlach [10], B. Azhniuk [16], O. Mysechko [6], D. Crystal [8], T. Rudakova, P. Jushchuk [7] and others. Linguistic researches of foreign and national scholars also have focused on diversifying the study on the aspects of English borrowings. I. Kulynych, N. Sloboda [22], M. Gölach [11], L. Kysliuk [19] have systematized the processes of development of the English vocabulary in the Ukrainian language and its word-formation potential. Anglo-American borrowings in the media language have been analysed by V. Liesnova, O. Yolkina, N. Bosak, V. Pecherska. But the issues of functioning of Anglo-American borrowings and their role in the development of Ukrainian are still a great concern.



**The order of information:**

The current thesis begins with an introduction. It consists of three chapters: two theoretical parts and a practical/methodological one. The first and second parts deal with the historical and social aspects of the research, it presents the theory related to the topic of the investigation. The third part concerns the analysis and synthesis of the data collected by virtue of survey; and the identification of the level of Anglo-American borrowings usage by young and adult native speakers of the modern Ukrainian language. Each part ends with a short conclusion. The given paper outcomes with a conclusion based on the investigated material represented in the first, second and third parts. The thesis is completed in the volume of 57 pages.

## CHAPTER 1

### MAJOR REASONS OF THE INCREASE OF ANGLO-AMERICAN BORROWINGS IN THE VOCABULARY OF THE MODERN UKRAINIAN LANGUAGE

#### 1.1 The denotation of borrowing

One of the most apparent results of intercultural contact and communication is the set of borrowings that is imported into the vocabulary of each language involved. Borrowings can also be called loanwords. Each language is considered to be active and inconstant, having its own vocabulary, which reflects new information into our lives. Susceptibility to the global unification of social and economic processes motivates creating its development, that is an independent process, caused by the global development of society.

Currently, there is a dynamic increase in the number of works devoted to the study of borrowing, in particular the newest Anglo-American borrowings. The general and multi-dimensional characterization of the directions of their research is reflected in the writings of modern Ukrainian linguists (I.P. Jushchuk, Z.G. Roshina, R.G. Zorivchan, M.P. Koval, D.H. Baranyuk, L.P. Kislyuk, etc.). However, complex processes in the modern Ukrainian lexical semantics system, associated with the emergence of a significant amount of borrowing, require the study of their adaptation, the nature of the connection of the importance of borrowing with etymon, the hierarchy of semantic components in the recipient language, etc., which also requires a comprehensive study of this aspect.

Increased penetration of meanings that require proper definitions. This lexical structure of any language, in particular the modern Ukrainian language, in which borrowings comprise a large proportion of new notions. The social and economic changes in Ukraine, its openness, entering the international cultural and information spheres have caused the quantitative increase of Anglo-American borrowings.

In linguistics, borrowing (also known as lexical borrowing) is the process by which a word from one language is adapted for use in another. The word that is borrowed is called a borrowing, a borrowed word, or a loanword. [25]

In the study language borrowing, loanwords are only one of the types of borrowings that occur across language boundaries. The speakers of a language have various options when confronted with new items and ideas in another language. [23, p. 15]

Present-day English is also a major “donor” language-the leading source of borrowings for many other languages, such as Ukrainian. [26]

This phenomenon of borrowing has been an interest to various fields of linguistics for some time. The complex processes in the modern Ukrainian language connected with the rapid influx of Anglo-American borrowings are commented by national linguists in a different way. On the one hand, such researchers as D. Barannyk, O. Styshov emphasize the approach to the world achievements in the socio-political, economic, administrative, trade areas through the processes of assimilation of borrowing words, and on the other hand some linguists are against this global linguistic phenomenon. Thus, L. Kyslyjchuk says that this stream of words does not give any stability to the Ukrainian language and violates its linguistic identity. [19]

So, as it was mentioned above the position of the loan words in Ukrainian is still indeterminate and ambiguous occasionally.

In Ukrainian a word borrowed from English is called “anglicism”. According to the encyclopaedia of the Ukrainian language, anglicism is a kind of borrowing: a word, its separate meaning, statement, etc., which is borrowed from the English language or translated from it or formed by its model in written or oral ways. [2, p. 45]

There is no transfer from one language to another, and no “returning” words to the source language. The words simply come to be used by a speech community that speaks a different language from the one these words originated in. Borrowing is a consequence of cultural contact between two language communities. [25]

As it can be seen, the terms borrowing, loan and loanword are quite synonymous in their meaning, denoting all lexical items which entered the lexical system of the receiving language in the process of its formation. Sometimes they indicate old phenomena in the language, which are difficult to recognize from native items, and can be defined only etymologically. The term anglicism often has a negative connotation.

Therefore, there is no single definition of “borrowing” among scholars, but on the commonly accepted level, we should follow the definition given in the Oxford dictionary. Borrowing – is a word or idea taken from another language, person, or source and used in one’s own language or work.

One obvious thing that these words have in common, is that not all Ukrainian speakers will know them because of some factors, such as, social, political and cultural environment, quality of education, level of self-development and the most significant factor is age.

## **1.2 The main kinds of formation, types and function of this phenomenon in the Ukrainian language**

Anglo-American borrowings also describe English syntax, grammar, meaning, and structure used in another language with varying degrees of assimilation. Americanization of language through

the import of words and expressions in English is described by Beyrer as “a veritable avalanche that cannot be stopped” [24]. When a word has been borrowed, it becomes integrated into the receiving language with varying extent.

There are different classifications of processes of adaptations of anglicisms in the recipient languages. Görlach distinguishes three main degrees of acceptance: The word is fully accepted – either the word is not (or no longer) recognized as English, or is found in many styles and registers, but is still marked as English in its spelling, pronunciation or morphology. The word is in restricted use. The word is not part of the language – it is either a calque or a loan creation, or mainly known to bilinguals, or used only with reference to British or American contexts [12].

Assimilation is used to denote a partial or total conformation of a borrowed word to the phonetical (graphical and morphological standards and the semantic system of the receiving language. According to the form of entry into the receiving language anglicisms are described in the following terms of graphic adaptation “transcribed”, “transliterated”, “loan translations or calques”, “transplanted”, “transformed” and “combined”. [22]

In the process of transcription, the visual representation of speech sounds is transferred. Phonetic and graphic assimilation are considered to be the first step of adaptation of borrowings into the system of the receiving language. From the point of pronunciation, phonetics of the giving language is used. Later English pronunciation starts adapting standards of Ukrainian pronunciation. If there are no identical sounds, English phonemes are substituted by similar ones which in most cases are transcribed in Cyrillic. For example, the most frequent words are land and city (based on the names in Dnipro): Диволенд, Ігроленд, КнигоЛенд, МебліСІТІ, АКВА СІТІ, ТЦ «МОСТ-СІТІ», рекламна агенція ТОП СІТІ, туристична агенція «Тур-сіті» [22, p.227].

In Kyiv we can emphasize the following names, for examples: ТРЦ «Дрім Таун», ТРЦ «Оушен плаза», ТРЦ «Блокбастер», ТРЦ «Скай молл», ТРЦ «Арена Сіті», ТРЦ «Мега Сіті», ТЦ «Палладіум Сіті». [22]

Transliteration is one of the most complicated issues of the process of borrowing. In contrast to transcription it deals with the transfer of signs from one language to the other one. The word transliteration comes from Latin transliteratus (trans- "across" + littera "letter"). Transliteration is the method of representing letters or words of one alphabet in the characters of another alphabet or script. It is difficult to trace all the cases of transliteration which influence the universal rules of transliteration. Nowadays linguists have formulated principles of transliteration. It implies the transfer of graphical form of the word, but not the phonetical one. [22]

There is an interesting fact that is connected with the parallel use of both of the linguistic phenomena in the receiving language. Transcription and transliteration are the most laconic ways of translation. They convey the word additional connotations of originality and uncommonness. We may

highlight that a transliterated variant is treated as a colloquial variant of some negative connotation. Thus, the following examples are typical of cinematography: Benjamin – Бенджамін (transliteration) or Бенджамен (transcription); Daniel – Данієль (transliteration) or Денієль (transcription); Caleb – Келеб (transliteration) or Кейлеб (transcription); Aaron – Арон (transliteration) or Еєрен (transcription). [22]

Phonographic variants of equivalents of foreign proper names are conditioned by features of audio and written transformations of anglicisms and rules of their borrowing into the system of the receiving language. Transformed anglicisms presuppose some changes in the structure of anglicisms to imitate Ukrainian words and word combinations through the addition of some letters which do not exist in English or substitution transcribed or transliterated English sounds and letters for “funny” Ukrainian ones. These transformations are typical of computer and youth jargons. For example, Федорина гори (Fedora Core), Пейджмейкер (Pagemaker), Аутлук (Outlook), Шаровари (shareware). [22]

The following type of the anglicisms is a calque. In linguistics, a calque or loan translation is a word or phrase borrowed from another language by literal, word-for-word, or root-for-root translation. Proving that a word is a calque sometimes requires more documentation than does an untranslated loanword, because in some cases, a similar phrase might have arisen in both languages independently. This is less likely to be the case when the grammar of the proposed calque is quite different from that of the borrowing language or when the calque contains less obvious imagery. [17]

**One system classifies calques into five groups:**

- semantic calque, where additional meanings of the source word are transferred to the word with the same primary meaning in the target language;
- phraseological calque, where idiomatic phrases are translated word-for-word;
- syntactic calque, where a syntactic function or construction in the source language is imitated in the target language;
- loan-translation, where a word is translated morpheme-by-morpheme into another language;
- morphological calque, where the inflection of a word is transferred. [17]

**Each language level is rich in examples. The following levels can be highlighted:**

- 1 Graphical level;
- 2 Morphemic level;
- 3 Level of words;
- 4 Level of word combinations;
- 5 Level of clauses.

A graphical level is illustrated by transliterated words. A morphemic level is characterized through morphemic translation of Anglo-American borrowings into Ukrainian, for example, skyscraper – хмарочос, workaholic – трудоголік, alcoholic – алкоголік. Among words we focus our attention on the following data: A computer mouse – комп'ютерна миша, air cushion – повітряна подушка, barter – бартер, brand – бренд, briefing – брифінг, casting – кастинг, chat – чат, discount – дисконт, hacker – хакер, lifting – ліфтинг, link – лінк, mall – молл, online – онлайн, site – сайт, talkshow – ток-шоу, thriller – трилер, top – топ, workshop – воркшоп, etc. Word-combinations can be illustrated by the following examples: gold quota – золота квота, free trade zone – зона вільної торгівлі, currency basket – корзина валют, bad loan – просрочена позика, sister company – сестринська компанія, brain gain – приплив мізків, brain drain – витік мізків, iron curtain – залізна завіса [5].

Full names of some organizations are translated word-for-word from English into Ukrainian: COI – Strategic Defense Initiative – Стратегічна оборонна ініціатива, Silicon Valley – Силіконова (Кремнієва) долина, International Intellectual Property Alliance – Міжнародний альянс інтелектуальної власності, Recording Industry Association of America – Американська асоціація компаній звукозапису, Independent Film & Television Alliance, International Association of Teachers of English as a Foreign Language in Ukraine – Міжнародна асоціація вчителів англійської мови в Україні [17].

The syntactical level of Anglo-American borrowings in Modern Ukrainian is characterised by syntactic constructions which are formed according to the word order model in English. The usage of adverbial modifiers is typical of this linguistic phenomenon. For example, “I have something to say” – «Я маю сказати», “You are tough” – «Ти – крутий». Calques can also be illustrated by abbreviation, word-collocations, idioms, clauses. This fact proves the reasons for future researches and detailed description. [5]

One more interesting fact deserves to pay attention to. Nowadays in social networks, national mass media after the UK voted strongly for Brexit (withdrawal from the European Union June 23, 2016) in a referendum on the UK's EU membership and also, the exit of Megan Markle and Prince Harry from the royal family some new anglicisms appear in Ukrainian fast and they are not translated yet. These portmanteau words are Brexit, #Texit, NHexit, Mexit and others. It will take time to assimilate them into the word-stock of Ukrainian. [22]

### 1.3 The major reasons, consequences and influence of borrowings emergence

Each nation's language functions and develops in the context of other languages and under the influence of this context. All nations and countries keep contributing to the mutual scientific,

political and economic relations. This fact is the easiest explanation why all the efforts for the artificial isolation of a language are meaningless and contradictory.

According to Trudgill, language contacts have been widely studied within different linguistic paradigms. [13, p. 90]

Language contact situations have been investigated in terms of language transfer, various kinds of interference, code-switching and code-mixing, bilingualism and multilingualism. Mischechko states: "...today linguistics focuses on relationships between language, culture and thought; this view has proven itself useful in many linguistic spheres, including language contact studies". [6 p. 21]

One of the essential dimensions, which cannot be ignored, is the globalization of the English language. It has created a new type of language contact situation and thus a new type of bilingualism. As Crystal states: "...where one of the languages is the global language, providing access to the world community, and the other is a regional language, providing access to a local community". [8 p.19]

The most important issues to be faced are how national linguocultures are influenced by global English and what socio-cultural changes facilitate such influences. A continuous cooperation of the language-borrower and the language-donor is successful if tested with the time and social needs. The area most influenced by other languages is that of vocabulary. It is connected with the fact that there have always been economic, political, cultural and other relations between nations; consequently, the language is enriched by words and expressions from other ones. The borrowing of foreign lexical elements is one of the basic ways of the vocabulary enrichment. [21]

Azhnyuk stresses that the Ukrainian language has been mostly influenced by English by the means of lexical borrowings and calques (exact reproductions of an English term with the Ukrainian language-inherent material) – (гамбургер – hamburger), semantic changes of Ukrainian lexical units, which have been interpreted as semantic calques (e.g. the word "контролювати" used to mean to check in Ukrainian, but underwent the influence of its English analogue and developed the meaning to command). [16]

Among other changes we can observe the changes in connotations (such words as агресивний, амбіційний – aggressive, ambitious have lost the negative connotations they used to have originally), changes in derivational patterns (some pseudo anglicisms, created with the help of lexical elements of the English language, such as дресмен – dress-man (a male model)). The grammatical influences have also left their impact on the language development, e.g. the increased use of grammatically unchangeable forms and "noun + noun" word-combinations, as in Savik Shuster show. [4]

We should pay attention to the increased use of previously uncountable nouns in the plural, e.g. бізнеси – "businesses". Phonological influences should also be taken into consideration, e.g. in such words as Florida or Washington the stress is shifted back to the first syllable like in English,

though previously, being adjusted to the Ukrainian accentual pattern, the stress was laid on the second or third syllable.

Graphics and punctuation have also been influenced by the English borrowings, e.g. capital letters are used instead of small ones in the names of companies, changing the arrangement of quotation marks, when both components are placed in the upper part of the text, while in Ukrainian the first component of quotation marks is usually used at the bottom of the line. [1]

A special attention should be paid to discourse influences, such as the transfer of certain standardized text patterns, such as TV and newspaper news presentations or business letter organization. There has been a considerable decrease in the use of traditional Ukrainian patronymics, especially names of political and show-business figures. Particular attention should be paid to lexical changes, because they are more evident than other changes in any linguistic sphere. These changes can be analysed from different perspectives, for example their semantic functions, whether the words are borrowed to give a name to a new phenomenon, or to provide stylistically coloured synonyms for existing Ukrainian words. As Misechko states: "...the meanings of some of the borrowings remain intact, while other English borrowings are transformed in the process of transfer to meet the needs of the Ukrainian language and society." [6 p. 29]

Some lexical items are borrowed for a short time as a matter of fashion or for some other reasons, but finally disappear as unnecessary for the language-borrower. The borrowed items reach different levels of assimilation in the process of their functioning. This level is determined not by the chronological hierarchy of their appearance, but by the practical applicability at the current moment. A word, which had been borrowed earlier, will not necessarily be assimilated better than one which penetrated into the language later.

The first significant contacts with foreign cultures started during the time of Kyiv Rus's baptism, at the time of Peter the Great's reforms, and all through the nineteenth century. [9 p. 441].

The periods of cultural dialogues can be subdivided into stages. At the very moment that one culture starts borrowing from another one, at first, usually, foreign texts occupy a higher cultural position. They are considered to be "more beautiful" than "outdated" domestic texts. Later, it is possible to observe the following phenomenon: foreign texts and vernacular ones adjusting to each other: translations and adaptations grow in numbers, "imported" ideas are no longer accepted as "perfect", people come back to their forgotten roots. According to Roshina, the host culture might reach the stage when imported concepts become so much adjusted to the recipient culture, that are no longer perceived as borrowed [9 p. 443]. This idea is closely connected with the two types of translation strategies, which emerge in response to the domestic cultural situation: domesticating and foreignizing.



Most English words started coming to the Ukrainian language through Russian. English words appeared in the Russian literary language in the nineteenth century due to Western European languages, for example French: бюджет (budget) (French budget from English budget), and because of the direct contacts with native speakers.

The possibility of such contacts was immensely increased during the reign of Peter I, who was trying to establish closer and more regular connections of Russia with Western countries, to approach European standards, which was accompanied by noticeable changes in the vocabulary.

The next wave of borrowing started in the 1830s and lasted until the 1890s. Misechko, dealing with the formation of the Ukrainian literary language, claims that this period is marked by the national language suppression, which through the Empire decrees (1863, 1876) had to use the imposed norms of the Russian imperialism, such as the printing of school text-books, translation and original literary pieces in Ukrainian being forbidden [6 p. 119].

Most of the borrowed words were internationalisms – the words with a similar meaning in different, sometimes not kindred languages. These are such words as бойкот (boycott), бокс (box), бюджет (budget), генетика (genetics – genetika), гумор (humour – humor), експрес (express), експорт (export), імпорт (import), танк (tank), чек (cheque).

As Azhnyuk indicates, the first decades of the twentieth century were marked by presence of such words in the Ukrainian language as джаз (jazz), светр (sweater), трактор (tractor), тролейбус (trolleybus), френч (french), фокстрот (foxtrot), фільм (film), чемпіон (champion) [16 p. 51]. This period was not rich in borrowings due to the fact that the newly-created Soviet state was in isolation from all other countries. Starting with the 1920s, the process of borrowing was intensified in the areas of science, technology, sports and culture.

In the middle of the twentieth century, because of the so called socio-political “thaw” the penetration of Anglo-American borrowings into both Ukrainian and Russian languages increased. The vocabulary was supplemented by such words as автостоп (autostop), бестселер (bestseller), брифінг (briefing), вестерн (western), детектив (detective), дизайн (design), інтерв'ю (interview), кемпінг (camping), концерн (concern), менеджер (manager), ноу-хау (know-how), офіс (office), прес-реліз (press-release), стрес (stress), тайм-аут (time-out), трейлер (trailer), хобі (hobby).

At the next stage of borrowing after the collapse of the Soviet Union the influence of English was hectic: Ukraine was trying to catch up with the English-speaking world. After the minimum stock of concepts, necessary for mutual intelligibility was built up in Ukrainian, the hunger for innovations diminished. Some borrowings disappeared; others were replaced by Ukrainian neologisms: the word “media” was replaced by the Ukrainian abbreviation ЗМІ which stands for засоби масової інформації – the means of mass information. [2]

It was at the end of the twentieth century that Ukraine underwent changes in its social life, thus joining the world community. Surely, the linguistic situation in the society changed as well. English-Ukrainian translations have increased in all spheres, including the mass media, mass culture, and advertising. Changes in dominant cultural values might be the main reason for the assimilation of words that denote the appropriated value concepts. For example, the borrowing of the word PR – public relations, has brought the concept of an artificially created friendly communicative climate, though originally the Slavic culture disclaimed open demonstration of friendliness to strangers.

As Misechko stresses, the English borrowings, which are used in Ukrainian, are mostly connected with the following spheres of life and society [6 p. 65]. (See app., A)

Nevertheless, the political and ideological background in a particular country is much more effective than the population's intentions as for borrowing from English. A strongly negative attitude to the USA was the cause of not using English borrowings for a certain period in the Soviet Union. After 1925, English was given the lead role as a linguistic donor. In those years the English words came in the word: комбайн – combine, контейнер – container; троллейбус – trolley bus; дампінг – dumping; коктейль – cocktail; детектор – detector; телевізор – TV; телетайп – teletype and others [7, p. 96-101].

According to M. Koval, the end of the twentieth century is a turning point in the history of the Ukrainian language, which is characterized by two processes:

Expansion of the use of the Ukrainian language in connection with the acquisition of its real status in the state;

An increase in the proportion of foreign-language elements in the active vocabulary, which is due to increased interaction with the countries of the West [20, p. 423].

The English-speaking borrowing terms in the term system of Ukrainian formal communication are divided into several types:

- 1) too old ones and they are adapted to language in such an extent that we do not feel their foreign origin. They are often and widely used and have a lot of derivatives (real, partnership and so on);
- 2) clearly English words that are frequently used in communication and go beyond professional sphere of usage and gradually become the common units (provider, sponsor, brand);
- 3) barbarisms are rarely used foreign words, which could be easily replaced by available lexis and are used in specific communication. In casual life we can hear them rarely. For example: агіо – prize, reward, leverage – solvency;

- 4) internationalisms are such international terms, which are used not less than in three unrelated languages. For instance: holding – English, das Holding – German, холдинг – Ukrainian and Russian. It is a type of business, the entity of which includes buying of controlling interest of different companies, aiming to take over their activity and get dividends.

The main reason for foreign borrowings is in controversies between requirements of term accuracy from one side and practical brevity from the other. But there is a big amount of occasions when a term is borrowed to mark an old notion for which there has already been a token or descriptive phrase in Ukrainian. Thus, there is a co-existence of different nominative units that mark the same fact (synonymic pairs).

They could be divided into two types:

- 1) the English-speaking borrowing is a one component Ukrainian equivalent:  
digest – review; manager – head; offshore – foreign;
- 2) the English-speaking borrowing is a multiplied component Ukrainian equivalent:  
trust – trusting company; force majeure – unpredictable circumstances.

There are objective causes of English-speaking borrowings in the Ukrainian lexis. If in the primary period of the new wave of foreign borrowings (the end 80s-mid 90s of the 20th century) there were thoughts about not being afraid of them, because the language could cope with them on itself, and in the process of language practice we could see the loss of all artificial and redundant ones; while the successful new creations, and actual borrowings would have become part of the language. But recently scientists have spoken about the overload of formal communication with foreign lexis [15].

That is why we can hear the thoughts about scientific prediction and even planning of language development. [27]

Nowadays the Ukrainian language has a rich vocabulary, quite differentiated with regard to the spheres of usage and functional characteristics. At the same time, it has a developed terminology to meet the needs of today's science and technology. [5]

The rapidly developing branches of science have needed replenishing their terminology systems more often. Thus, the borrowings have been assuming the following functions to improve the lexical system:

- a) forming an unambiguous term;
- b) replacing the compound term with a one-word term.

As can be seen, on almost any basis, this process concerns, first computer industry, as well as economics, politics, social sciences, journalism, television, cinema, music, sports, etc. So, among the reasons for the foreign-language borrowings, which are described in the linguistic literature, the following ones can be distinguished:

- 1) need for new nomination units;
- 2) absence of appropriate equivalent in the Ukrainian language;
- 3) need to separate the concepts of the particular sphere;
- 4) tendency to nominate a single concept with one word (hence, the traditionally open terminological systems of certain branches to borrow new words or terms);
- 5) wide spread of English and establishment of the English-speaking countries as the dominant actors of the international relations in the fields of economics, politics etc.;
- 6) influence of the mass media, mostly social networks;
- 7) some socio-psychological causes. [16]

All of the above gives reason to show that the main reasons for borrowing from the English language are integration processes, rapid development of science and technology, prestige of the English language, the need for names for new subjects, processes, concepts, the desire for linguistic economy, the division of the sphere of semantic influence and many spheres of semantic influence linguistic and extra-linguistic factors.

## CHAPTER 2

**THE POSITION OF ANGLO-AMERICAN BORROWINGS  
IN THE UKRAINIAN LANGUAGE**

**2.1 Classification of Anglo-American borrowings penetrated into the youth  
vocabulary of modern Ukrainian**

When a word has been borrowed, it becomes integrated into the receiving language with varying extent. There are different classifications of processes of adaptations of Anglo-American loan words in the recipient languages.

Görlach distinguishes three main degrees of acceptance: "...The word is fully accepted – either the word is not (or no longer) recognized as English, or is found in many styles and registers, but is still marked as English in its spelling, pronunciation or morphology. The word is in restricted use. The word is not part of the language – it is either a calque or a loan creation, or mainly known to bilinguals, or used only with reference to British or American contexts." [10]

In the given thesis a specialized classification of Anglo-American borrowings that are used by the young generation is proposed. There are the Anglo-American borrowings taken from the modern vocabulary of youth and divided according to the sphere of use.

Sphere of usage	Anglo-American borrowing in Ukrainian	English Equivalent
<b>1 Things of everyday usage:</b> - clothes, shoes, household items, food products;  - money  - colours	шузи найки боді ті-шот гріндерси топік тренди банани айс бир лайт ті фаст-фуд дрінк шот лонг мані еврики бакси вайт пінк	shoes Nike body t-shirt grinders top trends bananas ice beer light tea fast-food to drink shot-drink long-drink money euros backs white pink

This group of Anglo-American borrowings is used in everyday life of each of us. Advertisements frequently include lots of loan words, on the TV, for example, «А ти спробував новий айс-ті?» (taken from advertising), or advertisements in youth newspapers and magazines, as in the example, «Тільки по середах знижки на лонги і шоти для студентів НАУ в нічному клубі «Форсаж!»»

<b>2 Computer technologies:</b>	і-нет ноут леп-топ браузер погуглити чатитись веб-кем аська фейсбук скайп он-ліне форум дрова вінда біт постити	I-net notebook laptop browser Google to chat web-cam ICQ Facebook Skype on-line forum drivers Windows bit to post
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In the modern world, computer slang – a kind of “language” that arose with the advent of electronic computers (computers) in the United States in 1946 – is quite common. With the development of computers in Ukraine, too, a specific language communicated by programmers has begun to emerge. The relatively young age of professionals involved in this area of professional activity, the popularity of computers and the Internet in the youth environment, have identified the fashion for computer slang among users of the World Wide Web. [19] Knowledge of slang, which is often used by young people when communicating in electronic communications, will help to avoid many misunderstandings. For instance, «Гугл все знає!»

Among schoolchildren and gamers, Leet or leet speak is popular – a kind of slang, which is very common in online games, which is characterized by the full or partial replacement of letters in words and pseudographics. Leet is not intended for oral use, only for writing. It is an integral part of Internet culture and acquires the full value of virtual slang. For instance, «Я тебе Забаню!»

Sphere of usage	Anglo-American borrowing in Ukrainian	English Equivalent
<b>3 Emotions, reactions, evaluation of reality:</b> - exclamatory greetings, greeting and farewell  - express consent or refusal  - gratitude or excuses  - expressing the level of satisfaction	хай хеллоу бай ван сек кам бек піс (вам) чірс хеппі бьоздей сюрпрайз окей ок ноу проблемз ноу сенкс сорри соу світ супер файн зе бест кул бутіфул крейзі найс анбеливбл	hi hello buy one second come back peace cheers happy birthday surprise okay ok no problems no thanks sorry so sweet super fine the best cool beautiful crazy nice unbelievable

The aforementioned Anglo-American borrowings are mostly used in everyday life. A vivid example of such communication is correspondence in chats or forums. For example, «Хай, як воно?» or «Хеппі Бьоздей! Всього тобі найкращого.»

Sphere of usage	Anglo-American borrowing in Ukrainian	English Equivalent
<b>4 Names of people for differentiation:</b> - according to age and sex  - according to family ties  - according to occupation  - according to national and racial affiliation	бой гай бейби герла мен піпли олди перенти френди герл-френд бой-френд ді-джей ем-сі пі-джей сек'юріті боді гард адмін т'ютор мерчик піарщик нігер айзер раша	boy guy baby girl man people old parents friends girl-friend boy-friend DJ MC PJ security body guard administrator tutor merchandiser PR manager niger Azerbaijan Russia

Examples from this group, like the previous one, are directly related to young people, since mostly young people understand the meaning of these words and use them in everyday language. Such as, «Форсаж, приватна вечірка студентів НАУ. Запрошення на одну персону. Дресс-код, Фейс-контроль.» (taken from invitation to night club «Форсаж», Kyiv).



Sphere of usage	Anglo-American borrowing in Ukrainian	English Equivalent
<b>5 Culture:</b> - music styles and various subcultures  - events, concerts  - cinema, music, TV	попса ар-ен-бі драм транс хаус електро тіктонік техно хард-рок альтернатива джангл фанк андер граунд репер еммо пати сейшн денс диско фест батл корпоротив фаєр-шоу шоу-біз м'юзік холл рімейк супер стар Юкрейніан Фешн Вік Файна Юкрайна Камеді Клуб фентазі муві селабрітіс фейк стайл бойз-бенд	pop music R&B music drum and bass trance music house music electro music tecktonik techno music hard rock alternative music jungle funk underground rap emo party session dance disco fest (rap) battle to corporate fire-show show-business music hall remake super star Ukrainian Fashion Week Fine Ukraine Comedy Club fantasy movie celebrities fake style boys-band

These Anglicisms refer to the youth musical culture, which is promoted by mass media, cinematography and show business. For example, «Вчора пройшов показ Андре Тана на Юкрейніан Фешн Вік» (taken from the news). What is more, Anglo-American borrowings are mostly popular with journalists, SMM managers, whose working area is the Internet. Examples can be found in commercial announcements, short messages etc. For instance, «Не знаєте, як провести вікенд? Заходьте на karabas.com та обирайте івент на свій смак зі знижкою 5% за 600 бонусів. Заходьте в мобільний додаток My Vodafone або набирайте \*777\*2\*515#. Промокод на знижку

надійде Вам протягом доби у SMS. Деталі: «[www.vodafone.ua/karabas](http://www.vodafone.ua/karabas)» (taken from an internet advertisement).

Sphere of usage	Anglo-American borrowing in Ukrainian	English Equivalent
6 Sport:	фітнес-клуб пілатес степ шейпінг бодіблдинг армреслінг квест пейнтболл хелп-тім фолл тач-даун сноуборд	fitness club pilates step shaping-up body building arm wrestling quest paint-ball help-team fall touch-down snowboard

Sport plays an essential role in the lives of young people. The fact that the sports culture is now increasingly becoming a Western trend is also reflected in the language. «Минулого тижня між гуртожитками УжНУ та КНТУ проходили змагання з баскетболу.»

Sphere of usage	Anglo-American borrowing in Ukrainian	English Equivalent
7 Self-development, training, methods:	брейн-сторм тім-білдинг тайм-менеджемент кейс метод ментор модератор флеш-моб спіч	brain-storm team-building time-management case-method mentor moderator flash-mob speech

Considering all the above-mentioned examples, it should be noted that a great weight of Anglo-American borrowings is present in the process of forming of the modern Ukrainian language. The borrowing process is ongoing, reflecting the new realities of our lives, giving them new names. But we cannot allow such processes to take place spontaneously, unmotivatedly, because often the bright and attractive borrowed object (word) is completely unproductive in the modern Ukrainian language system.

## 2.2 Positive and negative influence of loan-words

Throughout its history, the Ukrainian language has always had purity issues. Due to historical, political and cultural factors, other languages had influenced the Ukrainian language during all periods of its existence.

And these days the Ukrainian language faces another threat to its purity – the excessive usage of anglicisms. In the 90s of the 20th century one of the special features of the Ukrainian society was the so-called «Ukrainian americanomania». This is the popularization of the American lifestyle and an attempt to assimilate with the American culture and civilization [1, p. 41]. As a result, a huge amount of American English borrowed lexemes appeared in the Ukrainian discourse, (especially from the American slang: кеш, дрінк, хайп, панк and many others). Such sociolinguistic phenomenon can be explained by the desire of the Ukrainian community to get rid of the Soviet past and the need of having a new development guide for the country and society. Borrowing of English loanwords has continued up until now and the problem is that the excessive usage of anglicisms causes the distortion of the Ukrainian linguistic norm. It is worth noting that not just Ukrainian linguists are concerned about the English language influence. [11]

There are more cons than pros of using Anglo-American borrowings in the Ukrainian discourse. The most common argument for positive sides of borrowing English lexemes is that they help to achieve language economy. English loanwords are often briefer than their Ukrainian equivalents so it is easier for the speaker to use a short Anglicism instead of giving the long definition by means of the Ukrainian language [18, p. 310]. For example, it is more convenient to use the lexeme «фронтмен» (front-man) instead of the expression «лідер музичного гурту» («leader of a music band»). Besides, the development of different kinds of information technologies and globalization processes cause the necessity of the nomination of new items as the Ukrainian language does not contain proper equivalents [18, p. 312], for instance, тюнер (tuner), стрім (stream), блог (blog), хештег (hashtag) and others.

There are much more negative sides of the usage of anglicisms. The fact of the matter is that borrowed English words not just ruin the uniqueness of the Ukrainian language, but also change the linguistic norm making it adoptive to different language innovations as there appear many derivatives from new anglicisms, for instance: фрик (freak) – фрик-номери, фрик-шоу; пост (post) – постити, запостити; лайк (like) – лайкнути, залайкати and others.

K. Horodenska claims that borrowing of English attributive nouns (бізнес-новини, бізнес-справа, піар-дійство, піар-витвір, піар-прорив and others) distorts grammar norms of the Ukrainian language because according to the rules of the Ukrainian language one should use adjectives in attributive position [3, p. 6].

Another negative influence on the Ukrainian linguistic norm is that the speakers often use anglicisms even though there are Ukrainian substitutes for them (шопінг (shopping) instead of покупки, спонж (sponge) – губка, вейп (vape) – електронна сигарета and others).

However, there is not just a linguistic aspect of the usage of English loanwords. More often, a socio-psychological factor is the reason for the borrowing and usage of anglicisms. Many linguists assert that speakers use anglicisms in order to sound smarter and “to be in a trend”. [5]

It is important to be able to use borrowings in a right way. The foreign words in official and formal style must be seized then when there are not equivalents in Ukrainian.

Knowledge of English is considered to be prestigious and essential for personal and professional development. Therefore, some speakers aspire to create the impression of an intelligent and well-educated person by using anglicisms. Such aspiration leads to the excessive and often inappropriate usage of English borrowings.

Foreign words are quickly getting into the formal language. The language situation in Ukraine is quite difficult. Almost half (46%) of Ukrainians communicate with their closest relatives (parents, grandparents, and siblings) mostly or only in Ukrainian, according to a survey conducted in 2019 by the Kyiv International Institute of Sociology (KIIS), UNIAN learned. It is noted that of this group, 32.4% speak Ukrainian exclusively. Russian is the only or major language spoken in the family for 28.1% of Ukrainians, the survey says, that is including 15.8% who speak only Russian. At the same time, another 24.9% of Ukrainians use both Ukrainian and Russian equally. 0.2% speak other languages, and another 0.7% could not or refused to answer the question. [28]

As it can be seen a bigger part of Ukrainian citizens speak Russian or other languages. Unfortunately, no survey concerning the usage of Anglo-American borrowings was found, but if we suppose that, some amount of people who speak Ukrainian may often use borrowed English lexemes in their speech, we can imagine that the number of people who speak pure Ukrainian language is even smaller. The language situation in Ukraine was already problematic and the excessive usage of Anglo-American borrowings makes it more complicated. Because of the abovementioned situation, the citizens of Ukraine, or even other not English-speaking countries, in order to save the language of the country they live in, should follow the rules of foreign words usage:

- 1) Try to avoid foreign words, if there is a Ukrainian equivalent. For instance, **кондиція (condition) – стан.**
- 2) Do not use a Ukrainian word and its English equivalent to mark the same notion in one text. It is necessary to choose only one variant and use it in the text.
- 3) The usage of a foreign word has to be correlated with its meaning marked in dictionaries.

## CHAPTER 3

### AN INVESTIGATION OF THE USE AND INFLUENCE OF ANGLO-AMERICAN BORROWINGS IN THE VOCABULARY OF YOUNG AND ADULT NATIVE SPEAKERS OF THE UKRAINIAN LANGUAGE

#### 3.1 Background to the study

The main aim of the study was to show how frequently Ukrainian young people use English borrowings in their speech, to compare the level of borrowing usage of young and adult native speakers of the Ukrainian language and to define the general attitude towards the presence of Anglo-American borrowings in the Ukrainian language.

The research questions are the following:

- 1 What are the reasons for Anglo-American borrowings usage?
- 2 What is the level of usage and attitude towards borrowings in the vocabulary of young and adult native speakers of Ukrainian?
- 3 How is the youths' and adults' spoken language influenced by Anglo-

#### American borrowings? 3.1.1 Participants

Altogether 60 participants took part in the research: 30 youngsters / 30 adults. All the participants were the representatives of different educational backgrounds, and the most crucial characteristic was the completely different age range (16-70 years) as the researcher examined the vocabulary of young and adult speakers of Ukrainian. As there were two groups of participants, representatives of the youth were students of schools and higher education institutions from the 11th grade up to the 4th course. The participants were mostly the researcher's groupmates and acquaintances from college between the ages of 17-23. As I study at two higher educational institutions, there was an opportunity to conduct the questionnaire among teachers of different disciplines. In addition, adult speakers of Ukrainian were included to the study: the researcher's colleagues and family members.

### 3.1.2 Instruments

A questionnaire was used as a research instrument, with the intention of learning the attitude of the participants towards the presence of Anglo-American borrowings in the Ukrainian language, the specific motives for their use and how often the borrowed words could be met in the youngsters' language. The questionnaire is more economical than an interview in terms of time and it can always be mailed. One of the disadvantages of questionnaires is that the same question may have a different meaning for each participant. [14]

One of the main aspects which was considered by the researcher while preparing the questionnaire is the ethical issue. As the questionnaire is always an intrusion into the life of the participant, the level of sensitivity of the questions or the possible privacy invasion are on the agenda [14 p. 317].

The participants were guaranteed confidentiality and anonymity in the research. Great attention was paid to the issue of sensitivity as well, avoiding questions which might have intruded upon the privacy of the participants. Before administering the questionnaire, it was given to the thesis supervisor to ensure that it did not contain any sensitive or insulting questions and is appropriate, clear and grammatically correct.

An English borrowing was represented together with its Ukrainian synonyms, for the participants to have a wider choice of options. Precise attention was paid to the sampling, as the one which is either too small or too large might distort the data. The English borrowings which were chosen seem to be the most used among young Ukrainians, taking into consideration the evidence based on the field notes. The chosen words are known to most people, and have already been integrated into everyday language.

Besides, in order to assure the fidelity to real life and authenticity, the entries were taken not only from everyday conversations, but from Instagram posts, articles on the Internet, online newspapers, magazines and TV programs, popular with both young adults.

In order to obtain precise data, two types of questions were used in the questionnaire: close-ended and open-ended questions. As closed questions do not give the respondents the possibility to add any remarks, they are quick to analyse and make the comparison between groups in the sample easily accessible. Open-ended questions were used in order to obtain personal data, as the questionnaire has an explorative character as well. Besides, open-ended questions might reveal the information which is difficult to get using closed questions only. (See app. B)

### 3.1.3 Procedure

The survey preparation process took approximately half a year. Field notes were used as a method of data collection. The borrowings used in it are connected to different spheres of life and were taken from mass media, social networks, everyday communication, with the expectation that the participants would be acquainted with them.

The questionnaire was created in Ukrainian only in order to avoid any immersion of the participants in an English-speaking environment. Questionnaires were planned to be printed out in 60 copies, but because of the force majeure condition, around 30 questionnaires were handed out in printed form and the rest 30 were sent to the participants in digital form. The questionnaire was conducted from December, 2019 to March 2020 among students of Uzhhorod National University and Ferenc Rákóczi II Transcarpathian Hungarian College of Higher Education, who are considered young native speakers of Ukrainian (group 1) and among adults who were mainly: teachers in schools, universities and other common people, with age range between 30-70 years (group 2).

All the questions were explained, if it was needed. The participants had 30 minutes to answer 6 multiple choice questions and 9 open-ended questions.

### 3.1.4 Data analysis

Since the main tasks of the questionnaire were to learn the preferences of the participants for the Ukrainian contextual variant, find out the attitudes towards the Anglo-American borrowings' usage in the Ukrainian language and the main motives for their usage, two types of analysis were used: qualitative and quantitative. The quantitative analysis was used to indicate the percentage of the Anglo-American borrowings' usage; the qualitative one was applied to describe the attitudes and motives.

## 3.2 Findings

### 3.2.1 Statistical analysis

The given analysis was conducted by mathematical calculating of the available results according to the following actions: counting the group answers, then calculating the sum of all the answers of one group as a percentage, and thus getting the rate of choosing a borrowing instead of its Ukrainian equivalent. Group 1:  $158$  (total sum of answers)  $\times 0.3$  (maximum percentage = 100%) /  $0.6$  (number of questions) = 79 %. The same formula was used for Group 2. In their case the result was

63.5 %. As one can see, the percentage of the preference for the English variants in the questionnaire is quite high in both groups. It is natural for the representatives of the youth, because of their everyday exposure to English and social media, but unexpected in the case of the adults, who are not very closely connected to English, who used to support nationalistic ideas, including the purity of the Ukrainian language.

**Table 3.1 The frequency with which the Anglo-American borrowings were chosen by the youth**

<b>Words (the items used in the questionnaire)</b>	<b>Number of students having chosen the English borrowings</b>
Trend	26
Trash	27
Nick	30
on-line	30
Traffic	24
boy-friend	21

As one can see from Table 3.1, among the most frequently used words are “nick” and “on - line” which in the offered context belong to the IT area; “trend” (fashion area); “traffic” and “boy-friend” (everyday items). The Anglo-American borrowing which was mentioned less often by the respondents, is “trash”. The preferences of the students confirm the field notes’ subcategorization, where most entries belonged to the areas of fashion and IT. Let us compare the results with the ones obtained from adults.

**Table 3.2 The frequency with which the Anglo-American borrowings were chosen by adults**

<b>Words (the items used in the questionnaire)</b>	<b>Number of adults having chosen the English borrowings</b>
Trend	24
Trash	11
Nick	30
on-line	27
Traffic	16
boy-friend	19

Having analysed Table 3.2, one can observe that the most favoured Anglo-American borrowings are “on-line” and “nick” (IT branch); trend (fashion); “traffic” and “boy-friend” (everyday items). The choices, made by the participants of this group coincide with the preferences of group 1, proving that the most widely-used items belong to such categories as IT, fashion and music.



Table 3.3 The knowledge of the Anglo-American borrowing terms by young speakers

Borrowed term	Number of participants	The knowledge of the Anglo-American borrowing terms by young speakers
«діджіталізація» (digitalization)	28	Transformation of the text, sound and video into digital/computer form.
	2	I don't know the answer.
«SMM» менеджер (Social Media Marketing manager)	29	Specialist in working and promotion of social networks.
	1	I don't know the answer.
«ювеніальна» (juvenile)	14	Deals with issues of children under 18.
	10	I don't know the answer.
	6	Incorrect answer.
фейковий акаунт (fake account)	30	These are fake profiles of real people or companies.
	0	I don't know the answer.
сентенція (sentence)	11	A statement that states in a concise form the truth, the norm or principle.
	17	I don't know the answer.
	2	Incorrect answer.

As one can see from Table 3.3, among the best-known terms are “digitalization”, “SMM manager” and “fake” which in the offered context belong to the computer area; “juvenile” (law); and “sentence” (sociological term) were familiar only for 40 % of participants. The preferences of the students confirm the field notes' subcategorization, where most entries belonged to the areas of IT.

Let us compare the results with the ones obtained from adults.

Table 3.4 The knowledge of the Anglo-American borrowing terms by adult speakers

Borrowed term	Number of participants	The knowledge of the Anglo-American borrowing terms by young speakers
«діджиталізація» (digitalization)	30	Transformation of the text, sound and video into digital/computer form.
	0	I don't know the answer.
«SMM» менеджер (Social Media Marketing manager)	23	Specialist in working and promotion of social networks.
	7	I don't know the answer.
«ювеніальна» (juvenile)	15	Deals with issues of children under 18.
	10	I don't know the answer.
	5	Incorrect answer.
фейковий акаунт (fake account)	28	These are fake profiles of real people or companies.
	2	I don't know the answer.
сентенція (sentence)	9	A statement that states in a concise form the truth, the norm or principle.
	18	I don't know the answer.
	3	Incorrect answer.

As Table 3.4 shows, among the best-known terms are the same as in the abovementioned table 3 “digitalization”, “fake” (IT area); term “SMM manager” were familiar for 76% of participants “juvenile” (law); and “sentence” (sociological term) were familiar only for 40% of adults. The preferences of adults confirm the same field notes’ subcategorization as the youth, where most entries refer to the areas of IT. The percentage obtained might be explained by general tendencies in the society, by the tolerance for globalization, and readiness to accept new concepts, such as, using the Internet, social media, following children and grandchildren. What is more last year, the government of Ukraine adopted a new law considering the process of digitalization of the country, which stimulates mostly adult people to use the Internet and modern devices, such as smartphones, laptops etc. As a result, adults also are getting acquainted with modern terms and gadgets.

### 3.2.2 The qualitative analysis of the questionnaire

A qualitative analysis was used in order to study the level of the widely used Anglo-American borrowings cognition, to understand the attitudes of the participants towards borrowings in the Ukrainian language, to learn the specific motives for their usage and to understand the perceiving of the loan words usage of the both groups. The results were ordered according to the prevailing answers of the participants.

**Table 3.5 The answers of the youth about the usage and attitude towards Anglo-American borrowings**

Questions	Number of participants	Answer of the participants
Are you annoyed (“it sets your teeth on edge”) by the interlocutor’s use of English borrowings? If so, why, what are the reasons?	12	No, absolutely not.
	10	In general, it is appropriate, but only in a definite context that is why I think that their usage is proper.
	8	Sometimes, when the speaker “litters” his/her speech by using Anglo-American borrowings too frequently, so a common person who has no connection to that particular sphere of life the borrowing is connected to or simply is not aware of its real meaning, it becomes annoying.
What is your attitude towards English borrowings used in the Ukrainian language?	11	I have nothing against Anglo-American borrowings in the Ukrainian language, I use them from time to time.
	9	According to the development of computer technologies and connections with English-speaking countries, the number of Anglo-American borrowings in the Ukrainian language is constantly increasing. Personally, I use English borrowings mainly while concerning the topic that requires their usage due to the context.
	6	I am absolutely against Anglo-American borrowings in the Ukrainian language, as I view them as a direct damage to the purity of the vernacular language.
	5	As my future profession is connected with English and my exposure to it is very frequent, I assume that

		I am using more Anglo-American borrowings than my peers. I even do not pay attention that I am switching to English borrowings in my speech.
<b>If you use English borrowings, what are the main reasons for it?</b>	<b>20</b>	I use them because there is no analogical term in Ukrainian or it is the most appropriate nomination unit due to the context of the conversation.
	<b>8</b>	Sometimes I use them, because I can't remember the Ukrainian equivalent.
	<b>1</b>	I use English borrowings in order to seem smarter.
	<b>1</b>	I can't remember using some of them.
<b>If you are against English borrowings, what are the main reasons?</b>	<b>16</b>	No answer (which probably meant: ...I am not against Anglo-American borrowings.)
	<b>12</b>	I don't see any problem in using them.
	<b>2</b>	Because they are "littering" the common conversation, there are a lot of beautiful Ukrainian words, why don't use them?!

**Table 3.6 The answers of the adults about the usage and attitude towards Anglo-American borrowings**

<b>Questions</b>	<b>Number of participants</b>	<b>Answer of the participants</b>
<b>Are you annoyed ("it sets your teeth on edge") by the interlocutor's use of English borrowings? If so, why, what are the reasons?</b>	<b>11</b>	Sometimes, when the speaker "litters" his/her speech by using Anglo-American borrowings too frequently, so a common person who has no connection to that particular sphere of life the borrowing is connected to or simply is not aware of its real meaning, it becomes annoying.
	<b>10</b>	In general, it is appropriate, but only in a definite context that is why I think that their usage is proper.
	<b>8</b>	No, absolutely not.
	<b>1</b>	Yes, because it looks ridiculous.
<b>What is your attitude towards English borrowings used in the Ukrainian language?</b>	<b>14</b>	I have nothing against the usage of English borrowings in somebody's speech, but strictly opposed to their presence in common conversations, as there are many people who simply do not know the meaning of these words.
	<b>8</b>	According to the development of computer technologies and connections with English-speaking countries, the number of Anglo-American

		borrowings in the Ukrainian language is constantly increasing. Personally, I use English borrowings mainly while concerning the topic that requires their usage due to the context.
	4	Nowadays young people are overusing Anglo-American borrowings, which sounds ridiculous and out of place. I personally do not approve of this phenomenon.
	4	I am absolutely against Anglo-American borrowings in the Ukrainian language, as I view them as a direct damage to the purity of the vernacular language.
If you use English borrowings, what are the main reasons for it?	14	I use them because there is no analogical term in Ukrainian or it is the most appropriate nomination unit due to the context of the conversation.
	2	I use English borrowings in order to seem smarter.
	14	I can't remember using some of them.
If you are against English borrowings, what are the main reasons?	14	No answer (which probably meant: ...I am not against Anglo-American borrowings.)
	2	Because they are "littering" the common conversation, there are a lot of beautiful Ukrainian words, why don't use them?!
	14	I don't see any problem in using them.

During the qualitative analysis of the results all the answers were translated. Comparing the explanations, given by the young speakers, one may come to the conclusion that in general the participants of the first group are more positive about the usage of Anglo-American borrowings in the Ukrainian language. Analysing precisely, the answers, given by the adult speakers, one can be noted – they are configured a little bit more negatively than the young speakers', but there are some reasons for this, implying here not only their support of linguistic purity, but their opposition to the dominance of the American culture as well. A minor part of the young participants shares the opinion of the adults, which was expressed in absence of supporting the trend of the great influence of the Western culture on the Ukrainian language. Still, the results of the multiple-choice test have shown that in everyday conversations Anglo-American borrowings comprise a considerable part of both groups' vocabulary.

### 3.3 Discussion and interpretation of the results of the research

The present study was conducted in order to examine how Anglo-American borrowings function in the Ukrainian language, their significance in the information space of the country, the

frequency of the Anglo-American borrowing usage in the language of young and adult native speakers of modern Ukrainian and their attitudes towards the presence of English words in their language.

Firstly, the historical pattern of the interaction between the English and Ukrainian languages was examined in the first part of the thesis, paying attention to the stages of the English words' penetration into the vernacular language. Apart from this, types and formation of the borrowings in the modern Ukrainian language were studied and distinguished.

Secondly, the study focused on the modern Ukrainian language, trying to define the areas where the number of Anglo-American borrowings is the greatest. The results obtained from this part of the research have shown that the prevailing number of Anglo-American borrowings can be found in such spheres as music, fashion and mostly computer technologies. Furthermore, investigation was concentrated on finding out the pros and cons of the borrowing process. The collected data showed that it is still difficult to state whether advantages or disadvantages predominate in the use of English borrowings. On the one hand, a lot of people overuse them, what creates a ridiculous effect in most cases. On the other hand, there are people who have no connection to English or people of strong nationalistic views, who think borrowings are damaging their mother tongue. So, people should avoid a negligent attitude to their meanings, should not overuse them, or use them in inappropriate situations. Finding a balance is the key.

Lastly, the study concentrated on identifying the level of usage and attitude towards borrowings in the vocabulary of young and adult native speakers of Ukrainian and comparing the level of borrowing usage of young and adult native speakers of the Ukrainian language. The given study was conducted in order to affirm or disprove the hypothesis suggested that young native speakers of Ukrainian are better acquainted with Anglo-American borrowings and use them more frequently than adult native speakers. Another suggestion was that most of the adult speakers are strongly against borrowing usage.

In conformity with the acquired results most adults are well acquainted with the English borrowings, which were selected from different areas of life, such as, law, IT area, sociology, domestic life – the basic branches of science common people can face. It was expected that mostly adult participants would not be able to answer 80 % of the questions presented in questionnaire, but the results are quite unpredictable, as it can be seen.

Aside from this, according to the results, most young people see no threat in the penetration of the English borrowings to the Ukrainian language, considering these words as a significant part of the vocabulary and using them frequently, while only 33 % of adults claim that Anglo-American borrowings damage not only the purity of the Ukrainian language, but are the means of cultural

**intervention. The rest (63,5 % – the majority) do not see any issue in using borrowings, obviously in the definite and proper context.**

**All in all, nowadays adults are expected to be less aware about neologisms, English borrowings than the youth, but considering the abovementioned results, they keep up with the times. So, the young generation should not underestimate the adults.**

## CONCLUSION

During the research, it has been found that words of a foreign language origin are an indispensable part of the Ukrainian vocabulary. All the existing borrowings are closely related to the history of our nation, which at various stages of formation and development of its own statehood entered into diverse political, socio-economic and cultural relations with other nations of the world, and thus enriched and changed its language. At the end of the 20th and the beginning of the 21st century Ukrainian-English language contacts have also intensified, resulting in a considerable number of borrowings in various fields of activity.

First of all, during the process of investigation, the main kinds of formation and types of the occurrence of borrowings in the Ukrainian language were defined. One classification system of Anglo-American borrowings (sometimes called calques) was revealed:

- semantic borrowings, where additional meanings of the source word are transferred to the word with the same primary meaning in the target language;
- phraseological borrowings, where idiomatic phrases are translated word-for-word;
- syntactic borrowings, where a syntactic function or construction in the source language is imitated in the target language;
- loan-translation, where a word is translated morpheme-by-morpheme into another language;
- morphological borrowings, where the inflection of a word is transferred.

It was studied out that most part of the new borrowed lexemes consists of Anglo-American borrowings. The reason for that is the leading role of English on international stage and the intensity of the globalization process. However, these days borrowing of anglicisms has become much more dynamic. This led to the excessive usage of English loanwords.

Among the reasons for foreign-language borrowings the following ones can be distinguished:

1. need for new nomination units;
2. absence of appropriate equivalent in the Ukrainian language;
3. need to separate the concepts of the particular sphere;
4. tendency to nominate a single concept with one word (hence, the traditionally open terminological systems of certain branches to borrow new words or terms);
5. wide spread of English and establishment of the English-speaking countries as the dominant actors of the international relations in the fields of economics, politics etc.;
6. influence of the mass media, mostly social networks;
7. some socio-psychological causes.



In order to identify Anglo-American borrowings usage social media and daily life were observed and analysed. What is more, testing and observation of the borrowing usage and its influence in the current language of the Ukrainian young people and adults was done.

According to the results of the questionnaire survey, the vocabulary of Ukrainian youth is saturated with Anglo-American borrowings, as the dominant majority of the participants chose English equivalent counterparts (borrowing) for their answers in the multiple choice tasks, even taking into account that in addition to the borrowing, there were also 3 Ukrainian variants of the answer. Results gotten from the young native speakers of Ukrainian were predictable, but results of adult participants were completely unforeseeable. Most of the adult native speakers of Ukrainian were well acquainted with the Anglo-American borrowings presented in the questionnaire, to be more precise – 63,5 %.

The research also showed that most young people do not see the threat of penetration of English borrowings into the Ukrainian language, considering these words as a significant part of the vocabulary and using them often, while others argued that Anglo-American borrowing damages not only the purity of the Ukrainian language but is a means of cultural intervention. The same situation was observed among adults. Thus, it is difficult to define promptly whether the process of acquiring Anglo-American words is affirmative or contrary.

Borrowing of English lexemes is very complicated because it has linguistic, social and psychological aspects so this problem needs further investigation. Therefore, it can be argued that the placement of words and expressions from one language to another is a continuous, dynamic process that is closely linked to the globalization of the English language. All the aforementioned thoughts of the Ukrainian scholars are quite subjective. It can be agreed upon that the opinions of modern scientists are partly accurate, but nowadays English is an international language, it should be mentioned that the process of borrowing is inevitable not only for Ukrainian but for all existing languages. Moreover, the procedure of Anglo-American loan word penetration is rather the improvement on one side and extrusion of the original words of the Ukrainian language; it is essential to find a balance between using borrowings for enrichment and overwhelming of the language by using them.

Accordingly, it would be better to distinguish and rely on mutual enrichment of languages, which is one way of evolving the languages of the world community. It characterizes the development of language systems from ancient times and, of course, cannot detect itself now – in the era of significant changes in the humanities, science and technology and other spheres.

The language of every nation functions and evolves in the context of the languages of the world and under the influence of this context. The countries and their peoples are in constant

economic, political, scientific and cultural relations. Therefore, all attempts to artificially isolate the national language from other languages contradict the objective laws of development of mankind.

**Therefore, in the light of all the above, one can conclude that, to date, the Ukrainian language is subjected to significant influence of the English language and the borrowing phenomenon is an integral part of the development of any language.**

The obtained results may contribute to further deepening the study of the specifics of the penetration of non-essential words into the Ukrainian language as well as the discussions of domestic linguists regarding their positive or negative influence on the language.

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## РЕЗЮМЕ

В процесі дослідження було встановлено, що слова іншомовного походження є невід'ємною частиною української лексики. Усі існуючі запозичення тісно пов'язані з історією нашого народу, який на різних етапах становлення та розвитку власної державності вступав у різноманітні політичні, соціально-економічні та культурні відносини з іншими народами світу і тим самим збагачував та змінював свою мову. Наприкінці двадцятого на початку дев'ятнадцятого століття україно-англійські мовні контакти також посилювалися, що призвело до значної кількості запозичень у різних сферах діяльності.

Перш за все, в процесі дослідження було визначено основні види формування та виникнення запозичень в українській мові. Була розкрита одна система класифікації англо-американських запозичень (іноді їх називають кальками):

- семантичні запозичення, де додаткові значення вихідного слова переносяться на слово з однаковим первинним значенням на цільовій мові;
- фразеологічні запозичення, де ідіоматичні словосполучення перекладаються дослівно;
- синтаксичні запозичення, де синтаксична функція або конструкція мови-перекладу імітується цільовою мовою;
- позиковий переклад, де слово переводиться морфемою-за-морфемою на іншу мову;
- морфологічні запозичення, куди переноситься словосполучення.

Було досліджено, що більша частина нових запозичених лексем складається з англо-американських запозичень. Причиною цього є провідна роль англійської мови на міжнародній арені та процес глобалізації. Однак у наші дні процес запозичення англіцизмів стало набагато динамічнішим. Це призвело до надмірного використання англійських запозичень.

Серед причин виникнення іноземних запозичень можна виділити наступні:

1. потреба у нових номінаційних підрозділах;
2. відсутність відповідного еквівалента в українській мові;
3. потреба відокремити поняття конкретної сфери;
4. схильність до номінації єдиного поняття одним словом (отже, традиційно відкриті термінологічні системи певних галузей запозичувати нові слова чи терміни);
5. широке поширення англійської мови та утвердження англословних країн як домінуючих суб'єктів міжнародних відносин у галузі економіки, політики тощо;
6. вплив засобів масової інформації, переважно соціальних мереж;
7. деякі соціально-психологічні причини.

Для виявлення англо-американських запозичень був використаний аналіз соціальних медіа та повсякденного життя. Більше того, було проведено опитування та спостереження за використанням запозичень та його впливом на мову української молоді та дорослих.

Відповідно до результатів опитування, словниковий запас української молоді насичений англо-американськими запозиченнями, оскільки переважна більшість учасників обирала англійські еквівалентні аналоги (запозичення) для своїх відповідей у завданнях із множинним вибором, навіть беручи до уваги, що окрім запозичення, було також надано 3 українські варіанти відповіді. Результати молодих носіїв української мови були передбачуваними, але результати дорослих учасників були абсолютно непередбачуваними. Більшість дорослих носіїв української мови були добре ознайомлені з англо-американськими запозиченнями, представленими в опитуванні, а точніше – 63,5%.

Дослідження також показало, що більшість молодих людей не бачать загрози проникнення англійських запозичень в українську мову, розглядаючи ці слова як значну частину словникового запасу та використовуючи їх доволі часто, а інші стверджують, що англо-американські запозичення завдають шкоди не лише чистоті української мови, але є засобом культурного втручання. Така ж ситуація спостерігалася і серед дорослих. Таким чином, важко швидко та точно визначити, чи є процес використання англо-американських слів позитивним чи навпаки.

Запозичення англійських лексем є дуже складним, оскільки він має мовні, соціальні та психологічні аспекти, тому ця проблема потребує подальшого розгляду. Тому можна стверджувати, що перенесення слів і виразів з однієї мови в іншу – це безперервний, динамічний процес, який тісно пов'язаний з глобалізацією англійської мови. Усі вищезазначені думки українських науковців є досить суб'єктивними. Можна погодитись, що думки сучасних вчених частково точні, але нині англійська мова є міжнародною мовою, слід зазначити, що процес запозичення неминучий не лише для української, але й для всіх існуючих мов світу. Більше того, процедура проникнення англо-американських запозичень - це скоріше вдосконалення з одного боку та винищення самотутніх слів української мови; важливо знайти баланс між використанням запозичень для збагачення та засмічення мови шляхом їх використання.

Відповідно, було б краще розрізняти і покладатися на взаємне збагачення мов, що є одним із способів еволюції мов світової спільноти. Це характеризує розвиток мовних систем з давніх часів і, звичайно, не може виявити себе зараз – в епоху значних змін у гуманітарних, науково-технічних та інших сферах.

Мова кожної нації функціонує та розвивається в контексті мов світу та під впливом цього контексту. Країни та їхні народи перебувають у постійних економічних, політичних,

наукових та культурних відносинах. Тому всі спроби штучно ізолювати національну мову від інших мов суперечать об'єктивним законам розвитку людства.

Отже, з огляду на все вищесказане, можна зробити висновок, що на сьогодні українська мова піддається значному впливу англійської мови, а явище запозичення є невід'ємною частиною розвитку будь-якої мови.

Отримані результати можуть сприяти подальшому поглибленню вивчення особливостей проникнення та використання англомовних слів в українській мові, а також дискусій вітчизняних лінгвістів щодо їхнього позитивного чи негативного впливу на мову.

## APPENDIX A

## English Borrowings in the Ukrainian Language

(Source: Misechko, 2000)

Science	Politics, Mass Media	Finance	Agriculture	Flora, Fauna
Флотація (flotation) алгол (algol) радикал (radical) квасари (quasar) релевантний (relevant) факторіал (factorial)	аутсайдер (outsider) імпічмент (impeachment) мітинг (meeting) спікер (speaker) пабліситі (publicity) спіч (speech) бойкот (boycott)	банкнот (banknote) копірайт (copyright) тендер (tender) лендліз (lendlease) демпінг (damping) інвестор (investor)	дренаж (drainage) аутбридинг (outbreeding) компост (compost) шевіот (cheviot) фермер (farmer)	джунглі (jungles) сетер (setter) пінчер (pincher) мустанг (mustang) спанієль (spaniel) юка (yucca)
Sport	Fabric	Food	Music, Art	Measure
аут (out) корт (court) сет (set) рекорд (record) тренер (trainer)	джерпер (jumper) піжама (pijamas) светр (sweater) шорти (shorts) плюш (plush)	біфштекс (beef-steak) джер (jam) коктейль (coctail) ленч (lunch) пудінг (pudding)	блюз (blues) поп-арт (pop-art) скетч (sketch) твіст (twist) фокстрот (foxtrot)	барель (barrel) ват (watt) галон (gallon) миля (mile) фунт (pound)



## APPENDIX B

## QUESTIONNAIRE (ENGLISH/UKRAINIAN VERSION)

Анкетне опитування яке проводиться з метою практичного дослідження при написанні бакалаврської роботи студентки  
Закарпатського угорського інституту ім. Ференца Ракоці II  
Помаскіної Олени.  
Опитування є анонімним.

Вкажіть, будь ласка Ваш вік \_\_\_\_\_

I. Дайте відповідь на питання.

1. Що означає термін «Діджиталізація» (digitalization)?

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2. Хто такий «SMM» менеджер (Social Media Marketing manager)?

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3. Компетенцією «ювеніальної» поліції є.... (juvenile)

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4. Фейковий акаунт – це...? (fake account)

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5. Сентенція інформативного характеру – це? (sentence)

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**II. Будь ласка, прочитайте речення і виберіть варіант, який на Вашу думку найбільше пасує до контексту.**

**1. Цей модний ...з'явився зовсім нещодавно.**

- a) напрямок;                                  b) тренд (trend);                                  c) стиль;

**2. Все, що він сказав – повний/a/e...**

- a) маячня;                                  b) треш (trash);                                  c) непорозуміння;

**3. Під яким ... він у чаті?**

- a) ім'ям;                                  b) прізвиськом;                                  c) ніком (nick);

**4. Чому ти мені вчора не відписав/ла?! Я бачив ти був/ла ...!**

- a) в мережі;                                  b) он-лайн (on-line);                                  c) підключений;

**5. Я завжди потрапляю в пробки в цьому місці. Там такий жахливий/a...!**

- a) трафік (traffic);                                  b) рух;                                  c) транспортна розв'язка;

**6. Як тобі мій ...?**

- a) хлопець;                                  b) бойфренд (boy-friend);                                  c) парубок;

**III. Дайте розгорнуту відповідь на питання.**

**1. Чи викликає у Вас роздратування («ріже вухо») вживання співрозмовником англійських запозичень? Якщо так, чому, назвіть причини?**

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2. Як ви ставитеся до англомовних запозичень, що використовуються в Українській мові?

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3. Якщо ви використовуєте англомовні запозичення, назвіть основні причини?

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4. Якщо ви проти англомовних запозичень, то назвіть основні причини?

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Дякую за увагу!

## APPENDIX C

## Samples of filled questionnaires by a young and an adult native speaker of Ukrainian

Анкетне опитування яке проводиться з метою практичного дослідження при написанні бакалаврської роботи студентки

Закарпатського угорського інституту ім. Ференца Ракоці II

Помаскіної Олени.

Опитування є анонімним.

Вкажіть, будь ласка Ваш вік 16

I. Дайте відповідь на питання.

1. Що означає термін «Діджиталізація» (digitalization)?

Діджиталізація - це переведення інформації в цифрову форму.

2. Хто такий «SMM» менеджер (Social Media Marketing manager)?

Це людина, яка слідкує за трендами та просуває їх на різних платформах.

3. Компетенцією «ювеніальної» поліції є... (juvenile)

навчання дітей протидіяти злочинам.

4. Фейковий акаунт – це...? (fake account)

Фейковий акаунт - це той, що є копією акаунту якоїсь відомої людини.

5. Сентенція інформативного характеру - це? (sentence)

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II. Будь ласка, прочитайте речення і виберіть варіант, який на Вашу думку найбільше пасує до контексту.

1. Цей модний ...з'явився зовсім нещодавно.

a) напрямок;

b) тренд (trend);

c) стиль;

2. Все, що він сказав - повний/а/е...

a) маячня;

b) треш (trash);

с) непорозуміння;

3. Під яким ... він у чаті?

а) ім'ям;

б) прізвиськом;

с) ніком (nick);

4. Чому ти мені вчора не відписав/ла?! Я бачив ти був/ла ...!

а) в мережі;

б) он-лайн (on-line);

с) підключений;

5. Я завжди потрапляю в пробки в цьому місці. Там такий жахливий/а...!

а) графік (traffic);

б) рух;

с) транспортна розв'язка;

6. Як тобі мій ...?

а) хлопець;

б) бойфренд (boy-friend);

с) парубок;

### III. Дайте розгорнуту відповідь на питання.

1. Чи викликає у Вас роздратування ("ріже вухо") вживання співрозмовником англomовних запозичень? Якщо так, чому, назвіть причини?

*Вважаю, якщо деяке англійське слово підходить у даній ситуації, тоді це нормально. Але якщо людина вживає англomовні запозичення надто часто, то це починає набридати та надозначає.*

2. Як ви ставитеся до англomовних запозичень, що використовуються в Українській мові?

*Я ставлюся до англomовних запозичень нормально, бо і сама їх вживаю у свої мовленні.*

3. Якщо ви використовуєте англомовні запозичення, назвіть основні причини?

Зараз, на мою думку, іде широке використання  
у молодіжній мові англомовних запозичень.  
Моя однокласниця на стільки звикає до них, що  
іншими словами їй пояснити щось буде неможливо.

4. Якщо ви проти англомовних запозичень, то назвіть основні причини?

— // —

Дякую за увагу!

Анкетне опитування яке проводиться з метою практичного дослідження при написанні бакалаврської роботи студентки

Закарпатського угорського інституту ім. Ференца Ракоці II

Помаскіної Олени.

Опитування є анонімним.

Вкажіть, будь ласка Ваш вік 44 роки

I. Дайте відповідь на питання.

1. Що означає термін «Діджиталізація» (digitalization)?

Переведення інформації у цифровий формат

2. Хто такий «SMM» менеджер (Social Media Marketing manager)?

людина, що займається провадженням (рекламою) бренду у цифровій реальності (капримедіа соціальних мереж)

3. Компетенцією «ювенільної» поліції є... (juvenile)

робота з неповнолітніми громадянами

4. Фейковий акаунт – це...? (fake account)

хибний акаунт (хибна сторінка)

5. Сентенція інформативного характеру - це? (sentence)

повнацільний вираз, який несе інформацію

II. Будь ласка, прочитайте речення і виберіть варіант, який на Вашу думку найбільше пасує до контексту.

1. Цей модний ... з'явився зовсім нещодавно.

a) напрямок;

b) тренд (trend);

c) стиль;

2. Все, що він сказав - повний/а/е...

a) маячня;

b) треш (trash);

с) непорозуміння;

3. Під яким ... він у чаті?

а) ім'ям;

б) прізвиськом;

с) ніком (nick);

4. Чому ти мені вчора не відписав/ла?! Я бачив ти був/ла ...!

а) в мережі;

б) он-лайн (on-line);

с) підключений;

5. Я завжди потрапляю в пробки в цьому місці. Там такий жахливий/а...!

а) трафік (traffic);

б) рух;

с) транспортна розв'язка;

6. Як тобі мій ...?

а) хлопець;

б) бойфренд (boy-friend);

с) парубок;

**III. Дайте розгорнуту відповідь на питання.**

1. Чи викликає у Вас роздратування ("ріже вухо") вживання співрозмовником англомовних запозичень? Якщо так, чому, назвіть причини?

*Ні не викликає*

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2. Як ви ставитеся до англомовних запозичень, що використовуються в Українській мові?

*Позитивно*

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3. Якщо ви використовуєте англомовні запозичення, назвіть основні причини?

Стараюся не використовувати

4. Якщо ви проти англомовних запозичень, то назвіть основні причини?

\_\_\_\_\_

Дякую за увагу!

## NYILATKOZAT

**Alulírott, Pomaszkina Olena angol szakos hallgató, kijelentem, hogy a dolgozatomat a II. Rákóczi Ferenc Kárpátaljai Magyar Főiskolán, a Filológia tanszéken készítettem, angol nyelv és irodalom tanári diploma megszerzése végett.**

**Kijelentem, hogy a dolgozatot más szakon korábban nem védtem meg, saját munkám eredménye, és csak a hivatkozott forrásokat (szakirodalom, eszközök stb.) használtam fel.**

**Tudomásul veszem, hogy dolgozatomat a II. Rákóczi Ferenc Kárpátaljai Magyar Főiskola könyvtárának Kézirattárában helyezik el.**