

Borrowing-Neologisms as a Result of Intercultural Communication

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Abstract. This work is dedicated to the study of borrowings in the English language. The most important process in modern English vocabulary is the appearance of neologisms in connection with the appearance of a new one in the speech collective.

New lexical units play a significant role in the development and improvement of the language. The natural process of lexical composition development, changes in its quality occur through continuous enrichment of the dictionary. The study showed that changes in the vocabulary of modern English. They reflect all aspects of the life of modern society, that the language in different periods was subject to different intensity of the impact of social development. Changes are taking place in the field of science and technology, art and education, the political life of society, in the field of social relations of various strata of society, in the field of relations between individual races, between different age groups of society. The new borrowed vocabulary reflects the peculiarities of social and linguistic contacts, economic and trade relations between peoples who are native speakers of the contacting languages.

1 Introduction

Language as a social phenomenon is characterized by development, since it is inherent in every social manifestation. Language develops according to certain laws that are peculiar only to it and which in linguistic science have been called internal language laws. Changes in the vocabulary occur due to various reasons, both external (extralinguistic) and internal (intralinguistic). External causes are due to the influence on the language from the outside. They stem from the connection of language with history, with factors such as migrations, conquests, contacts with other peoples. Internal reasons are caused by the language system itself and represent internal contradictions – contradictions of the norms and capabilities of the language, contradictions of the structure of the language sign, and etc.

English, more than any other language, borrowed and assimilated lexical units from other languages during direct contacts – raids, conquests, later during colonization, trade expansion. The number of borrowed lexical units in the English language is more than

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seventy percent. This gave the researchers a reason to exaggerate the meaning of borrowings and even interpret English not as Germanic, but Romano-Germanic, noting the mixed nature of its vocabulary.

More and more changes are taking place in the vocabulary, reflecting changes in the fields of computer technology, science and technology, the development of space research, and in the financial sphere. A significant borrowed lexical layer is associated with everyday life, everyday life, with the development of social realities.

2 Research methodology

Borrowing was and is an important way to replenish the vocabulary, although it is the native elements that are the most commonly used and most communicatively loaded. In general, the problems of language development and its vocabulary have long attracted the attention of many native and foreign linguists. Valuable observations in this regard are found in the works of A. I. Smirmitsky, B. A. Ilyish, V. D. Arakin, T. A. Rastorgueva, B. S. Khaimovich, V. I. Zobotkina, Ch. Barbera, J. Eyto and others. The need to study not only the types and sources of borrowing as one of the means of vocabulary replenishment, but also the linguistic consequences of this process, the adaptation of borrowed lexical units, the role of the influence of extralinguistic factors determines the relevance of this study and determines the choice of the topic of the work.

The goal the study is to identify the features of the processes of reception and assimilation of new foreign words and word-forming elements.

The object of the study are new borrowings in the English vocabulary.

In our work, we used the following research methods: -

- component analysis method;
- analysis by dictionary definitions,
- elements of the statistical method.

The research material was lexical units selected from explanatory dictionaries, historical glossaries and dictionaries, lists of new words.

3 Results and Discussions

Borrowings – neologisms. The borrowing of lexical units from other languages has been characteristic feature of the English language throughout its history. And the borrowed fund in the vocabulary of the English language makes up a high percentage of the total vocabulary . The English language continues to be replenished with borrowings at the present stage, but not to the same extent as it was in previous eras – in the ancient and Middle Ages, in the Early English period, which corresponds to the Renaissance era. A special discipline, neology, is engaged in the current state of vocabulary replenishment, which studies all the various aspects of new words, to which a number of lexicographic publications [1; 2; 3; 4] and studies [5; 6; 7] and are dedicated. In this article, the term "neologism" is used conditionally, because chronologically we refer to them the words of the remaining decades. Some of them have already lost the temporary connotation of novelty, but in the history of the language several decades are a very short period of time, and linguistically such words are usually interpreted as relatively new [8, p. 16]. As for new borrowings, they have a number of special features, which include their phonetic distribution (different from English), as well as atypical morphological division and often lack of lexical motivation [9, p. 153]. It is interesting that now, due to globalization and widespread popularity, and by the prevalence of English as an international language, it

turns from a recipient language into a donor language. Many English words are included in other languages and form a layer of International vocabulary in them. For example, in the Russian language there are a large number of borrowed English words, such as: клип, брифинг, компьютер, маркетинг, суперстар, суперфан, оверкилл (the presence of weapons of excess power), киллер (a member of a terrorist organization carrying out murder), Levi's (jeans made by Levi's in the USA) and etc. Many of these words are computer terms: процессор, принтер, чип, интерфейс пасворд, джойстик. Sources and languages of borrowing at the present stage, as a rule, coincide.

The most common are Romance, German and Slavic borrowings. They have not assimilated and retain the peculiarities of pronunciation and spelling, that is, these borrowings are not assimilated phonetically and graphically [2; 4]. Romance borrowings:

1) Latin: sub rosa-secretly, confidentially; ad hoc-anything accepted for the given case, hence ad hoc coalition-temporary coalition; persona grata-a desirable person, a person who enjoys affection; persona non grata-a person who does not use affection; vide licet-namely;

2) Italian: brio-liveliness, animation; pizzeria-pizzeria; sotto voce-in a low voice;

3) French: bonhomie - good nature, friendliness; beau geste - a beautiful gesture; bouffant - 1) wide, free (about clothes); 2) lush (about hairstyle); cafe au lait - coffee with milk; cafe noir - black coffee; corpse delite - refined society, elite; couture - 1) tailoring of fashionable clothes; 2) fashion designers, expensive tailors; 3) The latest fashion; creme de la creme - the cream of society; de Nove – again; minaudiere - a handbag for cosmetics; Objet de Art – an object of art; Tour de force - power reception;

4) Spanish: Hacienda – a large estate; aficionados – a fan; incommunicado-a prisoner who does not have the right to a date; paisano – a compatriot, a friend; pueblo – a village.

In addition to Romance borrowings, English also has lexical units that came from the German language. They preserve its peculiarities of spelling and pronunciation, for example: Berufsverbot - a ban on the profession; Gasthaus - a small private hotel; Hausfrau - a housewife, a woman living only in the interests of the family; Lebensraum - living Autobahn - expressway; übermenschlich - superhuman; Weltschmerz – world sorrow; Zeitgeist – zeitgeist; Weltanschauung-worldview. The most popular borrowings in colloquial speech are units from Yiddish, most often they are labeled in lexicographic sources as slang [10], for example: zoftig – well-fed, yenta - Gossip girl, zilch – nothing; to schlep (shlep) – to drag, to stretch; glitch – defect. The last word first entered space slang, and then began to be used in the slang of computer specialists in a situation of unexpected violations in the program.

The main source language of borrowings remains French. Although the number of borrowings from the languages of African and Asian countries, from Japanese and Chinese in particular, is also growing [47; 62]. Semantic groups among the new borrowings are the following:

1) Culture: auteur (French) – director of the author's cinema; cinema verite (French) - cinema verite, a film reflecting events in a manner as close as possible to real life; cinematheque (French) – cinema library; roman a clef – French) - a novel in which real persons have fictitious names; anti-novel – French) - anti-novel; Roman Flev – frantz.) - a multi-volume novel-chronicle;

2) Politics: fatwa (Arabic) – a normative act issued by a Muslim leader; ayatollah – ayatollah (religious Islamic leader in Iran); gei-ge (Chinese) – perestroika; intifada (Arabic) – intifada (Palestinian uprising in Israel);

3) daily life (drinks, food, clothing, sports): Spritzer (German) – a drink consisting of white wine and soda; Kuchen (German) – a sweet pie; Futon (Japanese) – a soft mattress spread on the floor and used as a bed; berufsverbot (German) – a ban on professions;

macchinetta (Italian)- coffee maker; wok (kit.) - a large metal saucepan; petit déjeuner (French.) – light breakfast.

The main method (or type) of borrowing remains direct (phonetic – *couture*, *zazen*, etc). There is a noticeable decrease in the proportion of cripples among the new borrowed vocabulary compared to the previous period of speech development. The mostly used of them are the following [8, p.21]:

- dialogue of the deaf (tracing paper from the French dialogue des sourds) – a discussion in which participants ignore the arguments of the interlocutor;
- gliding time (tracing paper from him. Gleizeit) - shift work schedule;
- photonovel (tracing paper from Spanish fotonovela) – photoroman (from photographs, with dialog inserts, as in comics);
- refusenik (tracing paper from the Russian "refusenik", where the base of the word is calculated, and the suffix is preserved, since it has already entered the word-formation system of the English language);
- sound and light (tracing paper from the French. son et lumier) – sound and light (type of theater).

As a rule, borrowed and hereditary units with a similar meaning in modern English are not absolute synonyms and do not displace each other. There is no discrimination of synonyms, as in Middle English. They can be defined as stylistic synonyms. Modern borrowings have their own adaptation features. Units from the French language retain the peculiarities of writing letters (for example, *é*, *î*, *á*), as well as pronunciation [9, p. 157-158]:

- 1) stress is placed on the last syllable;
- 2) the vowels *é* and *e* are pronounced as [ei] (*boucle*, *et*), and – as [and:] (*boutique*), *a* – as [a:] (*la*), *o* – as [o:] (*ecole*);
- 3) combinations *ent*, *ant*, *EP* are pronounced as [a:ŋ] (*resentiment*, *bouffant*);
- 4) digraphs have the following pronunciation features: *au* is pronounced as [eu] (*haute*), *oi* is pronounced as [u:] (*Couture*);
- 5) combinations of *CH* are pronounced as [ʃ] (*cache Pot*);
- 6) *J* is pronounced as [ʒ] (*Objet*); 7) *T*, *S*, *P* and the combination of *PSE* at the end of the word is not pronounced (*d'art*, *En tout CAS*, *Corpse*).

In German borrowings, a number of nouns retain the capital letter (*Angst*). The sound [ʃ] is transmitted by the combination *sch* (*Weltschmerz*). There are features of reading vowels and digraphs, for example: *a* is pronounced as [æ] (*Dictat*), *u* is pronounced as [u:] (*Kuchen*), *au* is pronounced as [au] (*Hausfrau*), *ei* is pronounced as [ai] (*Reich*). There are features of reading consonants and combinations of consonants, for example: *s* before a vowel is pronounced as [z] (*Sitzkrieg*), *z* as [ts] (*Zeitgast*), *v* as [f] (*Volkswagen*), *w* as [v] (*Weltschmerz*), *ch* as [h] (*Kuchen*).

Among the new borrowed vocabulary, unassimilated units (barbarisms) prevail. They are strong neologisms with a high degree of novelty, for example: *duende* (Spanish)-charm, charm; *couture* (French) – modeling clothes; *un homme a femme* (French) – female sycophant; *gonzo* (Spanish) – crazy.

Xenisms (exotisms) are inherently close to barbarisms, reflecting the specifics of the source country, its realities, which are not assimilated in semantic terms, for example: *zazen* (Japanese) - meditation practiced in Zen Buddhism; *teriyaki* (Japanese) – the name of a Japanese dish; *gyro* (Greek) is a sandwich with toasted meat.

Barbarisms and xenisms (exoticism) differ from each other. Barbarisms have synonyms in the recipient language, and xenisms (exoticism) denote objects and phenomena that exist only in the source country and are absent in the recipient language, and therefore do not

have synonyms [8, p. 65]. There are few adapted borrowings in modern English. This are mainly borrowings from Yiddish, for example: nudzh or nudge – "boring" [65]. It consists of the words nudyen "to tire" (from Yiddish) and Russian "boring". It was assimilated under the influence of a similar English word nudge "push". A special type of modern borrowings are letter abbreviations [9, p.153].

A large number of such abbreviations are borrowed both in English and from English. According to the methods of entering the language, they can be direct (transcribed) and calcified. For example, the following words are borrowed in a direct way: ISMUN-International student movement of the United Nations (from the English ISMUN-International Student Movement of the United Nations); SAGE-ground semi-automated air defense control system (from the English SAGE - Semi-Automatic Ground Environment); NEIGE – NATO air defense system (from the English NAGE - NATO Air-defense Ground Environment).

With the help of calcification, that is, the creation of a new letter abbreviation on the material of the borrowing language, many letter abbreviations are borrowed, for example: ICBM – intercontinental ballistic missile (from the English IBM – Intercontinental Ballistic Missile); missile defense (from the English ABS – aptiballistic system). At the same time, there are a large number of letter abbreviations borrowed from Slavic languages into English, for example: JV – Joint Venture (from JV – joint venture); PF – People's Front (from SF – People's Front). They entered the English language by the method of calculus followed by alphabetical abbreviation of the calcified unit. Although borrowings, according to researchers, account for only 7.5% of the total number of neologisms and are essentially peripheral units, [8; 9], this layer of vocabulary is very important in the general corpus of the new vocabulary of the of new realities, the language of the new period replenished with a number of borrowed units.

4 Conclusions

The new period of English is characterized by the borrowings from of other languages such as Dutch, Russian, German, Arabic, Chinese, Hindi and others.

One of the linguistic consequences of borrowing, especially in the new period, there is a presence in the new English language of words-internationalisms, similar in sound shell and meaning in many languages, because they are borrowed simultaneously in several languages. They convey concepts that are important in the field of communication-in science, politics, culture, etc.

The English language continues to be replenished with borrowings even at the most modern stage , but not to the same extent as it was in previous eras -in the ancient and Middle Ages, in the early New England period.

A special discipline-neology – is engaged in the current state of vocabulary replenishment, which

studies all the various aspects of neoplasms. The term "neologism" is used conditionally, because chronologically the words of the remaining decades refer to them. Some of them are no longer perceived as new, but linguistically such words are of considerable interest.

New borrowings have a number of special features, which include their phonetic distribution, atypical division in morphological terms and frequent and lack of lexical motivation. Their most common sources and languages are Romance, German and Slavic. They are not assimilated and retain the peculiarities of pronunciation and spelling.

The main semantic centers of attraction of borrowings at the present stage are culture, politics, and everyday life. Among the methods of borrowing, the most representative

remains direct (phonetic). The number of cripples compared to the previous period of speech development.

As a rule, borrowed and hereditary units with a similar meaning in English are not absolute synonyms and do not displace each other. Not happening discrimination of synonyms, as it was in Middle English. They are stylistic synonyms.

The new borrowed vocabulary is dominated by non-assimilated units, since it takes quite a long time to adapt. They are strong neologisms with a high degree of novelty.

There are few adapted borrowings at the present stage. This is basically a borrowing from Yiddish, from the language of the Germanic group, which makes adaptation more convenient and easy.

A special type of modern borrowings are letter abbreviations. A large number of such abbreviations are borrowed both in English and from English. According to the methods of entering speech, they can be direct (transcribed) and calculable.

Borrowings in general make up a small percentage of neologisms, but this is a very important layer in the lexical composition of the English language.

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