BORROWINGS IN THE LEXICON OF THE MODERN UKRAINIAN LANGUAGE

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The vocabulary of each literary language is in constant dynamics. At the present stage of development of European languages, the processes of globalization in the financial, economic, political, informational spheres of public life, the development of a new "information regime" of the functioning of the national language have a great influence. There are common and specific features of updating the lexicons of modern literary languages. The development of language, determined by intra- and extralingual factors, is in contradiction with its traditionalism and conservatism. On the one hand, language enrichment is an objective process determined by the development of science, the expansion of international relations, trade, and so on. On the other hand, in the case of the dominance of foreign borrowings in various spheres of the linguistic society, it leads to a real threat of erosion of the foundations of ethnocultural identity. Therefore, the research problem is relevant.

The purpose of our study – to develop and present a model of analysis of the balance of native and borrowed in the lexicon of the national language.

Naturally, the problem of foreign language borrowing is constantly in the field of view of scholars in the context of studying the identity of the national language. The works of Yu. Zhluktenko, L. Lysychenko, O. Muromtseva, O. Taranenko, B. Azhnyuk, E. Karpilovskaya, L. Struhanets, V. Simonok, M. Navalna, N. Hudyma, Yu. Molotkina and others. Scholars agree that new concepts often come into the recipient language along with their names from the donor language. The need to adapt new borrowings intensifies the search for its counterpart in the resources of the recipient language, both native and previously borrowed. The authors of the monograph "The impact of social change on the development of the Ukrainian language" edited by E. Karpilovskaya note that the survey of modern Ukrainian texts gives grounds to distinguish three main types of competition of native (own) and borrowed (assimilated and assimilated) resources of the nomination: 1) the struggle, which results in the predominance of one word in certain conceptual groups and fields and the disappearance of others; 2) peaceful coexistence in one field with different semantic and pragmatic status in it; 3) parallel existence in the language
due to the distribution of different areas of its functioning [1]. At the beginning of the XXI century, the range of linguistic studies is expanding, there is an interpenetration of directions [2]. Therefore, the study of lexical identity, the equilibrium of native and borrowed requires continuation, the development of new approaches.

Our proposed model analyzes problems with several stages. At the initial stage it is necessary to study the issues in the context of the modern linguistic paradigm and to establish extralingual and intralingual factors that determine the occurrence of foreign words in the lexicon of the national language and their further development.

The essence of the second stage is the unification of metalanguage on the research problem. Note that in Ukrainian linguistics, two terms function simultaneously (often synonymously). They are: "borrowed words" and "foreign words". It is difficult to establish when a foreign word acquires the status of borrowed. It is necessary to take into account all stages of adaptation of the borrowed element in the language system. We observe that in modern linguistics the term "foreign language" has already been established as a synonym for the term "foreign word", and for the nomination of new occurrences from other languages – the terms "non-borrowings", "new borrowings".

The third stage is the study of the practice of fixing foreign languages in lexicography; formation of a corpus of foreign languages of different thematic groups; compilation of dictionaries-yearbooks, which would register the established or variant form of writing of newly borrowed lexical units, give the origin of foreign languages, outline their meaning, give examples of functioning on different sources. Such materials will be useful to lexicographers to create common language dictionaries.

The fourth stage combines applied procedures: analysis of semantic and stylistic parameters of borrowed tokens in different types of discourse; determination of cognitive and communicative weight of new nominations; argumentation of the expediency of their full-fledged entry into the lexical-semantic system of language; elimination of excess or unsuccessful non-borrowings; sociolinguistic monitoring of the choice of nominations that are in competition in various spheres of language activity of society. This sequence of operations will help to develop a mechanism for creating a balance of native and borrowed in the lexicon.

In general, the study of the ratio of native and borrowed in the vocabulary of the national language meets the spiritual and cultural needs of the state and the world community. Taking into account the features of the lexical identity of the national language is an important condition for the improvement of language policy, as well as the optimization of tolerant relations between representatives of different national communities.

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