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COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF BORROWINGS IN ENGLISH AND UKRAINIAN LANGUAGES

The article has compared the specifics of borrowings in English and Ukrainian languages. The aim of our study was to establish a comparative relationship between the specifics of borrowings in both languages. It has been found out that vocabulary and phonology are easier to borrow than morphology, syntax and stylistic features. Analytical review, generalization and concretization have been used during the theoretical research.

Types of lexical borrowings in Ukrainian and English languages have been described in the article. In the study, we have used the classification of types of borrowings by Charles F. Hockett who identified the following types of borrowings: borrowed word, transfer of borrowing, borrowed translation and a mixture of borrowings.

The connection between borrowings in English and Ukrainian has been analysed and as a result it has been established that Ukrainian language was formed mainly through borrowing and exchanging words with other languages. The history of borrowings in English is quite flexible, its vocabulary has been enriched over the centuries.

A comparative relationship between borrowings in English and Ukrainian has been revealed. Borrowing words in English and Ukrainian is an active process; languages borrow words, accept them in a certain way and rebuild them according to language standards. In English and Ukrainian there were borrowings from such languages as Latin, Greek, French, German, Arabic, Chinese and many others.

Based on the research, it can be concluded that the borrowed vocabulary in both English and Ukrainian contains common and distinctive features. Borrowings from different languages are common to both Ukrainian and English. The emergence of borrowings in these languages can be traced in the history of languages, contacts of peoples.

Key words: comparative analysis, comparative stylistics, borrowings, lexical borrowings, language system, linguistics, language phenomenon, types of lexical borrowings.

1. Introduction. In his work The Discovery of Language (1924) [Pedersen], Holger Pedersen documents the development of linguistics in the nineteenth century. In the eighteenth century, little attention was paid to similarity through borrowing rather than internal changes in languages. Much of the basic theory and practice of borrowing was developed over the next century. For example, Rasmus Rask [Hufnagel] helped to solve the linguistic problem by using the principle that languages tend to resist borrowing from certain areas of life. Deeply religious material is usually transmitted in its original form, often for centuries. When a dispute arose over the relationship between Sanskrit and the Avesta, Rask [Hufnagel] noted that the special religious terms in Zoroaster's teaching were, without exception, not borrowed, indicating the coordinating status of the two languages.

In early works on the history of language doublets were found, i.e. the same word, borrowed at different times from the same source. Identifying borrowed words from Slavic, Italian, Greek, and Turkish was relatively simple. Borrowings

from Latin were much earlier and included words that had undergone numerous sound changes in Albanian over the centuries. Studies involving borrowings from and in German languages were widespread. Slavic and Celtic studies have also created etymological dictionaries that are still landmarks in this field. In addition to the study of the main language groups of Germanic, Slavic, Celtic and Romance, the study of other languages and language groups became sophisticated [Hoffer].

The purpose of the paper is comparative study of the specifics of borrowing in English and Ukrainian languages; identification of types of lexical borrowings; analysis of the relationship and determination of the comparative relationship between them.

2. Materials and Methods. The problem of borrowing was studied by such scientists as: O. I. Biletskyi, L. A. Bulakhovskyi, R. Ch. Rask, O. H. Espersen, F. de Saussure and many others. Thematic studies of languages, such as Espersen's study of the English language (1923) [Espersen 1946], summarised the knowledge gained in the previous century. Careful research has shown how previously borrowed words have undergone various sound changes in languages, so that dating of language contacts was possible. Research has identified the types of items that are borrowed. Vocabulary and phonology are easier to borrow than morphology, syntax and stylistic features. Languages also have different levels of resilience to borrowing or susceptibility to borrowing.

Trade or casual contacts lead to a relatively small number of loans. Direct contact for decades or centuries, as in the case of the Scandinavians in England, led to many borrowings. The dominance of one group, such as the French in England after 1066, usually has a one-sided effect over time. Contact with a prestigious language, whether or not there are a number of native speakers, often leads to borrowing by educated classes, which in turn may or may not distribute borrowed words through the general vocabulary. Latin phrases are still used in scientific publications in the West, a century after Latin was no longer the mother tongue of anybody. The work on the history of language and borrowing has resulted in several major dictionaries, such as the Oxford English Dictionary and the Grosse Wörterbuch.

Revealing the comparative relationship of borrowings in English and Ukrainian, we have concluded that this is an active process; languages borrow words, accept them in a certain way and rebuild them according to language standards.

Based on the study, it can be argued that the borrowed vocabulary in both English and Ukrainian languages have common and distinctive features. Borrowings from different languages are common to both Ukrainian and English, and the emergence of borrowings in these languages can be traced back to the history of languages and contacts between peoples.

3. Theoretical background. Linguistic borrowings have been of interest to various branches of linguistics for some time (Whitney 1875, de Saussure 1915, Sapir 1921, Pedersen 1931, Haugen 1950, Lehmann 1962, Hockett 1979, Anttila 1989). Speakers have different opinions when confronted with new objects and ideas in another language. Ch. F. Hockett [Hockett 1958] organized the types of borrowings as follows:

1. *Loanword.* Speakers can accept the subject or idea and word of the source language for each. The borrowed form functions in ordinary grammatical processes, with nouns taking the plural and / or possessive forms of the new language, and verbs and adjectives also receiving native morphemes.

2. *Loanshift.* The process of adaptation of native words to new meanings. A good example of the early Christian era in England is Easter, which was previously used for the pagan holiday of the goddess of dawn. Other Loanshifts in English include *God*, *heaven*, and *hell*.

3. *Loan-translation.* Borrowed translation which occurs when the native language uses the primary version of the original for each version. The «borrowed word» itself is a borrowed translation, for example: from German *lehnwort, marriage of convenience* – from French, and *long time no see* – is a slightly modified version from Chinese. Examples of the earliest Christian era are the gospel (*gospel*), *good* (*good*) and *spella* (*story*; *book*).

4. *Loan-blend* is a mixture of borrowings, a form in which one element is a borrowed word and the other is a native, as in the borrowed *preost* (priest) together with the native – *had* (hood) in Old English to obtain *preosthad* (priesthood).

Each of these four categories is relevant to the general study of the receptivity scale, but only the category of borrowed words is relevant.

Einar Haugen's Analysis of Linguistic Borrowings [Haugen 1950 : 210–231] is a major reference in the field of borrowing. His work has summarized and expanded previous research, and this is the basis for most of the later researches. Haugen's goal was to «more accurately define the terminology used in the linguistic analysis of borrowings and to establish certain hypotheses about the borrowing process» [Haugen 1950 : 210–231]. First, the use of language forms from two languages is not an accidental confusion. Rather, the speaker either switches quickly from one to the other language, or switches only to a word, phrase, or sentence. Later, the term code switching became a term for such behaviour. Second, the resulting language is not a hybrid against pure language, as the term is derogatory. All languages borrow and try to «cleanse» the language of foreign elements by mistake. Third, «borrowing» is in itself a misleading term, as it occurs without the consent of the lender and does not require repayment. However, it remained in the field as a technical linguistic term. Haugen defined borrowing as «an attempt to reproduce in one language patterns previously found in another» [Haugen 1950 : 210–231]. Types of borrowings are discussed in terms of the original pattern or model. The usual terms in the study of borrowing refer to the process, not the results. The borrowed word is the least accurate term because it includes almost all other terms. Other key terms include hybrid, which can be used where only part of the phonemic form is imported. Pennsylvania German imported American English «*plumpie*», but where «*pie*» is imported from English, Pennsylvania German has replaced its morpheme, meaning «*plum*». Examples of translations of borrowings, also known in French as tracing, are the German «*Wolkenkratzer*», the French «*gratte-ciel*», and the Spanish «*rascacielos*», following the English «*skyscraper*». When a value for an existing word is imported, a semantic loan is created. The American Portuguese added to his «*humeroso*» (whimsical) meaning «*joking*» from American English. The above definitions can be reworked as a division of borrowings according to the degree of morpheme substitution: none, partial or general.

4. Results and Discussions. The Ukrainian language was formed mainly through borrowing and exchanging words with other languages. Take the example of our Slavic neighbours. According to statistics, 84% of Belarusian vocabulary is in the Ukrainian language. For example, words such as «*жлутко*» (wooden basin), «*дьоготь*» (tar) and «*бадьорій*» (cheerful, lively) [Loanwords in Ukrainian] came to the Ukrainian language from Belarusian. The Ukrainian language also borrowed many words from the Polish language, for example: «*шлюб*», «*міць*», «*перешкода*», «*лялька*», «*обіцяти*» [Loanwords in Ukrainian] and others. Due to the influence of the Church Slavonic language, which is based on the Bulgarian Ukrainian language gained such words as «*владика*» (ruler), «*глава*» (head), «*храм*» (temple) [Loanwords in Ukrainian].

Approaching the languages distant from the Ukrainian language, we can note many borrowings. In the last millennium, hundreds of words came into Ukrainian from German. This is especially true of vocabulary related to technology, military affairs and the arts, such as: «*бурштин*», «*дах*», «*шафа*», «*шухляда*», «*вантаж*», «*вага*», «*фарба*» and many other. It is not surprising that a large part of Ukrainian vocabulary comes from English: «*парламент*», «*спікер*», «*гаджет*», «*менеджер*» and so on. There are also borrowings from Dutch language: «*борт*», «*картаз*», «*вафлі*», «*швабра*», and from Italian: «*газета*», «*пальто*», «*палац*», «*оцет*» etc. [Loanwords in Ukrainian].

Referring to languages outside the Indo-European language family, we can note the Hungarian language: «*куліш*» (thick porridge of corn flour), «*хутір*» (small village), «*газда*» (master); Turkish language: «*козак*», «*кавун*», «*баштан*», «*Отмана*», «*чумак*», «*тютюн*», «*кобза*», «*штані*», «*казан*», «*беркут*», «*Крим*» and other; Arabic: «*Майдан*», «*кава*», «*талісман*», «*алкоголь*», «*жасмін*» etc.

Despite the great distance and the lack of long-term connections, words from Chinese have reached Ukrainian. For example, the word «*чай*», in contrast to the English "*tea*" (derived from South Chinese dialects), is still widely used in Chinese: 茶 *cha* («*чха*») [Loanwords in Ukrainian].

The story begins with the Celtic carriers, which were conquered by the Romans about half a century BC. Latin was the language of England for centuries, until various Germanic tribes – English, Saxon and Utah – began to enter England in the V century. These German speakers borrowed

few Celtic words; other Celtic lexical borrowings (also called borrowed words or loans) appeared later, such as *clan, colleen, leprechaun, shillelagh,* and *slogan*. In the first centuries, German was transmitted in English, which already had identified borrowed words when it arrived in England. There were many Latin words in the vocabulary, such as *wine* (from Latin vinum) and *calic* (cripple) (from Latin calicem, now a bowl). The adoption of many words related to cooking implies a wide acceptance of Roman cuisine: *cook* (from the Latin coquus), *kitchen* (from the Latin coquina) and products such as *pear, peach, plum, beet, mint, pepper* and more.

The next great influence on English language came after St. Augustine went to England in 597 AD and Christianized the country. They included *church, minister, devil,* and *angel*. The terminology of the church system was adopted along with religion: *pope, bishop, priest, monk, nun*.

Over the following centuries, many toponyms, personal names and common vocabulary from the Scandinavian languages (Danish, Norwegian) were created. For example, the Old English *scyrte* («shirt») was borrowed as the Scandinavian *skyrta* («skirt»).

From 1066 AD, for several centuries, French became the language of government and the upper classes in English society. In addition, *king* and *queen*, like all modern English words related to government, are derived from French, including *govern (ment), reign, country,* and *state*. British English borrowed most of the titles: *duke, marquis, baron, countess, court, and noble*. The advanced military superiority of the French is reflected in the wholesale borrowing of military terms such as *war, peace, officer, lieutenant, sergeant, soldier,* and *admiral*.

5. Conclusions. The history of borrowing in linguistics is a great topic for reflection and research. To identify borrowed and distinguish them from inherited vocabulary, it is necessary to use a comparative linguistic method. It is worth mentioning the phenomenon of purism as an extraordinary manifestation of concern for the purity of literary language, culture, focus on compliance with rules, strict literary standards, protection of language from foreign borrowing, its purification from non-literary phenomena [Селіванова 2011 : 325].

Some experts continue to insist that the intensive process of borrowing will lead to the loss of identity in the mother tongue. However, according to experts, the number of borrowings in the Ukrainian language does not exceed 12%, so the statement about the dominant loanwords in our language is an exaggeration.

Most of the borrowed words in English were taken from Latin or French. Modern English is also known as New English, spoken since the Great Vowel Change in England, which began in the late 14th century until about 1550. According to the surveys, the percentage of modern English words derived from each language is 29% of French, 29% of Latin, 26% of German and 6% of Greek, 6% from other languages.

Thus, both in Ukrainian and in English, the history of borrowing is very long, which is the basis for many fruitful works of scientists. It may be noted that throughout the history of these incredible languages, many words have been borrowed that have come into use, or have remained in the past forever. Comparing languages, we see that they have much in common. Borrowings from Latin, Greek, French, German, Chinese and other languages took place in both Ukrainian and English.

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ПОРІВНЯЛЬНИЙ АНАЛІЗ ЗАПОЗИЧЕНЬ В АНГЛІЙСЬКІЙ ТА УКРАЇНСЬКІЙ МОВАХ

У статті порівнюється специфіка запозичень в англійській та українській мовах. Метою нашого дослідження було встановлення порівняльного співвідношення між специфікою запозичень в обох мовах. З'ясовано, що лексику та фонологію запозичувати легше, ніж морфологію, синтаксис та стилістичні особливости. Під час теоретичного дослідження використано аналітичний огляд, узагальнення та конкретизацію.

Описано типи лексичних запозичень в українській та англійській мовах. У дослідженні ми використали класифікацію типів запозичень Чарльза Ф. Хокетта, який виділив такі типи запозичень: запозичені слова, перенесення запозичення, запозичений переклад та суміш запозичень.

Проаналізовано зв'язок між запозиченнями в англійській та українській мовах. Встановлено, що українська мова формувалася переважно шляхом запозичення та обміну слів з іншими мовами. Історія запозичень в англійській мові досить гнучка, її словниковий запас протягом століть збагачується.

Виявлено порівняльний зв'язок між запозиченнями в англійській та українській мовах. Запозичення слів англійською та українською мовами – активний процес; мови запозичують слова, сприймають їх певним чином і перебудовують відповідно до мовних стандартів. В англійській та українській мовах були запозичення з таких мов, як латинська, грецька, французька, німецька, арабська, китайська та багатьох інших.

На основі проведеного дослідження можна зробити висновок, що запозичена лексика як англійською, так і українською мовами містить спільні та відмінні риси. Запозичення з різних мов є спільними як для української, так і для англійської мови. Поява запозичень у цих мовах простежується в історії мов, контактах народів.

Ключові слова: порівняльний аналіз, порівняльна стилістика, запозичення, лексичні запозичення, мовна система, лінгвістика, мовне явище, типи лексичних запозичень.