

*Aniuta Shykalo, Bachelor student,
Bohdan Bilous, PhD in Philol., Associate Professor
Zhytomyr Polytechnic State University*

ENGLISH BORROWINGS OF THE SOCIO-POLITICAL DIRECTION AND THEIR FUNCTIONING

The main aim of the research is to study English-language borrowings of a socio-political direction and their functioning. English is one of the most common languages in the modern world and, in this regard, such research is quite relevant, because English loanwords in this field are used more and more frequently. Research on exact topic can help to understand how the English borrowings use affects language culture and facilitates or hinders communication. Moreover, the research can clarify issues related to changes in speech and the English borrowings influence on the language lexical-grammatical structure.

The end of the 20th – the beginning of the 21st century became a time of an incredible expansion of political, economic and cultural ties of Ukraine with foreign (primarily with English-speaking) countries. This caused an increase in the influx of foreign vocabulary into the Ukrainian language – anglicisms (words, their separate meaning, inflection, etc., which are borrowed from the English language). The number of borrowed anglicisms to name new phenomena present in English-speaking world practice, which appeared in the language in connection with political and economic reforms, has especially increased. The mentioned process intensification is primarily facilitated by extraneous factors: socio-political and economic transformations in Ukraine, its openness and integration into international structures, involvement in European cultural and informational interactions [2, p. 1].

The main reasons for the English language prestige were: – strengthening and increasing England prestige on the world stage; – the formation in public opinion of the English language as a progress language; – creation of favorable linguistic conditions for three centuries, which facilitated the English words borrowing; – the English literature increase, which contributed to the English language exit from the top closed circle to the broad society layers [1, p. 27].

The English loanwords functioning in the Ukrainian language has several aspects. Firstly, they are used to denote new concepts that appear in social life. For example, the term “**бізнес**” was borrowed from the English language and became generally accepted to denote commercial activity. Secondly, English borrowings are used to indicate already existing concepts that have their equivalents in the Ukrainian language, but of which the English version is preferred due to its convenience and familiarity. However, the correct foreign language term meaning fixed in the dictionaries should be followed, for example: the term “**менеджмент**” (from the English term “management”), according to the Dictionary of Foreign Language Words – management of economic processes, production, goods and services circulation; “**менеджер**” is a hired administrator, therefore, not every administrator is a manager, although recently those who head this or that organization, enterprise or firm call themselves like that [3, p. 47].

The borrowing foreign words process has ambiguous effects on the Ukrainian language development. On the one hand, it is enriched, but on the other hand, its own

elements are displaced and replaced by words with a similar meaning. Studies have shown that the English loanwords use can have both positive and negative consequences for the Ukrainian language and culture in general. Positive effects include improving communication between countries and cultures, as well as facilitating the activities internationalization. In addition, anglicisms enrich the language with new terms and expressions that reflect modern realities and increase its prestige on a global scale. On the other hand, excessive borrowings use can lead to the Ukrainian language impoverishment and the threat of its identity, as well as to the language barriers emergence between different social and cultural groups in Ukraine. Anglicisms in speech occupy an important place in such areas as business and market, socio-political and legal spheres, marketing and management, but it is necessary to remember that their excessive use leads to the impoverishment of the native language [5, p. 27].

One possible way to improve the loanwords use is to preserve your own language, using borrowings only when they are necessary for accurately thoughts and ideas expression. In addition, it is necessary to take into account the local characteristics and the context of the borrowings use in order to avoid inappropriate or incorrect words usage.

For example, loanwords from political vocabulary such as “*демократія*”, “*республіка*”, “*конституція*” та “*парламент*”, are common in many countries around the world. However, their functioning may have different shades of meanings and connotations, depending on the country political system, history and cultural characteristics. It is also important to examine the English loanwords use in the mass media and social networks, where they may cause some discussion and controversy. For example, the English words use in the Ukrainian mass media texts can cause indignation among some population groups who support the Ukrainian language and culture preservation.

A distinct group of jargon units in terms of emotional and expressive saturation in socio-political texts are lexemes that denote objects, actions and states that characterize specific politicians, state and public figures, in particular: *тролити* means “posting provocative messages on the Internet and on forums in order to cause conflicts between participants, insults and war of edits”; *фейковий* means “fake, falsified”. E.g.: *Різна влада була в Україні, але, щоб так безсоромно куражитись, тролити власний народ, насміхатися, вивищуватись і не відчувати під ногами землю* (“Високий Замок”, 05.08.2019); *Сміх крізь сльози: у соцімережах тролють Гонтареву через падіння гривні* (“Газета по-українськи”, 07.11.2014); *Фейкові вибори* (BBC Україна, 28.10.2014); *Усі чутки про призначення Турчинова секретарем РНБО чи Тимошенко міністром МЗС Чорновіл називає фейком* (“Львівська газета”, 15.11.2014) [4, p. 126].

An anonymous survey was conducted among 30 people of different age groups – 18-29 and 30+ to understand their attitude towards the English words use. 29 of them confirm that they use anglicisms in their everyday life and only one interviewee (18-29 years old) does not need them.

The survey participants were asked to write the socio-political sphere anglicisms that they personally use. Statistics show that the word *бізнес* is the most used – written by 12 people. The words *імідж* and *лідер* are mentioned by nine people, *менеджмент* and *бюджет* by eight and seven people, respectively.

Ten socio-political anglicisms were also selected for the study – *саміт, імідж, імпічмент, інсайдер, конгресмен, лобіювання, популізм, блокада, лідер* and *істеблішмент*. The task was to mark those of them that are known to the interviewees. The research showed that the words *імідж* and *лідер* are the most common – they were chosen by 29 people. The second place was taken by the words *саміт* and *імпічмент* – 27 people voted. *Інсайдер, конгресмен* and *блокада* are on the third place – they were mentioned by 25 people. Anglicism *істеблішмент* was the least known, marked by only 13 participants. It is interesting to observe that in the ranking among the most famous and most used words, the same anglicisms took the first place, namely, *імідж* and *лідер*.

In addition, the survey participants were asked whether it is correct to use anglicisms in the Ukrainian language. This study results are impressive. An equal participants number support anglicisms – nine people from each side, justifying this by the fact that there is nothing harmful in using anglicisms in conversation, because sometimes it is very difficult to quickly find a Ukrainian equivalent, so English origin words come in hand. Five people from each side disagree with the trend of using anglicisms. In this case, I would like to quote one of the participants: "There are appropriate words in the Ukrainian language that, on the contrary, will adorn the conversation. Excessive obsession with foreign words harms the Ukrainian language not only at the lexical level, but also for its structure in general. A measure is needed in everything, before using words of foreign origin, you should think about whether the corresponding analogue in Ukrainian would sound better." Also, two people hesitate, claiming that the English borrowings use should be done wisely and the anglicisms use is appropriate when there is no exact equivalent in the Ukrainian language.

After analyzing the research, we can come to the conclusion that the people's attitude of different age categories to the anglicisms use in the Ukrainian language is the same. Moreover, almost twice as many people still support the use of foreign language analogues.

To sum up, the English loanwords study in the socio-political sphere is relevant in modern linguistics and cultural studies in connection with the English language growing role in the modern world and the changes taking place in the socio-political sphere. Studying the English loanwords influence on language culture and communication will help to understand the language evolution process and interaction between different cultures and language environments.

ЛІТЕРАТУРА

1. Гудима, Г.Б., Слодиницька, Ю.Р. (2021). Англomовні запозичення в сучасній українській мові. *Молодий вчений*. Вип. 6(94). С. 26-29.
2. Дьолог, О. Загальна характеристика складу новітніх англiцизмiв в українській мові [Електронний ресурс]. URL:<http://www.archive.ndiu.org.ua/fulltext.html?id=251>)
3. Ковальчук, Ю.П. (2019). Специфіка запозичення англomовних термiнiв як засобу підвищення якостi навчального процесу фахівцiв економiчного напрямку. *Теорія та методика навчання*. Вип. 12(1). С. 45-48.

4. Левченко, Т., Навальна, М. (2022). Динаміка субстандартної лексики в українському масмедійному дискурсі : монографія. Університет Григорія Сковороди в Переяславі, Переяслав : Домбровська Я.М. 167 с.

5. Стеценко, М.С., Ткач, Ю.І, (2018). Вплив англійської мови на сучасну українську мову [Електронний ресурс]. URL: <https://naurok.com.ua/robotu-man-z-angliysko-movi-vpliv-angliysko-movi-na-ukra-nsku-225364.html>.