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GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF BORROWINGS AND LEXICO-SEMANTIC NEOPLASMS

Annotation: This article provides an overview of scientific and theoretical works devoted to the study of the process of borrowing foreign lexemes in the Russian language. The borrowing of foreign lexemes in Russian has a long history, its own patterns and stages. Currently, this phenomenon is experiencing its heyday. This is due to a number of specific linguistic and extralinguistic factors, such as linguistic processes and social conditions. The active replenishment of the lexical system with foreign language elements organically complements it, providing native speakers with the opportunity to more accurately express thoughts and emphasize semantic nuances.

Key words: borrowing, borrowed word, pharmonym, semantic transformation, neoplasm, lexical unit

INTRODUCTION

A natural process for any language system, including pharmacology, is the use of borrowings. The study of new words that appear in a language always arouses the interest of linguists. At various times, such outstanding scientists as V.V. Vinogradov, G.O. Vinokur, A.G. Gornfeld, A.I. Smiryunsky, and I.I. Sreznevsky dealt with this problem. There are many works devoted to the problem of the appearance of new words in the lexical composition of the Russian language (works by E.E. Birzhakova, E.A. Voynova, E.F. Volodarskaya, K.S. Gorbachevich, V.M. Zhivov, E.A. Zemskaya, L.P. Krysin, L.L. Kutina, Y.T. Listrova-Pravda, E.V. Marinova, L.V. Ratsiburskaya, Yu.S. Sorokin, N.M. Shansky and others), which existed even before the advent of neology as a science (the end of the 60s of the XX century). As you know, borrowing is a complex process caused by a number of linguistic and extralinguistic factors.

By using the term "neoplasm", we mean a lexical unit that is not recorded by most dictionaries of foreign words.

As already noted, German scientists were among the first to deal with the problem of borrowing. It is important that many of them considered the process of borrowing in the context of bilingualism. For example, G. Paul noted that borrowed words become stronger in a language after a certain minimum of two-way language contact, and subsequently other linguists supported this idea (E. Haugen, 1950, W. Weinreich, 1963, and others). Investigating the issues of borrowing, German scientists have put forward a theory about the division of all foreign language vocabulary according to the degree of its mastery in the language into Lehnwörter and Fremdwörter, that is, into words learned and foreign, "alien". Until recently, this classification was dominant in the branch of linguistics dealing with issues of borrowed vocabulary. In 1950, E. Haugen identified the following types of foreign words:

- words without morphological substitution (loanwords), that is, fully corresponding to their prototypes in the source language;
- words with partial morphological substitution (loan-blends), or hybrids, that is, words that only partially consist of foreign language elements;

- words with full morphological substitution, that is, tracing papers (loan-shifts), or semantic loanwords (semanticloans) [2.40:344].

O.B.Shakhray emphasizes the disadvantage of such a division of foreign language vocabulary due to the discrepancy between formal and functional status, in addition, he speaks about the vagueness of the concept of "mastery", citing as an example the English word phenomenon, which is morphologically mastered minimally, because it has retained Latin inflections in the singular and plural, while orthographically it has noticeably assimilated (instead of Latin diphthong ae – e) [1]. From his point of view, it is important that even if there are foreign language elements in a word, it can become firmly entrenched in the receptor language, enter the fund of common vocabulary and not always be recognized by a native speaker as a foreign word. L.P. Krysin also notes the imperfection of this classification, since the first type of words may include "only nouns and unchangeable adjectives, since borrowing words belonging to all other classes involves the need for grammatical design (replacing foreign affixes with their own and the like)" [2]. As can be seen, the difference in approaches to the study of foreign language vocabulary has led to broad and not always unambiguous categorical and conceptual views.

METHODS

In writing this work, which is of an overview nature, we are mainly trying to systematize some phenomena. So, the Dictionary of Linguistic Terms, edited by O.S.Akhmanova, gives the following definition: "borrowing is English borrowing, French emprunt, German Entlehnung, Spanish préstamo. 1. An appeal to the lexical fund of other languages to express new concepts, further differentiate existing ones, and designate previously unknown objects (often these concepts and objects themselves become known to native speakers of a given language only through contacts with those peoples from whose languages the corresponding words are borrowed). 2. Words, word-forming affixes and constructions that have entered the given language as a result of borrowing (in 1 meaning); compare the borrowed word. The borrowings are lexical. The borrowing is double. The same as a doublet (in 1 value). Book borrowing is English learned borrowing. A word or expression that has penetrated into a given language through literature; a loan that differs in the stylistic coloring of book speech. Direct English direct borrowing. A loan that has penetrated into a given language directly from another language (that is, not through a third language). In the Russian languagedancing, a rally from English, a brochure from French" [3]. L.P.Efremov understands borrowed vocabulary as "vocabulary that includes words that, as a unity of a certain meaning and a certain sound, go back to the corresponding foreign-language prototypes, words whose appearance in the language is associated with a foreign influence, and not with the original word formation" [4]. The term "borrowing" itself expresses both the process and the result, that is, the word (as a rule, this word is the most frequent and typical case of borrowing). It should be noted that linguists currently have fewer differences in their views on this phenomenon as a process than as a result. L.P.Krysin calls borrowing the process of moving various elements from one language to another, where "various elements are units of different levels of language structure (phonology, morphology, syntax, vocabulary, semantics)" [5]. According to E.E.Birzhakova (and this is a development of the ideas of I.A. Baudouin de Courtenay), words, phrases, morphemes, word-forming affixes, phonemes and syntactic constructions can be borrowed. Russians Russian Vocabulary textbook author A.V.Kalinin believes that the term "loanword" is "the most correct one", since foreign words include only words that "really belong to the vocabulary of other languages and are not included in the vocabulary of the Russian language" [6]. The New Encyclopedic Dictionary defines the term "borrowing" as follows: "In linguistics, the transition of elements from one language to another language as a result of the interaction of languages or the

elements themselves transferred from one language to another. Borrowing can be oral (reproduces the general phonetic appearance of the word) or written, bookish (when the word is transliterated)" [7]. E.V.Marinova defines the process of borrowing as follows: "The term borrowing has two meanings. The first meaning is procedural borrowing, which is a universal linguistic process in which units of one language are accepted and another language is assimilated. Synonym: external borrowing. The second value is substantive. Borrowing refers to the linguistic unit itself, which has traveled from one language to another. In this sense, the term borrowing is more often used to denote a lexical unit – a foreign-language word that has become a full-fledged unified one in the borrowing language" [8]. In relation to a lexeme that came from another language, E.V.Marinova considers it more appropriate to use the term "foreign-language word", since it is broader than the concept of "borrowed word", in addition, it means that fully mastered, Russified borrowings, whose foreign origin is not felt by speakers, and non-native units with noticeable for speakers with signs of foreign language. It is these lexemes that are primarily included in dictionaries of foreign words, that is, they are considered as foreign words. Gavrilov, studying 19th-century European borrowings in Russian, notes: "At the moment of entry, a foreign word is mechanically transferred to the receptor language and only in the process of mastering, adapting to the phonetic, morphological and semantic norms of the latter, sometimes it changes its sound shell and semantic volume. This gives the right to consider the token borrowed. Hence, a "borrowed word" (or borrowing) is a word that has been assimilated graphically, phonetically, semantically, word-formatively, morphologically, and syntactically into the receptor language" [9].

RESULTS

It follows from the above definitions that there is no consensus on the exact meaning of borrowed and foreign-language vocabulary, moreover, there is currently a tendency to unify the terminological apparatus and most often the same thing is understood by borrowed and foreign-language vocabulary (reviewed the work of S.S.Izyumskaya). Russian Russians believe that it is necessary to distinguish between the concept of borrowed (mastered in Russian) vocabulary and foreign-language (not mastered in Russian) vocabulary. Linguistic literature does not exclude the possibility of lexemes moving from the category of foreign language vocabulary to borrowed vocabulary. The main factor in this case is considered to be the path of assimilation, that is, the path that the lexeme takes from the prototype to the word learned and mastered in Russian.

L.P.Krysin believes that a word can move from one group to another.

In the Linguistic Encyclopedia (1990), the typology of foreign words in terms of their assimilation is presented as follows:

- 1) fully assimilated borrowings – actual borrowings and penetrations (foreign words included in the Russian language as synonyms to already existing words);
- 2) foreign words that retain traces of their foreign language origin;
- 3) words that occupy an intermediate position between the first and second groups.

Groups of foreign words are described differently in terms of their mastery in the encyclopedia "Russian Language" (1997). Among the foreign languages, the following are distinguished:

- 1) borrowed or mastered words;
- 2) internationalisms (international vocabulary);
- 3) exoticism;

4) foreign language inclusions.

Of interest is the classification of I.B.Golub, which considers these words not only in terms of the degree of mastery, but also taking into account the peculiarities of stylistic use of words. I.B.Golub identifies two main groups of foreign lexemes:

- 1) borrowed vocabulary, which has an unlimited scope of use in the Russian language;
- 2) borrowed vocabulary of limited use. Foreign-language vocabulary and foreign-language inclusions are completely foreign-language and morphologically indistinguishable in the system of the language using them, often they do not even change their graphic appearance. The main differences, according to L.P.Krysin, between loanwords, exotisms and foreign-language inclusions are their relationship to the system of the language using them. Each group includes subgroups. Among the words of unlimited scope (1), there are: a) words that have lost all signs of non-Russian origin (school, notebook); b) words that retain some external signs of foreign language origin (jazz, jury); c) Europeanisms or internationalisms (progress, telephone). Among the borrowed lexemes of limited use (2), five subgroups are distinguished: a) book words (mostly terms) that have not become widespread (immoral, shocking); b) borrowed words that penetrated into the Russian language under the influence of salonnoble jargon (now they are archaized words like amorous, plaisir); c) exoticism; d) foreign language inclusions (happy end); e) barbarisms.

DISCUSSION

In modern research of foreign language vocabulary, new approaches have appeared, such as cultural and cognitive ones, involving the study of the intersection of "conceptual and linguistic worldviews of representatives of various linguistic and cultural communities through the study of borrowed words and concepts." At the same time, the cultural approach is understood as the study of a nationally specific component, while the cognitive approach involves the identification and study of foreign cultural concepts. In this case, borrowing is understood in a broad sense as the penetration of elements from other linguistic cultures, where elements are the borrowing of knowledge, cultures, concepts or linguistic units. Such borrowings change the linguistic picture of the world, introducing elements of a different worldview.

Borrowed vocabulary is perceived as a component of the lexical fund of the Russian literary language, in other words, the category of perception, reflected in the presence of the assimilation period, underlies the distinction between foreign and borrowed vocabulary. O.B.Shakhray (1961) developed these ideas in his works.

The term "lexico-semantic neoplasm" requires special clarification. Given the internal form of "new education", this phrase refers to fundamentally new phenomena at all levels of the language, for example, a change in the semantic structure of a whole word or one of the components of its meaning, which is carried out by expanding or narrowing the families included in it. This linguistic phenomenon undoubtedly leads to the replenishment of the lexical composition of the Russian language. The main type of semantic transformation is metaphorization. The semantic reception of neoplasms occurs at the level of the archiseme, additional semes are not active, since the word has not yet been fully mastered in the Russian language and in most cases does not have a dictionary fixation. In addition, lexical and semantic new formations always contain a pronounced ethnocultural component, which may be absent in borrowings, since they already denote the realities of Russian reality.

CONCLUSION

Thus, the process of borrowing foreign lexemes in Russian has a long history, its own patterns and stages. Currently, this phenomenon is experiencing its heyday. This is due to a number of specific linguistic and extralinguistic factors – linguistic processes, social and living conditions. The active replenishment of the lexical system with foreign language elements organically complements it, providing native speakers with the opportunity to more accurately express their thoughts and emphasize semantic nuances.

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