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BORROWING PROCESS PECULIARITIES IN THE SPHERE OF TERMINOLOGY

The borrowing of foreign language units is inherent in all the languages at certain stages of their functioning: mutual enrichment of languages has characterised the development of language systems since ancient times. As a rule, in the course of language interaction, units of different language levels are borrowed – phonemes, graphemes, morphemes, lexemes, certain syntactic constructions, etc. However, the sphere of lexical borrowing is the richest and most diverse: in the context of language contacts, one of the most common types of lexical innovations is the transferring of lexical material from one language to another – the borrowing of foreign language lexemes.

The intensity of penetration of foreign lexical items is especially noticeable in terminological systems. Terminology is the most mobile, flexible part of the national vocabulary and has a very high ability to accept foreign language borrowings that form the common universal basis of special vocabulary in different languages. The ability of the terminological system to accept borrowed elements is an indispensable sign of its dynamic development, because for the full development of terminology it is important to take into account both foreign achievements and national traditions. Accordingly, the replenishment of the language vocabulary with scientific terminology is inevitably accompanied by the borrowing of certain foreign words, together with the borrowing of relevant scientific concepts [3].

It is a well-known fact that terminology functions according to the same linguistic laws as the general literary vocabulary, and the transition of foreign specialized vocabulary in terminological systems has much in common with the process of word borrowing in the general literary language. Therefore, the main aspects of the phenomenon of common vocabulary borrowing are also characteristic of the process of borrowing in terminological systems. However, taking into account the fact that terminology is an element of the professional language and serves as a means of professional communication, we note that linguistic phenomena in terminology are also characterized by certain specificity, so the process of foreign language terms borrowing has its own peculiarities.

Thus, in terminology, it is common to borrow units of the lexical level of the language – word-terms, while in the vocabulary of everyday speech foreign elements that pass from the source language system to the target language system can be units of different levels of language – phonology, morphology, syntax, vocabulary, etc. [1, 3].

In terms of terminological borrowings certain peculiarities can also be fixed among the reasons for the occurrence of foreign language units in the system of the language-recipient. As a rule, the penetration of words of foreign origin into the system of a new language is connected with the development of science, technology, culture (extralinguistic factor) and subordinates to interlinguistic laws and interlingual contacts (interlinguistic factor). Accordingly, both general and specialized lexical units are borrowed due to external factors (high level of development of certain sectors in the source language country; borrowing of nominations together with new concepts; globalization, integration processes that contribute to quantitative growth and qualitative diversification of language contacts, etc; authority of the source language and increased interest in its study, etc.) and internal reasons (lack of an equivalent word in the language to name a new object, phenomenon, concept; tendency to replace word-combinations and descriptive phrases with one-word names; a need to make a distinction between concepts that are very close in meaning but with certain semantic differences; derivational productivity of borrowings, etc.).

At the same time, when borrowing terms, written contacts rather than oral ones play a more important role (as in the case of borrowing common vocabulary), and since terminology is borrowed mainly through written means, the professional and linguistic level of the person who first introduces a foreign language term into a new language environment has a significant impact on the borrowed term. Foreign language terminological units are mostly borrowed because of their ability to convey a new concept as accurately as possible, lack of emotional colouring, conciseness and other characteristics inherent in foreign language terms, while they are not of the primary significance in borrowing non-terms. One of the important reasons for borrowing terminological vocabulary is also its internationalization (which is not the leading criterion for common words).

The specificity of the adaptation of foreign language terminological units in the system of the language-recipient is also determined by the fact that as narrowly specialized units they are borrowed due to the need to specialize concepts in a particular sphere and are used, as a rule, in a certain field of human activity. Whereas one of the defining criteria for the complete adaptation of borrowed common vocabulary is its use in different styles of literary language.

The peculiarities of the process of terminological units borrowing are also manifested in the fact that the features of the sign system in terminology are viewed as exceptionally negative features, while in the general literary language they are treated as positive qualities. This primarily concerns synonymy, homonymy, and polysemy. Modern requirements for a term include precision and unambiguity, while for terminological systems the absence of synonymy and homonymy is required [2].

It is worth noting that the borrowing of both terminological units and commonly used lexemes and their adaptation is an active and time-consuming process: once a borrowed word penetrates into the system of the language-recipient, it undergoes certain transformations as it goes through the process of language acquisition. As a rule, the following stages of penetration and adaptation of a foreign language unit in the system of the recipient language are distinguished. The initial stage – the penetration of a foreign language lexeme into the system of the borrowing language: the choice of the method of borrowing is made, the phonetic and graphic transformation of the foreign language word by means of the language-recipient takes place, for example: *reverse* – *реверс*, *server* – *сервер*, *jersey* – *джерсі*, *insert* – *інсерт*; *cursor* – *курсор*.

The second stage of adaptation is characterized by the correlation of the borrowed word with the grammatical categories of the recipient language. The transformation of the borrowing as a result of its further functioning in the system of a new language takes place, for example: *drag* – *драга*, *canister* – *канистра* (the correlation of the borrowings with the grammatical category of gender in the language-recipient); *cluster* – *класстер* – *класстери*, *stapler* – *стенлер* – *стенлери* (the formation of the plural forms of the borrowings according to the rules of the adopting language system).

At the third stage – the stage of complete assimilation – the borrowed word fully conforms to the norms of the language into which it has penetrated; it is also characteristic for the borrowing to participate actively in various linguistic processes on different language levels (to be involved in word formation; to develop both internal and external valency; to undergo semantic and stylistic changes, etc.), for example: *buffer* – *буфер* – *буферний* – *буферність* – *буферизація* – *буферизований*; *scanner* – *сканер* – *сканувати* – *сканування* – *сканувальний*.

When studying foreign vocabulary, it is important to determine the degree of adaptation of borrowings, because successful and complete borrowing process implies the adaptation of foreign words to all the basic characteristic features of the recipient language. With regard to that, full and partial assimilation types are distinguished in linguistics. Full assimilation involves the complete adaptation of the borrowed element to the phonetic (replacement of sounds not peculiar to the source language; shift of stress in the borrowed word; syllable rearrangement, etc.) and grammatical (correlation with the basic grammatical categories; morphemic adaptation, etc.) laws of the language-recipient. Partial assimilation is characterized by the retention of some phonetic or grammatical features of the source language. Retention of the original spelling in borrowed words is also a manifestation of partial assimilation [1].

At the same time, the formation of derivatives of foreign words on the basis of the recipient language, the simultaneous use of national and borrowed elements in the creation of complex lexical units (adaptation on the word-formation level), certain changes in the structure of the meanings of foreign borrowings (lexical and semantic adaptation) – should also be regarded as signs of complete successful adaptation of foreign language units during their functioning in the borrowing language.

Thus, terminology as an element of professional language and a means of professional communication is a part of the lexical system of the general literary

language and functions according to the same laws as the common vocabulary. Accordingly, the main tendencies of the transition of foreign lexical items of common vocabulary from the source language system to the target language system are also generally characteristic of the phenomenon of borrowing terminological units. At the same time, linguistic phenomena in terminology have certain specific features, and correspondingly the process of foreign terms borrowing has its own peculiarities.

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ТРАНСЛІТЕРАЦІЯ ФРАНЦУЗЬКИХ ЗАПОЗИЧЕНЬ НА ПРИКЛАДІ ЛЕКСЕМИ 'UN JURY' ('ЖУРІ') В УКРАЇНСЬКІЙ МОВІ НА БАЗІ КОРПУСУ ГРАК (ГЕНЕРАЛЬНИЙ РЕГІОНАЛЬНО АНОТОВАНИЙ КОРПУС) ТА ФРАНКОМОВНИХ КОРПУСІВ

Фонологічна система мови включає не тільки сукупність фонем, а й відношення між ними. Основою цих відношень є диференційні та інтегральні ознаки фонем [1. с. 162–163]. Диференційними є такі ознаки, що відрізняють одну фонему від іншої через артикуляцію, на акустичній основі, та на основі їхнього сприйняття мовцем. Кількість диференційних ознак фонем у кожній мові є сталою в різних мовах. Основними характеристиками фонем є вокальність/невокальність, консонантність, дифузність, висока тональність, неперервність, дзвінкість, глухість, різкість/нерізкість тощо.

Тож, літера 'u', яка транскрибується у французькій мові як [y], – це голосна, що має характер закритої, лабіалізованої фонемі, яку необхідно вимовляти сильно напружуючи м'язи, витягнувши губи вперед. Фонема [y] може вживатися як у відкритих, так і у закритих складах. Відомо, що фонетична позиція – це звукове оточення фонемі, що створює відповідні звукові умови для її реалізації, положення фонемі щодо інших фонем і місця наголосу у слові [4. с. 26–69]. Фонема [y] може перебувати у сильній наголошеній позиції, тобто позиції максимальної диференціації, а от слабка позиція – це позиція, в якій розрізняється менша кількість фонем, і, відповідно, меншою мірою розрізняються звукові види словоформ. У слабкій позиції фонемі при вимові