

## UKRAINIAN BORROWINGS IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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Language is constantly evolving and changing due to contacts with other languages and due to certain social reasons. The issue of an interlingual interaction remains unexplored. There is an influence of one language on different areas of another one. This influence can be applied to grammar, syntax, spelling and vocabulary. English plays an important role in borrowing process because it interacts with a huge number of languages. The interaction was direct and indirect. It should be noted that the Ukrainian language has also contributed to the enrichment of the vocabulary of the English language, although borrowings from the Slavic languages into English are not so numerous. This is due to connections between peoples, which were established quite late, only in the XVIth century. At first the connections were quite limited. V. D. Arakin disagrees to the statement that the development of

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capitalism in England and the expansion of maritime trade, which was in the second half of the XVIth century there is an interest in Moscow state (at that time the territory of modern Ukraine was the part of it). In the XVIth century the first borrowings penetrated into English from the Ukrainian language, for example, the word *cossack*. Although V. Arakin considers it as borrowings from the Russian language, the word comes from Ukrainian [1].

Although the token *cossack* penetrated into Ukrainian from the Tatar language, but in other languages, lexical and semantic variants of this word penetrated from the Ukrainian language.

A comparative analysis shows that this token expanded the semantic structure in the Ukrainian language, although it was originally borrowed from the Turkic group of languages. The token *cossack*, which has long functioned in English, has only recently formed a derivative of *cossakhood* to reflect the concept of «Cossacks»: «Antiquity was littered with linguistic and cultural traces of cossakhood» (The Economist, Dec. 21, 1996) [2, p. 162].

Other Ukrainian words began to be part of the English language at the same time as Russian, often through Russian, Polish, and Yiddish. They may come from other languages, but because they are used to describe the Ukrainian realities, they are considered Ukrainian borrowings. Some of them are regionalisms used in the Ukrainian diaspora, such as Canada. Despite all this, the words are firmly entrenched in the vocabulary of the English language [3].

Yu. Zatsny emphasizes that the active borrowing of Ukrainian words began in the second half of the XXth century and continued after Ukraine gained independence. He notes: «The word *Rukh* became an internationalism during the late 80's, in the same period the word *hlasnist* began to function, during the 90's in many languages there appeared the word for the Ukrainian parliament (*the Verkhovna Rada*), the word for monetary units (*karbovanets, hryvnia*)» [2, p. 161]

With Ukraine's independence, the *Verkhovna Rada* penetrated into English, which is used to denote the legislature in Ukraine. Sometimes the meaning of this borrowing is explained and put down in parentheses. With the development of political processes, new concepts and lexical units appear in a language. A large number of the Ukrainian borrowings appeared in English after the events of 2004 (for example, *the Orange Revolution*). After the events of 2014 – *the Dignity Revolution*. The Ukrainian language was the source of about 30 words in the English language [4].

According to the semantic principle, it is possible to systematize the Ukrainian borrowings into the following groups:

- 1) historical vocabulary;
- 2) household vocabulary;

- 3) vocabulary in the field of cooking;
- 4) economic and political vocabulary.

The historical vocabulary includes words that were borrowed in a certain historical period to denote the realities of that time. They survived in English to these days. Among them are the following words: *bandura, kobza, dumy, kobzar, chumak, hetman, boyar, cossack, kniaz, kurgan, holodomor* [3].

There is a fairly large group of vocabulary related to the field of cooking. For example: *babka, holubtsi, horilka, kovbasa, lymonnyk, paska, pyrih, borscht, kasha, syrniki, varenyky, kvas, samohonka, korovai, mlyntsi, pechenya, kutia, compot, deruny* and others [3].

We should emphasize that the main method of borrowing from the Ukrainian language is transcription and tracing. The number of transcribed words exceeds the number of transcripts. Currently, the scope remains quite narrow. The vast majority of them are used only to denote realities that directly relate to the Ukrainian history, statehood, culture, politics, economy, life. Most often the Ukrainian borrowings are used in the English-speaking environment by representatives of the Ukrainian diaspora. Although the Ukrainian borrowings make up a small part in the English vocabulary, their frequency is increasing due to modern political, economic and cultural processes. There is a process of formation of derivatives from the Ukrainian borrowings. Thus, the influence of the Ukrainian language on the vocabulary of English is increasing at the present stage of its development.

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