

## ENGLISH LOANWORDS AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF ANALYTISM IN THE UKRAINIAN LANGUAGE AS THE MANIFESTATION OF INTERCULTURAL COMMUNICATION

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### INTRODUCTION

In the 21<sup>st</sup> century intercultural communication has become an integral part of society. This is due to the processes of globalization, economic, political and cultural aspects of the cooperation between the countries.

Any language as the means of communication is closely connected with the culture of the nation. Language contacts appear both upon people's coming into contact with each other and in the absence of it, provided there exist some mediated cultures contacts<sup>1</sup>.

The intercultural contacts take place through the main means of cooperation – the language with its main communicative function. One of the basic peculiarities of any language is its universality, which allows to realize the intracultural communication<sup>2</sup>.

Thus, the language occupies a leading place in the system of the cultural contacts, ensures their success and effectiveness which result in the interaction of the languages, leading to the changes and the enhancement of their lexical systems due to the loanwords<sup>3</sup>.

The modern Slavic languages are characterized by some features which demonstrate an increasing level of analytism as a morphological and syntactic phenomenon in the process of transformation from synthetic to analytical forms<sup>4</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> Torokhova E.A., Litvinova V.M. Lexical borrowing and cross-cultural communication. The European Proceeding of Social and Behavioral Sciences. 2018. P. 1519–1527. URL: [https://www.researchgate.net/publication/330029323\\_Lexical\\_Borrowing\\_And\\_Cross-Cultural\\_Communication#fullTextFileContent](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/330029323_Lexical_Borrowing_And_Cross-Cultural_Communication#fullTextFileContent)

<sup>2</sup> Ань Ц. Язык в системе межкультурной коммуникации. *Молодой ученый*. 2017. № 21. С. 74–76. URL: <https://moluch.ru/archive/155/43896/>

<sup>3</sup> Kyuchukov H.S. Bilingualism and cross-cultural study of language and cognitive development. *Psycholinguistics*. 2016. № 20(1). 154–160.

<sup>4</sup> Мечковская Н.Б. История языка и история коммуникации: от клинописи до Интернета: Курс лекций по общему языкознанию. Москва : Флинта: Наука, 2009. 584 с.

Nowadays, the norm changes in Ukrainian are getting more and more scientific and social relevance. The language is characterized by an increase in the intensity of the language contacts, the blurring of the boundaries between speech genres. All these processes are generally considered within the framework of the democratization and internationalization of the language.

The massive invasion of the English loanwords and their subsequent assimilation cause a restructuring of the Ukrainian language system, albeit insignificant. In order to find out how the loanword is eventually assimilated, it is necessary to analyze the process of introducing a foreign language lexical units and their adaptation.

The linguistic reasons why the study of foreign loanwords are relevant and they are associated with the nature of modern lexical units<sup>5</sup>. It certainly differs not only in the scale and the number of the loanwords entering the language, but in the international character of modern borrowing (an active influx of new words from other sources is observed in many other developed languages of the world). Predominantly the process is characterized by one source language (American English) and the penetration of the foreign language vocabulary into different areas of human activity.

Also the borrowing is connected with the literary language (both bookish and colloquial) and substandard (slang) and there is the strongest interaction of the external borrowing processes (from the foreign language) and internal borrowing (from other variants of the ethno-language, mainly slang). It can be mentioned that the parallel borrowing of the word and its derivatives and the borrowing of the abbreviations have become regular<sup>6</sup>.

The massive use of the loanwords creates a conflict between the norm and the use. In this regard, it is appropriate to recall the theory about the antinomy of the use and the possibilities of the language system<sup>7</sup>.

The essence of this antinomy is in the fact that the norm restricts the use of language units, and the needs of speech to break these restrictions, using the possibilities which are inherent in the language system.

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<sup>5</sup> Гумбольдт В. Избранные труды по языкознанию [пер. с нем. / под ред. и с предисл. Г.В. Рамишвили. Москва : Прогресс, 1984. 397 с.

<sup>6</sup> Бондарко А.В. Теория морфологических категорий. Ленинград : Наука, 1976. 255 с.

<sup>7</sup> Phelizon J.H. Vocabulaire de la linguistique. Paris : Eds Roudel, 1976. 280 p.

## 1. The problem's prerequisites emergence and the problem's formulation

The issue of the dissemination of the analytical constructions at the expense of declined forms in modern Ukrainian has repeatedly become an object of the research over the past decades. In the works of many linguists, such analytical phenomena as a significant quantitative increase in the number of indeclinable nouns, the development of the category of indeclinable or analytical adjectives, partial absence of declension in some compound forms and other various forms of analytism manifestation in Ukrainian are studied.

The different aspects of the borrowing process were studied in the works of Bondarko A., Cowden J., Thompson D., Artman M., Ellzey J., Satoła-Staśkowiak J. and others. In their works many languages have some significant remarks about innovations associated with English-speaking influence.

The use of the English loanwords in different languages has been discussed from various perspectives by many scholars (Gumboldt V.; Zubkova; Phelizon J.). Although this phenomenon has been regarded as enhancing and creative by some (Ringblom N; Treffer-Daller J.), it has encountered opposition in many parts of the world (Sosnowski W.; Cowden J.), for instance as a phenomenon that has offended users of other languages for more than a century (Katsnelson S.; Mechkovskaya N.).

The analytical tendencies are leading to the decrease of morphemes in the language. It is in accordance with a long-term tradition of the Indo-European languages transformation in the direction of analytism<sup>8</sup>.

Having analyzed the history of the Slavic languages, it can be observed that their morphological level is one of the most prevailing. In the modern Slavic languages, non-literary forms are spreading to literary language.

The borrowing process is always accompanied by the assimilation of the loanwords in the recipient language. Different scientists distinguish some stages of the assimilation. However, some common features can be determined<sup>9</sup>. The borrowed word, as a rule, undergoes phonetic adaptation.

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<sup>8</sup> Гумбольдт В. Избранные труды по языкознанию [пер. с нем. / под ред. и с предисл. Г.В. Рамишвили]. Москва : Прогресс, 1984. 397 с.

<sup>9</sup> Kyuchukov H.S. Bilingualism and cross-cultural study of language and cognitive development. *Psycholinguistics*. 2016. № 20(1). P. 154–160.

Morphological and semantic level of the loanwords assimilation is also distinguished. The English and Ukrainian languages differ significantly in their structure: the first is analytical, the second is synthetic. The borrowed loanwords are embedded in the Ukrainian-language context and must be consistent with the Ukrainian norms of word use.

However, often at the initial stage, the English loanwords do not change in any way, remaining barbarism, for example, the word Інтернет (Internet) that came into the Ukrainian language a long ago did not have any morphological paradigm and was even written in Latin letters in the Ukrainian texts.

Thus, the purpose of this work is to outline the main features of the manifestation of morphological analytism in the Ukrainian language. The main task of the work is to identify the features and scope of the noted process in the last decades, that is, the object of the analysis is to characterize the active processes in the morphology of the modern Ukrainian language.

In the research, the descriptive method is used, including elements of analysis, which is due to the theoretical and conceptual nature of the study.

Depending on how the boundaries of the analytism as a linguistic phenomena were considered, grammar development has different approaches and interpretations of those facts that form the basis for the grammatical categorization of the parts of speech<sup>10</sup>. The basis of modern grammatical aspects of the Ukrainian language is categorization based on the identification of the regular and non-systematic language facts.

The novelty of the research is based on a multidimensional study of new foreign language vocabulary in Ukrainian at the beginning of the 21<sup>st</sup> centuries and it is constructed as a description of the main types of adaptation of the loanwords in modern Ukrainian. Previously, some types of foreign language vocabulary assimilation in a particular period of the Ukrainian language history were studied separately. We are interested in the general picture, which allows us to see the peculiarities of the development of the loanwords in the system of the Ukrainian language.

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<sup>10</sup> Мечковская Н.Б. История языка и история коммуникации: от клинописи до Интернета: Курс лекций по общему языкознанию. Москва : Флинта : Наука, 2009. 584 с.

## **2. The analysis of existing methods for solving the problem and formulating a task for the optimal technique development**

The research was carried out in the mainstream of the systematic and descriptive methods. When studying active processes and the modern language trends, we relied on the traditions of functional sociolinguistics. In the course of the work, both general scientific methods (observation, description and classification) and special methods were used to ensure the solution of the certain problems<sup>11</sup>.

In the study of some aspects of the problem quantitative calculations were used. In the description of the material, the results of the survey of respondents were analyzed, reflecting the peculiarities of the perception and use of the Anglo-American loanwords.

To conduct the study the attitude of the Ukrainian speakers to analytical borrowed forms has been analyzed, the survey has been held where the respondents of different age groups at the age of: 15-17 (schoolchildren), 18-21 (university and college students), 22-25, 26-30, 31-40, 41-50, 51-60 and over 60 have been interviewed. There were 50 people in each age group. They were given the list of analytical forms consisting of 10 words where there were the composites of three types:

– a borrowed and Ukrainian part (кантрі-співак, онлайн-кіно-театр, скайп-бесіда, бек-вокалістка, рок-музикант, веб-розробник, відеозвернення, інтернет-платформа, артновина, фейсбук-товариство);

– a borrowed composite (інтернет-сервіс, стріт-арт, секонд-хенд, медіа-холдинг, ток-шоу, саундтрек, бебі-бум, бізнес-леді, таун-хаус, фронт-мен);

– a borrowed abbreviation and a Ukrainian word (IP-адреса, PIN-код, IT-інженер, VIP-зона, SIM-карта, SMS-повідомлення, PR-супровід, ТВ-новини, FM-радіостанція, SMM-менеджер).

The respondents had to choose one of the options for their subsequent adaptation: to use without changes, to replace with a synthetic form by analogy with the Ukrainian words, to change with a Ukrainian equivalent, to ignore.

The study paid more attention to the composites with the borrowed elements than to the indeclinable nouns, as such grammatical constructions are not formed by the means of the Ukrainian language. Therefore, they differ most from synthetic grammatical forms.

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<sup>11</sup> Зубкова Л.Г. Язык как форма: Теория и история языкознания. Москва : Изд-во РУДН, 1999. 237 с.

The structure of a language is the structure of its system, the principles of the organization that ensure its full functioning in each specific case. There is no single structure for all the languages, and in this sense, the concept of the language structure should also be considered as a kind of language abstraction<sup>12</sup>.

According to the similarity of the principles of constructing systems, the languages are united into groups representing a single structural type<sup>13</sup>.

A language type is that common thing that can be inherent in a group of the languages of the specific kind and distinguishes one group from the others. The abstract concept of the language structure is realized in the structural types of the languages.

The analytism is the expression of the grammatical meaning of a word outside its limits. This understanding allows to consider this phenomenon in prepositional-case constructions, and in the lexical and grammatical composition of the sentence.

The analytical forms differ from synthetic ones as their grammatical meaning is conveyed outside the boundaries of the given word, the function and meaning of these forms are revealed in the context, in relation to other words. A common feature of the analytical methods is the expression of the grammatical meaning of the words, separately from it, for example, using prepositions, conjunctions, articles, auxiliary verbs and other words, as well as by means of the word order and general intonation of the utterance.

The influence of the foreign language material is more noticeable and significant in the literary language than in the uncodified forms of the language's existence (vernacular, slang, dialects). Borrowing has much fewer opportunities for an autonomous existence – on the contrary, they are subject to maximum assimilation<sup>14</sup>.

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<sup>12</sup> Satola-Staśkowiak J. Different aspects of neosemantization on the example of the Polish and Bulgarian language. *Cognitive Studies. Études cognitives*. 2014. № 14. P. 183–191. URL: [https://www.researchgate.net/publication/276454252\\_Different\\_aspects\\_of\\_neosemantization\\_on\\_the\\_example\\_of\\_the\\_Polish\\_and\\_Bulgarian\\_language](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/276454252_Different_aspects_of_neosemantization_on_the_example_of_the_Polish_and_Bulgarian_language)

<sup>13</sup> Богданов В.В. Феномен общезыковой оппозиции «лексика-грамматика». *Общее языкознание и теория грамматики* : Материалы чтений, посв. 90-летию со дня рождения С.Д. Канцельсона, института лингв. исследований РАН. Санкт-Петербург : Наука, 1998. С. 23–27.

<sup>14</sup> Cowden J.D., Thompson D.A., Ellzey J., & Artman M. Getting past Getting by: Training Culturally and Linguistically Competent Bilingual Physicians *The Journal of Pediatrics*. 2012. № 160(6). P. 891–891. URL: [doi.org/10.1016/j.jpeds.2012.02.032](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jpeds.2012.02.032)

The nature of the formal adaptation depends on the various factors: on the degree of difference between the systems of interacting languages, on the written/oral method of borrowing, on the prevalence of bilingualism/multilingualism, the similarity/difference of writing systems etc<sup>15</sup>.

The grammatical adaptation of a new loanword takes a special place in the assimilation processes. On the one hand, it is directly related to the external appearance of the word: material coming from a foreign language is immediately formed as a certain unit of the morphological system of the Ukrainian language (a word of one or another part of speech). On the other hand, the acquisition of some grammatical features by a loanword directly depends on its lexical semantics.

The foreign language word and its prototype in the source language coincide in terms of their language status and morphological affiliation. However, some nouns of foreign language origin go back to stable combinations of the source language (fast-food – фаст-фуд etc.).

The borrowed abbreviations are also perceived as undivided, lexicalized structures, for example хай-тек (hi-tech 'Hi-Tech technologies'); ВІП (VIP 'very important person) etc.

Among the definitions of analytism, there are two components that characterize its essence. It is an expression of the grammatical meaning of a word outside its limits<sup>16</sup>. The concepts of analytical language, the tendency towards analytism, the coexistence of analytical and synthetic forms, as a rule, belong to the field of morphology, although the term "analytism" implies a broader meaning.

The material of the Ukrainian language shows that the signs of analytism in expressing the lexical and grammatical meaning of the word are also applicable to the expression of the communicative type of the sentence.

It should also include the increased active interest in the English language, and, as a consequence, its possible influence on the development of the analytical constructions in Ukrainian. It should be noted that these processes arise and occur in speech and are not always equally quickly reflected in the particular language structure.

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<sup>15</sup> Гумбольдт В. Избранные труды по языкознанию / пер. с нем.; под ред. и с предисл. Г.В. Рамишвили]. Москва : Прогресс, 1984. 397 с.

<sup>16</sup> Мечковская Н.Б. История языка и история коммуникации: от клинописи до Интернета: Курс лекций по общему языкознанию. Москва : Флинта : Наука, 2009. 584 с.

The strengthening of the role of analytical tendencies in the Ukrainian language is evidenced, first of all, by new indeclinable nouns borrowed mainly from the American variant of the English language, as well as numerous cases in which the loanwords are used in the Ukrainian sentences in an unchanged form (despite the fundamental possibility of their declining).

*Probably, it is necessary to admit the existence of one more aspect of the development of borrowing – culturological or conceptual.*

*Indeed, in addition to assimilation of the form and meaning of the foreign language designation, the inherent concept must also be adapted by the collective of the speakers of the receiving language. The word has to find its place in the coordinate system, to go through the stage of the emotional inclusion in the speech<sup>17</sup>.*

At the beginning of the 21<sup>st</sup> century, the development of the Ukrainian language is dominated by the vector aimed at simplifying the ways of expression and increasing brevity due to the complication of the task for perceiving and understanding the content.

*The assimilation of a loanword – a unit of language – is also a multifaceted process. The frequency and scope of its use in the speech depends on how much it affects its nominative capabilities.*

The sociolinguistic factors determine the use of non-assimilated English loanwords in the speech. In recent years, two opposite tendencies have been observed in the Ukrainian language in connection with the issue of declination/non-declination of the new loanwords.

On the one hand, we can note the tendency of the speakers to reject potentially declining of the loanwords, and on the other hand, there is also a tendency of the speakers to decline initially unchanged words. It is important to emphasize that both processes are due to both grammatical and sociolinguistic factors. There are, for example, such aspects as the social status of the speaker, knowledge of the English language, prestige and tradition of word usage, etc.

The absence of declination often emphasizes the novelty and foreign language nature of the loanword, while the presence of declining forms indicates a more advanced stage in the process of foreign word assimilation<sup>18</sup>.

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<sup>17</sup> Бондарко А.В. Теория морфологических категорий. Ленинград : Наука, 1976. 255 с.

<sup>18</sup> Treffers-Daller J. Operationalizing and measuring language dominance. *International Journal of Bilingualism*. 2011. № 15. P. 1–17. URL: [https://centaur.reading.ac.uk/20649/1/Operationalising\\_language\\_dominance\\_JTD.pdf](https://centaur.reading.ac.uk/20649/1/Operationalising_language_dominance_JTD.pdf).



Although the factors mentioned are primarily linguistic, their interpretation in the sociolinguistic aspect is also possible: why the speakers consider it necessary to emphasize the novelty and foreign language character of the word they use, for what purpose they prefer analytical forms (to demonstrate their competence in any issue, the status among other speakers etc.). The evidence of the growth of the analytical forms in the grammar of the Ukrainian language is the undoubted expansion of the indeclinable parts of speech.

Most of them are the words borrowed from the English language is the phenomenon of the polyfunctionality of the grammatical structure of the language that remains unintelligible, and therefore the problem of functional and the formal heterogeneity of the language units in morphology has not been resolved<sup>19</sup>.

The study of the group of indeclinable nouns as a fact of such heterogeneity in the system of the Ukrainian language is legitimate not only in the formal typological aspect, but also from the standpoint of the functional-semantic approach.

The fundamental difference between the latter one is in the fact that it is based not on the study of grammatical categories that connect different morphological units by analogy, but on the study of the language units, which have certain functional and semantic features.

The indeclinable nouns in the system of the Ukrainian inflection do not have a formally expressed morphological paradigm, and this is their difference from the declinable nouns. We can speak about foreign language words with final consonants or -a, -o, -e, -i, -y, -ю (диско – disco, інтерв'ю – interview, віскі – whisky). They are not adapted to the grammatical system of the Ukrainian language and can not be declined, remaining on the periphery of the language system (лобі – lobby, ноу-хау – know-how, роялті – royalty, вамп – wamp, герлфренд – girlfriend). The indeclinable nouns show the category of number syntactically or in the context.

Among such loanwords there are several groups:

– the nouns ending in a consonant and denoting females: бізнес-вумен – business woman, бізнес-леді – business-lady, кавергерл – covergirl, промо-герл – promogirl, хостес – hostess, бебіситер – babysitter;

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<sup>19</sup> Мечковская Н.Б. История языка и история коммуникации: от клинописи до Интернета: Курс лекций по общему языкознанию. Москва : Флинта : Наука, 2009. 584 с.

– the nouns ending in -ia: гіпермедіа – hypermedia, мас-медіа – mass media, мультимедіа – multimedia (the English loanwords containing element -медіа at the end of the words in Ukrainian remain morphologically non-assimilated due to their unusual ending);

– the nouns ending in -шн: поулпозишн – poleposition, ресепшн – reception;

– the nouns used in both inflected and indeclinable forms: веб-сервіс – web-service, онлайн – online, оффлайн – offline, топлес – topless, флеш – flash, плей-офф – playoff, секонд-хенд – second-hand, хай-тек – high-tech, хай-фай – high-fi etc.

The first group of the loanwords includes such nouns that are able to act as other parts of speech, mainly in the role of the definition (веб-сторінка, інтернет-магазин, онлайн-видання, оффлайн-версія, топлес-бар, флешкарта etc.).

As in these phrases the first components perform the function of unchangeable or analytical adjectives, it can be assumed that the non-inflexibility of prepositive components extend to the use of these foreign words as a noun<sup>20</sup>.

It must be added that the words онлайн – online, оффлайн – offline, топлес – topless can belong to three parts of speech without any morphological transformations (in the function of an indeclinable noun, an indeclinable adjective or adverb).

The second group of the foreign language lexemes, which have a variability of declinable and indeclinable forms, consists of the English loanwords such as плей-офф – play-off, прайм-тайм – prime-time, секонд-хенд – second-hand, хай-тек – hi-tech, хай-фай – high-fi and others.

There is nothing in the morphological structure of the mentioned loanwords that would prevent their declining in the Ukrainian language (the elements of тайм-time and джаз-jazz as independent nouns that can be declined according to the rules of the Ukrainian grammar system), thus, the manifestation of analytism (the preservation of immutability) in this case can be explained by the novelty of the words.

The analogy can be described by the fact of language use, as well as thinking, whereas we never deal with an isolated object, but only create the connections, relationships, points of view and connect them.

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<sup>20</sup> Treffers-Daller J. Operationalizing and measuring language dominance. *International Journal of Bilingualism*. 2011. № 15. P. 1–17. URL: [https://centaur.reading.ac.uk/20649/1/Operationalising\\_language\\_dominance\\_JTD.pdf](https://centaur.reading.ac.uk/20649/1/Operationalising_language_dominance_JTD.pdf).

In addition to the direct designation of the relationship between the objects of the surrounding and inner world, there is also an indirect designation of these relationships<sup>21</sup>. According to this, the modern studies consider means of compensating for inflectional emptiness when realizing the grammatical meanings of the indeclinable nouns, either through the analysis of the semantic support of the morphological forms, or through the meanings of the words of other parts of speech.

Thanks to this fact, the actual primary division of the content field of the language into vocabulary and grammar is actualized, which is associated with the peculiarity of the thought process, when the thought not only reflects the world, but also categorizes the reality mirrored in the language.

The use of these means for expressing the grammatical meanings of the indeclinable words is their secondary function, in the development of which one can see the action of the rule of language economy and the rationality of using the available language means. Consequently, unassimilated nouns cannot contribute to the growth of analytism in the Ukrainian language.

Therefore, the most important aspect, due to the greater generalization and formal fixation, is grammatical categorization, which constitutes the combat basis of the language. It correlates with the reflective and sign properties of the language or differentiation of lexical and grammatical categories in the language<sup>22</sup>.

Nowadays, the study of the features of indeclinable nouns, most of which are borrowed, are included in the central zone of the language as a productive phenomenon, consisting of the names that perform the function of the nomination, and should be based not only on the traditional approach in defining ways of categorizing them as non-systemic formal grammatical units, but their functional significance as language units in the speech should also be taken into account.

In this case, it is assumed to determine the structure of the paradigmatic series, the place of each language form in it and to determine the conditions for combining many meanings or functions in a given language form<sup>23</sup>.

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<sup>21</sup> Гумбольдт В. Избранные труды по языкознанию / пер. с нем.; под ред. и с предисл. Г.В. Рамишвили. Москва : Прогресс, 1984. 397 с.

<sup>22</sup> Мечковская Н.Б. История языка и история коммуникации: от клинописи до Интернета: Курс лекций по общему языкознанию. Москва : Флинта : Наука, 2009. 584 с.

<sup>23</sup> Гумбольдт В. Избранные труды по языкознанию / пер. с нем.; под ред. и с предисл. Г.В. Рамишвили. Москва : Прогресс, 1984. 397 с.

For indeclinable inanimate nouns, the paradigmatic, or intra-system factor is significant. They can have ending -o, by analogy with the primordial neuter nouns with -o, acquire (with the exception of individual lexemes, for example, євро – euro masculine gender) the neuter gender. The nouns ending in other vowel sounds or consonants are most often oriented to the gender of their Ukrainian analogues: бари m.g. – n.g. автомобіль для перегонів (racing car), ситі m.g. – n.g. місто (city) etc.

As a result, indeclinable inanimate nouns replenish not only the class of neuter nouns, but also the classes of masculine nouns (бари – buggy, ситі – city, флоппі – floppy) and feminine (фентезі – fantasy).

In general, the processing of inanimate nouns from the point of view of generic attribution at the beginning of the 21<sup>st</sup> century is simplified: the factor of influence of the gender of a loanword in the source language, which has been in effect for several centuries, disappears<sup>24</sup>.

The overwhelming majority of the nouns which are borrowed from English do not have the grammatical category of gender.

The gender of the animate nouns is formed traditionally – in accordance with the semantic meaning of the noun. However, there are some deviations from the general pattern.

The unusual case for the Ukrainian language is represented by a masculine word, denoting, as a rule, a female person (бєбіситер – babysitter).

In addition, according to the trends outlined at the beginning of the 21<sup>st</sup> century, some feminine words can denote a male person (by profession) – модель – model, супермодель – supermodel, фото-модель – photo-model, топ-модель – top model etc.

The cases when a borrowed noun acquires feminine characteristics are still rare, but the language compensates for the absence of feminine loanwords by word-formation processes: the vast majority of masculine nouns easily add suffixes with the meaning of female person to their stems, for example: байкерка – biker, бізнесменка – businesswoman, дилерка – dealer, кілерка – killer, менеджерка – manager, ньюс-мейкерка – newsmaker, ріелторка – realtor, рокерка – rocker, спонсорка – sponsor, хакерка – hacker and others.

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<sup>24</sup> Мечковская Н.Б. История языка и история коммуникации: от клинописи до Интернета: Курс лекций по общему языкознанию. Москва : Флинта : Наука, 2009. 584 с.

The observations show that grammatical adaptation of new foreign language nouns is often accompanied by gender variation. The grammatical variation of the declined words is expressed by different endings of the varying units, which result in their different generic affiliation: бандана – bandana – bandan (morphological variation). At the beginning of the 21<sup>st</sup> century, this type of generic variation is much less common than in the 19th–20th centuries.

The grammatical behavior of the foreign-language nouns in relation to the category of number follows the tradition, according to which one form or another depends on the semantic meaning of the word. By virtue of this tradition, all the animate nouns receive the plural form (and some of them are used mainly in the plural form: рокери – rockers, ролери – rollers) and the vast majority of inanimate nouns. The insignificant number of the words of a specific vocabulary replenish the category of pluralia tantum nouns (легінси – leggings, слакси – slacks).

In recent decades, the changes in this category of the nouns have been outlined. First, a number of foreign language lexemes of pluralia tantum are used in Ukrainian without any endings (паблік-рiлейшнз – public-relations). Secondly, this category has been replenished with such foreign-language nouns, which were included in the category of singularia tantum substantives. These are the English loanwords with the ending -інг /-ing. Some of them, in Ukrainian, have developed a new meaning, which was fixed precisely in the plural form. As a result of the lexicalization of the plural form, the nouns of pluralia tantum are often used.

So the words тренінги – trainings (sport shoes), хакінги – hackings (the boots of the special tailoring), карвінги – carvings (the skis with the narrowed middle part) correlate with the words denoting paired objects (бутси (boots), кеди (sneakers) лижі (skis).

In the process of borrowing, it acquires derivational suffixes characteristic of the lexical and grammatical class of the adjectives in the Ukrainian language, and they are included in the inflectional paradigm: робасний – robust, фостеровський – foster, атрактивний – attractive, креативний – creative. Some words retain the sound emergence characteristic of them in the source language, and remain indeclinable: гроги – groggy, мультимедіа – multimedia, драйв-ін – drive-in, лайв – live, елект – elect, ап-ту-дейт – up-to-date, ферст клас – first class, інстант – instant, ігнорант – ignorant, фул-тайм – full-time, парттайм – part-time, нон-айрон – non-iron. Such forms of the

adjectives are not typical for the Ukrainian language. However, the grammatical lack of their assimilation does not prevent them from combining with the native nouns actively.

This fact indicates their semantic development, in particular, the development of the syntactic component in their semantics, which is not a sign of grammatical assimilation<sup>25</sup>. The combination of assimilated semantically, but not grammatically borrowed adjectives with nouns of the Ukrainian language leads to the formation of analytical syntactic constructions, for example, drive-in: драйв-ін кінотеатр, драйв-ін банк; first: ферст клас готель; up-to-date: ап-ту-дейт стиль; multimedia: мультимедіа система; instant: інстант суп, інстант кава and others. In these cases the adjective does not cohere with the noun in gender and number. Everything depends on the nouns.

However, it should be clarified that in the Ukrainian language there are the cases when the English borrowed adjectives can become declined (ментальний – mental, мобільний – mobile). As for indeclinable adjectives, their number is much more significant: this class is actively replenished with new borrowed units (демо-, євро-, кібер-, поп-, промо-, фрі-). The foreign-language adjectives as grammatically formalized class receive the adjective suffix and the system of inflections. During the specified period, the function of formalizing the borrowed adjective is performed by the suffix -н-: інтерактивний – interactive, ексклюзивний – exclusive. This feature does not apply to the scope of the substandard, in which adjectives are often formatted with the suffix -ов- (біговий – big; бутовий – boot).

The literary language and the substandard differ in the number of indeclinable adjectives. In the literary language, the category of foreign-language adjectives is activated, while in other field they are not productive.

The indeclinable adjectives of a foreign language origin are grammatically unformed. Among them there is a large group of motivated analytic adjectives which correlate with a single-root suffixal adjective (демо – демонстраційний) or with a cognate noun (прес – преса).

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<sup>25</sup> Богданов В.В. Феномен общезыковой оппозиции «лексика-грамматика». *Общее языкознание и теория грамматики* : Материалы чтений, посв. 90-летию со дня рождения С.Д. Канцельсона, института лингв. Исследований. РАН. Санкт-Петербург : Наука, 1998. С. 23–27.

The analytical forms quickly become regular (євро-, нарко-, прес-, теле-). Both declinable and indeclinable adjectives can be used in the speech as a noun. For example, the nouns which are common nowadays: мобільний – mobile phone, відео – video, аудіо – audio, арт – art, реал – real, прайс – price – they are formed from the adjectives (мобільний, відео-, аудіо-, арт-, реал-, прайс-). The declinable foreign-language adjective is substantiated in the traditional way: the paradigm of endings is reduced, the categorical meaning is changed, syntactic functions are expanded, and a gender is assigned. The indeclinable adjective, in contrast to the declinable one, gets a system of endings if it ends with a consonant (прайс – price), or remains an indefinite word if it ends with a vowel (відео – video).

The foreign nouns can also be used as adverbs (онлайн – online, топлес – topless, офлайн – offline). The transition of the nouns to the adverbs is represented by a small number of lexemes, but such a transition, the results of which are reflected in the dictionary, takes a short period of time (the replenishment of the adverbial class due to the native nouns takes much longer time).

In the literary language, the class of the adverbs is still rare (нон-стоп – non-stop, фіфті-фіфті – fifty-fifty). However, we should pay attention to an important functional feature of the foreign language adverbs, namely, their ability to act as other parts of speech: a noun (музичний нон-стоп – non-stop), an analytical adjective (нон-стоп музика – non-stop; пропорція фіфті-фіфті – fifty-fifty).

Some loanwords are actively used as a basis for the formation of the complex words. The opportunities for this are provided by the analyte + noun model, which became widespread in the specified period and thanks to the borrowing of combinations of the type business+noun: бізнес-клас, бізнес-зустріч etc.

According to the degree of regularity, the use of a substantive in the role of an analytical form can be compared with the suffix formation of relative adjectives. However, there are still some structural limitations in the formation of the adjectives: the vowel -y at the end of the word does not allow to form an adjective from such words, for example, шоу – show, ноу-хау – know-how. The transition of the foreign-language nouns to analytical adjectives has neither structural obstacles (шоу-парад – show-parade, ноу-хау центр – know-how center), nor grammatical restrictions.

The activity of the model leads to the emergence in speech of many parallel names, in which the analytical adjective correlates with the relative adjective (лазер-диск – лазерний диск, офіс-меблі – офісні меблі, ексклюзив-тур – ексклюзивний тур).

In addition to the indeclinable nouns and so-called analytical adjectives, one more group of names is increasingly being distinguished, the structure of which contradicts the typological features of the Ukrainian language. We can claim that in the Ukrainian language there are two tendencies: on the one hand, the increase in the number of the analytical forms and foreign language elements, on the other hand, their consistent and intensive development.

As a rule, these are the words that in English serve as the basis for the derivative words formed according to the productive model: market: міні-маркет – mini-market, супермаркет – supermarket, гіпермаркет – hypermarket; land: мувіленд – movieland, Діснейленд – Disneyland. In Ukrainian such words are actively used to form compound nouns in the combination with the Ukrainian words: market: діммаркет or дім-маркет; land: дверіленд; holding: аптека-холдинг; trade: еліт-трейд, автотрейд; house: шаурма-хауз; tour: шуб-тур etc.

Such linguistic phenomena are the result of word-formation, the spelling of which is not recorded in dictionaries, therefore, it must correspond to the spelling rules of the Ukrainian language. Some new compound words are written according to the spelling rules of the Ukrainian language.

You can select compound words with a connecting vowel, written together: книгомаркет, техноленд; hyphenated words: лідер-трейд, кава-хауз, меблі-тур; words written together with an reduced first stem: канцмаркет, дитмаркет, госпмаркет. However, there are often new nominations created on the Ukrainian-English basis and written in violation with the Ukrainian spelling traditions

It should be especially noted that the substandard is much broader than in the literary language, where the part of speech composition of the foreign language vocabulary is presented. Etiquette formulae (greetings, goodbyes, etc.) are actively used: хай – Hi, хелой – Hello, бай – Bye, екскьюз – Excuse, сенкс – Thanks, which have already become international in youth subcultures.

A striking feature of the loanwords in slang is the transition of interjections from the foreign language<sup>26</sup>. At the beginning of the

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<sup>26</sup> Гумбольдт В. Избранные труды по языкознанию / пер. с нем.; под ред. и с предисл. Г.В. Рамишвили. Москва : Прогресс, 1984. 397 с.



21<sup>st</sup> century in the youth environment, interjections have taken strong position in a relatively short period of time (approximately five years) *вау!/уау!* – wow, *єс!/їєс!* – yes; *супер* – super and *окей* – OK are also popular.

The majority of the English loanwords in the transition to a new language system retain their inherent importance. Some cases of substantivating adjectives have been noted, for example: noun *десктоп* – desktop (a desktop computer) *євергрін* – evergreen (an evergreen singer). Perhaps these processes take place in the source language and they are manifested in speech, but the surveyed lexicographic sources do not indicate them.

Some ways of borrowing English compound words and phrases should be noted, in which either the word being defined passes into the recipient language (*жigsaw puzzle* – *пазл*; *shore split* – *спліт*), or definition (*chat room* – *чат*, *teaser ad* – *тізер*, *hard-core pornography* – *хардкор*, *clearance-sale* – *кліранс*, *dreadlocks* – *дред* etc).

The English nouns, while serving as definitions and functioning as adjectives in the source language, gain the function as the nouns in the Ukrainian language. In this case, both the defined and the defining words in the process of transition to the recipient language retain the semantics of the whole phrase or a compound word.

When analyzing the English loanwords in terms of their derivational potential, we can see that lexemes such as *бізнес* – business and *шоу* – show can act as word-forming elements in the formation of the new compound words. Currently, such complexes are usually considered as the cases intermediate between a word and a phrase (what we used to call composites).

At the beginning of the 21<sup>st</sup> centuries, numerous two-component units appeared in the Ukrainian language (called “composites”, “complexes”, “compound words”, “complex words”, “complex names”), the status of which causes controversy among the linguists.

One-type loanwords can form the groups in the recipient language, the members of which are united by the common meaning and repetition of any formal element. Moreover, such elements in English are lexical and grammatical homonyms<sup>27</sup>. The position of these elements in the

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<sup>27</sup> Cowden J.D., Thompson D.A., Ellzey J., & Artman M. Getting past Getting by: Training Culturally and Linguistically Competent Bilingual Physicians *The Journal of Pediatrics*. 2012. № 160(6). P. 891–891. URL: [https://www.jpeds.com/article/S0022-3476\(12\)00235-1/fulltext](https://www.jpeds.com/article/S0022-3476(12)00235-1/fulltext)

composition of the borrowed compound words and phrases indicates their ability to act in the source language both as definable nouns and in the role of analytical adjectives defining other nouns: арт – art, поп-арт – pop-art, відео-арт – video-art, ленд-арт – land-art, джанк-арт – junk-art, арт-шоу – art-show, арт-директор – art-director etc.

A productive way of the addition for analytical English, due to its limitations in word-formation means (round-table conference, school-grammar, daylight, bird-cage) influences the Ukrainian word formation in terms of its advancement of analytism. The root words listed above can be supplemented by a large number of the loanwords. The frequency of hyphenated spellings at the beginning of the 21<sup>st</sup> century allows us to talk about the borrowing of the word-formation model, or rather, about the influence of the English word-formation model on the activation of the use of the not-so-productive Ukrainian word-formation model.

In the Ukrainian language the composites with such word elements are used: інтернет – Internet (Інтернет-одержимість, Інтернет-товари, Інтернет-читач, Інтернет-ціни, Інтернет-заняття), along with the borrowed compound words (інтернетсайт – Internet-site, інтернет-брокер – Internet-broker, інтернет-банер – Internet-banner), веб – Web (вебогляд, веббудівник, вебакселерат, вебактивність), сервер – server (серверопис, серверадресація), рейтинг – rating (рейтинг-команда, рейтинг-експерт, рейтингофобія), смарткарт – smartcard (смарт-карт-додаток, смарткарт-технологія, смарткарт-розробник). Some of the listed composites have a variant spelling: hyphenated and fused (веб-огляд, вебогляд), many get connecting vowels (франчайзо-отримувач) etc.

The component фешн – fashion is frequent, as a part of the Ukrainian composites such as фешн-шоу, фешн-культура, фешн-кліп, фешн-сфера. The loanword бізнес – business is actively used as the first part of the composites: бізнес-контакт, бізнес-центр, бізнес-новини, бізнес-леді, бізнесвумен, бізнес-ланч, бізнес-скул, бізнес-огляд, бізнес-ресурси. Some of these composites are formed using Ukrainian lexemes and they are widely used in the media (бізнес-компанія, бізнесшкола, бізнес-еліта), and some are borrowed from the English language in the ready form (бізнес-ланч, бізнес-клас, бізнес-центр, бізнес-чек, бізнес-план), where the specified element performs the attributive function.

The loanword шоу – show is used both in the first and in the second part of the composites, depending on the attributive or subject meaning: парадиз-шоу, мото-шоу, аерошоу, денс-шоу, дог-шоу, шоу-індустрія,

шоу-програма, шоу-вікторина, шоумен. It should be noted that most of the loanwords listed above are not the product of the Ukrainian word formation, but came from the English language either in their original form or as a calque.

The word боді – body forms compound words meaning “related to the body”– боді-арт, боді-артовський, боді-гард, бодібілдинг, бодібілдер, боді-реслинг, боді-хепенінг, боді-денс etc.

Another popular indeclinable loanword брейн – brain is a part of many borrowed lexemes: брейн-дрейн, брейнстормінг, брейн-пірсинг etc.

According to the origin of the components that make up the composite, the following groups can be distinguished:

1. English-Ukrainian composites, in which the first (attributive) part is a common noun borrowed from the English language, acquired by Ukrainian (or an indeclinable adjective of a foreign language origin), for example, арт-новина (art), бек-вокаліст (back), блогтовариство (blog), веб-розробник (web), відео звернення (video), інтернет-платформа (Internet), кантрі-співак (country), онлайн-кінотеатр (online), панк-молебн (punk), рок-музикант (rock), сноб кияни (snob), скайп-бесіда (Skype), фейсбук-товариство (Facebook) etc.

2. English-English composites, in which both the first attributive part and the second part of the composite are nouns borrowed from the foreign language (or the first part is an indeclinable adjective of foreign origin), for example: бебі-бум – baby-boom, біг-ланч – big-lunch, біл-борд – bill board, бізнес-леді – business-lady, бой-френд – boy-friend, гейм-дизайнер – game-designer, даун-таун – down-town, драйв степ – drive-step, інстаграм-блогер – Instagram-blogger, інтернет-сервіс – Internet-service, інтерфейс – interface, кол-центр – call-centre, контент-провайдер – content-provider, креш-тест – crash-test, лонг-лист – long list, медіа контент – media content, медіатрафік – media traffic, медіа-холдинг – media-holding, мейн-стрім – main stream, нон стоп – nonstop, ньюз-мейкер – newsmaker, олд скул – old school, ол-інклусив – all inclusive, он-лайн – online, пент-хаус – penthouse, плей-офф – play-off, прайм-тайм – prime-time, прес-реліз – press-release, саундтрек – soundtrack, секонд-хенд – second hand, спічрайтер – speech writer, стріт-арт – street art, тайм-менеджмент – time-management, таун-хаус – town-house, Twitter-аккаунт – Twitter account, тест-драйв – test-drive, ток-шоу – talk-show, топ-менеджер – top-manager, фейс-контроль – face-

control, фронт-мен – front-man, шоп-тур – shop tour, шорт-лист – short list etc.

3. The composites with an attributive part expressed by an abbreviation borrowed from the English language, and more often the abbreviation is given in English writing, for example: SMM-менеджер (Social Media Marketing), IP-адреса (Internet Protocol Address), DPI-обладнання (Deep Packet Inspection), PIN-код (Personal Identification Number), X-фактор (X-factor), IT-інженер, ТВ-новини, FMмовлення, FM-радіостанція, 3D-друк, CSS-сайт (Cascading Style Sheets), VIP-зона (very important person), SIM-карта (Subscriber Identification Module), Форекс-злодії, SMS-повідомлення, БДСМ-нахили (BDSM – bondage, domination, sadism, masochism), PR-супровід, TED-відео (Technology Entertainment Design) etc.

There are the loanwords dating back to English abbreviations and written in Ukrainian either in Cyrillic or Latin form: віп / ВІП / VIP, бібіес / BBS, есемес / СМС / SMS, пі-сі / пісі / PC, сі-ді / сіді / CD, ді-ві-ді / DVD.

The suffixation also plays an important role in the development of the Ukrainian language of another type of English abbreviations. Computer terms PC (personal computer), CD (compact disc) and DVD (digital video disc) often retain their Latin script in Ukrainian as well. But in parallel with the writing in the original language, there are the Ukrainian versions пі-сі, сі-ді and ді-ві-ді, reflecting the English pronunciation of these abbreviations. All the words have the ending -і, therefore in Ukrainian they become indeclinable nouns and are usually masculine. For example, the English abbreviation ді джей –Dj (диск жокей) can be a part of the composites: ді джей-авто, ді джей-версія, ді джей-клуб, ді джейклас, ді джей-школа, and also acts as a motivating basis in the Ukrainian derivatives ді-джейство, діджейський, діджейка, радіодіджейінг etc.

The respondents of several age groups have been interviewed during the study. They were asked to determine whether analytical English forms should be replaced by synthetic ones according to the rules of the grammatical system of the Ukrainian language.

At the first stage, the respondents had to look at the words of the first group, where there are analytical constructions of the type English-Ukrainian composites (кантрі-співак, онлайн-кінотеатр, скайп-бесіда, бек-вокалістка, рок-музикант, веб-розробник, відеозвернення, Інтернет-платформа, артновина, фейсбук-товариство).

The respondents had to choose the options: to change the composites with synthetic structures, not to change, to ignore, to change with the Ukrainian equivalent (Table 1).

The research has shown that analytical forms of composites, where only the first element is borrowed are to the liking of many young people. They understand the meaning of these words well and often use them.

The second part of the study is to identify the attitude of the Ukrainian speakers to analytical constructions where both parts are borrowed (Інтернет-сервіс, стріт-арт, секонд-хенд, медіа-холдинг, ток-шоу, саундтрек, бебі-бум, бізнес-леді, таун-хаус, фронт-мен) (Table 2).

Table 1

**The attitude of the Ukrainian speakers to the analytical English-Ukrainian constructions**

Age	Should not be changed %	Should be changed into synthetic forms, %	Should be ignored %	Should be replaced with the Ukrainian equivalent, %
<b>15-17</b>	86	5	8	1
<b>18-21</b>	78	11	10	2
<b>22-25</b>	72	13	10	5
<b>26-30</b>	71	14	8	7
<b>31-40</b>	68	12	10	10
<b>41-50</b>	52	13	13	22
<b>51-60</b>	41	20	17	22
<b>Over 60</b>	27	27	30	23

As we can see, in general, the indicators do not differ much, but there are more respondents who want to replace the loanwords with their Ukrainian equivalents, especially people over 50 years old, and it suggests that analytical constructs are unusual for them and they do not use them.

The perception of the analytical forms by native speakers of the Ukrainian language reflects the trends of its further development. The younger the Ukrainian speakers, the more the number of those who agree to use analytical constructions.

Table 2

**The attitude of the Ukrainian speakers to the analytical English-English constructions**

Age	Should not be changed %	Should be changed into synthetic forms, %	Should be ignored %	Should be replaced with the Ukrainian equivalent, %
15-17	85	5	9	1
18-21	77	11	10	3
22-25	71	11	11	7
26-30	69	12	10	9
31-40	65	12	10	13
41-50	50	14	13	23
51-60	35	20	17	28
Over 60	23	27	13	37

As for the borrowed abbreviations, the greatest differences can be observed (IP-адреса, PIN-код, IT-інженер, VIP-зона, SIM-карта, SMS-повідомлення, PR-супровід, ТВ-новини, FM-радіостанція, SMM-менеджер) (Table 3).

Table 3

**The attitude of the Ukrainian speakers to the analytical constructions formed by the English abbreviations**

Age	Should not be changed %	Should be changed into synthetic forms, %	Should be ignored %	Should be replaced with the Ukrainian equivalent, %
15-17	87	6	6	1
18-21	84	8	7	1
22-25	75	9	11	5
26-30	50	20	9	21
31-40	53	22	7	18
41-50	32	31	7	28
51-60	22	29	6	43
Over 60	16	21	9	54

People over 50 do not agree to call concepts in abbreviated forms, otherwise young people also showed a high result of using analytical constructions. This tendency is explained by the fact that the young people grow up in the period of intercultural integration, for them borrowing is an integral part of the language.

Thus, the growing unwillingness of names of foreign-language origin clearly indicates the partial loss of the Ukrainian language of synthetic means of conveying grammatical and semantic meaning.

Being independent lexemes in the source language, in Ukrainian, such elements are interpreted as word-formation affixes and they are freely combined with the original vocabulary, forming compound words.

Mastering lexical and grammatical homonyms, the loanwords as a part of the compound words or independently leads to the emergence and high productivity of analytical word-formation models in the Ukrainian language. According to these models, a noun with an attributive meaning is placed before the noun and it is defined.

The use of such compound words is convenient for the speakers, since it eliminates the need to form adjectives by means of affix derivation and/or the choice of the necessary case form of a dependent post-positive noun. In addition, the composite is more compact than a phrase with a pronounced ending with a syntactic link, and it saves language means.

The study of indeclinable loanwords today fits into the already existing tradition of the modern direction of the language science: the study of their functioning as linguistic units in the speech. This approach is a continuation of the systemic-structural aspect, when the loanwords were considered at the level of paradigmatics and syntagmatics as lexical units that turn into syntactic ones. We consider them as nominative units, passing into communicative ones, and as the elements of a system that have certain functions in the speech.

If the traditional grammar usually describes the grammatical features of the indeclinable loanwords as the parts of speech, but does not answer the question of what function they perform in the system of the Ukrainian language and the speech, why they are needed for the language as a means of communication, then the functional approach allows us to consider their morphology not only from the point of view typology of the Ukrainian language, but also consider them as linguistic signs according to the principle from the means of expression to the functioning.

## CONCLUSIONS

Intercultural communication is defined as situated communication between individuals or groups of different linguistic and cultural origins.

The modern multicultural world community identifies current language processes and changes in its systems<sup>28</sup>. In the era of unification, active assimilation, cultural interaction, during the formation of a new global culture the intercultural communication is of great importance, which can be traced at different levels<sup>29</sup>. Scientific and technological progress has significant influence on the development of intercultural communication which has opened up new perspectives for the speech, the emergence of new types and forms of integration, which are the main condition for the effectiveness of mutual understanding<sup>30</sup>.

Borrowing can be regarded as a consequence of mutual influence of the language structures in contact, the language contact length being significant in this case<sup>31</sup>.

The conducted research allows us to conclude that the types of language are a historically changeable category, the structure of the language is constantly changing. The present study revealed that the dynamics of the modern society, the changes in social, political, economic, and psychological aspects in recent decades have caused active processes for the growth of the analytical features in the Ukrainian language.

The source of the tendency towards economy is in the human nature. The principle of economy in language is one of the particular manifestations of the instinct of self-preservation. This is a kind of reaction against the excessive expenditure of physiological efforts, against all the kinds of inconveniences that complicate the work of memory, the implementation of certain functions of the brain associated with the production and perception of speech.

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<sup>28</sup> Sosnowski W. Analytic tendencies in modern Polish and Russian cognitive studies. *Études cognitives*. SOW Publishing House, Warsaw, 2011. № 11.

<sup>29</sup> Бондарко А.В. Теория морфологических категорий [Текст]. Ленинград : Наука, 1976. 255 с.

<sup>30</sup> Гумбольдт В. Избранные труды по языкознанию [Текст] / пер. с нем. ; под ред. и с предисл. Г.В. Рамишвили. Москва : Прогресс, 1984. 397 с.

<sup>31</sup> Torokhova E.A., Litvinova V.M. Lexical borrowing and cross-cultural communication. The European Proceeding of Social and Behavioral Sciences. 2018. P. 1519–1527. URL: [https://www.researchgate.net/publication/330029323\\_Lexical\\_Borrowing\\_And\\_Cross-Cultural\\_Communication#fullTextFileContent](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/330029323_Lexical_Borrowing_And_Cross-Cultural_Communication#fullTextFileContent)



At the same time, the English language influence is assessed very ambiguously in the Ukrainian language, and the strengthening of analytism is most often associated with the loanwords.

*In connection with the typological transformations predicted for the Ukrainian language, first of all, there is a steady growth of analytism. This trend is confirmed by the whole range of new phenomena that have developed in the grammar of the Ukrainian language. Thus, the growth of analytism is associated with a constant increase in the number of grammatically undeveloped words.*

However, this system of the analytical means of expressing grammatical meanings, compensating for the absence of inflection, has not been formed at all to help grammatically undeveloped nouns<sup>32</sup>. The use of analytical, inherently auxiliary, means of expressing grammatical meanings is traditionally actualized in the Ukrainian language for the contextual resolution of a very widespread homonymy of the nominal inflections.

The normativity and codification of the literary language can support the existence of specific areas formed by foreign language units in the grammatical and phonological subsystems<sup>33</sup>. Some features, which at first characterize only a subsystem of borrowed units, may eventually spread to the units of the literary language.

## **SUMMARY**

The multinational society is developing in the conditions of the intensive dialogue between many languages and cultures, and the result of this interaction is the loanwords. Intercultural communication is the active relationship established between people of different cultures through language as the manifestation of human behaviour within specific national and local contexts.

The analysis of the material reveals that the grammatical structure of the Ukrainian language in recent decades has shown a general tendency of its development from synthetism to analytism. There are different types of the analytical form in the Ukrainian language, especially composites which are formed with the help of the borrowed elements.

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<sup>32</sup> Ringblom N. Using main as a tool to access and evaluate grammatical knowledge in a weaker language: a case of Swedish-Russian bilingual children who attend mother tongue instruction. *Psycholinguistics*. 2016. № 20(1). P. 174–193.

<sup>33</sup> Зубкова Л.Г. Язык как форма: Теория и история языкознания. Москва : Изд-во РУДН, 1999. 237 с.

The Ukrainian speakers have non-identical attitudes to analytical borrowed forms. Different age groups perceive non-assimilated forms incompatibly. The younger people are, the more loanwords they use in their speech and take them for granted. The representatives of the older generation prefer to replace them with the Ukrainian equivalents.

There is the decisive role of the norm in the implementation and development of foreign language borrowing. Although the borrowed material, its quantity and intensity of the involvement, is still not unimportant for the language-recipient: the changes in grammar can occur under the influence of regular, frequent lexical innovations.

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