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## ENGLISH LOANWORDS IN THE UKRAINIAN LANGUAGE

**Introduction.** Nowadays English has become one of the most popular and requested languages to learn. Due to the fact that the world is becoming open to almost everyone and the development of new technologies, it is easy for bunch of item and phenomena of one culture to penetrate into another. This tendency results in enriching, development or, contrary to it, assimilation of a culture that leads to its evanescence. Language is not an exception as it is flexible and intrinsic to easily adopt new things. So, the *actuality* of the research is to investigate the vocabulary borrowings in the Ukrainian language from the English language.

**Review of recent publications.** The issue of borrowings from one language into another was investigated by such linguists as Philip Durkin, Yuki Hara, Bates L. Hoffer, A. Medvediv, and others.

**Results of research.** *Loanwords* are words adopted by the speakers of one language from a different language (the source language). A loanword can also be called a *borrowing* which is a consequence of cultural contact between two language communities. Borrowing of words can go in both directions between the two languages in contact, but often there is an asymmetry, such that more words go from one side to the other. In this case the source language community has some advantage of power, prestige and/or wealth that makes the objects and ideas it brings desirable and useful to the borrowing language community [6].

Cultural and economic development leads to enriching the vocabulary of linguistic system of any country. Since Ukraine is the developing country that opens its borders, there are quite a big amount of words that has appeared in its vocabulary.

Among the various lexemes of the Ukrainian language we have chosen the lexical units that are becoming more widely used by native speakers and are obviously borrowed from the English language. The following lexical units were selected from the ‘alive’ conversations with the students, colleagues, and people from surrounding. So, the *source* of the material to be investigated is the language used by Ukrainian students and other citizens and the Media.

Here are the samples of the lexical units selected and the original definition and, in the case of modification, altered meaning given to a word.

**Глітер** (*glitter*). The word is used in the meaning to ‘make something sparkle or to sparkle’ [8]. In the Ukrainian language this lexeme is used to note a stationery item (mainly glue) with glitters.

**Аутфіт** (*outfit*) is used in both languages to note ‘a set of clothes worn together, especially for a particularly occasion or purpose’ [8].

**Трансакція** (*transaction*) is mainly used to denote ‘an occasion when money is exchanged or the activity of buying or selling something is being done’ [8].

**Інсайт** (*insight*) is used mainly by people to note ‘a deep, clear, usually sudden understanding of a complicated problem or situation’ [8].

**Трекер** (корисних звичок) (*tracker*) is quite a new word that means ‘an electronic device or piece of software that records information about someone’s physical activity’. In Ukrainian it might be used to name ‘the paper record of someone’s achievements if he or she wants to make it a habit’ [8].

**Урбаністи** (*urbanists*) is the lexeme to call ‘a specialist in city planning’. In the Ukrainian we can find the meaning ‘those who see the future in the city development’ [8].

**Проапгрейдити** (*to upgrade*) is used ‘to raise or improve the grade of something’ or ‘to advance a job’ [8].

**Гаджет** (*gadget*) is not so new word but still it is worth our attention as ‘an often small mechanical or electronic device with a practical use but often thought of as a novelty’ [8]. But nowadays in the Ukrainian language it is used as a device that is not obligatory new.

**Лаундж зона** (*lounge*) has acquired some modifications: a word “lounge” means ‘a room in a private home or public building for leisure activities combining lounging, smoking, and toilet facilities’ [8], but in Ukrainian the word ‘зона’ (zone) was added and the word *lounge* gained the meaning of an adjective while it is a noun in the original language.

**Фасилітатор** (*facilitator*) is ‘someone who helps to bring about an outcome (such as learning, productivity, or communication) by providing indirect or unobtrusive assistance, guidance, or supervision’ [8].

**Стрімер** (*streamer*) is borrowed to denote ‘the one or something that streams digital data’ [8].

**Харасмент** (*harassment*) notes ‘an unpleasant or hostile situation for especially by uninvited and unwelcome verbal or physical conduct’ [8].

**Аб'юз** (*abuse*) is used as a noun or a verb with the meaning 'improper or excessive use or treatment' and 'to use or treat so as to injure or damage' [8] respectively.

**Флудити** (*flood*) is a lexeme to give note the action when someone 'fills the chat with extremely large senseless amount of information' [8].

**Френд** (*friend*) and its forms like "френда", "френдові" is used to call 'one attached to another by affection or esteem' [8].

**Профіцит** (*profit*) is used to express 'the excess of the selling price of goods over their cost' [8].

**Тригер** (*trigger*) is widely used by people to note 'something that acts like a mechanical trigger (starter) in initiating a process or reaction' [8].

**Сквайер** (*squire*) is used mainly by specialists in the sphere of history as 'a member of the British gentry ranking below a knight and above a gentleman' or 'the principal landowner in a village or district' [8].

**Лук** (*look*) is widely used by youth to note 'physical appearance' and 'a combination of design features giving a unified appearance' [8].

**Скріншот** (*screenshot*) has become widely used with the popularity of Smartphones, iPhones and computers to denote 'an image that shows the contents of a computer display' [8].

**Хейтер(и), захейтерити** (*hate*). The linguistic features of this lexical unit were modified and the word gained the function of a noun and a verb with its original meaning 'to express or feel extreme enmity or active hostility' [8].

**Карітаз** (*charity*) was changed in its pronunciation ([ˈtʃáriti]) to note the action 'to raise money to help others' in the Catholic church.

**Крафтова** (відкритка) (*craft*) is used to describe a thing which is hand-made with original meaning 'an occupation or trade requiring manual dexterity or artistic skill' [8].

**Спойлер** (*spoiler*) is used in the movie industry as 'information about the plot of a motion picture' [8] that is said to others by those who have watched the movie.

**Сюзеринат** (*suzerainty*) is a lexeme to note 'the right of a country to partly control another' [8].

**Conclusions.** Any language gets adjusted to the processes that are occurring currently and gains a lot of new concepts enriching own vocabulary. The Ukrainian language is one of those languages that interact with others, in particular English, and gets new features and lexemes. Among those investigated by us we can distinguish lexical unit in different fields. These units have been borrowed with some changes in its meaning, language features, pronunciation, but mainly they are just transliterated and their meaning is saved.

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## THE EFFECTS OF BILINGUALISM ON LINGUISTIC PURISM

**Introduction.** The influence of bilingualism on different aspects of a life of a person is still a subject of debate. Some positive effects of that phenomenon were proved as also disadvantages of it. Due to recent research new data of multilingualism's influence was found.

**Review of recent publications.** According to authors Erika Hoff [3], a professor of psychology at Florida Atlantic University in Boca Raton, and Cynthia Core, an associate professor of speech, language and hearing science at the George