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INTERNATIONALISMS IN THE LEXION OF MODERN ENGLISH

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INTRODUCTION

The study of internationalisms sheds light on the interconnected nature of languages and cultures, revealing how shared terms transcend linguistic barriers to facilitate effective cross-cultural interactions.

Modern English language is formed from a complex interweaving of linguistic elements that reflect the ongoing interaction between cultures, languages, and ideas. The integration of international terms, whether directly borrowed or naturally adapted, is an integral component of this linguistic mosaic. These international words serve as bridges that unite nations and communities, overcoming linguistic barriers and reflecting the increasing interdependence in our globalized world.

As languages continually adapt and transform, internationalisms serve such markers of interconnectedness and mutual understanding.

As confirmed by various researchers I. K. Bilodid, A. G. Belova, I. V. Korunets, international words hold a significant place in the lexicon of the English language, reflecting their pervasive presence and influence. These linguistic units, which often combine both form and meaning across different languages, serve as bridges between cultures, promoting understanding and communication among cultures.

The typology and characteristics of internationalisms encompass a wide range of words that have traversed language borders and cultural divides. These internationalisms, whether classical borrowings, modern cognates, technological terms, or cultural expressions, serve as essential tools for global discourse. They exemplify the interconnectedness of societies and the universal relevance of certain concepts.

So, the relevance of this Diploma Paper is determined by focus on the functions and significance of international components in the English lexicon.

The subject of the Paper is the functions and significance of international components in the English lexicon. Currently, internationalisms play a limited role in overcoming language barriers, but their dissemination contributes to facilitating the process of international information usage. Active exchange of such information in recent years has led to an increase in the number of interlingual words. The role of the international lexical composition in the process of international information exchange is highly relevant and has grown in connection with the development of this process in recent years.

The object of the Diploma Paper is Internationalisms of Modern English.

The vast majority of contemporary international words belong to the international category. They are now encountered not only within the bounds of the European cultural and historical area but also beyond its borders. The foundation of internationalisms consists of Greek and Latin roots and suffixes, although, as mentioned by I. M. Klymenko the internationalism in this area can also arise from a term formed on the basis of any other European language that has infiltrated into distantly related languages [I. M. Klymenko, 2018].

The aim of the work is to analyze international vocabulary:

1. To examine the concept of "internationalism" in more detail.
2. To analyze the history of borrowings, ways and sources of borrowings.
3. To classify the types and characteristics of internationalisms.
4. To identify differences and distinctions in the translation of internationalisms.

The methods of investigation that are used in this Diploma Paper include both general scientific and specific linguistic ones. The descriptive approach is employed to elucidate the international strategies and tactics. Diverse methods of discourse analysis are employed to explore how these strategies operate. Conversational and contextual methodologies are employed to explore the roles of international strategies and tactics in varying contexts within dialogic discourse.

Also, the following methods were employed: comparative-historical, dictionary definition methods, component analysis method of semantic structure of lexical units, descriptive method, contextual analysis method, and statistical analysis method.

Theoretical significance of the paper lies in the fact of the notion of internationalisms and lexical borrowings and enrichment of dictionary internationalisms of Modern English.

Practical value of the Paper lies in the typology and characteristics of internationalisms in Modern English.

Materials for the investigation served abstracts from borrowings, dictionaries and materials were presented on the basis of well-known linguists such as: V. V. Akulenko, I. V. Korunets, M. I. Mostoviy, I. S. Oliynyk, I. K. Bilodid, as well as foreign linguists Adams V., Ehlich K., Görlach M. etc.

Structurally the Paper consists of introduction, 2 chapters, conclusions to each chapter, general conclusions, resume, the list of references and the list of illustration materials.

Chapter One is devoted to the theoretical description of the concept of Internationalisms, features of international lexicon. The diachronic analysis of internationalisms reveals their historical development and the influence of language contacts on their formation. Etymological and historical sources are crucial in understanding the evolution of international vocabulary. Learning process of borrowing words from different languages.

Chapter Two is dedicated to the typology of internationalisms, classification of internationalism, studying the pseudo-internationalisms, cognates, loanwords, cultural exchange, phonetic and orthographic adaptation, semantic and for the ending of the Master's Paper is analysis of different types of translation for internationalism.

CHAPTER ONE. GENERAL FEATURES OF INTERNATIONALISMS

1.1 The concept of internationalism

In the system of modern English, which has developed on the basis of a wide and comprehensive use of all the resources of the national language, international terms and ordinary words, metaphors, proverbs, phrasal verbs and others are its organic part. Perfect scientific terminology that goes beyond the national framework helps to record the achievements of human civilization, analyze and generalize economic phenomena and achievements through the emergence of new concepts.

Mykhailenko V. defines internationalisms as international lexicon are the words that indicates the concept of international meaning and exist in many languages of the world (related and unrelated), preserving a close or common connotation and phonetic and morphological structure [V. V. Mykhailenko, 2004]

Therefore, T.Kyiak mentions that internationalisms are not definitely direct borrowings, and not every borrowing is an internationalism. Internationalisms can enclose not only external form, spelling, and pronunciation, but also internal form and motivation [T. R. Kyiak, 2009].

However, it should be noted that in different academic works, the relationship between internationalisms and borrowings is interpreted distinctly. Mostly, international words are studied an element of borrowings. Nonetheless, some professors deny this comparison. According to V.V. Akulenko, there is a basic distinction between borrowings and internationalisms: "Internationalisms are an objectively existing interlingual category of synchrony with their specific characteristics, while borrowings are a diachronic classification that is conditional for a certain synchronous cross-section of language existence" [V.V. Akulenko, 2001].

Regarding whether internationalisms should be classified as borrowings or as a separate existing group of words, A.D. Oliynyk believes that internationalism is a very broad concept, which does not always synchronize with the concept of "international lexeme" (due to the existence of so-called "semantic internationalisms" whose external form in some unrelated languages is not always similar). Internationalisms are a varied categorization of terms that are ontologically united to borrowings, which, though, should be expressed not in a diachronic but in a synchronic aspect [A.D. Oliynyk, 2002].

Thus, the fact becomes visible that due to globalization and increased interaction among languages, a distinct layer of borrowings emerges, known as international words. It is indisputable that internationalisms are an integral part of the vocabulary of a language, especially as cultural and economic connections between nations and countries grow in significance.

The internationalization of vocabulary is related with the internationalization of social life, with globalization.

I. M. Rebrii claims the vocabulary of the language is heterogeneous. Within it, lexical units are classified in numerous grounds: by the sphere of usage - vocabulary that is frequently used and stylistically coloured, used in particular conditions and fields of communication (poetic, colloquial, slang, dialects), from a historical relation (neologisms, archaisms); by origin (borrowings), active and passive vocabulary. An important feature of lexicology is the study of words in their correlation to reality, as it is in words and their connotations that the life experience of a community in a bound epoch is most directly fixed. In connection with this, issues such as vocabulary and culture are expressed [I. M. Rebrii, 2018].

M.V. Karanska believes the forming of vocabulary is determined, on the one hand, by the domination of inner linguistic factors, and on the other hand, it is directly reliant on the external reality.

Since borrowing is the result of long historical relation between languages and their blending, borrowings have a significant place in the lexicon of many languages. The intensified interaction of languages due to the developing role of

cultural and economic ties between nations and countries, as well as globalization, leads to the emergence of a distinct layer of borrowings known as international words (internationalisms) [M.V. Karanska, 1999].

As internationalisms are most noticeable in the sphere of concepts from the field of culture, science, politics, and art; as a rule, they do not have relations in the language of distribution.

Ehlich K. claims as internationalisms appear in a particular language either due to borrowing from another language, or for this reason two of these languages borrowed the corresponding word from a third language. Traditionally, the sources of international vocabulary were considered to be Greek and Latin, which is clarified with the great influence that ancient culture exerted on the development of World Culture [Ehlich K., 2002].

According to V. M. Manakin, now there is a creation of a particular layer of international vocabulary of English origin, which Manakin tries to explain by the distinction of the English language and its global status in the world. [V. M. Manakin, 2012].

This centuries-old communication of peoples, cultural, political and economic correlations require the exchange of not only experience, values, any resources, but also vocabulary. Forming any language is a multi-level, complex, and endless process. Katamba F. confirms that in any language, borrowed words make up at least 10%. This fact is determined by the result of political, economic, and cultural clashes between peoples. [Katamba F., 2005]

Nowadays, the problem of international vocabulary occupies a dominant position. Interest in this linguistic phenomenon is growing rapidly. This interest is due to the significant role that international words and terms play in various areas of speech activity, one way or another related to the processes of clash and comparison of languages.

As S. I. Doroshenko claims that many words are borrowed. The globalization of the modern world only accelerates these processes. Accordingly, the interpenetration of vocabulary into different languages has become a common

phenomenon. These are words that have a similar form and some identical meanings in different languages as a result of mutual influences or random coincidences [S. I. Doroshenko, 2006].

T. R. Kyiak says that the great array of international vocabulary forms terminology. Terms by origin and purpose in language must be unambiguous. They are documented in dictionaries within specific fields of science and technology. It should be noted that deviations from established equivalents are unacceptable. [T. R. Kyiak, 2009]

According to the degree of prevalence in English international vocabulary occupies a prominent place, and its translation has its own aspects. The diversity of phenomena and objects of the surrounding reality is now the cause for the development of a certain layer of words, many of which are widespread in different languages and lead to that the translator faces the problem of false identification of individual elements of the systems of foreign and native languages due to the similarity in spelling or pronunciation. Adams V. notes that is why the issue of translating international vocabulary is one of the most urgent. [Adams V., 2000]

Internationalisms include not only words or phrases, but also morphemes-prefixes, suffixes, and even endings, even root morphemes:

1. Prefixes: anti -, apx-, duc-, ex-, extra -, inter, super -, ultra-, etc.
2. Suffixes:- tion,- ar, - er -,- ist, - ssion , and others. For example: actor, dentist, perfectionist, function, aggression.
3. Endings: - us, - a. Such as: versus, radius, formula.

Akulenko V. V. affirms the vocabulary of any developed language contains a very large number of foreign words, phrases, expressions, and even a certain number of idioms. [Akulenko V. V. 1972].

Similar lexical and syntactic units were practiced in the language of borrower to name concepts that were not yet known until now. Ehlich K claims the most European languages have many borrowed phrases, lexemes, syntaxes, and

morphemes. Thus, it can be concluded that, in order to denote concepts related to various knowledge or spheres of human activity.

Traditionally, internationalisms were considered language units inherent mainly in European languages; in some works, they were generally narrowed to Greek-Latin terminology [Ehlich K., 1989].

Akulenko V. V. says the essential features of education and the properties of using internationalism were not always considered. Therefore, their description in the lexicology of modern languages was to a certain extent formal, because in one language this phenomenon cannot be established or fully understood. Akulenko V. V. was the first to draw consideration to the attendance of international elements in other areas that developed around the languages of the world of the feudalism era [Akulenko V. V., 2001].

Internationalisms are, as a rule, not all manifestations of multilingual dependencies, but only special forms of interlingual community. Words such as television, telephone, football, and individual affixes like -ism are an attribute not only of English, but of many other languages too.

To define units of international vocabulary, there are such internationalisms, interonyms, and analogisms. I. M. Kochan believes sometimes the term "regionalism" is used, nevertheless it is not absolutely accurate, as it reflects the notion of a geographical or territorial nature. [I. M. Kochan, 2005]

The impetus for the definition of the conception of internationality was given by the English adjective international the appearance of which in written monuments dates back to 1780 p. During the XIX century, the term spread in European languages, and in the XX century it penetrated the languages of all continents. M. I. Mostovyi claims the international vocabulary is inherently relative, because this vocabulary is not used equally by all peoples. Common language features are called universals, but they relate to much broader phenomena in the areas of General Linguistics, such as synonyms, grammatical categories, the division of sounds into vowels and consonants, and so on. The international

vocabulary is formed on the use of the same words with the same meanings in an extensive variety of languages [M. I. Mostovyi, 1993].

Görlach M. asserts that borrowings adapt to the system of the borrowing language and sometimes become so assimilated by it that their foreign origin is not felt by native speakers and is only revealed through etymological analysis. Since borrowing is the outcome of prolonged historical interaction and mixing of languages, borrowings hold a significant place in the lexicon of many languages. The intensified interaction of languages due to the growing role of cultural and economic connections between nations and countries, all that due to globalization, leads to the emergence of a distinct layer of borrowings referred to as international words (internationalisms) [Görlach M., 2001].

Unfortunately, there are no clear criteria for defining the concept of internationalism, and therefore, different scientists interpret this concept differently. They try to give a scientific definition of the notion of lexical internationalism, I. K. Bilodid argues that internationalisms in linguistics should be called particularly important forms of lexical community, which are an interlingual synchronous category that manifests itself only when languages collide or compare [I. K. Bilodid, 1980].

Nowadays, most researchers give the most extended definitions, trying to take into account all possible characteristics of this language phenomenon.

Let's compare the definitions taken from different sources. V. I. Karaban notes that internationalisms are common elements of several world languages that they have learned due to genetic community or mutual cultural influences. Internationalisms have, as a result of mutual influences or random coincidences, an externally similar form and some identical meanings in different languages [V. I. Karaban, 2004].

A similar definition is found in the researcher V. V. Mykhailenko, who claims that" internationalisms, international vocabulary - words that express the concept of international meaning and exist in many languages of the world (related

and unrelated), preserving a close or common meaning and phonetic-morphological structure " [V. V. Mykhailenko, 2004].

However, the above definitions cannot be considered to fully reveal the scientific concept and essence of internationalism.

Internationalisms are words or phrases that are used in multiple languages, often with the same or similar meanings. These words reflect the ongoing interconnectedness of the world and the need for people and nations to work together to address common challenges. As A. H. Nikolenko claims that some general features of internationalisms in the English lexicon include:

1. Internationalisms often have similar meanings across different languages. For example, the word "telephone" has the same meaning in English, French, and Spanish.
2. Internationalisms often have similar pronunciations across different languages, making them easy to recognize and understand. For example, the word "hotel" is pronounced the same way in English, French, and Spanish.
3. Many internationalisms are used in specialized fields such as science, medicine, and law. For example, the Latin phrase "pro bono" is used in the legal profession to refer to work done without charge for the public good.
4. Internationalisms can reflect the cultural influences of different countries and regions. For example, the English word "kangaroo" is derived from an Aboriginal word, reflecting Australia's unique cultural heritage.
5. Internationalisms can evolve over time as they are adopted by different languages and cultures. For example, the French word "bureau" originally referred to a writing desk, but in English it has come to mean a place of business or organization. [A. H. Nikolenko, 2007]

Overall, internationalisms reflect the ongoing evolution of language and culture in response to global interactions and the need for people and nations to communicate and collaborate across borders.

1.2 Formation and structure of internationalisms

According to L. A. Dainenko, L. A. Taranukha about the degree of distribution in English, international vocabulary occupies a prominent place, and its translation has its own features. Observations on the transmission of internationalisms in translations show that, although in general, when translating, equivalent relations are established between texts, and not isolated speech signs, translation in lexical terms is not reduced to the transmission of semantics of utterances, regardless of the division of meanings in lexical units of the original text citation. Perceiving an expression as a single whole, the translator perceives both the meaning and forms of the constituent units as part of this whole. This is reflected in the increased attention in his speech to lexical units that are similar in form or function to the units of the original, that is, internationalisms. [L. A. Dainenko, L. A. Taranukha, 2002].

It's worth mentioning that internationalisms can both fully and partially retain their phonetic and graphic form, as well as their corresponding meaning, in the languages where they are fully functional.

I. K. Bilodid believes internationalism distinguishes itself from mere borrowing in that any constituent can exclusively be referred to as global if it exists in at least three unrelated languages. If there is no such condition, then there is no reason to call such borrowing internationalism. In that instance, it is the usual borrowing at the national level. On the other hand, there can be not only an external, but also an internal form [I. K. Bilodid, 1980].

Internationalisms are borrowed from the same source in at least three genealogically different languages in a similar or similar form. A large number of imported morphemes and lexemes can be found in many European languages. They are used to refer to concepts related to various spheres of human activity or knowledge.

The most famous international suffixes are Greco- Latin origin, spread in the English language and received the status of suffixes that are actively used to create new words. There are such suffixes: - *tion*, - *ics*, - *ant*. (*international*, *cybernetics*, *consultant*)

International prefixes of Greek-Latin origin are few in number compared to suffixes, and the possibilities of their distribution are more limited in typological terms due to the lack of prefix in a number of language families. There are such prefixes: *poly-*, *co-*, *pre-*, *inter-*, *-ultra.. etc* (*intercontinental*, *cohesion*, *superpower*)

Non-derived bases (roots) are much more common in English. In a large number of cases, they are found as part of international words in combination with national-specific word-forming morphemes. There are such roots as: *aero -*, *bio -*, *geo -*, *micro*.

International words get into a particular language by entering from another language, or because two of these languages borrow the corresponding word in a third language, for example, from Latin or Greek. Thus, the words are: *community*, *clutch*, *notebook*, *remake*, *crumble*, *hotdog*, *brand*, *deadline*, *default*, *investor*, *glamour*, *fitness*, *gamer*, *security*, *puzzle* are generally understandable not only for native English speakers, but also for those who has a different native language. This is due to the international nature of these words.

International vocabulary includes words that, as a result of interactions or coincidences, have similar external forms and some identical meanings in different languages. Such words as "*accumulator*," "*alpha*," "*alphabet*," "*benzene*," "*economic*," "*element*," "*energy*," and "*philosopher*" are easily understood not only by native English speakers but also by those whose native language is different. This is achieved due to the international nature of these words.

In the literature of various fields, there are international words, for example: "*atom*," "*proton*," "*focus*," "*cosmos*" - in physics, "*plus*," "*integral*" - in mathematics, "*radio*," "*diode*," "*triode*" - in radio technology.

Many international words are present in chemistry and medicine. The names of the sciences themselves are also international words: physics, mathematics, medicine.

In the context of rapid development of science and technology, specialized and narrow-specialized terms are continuously formed, enriching the vocabulary of languages.

In some cases, the basis for these terms were the surnames of famous scientists, for example: "*fermion*," which is a type of particle subjected to Fermi-Dirac statistics. The scientist's surname is used to form terms that denote various units of measurement: "*henry*," "*joule*," "*newton*," "*ohm*".

I. M. Klymenko considers that consideration of the diachronic aspect of the problem of internationalisms is carried out by historical and etymological analysis of phenomena. Diachronic analysis of international vocabulary indicates certain specifics. It is known that everyone tries to reproduce previously learned speech norms. When trying to deal with new problems, a bilingual or polyglot can reproduce samples of one language in the context of another. This circumstance underlies verbal contacts and, as a result, it can explain the difference between the historical and etymological materials of the word [I. M. Klymenko, 2018].

V. I Karaban confirms the etymological source is the language in which the sample first appeared. A historical source is a language that directly translates this pattern into a particular language. Another example is that the words tank and tanker are equally derived entirely from the national language, although the history of these words is different. The word tank came to English through Marathi in the sense of tank, tank in the 17th century and received a new meaning tank, in which

it was internalized, and the word tanker was formed in English basis from the previous one no later than 1905 [V. I Karaban, 2003].

U. A. Zatsnyi believes Etymological material is not always an etymological source. The development of etymological material occurs when the creation of a new word in a particular language is not studied by the material. The material for such "artificial" substitutions is usually found in a language that enjoys a large cultural heritage. The concept of etymological material is not related to the establishment of ancient words, morphemes, but to specific speech material that is used to convey a special meaning. In speech contacts, there are often cases of constant borrowing, that is, simultaneous orientation of different carriers this language is based on the same sample of a foreign language. This is especially true when new internationalisms are introduced to the language [U. A. Zatsnyi, 1999].

F. O. Nikitina considers that some cases are related to semantics, and in this area traces of speech contacts are established and limited to their own innovations of the language with difficulty. In the field of internationalisms and related vocabulary, semantic shifts are, at first glance, a natural development of word recognition within the same language, which may reflect the processes associated with many languages. In the traditional approach to internationalism, they were identified with loanwords, but as early as the 1950s, some researchers opposed this based on the fact that in a certain part of speech, internationalisms may appear to be their own, rather than borrowed words. However, there is a fundamental difference between borrowed and international words, and their essence is much more complex. These two phenomena cannot be equated with each other primarily because internationalisms are an objectively existing inter - linguistic category of synchronicity, and borrowings are such factors that are based on the provisions of diachrony [F. O. Nikitina, 1996].

We accept the concept of "internationalism" according to Yi. A. Zatsnyi and believe that it most fully reflects the content of the phenomenon under study, which has the following characteristics:

1. words are completely or partially similar in terms of expression (phonetic and graphic sides).

2. Words coincide in these languages in terms of content (in one or more meanings) [Yi. A. Zatsnyi, 2007].

Thus, most linguists as I. V. Korunets, A. D. Oliinyk, I. K. Bilodid, A. H. Nikolenko understand internationalisms as lexemes with partially or completely common semantics that express the same concepts in different languages. Moreover, these concepts must co-exist in several (at least three) languages. However, it can be noted that in the works of scientists there are still serious disagreements about the very concept and interpretation of international vocabulary as one of the most important components of the lexical system of language.

The linguistic Encyclopaedic Dictionary defines a linguistic component from a foreign language (such as a word, morpheme, or syntactic structure) is transferred from one language to another through language interactions. This also encompasses the phenomenon of elements transitioning from one language to another. [Crystal D., 1997]

L. O. Honcharenko considers internationalisms are, as a rule, not all manifestations of multi-language dependencies, but only special forms of inter-language communication. Words such as television, bar; football, individual affixes like -ism is an attribute not only of English, but also of many other languages [L. O. Honcharenko, 2010].

I. V. Smushchynska defines that internationalisms:

1) have a common morphemic, syntactic construction and a common or similar meaning.

2) present in many languages - both closely related and far-related.

3) they have no geographical or linguistic borders, there are words that are understandable on all continents.

4) are characterized by homology - interlanguage similarity simultaneously in the plans of content and expression. [I. V. Smushchynska, 2010]

Here are some examples of Latin words that have penetrated the Anglo-Saxon language and that have been able to survive to the current state of the English language. Barber Ch. defines these are lexical units that have a connection with the concepts of religion. In particular, papa (pope) from Lat. papa, engel (angel) from Lat. angelus. A huge number of Latin words penetrated the language of England in the historical period of the XI – XIII centuries, namely the Norman time period [Barber Ch., 1994].

There are several approaches to classifying internationalism. Ya. Kononenko divides them into basic groups:

1) lexical units with absolute coincidence in the form in the translation and original languages. Such words occupy 88% of the entire vocabulary layer,

2) lexical units with incomplete distinctions in graphic images, which occupy 9% of the total vocabulary layer,

3) lexical units with significant differences in graphic images, which make up only 3% of the entire vocabulary layer [Ya. Kononenko, 2018].

According to L. Malevych a large number of internationalisms in modern English from Latin are occupied by lexical units. This is a vocabulary that was able to penetrate the English language not as a result of live and direct communication between specific peoples, but on the basis of written books and various documents. Such vocabulary is not subject to change, except for all aspects of semantics. These international words have a terminological or abstract character [L. Malevych, 2009].

Greenough J. B., Kittredge G. L. believe that many international lexical units from Latin in English date back to the XVI century, as well as the XV –XVI centuries, it was during the English Renaissance. [Greenough J. B., Kittredge G. L., 1929]

Researcher V. V. Akulenko distinguishes between lexical international units (the scientist also introduces international morphemes and bases, tracing papers), but also indicates that such a process can also be in the field of mono construction and at the syntax level. V. V. Akulenko is one of the few who cites such a classification of international lexical units, namely [V. V. Akulenko, 2001]:

- phonetic,
- semantic
- word-forming
- phraseological.

Although most linguists can classify internationalisms in a different way.

V. V. Akulenko, I. V. Korunets, Adams V., A. H. Niklenko classifies them as internationalisms are words or phrases that are used in multiple languages and often have similar meanings. They can be formed in several ways, including:

1. Borrowing: Many internationalisms are borrowed from other languages. For example, the English word "*champagne*" comes from the French region of Champagne, where the sparkling wine is produced.

2. Calque: A calque is a word or phrase that is translated literally from one language to another. For example, the English phrase "*New York*" is a calque of the Dutch phrase "*Nieuw Amsterdam*."

3. Coinage: Some internationalisms are created through the invention of new words or phrases. For example, the term "*internet*" was coined in the 1970s to describe *a network of interconnected computers*.

The structure of internationalisms can vary depending on their origin and use. Some internationalisms are recognizable across multiple languages because they have similar spellings and pronunciations. For example, the word "*café*" is spelled and pronounced similarly in many languages, including English, French, and Spanish.

Other internationalisms may have slightly different spellings or pronunciations in different languages. For example, the word "*pizza*" is pronounced differently in Italian and English, but is still recognizable as referring to the same *food item*.

In general, internationalisms reflect the ongoing evolution of language and culture as people and nations interact and communicate across borders. Their formation and structure are shaped by the history, politics, and cultural influences of different languages and regions.

1.3 Lexical borrowings and enrichment of dictionary internationalisms of modern English

Internationalization of societal life has undergone accelerated development under the influence of the scientific and technological revolution, with society's evolution in economic, social, and cultural aspects. This has greatly increased the need for studying international vocabulary. The issue of internationalisms has never lost its relevance, especially due to the growing number of international words in various fields of linguistic activity.

Linguists from many countries have noted an extraordinary development in the evolution of languages of different types. Primarily, this is linked to Scientific and technological progress, which have touched almost every corner of the globe.

In our time, the majority of researchers provide highly expanded definitions, attempting to encompass all possible characteristics of this linguistic phenomenon.

V. V. Akulenko considers throughout the entire history of linguistics, interlingual relations have always been a focal point for many researchers. At different times, issues related to language contacts and bilingualism were explored by such scholars as L.V. Shcherba, Yu. A. Zhluktenko, and others [V. V. Akulenko, 2001].

The unique importance of international terms in the evolution of modern languages stems from their role as globally accepted means of conveying the key ideas of contemporary culture. The deepening of linguistic exchanges amid the growing expansion of cultural and economic relationships between nations results in the establishment of a repository of internationalisms.

M. P. Kocherhan believes internationalisms are classified based on the choice of borrowing sources, depending on their etymology. They are divided into internationalisms of classical origin (taken from dead classical languages such as Latin, Ancient Greek, Classical Arabic, Sanskrit, etc.) and internationalisms of national origin (words from living languages that have become internationalisms).

In European languages, the main reservoir of international words consists of terms from various fields and technologies. Words that coincide in their external structure (including sound form and graphic units in certain languages) and have full or partial similarity in meaning, as well as words that express internationally relevant concepts in the domains of science and technology, art, culture, and politics, function in different, primarily unrelated languages, and are combined into the concept of internationalisms [M. P. Kocherhan, 2003].

International vocabulary holds an important place in modern linguistics based on the degree of its dissemination.

V. V. Nikishyna says that internationalisms are a synchronous category that becomes evident only when languages come into contact and are compared. At the same time, a crucial feature of internationalisms is their directional nature:

whether a word is recognized as international depends on the perspective of a specific language. [V. V. Nikishyna, 2017]

International vocabulary includes words that, as a result of influences or coincidences, have a similar external form and some identical meanings in different languages. Words such as "*accumulator*," "*alpha*," "*element*," "*philosopher*" are comprehensible not only to English speakers but also to those who speak other native languages. This is achieved through the international character of these words.

N. P. Dundii believes internationalisms become extremely important in situations of language contact: artificial (in language learning contexts within educational institutions and during translation from one language to another) and natural (when learning a foreign language through direct communication with native speakers). They significantly facilitate the learning of another language and help overcome language barriers. The emergence and spread of internationalisms in the vocabulary of a language contribute to its more effective use in international information exchange processes. From the realm of professional communication, many internationalisms make their way into everyday language. [N. P. Dundii, 2011]

Algeo T. considers all lexical units existing in each specific language constitute its vocabulary. The vocabulary of each language has no definite boundaries; it constantly changes and is enriched with new elements. It represents a complex, vast, and dynamic system. Studying it allows us to discover intricate and diverse connections between words of different languages. Amid this enormous number of lexical units, a small circle stands out - the lexical fund, which encompasses all root words, the core of the language; it is the base, the foundation of the language. The vocabulary responds to all changes that occur in various spheres of human life, recording them in the language and updating itself more frequently than other aspects of language [Algeo T., 1980].

Belova A. A., Kara A. A. consider that special attention is given to internationalisms in the socio-political sphere. These are often terms borrowed from Latin, Greek, and other languages and incorporated into English. For example: *socialism, communism, democracy*. Or they are words that have made their way from English, such as: *sport, boxing, knockout, clearing*, and many others. At first glance, it may seem that translating such terms should not pose difficulties, but it is not so straightforward. In the English dictionary, the word "*sport*" may have ten different meanings, and only one of them corresponds to the actual international meaning [Belova A. A., Kara A. A., 2007].

English words: *element, energy, film, legal, minimum, alphabet, ampere, atom, barbarism, benzol, billiards, cafeteria, catastrophe, chaos, economic, electric, etc.*

These words are understandable not only to individuals who are native English speakers but also to those for whom English is a foreign language.

The overall understandability of these words is achieved through their international character. Ginzburg R. S. claims an international word can arise not only through borrowing it from another language but also as a result of both languages borrowing the same word from a third language. These words are similar in sound, writing, and meaning [Ginzburg R. S., 1966].

The process of internationalization occurs at different linguistic levels, primarily in the vocabulary, but international elements are so widespread that they also influence word formation and phraseology. In this work, internationalisms refer to lexemes that are regularly identified synchronously in existing languages such as English, German, and others.

Numerous doublets exist - these are words with the same ancestry, yet they exhibit distinct phonemic configurations and meanings. They were adopted from diverse origins, during different historical eras, or they emerged through unique linguistic evolutions within the language.

In the English language, Latin terms serve as the primary wellspring of doublets, originating either directly from Latin or by way of the French intermediary. (*canal - channel, major - mayor, liquor - liqueur, fact - feat*).

Certain doublets emerged due to the adoption of terms from distinct dialects within a single language (e.g., *assay - essay*, from various French dialects), or from the same language but during separate historical epochs (*dish - earlier, disk - later* borrowing from Latin).

Doublet phenomena emerge when the association between meanings of a word with multiple interpretations forms. As an example, the Latin term "person" underwent a transformation into two distinct English words, namely "person" and "parson."

Furthermore, there exist exceptional instances of etymological triplets, as demonstrated by words such as "cattle," "chattel," and "capital," all tracing their origins back to the Latin word "capital." [Bough A. C., 1978]

S. I. Doroshenko suggests that a fresh term arises, adopting a shape that aligns with a previously borrowed one, yet it carries a distinct signification, possibly extending to homonymy. It was borrowed before the word "*pilot*" in the sense of "*specialist, manager of the aircraft*", at the end of the twentieth century appeared the word "*pilot*" in the sense of "*athlete, manager of high-speed sports vehicle*". A new meaning of the word may appear in the host language because of the operation of the given borrowing; For example, word "*format*" was borrowed from the German language with the help of French in the sense of "*print size, sheet*", and later became the "form of organization and presentation of data in the computer memory." [S. I. Doroshenko, 2006]

International words have various characteristics, and first of all, they have a single language source:

1. Firstly, they originate from Greek and Latin roots, derivational affixes, and borrowed whole words. Examples of Greek internationalisms include words like

"atom," "democracy," "angel," "archangel," "apostle," "progress," "university," "faculty," and others. Additionally, what are known as "building" elements of words can be attributed to Greek international vocabulary, such as "bio-," "geo-," "hydro-," "pyro-," "stomato-," "micro-," "chrono-," "psycho-," "macro-," "neo-," "poli-." Elements of Latin origin include "socio-," "aqua-," "inter-," "sub-," "super-," "ultra-." It can be said that any element of Greek or Latin origin can be used to create new terms if necessary. This category also includes "winged words" and proverbs, borrowed and adapted by national languages. [S. V. Kaminska, 2020]

2. Another source of internationalisms is national languages. Over various historical periods, several nations contributed to the pool of international words. Italy was one of the first countries from which internationalisms spread to other languages. This includes words related to the financial sector, such as "bank," "credito," "balancia," "soldo." Words related to the construction and architecture field include "facciat," "galleria," "balcone" In the field of painting and music, we find "fresca," "sonata," "solo," as well as the names of musical notes. Some military terms also have international origins, such as "*bataglione*" - *battalion*," and others. [Pacifici S., Reynolds I. B., 1964]

3. In the late 18th, 19th, and 20th centuries, words from the English language, particularly terms related to socio-political life and economic terms, became part of international vocabulary. Examples of these include: meeting, club, leader, interview, reporter, import, export. In the realm of sports, we find terms like: *sport*, *match*, *start*, *finish*. Additionally, words related to everyday life include: *comfort*, *jeans*, *bar*. [Benson M. , 1996].

The contribution of other national languages to international vocabulary was relatively smaller for several reasons. Among the international words are:

- Czech: *robot* [M. M. Resetka, 1997]
- Finnish: *sauna*

- Arabic: ("الجبر" pronounced as "al-jabr."), *algorithm*, ("الخوارزمية" pronounced as "alkhawarizmiyah."), *harem* ("حريم" pronounced as "harem."), *coffee* ("قهوة" pronounced as "qahwah."), *tariff* ("جمركية رسوم" pronounced as "rusoom jumrokiyah."), *numeral* ("العدد" pronounced as "al-adad.") [Allen R., Kay E., 1988]
- Indian languages: *veranda* (Hindi: वेरांदा (*veranda*), Bengali: ভেরান্ডা (*bheranda*), Tamil: வெரண்டா (*veraṇṭā*));
- *Jungle* (Hindi: जंगल (*jungle*), Bengali: জঙ্গল (*jôngôl*), Tamil: காடு (*kāṭu*));
- *pajamas* (Hindi: पजामा (*pajama*), Bengali: পাঞ্জামা (*pāñjāmā*), Tamil: பஜாமா (*pajāmā*);
- *punch* (Hindi: पंच (*panch*), Bengali: পাঁচ (*pañc*), Tamil: பஞ்ச (*pañc*)).

These words have been borrowed and adapted from English into various Indian languages and are commonly used in everyday communication.

- Persian: *jasmine* (ياسمين (*yasamin*)), *caravan* (کاروان (*kāravān*))
- Afrikaans: *chimpanzee* (*sjimpansee*).

Linguists have paid enough attention to lexical internationalisms, noting that internationalisms in European languages belong to specific periods of civilization formation, with the most intensive appearance of so-called international lexicon occurring during the era of capitalism.

According to V.V. Akulenko, in the first half of the 19th century, peculiarities of the most developed European literary languages started to be noticed. Most linguists consider internationalisms, mainly in European languages, as a clear characteristic of words and terms.

V.V. Akulenko in particular, examines the "internationality" of words and terms, considering it a fairly certain characteristic, especially based on European languages [V.V. Akulenko, 2001].

So, languages are in a constant state of change, and their vocabularies can be ephemeral, making it difficult to predict whether certain words will become obsolete or endure in the linguistic repertoire of native speakers. Many Internationalisms and Anglicisms have emerged relatively recently, dating from the 19th and 20th centuries. While languages like Dutch, German, and French have been extensively studied for their linguistic influence, little is known about the impact of English on languages such as Ukrainian, Bulgarian, Czech, Persian, Arabic, Greek, Latin, Slovak, Polish, and others.

For the researcher, a new challenge lies in distinguishing between pseudo-Anglicisms (words mistakenly thought to be English-based) and true English coinages in these languages. This exploration opens up exciting possibilities for understanding language evolution and the cross-cultural exchange of vocabulary.

1.4 History of borrowing in English

Borrowings adapt to the system of the foreign language, and sometimes they become so assimilated within it that the foreign origin of such words is not felt by the language speakers and is only discernible through etymological analysis. Since borrowings are the result of prolonged historical interaction between languages and their blending, they hold a significant place in the lexicon of many languages. The intensified interaction of languages due to growing cultural and economic connections among nations and countries, as well as globalization, leads to the

emergence of a distinct layer of borrowings known as international words (internationalisms).

V. S. Perebyinis considers the lexical system of modern English is dynamic, constantly developing, actively replenished and expanded due to borrowing, the formation of new meanings of words already existing in it, the appearance of neologisms, and so on. [V. S. Perebyinis, 2013]

Hartmann R. R. believes this process was based on various specific reasons and prerequisites that stimulated changes not only in the lexical composition of the language, but also in its phonetic organization, as well as in its grammatical structure. However, this phenomenon can be especially traced in the example of the English Dictionary (which is still growing rapidly today, as in previous years), which is the goal of our research. The goal determines a specific task: the analysis of language borrowings, which allows not only to trace their penetration, adaptation and use in English, but also to record the processes of their implementation in the language picture of the world. [Hartmann R. R., 2001]

Adams V. says the analysis of scientific literature and our own research indicate that the vocabulary of the English language is enriched mainly at the expense of its own language resources, in particular with the help of Word formation, borrowing also plays a significant role in this process [Adams V., 2000].

According to O. I. Cherednychenko, the percentage of borrowings in English is significantly higher than in many other languages [O. I. Cherednychenko, 2007].

Katamba F. assumes that this is due to the fact that English, more than any other language, had the possibility to borrow foreign words due to political and long-term socio-cultural relations during the XI-XIX centuries. [Katamba F., 2005]

M. I. Mostovyi, claims the international nature of vocabulary is inherently relative, as this vocabulary is not uniformly used by all peoples. Common linguistic features are referred to as universals, but they pertain to much broader phenomena in the realms of general linguistics, such as synonymy, grammatical categories, the division of sounds into vowels and consonants, and so on. The

international character of vocabulary is based on the usage of the same words with the same meanings across a wide range of languages [M. I. Mostovyi, 1993].

The invaders, who replaced each other in the British Isles, brought their own culture and language, which adapted to new conditions and subsequently came into use. Subsequently, due to the Trade Expansion and colonization activity of the British themselves, the language was replenished with new words and expressions. Such a close interaction of different languages led to the evolution of the English Dictionary, in which borrowings from 50 languages of the world appeared in the process of development. Borrowed lexical units make up almost 70% of the vocabulary of the English language. Although it is worth noting that the intensity of the inflow of borrowed words varies from period to period. [Crystal D., 1997]

B. A. Pythian claims borrowings in the English Vocabulary make up the vocabulary that most closely and directly reflects the history of England, demonstrating the influence of external non-linguistic causes on the language. Therefore, they can be traced in chronological order, linking them with the history of the English people. [B. A. Pythian, 1996]

According to Verba L., when the Angles, Saxons, and Jutes migrated to Britain in the 5th century AD, they encountered existing Celtic populations of Britons and Gaels, whom they displaced to the west (Wales and Cornwall) and north (Scotland). In the linguistic collision that followed, the foreign language emerged victorious, ultimately giving rise to modern English. Borrowings from the Celtic language were minimal, primarily confined to geographical names. Old English contains only a sparse selection of Celtic words, most of which have regrettably faded into obscurity. [Verba L., 2004]

Among them: *bannock* – *flatbread*; *down*, *dune* – *Hill*; *dun* – *brown* or *cradle*. The most abundant subsequent adoptions include terms from Scottish origins like *slogan*, *whisky*, *clan*, as well as Irish expressions such as *bard*, *fun*, and *tory*, along with other dialects featuring Celtic influences. Additionally, there were borrowings through the French language, incorporating words like *beak*, *budget*, *career*, *gravel*, *harness* and *tunnel*.

In Old English, there are two layers of Latin loanwords. Words that belong to the first layer (before 800 AD) could have passed through the Celtic language and been associated with the rule of the first four centuries AD of the Romans in Britain or get into the language of the Angles and Saxons on the continent. Be that as it may, they indicate a higher material culture of the Romans than in the Celtic and Germanic tribes of that time and imply specific things and concepts that were previously unknown to Anglo-Saxons. For example: *port* - *lat. Portus*, *wall* – *lat. wall*, *wine* – *lat. win*, *mile* - *lat. mil.* [Bliss A. J., 1977].

Maurer D. W. considers all words of this group are borrowed orally, fully assimilated, and included in the main vocabulary of the English language. At the same time, they corrected the grammatical structure of the English language, losing the grammatical forms inherent in Latin, and obeyed all the natural phonetic changes that occurred in English words throughout history. [Maurer D. W., 1982]

Safire W. confirms the second layer of Latin loanwords includes words that entered the Anglo-Saxon language after the adoption of Christianity, which began in 596. Just like the words of the first layer, these are mostly monosyllabic words borrowed orally and mostly denote specific concepts. [Safire W., 1980]

Barber Ch. says that it is important to pay attention to the fact that in general, the vocabulary of the Old English language differs less compared to the new English period. The vocabulary is more homogeneous, and borrowings are limited to the sphere of nouns. Only three verbs can be added to the above list: to offer, to spend, and to shrive. All these early Latin borrowings went through a significant evolution in both form and content [Barber Ch., 1994].

I. M. Klymenko believes the influence of the Scandinavian languages varied significantly due to the fact that it began in the eighth century with the raids of the Scandinavians in the British Isles and the subsequent submission of England to the Danish king (1017). The conquerors and the defeated people in this case stood at approximately the same socio - economic and cultural stage of development, spoke closely related languages. Their languages interacted in the communication of dialects. Therefore, during the Scandian conquest, borrowings were not only

numerous, but also very stable and very diverse, both in semantic and lexical characteristics. So, from the Scandinavian language was borrowed: pronouns: *they - they, with all forms, and the same-the same, till - not yet, though - although*. The number of adjectives borrowed from the Scandinavian language is quite numerous, and they are often used in the language. These are adjectives such as *slow, wide, dry, high, sad, strong*. These words, like the adjectives below, do not add new concepts, but, on the contrary, replace existing phrases. [I. M. Klymenko, 2018]

I. M. Klymenko says the influence of Scandinavian on Anglo-Saxon was significant not only in the replacement and displacement of some Native words, but also in significant phonetic and semantic changes in some words of the current vocabulary fund. The proximity of both languages contributes to the so - called semantic borrowing, in which the original words massaged their meaning under the influence of Scandinavian words. The combination of *-sk* at the beginning of a word before saving vowels that do not turn into the sound *[J]* is a phonetic criterion for recognizing Scandinavian loanwords from native words. For example, *squirrel, sceptic*. [I. M. Klymenko, 2018]

Verba L., considers that after the Battle of Hastings in 1066, there was a crossing with the Norman - French language spoken by the Normans, who established their rule in England. The majority of the English population continued to use their native language, despite the fact that the majority knew both languages. All this affected the vocabulary of the English language and the words that denoted those concepts that applied to the life, Customs and occupations of the feudal Norman nobility. Later, when English was replaced by French in political terms, many French terms were added to it [Verba L., 2004].

Thus, French borrowings of this period mainly penetrate not only the vocabulary, but also certain layers of the dictionary structure. These layers are determined by historical borrowing conditions.

First of all, these are words related to feudal relations: *feudal, baron, vassal, liege, chivalry*. Some of these words, which at that time reflected feudal ideology

in their meaning, later received a general meaning. Such as: command, obey, noble, glory, danger.

Most of the words borrowed in connection with the colonization and trade activities of the British are used only when it comes to the country from which the word is borrowed; outside of this sphere, they are not used and were felt as foreign.

B. S. Khaimovych considers a large group of poor assimilated loanwords consists of the so-called late French loanwords, that is, French words that came into the English language after the revolution of 1640-60. in the Stuart Restoration era. These words were mainly related to the life of the aristocracy and their daily relationships. For example: *restaurant, ballet, rendezvous, billet-doux, coquette, banquet, as well as police, regime*, etc. all these words have preserved the features of the French language in accent, spelling and pronunciation. [B. S. Khaimovych, 1975]

Barber Ch. claims a little later, especially in the 19th century, technical terms were borrowed from French: *parachute, chassis, chauffeur, fuselage and others*. The terms of science and technology were also borrowed from the German language [Barber Ch., 1994].

I. M. Klymenko believes that over the course of its centuries-old history, English has collided with many other languages and enriched itself at their expense. But the importance of borrowing should not be exaggerated. This is just one of the many ways that language is enriched. A large number of borrowings in English has led to the formation of a large number of polysemous words or doublets. [I. M. Klymenko, 2018]

Doublets are two or more words that have a common root and a common origin, but which have developed in different ways, receiving slightly different sound designs and meanings. Such words, for example, *travel and travail, and: "fact", reality, something done, "feat"* action that characterizes exceptional bravery and courage. Both of these words go back to the Latin action - the word "*facere*" do, but the first one was borrowed directly from Latin and therefore changed less.

Therefore, results are based on the analysis, English dictionaries, and research materials, it can be argued that most of the borrowed words come from Latin, half of them are re-borrowed through French. Most of them are borrowed directly or indirectly from the Greek language. A significant number are of Scandinavian origin, and a relatively small number are borrowed from Portuguese, Italian, Spanish, and Dutch, German.

Borrowed words can also serve as secondary names for already known objects and phenomena. This phenomenon becomes apparent when an adopted term is employed to depict a somewhat altered subject matter, particularly if it represents a universally acknowledged international expression, or when foreign terms are deliberately introduced into the language (during military occupation).

Hartmann R. R. considers words borrowed from other languages can affect the phonetic, grammatical, and semantic structure of the recipient language. Borrowings enrich the vocabulary of the English language. However, despite most of the borrowed words and terms, the core of the dictionary remains English: pronouns, prepositions, conjunctions, auxiliary verbs, and many common nouns, verbs, and adjectives have not been replaced by borrowings. According to the analysed borrowed words, a significant part of them, under the influence of the system in which they entered, underwent significant phonetic, grammatical and even semantic changes, thus adapting to the laws of the new language system. [Hartmann R. R., 2001]

We see prospects for further research in continuing to study borrowings in the English language and their functioning in the system of modern English.

Thus, the fact becomes evident that due to globalization and intensified language interaction, a distinct layer of borrowings emerges, known as international words. It is undeniable that internationalisms are an integral part of the vocabulary of a language, especially as cultural and economic connections among nations and countries continue to play a growing role.

The vocabulary of a language will never have defined boundaries because English is a living language and is in constant development, continuously changing and constantly being enriched with new elements.

So, this chapter highlights the dynamic nature of the lexical system of modern English, which constantly evolves through various processes, including borrowing, word formation, and neologism creation. And the text underscores the importance of borrowing as one of many processes that shape and enrich the English language, making it a diverse and adaptable means of communication in an interconnected world. Further research in this area will undoubtedly provide valuable insights into the ongoing evolution and resilience of the English lexicon.

Conclusions to Chapter One

In conclusion, internationalisms play a significant role in the English language and other languages worldwide. They are words or phrases that are used in multiple languages, often with similar meanings and pronunciations. These linguistic elements reflect the interconnectedness of the world and the need for collaboration across cultures and nations. Internationalisms are not limited to specific fields but

can be found in various domains, including science, medicine, law, and everyday communication.

As language and cultures continue to interact and evolve, internationalisms will likely undergo changes and adaptations. They serve as a testament to the dynamic nature of language and the influence of global interactions on vocabulary development. As the world becomes more interconnected through technology and communication, internationalisms will continue to play a crucial role in facilitating cross-cultural understanding and collaboration.

Researchers and linguists continue to study internationalisms, seeking to understand their origins, patterns of dissemination, and cultural implications. As language evolves, it is essential to recognize and appreciate the rich diversity of internationalisms in the global linguistic landscape. By embracing these linguistic connections, we can foster greater intercultural understanding and appreciation of the global community we share.

International vocabulary holds a prominent position in the English language and other languages, representing words or phrases that are used in multiple languages with similar meanings and forms. The translation of internationalisms presents its own challenges, as the translator needs to perceive expressions as a whole, considering both their meanings and forms within the context of the target language.

Also, internationalisms differ from simple borrowings as they must exist in at least three unrelated languages to be considered as such. These words serve as a unique form of interlingual communication, representing shared concepts among various linguistic communities. The presence of internationalisms in different languages contributes to a deeper understanding and interconnectedness between cultures.

The diachronic analysis of internationalisms reveals their historical development and the influence of language contacts on their formation. Etymological and historical sources are crucial in understanding the evolution of international

vocabulary. Moreover, internationalisms can experience semantic shifts, reflecting language evolution and cultural exchanges.

Besides, different classifications of internationalisms exist, including based on phonetic, semantic, word-forming, and phraseological characteristics. They can be formed through borrowing, calque, or coinage, and their structures may vary across languages.

As, internationalisms highlight the ongoing dynamic nature of language, shaped by cultural interactions and global communication. Understanding and studying international vocabulary are vital in promoting intercultural understanding and effective translation across linguistic boundaries.

In addition, internationalization of societal life has been significantly accelerated by the scientific and technological revolution, leading to increased interactions between nations in economic, social, and cultural aspects. This has resulted in a growing need for the study of international vocabulary, which represents a vital component of modern languages.

Throughout history, linguists from different countries have explored interlingual relations and language contacts. The significance of internationalisms lies in their ability to serve as universally recognized forms of lexical-semantic expression for essential concepts in contemporary culture. The increasing development of cultural and economic ties between nations contributes to the formation of a reservoir of internationalisms, which includes terms from various fields and technologies in European languages.

The evolution of languages has been greatly influenced by scientific and technological advancements, which have contributed to the spread of internationalisms. These lexical units have various sources, including Greek and Latin roots, derivational affixes, and whole borrowed words. Additionally, national languages have also contributed to the pool of international vocabulary, with words from English becoming prevalent in the socio-political and economic spheres.

The study of international vocabulary is crucial in understanding the intricate connections between languages and cultures. Internationalisms play a vital role in various linguistic activities and facilitate effective communication across borders. As societal interactions continue to increase, the relevance of internationalisms remains significant, making them a subject of continued interest and research in the field of linguistics.

By the way, the lexical system of modern English is constantly evolving and dynamic, with various processes contributing to its growth and expansion. Borrowing, word formation, and the creation of neologisms play significant roles in enriching the vocabulary of the language.

The process of borrowing has been a major factor in the development of English. Throughout its history, English has been influenced by various languages due to political, cultural, and economic interactions. The language has borrowed extensively from Latin, Greek, Scandinavian, French, and other languages, resulting in a rich and diverse vocabulary. The percentage of borrowings in English is significantly higher compared to many other languages, with borrowed lexical units making up almost 70% of the English vocabulary.

Borrowings have impacted different layers of the English language, including nouns, verbs, and adjectives. They have contributed to the expansion of vocabulary related to feudal relations, technical terms, and scientific concepts. Borrowed words have undergone adaptation and assimilation into the English phonetic, grammatical, and semantic structures, making them an integral part of the language.

Despite the significant number of borrowings, the core of the English dictionary remains English, with pronouns, prepositions, conjunctions, and many common nouns, verbs, and adjectives maintaining their original forms. Borrowings, in turn, have enriched the language and provided secondary names for known objects and phenomena.

The ongoing study of borrowings and their functioning in modern English opens up promising avenues for further research. Understanding the dynamics of borrowing and its impact on the English language can provide valuable insights into the resilience and adaptability of English as a global means of communication.

PART 2

2.1 Types of Internationalisms

The English language is the main means of international communication. Since ancient times, all relations between states were maintained with the direct

help of the so-called “talkers”, who were among the most educated members of their society.

I. K. Bilodid believes lexical internationalization is associated with the internationalization of social life and globalization. Internationalisms have spread over vast geographical territories due to the linguistic embodiment of shared concepts in modern science, culture, technology, and politics. It is precisely the internationalization of social life, which has accelerated under the influence of the scientific and technological revolution, that increases the societal demand for foreign language learning.

Internationalisms are derived from the same source in at least three genealogically different languages in a similar or similar form. [I. K. Bilodid, 1980].

A large number of imported morphemes and lexemes can be found in many European languages. They are used to refer to concepts related to various spheres of human activity or knowledge.

There are different international elements (words, phrases, and sometimes-separate sentences), which Malevych classified into two typologically distinct subgroups:

- 1) Genuine internationalisms, having an uniform linguistic structure, a mutual origin, and identical lexical significance.
- 2) Lexical loan internationalisms, which possess the identical lexical meaning but manifest solely in the forms of national languages [L. Malevych, 2009].

When discussing genuine internationalisms, the latter never undergo significant alterations in their linguistic (orthographic or phonetic) forms or their internationally established meanings. Additionally, the primary distinctive feature of genuine internationalisms, whether they are individual words or word combinations, is their semantic uniqueness. This indicates that their lexical identity and orthographic resemblance in both the source language and all target languages remain unchanged at both the language and speech levels, as demonstrated by

examples like *jurisdiction* – *юрисдикція*, *parliament* – *парламент*, *cession* – *сесія*, *constitution* – *конституція*, etc.

O. A. Kyrychenko considers loan internationalisms also share a common structural pattern, albeit often differing in their orthographic or phonetic forms. Loan internationalisms predominantly encompass various terms denoting scientific and technological concepts. For instance, *the law of gravitation* – *закон тяжіння*, *agreement* – *узгодження*, *addition* – *додавання*, etc. [O. A. Kyrychenko, 2017]

Ya. Kononenko claims these two categories of word internationalisms, there are also numerous stable international phraseological and idiomatic expressions present in the lexicon of each language [Ya. Kononenko, 2018]

L. O. Honcharenko says this group is composed of absolute and near equivalents originating from the same language origins—Greek, Latin, or modern languages. These absolute and near international equivalents retain similar denotative and connotative meanings, as well as the same expressive impact and vividness, across different languages within a geographic region. [L. O. Honcharenko, 2010]

According to O. H. Petryshyn a distinct subset of genuine internationalisms comprises proverbs, sayings, and set expressions that are used in their original foreign forms (mostly of Latin, French, English, and German origin). The structural form of international idioms is generally uniform or closely resembling across most languages. Any discrepancies in structural form can be attributed to variations in grammatical systems and forms of expression between the source and target languages [O. H. Petryshyn, 2013].

As mentioned earlier, genuinely international lexical units are identified based on shared lexical meanings across different languages and identical or similar linguistic forms. Loan internationalisms, however, are primarily identified based on their common sphere of application, lexical meanings, functional significance, and to some extent, structural form.

V. I. Karaban claims the differentiation between genuine and loan internationalisms presents no significant challenges. This is due to the

terminological nature of the indicators used to represent social, political, scientific, technological, cultural, and other concepts (*parliament, theatre, theory, poet, arithmetic, artillery, botany, phoneme, suffix, theorem, proton, volt, decimal fractions, space probe, management, motor, computer, internet, electricity, etc.*) [V. I. Karaban, 2002].

Belova A.G., Kara A.A believe that many other internationalisms consist of monosemantic words or word combinations that constitute a distinct layer of vocabulary across diverse languages. They are characterized by shared lexical meanings, identical or similar orthographic and phonetic forms, denotative meanings, and occasionally, motivation [Belova A.G., Kara A.A.].

O. M. Vakulenko claims the significance of these and various other international words and phrases/word groups remains consistent regardless of the contextual environment. Hence, their nature remains inherently unified. Of course, not every adjunct (identifying word or word group) that forms a word combination with a polysemantic word can effectively distinguish the true nature and meaning of the lexeme.

In addition to polysemantic words with multiple meanings, where one is a genuine internationalism and the rest are pseudo-international, there are also numerous words in contemporary English and Ukrainian that share identical orthographic forms but differ significantly in lexical meanings: *accurate* – *точний, правильний, влучний, but not акуратний*; *data* – *дані, but not дата*; *Dutch* – *голландський, but not данський*; *fabulist* – *байкар, but not фабуліст*; *intelligence* – *розум, кмітливість, but not інтелігенція*; *momentous* – *важливий, but not моментальний*; *prospect* – *перспектива, but not проспект*; *production* – *виробництво, випуск, but not продукція*; *replica* – *точна копія, but not репліка, etc.* [O. M. Vakulenko, 1998].

It should be noted that in general, internationalisms are borrowed into any language to denote unknown concepts of various branches of human activity. Therefore, I.V. Korunets divided into three main types: technical terminology,

socio-political terminology, natural science theory, and science. [I. V. Korunets, 2008]

But separately from all true international units, there are also tracing words, phraseological / idiotic expressions, idioms, proverbs, sayings, and well-established expressions, which are also considered groups of the international lexicon.

There are such groups of internationalism terms as:

a) social and political terminology that includes the most commonly used political, economic, philosophical, historical, sociological, legal, and literary lexical units.

b) natural historical and scientific terminology.

c) numerous technical terms. [I. V. Korunets, 2008]

V. V. Mykhailenko notes the main feature of lexical internationalisms is their lexical identity / similarity in the source language and in the translation language, both at the language level and at the speech level [V. V. Mykhailenko, 2004]

V.V. Akulenko proposes his principle of classifying internationalisms based on the method of borrowing, distinguishing seven types of international lexical elements:

1. Words united by similarity in meaning, pronunciation, spelling, and motivation, meaning internationalisms with identical word formation or semantic structure;
2. Words, bases, morphemes united by similarity in meaning, pronunciation, and spelling (atom);
3. Words united by similarity in meaning, pronunciation, and motivation, but not spelling - observed in languages with different writing systems and spelling principles (for example, European-origin international words in languages of the Middle East with consonant writing or in languages of South Asia with syllabic writing);

4. Words, morphemes, and word combinations united by common meaning, spelling, and motivation but with different pronunciation, mainly found in languages with a shared logographic script (for example, Chinese elements in Japanese and partially in Korean);
5. Words, bases, morphemes that are united by similarity only in meaning and pronunciation but differ in writing and motivation, mainly found in languages with different writing systems;
6. Words united by common meaning and similarity in writing but with different pronunciation and motivation - in languages with a shared logographic base;
7. Words and forms united by similarity in meaning and motivation (but not in pronunciation and spelling), such as the Ukrainian word "хмарочос", Eng. 'Skyscraper'. [V.V. Akulenko, 1972]

I. V. Korunets proposes pseudo-internationalisms are words of the source and target languages that largely coincide in graphic or audio form but have different meanings. Such words are also called "false friends of the translator" due to the fact that the translator may mistakenly perceive the similarity of the forms of certain two words for the similarity and their meanings [I. V. Korunets, 2008].

False friends of the translator are a manifestation of psycholinguistic mixing of languages, namely interference, that is, the likeness in the linguistic consciousness of a non-native language to the structure of the native language, partial identification and mixing of two language systems, which leads to errors in speech in one, and sometimes both languages.

I. V Korunets divided into the main groups:

- 1) Complete pseudo-international.
- 2) Partially pseudo-international (semi-internationalism).

In this group, the following subgroups are distinguished:

a) the word of the source language coincides with the word of the language

translation not in all values, but only in one.

b) a word in the translation language has a meaning that the word in the source language does not have.

c) both the word of the source language and the word of the translation language have other meanings than those that coincide [I. V. Korunets, 2008].

L. D. Feniuk claims internationalisms are words or phrases that are borrowed from the same source and are used in at least three unrelated languages. [L. D. Feniuk, 2016]

O. M. Ivashchyshyn notices internationalisms themselves are words that coincide both in form and content: terms from the field of international relations and diplomacy (*Parliament, Minister, memorandum, aggressor, blockade, bank, audit*); scientific and technical terminology (*reaction, cement, cylinder, platform, starter, computer*), sports terminology (*football, hockey, speedway, billiards, referee*), musical terms (*allegro, andante, interval, mordent*), linguistic and literary terminology (*genre, drama, poet, metaphor, synonym*), etc. [O. M. Ivashchyshyn, 2004]

According to I. K. Bilodid that pseudo-internationalisms are words that match in form but differ in meaning:

1. words that have different meanings in the original language and in the translation language.

2. words that have a narrower meaning in the translation language than in the original language.

3. words that have a broader meaning in the translation language than in the original language. [I. K. Bilodid, 1980].

Pseudo-internationalisms are words or expressions that are mistakenly thought to be international words, but they are not widely understood or recognized in other languages as they are in the source language. These words may sound or look similar to international words, but their meanings might not align with the actual meaning in the source language. Here are some examples of pseudo-internationalisms:

1. *"Handy"* in English is often used to mean "convenient." However, in German, "Handy" refers to a mobile phone, so using it in that context might be misleading.
2. *"Exit"* in English refers to a way out or a passage, but in French, "exit" means a ticket or a way in, which can cause confusion.
3. *"Smoking"* in some languages may be used to refer to a formal suit or tuxedo, but in English, it only means the act of inhaling smoke from cigarettes.
4. *"Chef"* in English is commonly understood to mean a professional cook. However, in French, "chef" simply means a leader or a boss, and "cuisinier" is the correct term for a cook.
5. *"Camera"* in English denotes a device used to capture images, but in Italian, "camera" means a room.

These examples illustrate how certain words might be misused or misinterpreted as international words when they are not universally understood as such across different languages.

V. I. Karaban notes the actual proportion of native English words in the language is significantly higher than 5%. Native English vocabulary consists of a substantial portion of the language, including words that have evolved over centuries and have deep historical roots. Borrowings certainly play a significant role in enriching the English language, but they do not make up the overwhelming majority of the vocabulary. [V. I. Karaban, 2002]

K. Voitenko points out the English language has a diverse history of borrowing from other languages, which has contributed to its rich and varied lexicon. However, it is important to recognize that English remains a predominantly Germanic language with a substantial number of native words. [K. Voitenko, 2010]

D. I. Kvaselevich notes the lexical meaning of a word is a product of a person's mental activity. It is associated with the reduction of information by human consciousness, with comparison, classification, generalization. [D. I. Kvaselevich, 2003]

Internationalisms that exist on the principle of phonetic motivation assimilation include the following: *Quartal - quarter, investieren - invest*.

The morphological type of motivation allows us to illustrate the following example: *Brokerfirma - brokerage firm*.

According to the latter type of motivation, there are the following international tokens: *Region – region, sphere, district; Effect - effect, result*.

Also, I. V. Korunets separately identifies international phraseological units, proverbs and expressions. So, as we can see, their classification most fully characterizes various groups of international vocabulary. [I. V. Korunets, 2003]

V. I. Potapenko claims the use of international phraseological units in all languages is used to a limited extent in fiction, partly in texts of social and political orientation. Such lexical units are not used in the literature of a scientific and technical nature [V. I. Potapenko, 1996].

But, nevertheless, Quirk R., Wrenn C. L. identifies it is worth noting that depending on what characteristics and features of internationalisms are considered, linguists and linguists turn to one or another classification in order to reflect all the diversity and uniqueness of international vocabulary. [Quirk R., Wrenn C. L., 1955]

So, English general scientific internationalisms acquire a certain qualitative specificity in scientific and technical texts. They are enriched with connections, create new phrases, and often require new translation equivalents that are not available in the dictionary. This causes difficulties in translation. It is necessary to consider these specifics and avoid translation errors. Thus, for an adequate translation, it is necessary to know the patterns and methods of translating international words.

2.2. Typology and Characteristics of Internationalisms in Modern Linguistic Interpretations

This section is aimed at uncovering various sources and types of internationalisms in modern English language and understanding their role in linguistic communication and cultural interaction.

In modern linguistic interpretations, the study of internationalisms highlights the interconnectedness of languages and cultures, demonstrating how communication transcends linguistic barriers through the use of common terms.

E. Esenova identifies the typology and characteristics of internationalisms in modern linguistic interpretations encompass a diverse range of words that have transcended language barriers and cultural boundaries. Internationalisms are words that share common meanings across multiple languages, serving as effective tools for cross-cultural communication. They are often borrowed, adapted, or shared among languages due to their universal relevance and applicability. [E. Esenova, 2014]

According to O. M. Frunza that internationalisms can be categorized into several types based on their origin, usage, and semantic fields [O. M. Frunza, 2008] :

1. **Classical Internationalisms:** These are words derived from ancient languages, such as Latin and Greek, that have been adopted by various languages without significant modifications. Examples include "*television*," "*university*," and "*telephone*."
2. **Modern Borrowings:** These are internationalisms that are recently borrowed from a source language, often due to technological advancements, scientific discoveries, or cultural exchange. For instance, terms like "*computer*," "*internet*," and "*email*" have been borrowed across languages to reflect modern developments.
3. **Cognates:** Cognate internationalisms are words that share a common origin and similar form across languages. They maintain their core meaning while

exhibiting phonetic and orthographic variations. For example, the English word "*hotel*" and the French word "*hôtel*" share the same origin.

4. **Technological and Scientific Terms:** As technology and science progress globally, specialized vocabulary emerges. Internationalisms in this category include terms related to physics, mathematics, medicine, and engineering, such as "*algorithm*," "*virus*".
5. **Cultural and Sociopolitical Terms:** These internationalisms encompass terms related to cultural phenomena, politics, and social concepts that are shared across different societies. Examples include "*democracy*," "*socialism*," and "*globalization*."
6. **Economic and Business Terms:** With globalization, economic terms have become widely recognized across languages. Words like "*bank*," "*investment*," and "*market*" are common internationalisms.

The characteristics of internationalisms include:

- **Common Semantics:** Internationalisms retain the same or similar meanings across languages, enabling effective communication and reducing ambiguity.
- **Phonetic and Orthographic Adaptation:** While maintaining their core meaning, internationalisms often undergo phonetic and orthographic adjustments to suit the pronunciation and writing conventions of the borrowing language.
- **Cultural Neutrality:** Internationalisms are generally culturally neutral, as they are intended to be understood across different language communities.
- **Linguistic Borrowing:** These words are often borrowed due to the lack of a native equivalent or to enhance linguistic precision in specific domains.
- **Cultural Exchange:** Internationalisms reflect cultural exchange and interaction, as they indicate shared experiences and knowledge across societies.

A. S. Diakov says transitioning to the next position regarding internationalism in dictionaries, it is important to delve deeper into their categorization, semantic nuances, and usage across languages. This exploration will shed light on how internationalisms contribute to effective cross-cultural communication and facilitate mutual understanding between speakers of different languages. Additionally, understanding their presence in various linguistic contexts can provide insights into the extent of global interconnectedness. [A. S. Diakov, 2000]

According to I. Kochan modern explanatory dictionaries, an internationalism is a word that coincides in its external form, completely or partially, with its content, expressing concepts of international significance and existing in various languages, including unrelated ones. Another, simpler definition could be: internationalisms are a type of foreign words. The essential condition for the internationality of words is the commonality of their semantics: Ukrainian *ситуація*, Bulgarian *ситуація*, Czech *situace*, and others. In the field of terminology, intentional convergence of meanings of international words is possible through international standardization of terms. The main source of the emergence of internationalism is any language or words created from the roots of Greek or Latin origin, representing a common fund of internationalisms. [I. Kochan, 2005]

The most researched internationalisms are words of European origin, the main part of which consists of words from the Greek and Latin groups, although a considerable number of similar words have entered international usage from modern languages: maritime terms from Dutch, musical terms from Italian, sports terms from English. The Linguistic Encyclopedic Dictionary describes internationalisms as words that are similar in their structure, fully or partially resembling in meaning, words that express the concept of an international character. At first glance, this interpretation seems complete, but it is necessary to add that the origin of international words lies in linguistic contact. [Encyclopaedia Britannica]

In his works, V.V. Akulenko notes that internationalisms have a similar phonetic and graphical form, semantic identity, which aids bilinguals in

understanding text in a foreign language, enabling identification in synchrony [V.V. Akulenko, 2001].

O. M. Ivashchyshyn denotes all lexical units existing in each specific language form its vocabulary. The vocabulary of each language has no definite limits; it constantly changes, being enriched with new elements. It constitutes a complex, extensive, and dynamic system. Its study allows revealing intricate and diverse connections from various perspectives in words of different languages. Amidst this vast number of lexical units, a small circle stands out - the vocabulary fund that unites all root words, the core of a language; it's the base, the foundation of the language. The vocabulary reacts to all changes occurring in various spheres of human life, capturing them in language and updating more frequently than other linguistic aspects [O. M. Ivashchyshyn, 2004].

Typically, O. I. Cherednychenko points special attention is paid to internationalisms in the socio-political sphere. These are often terms borrowed from Latin, Greek, and other languages into English. For example: socialism, communism, democracy. Or these are words that have entered from English: sport, boxing, knockout, clearing, and many others. At first glance, it might seem that the translation of such terms shouldn't pose difficulties, but it's not quite so. The English dictionary might list ten meanings for the translation of the word "sport," and only one of them - "спорт" is truly international [O. I. Cherednychenko, 2007].

English words like *alphabet, ampere, atom, energy, barbarism, billiards, legal, bulldog, cafeteria, catastrophe, chaos, economic, electric, element, film, minimum*, and others are understandable not only to native English speakers but also to those for whom English is a foreign language [I. F. Loshchenova, 2014].

Wallraff B. notices the universal understanding of words is achieved through the international nature of the words. An international word can arise not only by borrowing it from another language but also due to both languages borrowing the word from a third language. Such words are similar in sound, spelling, and meaning [Wallraff B., 2000].

Such internationalisms as:

Manager – менеджер;

Inflation – інфляція;

International words are used in various fields of science and technology:

in physics: *atom, proton, focus;*

in mathematics: *plus, integral;*

in radio engineering: *radio, diode, detector;*

in chemistry: *amorphism, concentration;*

in medicine: *virus, syndrome.*

A significant feature of international terms is that they have created their own fund of scientific terminology.

V. I. Karabab denotes international words have the same meaning, such words in English and Ukrainian are equivalents of each other. There should be no difficulties in translating them, as the form of the word already suggests the translation option [V. I. Karabab, 2002].

However, V. V. Nikishyna points out that sometimes there are two words, one of which has been traditionally Ukrainian, while the other is international. In this case, there may be differences in usage between them. For instance, the English word "*industry*" has two Ukrainian counterparts: "*індустрія*" and "*промисловість*". The latter has a broader meaning, while the former is only used for modern large-scale industry. On the other hand, the English word "*industry*" can refer to both the field of the economy and combinations like "*farming industry*", "*shipping industry*", "*road-haulage industry*", which should be translated as "*сільське господарство*", "*морський та річковий транспорт*",

and "дорожній транспорт" respectively. However, even in such cases, the use of an international word doesn't lead to semantic errors [V. V. Nikishyna, 2017].

V. Piletskyi indicates international words are words of common origin that exist in many languages with the same meaning but are formed according to the phonetic and morphological norms of the given language. With the help of the roots of such words and knowledge of the Latin alphabet, it is easy to translate them into Ukrainian [V. Piletskyi, 2005].

The main portion of such words consists of terms in the fields of science and technology, socio-political life, literature and art, economy for example: *atom* – *атом*; *cosmos* – *космос*; *physics* – *фізика*; *parlament* – *парламент*; *coalition* – *коаліція*; *constitution* – *конституція*; *capitalism* – *капіталізм*; *militarism* – *мілітарізм*; *assembly* – *асамблея*; *import* – *імпорт*; *export* – *експорт*; *bank* – *банк*; *credit* – *кредит*; *comedy* – *комедія*; *poet* – *поет*; *drama* – *драма* [V. I. Karaban, 2001].

T. Kyiak notes internationalisms in modern English and Ukrainian serve a primary communicative role. They are integrated into syntagmatic and paradigmatic relationships, participate in word formation processes, and thus enrich the lexical resources of these languages [T. Kyiak, 2004].

This chapter delved into the world of internationalisms in modern English, aiming to uncover their origins, types, and their role in linguistic communication and cultural interaction. Through modern linguistic interpretations, we've grasped how internationalisms emphasize the interconnectedness of languages and cultures, enabling communication to transcend linguistic barriers through shared terms.

This study illuminated the typology and characteristics of internationalisms, revealing a diverse array of words that transcend linguistic and cultural boundaries. These words, with shared meanings across languages, serve as powerful tools for cross-cultural communication, bridging the gaps between languages.

S. V. Kaminska points that from classical internationalisms to technological terms and cultural concepts, the various categories of internationalisms showcase their wide-reaching impact. Their distinctive features, such as common semantics,

phonetic adaptation, and cultural neutrality, contribute to their effectiveness in cross-linguistic interaction. [S. V. Kaminska, 2020]

Looking ahead, delving deeper into internationalisms within dictionaries will unveil their categorization, nuanced meanings, and cross-linguistic usage. This exploration will shed light on how internationalisms promote cross-cultural understanding, fostering collaboration among speakers of diverse languages. Understanding their presence in various linguistic contexts will illuminate the extent of global interconnectedness and the dynamic evolution of language.

Matthews P. remarks that internationalisms are defined as words that share form and content across languages, expressing internationally significant concepts in modern explanatory dictionaries. This definition underscores their role as tools for global communication, their shared semantics often stemming from Greek or Latin roots, reflecting their universal nature. [Matthews P., 1997]

Ultimately, the exploration of internationalisms goes beyond linguistic analysis; it unravels the threads connecting languages, fostering mutual understanding, and enriching cultural exchanges. As global communication evolves, internationalisms stand as beacons of linguistic unity, enabling individuals worldwide to engage in meaningful dialogue and collaboration.

2.3 Differences and distinctions of translation of internationalisms.

Internationalisms are word-groups and even sentences which have been borrowed in the same or similar analogies lingual form and in the same meaning. Вальс - waltz

Internationalisms are acknowledged as such when they are used in, at least, three languages belonging to different language families (groups).

E. Babenko, C. Amelina, and N. Bilous indicate that in the process of its historical development, each language borrows many notions hitherto unknown in that language. "*Kozak*" (*Cossack*) has become known in all languages, as have "*lord*," "*lady*," "*gentleman*," "*parliament*," "*stadium*," and "*church*." [E. Babenko, C. Amelina, N. Bilous, 2018]

Translating internationalisms, which are words or phrases shared across multiple languages with similar meanings, can be accomplished through a diverse range of techniques. These methods cater to linguistic, cultural, and contextual aspects, allowing translators to effectively convey the essence of these terms while ensuring they are accessible and appropriate for the target audience. Here are some basic ways to translate internationalisms:

1. **Direct Translation:** This involves finding the equivalent word or phrase in the target language. By direct translation of the componental parts without changing considerably their structural form cf.: coefficient of efficiency коефіцієнт корисної дії, conjugation/declension дієвідмінювання/ відмінювання (слів); genitive/dative case родовий/давальний відмінок, personal/possessive pronouns особові/присвійні займенники; prepositional government прийменникове керування; compound nominal predicate складений іменний присудок; literal/verbal translation буквальний/дослівний переклад, etc. [I. V. Korunets, 2017]
Many internationalisms have direct counterparts in other languages. For example, "hotel" in English is "готель" in Ukrainian.
2. **Loan Translation (Calque):** In this approach, the original term is translated word-for-word into the target language. For instance, "computer" in English

becomes "комп'ютер" in Ukrainian. A considerable number of global borrowings have firmly integrated into the vocabulary of every language. Nevertheless, they maintain within each national language the coherence of their constituent elements, which includes their structural characteristics, entirely uniform conceptual significance, and a shared domain of usage: loud-speaker: Germ. Lautsprecher, Ital. altoparlante, Ukr. гучномовець, steam-engine: Germ. Dampfmaschine, Ital. macchina a vapore, Ukr. парова машина.

3. **Transliteration:** Literal translation involves rendering the internationalism directly into the target language, often using the same or similar characters. This approach prioritizes maintaining the original spelling and pronunciation of the term. Transliteration is particularly useful when dealing with languages that use different scripts. "Computer" remains "комп'ютер" in Ukrainian. [T. V. Zhuravel, 2015]
4. **Transcription** involves representing the sounds of the internationalism using the phonetic system of the target language. This method aims to capture the pronunciation accurately, even if the written form differs. It is especially helpful when languages have distinct phonetic systems. "Taxi" in English could be transcribed as "таксі" in Ukrainian. [T. V. Zhuravel, 2015]
5. **Borrowing:** Sometimes, a word from another language is directly incorporated into the target language. These borrowed words are often pronounced and written the same way as in the source language. "Television" in English and "телебачення" in Ukrainian. [T. V. Zhuravel, 2015]
6. **Practical Transcription:** Practical transcription takes transcription a step further by adapting the representation of sounds to make it easier for speakers of the target language to pronounce. This method is particularly relevant when sounds or phonemes in the source language don't have direct counterparts in the target language's phonetics. "Piano" in English might be practically transcribed as "піаніно" in Ukrainian. [T. V. Zhuravel, 2015]
7. **Descriptive Translation:** Descriptive translation involves providing an explanation or description of the term rather than a direct translation. This is

especially useful when the internationalism is culturally specific or unfamiliar to the target audience. For instance, "hot dog" could be descriptively translated as "сосиска в булочці" (sausage in a bun) in Ukrainian. [T. V. Zhuravel, 2015]

8. **Translation by Replacing Internationalisms with Synonyms:** In this method, the internationalism is replaced with a synonym that exists in the target language. This approach ensures that the concept is conveyed accurately while utilizing words that are familiar to the target audience. "Automobile" might be replaced with "car" in certain contexts. [T. V. Zhuravel, 2015]
9. **Cultural Adaptation:** When a direct translation doesn't work well due to cultural differences, an adaptation might be used. For instance, "fast food" in English becomes "фастфуд" in Ukrainian, maintaining the English term but adapting it to the phonetics of the target language. [T. V. Zhuravel, 2015]
10. **Functional Translation:** Here, the translator aims to capture the function or concept of the internationalism rather than providing a literal translation. For instance, "email" could be translated as "електронна пошта" in Ukrainian, focusing on the function rather than the word itself. [F. Loshchenova, V. V. Nikishyna, 2014]
11. **Semantic Translation:** This approach emphasizes the underlying meaning of the term rather than a direct linguistic match. For example, "hamburger" could be translated as "гамбургер" in Ukrainian, even though the word is different, the meaning remains the same. [F. Loshchenova, V. V. Nikishyna, 2014]
12. **Hybrid Translation:** This involves a combination of translation techniques, often mixing direct translation with adaptation or explanation to convey both the original meaning and cultural nuances. "Internet" is "інтернет" in both languages. [F. Loshchenova, V. V. Nikishyna, 2014]
13. **Creating Equivalents:** When a direct translation is not possible or sounds awkward, translators might create a new term that conveys the same meaning. For instance, "Computer mouse" becomes "комп'ютерна мишка" in Ukrainian, a term created to represent the concept. [V. V. Dainenko, L. A. Taranukha, 2002]

The choice of translation method depends on various factors, including linguistic, cultural, and contextual considerations, as well as the preference of the translator and the target audience. It's important to strike a balance between preserving the original meaning and making the translation feel natural in the target language.

O. A. Ostroushko notes that internationalisms are words or phrases that are shared across multiple languages and cultures due to their common origin or use in international contexts. They often represent concepts related to technology, science, culture, politics, and more. When translating internationalisms, there are several differences and features to consider: cognates or false cognates, loanwords, acronyms and abbreviation, semantic shift etc. [O. A. Ostroushko, 2010]

Many internationalisms are cognates, which are words that share a similar form and meaning across multiple languages due to their shared linguistic heritage. For example, "computer" is a cognate in English, Spanish ("computadora"), and other languages.

Catford, J. C., points out that significant mutual interferences, which occur, lead to the occurrence of language borrowings and lexical resemblances between the languages. These resemblances, having established the so called international lexicon and 'lexical cognates', result to be quite an issue for language learners and language users. Being absolutely identical in pronunciation and spelling, they often contain cardinally opposite meanings, creating the communication problems that may arise from the misuse of such pseudo international words. [Catford J. C., 1965]

False cognates have been studied by eminent linguists like Associate Professor of Southwestern Psychological Association S. M. Kennison (who investigated hemispheric differences in word processing in monolinguals and bilinguals, the cognitive processes involved in reading, language acquisition, and bilingualism).

I. V. Smushchynska denotes that pseudo-internationalisms (false cognates, faux amis, deceptive doubles, paronyms) regard to a sphere of linguistics where

problems of translation, learning and contrastive semantic studies interface. *Pseudo-internationalisms* are words pairs that have similar spelling and pronunciation but different meaning. The similarity leads to false associations, wrong usage or misunderstanding, or in the best case distortion of context, imprecision, disregard for the right stylistic colouring. The pseudo-friend is usually created on the basis of false analogy, belief that lexeme (usually international) must have the same use in other language. For example, there is no *blocade* in French while Latvian *blokade* (a loan from German *die Blockade*), being similar to loans from French *kanonade* (*cannonade*), *glisade* (*glissade*), traditionally leads to the pseudo-friend use. Pseudo-friends are normally not represented in dictionaries. In theory their number could be dramatically high, in practice it is rather limited. [I. V. Smushchynska, 2010; Hornby A. S., 1982]

Let's take a closer look at false fiends in internationalisms. Some internationalisms can be "false friends," meaning they appear to be similar in two languages but actually have different meanings.

For instance:

1. *"Library"* in English means a place for books, but *"librería"* in Spanish means a *bookstore*.
2. *Actual (English) vs. Actual (Spanish)*: In English, "actual" means "real" or "existing in fact," while in Spanish, "actual" means "current" or "present."
3. *Mole (English) vs. Mole (Spanish)*: In English, "mole" often refers to a small mammal, but in Spanish, "mole" is a type of *sauce* used in Mexican cuisine.
4. *Introduce (English) vs. Introducir (Spanish)*: In English, "introduce" means to present someone to others, but in Spanish, "introducir" means "to insert" or "to put inside." [Edward A. Roberts, 2014]

So, false friends are words that look or sound similar in two languages but have different meanings. When dealing with internationalisms, which are words that are

shared across multiple languages, false friends can lead to misunderstandings or confusion.

Next is loanword, let's see them. As per the views of Ginzburg R.S., numerous global borrowings have firmly established themselves as an integral component of each language's vocabulary. Notwithstanding this fact, they maintain within each national language the cohesion of their constituent elements, encompassing their structural distinctiveness, an entirely identical conceptual significance, and a shared domain of utility. For instance, the term "loudspeaker" exists as "Germ. Lautsprecher," "Ital. altoparlante," and "Укр. гучномовець," demonstrating their uniformity across languages. A substantial portion of international loanwords and phrases serves to designate various grammatical, lexical, stylistic, and other concepts. [Ginzburg R.S., 1966]

As for acronyms and abbreviations: international acronyms and abbreviations may differ in various languages. For example, "UN" (United Nations) in English is "ONU" (*Organización de las Naciones Unidas*) in Spanish. [Edward A. Roberts, 2014]

M. M. Podvezko notes that when translating pseudo-international vocabulary, special attention should be given to stylistic discrepancies. This is especially important because a range of meanings of an international word in its source language may have a neutral, standardized character, whereas in the target language of translation, the same word might belong to colloquial or formal styles. Translation difficulties typically arise when international words already have traditional Ukrainian synonyms: "injection" - *ін'єкція* (a shot); "hotel" - *готель* (a hotel); "image" - *імідж* (an image); "consensus" - *консенсус* (an agreement); "strategy" - *стратегія* (a method); and others. [M. M. Podvezko, 1996].

The degree of semantic discrepancies is revealed differently in various parts of language: the most specific meanings are found in adjectives, and even more so in adverbs. Very often, it's impossible to bring out the semantic differences in words

of this type that belong to a different part of speech. The adjective "*absolute*" and its equivalent "*абсолютний*" almost completely coincide in meanings when translated.

O. I. Cherednychenko indicates a significant place among international vocabulary is occupied by interlingual homonymy and paronymy. In this case, interlingual homonymy is always reciprocal, meaning it's perceived by speakers of both languages. Interlingual paronyms can also be reciprocal and bilateral, causing confusion for speakers of both languages. This often occurs when interlingual paronymy is based on intralingual distinctions. [O. I. Cherednychenko, 2007]

For instance, English words "*specially*" and "*especially*" pose difficulties for native English speakers themselves, and consequently, for Ukrainians as well. Generally, ZH, S. Pavlovska notes that interlingual paronymy is one-sided [ZH, S. Pavlovska, 2001].

In summary, internationalisms are words and phrases shared across languages due to common origins or international use, spanning various domains like technology, culture, and politics. Translating them involves diverse techniques addressing linguistic and cultural factors. Cognates aid communication, but false cognates can confuse due to deceptive resemblance. International loanwords, acronyms, and abbreviations contribute to language enrichment. The choice of translation method hinges on language nuances and audience needs. Overall, understanding the intricacies of internationalisms and the intricacies of translation methods is crucial for effective cross-cultural communication and accurate language understanding.

Conclusions to Chapter Two

In conclusion, the English language holds a significant position as the primary medium of international communication. Throughout history, diplomatic interactions between nations were facilitated by skilled individuals known as "talkers," who were among the educated elite of their societies.

The process of lexical internationalization is closely intertwined with the internationalization of social life and the global phenomenon of globalization. Internationalisms, which encompass a wide range of shared concepts in modern science, culture, technology, and politics, have spread across expansive geographical territories due to their linguistic embodiment. This heightened internationalization, spurred by the scientific and technological revolution, has elevated the demand for foreign language proficiency.

Internationalisms, identified as words originating from the same source and appearing in at least three distinct languages, exhibit notable lexical similarity both in form and content. They serve various purposes, including conveying terms in international relations, scientific and technical fields, sports, music, linguistics, and more.

The classification of internationalisms encompasses multiple dimensions, such as the method of borrowing, phonetic motivation, and morphological patterns. These classifications, proposed by various scholars including V.V. Akulenko and I.V. Korunets, provide valuable insights into the diverse nature of international vocabulary.

Furthermore, the concept of "false friends" or pseudo-internationalisms highlights the complexity of translation and the potential for misunderstanding. These deceptive words, which share similar forms but have different meanings across languages, underscore the importance of careful linguistic analysis during translation.

In summary, the intricate realm of international vocabulary underscores the richness and challenges of cross-cultural communication. As the world becomes

increasingly interconnected, the nuanced understanding of internationalisms and their accurate translation is paramount to fostering effective communication and mutual understanding among global communities.

This section has provided a comprehensive exploration of internationalisms in modern English, shedding light on their diverse sources, types, and their crucial role in linguistic communication and cultural exchange.

Through modern linguistic perspectives, we've come to appreciate how internationalisms exemplify the interconnectedness of languages and cultures. They act as bridges, facilitating communication across linguistic boundaries by relying on shared terms.

The typology and characteristics of internationalisms encompass a wide spectrum of words that have transcended language and cultural barriers. These words, marked by shared meanings across languages, serve as powerful tools for cross-cultural communication. Whether classical internationalisms, contemporary borrowings, or cognates, internationalisms bridge linguistic gaps and promote mutual understanding.

Furthermore, examining internationalisms within dictionaries will provide valuable insights into their categorization, nuanced meanings, and usage across different languages. This exploration will offer a deeper understanding of how internationalisms contribute to effective cross-cultural communication and the extent of global interconnectedness.

In the world of modern explanatory dictionaries, internationalisms are defined as words that maintain both form and content across languages, expressing universally significant concepts. This definition underscores their pivotal role in facilitating global communication, with their shared semantics often rooted in Greek or Latin origins, highlighting their universal appeal.

Internationalisms are linguistic phenomena that involve the sharing of words and phrases across multiple languages due to their common origin or international

usage. They encompass a wide range of concepts and are often found in technology, science, culture, politics, and more. The process of translating internationalisms involves a variety of techniques, each catering to linguistic, cultural, and contextual factors to effectively convey their meaning in the target language. The choice of translation method depends on several considerations, including the preference of the translator and the needs of the target audience.

Cognates, which are words with similar forms and meanings across languages, are common internationalisms that help facilitate communication between speakers of different languages. However, false cognates or pseudo internationalisms can lead to misunderstanding and misuse due to their deceptive similarity in form. These "false friends" may appear alike in spelling and pronunciation but possess different meanings, causing confusion for language learners and users.

Additionally, international loanwords enrich the lexicon of various languages, maintaining their structural integrity and meaning across different linguistic contexts. Acronyms and abbreviations can also differ across languages, highlighting the need for accurate translation and adaptation to ensure clear communication.

In the realm of translation, it's important to choose the appropriate method based on the nuances of the source and target languages, preserving the original meaning while making the translation natural and comprehensible. Overall, understanding the intricacies of internationalisms and the intricacies of translation methods is crucial for effective cross-cultural communication and accurate language understanding.

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS

In conclusion, the notion of internationalism in the context of the text refers to words or phrases that are shared and used in multiple languages, often with similar meanings, pronunciations, and forms. These internationalisms are an integral part of the vocabulary of modern languages, reflecting the interconnectedness of the world and the influence of cultural, scientific, and economic interactions among nations. Internationalisms can be found in various fields, including science, politics, and culture, and they play a crucial role in facilitating communication and understanding among different linguistic communities.

While there may be variations in how different scholars define and categorize internationalisms, it is clear that they represent a significant aspect of the lexicon of many languages. Internationalisms can be both borrowed from other languages and independently developed in parallel across languages. They contribute to the enrichment and diversification of vocabulary, especially in domains such as technology and globalization, where cross-cultural communication is essential.

The study of internationalisms sheds light on the dynamic nature of language evolution, as words and concepts are shared and adapted across linguistic boundaries. It also underscores the importance of considering cultural and historical contexts when analyzing the presence and meaning of internationalisms in different languages. Overall, internationalisms are a reflection of the evolving global landscape and the ongoing exchange of ideas and knowledge among nations.

the analysis of ways and sources of borrowings presented in the text highlights the multifaceted nature of international vocabulary and its significance within the English language. Several key points emerge from this analysis:

International vocabulary holds a prominent position within the English language, necessitating unique translation approaches due to its distinctive characteristics.

Besides, translating internationalisms involves more than transferring semantic meaning; it requires attention to the form and structure of constituent units, which are often similar to the units in the original language.

Internationalisms can vary in their degree of retention of phonetic, graphic form, and meaning in different languages, making them adaptable to various linguistic contexts.

According to I. K. Bilodid's criterion stipulates that a term can be labeled international only if it exists in at least three unrelated languages, distinguishing it from standard borrowings.

Furthermore, internationalisms often consist of imported morphemes and lexemes from the same source, serving as a means to express concepts across diverse fields.

Greco-Latin origin suffixes and prefixes have found widespread use in the English language, actively contributing to the creation of new words.

However, English contains numerous non-derived bases or roots within international words, combined with national-specific word-forming morphemes. International words enter languages either directly from other languages or via borrowing between two languages, contributing to their widespread comprehensibility.

International vocabulary includes words that share similar external forms and identical meanings across different languages, facilitating global communication. International words are prevalent in various fields, including physics, mathematics, and medicine, enriching the specialized terminology of languages. Scientific terms often originate from the surnames of renowned scientists, illustrating the influence of individuals on language evolution. I. M. Klymenko emphasizes the importance of diachronic analysis in understanding the historical and etymological aspects of international vocabulary. V. I Karaban distinguishes between etymological and historical sources, highlighting the different paths through which words enter a language. F. O. Nikitina discusses the presence of semantic shifts in international

vocabulary, distinguishing it from mere loanwords. Linguists employ various classification approaches for internationalisms, revealing ongoing debates about their interpretation and categorization. Some international words are characterized by terminological or abstract attributes and are often derived from written sources.

Historical periods, such as the Norman era and the English Renaissance, significantly influenced the influx of Latin words into the English language.

Linguists may classify internationalisms based on phonetics, semantics, word formation, and phraseology, leading to a range of classification criteria.

Internationalisms reflect the dynamic nature of language and culture, adapting as a result of interactions and influences across borders.

International vocabulary plays a vital role in language evolution and cross-cultural communication, and its analysis sheds light on the intricate processes that shape linguistic diversity and understanding.

The history of language and lexicology reveals the dynamic and ever-evolving nature of language, particularly in the case of English. Borrowings have played a crucial role in shaping the English lexicon, adapting to the system of the language and often becoming so assimilated that their foreign origin is obscured. Borrowings are not just linguistic artefacts but reflect historical interactions, cultural influences, and global connections among nations.

Key points highlighted in the text include:

Borrowed words in English have undergone a process of assimilation, adapting to the language's phonetic, grammatical, and semantic structures. This process has made it challenging to discern their foreign origin without etymological analysis.

Borrowings have significantly enriched the English lexicon. They have contributed to the development of new meanings for existing words, the creation of neologisms, and the expansion of the language's vocabulary.

The intensification of cultural and economic connections among nations, along with globalisation, has given rise to a distinct layer of borrowings known as international words or internationalisms. These words are shared and understood across different languages.

The English lexicon is in a constant state of development, with borrowings being just one of the factors that contribute to its growth. Other processes, such as word formation and neologism creation, also shape the language.

English has borrowed words from a wide range of languages, including Latin, French, Greek, Scandinavian languages, and others. The influence of these languages on English varies in terms of timing and significance.

Historical events, such as the Norman Conquest and the Stuart Restoration, have had a significant impact on the influx of borrowings into English. Borrowed words often reflect the cultural and social contexts of their time.

The languages are in a constant state of change, and their vocabularies can be ephemeral, making it difficult to predict whether certain words will become obsolete or endure in the linguistic repertoire of native speakers. Many Internationalisms and Anglicisms have emerged relatively recently, dating from the 19th and 20th centuries. While languages like Dutch, German, and French have been extensively studied for their linguistic influence, little is known about the impact of English on languages such as Ukrainian, Bulgarian, Czech, Persian, Arabic, Greek, Latin, Slovak, Polish, and others.

For the researcher, a new challenge lies in distinguishing between pseudo-Anglicisms (words mistakenly thought to be English-based) and true English coinages in these languages. This exploration opens up exciting possibilities for understanding language evolution and the cross-cultural exchange of vocabulary.

The Norman-French influence, particularly after the Battle of Hastings, introduced feudal and aristocratic terminology, enriching the language with words reflective of societal structures and customs. The subsequent infusion of French and other

European languages, driven by trade, colonization, and technological advancements, further augmented the English lexicon. While some borrowings were seamlessly integrated, others remained distinguishable through accents, spelling, and pronunciation, reflecting their diverse origins.

Borrowings have sometimes led to the creation of doublets, where two or more words with a common origin have developed differently in terms of sound and meaning. This phenomenon illustrates the complexity of language evolution.

Historical events, such as the Norman Conquest and the Stuart Restoration, have had a significant impact on the influx of borrowings into English. Borrowed words often reflect the cultural and social contexts of their time.

The interaction of languages, whether through conquest, trade, or colonization, has shaped the English language's vocabulary. Borrowings reflect the sociopolitical dynamics of different historical periods.

Etymological analysis is crucial in tracing the history of borrowed words and understanding their origins. It helps linguists uncover the layers of influence that have shaped the English lexicon.

Despite the substantial number of borrowings, the core of the English vocabulary remains English. Pronouns, prepositions, conjunctions, and common nouns and verbs continue to be integral to the language.

The study of borrowings and their role in the English language remains a fertile area of research. As English continues to evolve in response to contemporary global interactions, further exploration of this topic will provide valuable insights.

Borrowings have left a profound mark on the English language, reflecting its rich history and its adaptability to changing cultural and linguistic influences. As globalization continues to shape the world, the study of borrowings and their impact on language evolution remains a dynamic and evolving field of inquiry.

Looking ahead, the study of borrowings and internationalisms in the English language holds promise for further research. The ongoing influence of globalization and linguistic interactions presents opportunities to delve deeper into the dynamics of language exchange, the impact on semantic structures, and the evolving role of borrowings within the modern lexicon. As English continues to evolve, its vocabulary remains an ever-expanding repository of cultural exchange and linguistic evolution.

The English language has evolved into a primary global means of communication throughout history, with "talkers" serving as intermediaries for international relations. Lexical internationalization, propelled by social globalization, has led to the proliferation of internationalisms across various fields such as science, culture, technology, and politics. This trend underscores the growing demand for foreign language acquisition, driven by the internationalization of societal dynamics.

The typology and characteristics of internationalisms encompass a wide spectrum of words that have traversed language borders and cultural divides. These internationalisms, be they classical, modern borrowings, cognates, technological terms, or cultural expressions, serve as vital tools for global discourse. They demonstrate the interconnectedness of societies and the universal relevance of certain concepts. Understanding the presence and classification of internationalisms unveils their capacity to enhance mutual understanding among speakers of diverse languages.

Internationalisms encompass both genuine and loan categories, with the former maintaining identical linguistic forms and meanings across languages. The latter, while sharing meanings, can differ in phonetic and orthographic forms due to language-specific variations. The significance of internationalisms is underscored by their presence in technical, socio-political, and natural science terminologies.

False friends of the translator, known as pseudo-internationalisms, can lead to misunderstanding due to their similarity in form but divergence in meaning. These

errors stem from psycholinguistic mixing of languages and interference between language systems.

Internationalisms serve as vital tools for cross-cultural communication, facilitating a shared vocabulary for global discourse. As English continues to be enriched by these linguistic interactions, both genuine internationalisms and loan internationalisms contribute to the dynamic evolution of the language. The extensive classifications and typologies offered by linguists highlight the diverse and intricate nature of international vocabulary. As the English language continues to evolve, its lexicon remains a reflection of the ever-expanding exchange of ideas, culture, and knowledge across the world.

The study of internationalisms underscores the interwoven nature of languages and cultures, revealing how shared terms transcend linguistic barriers, facilitating effective cross-cultural interaction.

From classical internationalisms rooted in ancient languages to modern technological terms, internationalisms contribute to a more harmonious global linguistic landscape. This exploration of internationalisms encourages appreciation for their role in promoting shared knowledge, cultural exchange, and effective communication across languages. Further analysis of their categorization, semantic nuances, and usage will provide deeper insights into the extent of global interconnectedness and linguistic unity.

Internationalisms are words or phrases that are shared across multiple languages, often due to their common origin or use in international contexts. Translating internationalisms can be a complex task, and various techniques are employed to convey their meanings effectively while considering linguistic, cultural, and contextual factors. Some of these techniques include direct translation, loan translation, transliteration, transcription, borrowing, practical transcription, descriptive translation, translation by replacing with synonyms, cultural adaptation, functional translation, semantic translation, and hybrid translation.

Additionally, it's important to be aware of false friends, which are internationalisms that appear similar in two languages but have different meanings. These can lead to misunderstandings if not translated correctly. Loanwords, acronyms, and abbreviations in internationalisms may also differ between languages.

Furthermore, the translation of internationalisms should consider stylistic discrepancies and the semantic nuances that may exist in the source and target languages. Interlingual homonymy and paronymy can also pose translation challenges, especially when they are based on intralingual distinctions.

Translating internationalisms requires careful consideration of linguistic and cultural aspects to ensure accurate and meaningful communication across languages.

RESUME

Інтернаціоналізми є словами або виразами, які походять від спільного кореня або мають подібну форму в різних мовах. Вони є важливою частиною лексичної скарбниці будь-якої мови і відображають вплив культур, історії та міжнародних зв'язків.

Магістерська робота зосереджується на всебічному дослідженні інтернаціоналізмів у сучасній англійській мові, охоплюючи аналіз походження та еволюції цих слів, їхню роль у сприйнятті текстів та вплив глобалізації. Вона включає в себе лексикологічний аналіз та діахронічний, порівняння інтернаціоналізмів між різними мовами, а також аналіз літературних джерел і документів. Інтернаціоналізми мають різне походження, включаючи латинське, грецьке, німецьке, арабське, французьке та інші корені. Дослідження підкреслює важливість інтернаціоналізмів для міжнародного спілкування та культурного обміну, вказуючи на їхнє різноманітне походження та активне використання в різних галузях, включаючи науку, технології, медицину та бізнес. Головний висновок полягає в тому, що інтернаціоналізми відіграють важливу роль у лексичній системі англійської мови, відображаючи вплив різних культур та мов та сприяючи її розвитку та глобалізації.

Ця магістерська робота спрямована на поглиблене вивчення інтернаціоналізмів в англійській мові та розкриття їхньої ролі у сучасному мовному середовищі. Вона є важливим внеском у сферу лінгвістики та лексикології і може бути використана для подальших досліджень у цій області.

Теоретичною основою для цієї роботи була використана теорія інтернаціоналізмів від таких дослідників: Акуленко В. В., Мостовий М. І., Білодід І. К., Фенюк Л. Д., Олійник А.Д., та Корунець І.В.

Дипломна робота складається зі вступу, двох розділів та висновків. У списку використаної літератури нараховується 64 джерел теоретичного матеріалу та 19 джерел ілюстративного матеріалу.

У першому розділі роботи увага зосереджується на теоретичному опису інтернаціоналізмів, історія їх виникнення, та особливості міжнародного лексикону. Діахронічний аналіз інтернаціоналізмів розкриває їхній

історичний розвиток та вплив мовних контактів на їх утворення. Етимологічні та історичні джерела є важливими для розуміння еволюції міжнародного словникового запасу. Процес вивчення позикованих слів з різних мов.

Другий розділ спрямовується на типологію інтернаціоналізмів, класифікацію інтернаціоналізмів, вивчення псевдо-інтернаціоналізмів, спорідненість слів, запозичення слів, культурний обмін, фонетичну та орфографічну адаптацію, семантичну роль. В заключенні магістерської роботи проводиться аналіз різних типів перекладу інтернаціоналізмів.

Ключові слова: інтернаціоналізми, запозичення, міжнародна лексика, глобалізація, лексичні запозичення інтернаціоналізмів, «фальшиві друзі», псевдоінтернаціоналізми, споріднені слова, калька, транслітерація, транскрибування, описовий переклад, семантичний переклад, акроніми та скорочення.

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