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ENGLISH LINGUISTIC COMPONENT IN THE LANGUAGE OF MODERN UKRAINE'S SOCIETY

The issue of language contacts is one of the central issues in modern linguistics. Languages and dialects live and develop in continuous and close interaction that influences all sides and levels of interacting languages. The complexity of language processes in a particular society is not a reflection of the internal organization of any homogeneous system, but can be understood in terms of relations between several qualitatively different systems. The natural state of a language is transformation, not a stability.

Therefore, the purpose this work is to analyze the interaction of Ukrainian and English languages in the economic and cultural conditions of modern Ukraine, influenced by the social situation of language behavior, based on the functional typology of languages.

Researchers [1-3] proposed 10 functional varieties of the English language: standard, classical, local, dialectal, Creole, pidgin, artificial, inter-language and language for foreigners, mixed language. Let us consider these functional varieties applied to the existing English language in Ukraine.

The status of some varieties of English causes serious controversy, so the classification of [1] is used only as a convenient working tool. In the presence of social motivation [4], the functional status of the language can change very rapidly, as in the case of the conversion of Creole languages into literary ones.

Until the mid-90s, the English language in Ukraine was a rather interesting and poorly studied variety, when, for understandable social reasons, the stimulus for language proficiency among the groups studying it did not have extralinguistic support, and the opportunities for studying English by the broad masses of the population were very limited. Both pupils and teachers were content with the code, sufficiently effective for their communicative purposes, developed during the years of political isolation of Ukraine while it was part of the USSR. The result was an artificial, but slightly reduced (as opposed to pidgin) variety of English – something that can be qualified as «good Post-Soviet

English», which is similar to *Franglais* [5] and other mixed languages. In general, the study of English did not find a practical use, and therefore had only educational and developmental value for the majority of trainees.

However, since the Independence, interest in studying English has increased. This was due to many socio-political factors, to name a few:

- the opening of the opportunity for tourist trips and communication with foreign-speaking population of the planet without the help of a guide;
- the emergence and rapid growth of the number of joint ventures;
- the development of the Internet, previously not available to ordinary Ukrainians;
- the expansion of foreign contacts;
- Government programs to integrate English in society [6].

All this has led to the emergence of new areas of use of English in Ukraine.

The development of a network of new language schools, courses, firms, centers for accelerated English teaching, that aimed at spreading «English for communication», also contributed to the appearance of new environments for the use of English in Ukraine. The emergence of such points of training was associated with the enormous need for Ukraine to communicate with the outside world. In fact, ‘artificial English’ becomes very spread in Ukraine – a reduced, autonomous and highly codified version of the English language with a radically condensed lexicon (1000 units) and carefully codified textbooks that meet the goals of short-term palliative communication. In the further practice, the language code that was offered was most often turned into a satisfactory means of intergroup communication, first of all among a social group of traders called «shuttles», while undergoing «pidginization» in the real situation of interlingual contact at the micro-level of individual use [7]. This variety is not standardized, it lacks a living collective of native speakers, and pidgin norms in Ukraine, as well as all over the world, are not well known and are not realized by the speaker themselves.

It was the appearance of the pidgin in Ukraine that facilitated the mass adoption of English vocabulary with certain topics of conversation, as well as the penetration of the so called «interlayer words» into the language of the mass media.

The general principle that can be traced in statements of that time is the correlation of the used language contextual complex with one's own intention, on one hand, and the supposed or desired understanding, interpretation, conclusions of the listener, on the other. The aim of the media was to be 'hip' for young population, that was using pidgin.

In addition to the occurrence of English vocabulary in general syntax (a semantically-filled English lexical unit is inserted into the semantically empty Ukrainian syntactic structure), a very interesting movement towards multilingualism is observed in the use of English words in company names and their advertising. This use of English becomes popular very fast: the «Бест» (Best) store, the «ОКЕЙ» (Okay) advertising agency, рольставні або ролети (English root «roll»), «сайдинг фасадів» (facade siding), «сайдмейкінг» (sign making), etc, instead of existing words in Ukrainian language.

Different hybrids appear that include Ukrainian and Latin letters: «ВІРОВСЬКИЙ», etc. The inscription in English, advertising the sold goods, can be seen in many shop windows and in other outlets. Alternatively, words taken from Ukrainian language were sometimes used in English, for example: Chemical cleaning (instead of Dry-cleaner's). Signs of this kind of English-Ukrainian «surzhik» in the area of trade show that respectability was becoming associated with the knowledge of English language. Since tourism in Ukraine was not developed to explain the appearance of such inscriptions with the desire to attract foreign buyers.

Numerous English borrowings appeared in the language of new Ukraine, due to various reasons:

- borrowing for concepts that were absent in Ukraine before independence, for example: спонсор (sponsor), брокер (broker), дистриб'ютор (distributor), менеджер (manager), дилер (dealer), ріелтор (realtor). Some of these names receive additional meaning: the manager is a young seller in an expensive store that can tell about a product;

- terminological concepts for new and intensively developing areas of human knowledge are borrowed: Інтернет (the Internet), сайт (site), файл (file), провайдер (provider), чат (chat), е-мейл (e-mail), сервер (server), принтер (printer), etc. – in the field of computer technologies; менеджмент

(management), маркетинг (marketing), офшор (offshore), промоушен (promotion), бренд (brand) – in the field of economics and production;

– borrowing for new items of material culture: пейджинг (paging), джакузі (Jacuzzi), лептоп (laptop), диск (disk), чізбургер (cheeseburger);

– borrowing for new musical directions: реп (rap), грандж (grunge), техно (techno), рейв (rave);

– borrowing for old concepts in order to give them prestige: фітнес (fitness) for physical education, фітнес-клуб (Fitness Club) for regular sports center, бутик (boutique) is a small store (exclusivity and quality of goods are completely optional), etc;

– mixed type borrowing, belonging to the youth culture: флаєр (flyer) – entrance ticket with discount, фейс контроль (face control) – attendants at the disco entrance, whose purpose is not to allow drunks to the disco, etc.

Conclusions. Therefore, assessment of varieties of English in Ukraine can be conducted in terms of «good» or «bad» language only related to its communicative effectiveness. For communication to be effective, the speaker should be able to outperform not only the language code, but also choose the channel through which the code is implemented, consider the linguistic context that modifies this choice, and sociolinguistic rules that support or create social relations.

In general, the assessment of the place of the English language component in Ukraine can be both positive and negative, in both cases, however, its character will by no means be linguistic, but political. For further studies it is better follow a descriptive, and not prescriptive, attitude toward linguistic data. If the phenomenon is systematic, it indicates the evolution of the language, rather than the bad intentions or mistakes of the speakers. A philologist can only observe and interpret it.

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IMPORTANCE OF IDIOMS IN MODERN ENGLISH

Idioms are characteristic of almost any language in the world and are frequently used on a daily basis. They are an important part of any language and culture, thus learning any language also includes learning idioms used in the target language. In the course of time, a need of classification of English idiomatic expressions has occurred in order to «control» extensive portions of the language and to practically incorporate them into English language teaching. Though idiomatic expressions still take up a rather remote part in any curriculum, and learners perceive them both as elusive lexical items and compulsory ones to pass English language examinations, they are strongly connected with everyday language. To generate a more positive learner attitude towards these complex in nature elements of language and prompt their successful acquisition, the uncovering of grammar, specifically syntactic structure of English idioms, could be a step forward to clarify their perception and usage. Idiomatic expressions are of different origins and can be of sociocultural, political, and historical background. The use and meaning