

## TERMINOLOGY IN ENGLISH: BORROWING AND ASSIMILATION

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**Summary:** This article focuses on examining and scientifically describing the semantic characteristics of English loanwords in contemporary Russian. The borrowed lexemes that have recently entered the Russian language are categorized into three main groups based on their level of semantic assimilation. By analyzing journalistic literature, online publications, explanatory dictionaries, foreign dictionaries, and etymological dictionaries, the article attempts to analyze the processes of reception and adaptation of English terminology.

**Keywords:** borrowing; loans; terminology; vocabulary; semantic structure; Anglicisms; prototype.

The contemporary Russian language is experiencing notable transformations due to the advancement of technology in our society. The increasing international interactions contribute to the integration of foreign terms and words into the current literary language, with English playing a significant role in this process.

In terms of content, there are certain trends observed in the semantic evolution of newly coined terms. The semantic volume of a term can either narrow or expand over time. When the semantic volume expands, a new meaning is developed based on the receiving language. The Russian language borrows Anglicism terms, and their content structure gradually expands and refines. Eventually, these terms transition from the professional domain to the common usage sphere. The level of adaptation of foreign terminological borrowings can be evaluated using criteria such as the semantic autonomy of the foreign word, word-formation productivity, and semantic derivation. Foreign terminological vocabulary enters the Russian language with the meanings from the source language, and then new specific conceptual fields emerge within the receiving language. However, the lexicographic definition of the prototype and its correlate do not align.

The subject of research in this article is the vocabulary of English origin of the newest period, as well as terms that were previously included in the Russian terminological sphere, but received a new semantic coloring. Considering that for some foreign language terms English was an intermediary language, it should be determined that in this article the term "vocabulary of English origin" means words borrowed directly from the English language.

Recently, new borrowings have appeared in speech. The development of new words is observed in almost all spheres of human life. The term leasing has entered our

everyday language (from the English leasing, derived from the verb to lease (to rent)) [6, p. 435], a product of direct borrowing, which is often found in the media and literature today due to the relevance of its use among ordinary people: “Recall that a municipal enterprise purchases buses at its own expense on lease” [1]. “From October 25, within the framework of the state program of preferential leasing of vehicles, it became possible to purchase not only commercial vehicles, but also cars” [7]. It should be emphasized that this term was known to specialists before [12, p. 68].

According to the English explanatory dictionary in the distant past, the term leasing had an absolute homonym (the spelling and pronunciation are exactly the same) in the meaning: 1. The act of lying (action aimed at deliberately providing incorrect information); 2. A lie; a falsehood [15]. In Old English (450-1066), the word leasing from the Indo-European root *leu-* meant: to loosen (relax), divide. In modern English, the term leasing is ‘the process of giving or taking out a lease’ (the process of renting or renting) [Ibidem]. At the initial stage in the economic sphere, the semantics of the term leasing included the same “car rental”. According to the dictionary of economic terms ‘long-term lease of machinery and equipment, vehicles, industrial facilities, etc.’ [11, p. 80]. Later this term underwent semantic changes and a semantic shift took place. Under anglicism, leasing in modern Russian is understood as ‘a type of financial services, a form of lending when acquiring fixed assets by enterprises or very expensive goods individuals’ [8].

The main layer of borrowed words consists of words that entered the technical field without any change: detector from the English noun detector, at one time borrowed from the Latin ‘revealing’ [13].

In English, according to the explanatory dictionary, the following meaning of the word detector is fixed: ‘One that detects, especially a mechanical, electrical, or chemical device that automatically identifies and records or registers a stimulus, such as an environmental change in pressure or temperature, an electric signal, or radiation from a radioactive material (mechanical, electrical, chemical devices that detect changes in the object under study) [14].

In the explanatory dictionary of the Russian language: detector [dete], 1. In radio engineering: a device for converting electrical oscillations. 2. A physical device for detecting radioactive or thermal radiation, as well as various particles [2].

The word-formation productivity of anglicism detector is gradually growing in the language. Anglicism detector undergoes a change in the form of the term, and new terms-phrases (composites) appear with it, while the borrowing retains the same ‘detecting device’.

A lie detector is a ‘special device for checking the mental state of an interrogated or tested person’ [3]. This term was first used in the USA to designate an apparatus for objective recording of physiological parameters of GSR, EEG, tremor, etc. [5].

The development of new technologies has a great impact on the life of modern society. One of the urgent problems is the struggle of the state against various methods of fraud, for example, the manufacture of counterfeit money. Previously, bank employees, cashiers checked the authenticity of banknotes “by eye”, but with the growing number of counterfeit money, the state faced the task of protecting the country's financial system from counterfeiters. There was a need for a device that determines the authenticity of banknotes. In the 80s of the XX century. in the USA, the banknote detector was invented, which literally means ‘banknote detector’ in English. As this device has become widely used in the professional field, the previously borrowed term banknote detector has become synonymous with a currency detector with the general sense ‘bills authenticator’.

The next example of expanding the semantic meaning of Anglicism detector is a motion detector ‘a special function of a video recorder that works when there is movement in its field of view’ [4]. At the moment of borrowing, the semantic meanings of the foreign borrowing and the prototype may coincide. However, over time, foreign-language neologisms undergo various kinds of changes. We highlight the following main semantic changes:

1. Reduction or narrowing of the semantic volume.
2. Expansion of the semantic scope.
3. Preservation of semantic volume.

Consider the reduction or narrowing of the semantic volume. According to the data presented in the Big Encyclopedic Dictionary, the foreign word monitor has the following meanings: monitor 1) (from Latin monitor - reminding, supervising) senior student, assistant teacher in the so-called schools. mutual learning that existed in the UK, USA, France, Russia and other countries in con. XVIII - early. 19th century;

2) in maritime affairs - an artillery armored low-sided ship for combating coastal artillery, destroying enemy ships, and other targets. After the 2nd World War the construction of monitors was stopped; 3) in radio engineering - the same as a video monitoring device; 4) in programming, a part of the computer operating system that organizes the coordinated work of several programs; 5) in computer technology, a display on which information is displayed on the screen of a cathode-ray device [9].

L.P. Krysin in his explanatory dictionary defines the following meanings for borrowing monitor: monitor, a, m. [fr. monitor < eng. monitor < lat. monitor one who reminds, warns, oversees]. 1. sea Shallow-draft armored warship with strong artillery, designed for operations walkie-talkies at sea coasts and on the rivers. 2. tech. A device for monitoring the quality of a television image. 3. inf. Part of a computer: a device with a display on the screen of which the information contained in the computer is displayed [6, p. 500].

The following meanings of the word monitor are recorded in the English explanatory dictionary: 1. One that admonishes, cautions, or reminds, especially respect to matters of conduct (what warns, reminds); 2. A pupil who assists a teacher in routine duties (a student helping a teacher); 3. a. A usually electronic device used to record, regulate, or control a process or system (electronic device that regulates, controls and fixes the process and system); b. A video display or speaker used in a production studio to check audio or video quality: The sound engineer detected a hiss on the monitor (video screen); c. (Computers) A device that accepts video signals from a computer and displays information on a screen; a video display (a device that receives video signals from computers or screens); 4. (Computers) A program that observes, supervises, or controls the activities of other programs; 5. An articulated device holding a rotating nozzle with which a jet of water is regulated, used in mining and firefighting; 6.a. A heavily ironclad warship of the 19th century with a low, flat deck and one or more gun turrets b. A modern warship designed for coastal bombardment (a modern ship designed for coastal bombardment)[16].

From the above comparative analysis of the loan word monitor and the prototype monitor it follows that the term in the Russian language had a narrowing of the semantic field.

Nowadays, the Anglicism monitoring with the meaning of 'systematic observation, collection of necessary information' is often found in the media: atmosphere over the past ten years" [10]. The borrowed word monitoring is derived from the English noun monitor + the suffix ing. The common seme for Anglicisms monitoring and monitor is 'observation'. In Russian, the term monitoring is characterized by a semantic narrowing of the conceptual field in comparison with the prototype monitoring. Compare: monitoring, a, m. monitoring < lat. – see monitor]. specialist. 1. Observation, assessment and forecast of the state of the environment in connection with human economic activity. 2. Systematic monitoring of some. process in order to record the compliance (or non-compliance) of the results of this process with the initial assumptions [6, p. 500].

Monitoring - 1. the act of being a monitor of something (observation of something); 2. (Mechanical Engineering) the act of observing or recording an engine or other device or its activity or performance; 3. (Broadcasting) the act of checking a radio or television broadcast or its technical quality ((broadcasting) checking radio / television broadcasting; checking its technical quality) [17].

In modern Russian, there is a huge number of words of foreign origin, especially in the media (VRN service, brand, bitcoin, anonymizer, screening, mining, console, terminal, fake news, hype, ringtone). Accordingly, other-system elements can leave the narrowly professional sphere and move to the level of commonly used words, which happened with the word monitoring.

In this study, an attempt was made to analyze the lexical-semantic structure of the English prototype and a foreign lexeme in modern Russian. The emergence of new foreign terms is an objective and natural process of development of language contacts. The modern process of language simplification through borrowed elements is aimed at the formation of short, fashionable and easy-to-use foreign lexical units. Obviously, the huge influx of foreign words of English origin requires careful study.

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