

## THE PROCESS OF BORROWING PHRASEOLOGICAL COMBINATIONS

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Borrowing is the foremost and most efficient method for developing interlingual phraseological correspondences. «Borrowing» refers to the interlingual transfer of language elements at various structural levels - phonetic (phoneme), morphological (morpheme), lexical (lexeme), and semantic (semanteme) - from one language to another [1].

Semantic borrowing involves replicating a semantic structure and the adoption of new meanings through the influence of a foreign language, each represented by distinct words. In the 18th century, the Russian language incorporated many Western European concepts by adopting the semantic structures of French origins, which transformed the meanings of Russian words [2]. Semantic borrowing links a new meaning, suggested by a foreign prototype, to the existing form of a borrowed word, altering its semantic structure. This process unfolds when the primary meanings of words in both the source and target languages align [3]. Thus, a word adopts a new meaning but retains its original form; for example, the Russian term for "крыло" is derived from the English «wing,» which in turn comes from the Latin «ala» (wing - flank).

The layered nature of borrowing is exemplified by the progression seen in Kazakh and Russian languages: the Kazakh phraseological calque «демократиялық санат» transforms into the Russian fixed expression «демократическое крыло,» which in turn adopts «wing» as a semantic borrowing, connoting a faction within a broader political movement. Similarly, the Kazakh term «дербес,» meaning «personal,» acquires a new sense as in «дербес пенсионер,» indicating an independent pensioner. This is akin to the semantic journey of the French word «plume» (feather), evolving to «porte-plume» (pen holder), and finally, to «pen,» a transformation mirrored in the languages of Spain, Italy, Germany, and subsequently, Russia «pen» [4].

This method of innovation is favored due to its non-reliance on substantial assimilation. Segmenting semantic borrowing is crucial for analyzing the shifts in a word's meaning and comparing it to the original concept. E. Haugen notes that semantic borrowing broadens the scope of «ready-made linguistic units».

While borrowing meaning is common, it often goes unnoticed. Lexical borrowing is the most prevalent type, as vocabulary is the most susceptible level of language to foreign influence.

Material borrowing involves incorporating both the tangible aspect and the meaning of words and morphemes into a foreign language system. Examples in Russian include anglicisms like «cab,» «boss,» and «wigwam.» This form of borrowing is widespread and effectively integrates into the receiving language, assimilating not only the foreign meaning but also the practical usage.

Historically, borrowing in English has been linked to language prestige or fashion, with Latin and Greek being prominent during the Middle Ages. Foreign lexical layers are also evident, with numerous Indian-derived toponyms like Mississippi, Michigan, Chicago, and Dakota entering English [5]. In Russia, the societal drive during Peter the Great's era to absorb new lexemes led to a substantial influx of foreign words and concepts into the Russian lexicon. Different eras have seen the influence of various languages, with French dominating inter-European communication in the 18th century [6]. The practice of languages borrowing from others to expand their own vocabulary is a natural and essential aspect of their evolution.

Thus, the borrowing process as a dynamic phenomena progresses, as it is influenced by a variety of elements, one of which is a particular ethnic group's geographical location.

Morphological borrowing refers to the morphemic translation of foreign words' morphological

compositions. According to a cliché based on the primary source, the production of new units follows a rigid formula: Russian. небоскреб from English Skyscraper , Kaz. кітапқұмар from Russian книголюб, Kaz. теледидар from Rus. Телеэкран, қолжазба is рукопись in Russian.

J.S.Maslov defines borrowing as «the process of regular use in a given language of units of different levels of structures of another language,» which accurately captures the heart of this linguistic phenomena. Borrowings are classified as immediate (or direct) when words from one language fall directly into another, and mediated (or indirect) when words from one language penetrate into another via a third language [7].

Thus, we believe that «phraseological borrowing» refers to an understanding of a semantic-syntactic whole (a combination of words, a phrase, or a sentence) that is new to the recipient language, recreated in it using its own or foreign language material means, and having a regular use in it, meaning integrity, reproducibility in language, and correlation with words and phrases.

It should be highlighted that identifying the source languages is an important step in determining the outcome of borrowing. The etymological source of phraseological borrowing is the language - the source from which the phraseological unit originated, and from which it is borrowed by the receiving language. The historical character of the source of phraseological borrowing is essentially an intermediary language from another source language or intermediate language. At this time, it is well known that F.P. Filin expressed this point of view at the present stage, especially in the last decade, that among the world languages, the English language, its American version, has the largest share in the process of international linguistic mutual enrichment. Along with the original phraseology in English, there are phrase combinations in foreign languages that have been borrowed. Borrowing is a natural process in the evolution of any language, because no one of the peoples, which is a specific carrier, the source of the creation of a particular language, can live a completely isolated life.[8]

Thus, we highlight the largest specific percentage in the general phraseological fund, which in turn is represented by phraseological tracing papers. You can systematize them as follows:

1. Terms reflecting socio-political vocabulary:

a) political terms: non-alignment, power politics, power politics, good neighbor relations policy, open door policy, first lady, big stick policy, power politics, cold war, push-button war, military industrial complex, etc.

b) various kinds of names of organizations, committees, etc.: Security Council, World Peace Council, International Red Cross Society, International Monetary Fund, White House, United Nations Organization, «Voice of America».

2. Phraseological units associated with customs, realities, historical facts, etc., for example, vigilance committee.

Thus, following D.E. Rosenthal [9] by «phraseological borrowing» we understand a semantic-syntactic whole (phrase, word combinations or sentence) that is new to the recipient language, recreated in it with the help of its own or foreign language material means and having a regular use in it .

The following types of phraseological borrowings are distinguished:

1. Phraseological units borrowed without translation:

bon ton - [bon tone] - good tone, good manners; en face - [en face] - facing the beholder, view of the face directly from the front;

2. Transliterated forms of phraseological borrowings:

comme il faut - [ comile fo ] - as it should, as it should; momento more - [ mo - manto more ] - think about death;

3. Calque phraseological units /here are phraseological units with an identified semi-calque component/:

We took the high road, supporter of the big hand, etc.

For the analyzed English phraseological borrowings, the main direction of the processes of phraseological borrowings has been established: foreign language / English or French/Russian. Various etymological sources of phraseological borrowings of the English language have been identified.

The largest share in the general foreign-English phraseological fund is represented by

phraseological tracing papers. A minority of transliterated types of phraseological borrowings from American English, the so-called non-phraseemes .

### **Reasons for borrowing phraseological units**

There are extralinguistic (or extralinguistic) and intralinguistic (or intralingual) reasons for borrowing.

Extralinguistic reasons for borrowing include trade, cultural, political, military, etc. contacts between countries. One of the forms of realizing the influence of such contacts is the transition, together with objects, concepts from one language to another and the names denoting them:

mobile phone, soap opera, etc. Intralingual reasons for borrowing include:

1. The need to name a concept or object that is new to a given society:  
plastic card, consulting firm, etc.;
2. The possibility of replacing the original descriptive phrase with a borrowed one-word name, for example: assassin - hitman; organ transplantation - transplantation; short distance running - sprint; travel by steamship or motor ship - cruise, etc.

3. The tendency towards “internationalization” of phraseological composition, which is especially clearly manifested in terminological systems, since the main part of the terms are internationalisms, for example: рус. холдинговая компания - English holding company and others.

### **Sources of borrowing**

Depending on the source of borrowing, the following are distinguished: 1) borrowings from Slavic languages (from the Old Church Slavonic language, as well as from other closely related languages, for example, Belarusian, Ukrainian, Polish, Bulgarian, etc.); 2) borrowings from non-Slavic languages (that is, not closely related: Greek, Latin, as well as Turkic, Scandinavian, Western European, etc.).

A significant group of English phraseology is represented by borrowings from non-Slavic languages. These include phrase combinations from ancient Greek mythology that have become international:

Sword of Damocles, Achilles' heel, Promethean fire, Attic salt, Gordian knot, etc.

Many phrase combinations came into the English language from Western European languages, for example:

from English blue stocking - blue stocking, made from it. Stronwitwe - straw widow, from French. idée fixe - fix idea, etc.

From the point of view of semantic cohesion, they differ: phraseological fusions (idioms) - phraseological units with absolute semantic cohesion of parts, the integral meaning of which is not derived from the meanings of their constituent words (often outdated, preserving an archaic grammatical form and a syntactic connection not justified by modern rules), for example: keep your head down, stay on your toes, put your hand on your heart.

Phraseological units, such as idioms, derive their overall meaning from the meanings of their component words, though not always directly. Examples include expressions like «to keep a stone behind one's back,» «to cast a fishing rod,» or «to break in an open door,» where the figurative meaning is motivated by the literal meanings of the words.

Phraseological combinations (PCs) are sets of words where some retain their original meaning while others take on a phraseological significance, contributing to the combined figurative meaning, as seen in «a crony friend,» «to duck one's head,» or «to bite one's teeth» [10].

When foreign phraseological combinations enter the Russian language, they undergo adaptation to accommodate phonetic and grammatical differences. Depending on how assimilated they are, these can be categorized as borrowings, inclusions (or barbarisms), or realities (exotisms).

Borrowings are phrase combinations that closely match their foreign equivalents phonetically, semantically, and grammatically—essentially mirroring the source language in sound, meaning, and lexical-grammatical structure. An example of this is the adoption of «cell phone» as «мобильный телефон» in Russian.

Borrowings are adapted phrase-combinations that conform to the norms of the Russian language, while inclusions are foreign terms and expressions that retain their original attributes, including spelling, such as «alma mater» and «in vino veritas» from Latin, or «finita la commedia» from Italian.

Phrase-combinations-realia are borrowed expressions that denote entities or concepts not found in Russian culture. These expressions reflect the unique aspects of the social life, daily practices, and culture of specific nations. For instance, «Majlis of the Parliament» and «South-Eastern Akim» are such phrase-combinations.

Calquing is a distinctive borrowing method where a new word is created in Russian using Russian linguistic elements, modeled after a foreign language prototype. This process yields a calque, a term or expression derived by direct translation from another language's word or phrase. The calque is essentially a copy or imitation of the original foreign expression [11].

In the process of calquing phrase-combinations, we identify two types: full phraseological calques, where the entire expression is translated directly, and phraseological half-calques, where only part of the expression is directly translated.

Phraseological tracings are English in form (according to the composition of lexical units) phrase combinations, which are created by word-by-word translation of foreign language phrases, the meaning of which consists of combining the meanings of each translated component, for example:

English free market - свободный рынок; White House - Белый дом, French. La lune de miel - медовый месяц; marche noir - черный рынок; German. Der Handelsvertrag - торговый договор и др.

The appearance of an exact phraseological tracing paper, coinciding in lexical, grammatical and semantic respects with its prototype, indicates the high frequency of the analyzed type of construction both in the source language and in the intermediary language: English. White House - Rus. Белый Дом - Kaz. Ақүй.

Phraseological semi-calculations are those phrase combinations in which, along with the literal translation of elements of a foreign language, they contain actual borrowings, for example: English. Paging communication - pay-as-you - go communication. In this phrase combination, the lexeme connection is a literal translation of the English. communication, and the adjective paging is borrowed from the English adjective Paging.

When borrowing foreign words, there is also such a method as induced formation - an approximate, but not literal translation, when «to convey the content of a phrase combination L1, lexemes close in meaning are used, as a result of which a phrase combination appears in L2 that is equivalent in meaning, but does not have formal analogy with the original combination of L1 lexemes», for example:

English Cellular Communication is literally translated as cellular communication, but this phrase combination entered the English language as cellular communication.

Thus, mastering borrowings in the English language is a complex and long process. «This is not only the perception of words from other languages, but their creative development at all levels of the language system, formal and semantic transformation in accordance with the original, primordial features of the English language and the high degree of its development».

«Borrowing» refers to the interlingual transfer of language elements at different structural levels — phonetics (phonemes), morphology (morphemes), lexis (lexemes), and semantics (semantemes) — from one language to another.

Semantic borrowing entails the adoption of new meanings through patterns from a foreign language, often signified by distinct words. When the primary meanings of words in both the source and target languages align, the borrowed word's semantic structure changes, signaling the integration of the new meaning.

Borrowing dynamically progresses, influenced by various factors, including the geopolitical position of different ethnic groups.

Morphological borrowing involves the transformation of a foreign word's morphological structure into new linguistic units based on a specific formula.

Phraseological borrowing should be understood as incorporating a new semantic-syntactic entity — whether a word combination or a sentence — into the borrowing language. This new element is used

regularly, maintains its meaning, and aligns with the existing language system.

The etymological source of phraseological borrowing is the original language where the expression first appeared, from which the recipient language borrows. The historical nature of this process often involves an intermediary language.

Different types of phraseological borrowings include: untranslated units, transliterated forms, and calques (direct translations) of expressions, including semi-calques, which are partially translated.

Borrowing occurs due to extralinguistic (external) and intralinguistic (internal) factors, both influencing the borrowing process.

Extralinguistic reasons for borrowing, first of all, include trade, cultural, political, military, etc. contacts between countries. One of the forms of realizing the influence of such contacts is the transition together with objects, concepts from one language to another and the names denoting them:

Intralingual reasons for borrowing include:

1. The need to name a concept or object that is new to a given society;
2. The possibility of replacing the original descriptive phrase with a borrowed one-word name.
3. The tendency towards «internationalization» of phraseological composition, which is especially clearly manifested in terminological systems, since the main part of the terms are internationalisms.

Foreign phrase combinations, entering the English language, are forced to adapt to its features due to phonetic and grammatical differences between the English language and other languages. According to the degree of mastery of the borrowed phrase combinations, borrowings, inclusions (or barbarisms), and phrase combinations -realities (exoticisms) are distinguished.

A borrowing is a phrase combination that correlates with a foreign language prototype phonetically, semantically, grammatically, that is, generally corresponding to the prototype in the source language in terms of sound, meaning and lexico-grammatical affiliation.

Interspersion are foreign words and expressions that retain all the signs and properties of the source language, including graphic images.

Phrase combinations - realia are borrowed phrase combinations that name objects and concepts that are absent in English life. These phrase combinations convey the features of social life, everyday life, and culture of a particular people.

A special way of borrowing is tracing. Tracing represents a method of nomination in which formally, using the means of the English language, a new, previously unknown word is created, the example of which is a prototype in another language.

Phraseological tracings are English phrase combinations in form (according to the composition of lexical units), which are created by word-by-word translation of foreign language phrases, the meaning of which consists of combining the meanings of each translated component.

Phraseological semi-calculations are phraseological combinations that, along with the literal translation of elements of a foreign language, contain actual borrowings.

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