

ДЕРЖАВНА СЛУЖБА УКРАЇНИ З НАДЗВИЧАЙНИХ СИТУАЦІЙ  
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# ВІСНИК

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**ВІСНИК ГУМАНІТАРНОГО НАУКОВОГО ТОВАРИСТВА:  
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Збірник наукових праць «Вісник гуманітарного наукового товариства» є періодичним науковим виданням, що висвітлює актуальні питання гуманітарної безпеки та розвитку суспільства в умовах динамічних змін ХХІ століття. Видання акумулює науковий доробок з історії України, психології, педагогіки та державного управління, інтегруючи досвід подій російсько-української війни.

Пріоритетом Вісника є публікація досліджень, що сприяють формуванню національної ідентичності та професійної етики фахівців служби цивільного захисту. Видання адресоване науковій спільноті, практикам, здобувачам вищої освіти та широкому колу читачів, зацікавлених у розвитку гуманітарної думки.

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### **MANIFESTATIONS OF INTERNATIONALIZATION IN THE MODERN UKRAINIAN LANGUAGE**

*The article examines the ways of borrowing and adapting international units in the modern Ukrainian language. Special attention is paid to international word-forming elements. The article examines extralinguistic and interlinguistic factors influencing the development of the Ukrainian language in the late 20th and early 21st centuries. It provides a review of information on the study of changing processes at the lexical level of the language. The results of the influence of internationalization processes on the phonetics, phonology, and graphics of the modern Ukrainian language were clarified.*

*The increase in the number of abstract nouns, complex words, the processes of intellectualization (bookification) of the language and their connection with the emotionality of the language are shown. The role of word formation in modern Ukrainian nomenclature is highlighted, as are the external and internal factors of the appearance of neologisms, neoborrowings, new meanings in known words (neosemantisms), the formation of new root and word-forming nests, the increase in the fund of word-forming means of the language, and the peculiarities of their functioning in texts.*

**Key words:** *internationalization, Ukrainian, correlation, vocabulary, globalization.*

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## ПРОЯВИ ІНТЕРНАЦІОНАЛІЗАЦІЇ У СУЧАСНІЙ УКРАЇНСЬКІЙ МОВІ

*У статті розглядаються способи запозичення та адаптації інтернаціональних одиниць у сучасній українській мові. Особлива увага приділяється інтернаціональним словотворчим елементам. У статті розглядаються екстралінгвістичні та інтерлінгвістичні фактори, що впливають на розвиток української мови наприкінці 20-го та на початку 21-го століть. Наведено огляд інформації щодо вивчення процесів зміни на лексичному рівні мови. З'ясовано результати впливу процесів інтернаціоналізації на фонетику, фонологію та графіку сучасної української мови.*

*Показано збільшення кількості абстрактних іменників, складних слів, процеси інтелектуалізації (книжкування) мови та їх зв'язок з емоційністю мови. Висвітлено роль словотворення в сучасній українській номенклатурі, зовнішні та внутрішні фактори появи неологізмів, неозапозичень, нових значень у відомих словах (неосемантизмів), формування нових кореневих та словотворчих гнізд, збільшення фонду словотворчих засобів мови та особливості їх функціонування в текстах.*

**Ключові слова:** *інтерналізація, українська мова, кореляція, лексика, глобалізація.*

The emergence of Ukraine as an independent and united state led to the dynamics of the Ukrainian language, in particular in the field of lexical composition. In the conditions of state independence, Ukrainians gained access to previously prohibited information and the opportunity to freely contact with communities of the Western Diaspora, the peoples of Europe and other continents. Today, the Ukrainian people defend their home, their state sovereignty, and their language has become a powerful weapon both at the level of diplomacy and at the level of establishing national identity. In this context, the qualitative parameters of the language also become important: its purity and normalization, the originality of melody, and the richness of lexical resources.

For Ukrainians, who have been under the rule of several empires for a long time, language continues to be the cornerstone of national unity and security, the key to the survival of the Ukrainian ethnic group. The consequences of the language policy of the totalitarian regime are still felt today: violations of the norms of the literary language, in particular lexical ones, the lack of deep knowledge of the composition of the autochthonous Ukrainian vocabulary and the nature of lexical borrowings. Various errors associated with literary word usage provoke communicative failures. By analyzing the functioning of vocabulary in the texts of various discourses, it is possible to reveal the structure of erroneous action, determine the laws of human speech behavior and, on this basis, develop practical recommendations for improving speech.

In the system of any modern language, which has developed on the basis of the comprehensive use of all resources of the national language, international terms are its organic component. Over several centuries of their functioning, they have recorded the achievements and dialectics of human cognition thanks to new concepts that go beyond national borders. They have already firmly established themselves in the vocabulary of the language and constitute its integral component. New results of research on sectoral subsystems indicate a significant increase in international terms in modern texts. Thus, the fund of international word-forming elements is growing, the number of internationalisms is increasing, and their influence on thinking, language, and culture is increasing.

The constant changes in the vocabulary of any language are evidenced by its restructuring, the reorganization of multidimensional relationships between the components of the vocabulary, which are caused by both linguistic and extralinguistic factors. Similar changes in the vocabulary of a language also occur in connection with borrowings from different languages.

In recent decades, the focus of scientific discourse has been internationalization. The plurality of conceptual approaches to understanding the essence of internationalization and the systematization of its categorical attributes determine the relevance of studying the evolution of the theoretical concept of internationalization as an interdisciplinary scientific category. The dialectical connection of theory and practice determines the correlation of the subject of current scientific research and the demands of practical activity. From a methodological point of view, the mutual interweaving of two spaces (both theoretical and practical) ensures the determination of the goals and objectives of theoretical research by the problems and interests of practice. At the same time, theory forms the methodological basis of practical activity, scientifically sound mechanisms and tools for its development. Therefore, the study of the theoretical foundations of internationalization is equally relevant to monitoring the development of this process in the practical plane.

The development of modern Ukrainian terminology is closely related to science. The description of international vocabulary is impossible without a description of the socio-cultural and linguistic basis on which the need for internationalisms arises. The internationalization of words is related to the internationalization of social life.

The Ukrainian language belongs to the European language zone, which is based on Greekisms or Latinisms, although a name formed on the basis of any other European language that has penetrated into distantly related languages can also be an internationalism in this area.

The creation of new words to denote new concepts and processes is important in connection with scientific and technical progress and changes in scientific knowledge systems. One of the widely used ways of creating new words is the borrowing of words from other languages. The history of science

and technology shows that borrowed vocabulary from other languages often met the needs in terminological nomenclature.

Nowadays much attention is paid to the process of borrowing Anglo-American terms, since many new terms arise in the United States in connection with advanced technologies. After World War II, the economic potential of the United States increased significantly. This contributed to the development of the automobile industry, a construction boom, and increased defense spending.

Many American companies created subsidiaries in other countries to supply their manufactured goods to local markets.

The development of computer technology also played an important role in economic development and the provision of jobs in the service sector. The US government invested in the development of computer technology, which stimulated new military and space programs.

At the present stage of development of society, the exchange of information in various professional spheres plays an increasingly important role. This is especially important for the field of computer and information technologies, which have undergone rapid development in the last few years. Such intensive development of technologies together with globalization processes in modern society lead to the formation and systematization of the latest terminology of the IT sphere. Without a doubt, in this case the Ukrainian language is under the influence of English. Analysis of linguistic research proves that the processes of spreading IT or computer terms through translation activities demonstrate the processes of internationalization of this layer of vocabulary, because, as a rule, the source of its emergence and spread at the global level is English. The national language is the semiotic system that borrows and adapts these terminological lexemes, taking into account their pragmatic orientation and professionally-oriented sphere of use [9].

Internationalisms spread over large geographical areas as a result of the linguistic embodiment of common concepts of modern science, culture, technology, and politics. It is the internationalization of social life, which has received accelerated development under the influence of the scientific and technological revolution, that increases social needs in the study of foreign languages, in the translation of scientific and literary literature. The flow of information is steadily accelerating, and new concepts that require nomination appear in every field of science. Today, there is a colossal pace of the tendency towards the unification of languages.

During the 20th century, various terminological systems of the new Ukrainian language included a significant number of terms common in Western European languages. In the Ukrainian language, they often became the only names for special scientific concepts, which ensured one of the most important properties of the term [6, p.30].

Ukrainian linguist Nikitina F. (1996) argues that internationalisms have an inter-ethnic character of use, are the same in meaning and similar in pronunciation in three unrelated languages, but they do not necessarily have the

character of borrowings, since many words of the native language could have become internationalisms. For example, the Ukrainian word "electricity", the French word "électrique" and the Turkish word "elektrik" are pronounced almost the same. However, for native speakers of French the word "électrique" is not a borrowing, unlike native speakers of Ukrainian or Turkish [3].

Ukrainian linguist Tkachenko O. (2011) gives the following definition of the term "internationalism" – it is a word or expression that belongs to the common etymological fund of a number of languages, close in origin or historical affiliation to a certain zone, and is an important source of common vocabulary and phraseology (especially terms) in languages where they are widespread [8]. Since scientists have not formulated a single clear definition of the concept of "internationalism" yet, Ukrainian linguist Fenyuk L. (2016) in his work "Internationalisms and Interlexemes: Different Approaches to Definition" suggests highlighting some characteristics that will help separate internationalisms from borrowings. Thus, international vocabulary has the following features: – The presence of a common morpheme and syntactic construction, as well as a common or close meaning; – Presence in many languages – both closely related and distantly related; – Absence of geographical borders, internationalisms are understandable to speakers of most languages; – Homology – interlingual similarity both in terms of content and expression [8].

Some scholars suggest that internationalisms can overshadow the vocabulary of the Ukrainian language. Thus, according to Professor B. Stepanyshyn, the speaker's vocabulary is characterized primarily by its purity, synonymous richness, pronunciation normativity, and, ultimately, the ratio of native (Ukrainian) and foreign words. Ivan Ohienko warned the intelligentsia against littering the Ukrainian language with unnecessary foreign words. The assimilation of such words, in his opinion, indicates a fascination with foreignness and that people are overcome by a sense of their inferiority before foreigners [4]. A native speaker will not use such words in his speech as: "accompaniment", "intensification", "adequate", "accent", since there are our original words accompaniment, amplification, identical, emphasis. But there are, of course, many international words, without which it is impossible to do in linguistic communication, especially when it comes to scientific and technical concepts. Such words as television, telephone, football, individual affixes of the -ism type are an attribute not only of English, but also of many other languages. R. Budagov emphasized that internationalisms can be not only direct borrowings, but also "words that are formed like the structure of the corresponding foreign-language words, but do not borrow their material basis" [2].

Regarding whether internationalisms should be attributed to borrowings or to a separately existing group of words, A. Oliynyk believes that internationalism is a very broad concept that does not always coincide with the concept of an "international lexeme" (given the existence of the so-called "semantic internationalisms", the external form of which in several unrelated

languages is not always similar). Internationalisms are a special category of terms that is ontologically related to borrowings, which, however, should be considered not in a diachronic, but in a synchronic aspect [6].

Very often, international lexemes are called a component of borrowings. However, some scientists deny such identification. According to V. Akulenko, there is a fundamental difference between borrowings and internationalisms: "internationalisms are an objectively existing interlinguistic category of synchrony with their own specific characteristics, and borrowings are a diachronic category that is conditional for a certain synchronic section of the existence of a language" [1]. This methodological difference is fundamental.

The impetus for defining the concept of internationality was given by the English adjective *international*, the appearance of which in written records is dated to 1780. During the 19th century. the term spread in European languages, and in the 20th century. it penetrated the languages of all continents. The internationality of vocabulary is inherently relative, because this vocabulary is not used equally by all peoples. General linguistic features are called universals, but they relate to much broader phenomena in areas of general linguistics, such as synonymy, grammatical categories, the division of sounds into vowels and consonants, etc. The internationality of vocabulary is based on the use of the same words with the same meanings in a wide range of languages [2, p.23].

The philosophy of modern international economic relations assumes the identification of the objective essence of internationalization through the formation of its theoretical concept, based on a two-dimensional system of the logic of research search, the elements of which are: first, the methodology – consists in the study of internationalization as a scientific category that meets the criteria of truth and in the process of scientific knowledge is used to dismember, delimit and synthesize a set of processes and reduce their attributive diversity. The research methodology is based on the assertion that internationalization is an interdisciplinary scientific category that meets all categorical attributes: – reflects objective reality in its universal features; – is amenable to definition in various theories and sciences; – provides the transfer of knowledge in the process of interdisciplinary research; secondly, methods – make it possible to determine the essence of the category “internationalization” as a primary phenomenon of research and its categorical attribution, which is acquired in various areas of implementation based on the methods of scientific knowledge (dialectical methods of induction and deduction, analysis and synthesis). In accordance with the defined theoretical concept of the category “internationalization” in classical dictionaries is interpreted as an action related to the formation or creation of something international.

Instead, the Ukrainian dictionary interprets internationalization as the process of recognizing something as international, free for use by all people. In the system of etymologically related concepts (formed as a result of the combination of the English noun *nation* "people" and the preposition *inter* "between"), the concepts of "international" and "internationalism" (1780) were

initially used in scientific circulation to denote the process of strengthening economic and political interaction between the forces of different countries while preserving their autonomy. The main subject of this process is the nation (state). Accordingly, the political interaction of individual nations was considered by sociologists and politicians as a tool for solving common social problems. Until now, supporters of this statement define internationalization as a process of consensual interaction between nations, based on economic, cultural, scientific and political transactions.

Starting from the second half of the 20th century, the category of “internationalization” began to be used in various branches of science, which is due to the process going beyond intergovernmental cooperation and its gradual expansion into all spheres of life. In response to the dynamism of these processes in economics, politics and society, the category of “internationalization” became the subject of an active interdisciplinary scientific discourse, which is included in the conceptual apparatus of philosophy, political science, economics, management, sociology, etc. The object of research of these sciences is the internationalization of state and public administration, the activities of social institutions and establishments, economic activity (production, capital, business, etc.).

Regarding the Ukrainianization of text interfaces, it is worth noting that it borders on a complex of such problems and unresolved issues as the creation, unification and standardization of Ukrainian-language IT terminology, the problems of implementing high-quality localization, and the issue of Ukrainianization of strategic software [1, p. 89-90]. The lack of formation of Ukrainian-language IT terminology is manifested in the absence of a single glossary of computer terms in Ukraine, which would contain fixed and unified terms. Computer technologies and the global Internet space have created two interrelated problems for translators: Internationalization of an IT product as the creation of a product in such a way as to enable its effective adaptation to local requirements or localization with minimal losses. And accordingly, internationalization of the text as the neutralization of its national and linguistic-cultural specificity at the stage of creation.

The translator must have socio-cultural competence, that is, have knowledge of metric standards, ISO norms and their regional variants, so that the original content is ready for perception in international circles without any additional changes. In the future, if necessary, such a program, web page, application can be processed, that is, translated, interpreted and, subsequently, adapted for use by its audience in a particular region or locale. Localization of an IT product is defined as the process of comprehensive linguistic, technical and cultural adaptation of the product in accordance with the needs and expectations of a specific target market, using this definition, text localization is considered as the process of creating a translated text adapted to national industry standards, traditions and culture of the target language. Currently, the localization process is becoming an integral part of the implementation of software products on the

Ukrainian market and a strategic means of reaching the target user. Ukrainian legislation states that localization of software products is the bringing of software products used in Ukraine into compliance with the laws of Ukraine and other regulatory legal acts, standards, norms and rules in force in Ukraine.

Abbreviation is considered a way of replenishing the vocabulary of a language. The productivity of this method of word formation and the significant prevalence of abbreviations in modern languages are associated with the tendency to rationalize language in the process of professional communication. The names of devices and technical data are often presented as complex multi-component word combinations, therefore, for the purpose of economy, they are used in the form of letter abbreviations. Most often, abbreviation forms of terminological units are observed in sublanguages:

1. «Hardware» – апаратне забезпечення;
2. «Operating Systems» – операційні системи;
3. «EditorsandShells» – редактори та програмні оболонки;
4. «Programming Languages» – мови програмування.

We can assure that the terms of the IT sphere are created and structured according to typical models in the English language, but the modern development of information and computer technologies has significantly influenced the language processes. First of all, this concerns the lexical composition, since the "technical boom" led to the creation of a special terminological system - computer terminology, a characteristic feature of which was the high dynamism of development. Computer terms, as a layer of vocabulary, have prospects for future linguistic research, since this branch of science is accompanied by a constant update of the computer terminological system, the creation of new and transformation of existing terminological units.

Thus, internationalisms constitute an integral part of the vocabulary of the language with the growing role of cultural and economic ties between peoples and countries. The vocabulary of any language is constantly enriched and renewed. Some words disappear, others, on the contrary, appear, and native speakers actively use them. Thus, internationalisms in the modern Ukrainian language perform the main communicative function, since they participate in word-forming processes and thereby enrich the vocabulary of the Ukrainian language.

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## **DIGITALIZATION IN THE PROCESS OF LEARNING ENGLISH FOR FUTURE CIVIL PROTECTION SERVICE SPECIALISTS**

*The article concerns the phenomenon of digitalization as a key characteristic of the current stage of global economic and social development of society. It was noted that the digitalization of higher education is an objective and integral process that demonstrates the general development of the beginning of a digital society. It occupies an important place in the study of foreign languages, in particular English. Today, all Ukrainian higher education institutions strive to introduce digital technologies into the educational process, despite the difficulties of a financial and technological nature.*

*The theoretical foundations of the digitalization of the educational process are revealed, learning platforms, interactive resources, tools for the*