

Research A Problem of The Concept "Foreign Language Inclusions" In Linguistics

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Abstract: In this article, we have analyzed, interpreted and classified foreign language inclusions. Introduced with the research and hypothesis of several scientists in this field. Presented divisions and subdivisions of foreign language inclusions done by linguists and gave examples according to their classifications.

Key words: Foreign language inclusion, linguistics, full foreign language inclusion, partial foreign language inclusion, contaminated foreign language inclusion, zero inclusion.

Introduction. Foreign-language vocabulary is a complex and heterogeneous layer in the vocabulary of languages, which include a special group of foreign-language inclusions. Borrowing is a unique linguistic phenomenon that does not go unnoticed by linguists for a significant period of time. Borrowed vocabulary is a complex and heterogeneous group in the lexical composition of a language. A significant part of the borrowing is made up of foreign-language inclusions.

During our research we have analyzed linguistic literature, in particular, I. N. Geranina's scientific article, where she in her scientific article "To define the concept of "foreign language inclusions"¹ mentioned that, the works of the famous linguist A. A. Leontiev, who introduced the term "foreign language inclusion" and considered it as the "coexistence" of two texts: "...a text in any language can be imagined as the result of a "sweep" of the model of the corresponding language, generating this text according to certain rules. Conversely, you can build a model that will result from "collapsing" the text according to certain parameter rules. However, some segments of the text do not appear to be they fit into our model. This is very common in any language foreign language inclusions in any text"². During the analyze of the actual material it was revealed that A. A. Leontiev offers a classification consisting of 16 types of foreign language inclusions and based on a combination of four "independent levels" based on an analytical distributive model: 1) lexemic, 2) morphemic, 3) phonemic, 4) sound type level. This classification of foreign language inclusions gave an impetus to further study and differentiation of foreign language inclusions in linguistic research.

L. P. Krysin significantly supplemented and specified the concept of "foreign language inclusions", highlighting it as one of the types of foreign-language words along with borrowings and exotic vocabulary, between which there are "structural and functional differences". The foreign language inclusions themselves are divided into two groups:

1. Words and phrases that "have an international character and can be used in texts of any cultural language". These words represent an "interlanguage verbal and phraseological fund" and can be used both in different styles of book speech and in colloquial speech.

2. Foreign language elements that cannot be called stable or international. Very often they are used in connection with artistic and stylistic tasks, as well as to reflect individual word usage³.

In addition, in the linguistic literature there are classifications proposed by Yu. T. Listrova-Pravda. These classifications give an idea of the types of foreign-language inclusions and their place in the Russian literary language; they help determine the specifics of selection, determine the stylistic functions of inclusions in connection with the national and cultural specifics of the text content⁴.

¹Geranina I. N. To define the concept of "foreign language inclusions" Moscow: nauka Publ., - p. 101

² Leontiev A. A., Foreign language inclusions in Russian speech // Voprosy kul'tury rechi . Moscow: nauka Publ., 1966, p. 60.

³ Krysin L. P. Inoyazychnye slova v sovremennom russkom yazyke [Foreign words in the modern Russian language]. Moscow, 1968, pp. 47-49

⁴ Listrova-Pravda Yu. N. selection and use of foreign language inclusions in the Russian literary speech of the XIX century. Vorone: ed. Voronezh State University, 1986, 142 p.

One of the classifications reflects a different ratio of foreign language inclusions with the systems of the source language and the borrowing language. based on this, the following groups of foreign-language inclusions are distinguished:

I. Full foreign language inclusion – a section of text in a foreign language (independent sentences or a combination of them, interjection, address, part of a complex sentence, insert or introductory construction), included in the text without any changes.

II. Partial foreign language inclusion – a word, phrase, sentence, or even a fragment of a foreign text that is partially (phonetically or morphologically) assimilated in the language or included in syntactic relations with members of the Russian sentence. It is subdivided into:

1) a foreign word or phrase that has retained its semantics, sound features, and graphics of the source language, but has retained its morphological appearance without changing and does not have morphological indicators of syntactic connection with other members of the sentence, but at least partially acquired the morphological appearance characteristic of Russian words;

2) a foreign-language word or phrase (or a segment of a foreign-language text) included in the Russian text in a form adapted to the system of sound types of the Russian language, and in Russian graphics;

3) a foreign-language word or phrase (or text) used with semantics peculiar to the Russian language:

a) in the source language graph;

b) in Russian graphics, and often in a russified phonetic form.

4) a foreign-language word or phrase with its own semantics, used in Russian graphics and in Russian grammatical design;

5) a foreign-language word (or its component part) that once entered the Russian language and was used in its original sound form:

a) in Russian graphics;

b) in the source language graph.

III. Contaminated, or Russian-foreign-language, inclusion (the phenomenon of “broken speech”), which is a Russian word, phrase, or sentence (or a text fragment) used according to the laws of another language (or in violation of the law of the Russian language).

IV. Zero inclusion, which is an ordinary Russian translated text or an excerpt of such text included in the original Russian speech. Zero inclusions are given along with full, partial, and contaminated inclusions, just as both are used in Russian texts to convey foreign speech or the speech of foreigners, often replacing or complementing each other, i.e. they perform stylistic functions like other types of inclusions⁵

The second classification is based on taking into account the degree of connection of foreign language inclusions with the national and cultural originality of the message content in translated and original texts. First of all, texts (original and translated) that depict variable and standard speech situations that require contacts to use a foreign language or foreign language inclusions have a national and cultural originality of content.

It seems to us that when analyzing foreign-language inclusions in fiction (and often nonfiction) literature, you should take into account, perhaps even first of all, their functional nature. load, and the repertoire of these functions is extremely wide and does not exceed it is limited by the traditional stylistic load on a foreign-language word, expression, and even microtext as a sign of a foreign-national culture, designed, according to L. V. Chernets, to be noticed by the reader, critic, and literary critic in this capacity⁶. Let's try to illustrate this statement.

Inclusions caused by the lack of clarity of the concept, background knowledge, and the inability to find a full-fledged Russian language equivalent, perform a purely nominative function. An important condition for using interspersions here is the author's bilingualism (symmetric or asymmetric) and activation (expansion of intentions) of the second language. It seems to us that the linguistic situation that developed in the late XX — early XXI centuries is quite comparable with the era of Gallomania and Francophonie, which marked Russia

⁵ Listrova-Pravda Yu. N. selection and use of foreign language inclusions in the Russian literary speech of the XIX century. Vorone: ed. Voronezh State University, 1986, 142 p.

⁶ Chernets A.I. Sravnitelnoye literturovedeniye: Rossiya I Zapad . XIX vek: uchebnoye posobiye / M. : Vyshaya shkola, 2008. p.352

in the late XVIII-early XIX centuries, taking into account one factor—the dominant in the modern world is Anglo-American culture, in this connection, linguistic priorities naturally shift towards the English language.

For us, it is important that the language consciousness of a bilingual person notes nuances of lexical meaning that are characteristic of one language, and on the contrary—uncharacteristic for another or not yet existing in it, which determines the presence of foreign system elements—inclusions — in the text, due to the need for more precise categories of objects and phenomena⁷. “What is being *branché*? *Branché* - razg. stylish, advanced, and trendy. *To fight against grisaille in the shower, you can start updating in the morning look*. *Grisaille*-letters. greyness, from the French *peinture ne comprenant que destons gris* painting in gray tones " — dullness, monotony”⁸.

Foreign-language borrowed vocabulary is divided into three groups according to its role in the host language: borrowed words (mastered), internationalisms, exotisms, and foreign-language inclusions, as well as in dictionaries of foreign words⁹.

In our opinion, the very definition of the term "foreign language inclusions" is fundamental. For the first time, the term foreign inclusions was introduced into scientific use by Professor A. A. Leontiev in his article "Foreign inclusions in Russian speech", where the following definition is given: "...a text in any language can be presented as a product of" stripping " the model of the corresponding language, generating this text according to certain rules. Conversely, you can build a model that will be the result of "collapsing " the text according to certain rules.

However, some text segments don't fit into our model. These are very frequent foreign inclusions in texts in any language in any text. In the following years, numerous attempts were made to supplement and specify the concept of "foreign inclusion". The most significant contribution to the definition of the term itself was made by S. I. Vlahov, L. P. Krysin, Yu. T. Listrova-Pravda, S. P. Florin, and others.

Foreign language inclusions are a key area of research for many linguists and translators, who define this concept differently. N. A. Eremiya asserts that foreign language inclusions are untranslatable groups of words and phrases from one language to another. Foreign-language inclusions are characterized by the fact that they entered the language relatively recently, while the same borrowings have been functioning in the language for several centuries, have passed through several stages of assimilation, and are perceived by many people as native words¹⁰.

Another point of view suggests that foreign language inclusions are groups of words, the use of which is determined by the speaker's knowledge of a foreign language, its linguistic, stylistic and genre features. The main difference between foreign-language inclusions and borrowed words is that these inclusions are key reasons for adaptation¹¹.

Foreign language inclusions are also understood as lexical units that contain fully or partially morphemic, semantic, or graphic features of other language systems that are surrounded by words of this language¹².

Several classifications of inclusions obtained by philologists have been processed.

One of them is based on the difference in the ratio of the source and receptor language systems in the context of inclusions, on the basis of which four groups of foreign-language inclusions are distinguished:

1. Full embedding in a foreign language – a fragment of text in a foreign language that is included in the text without any changes.

2. Partial foreign-language inclusions – a word, phrase, sentence, or even a fragment of a foreign-language text that is partially (phonetically or morphologically) assimilated into the language.

Foreign language inclusions can be classified not only by their graphic, phonetic, and morphological changes, but also studied from the perspective of

⁷ Pelevin V. Generation "P": A novel, stories. Moscow: Vagrius, 1999

⁸ Saggir K. Paris that Parisians don't know. Saint Petersburg: Rostok Publ., 2012, p. 156

⁹ Krysin L. P. Modern Russian language. Lexical semantics. Lexicology. Phraseology. Lexicography: textbook. manual for students. philol. fuck. higher level. study. Moscow: Izd. center. «The academy», 2007. 240 p

¹⁰ Bentya E. V. K voprosu o westernizatsii russkogo yazykovogo soznaniya (na materiale neustricheskikh asociativnykh pairov s imenami proper'nykh) 2017. No. 3. pp. 286-298

¹¹ Kiryanova, N. B. (2002). *Foreign Language Inclusions in English Poetry as an Element of its Graphics*. Saransk: Logos, 327 p.

¹² Borisova, L. I. & Parfyonova, T. A. (2005) *A Reference Book on Specialized Translation*. Moscow: NVI-Thesaurus, 345 p.

- 1) place of language contact;
- 2) contact characteristics (nationality, social status, gender, knowledge of languages);
- 3) the purpose of communication
- 4) mental and physical state of contacts¹³.

In the course of the analysis, it was revealed that a natural function of foreign-language inclusions in the tourism sector is the function of cultural policy department, when a foreign word refers to a phenomenon of a foreign culture.

Despite the fact that there are different types of classifications, it is of interest to us about one of the classifications, which is based on the difference between the relations of the source language and the receptor language systems in the context of inclusions, is based on which four groups of foreign-language inclusions are distinguished.

The formation of ideas becomes possible according to the classification of the researcher Yu. V. Smakhtina, presented in the article "Foreign language inclusions in Russian texts (based on the material of modern media)". In our opinion, observations the researcher Yu. V. Smakhtina, are the most acceptable ones. The author claims that "**full foreign language inclusion** - a section of text in a foreign language that is included in the text without any changes"¹⁴. For example, "*Spa-boutique Espace Vitalite Chenot* волшебная восточная сказка, созданная Жаком Гарсия в отеле *Selman* в Марракеше"¹⁵.

The analysis of the linguistic literature, in particular, the scientific article of researcher T. I. Bolshakov on the topic "Foreign language inclusions in V. Aksenov's story «Иноязычные вкрапления в повесте В. Аксенова «В поисках грустного беби»"¹⁶, shows the presence of classifications of foreign language inclusions, which complements the following: according to the classification of researcher Yu. V. Smakhtina, "**a partial foreign language inclusion** is a word, phrase, sentence, or even a fragment of a foreign text that is partially phonetically or morphologically) assimilated in the language or included in syntactic relations with members of the Russian sentence". So, the researcher T.I. Bolshakova asserts that "foreign language inclusion that represents a word, phrase, sentence, or larger segment of a foreign text that is more or less assimilated in the host language or included in syntactic relations as part of a Russian sentence", and classifies it into several subtypes, including:

A foreign word or phrase that has retained its semantics, sound features, and original graphics in the text that adopted it: "«В свою очередь номера *standard room* могут подразделяться по типам вида из номера – *standard room land view, standard room sea view, front sea view, side sea view, pool view, mountain view* и пр¹⁷.»; «в этой статье мы расскажем про современный химический *пилинг* лица: что это такое...»; «...используя карту, компас или *GPS навигатор*".

Contaminated foreign language inclusion, which is a word, phrase, or sentence used according to the laws of another language. By approval Yu. V. Smakhtina, "contaminated vocabulary, which in turn is subdivided into **untransliterated** foreign language inclusions, when the part of the word that is borrowed is not graphically formed according to the rules of the recipient language«...получите статус *Genius-путешественника* ...»; «Всё что нужно знать о *Check-In* и *Check-Out* в гостиницах и отелях¹⁸»; «Номера *Suite room* оснащаются комфортной мебелью и более современным оборудованием»; «системы *Tax free* в Штатах нет: здесь не существует НДС, зато введен налог с продаж *Sales Tax*"¹⁹.

Or **transliterated** ones, when the borrowed part of the word is formed graphically according to the rules of the recipient language, but phonetically retains the appearance of the prototype: "На первый взгляд

¹³ Yeremia, N. A. (1976). Principles of Selecting Exotisms and Foreign Language Inclusions for Learners' Definition Dictionaries. Moscow, 94 p

¹⁴ https://dspace.kpfu.ru/xmlui/bitstream/handle/net/131719/ilovepdf_com_64_68.pdf?sequence=-1&isAllowed=y

¹⁵ <https://archidom.ru/journal/kultpokhod/ten-luxurious-spa-complexes/>

¹⁶ T.I. Bolshakova "Foreign language inclusions in the story of V. Aksenova "in search of a sad baby" Bulletin of Voronezh State University. Series: Philology. Journalism. / №2 2005

¹⁷ <http://www.intur.ru/rooms/standard-room/>

¹⁸ <https://hotelequator.ru/articles/vsyo-chto-nuzhno-znat-o-check-in-i-check-out-v-gostinichah-i-otelyah>

¹⁹ https://tonkostiuzbekistan.travel.ru/Соединенные_Штаты_Америки

хайкинг, трекинг и бэкпэкинг может означать одно и то же, просто этакая семантическая игра”; “Некоторые *стоповеры* могут длиться несколько дней, иногда — неделю; «рассказать про такие чудесные места, как *кемпинги*”²⁰.

Zero foreign language inclusions, which is an ordinary Russian translated text or an excerpt of such text included in the original Russian speech.

Conclusion

Thus, borrowed vocabulary, in particular foreign language inclusions, is the subject of research in many areas of linguistics. It is important that borrowing is defined as a natural process, as an element of a foreign language, as a word that comes from another language. The process of borrowing vocabulary is a long process that includes several stages: the appearance of a motive (reason) and the transformation of a word in another language (mastering). In turn, the reasons for borrowing vocabulary cover a wide range of areas of human life. The process of transferring words from one language to another can be influenced by various factors: socio-political, scientific and technical, cultural and historical, and so on.

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