

UDC 81'373.45:(811.11+811.13+811.16)

DOI <https://doi.org/10.32837/2312-3192-2018-11-150-158>

THE PHENOMENON OF *FOREIGN INCLUSIONS* IN SLAVIC, ROMAN AND GERMANIC LANGUAGES (SEMANTIC AND STRUCTURAL ASPECTS)

Albina Ladynenko¹

Abstract

The article is devoted to the quantitative and qualitative analysis of foreign elements incorporated in the texts written in other verbal code systems. The research covers the material of the languages belonging to different genealogical groups (Slavic, Roman, Germanic). Semantic and structural peculiarities of foreign inclusions were analyzed and described in detail.

Current research is devoted to the analysis of independent foreign inclusions in order to identify the most frequently applied structural models of foreignisms. Structural division of foreign inclusions into four semantic subgroups (1) words; 2) word combinations; 3) sentences; 4) supra-phrasal units) were worked out for the purpose of target tasks.

Our study of the semantic affiliation of single word foreignisms showed that substantive foreign inclusions occur much more often than verbs. Among single word foreign inclusions nouns prevail (87.2%). Adjectives take the second position (5,6%), verbs are used in 4,9% cases, and adverbs make up 2,3% of all cases. Distribution of structural models of inclusive word combinations and correlation of word combinations with different number of elements are described in details and presented in the tables. Study of such independent foreign inclusions as sentences has shown that the short (1-5 words) sentences make up the biggest part (70.8%) of the inclusions. Some independent foreign inclusions are represented by supra-phrasal units. However, large fragments of foreign sentences in the narrative are rare, as it may cause the extinction of the reader's curiosity.

The illustrative material taken from the artistic precedent texts (XIX–XX c.) supports the main conclusions and statements of the article under discussion.

Keywords

Foreignism, foreign inclusion, artistic text, word, word combination, sentence, supra-phrasal unit.

1. Introduction. In the period of globalization and increasing cultures interaction, studies in the field of foreign elements reception are of paramount importance. Since the middle of the twentieth century great attention in linguistic literature has been paid to the introduction of foreign-language elements in fiction texts and to the methods of their reception both at

theoretical and applied levels [Agafonova²; Arapova³; Krysin⁴; Lystrova⁵, Lotte⁶, Haugen⁷].

The processes of globalization and integration have caused a significant increase in the number of borrowings in national languages. Foreign-language elements derive from the source language and preserve not only their original meaning, but also their original graphics. Such borrowings in a foreign language that are not subject to graphic or phonetic adaptation are called foreignisms. While used in the text they are marked off as foreign inclusions [Bolshakova⁸; Krasnova⁹; Novozhenova¹⁰; Norlusenyan¹¹; Oleynikova¹²; Pravda¹³; Shkhalaho¹⁴].

Thus, the presented article belongs to the works that analyze existence and interaction of languages in the conditions of cross cultural connections [Dyakov¹⁵, Shayhutdinova¹⁶, Bakker¹⁷, Fishman¹⁸, Giles¹⁹]. The current research answers the challenges of the time and tracks the interaction of foreign and native elements in artistic texts, which allows to develop its informational and cognitive potential. It is a comprehensive quantitative and qualitative analysis of foreignisms reception in a text that is presented in another verbal code system.

As an object of present study artistic texts of the 19th-21st centuries were selected. The subject of the study is foreign-language inclusions in the selected artistic texts of the 19th-21st centuries.

The purpose of the research stipulates the following tasks:

- to reveal the means of integration which suffer foreign-language elements in the structure of the target text;

¹ Associate Prof., PhD. A. P. Ladynenko, National University «Odessa Law Academy», Fontanskaya Doroga, 23, 65009-Odessa, Ukraine, Email: ladynenko.albina@onua.edu.ua. ORCID ID: 0000-0003-0545-4936

² Agafonova 1994

³ Arapova 1989

⁴ Krysin 1968

⁵ Lystrova 1979

⁶ Lotte 1982

⁷ Haugen 1972

⁸ Bolshakova 2008

⁹ Krasnova 2009

¹⁰ Novozhenova 2012

¹¹ Norlusenyan 2010

¹² Oleynikova 1992

¹³ Pravda 1983

¹⁴ Shkhalaho 2005

¹⁵ Dyakov 2003

¹⁶ Shayhutdinova 2008

¹⁷ Bakker 1999

¹⁸ Fishman 1972

¹⁹ Giles 1977

- to describe the main quantitative and qualitative characteristics of foreign-language elements presented in another verbal code system.

Background and motivations. Our observations have shown that foreign inclusions can be represented as structurally dependent and structurally independent elements, that is why it is possible to divide them into: a) non-independent foreign inclusions (morphemes); b) independent foreign inclusions.

Current research is devoted to the analysis of independent foreign inclusions (FI) used in typologically different languages in order to identify the most frequently applied structural models of these words and their combinations. Independent FIs are those elements that are morphologically independent units. We can split independent FIs into the following structural semantic subgroups: 1) words; 2) word combinations; 3) sentences; 4) supra-phrasal units (SPU).

2. Methodology. In the article we used both general scientific methods (induction, deduction, analysis and synthesis), as well as special methods. The main theoretical positions were evaluated and processed with the help of systematic approach which is common to phenomena that are applied at the present stage to all branches of knowledge [Spinoza²⁰; Solncev²¹]. Under the system we mean internally organized set (plurality) of interconnected and interacting objects. FIs include various structural elements: morphemes (in the case of hybridization), words, word combinations, sentences and supra-phrasal units, which have their own internal structure and hierarchy, that is, they are system units. The use of separate methods of distribution and quantitative analysis enabled to ensure the reliability of the conclusions and results.

The research covers the material of the languages belonging to different genealogical groups (Slavic, Roman, Germanic) of the Indo-European family. Our attention was concentrated on the texts where the alien incorporated units made up more than 10% of the whole lexical corpus of the text.

3. Results. Current analysis of foreign inclusions in typologically different languages has shown that independent FIs can be divided into the following structural semantic subgroups:

- 1) words;
- 2) word combinations;
- 3) sentences;
- 4) supra-phrasal units.

Single word FIs can be found in most cases – 56,1%. Word combinations take the second position – 27,3%.

Less frequently you can find sentences – 15,5%. It should be emphasized that SPUs are very rare – 1,1%. In the majority of cases these are "texts in the text": letters, newspaper reports or dialogical units consisting of 3-4 remarks. The distribution of different types of independent FI is presented in Table 1:

Table 1

Distribution of independent FI (in%)

№	Type of independent FI	Frequency (%)
1	Words	56,1
2	Word combinations	27,3
3	Sentences	15,5
4	Supra-phrasal units	1,1

Let us consider each type of independent FI in detail.

1.1. Words. The overwhelming number of foreign-language inclusions are foreign-language lexemes. Such foreign inclusions can be considered as morphologically independent units.

There are a lot of such words in John Reed's book "Ten Days That Shook the World"²². The author as precisely as possible tries to convey the atmosphere of revolutionary Russia. He resorts to numerous Russian realities. These are military vocabulary units (*ataman, soldat*), the names of various social and professional groups and their representatives (*barin, izvoshchiki, intelligentzia, gorodovoye, okhrana, tchinovniki*), etc. There are also words that indicate the fall of the existing state system, destruction and chaos (*marador, pogrom, provocatzia, vistyplenie*). It is possible to single out the group of words related to the Russian lifestyle (*kasha, samovar*). There is also a separate group which consists of various political and administrative terms (*siezd, presidium*) and a group which includes words meaning different political organizations (*Tsay-ee-kah*). All these words do not have absolute analogues in the English language. The word "porridge", for example, only approximates to the meaning of the word каша (*kasha*).

Many foreigners do not understand the word "intelligentzia"²³. This is said to be the stratum of society – a specific Russian formation (for more details see Hlebkin²⁴). An intellectual is not only a smart and educated person, but at the same time he/she is a person with high degree of conscience who strives for a moral ideal and despises bourgeoisie (wealth, prosperity, comfort). He/she is ready for self-sacrifice in mind, but passive in real life. Some of the above-mentioned features of the intelligentsia can be found in Mikhailovsky, Solzhenitsyn, and others.

The word "vistyplenie" means an armed protest against existing "regime". It is very difficult to find a one-word English-language equivalent. It is also difficult to find English-language equivalents for many other real-life words used by J. Reed.

In the novel "Crazy" written by the German writer B. Lebert, the main character, teenager Benny,

²⁰ Spinoza 1999

²¹ Solncev 1977

²² Reed 2006

²³ Reed 2006, 1, 6

²⁴ Glebkin 2012, 184-221

from the position of youthful maximalism, endows the whole world, God, writer Kafka, the Internet, his teachers and so on with the characteristic "crazy". However, in different contexts it acquires additional meanings, becoming the key word of the work by the end of the novel enriched by different senses. Let us consider the following example: "*Eigentlich ist es viel einfacher, in einer Welt zu leben, die man nicht versteht. Ich will nicht alt werden. Alt werden ist zu crazy für mich*"²⁵. [It is much simpler to live in this world which the human being does not understand. I shall never be old. To be old for me is inconceivable]. In the above example the word crazy acquires additional meaning "inconceivable" which are not fixed in the English language dictionaries. The young man cannot realise what old age is like, while his reflections are filled with attempts to find a philosophical understanding of being and purpose of life.

Another German writer F. Illies in his novel "Generation Golf" uses both simple words FI, and composites. All of them are taken from English. Among these words there are many lexemes, denoting different types of clothes and shoes. There are simple (*jeans*) and complex FI (*Moonwashed-Jeans*²⁶; *Stonewashed-Jeans*²⁷; *Sweatshirts*²⁸; *Polo-Shirts*²⁹ among them.

A lot of FIs are found in the works of the Russian writer V. Pelevin, including single words with different degrees of assimilation and adaptation. These are foreignisms, partially assimilated lexical units, and the barbarisms, that is borrowings, which claim to be integrated into the word-stock of the Russian language. For example, in the novel "Pine-apple water" occur such inclusions as: *драгдилер*³⁰ (drugdealer); *спичрайтер*³¹ (speechwriter); *софт-дринк*³² (soft-drink); *гэг*³³ (gag); *лузер*³⁴ (loser); *торрент*³⁵ (torrent); *трип*³⁶ (trip); *сорсинг*³⁷ (sourcing); *брендинг*³⁸ (branding).

Sometimes the author explains his decision to use this or that foreign language lexeme immediately in the

text, going to the mega-text level, which is very typical of postmodernism. Most often, the reason for including such elements is in the absence of analogues in their native language: <...> *даже обретая единство с Неизъяснимым, я избегаю приближаться к Сердцу Сердец на слишком уже интимную proximity – не знаю, как это сказать по-русски, потому что такого понятия в русскоязычной культуре нет*³⁹. [<...> even joining the Inexplicable I try not to approach the Heart of Hearts at a too close proximity – I don't know how to express the idea in Russian as there is not such a notion].

Our study of the parts of speech distribution of single-word FI has shown that substantive FI occur much more often than verbal ones. The quantitative results are presented in Table 2:

Table 2

**Part of speech distribution
of single-word FI (in %)**

№	Part of speech	Frequency of use
1	Noun	87,2
2	Verb	4,9
3	Adjective	5,6
4	Adverb	2,3

As can be seen from Table №2, among the single-word inclusions the nouns are predominant – 87.2%. Adjectives take the second position – 5.6%, verbs are used very rarely – 4.9%. Adverbs make up 2.3% of all cases of single-word inclusions.

The part of speech distribution of single-word foreign inclusions can be traced on the example of the texts, presented in Table 3.

In addition, authors often use quasi-foreign words. Quasi-foreign words are occasionalisms that are non-existent words simulating the real foreign words structure. Quasi-foreign words can be found, for example, in the works of V. Pelevin. Thus, in the novel "Generation P" occurs a nonce-word (made up of the English words "oral" and "anus") Oranus, it is a coinage which is calls up arise ironic associations of human being with primates: *В учебных материалах фронта полного и окончательного освобождения его (человека) называют просто **oranus** (по-русски «ротожопа»)*⁴⁰. [In the training front materials of complete and final liberation he (man) is simply called oranus (in Russian "rotozhopa")].

In another novel V. Pelevin coins the word *uglosuckson*, based on the english morphemes when he hints that the characters are inclined to a certain kind of sexual relations causing negative emotions in the people around. This negative potential is carried by the first element of this nonce-word based on the adjective ugly: *Правда, теперь он склонен был винить во всех бедах человечества не евреев, а англосаксов, которых презрительно называл «аглососами»* (*«uglosucksons»: приблизительное семантическое*

²⁵ Lebert 1999, 109

²⁶ Illies 2001, 29

²⁷ Illies 2001, 29

²⁸ Illies 2001, 30

²⁹ Illies 2001, 30

³⁰ Pelevin 2010a, 26

³¹ Pelevin 2010a, 35

³² Pelevin 2010a, 40

³³ Pelevin 2010a, 50

³⁴ Pelevin 2010a, 55

³⁵ Pelevin 2010a, 73

³⁶ Pelevin 2010a, 74

³⁷ Pelevin 2010a, 138

³⁸ Pelevin 2010a, 134

³⁹ Pelevin 2010a, 123

⁴⁰ Pelevin 2010b, 121

Table 3

Distribution of single-word FI in four languages (in %)

№	Author	Language	Title	Noun (N)	Verb (V)	Adjective (Adj)	Adverb (Adv)
1.	Ernest Hemingway	Eng.	Fiesta	62	20	12	6
2.	John Reed	Eng.	Ten Days that Shook the World	87	4	8	1
3.	Оксана Робски	Rus.	Casual	91	2	0	7
4.	Сергей Минаев	Rus.	Духless	99	1	0	0
5.	Ліна Костенко	Ukr.	Записки українського самашедшого	90	4	4	2
6.	Любка Дереш	Ukr.	Есеї	87	3	10	0
7.	Christian Kracht	Ger.	Faserland	89	2	7	2
8.	Florian Illies	Ger.	Generation Golf	91	1	8	0

поле – «сыны безобразного отсоса»⁴¹. [But now he was inclined to blame for all the misfortunes of mankind not Jews, but Anglo-Saxons, whom he contemptuously called "aglosos" ("uglosucksons: an approximate semantic field - "sons of ugly sucking")].

Similar coinages constructed on the pattern of the well known Latin expression *homo sapiens*, are also found in the works of Y. Andrukhovich, for example, *homo postsovieticus*, *homo sovieticus* and *homo antisovieticus*, which the author ironically uses to denote the differences between people who lived in the Soviet Union period and after its collapse: Цих облич (українських? Пострадянських? Українських радянських?) щораз більшає на Заході. На бюрократичному сленгу це називається виїзд на пеемже. Звичка до абрєвіатур, це невитравна соціолінгвістична ознака радянської людини, успішно збереглася і в пострадянській. <...>, ніби *homo postsovieticus* є насправді відмінною того таки *homo sovieticus*, таким собі історичним відгалуженням. <...> Люди еміграції переважно являли собою доволі упертий і переконаний різновид *homo antisovieticus*⁴². [The number of these faces (Ukrainian, Post-Soviet, Unrainian Soviet) is constantly increasing in the West. In bureaucratic slang it is a departure foe good. The tradition to use abbreviations is the typical sociolinguistic sign of the Soviet citizen which is preserved in the post-soviet citizen. <...>, as if *homo postsovieticus* is really different from *homo sovieticus*, such a historical “outlet” <...> The emigrants were an obstinate persistent type of *homo antisovieticus*.]

1.2. Word combinations. As our research has shown, there is a great number of inclusions in the form of the word combinations, collocations and phraseological unities. The analysis has shown that

foreign language word combinations, which are based on the scheme Adj + N, occur in fiction texts more often than all the rest structures (47%).

For example, V. Pelevin uses the collocation *Burning Bush*, which has a dual meaning. On the one hand, it is a biblical allusion - "burning bush", on the other hand, Bush is the surname of one of the US presidents. The author of the novel "The Pine-apple Water" reminds us about this play on words in the following remark: – *Операция называется “Burning Bush”, – сказал Добросвет. – Мы дали ей английское название, потому что в нем два символа, которые ты сразу поймешь. Горящий куст – это одно из библейских лиц Бога. Ну а паленый Буш это паленый Буш*⁴³. [The operation is called “*Burning Bush*”, – said Dobrosvet. – We have it this English name as there are two symbols which you will understand at once. Burning Bush – it is one of the Biblical images of God, while Mister Bush who is burning is just a goner.]

Word combinations having the similar model are also typical of Ukrainian-language authors. In particular, we can find the word combination *special effects* in Y. Andrukhovich texts: Цілком припускаю і інше: здатність людської пам’яті трансформувати реальне у надреальне і нарошувати нарративні *special effects*⁴⁴. [I really admit the other aspect: capability of the human memory to transform the real into the virtual and strengthen the narrative *special effects*.]

Many English names of musical groups or magazines used in the novels of some German writers are formed on the model Adj + N. For example, in Illyes and Stuckrad-Barre⁴⁵ works we can find: *Hot Dogs*, *Modern Talking*, *American Express*, *Rolling Stones*, and others. J. Reed⁴⁶ uses combinations of the Adj + N model for the names of newspapers and magazines: *Russkaya Volia*; *Novaya Rus*; *Novaya Zhisn*; *Narodnyy Tribun*; *Zhivoye Slovo*.

Collocations based on the model N + N (*Culture Club*; *Love Parade*; *Body Shop*) are also numerous (32%). Some of them are names of different musical groups (*Spice Girls*; *Shop Boys*) and musical works (*Murder Ballads*). This model is represented

⁴¹ Pelevin 2010a, 144

⁴² Andrukhovich 2006, 263-264

⁴³ Pelevin 2010a, 144

⁴⁴ Andrukhovich 2006, 258

⁴⁵ Stuckrad-Barre 2005

⁴⁶ Reed 2006

mainly by newspapers and magazines in J. Reed's «Ten Days that Shook the World»: *Golos Soldata*⁴⁷; *Volia Naroda*⁴⁸; *Utro Rossii*⁴⁹ and others. Similar FI can be found in the books of many modern authors who write in German, Ukrainian and Russian, which indicates the constant expansion of the English language.

Collocation having the model Adv + Adj (only 3%) can be found, for example, in the work of E. Hemingway: *She is très, très gentile*⁵⁰. In this case, the French inclusion of the structure, which has increased to three components only due to lexical repetition, serves the function of a predicative and fits into a purely English construction with a verb to be. Let us consider one more example: “*But since a long time he is muy flojo,*” *Anselmo said. “He is very flaccid. He is very much afraid to die*”⁵¹. Here the writer uses the Spanish two-word foreign inclusion in the function of predicative, which fits into the English construction with the help of the verb to be. In both cases, phrases are formed by amplification elements (*très, muy*).

The word combinations of other models are quite rare. Most often these are three-component structures with a scheme: Adj + prep. + N or N + prep. + N (7% and 8%, respectively): *Fit for Fun; Prince of Romance* and others. There are single cases of three-component word combinations constructed on other models (3%), in particular, on the model: N + V + N - *Dog Eat Dog*⁵².

The quantitative structural characteristics of inclusive word combinations are presented in Table 4.

Table 4

Distribution of structural models of inclusive word combinations (in %)

№	Structural model	Quantity of occurrences (%)
1	Adj + N	47
2	N + N	32
3	Adv + Adj	3
4	Adj + prep + N	7
5	N + prep + N	8
6	N + V + N	3

As our calculations have shown, the two-word combinations prevail – 82.6%. Less frequently three-word structures are used – 15.3%. Combinations con-

taining more than three elements are not numerous – 3.1%. The quantitative data is provided in Table 5.

Table 5

Correlation of inclusive word combinations of different lengths (in %)

№	Number of elements in word combinations	Quantity of occurrences
1	two-word combinations	82,6
2	three-word combinations	15,3
3	more than three elements	3,1

1.3. Sentences. Independent foreign inclusions also have a form of the whole sentences. Our observations have shown that simple sentences (87%) dominate while complicated structures are less frequent (13%). In the character's speech there are a lot of elliptical constructions that correspond to the peculiarities of real conversational speech. Thus, elliptical sentences with an omitted subject can be found, for example, in the novel "For Whom the Bell Tolls" by E. Hemingway. The story takes place in Spain. It is not surprising, therefore, that in the dialogical body of the novel there is a significant number of Spanish inclusions, forming elliptical sentences. For example: (1) “*I'm afraid to die, Pilar,*” *he said. “Tengo miedo de morir. Don't you understand?*”⁵³; (2) “*Pero es muy vivo. He is very smart. And if we do not do this smartly we are obscenitied*”⁵⁴.

Very often foreign language sentences are intertwined with sentences that are written in the same language as the main text. Many of these sentences represent a translation of what has been said in a foreign language, as in the two examples above. It makes it easier for the reader to perceive what is read and not to feel an inferiority complex due to the bad command of a particular foreign language.

Many foreign language sentences in fiction texts, as analysis shows, are Latin maxims and aphorisms. For example: “*Это странное на первый взгляд противоречие между университетским образованием и верой в набор дичайших суеверий, – продолжил Добросвет с воодушевлением, – было разрешено больше тысячи лет назад христианским богословом Тертуллианом. Credo quia absurdum est, возглашает тот. Верую, ибо абсурдно ...*”⁵⁵. [This strange contradiction between the university education and believe in the whole set of wild superstitions which is so strange at the first glance, – confirmed Dobrosvet with enthusiasm, – was solved more than thousands years ago by the Christian theologian Tertullian. *Credo quia absurdum est*, – he announced, that is believe it as it as absurd.]

In the works of V. Pelevin, simple and complex foreign sentences are mostly found in advertising texts and slogans. For example, in the novel "Generation P" devoted to advertising industry, you can find

⁴⁷ Reed 2006, 24

⁴⁸ Reed 2006, 25

⁴⁹ Reed 2006, 24

⁵⁰ Hemingway 2009b, 59

⁵¹ Hemingway 2009a, 32

⁵² Stuckrad-Barre 2005, 93

⁵³ Hemingway 2009a, 100

⁵⁴ Hemingway 2009a, 106

⁵⁵ Pelevin 2010a, 36

the following slogans: 1) *IT WILL NEVER BE THE SAME!*⁵⁶; 2) *THIS GAME HAS NO NAME!*⁵⁷; 3) *Diamonds are forever!*⁵⁸; 4) *JUST DO IT!*⁵⁹; 5) *SILENCE FOREVER. NOKIA!*⁶⁰.

In general, our observations indicate that sentences with an average of 1-5 words prevail. On the second place are sentences the length of which averages 6-10 words. Foreign-language structures the average length of which exceeds 10 words are rarely used. The ratio of the lengths of FI sentences is presented in Table 6:

Table 6

The ratio of the lengths of inclusive sentences

№	Length of the sentence (in words)	Quantity of occurrences (%)
1	Extra short (from 1 to 5 elements)	70,8
2	Short (from 6 to 10 elements)	15,9
3	Middle (from 11 to 15 elements)	5,3
4	Long (from 16 to 20 elements)	1,8
5	Extra long (more than 20 elements)	6,2

1.4. Supra-phrasal units. Some independent foreign inclusions consist of the whole blocks of sentences, often numbering up to 300 words. Such foreign language inclusions are characteristic of Leo Tolstoy's novel «War and Peace». In particular, L. Tolstoy included in the text of the novel letters in French. Most of these letters differ in volume. Thus, the letter of Julie Karagina, addressed to Princess Mary, consists of 35 sentences, numbering 305 words. The letter is interrupted only by the Russian-language text insets describing the appearance of the princess, who decided to find out whether the characterization given to her by Julie in the letter corresponds to reality. A fragment of the letter of Princess Mary's friend is given below: «*Tout Moscou ne parle que guerre. L'un de mes deux frères est déjà à l'étranger, l'autre est avec la garde, qui se met en marche vers la frontière. Notre cher empereur a quitté Pétersbourg et, à ce qu'on prétend, compte lui-même exposer sa précieuse existence aux chances de la guerre.*»⁶¹ [The whole Moscow speaks only about the war. One of

my two brothers is already abroad, the other one is the Guards on the way to the frontier. Our dear Emperor left Petersburg <...> and, as they say, he is ready to resign himself to his fate and military fortune. As we can see, the writer gives the text of the letter in an authentic form, preserving all the features of French spelling and grammar].

L. Tolstoy includes not only French-language, but also German-language letters in the text of the novel "War and Peace". For example, the writer includes in the text of the novel the letter of Archduke Ferdinand, which Kutuzov reads aloud to the Austrian general in his native language. The letter comprises more than 4 sentences, where the author follows the principle of authentic representation of foreign speech in the epistolary genre.

In order to create the effect of the character's speech authenticity, extensive FIs are introduced. In this case, the boundaries of the blocks of sentences can coincide with those of the remarks: *Долохов сказал: La vilaine affaire de traîner ces cadavres après soi. Voudrait mieux fusiller cette canaille, - и громко засмеялся таким страшным смехом, что Пете показалось, французы сейчас узнают обман, и он невольно отступил на шаг от костра*⁶². [Dolohov said: *It is not worth taking with us these corpses. We'd better shoot this scoundrel, -* and began to guffaw so that it seemed to Pete that the French would know the deception and he unvoluntarily stepped back from the campfire. In this case, the whole remark of Dolohov, consisting of two sentences, is fully represented by the French language, which is simultaneously delimited from the author's text with the help of a dash and a comma.]

Some supra-phrasal inclusions are whole dialogical units, that is the minimal blocks of remarks, which have a very close cohesion. [for more details see Mizetskaya⁶³].

Let us give an example from Leo Tolstoy's novel War and Peace: *Государь выслушал молча, не глядя на Мишо. - L'ennemi est-il en ville? - спросил он. - Oui, sire, et elle est en cendres à l'heure qu'il est. Je l'ai laissée toute en flammes, - решительно сказал Мишо. <...>*⁶⁴ [Imperator heard it in silence not looking at Mishko. – The enemy is in the village? – he asked. – Yes, sir, now it is burnt. I left it when it was in flame. – said Mishko decidedly]. In this example dialogical unit consists of two remarks. The first one is represented by one phrase, the second by two. Remarks are accompanied by the author's notes pointing at the subject of speech. It does not violate the integrity of the perception of the further remarks of interlocutors, representing a question-answer unity.

The study has shown that SPU, consisting of 2-5 sentences, are predominant. Short blocks number 52%, and super long ones – 8%. See Table 7:

⁵⁶ Pelevin 2010b, 91

⁵⁷ Pelevin 2010b, 58

⁵⁸ Pelevin 2010b, 158

⁵⁹ Pelevin 2010b, 145

⁶⁰ Deresh 2007, 75

⁶¹ Tolstoy 1987, 117

⁶² Tolstoy 1987, 154

⁶³ Mizetskaya 1992

⁶⁴ Tolstoy 1987, 13

Table 7

Ratio of foreign supra-phrasal units

№	Length of the SPU	Quantity of occurrences (%)
1	Short (2-5 sentences)	52
3	Medium (6-10 sentences)	29
4	Long (10-15 sentences)	11
5	Extra long (more than 15 sentences)	8

4. Conclusions. It is possible to draw the following inferences from the foreign inclusions analysis conducted on the material of the languages belonging to different genealogical groups (Slavic, Roman, Germanic) of the Indoeuropean. Our study of the morphological features of the single word foreignisms showed that substantive foreign inclusions occur much more often than verbs (15:1). The nouns make up 87.2%, adjectives take the second position (5.6%), verbs are used in 4.9% cases, and adverbs make up 2.3% of all cases of single word inclusions.

It is clear from the research, there is a big number of inclusions going beyond the word. These are word combinations, that according to our calculations, the two-word combinations predominate (82.6%). Less

commonly three-word combinations (15.3%) are used. There are almost no word combinations that contain more than three elements (only 3.1%).

The research also has shown that foreign-language sentences are often interspersed with sentences of the basic language. Most of these structures are translations of an adjacent foreign language sentences, which facilitate the perception and understanding of foreign fragments. In general, our observations have shown that inclusive sentences with an average of 1-5 words (70.8%) prevail. In the second place, are sentences, the length of which ranges from 6-10 words (15.9%). Foreign structures, the length of which exceeds 10 words are used quite rarely (13.3%). It allows the author to avoid monotony of foreign language presentations. Thereby, simple sentences cover the biggest part of the inclusions and it allows the author make the narrative more dynamic.

Some independent foreign inclusions are represented by whole blocks of sentences, that is, supra-phrasal units. However, large fragments of foreign sentences in the narrative are rare, as it may cause the extinction of the reader's interest. The study has shown that supra-phrasal units consisting of 2-5 sentences dominate. Such short SPU make up 52%, and extra long SPU – 8%, which can be explained by the author's intuitive perception of the psychological limit, after which the reader's curiosity fades.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Агафонова Н. Д. Узуальные иноязычные выражения в современном русском языке : дис. ... канд. филол. наук : 10.02.01 / Агафонова Нелли Джоановна. – Ростов-на-Дону : Изд-во Ростов. гос. ун-та, 1994. – 198 с.
- Андрухович Ю. Диявол ховається в сирі / Ю. Андрухович. – К. : Критика, 2006. – 318 с.
- Арапова Н. С. Варваризмы как этап в освоении иноязычного слова / Н. С. Арапова // Вестник Московского ун-та. – 1989. – Сер. 9. Филология. – № 4. – С. 9-16.
- Большакова Т. И. Иноязычные вкрапления в художественных произведениях В. П. Аксенова : дис. ... канд. филол. наук : 10.02.01 / Большакова Татьяна Игоревна. – Воронеж : Изд-во Ворон. ГУ, 2008. – 193 с.
- Глебкин В. В. Лексическая семантика : культурно-исторический подход / В. В. Глебкин. – М.-СПб. : Центр гуманитарных исследований, 2012. – 269 с.
- Дереш Л. Есеї / Любко Дереш // Трициліндровий двигун любові. – Харків : Фоліо, 2007. – С. 53-140.
- Дьяков А. И. Причины интенсивного заимствования англицизмов в современном русском языке / А. И. Дьяков // Язык и культура. – Новосибирск, 2003. – С. 35-43.
- Краснова Т. В. Иноязычные вкрапления в русской литературной речи начала XX века. : дис. ... канд. филол. наук : 10.02.01 / Краснова Татьяна Владимировна. – Воронеж : Воронеж. ГУ, 2009. – 205 с.
- Крысин Л. П. Иноязычные слова в современном русском языке / Л. П. Крысин. – М. : Наука, 1968. – 208 с.
- Листрова Ю. Т. Иносистемные языковые явления в русской художественной литературе XIX в. / Ю. Т. Листрова. – Воронеж : изд-во Воронеж. гос. ун-та, 1979. – 146 с.
- Лотте Д. С. Вопросы заимствования и упорядочения иноязычных терминов и терминологических элементов / С. В. Гринева, Т. Л. Канделаки, Д. С. Лотте. – М. : Наука, 1982. – 149 с.
- Мизецкая В. Я. Композиционно-речевая организация персонажной подсистемы в драматургическом тексте : Монография / В. Я. Мизецкая. – Одеса : Черномор'я, 1992. – 150 с.
- Новоженова З. Л. Иноязычные вкрапления как дискурсивное явление: русское слово в чужом тексте / З. Л. Новоженова // Вестник Балт. федерал. ун-та. им. И. Канта. – 2012. – № 8. – С. 37-42.
- Норлусенян В. С. Иноязычные вкрапления : современное состояние проблемы / В. С. Норлусенян // Вестник Новгородского гос. ун-та, 2010. – № 57. – С. 63-66.
- Олейникова О. Н. Иноязычные вкрапления в русской литературной речи советской эпохи (с 1917 по 1940 г.) : автореферат дис. ... канд. филол. наук / Олейникова О. Н. – Воронеж, 1992. – 23 с.
- Пелевин В. Анаanasная вода для прекрасной дамы / В. Пелевин. – М. : ЭКСМО, 2010. – 318 с.
- Пелевин В. Generация «П» / В. Пелевин. – М. : ЭКСМО, 2010. – 352 с.
- Правда Ю. Т. Иноязычные вкрапления в русской литературной речи XIX в. : автореферат дис. ... д-ра филол. наук : 10.02.01 / Правда Юлия Тимофеевна. – М., 1983. – 32 с.
- Солнцев В. М. Язык как системно-структурное образование / В. М. Солнцев. – М. : Наука, 1977. – 340 с.

- Спиноза Б. Сочинения. В 2-х томах. Т.1. / Б. Спиноза. – СПб. : Наука, 1999. – 489 с.
- Толстой Л. Н. Война и мир / Л. Н. Толстой. – Собрание сочинений в двенадцати томах // Под общ. ред. С. А. Макашина, Л. Д. Опульской. – Т. 3. – М. : Правда, 1987. – 542 с.
- Хауген Э. Процесс заимствования / Э. Хауген // Новое в лингвистике. М. : Прогресс, 1972. – Вып. 6. – С. 4-34.
- Хемингуэй Э. По ком звонит колокол : Книга для чтения на английском языке / Э. Хемингуэй. – СПб. : Антология, КАРО, 2009. – 448 с.
- Хемингуэй Э. Фиеста, и солнце восходит : Книга для чтения на английском языке / Э. Хемингуэй. – СПб. : Антология, КАРО, 2009. – 288 с.
- Шайхутдинова Р. Р. Англо-русские языковые контакты конца XX - нач. XXI вв. в сравнительном освещении : дис. ... канд. филол. наук : 10.02.20 / Шайхутдинова Рузиля Раифовна. – Казань, 2008. – 211 с.
- Шхалахо С. Ш. Иноязычные вкрапления как теоретико-терминологическая проблема / С. Ш. Шхалахо // Филологический Вестник. – Майкоп. – 2005. – № 7. – С. 47-51.
- Bakker P. Rapid Language Change : Creolization, Intertwining, Convergence // The Depth in Historical Linguistics / Ed. by C. Renfrew, A. McMahon, L. Trask. – Cambridge : Mc Donald Institute for Archeological Research, 1999. – P. 585-620.
- Fishman J. A. The Sociology of Language : An Interdisciplinary Social Science Approach to Language in Society / J. A. Fishman. – Rowley, M. A. : Newsbury House, 1972. – 250 p.
- Giles H. Introduction to Language, Ethnicity, and Intergroup Relations / H. Giles. – London : Academic Press, 1977. – P. 119-135.
- Illies F. Generation Golf / F. Illies. – Frankfurt am Main : Fisher Taschenbuch Verlag, 2001. – 217 s.
- Lebert B. Crazy / B. Lebert. – Köln : Kieperheuer&Witsch, 1999. – 175 s.
- Reed J. Ten Days that Shook the World / John Reed. – New York : Dover Publications, Inc., 2006. – 374 p.
- Stuckrad-Barre B. Soloalbum / Benjamin Stuckrad-Barre – Köln : Kieperheuer&Witsch, 2005. – 245 s.

REFERENCES

- Agafonova, N. D. (1994) Uzual'nye inoyazychnye vyrazheniya v sovremennom russkom yazyke, Dissertation, Rostov-on-Don State University.
- Andrukhovich, Yu. (2006) Dyiavol khovaietsia v syri [Диявол ховається в сирі]. Kyiv: Criticism.
- Arapova, N. S. (1989) Varvarizmy kak etap v osvoenii inoyazychnogo slova. Vestnik Moskovskogo universiteta, pp. 9-16.
- Bakker, P. (1999) Rapid Language Change: Creolization, Intertwining, Convergence. In: C. Renfrew, A. McMahon, L. Trask, ed., The Depth in Historical Linguistics, Cambridge: Mc Donald Institute for Archeological Research, pp. 585-620.
- Bolshakova, T. (2008) Inoyazychnye vkraplenniya v hudozhestvennykh proizvedeniyah V. P. Aksenova. Dissertation, Voronezh: The Publishing House of Voronezh State University.
- Deresh, L. (2007) Trytsylindrovyy dvyhun liubovi [Трициліндровий двигун любові]. Kharkiv: Folio.
- Dyakov, A. (2003) Prichiny intensivnogo zaimstvovaniya anglicizmov v sovremennom russkom yazyke. Yazyk i kul'tura, pp. 35-43.
- Fishman, J. A. (1972) The Sociology of Language: An Interdisciplinary Social Science Approach to Language in Society. Newsbury House.
- Giles, H. (1977) Introduction to Language, Ethnicity, and Intergroup Relations. London: Academic Press, pp. 119-135.
- Glebkina, V. (2012) Leksicheskaya semantika: kul'turno-istoricheskij podhod. M.-SPb.: Center for Humanitarian Studies.
- Haugen, E. (1972) Process zaimstvovaniya. Novoe v lingvistike. Vyp. 6. M.: Progress, pp. 4-34.
- Hemingway, E. (2009a) Po kom zvonit kolokol. SPb.: Antologiya, KARO.
- Hemingway, E. (2009b) Fiesta, i solnce voskhodit. SPb.: Antologiya, KARO.
- Illies, F. (2001) Generation Golf. Frankfurt am Main: Fisher Taschenbuch Verlag.
- Krasnova, T. (2009) Inoyazychnye vkraplenniya v russkoj literaturnoj rechi nachala XX veka. Dissertation, Voronezh: The Publishing House of Voronezh State University.
- Krysin, L. (1968) Inoyazychnye slova v sovremennom russkom yazyke. Moscow: Science.
- Lebert, B. (1999) Crazy. Köln: Kieperheuer&Witsch.
- Lystrova, YU. (1979) Inosistemnye yazykovye yavleniya v russkoj hudozhestvennoj literature XIX v. Voronezh: The Publishing House of Voronezh State University.
- Lotte, D. (1982) Voprosy zaimstvovaniya i uporyadocheniya inoyazychnykh terminov i terminoehlementov. Moscow: Nauka.
- Mizetskaya, V. (1992) Kompozicionno-rechevaya organizaciya personazhnoj podsistemy v dramaturgicheskom tekste. Odesa: Chernomor'ya.
- Norlusenyan, V. (2010) Inoyazychnye vkraplenniya: sovremennoe sostoyanie problem. Vestnik Novgorodskogo gos. universiteta, № 57, pp. 63-66.
- Novozhenova, Z. (2012) Inoyazychnye vkraplenniya kak diskursivnoe yavlenie: russkoe slovo v chuzhom tekste. Vestnik Baltiiskogo federal'nogo universiteta im. I. Kanta, № 8, pp. 37-42.
- Oleynikova, O. (1992) Inoyazychnye vkraplenniya v russkoj literaturnoj rechi sovetskoy ehpori (s 1917 po 1940 g.). Voronezh.
- Pelevin, V. (2010b) Generation «P». Moscow: EKSMO.
- Pelevin, V. (2010a) Ananasnaya voda dlya prekrasnoj dami. Moscow: EKSMO.
- Pravda, YU. (1983) Inoyazychnye vkraplenniya v russkoj literaturnoj rechi XIX v. Moscow.
- Reed, J. (2006) Ten Days that Shook the World. New York: Dover Publications, Inc.
- Shayhutdinova, R. R. (2008) Anglo-russkie yazykovye kontakty konca XX - nach. XXI vv. v sravnitel'nom osveshchenii. Dissertation. Kazan'.
- Shkhalaho, S. (2005) Inoyazychnye vkraplenniya kak teoretiko-terminologicheskaya problema. Filologicheskij Vestnik, № 7. Майкоп, pp. 47-51.
- Solncev, V. (1977) Yazyk kak sistemno-strukturnoe obrazovanie. Moscow: Nauka.
- Spinoza, B. (1999) Sochineniya. V 2-h tomah. T.1. SPb.: Nauka.
- Stuckrad-Barre, B. (2005) Soloalbum. Köln : Kieperheuer&Witsch.
- Tolstoy, L. N. (1987) Vojna i mir. Sobranie sochinenij v dvenadcati tomah. Pod obshch. red. S. A. Makashina, L. D. Opuľ'skoj. T. 3. M.: Pravda.

Анотація

Статтю присвячено всебічному кількісно-якісний аналізу особливостей рецепції іншомовних елементів у текст, створений в іншому вербальному кодї. Дослідження проводиться на матеріалї кількох різносистемних мов (слов'янські, романські, германські). У статті проаналізовано та детально описано семантичні та структурні особливості іноземних включень (ІВ). Дослідження присвячено аналізу саме незалежних ІВ з метою виявлення найчастіше уживаних структурних моделей ІВ. Структурний поділ ІВ на чотири структурно-семантичні підгрупи (слова; словосполучення; речення; надфразні єдності) було розроблено з метою цільових завдань.

Аналіз частиномовної належності однослівних ІВ показало, що субстантивовані ІВ зустрічаються значно частіше, ніж дієслівні. В усіх авторів, праці яких досліджувалися, серед однослівних ІВ превалюють іменники (87,2%). Прикметники займають другу позицію (5,6%), дуже рідко використовуються дієслова – 4,9%, а прислівники складають 2,3% усіх випадків однослівних включень. Трапляється досить багато включень, які виходять за межі слова. Як показують наші підрахунки, кількісно переважають двослівні словосполучення (82,6%). Рідше використовуються трислівні словосполучення (15,3%). Майже не зустрічаються словосполучення, які містять більш трьох елементів (усього 3,1%). Досить часто зустрічаються незалежні ІВ – речення. Дослідження показало, що іншомовні речення нерідко перемежуються з реченнями базової мови. В цілому, наші спостереження показали, що переважають ІВ-речення, що налічують в середньому 1-5 слів (70,8%). Доволі рідко використовуються іншомовні структури, середня довжина яких перевищує 10 слів (13,3%). Таким чином, більшу частину складають прості речення, що дозволяє зберегти динаміку оповіді. Деякі самостійні ІВ представлені цілими блоками речень, тобто надфразними єдностями. Однак великі фрагменти іноземних речень у ХТ зустрічаються досить рідко, оскільки сприяють загасанню читацького інтересу.

Ключові слова

Іншомовне включення, художній текст, слово, словосполучення, речення, надфразні єдності.