

PHILOLOGIE

UDC 811.161.1/2'373.45:004.738.5

DOI 10.56378/TPYU05122022

Tetiana PAVLIUK

PhD in Philology, Associate professor, consultant scientifique du Centre de management de l'Innovation, Nice, France (tania.flutemix@gmail.com)

ORCID: 0000-0002-6721-9627

Bibliographic Description of the Article: Pavliuk, T. (2022). Structural-semantic and pragmatic characteristics of Ukrainian inclusions in the Russian-language internet text. *Innovations in the scientific, technical and social ecosystems [Scientific journal]*, 3, pp. 26–36.

STRUCTURAL-SEMANTIC AND PRAGMATIC CHARACTERISTICS OF UKRAINIAN INCLUSIONS IN THE RUSSIAN-LANGUAGE INTERNET TEXT

Abstract. The purpose of the research. The problem of language interaction is one of the central in the system of linguistic disciplines. Interlanguage interference is the subject of research in translation studies, sociolinguistics, methods of teaching foreign languages, linguacultural studies, etc. The aim of the study is to comprehensively analyze the use of Ukrainian inclusions in the texts of Russian-language blogs. The analysis of the structure of these units is made from the graphic level to the syntax and shows the compositional variety of inclusions. **The research methodology includes** methods of lexico-semantic, component, pragmalinguistic and contextual analysis. **The scientific novelty** reveals the phenomenon of interference of related languages (Russian and Ukrainian) on the example of written speech of adult bilinguals, recorded on the social network Facebook. The identified pragmatic characteristics of inclusions can be divided into four types: as a stylistic means, a way of displaying linguistic erudition, a way of declaring one's civil position, and means of expressing negative emotional assessment. The semantic types of proposed units, among which the most numerical group is a group of abstract concepts, were also analyzed. **The Conclusions.** The use of Ukrainian inclusions is one of the active and living processes of the development of the Russian Internet language. The main reasons for this phenomenon are the desire to express one's belonging to the Ukrainian community and language, as well as to show an active civic position towards social transformations in one's country.

Keywords: Ukrainian inclusion, interference, structure, illocutive, pragmatic function, perlocution, Russian language.

The Problem Statement. The functioning of language on the Internet is a complex phenomenon that must be considered in the context of the global civilizational and cultural process. The description and fixation of new phenomena in speech and different discourses, the study of language changes in recent decades are very relevant in modern linguistics. Their main intention is to highlight not only individual heterogeneous facts, but also the general vectors of language development [Abdrakhman, 2018; Sidakova, 2016; Shishko, 2018]. Most researchers consider that the causes of language changes are in the rapid socio-political shifts associated with the processes of globalization in the world (Abdrakhman, 2018; Lapteva, 2003). These shifts are perceived (and experienced) by a person through a certain set of concepts, which are expressed primarily in language.

In the language field, there are: *active processes* that either continue or arise for the first time and are characterized by productivity; *living processes* that lead to a modification of the existing process by attracting new linguistic means of expression; and *new processes* that form previously unknown mechanisms of development and attract linguistic means that are combined with the old ones when forming a message (Lapteva, 2003).

One of the active ways to modify a language is to use units of another language code, for example, English or Ukrainian. The use of units of one language code in another shows the contact of two cultures (Shishko, 2018). If the use of anglicisms has been sufficiently studied, then the use of Ukrainian inclusions in the speech of Russian-speaking bloggers is a fairly new and relevant issue. At this time Ukrainian inclusions have been studied only on the material of English fiction (Kotova, 2016) and also in the Russian newspaper texts of 2006–2007 (Barbara, 2013).

The analysis of Sources and Recent Researches. The article by L. Frolova and I. Vyatkina “The main types of interlanguage interference in scientific discourse (nanotechnology sphere)” is devoted to the problem of linguistic destructive interference in the Russian-English translation of scientific articles in the field of nano-technologies (Frolova, Vyatkina, 2016). The research of O. Taranenko focuses on textual inclusions of precedent texts in Ukrainian and Russian language contacts (Taranenko, 2010). In Ukrainian linguistics, also the problem of transferring intertextual units of Russian origin into the Ukrainian language in a journalistic text is highlighted (Kasim, 2016). As we may see the problem of Ukrainian inclusions in Russian speech specifically has not been studied thoroughly, which brings out the relevance of this research. The methodological basis of current study consists of the works devoted to interlanguage interference (U. Weinreich, E. Haugen, E. Zhelnova,

S. Kuzmina), as well as to the psycholinguistic theory of text generation and perception (N. Zhinkin, A. Leontiev, L. Butakova).

The purpose of the article is to identify the structural, semantic and pragmatic features of Ukrainian inclusions in the speech of Russian-speaking (“Russian-writing”) bloggers. The achievement of the goal led to a number of research methods such as lexico-semantic and component analysis – to clarify the components of the meanings of the studied units, objective pragmalinguistic and contextual analysis – to identify the illocutionary characteristics of the use of the research material.

The main material statement. The natural reason for the entry of foreign language lexemes into the Russian language is clear – the naming of objects and elements that have no equivalents in the studied language itself. There is another reason for using foreign words in the presence of an analogue – this is the fashion for this or that form of communication. Currently, it is “fashionable” to include English lexemes in Russian speech, which is typical not only for gamers, representatives of the youth environment, but also for mature people – active users of social networks. The problem of the use of Ukrainian inclusions in the Russian language, in our opinion, is more complicated than the problem of the use of Anglicisms, since these are related languages, which means that we are not talking about denotative lacunarity or prestige of the language units involved (Kurokhtina, 2014; Tupikova, 2010). The commonality of historical processes, as well as similar cultural-mental space of two nations makes the expediency of using analyzed lexemes questionable. We consider it expedient to analyze this issue in the linguopragmatic aspect, which allows not only to describe the structural and semantic types of foreign language inclusions, but also to explain the specifics of using the phenomenon of interference in related languages.

The empirical basis of the study consists of the texts and comments of Russian-speaking bloggers of the Facebook platform; the main authors are Olena Monova, Viktor Puzanov, Yaroslav Matyushin and Konstantin Kukushkin; chronological period – 2018–2021 years. The card file was collected by continuous sampling and has two hundred units. We began the consideration of the structural organization of inclusions with a description of their graphic form. This allowed us to identify the following graphic features of the studied units:

1) writing Ukrainian words without grapheme changes: *Укры – они ведь как дети, люблять, коли всьо яскраве, кольорове і гопак* (O. Monova) / translation: *Ukry – after all, they are like children, lyublyat’, koly vs’o kolorove I hopak* (love, when everything is bright, colorful and Hopak); *Но в голос начала ржать, когда услышала, как кто-то, оседлав трибуну, здоровается «Слава Иусу Христу».* Вот это я понимаю их там торкнуло. *Але, як казала моя бабця – і святий боже не допоможе* (N. Zirka) / translation: *But I started*

laughing out loud when I heard someone rode the podium saying hello “*Slava Isusu Khrystu*” (“Glory to Jesus Christ”); That’s what I understand: they got high out there. *Ale yak kazala moya babtsya – i svyatyj bozhe ne dopomozhe* (But as my granny said – and holy God will not help);

2) writing Ukrainian words by means of Russian orthography (phonetic sound transmission): Я из-за вас уже забыла, как выглядит небо, *потворы*; Уже четыре года утро 2 октября у меня начинается одинаково: соседи (там, где *свини*) просят денег в долг (О. Monova) / translation: I’ve already forgotten what the sky looks like because of you, *potvory* (freaks); For four years now, the morning of October 2 starts the same for me: neighbors (those ones who have *svyni* (pigs) ask for money in debt; «*Укрзалізниця*» на нас забила? (Ya. Matyushin) / translation: “*Ukrzaliznytsya*” (Ukrainian railway) blown us off?; Порошенко опять произнёс отличную речь (в ООН), я не могу себе представить подобную речь из уст любого из его *напередников* (К. Kukushkin) / translation: Poroshenko again made an excellent speech (at the UN), I cannot imagine such a speech from the lips of any of his *paperednikov* (predecessors). The first structural type is used mainly to preserve the national colouring, the second one – to create a comic effect in the text.

Language interference in the analyzed samples manifests itself at two levels:

I level – it’s a conscious code switch: Дословная цитата: Пост про бедность и роскошь породил бурление [...], что мол “*треба працювати і можна заробляти добрі гроші*”. Конечно, *працювати* можно (К. Kukushkin) / translation: Verbatim quote: The post about poverty and luxury gave rise to a seething [...] as they say “*treba pracuyuvaty i mozhna zaroblyaty dobri groshi*” (you need to work and you can earn good money). In this example, the author deliberately switches the code to the “original language”: preferring not to change given stylistics, he uses a word from the quote without translation in his further text.

II level – it’s an unconscious code switching: Дальше *мені заціпило* (О. Monova) / translation: Next *meni zatsipylo* (I’m numb); *Швендяла* сегодня по делам там и сям, позвонил детка и затребовал пирожок с *картоплей* (О. Monova) / translation: *Shvendyala* (moonning) today on business here and there, my baby called and requested a pie with *kartopley* (potato). These examples represent something like stream of consciousness of the speaker, which she does not consider necessary to edit to the literary level of the source language, and thus turns it into a stylistic device for creating a lyrical and comic effect.

Morphologically, the noun is more frequent in presenting the illocutive function, contrary to the popular belief that illocutive is more often expressed

with the verbs. In our sampling, speakers used 53% of included nouns, 31% of included verbs, 4% of included interjections and 3% of included adverbs. It is noteworthy that there are no adjectives in the card file. This indicates the importance for the authors to name a situation or to denote things when communicating, because it helps to immediately put an assessment on what is said. It saves the necessity to use characterological adjectives.

The syntactic structure of inclusions is represented by simple, complicated and complex types. The simple ones include one-word inclusions (57%): *Теперь хотя бы понятно, почему все так рвутся тусить к усадьбе, когда барин в странствиях. Даже на ступенях валяются и кричат в закрытые окна со всем революционным пылом. А там, оказывается, просто-напросто готівка* (O. Monova) / translation: Now at least it is clear why everyone is so eager to hang out to the manor when the master is on a journey. Even on the steps they lie and shout through the closed windows with all the revolutionary fervor. And there, it turns out, it's just *hotivka* (cash). Complicated structures are represented with word collocation (3%): *Стоило мне на день выпасть из фейсбука, у вас Столтенберг сдал ЗНО з української літератури. Страшні люди* (Ya. Matyushin) / translation: As soon as I dropped out of Facebook for a day, Stoltenberg passed your *ZNO z ukrains'koi literature. Strashni lyudy* (EIE on Ukrainian literature. Scary people); *Уважаемый пипол, во-первых, красно дякую – деньги на пускозарядное собрали, продавцу отправили, в четверг он отновопоштит девайс нашим хлопцам* (Ya. Matyushin) / translation: Dear people, first of all, *krasno dyakuyu* (thank you very much) – we collected the money for pre-loading weapons, sent it to the seller, on Thursday he will send the device back to our *khloptsam* (lads). Complex type reveals inclusions implemented in whole phrases and sentences (38%): *И, судя по тому, что я видел на фейсбуке, у этого парада есть несколько родителей: Патриотизм, Гордость, Достоинство и Честь. Але, шановне панство, я жодним разом не шкодую, що обрав авіашоу* (Ya. Matyushin) / translation: And judging by what I saw on Facebook, this parade has several parents: Patriotism, Pride, Dignity and Honor. *Ale, shanovne panstvo, ya zhodnym razom ne shkoduyu, shcho obrav aviashou* (But, Dear Sirs, I do not regret at all that I chose the demonstration flights); *Вместо того, чтобы есть мороженки, каднуть панянок і щипати їх за дупці, читать детям сказки, чесать собаку за ухом или спасти кота с дерева или просто лежать в траве, грызть травинку, смотреть в небо, шевелить пальцами на ногах и шептать “дякую тобі боже, що живий”* (Ya. Matyushin) / translation: Instead of eating ice cream, *kadnyt' panyanok i shchipaty ih za dupci* (flirting with girls, pinching their butts), reading fairy tales to children, scratching a dog behind the ear or rescuing a cat from a tree or just lying in the grass, gnawing a blade of grass, looking at the sky, wiggling your

toes and whispering “*dyakuyu tobi, bozhe, shcho zhyvyj*” (“thank you, god, I’m alive”). This analysis confirms the idea expressed above: speakers are more inclined to use one-word units represented by nouns.

One of the reasons for the use of Ukrainian inclusions in the speech of Russian speakers is the unique melody and poetry of the language, which gives the word a special emotion and focuses on its semantics. For instance: Как быстро мы превратились в старпёров! Тем более, что вчера я увидел первое серебро на висках в зеркале. *Швидкоплинний час*, однако / translation: How quickly we turned into old farters! Yesterday I saw the first silver on my temples in the mirror. *Shvydkoplynnij chas* (fleeting time), however. Collocation *швидкоплинний час* is translated into Russian as *fleeting, short time* (Dictionary, 1970–1980). Semantically, there is no difference between these words, they are equivalent, so it can be assumed that the author uses the specified phrase as a stylistic means. In the first sentence of this example, the vulgar word *old farters* is used, however, further imaginative expanding of thought (mature years are described with the metaphor of *the first silver on the temples*) neutralizes the negative connotation and gives a certain poetry to the text. Thus, the rhythmic sound, melody of the phrase is achieved with the help of a tetrametric trochee, as well as an illocutive of the linguistic unit *швидкоплинний час* (fleeting time).

Let’s consider another example of using Ukrainian inclusion in Russian: *Достеменно* зная специфику родного города, я, наконец-то, родил для нашего ресурса текст. Провокативный по форме и неоспоримый по содержанию [...] / translation: *Dostenmenno* (thoroughly) knowing the specifics of my hometown, I finally gave birth to a text for our resource. Provocative in form and undeniable in content. Word *достеменный* is translated as *accurate, real, thorough*, but if you use an analogue of the Russian language, the reader will not even pay attention to this fact. The use of the Ukrainian equivalent focuses attention on a detailed study of the issue, and emphasizes that it is “used to express confidence in something” (Ukrainian-Russian dictionary, 1953, p. 451). The illocutionary function of using this type of inclusions is to express the speaker’s linguistic erudition.

Ukrainian inclusions in the Russian language also express an extreme degree of irritation, which has form of obscene vocabulary. For example: Промежуточные итоги подведем. *Довбойобів* вокруг по-прежнему немеряно [...] / translation: Let’s summarize the interim results. There are still immeasurable number of *dovboyobiv* (dickeheads) around. Word *довбойоб* is a calque from the Russian language, but it is written “in Ukrainian”, which, according to the author, supposedly softens the perlocative effect of using this obscene lexeme. «Терминал» плавно превратился в «Поймай меня, если

сможешь». Как же это все *заїбало* (O. Monova) / translation: The “terminal” smoothly turned into “Catch me if you can”. How it all *zaibalo* (fucked me up). Word *заїбало* is also a transliterated calque of the Russian word. The illocutionary function of using this type of inclusions is the desire to express negative emotions, but not to be too rude at the same time.

Another reason for the use of Ukrainian inclusions by Russian speakers is to express a civil position, manifested in love for their native language and Homeland. For example: Если я не пойду защищать свою родину – это не сделает никто, кроме меня. И я перестану быть. *Будь відповідальним, стань вільним, стань незалежним!* (O. Monova) / translation: If I don't go to defend my homeland, no one will do it but me. And I will cease to be. *Bud' vidprovidal'nyum, stan' vil'nyum, stan' nezalezhnyum!* (Be responsible, become free, become independent!). Сила в унитарности страны [...] *Одна, єдина, соборна Україна!* (V. Puzanov) / translation: The strength lies in the unitarity of the country [...] *Oдна, єдина, soborna Ukraina* (One, the only one, United Ukraine!).

The authors also show a civil position in expressing their attitude to the political situation in the state. Their reaction is an indicator that these issues are of a general public concern. For example: Тот момент, когда хочется одновременно плакать, смеяться и убивать лопатой. *Верховна Рада, твій провідник у світ катарсису та потужних емоцій* (Ya. Matyushin) / translation: The moment when you want to cry, laugh and kill with a shovel at the same time. *Verkhovna Rada, tvij providnyk u svit katarsysu ta potuzhnyh emotsij* (The Supreme Council, your guide to the world of catharsis and powerful emotions). In this example, the illocutionary function of self-expression is achieved through the use of irony.

There is another example: В эпоху перемен жить трудно, но весело. Что с этим делать? Ничего, просто пережить. Не мы первые, не мы последние. И не сгоняют плетками на стройки века. *Так шо просто тримаймося и сильно не переймаймося* (K. Kukushkin) / translation: In an era of change, life is difficult, but fun. What to do about it? Nothing, just to survive. We are not the first, we are not the last. And they do not drive us with whips to the construction sites of the century. *Tak sho prosto trymamosya I syl'no ne perejmajmosya* (So just hold on and don't get too upset). The author's final phrase is a kind of support for those who are too emotionally experiencing everything that is happening in society.

The use of Ukrainian inclusions is also found in the speech of users who have a negative attitude to the Ukrainian language. They use these units as a means of sarcasm in expressing contempt for the socio-political processes in Ukraine. For instance: Установленная в Киеве власть распоясалась, а

преисполненные “гідності” подданные этой власти с добродушной обречённостью выстраиваются в очередь (Strategic Culture Foundation) / translation: The power established in Kiev has been unleashed, and the subjects of this power, filled with “*hidnost*” (dignity), are lining up with good-natured doom; Галицкая интеллигенция готовит переход украинской мовы на латиницу / translation: The Galician intellectuals are preparing the transition of the Ukrainian мову (language) to the Latin alphabet; Эксперименты над украинским языком проводятся не только из-за желания отдельных “свідомих” чиновников холуйством заслужить благосклонность западных покровителей; Как я жил в союзе и как я жил в незалежній и т. д. / translation: Experiments on the Ukrainian language are carried out not only because of the desire of individual “*svidomih*” (conscious) officials to earn the favor of Western patrons by servility; How I lived in the Union and how I lived in the *nezalezhnaya* (independent), etc. The illocutionary function of these language units is to verbally humiliate residents of another country on the basis of language or participation in social processes that are perceived by the speaker as negative. These examples also indicate that the means of another language can quite succinctly and concisely denote the personal narrative of the speaker.

Semantic analysis makes it possible to identify the following types among the inclusions:

1) non-literary vocabulary: *лайно, дуна, довбойолопи, йобані очі* (shit, ass, fuckers, fucking eyes);

2) occasional words: *зрадофіли, зрадоёб, зрадоборчество*;

3) inclusions which reflect the realities of everyday life, the nominations of proper names serve to create an ethnospecific colouring and more accurate naming of realities: *Йуля Володимирівна, Укрзалізниця*;

4) insert structures for linking words: *Нарешті*. Вот он, первый не подебильному написанный текст для Мишани (*Finally*. Here it is, the first not fucked-up written text for Mishanya); Я как настоящий слоупок только сейчас увидела фото нашей Нади в пижаме космомилитари дерзкого фантазийного покроя, *кажуть*, прямо в Раду в этом пришла и всех там контузила (I, like a real slop, just now saw a photo of our Nadia in space military pajamas of a daring fantasy cut, *it seems*, she came straight to the Rada in this and concussed everyone there);

5) quoting fixed expressions and political slogans: Вентиль скрипит, гуси плачут, томаты чавкают, хохлы смеются и строят стену аж до самого синего неба. *А там і зимі кінець, хто не змерз – той молодець* (The valve creaks, geese cry, tomatoes slurp, Ukrainians laugh and build a wall all the way to the blue sky. *А там і зими кінєтс’, кhto не змерз – тоj молoдєтс’* (And then the winter is over, who is not cold – that's who is a good boy)); Второе будет

проведено под лозунгами что нужно *нареши́ти об'єднати країну*, насчёт первого тоже что-нибудь придумают (The second will be held under the slogans what is needed is *nareshti ob'yednaty krainu* (to finally unite the country), they'll come up with something about the first one, too);

6) abstract concepts: *розпач, перемога, переляк, готівка, час* (despair, victory, fright, money, time);

7) specific concepts: *кавун, гаманець, долоньки, окуляри, дзвони* etc. (watermelon, purse, palms, glasses, bells).

The conclusions. In oral speech, the use of foreign language inclusions is always an unconscious interference, the reason for which is caused by two language codes at the time of speech (a person cannot find the right word in his native language and uses a unit from the vocabulary asset of another). Written speech is always prepared and conscious, therefore the appearance of foreign language inclusions in it is a thoughtful tactical move that implements certain intentions of the speaker. The oral-written status of speech on the Internet contributes to the author's attempt to preserve the specifics of oral speech in writing as much as possible. Therefore, on condition that the speaker knows both languages, it is quite understandable that when creating a text in one language, the author encounters unconscious interference. This can be regarded as one of the characteristic manifestations of a peculiar style of Internet communication.

The conducted research allows us to conclude that Ukrainian inclusions are used in the Russian-language Internet text as a stylistic means (for example, to comply with the rhythm-melodics of the phrase) or way of displaying linguistic erudition; as statements about one's civic position; means of expressing negative emotional assessment in the interactions of the global virtual network.

Thus, the use of Ukrainian inclusions is one of the active and living processes of the development of the Russian Internet language. The main reasons for this phenomenon are the desire to express one's belonging to the Ukrainian community and language, as well as to show an active civic position towards social transformations in one's country.

At the moment of 2022, it has been revealed that all authors who used Ukrainian inclusions in their Russian-language texts have switched completely to Ukrainian. This observation may indicate that the use of inclusions is allowed in case when the author sympathizes with the donor language. This can lead to a conscious choice to switch the language of inclusions into a mainstream means of communication, if necessary.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Abdrakhman, A. K. (2013) *Mezh'yazykovaya interferentsiya i vliyanie protsessu globalizatsii na russkiy yazyk* [Interlanguage interference and the impact of the globalization process on the Russian language]. *Aktual'nye problemy filologii : materialy III Mezhdunarodnoy nauch. konferentsii*. Kazan, 2018, pp. 9–11. [In Russian]
- Barbara, N. (2013) *Ukrainizmy-vkraplenniya v russkikh gazetnykh tekstakh* [Ukrainisms-inclusions in Russian newspaper texts]. *Naukoviy visnik Khersonskogo derzhavnogo universitetu*, 2013, no. 18, pp. 217–223. Available at: http://nbuv.gov.ua/UJRN/Nvkhdu_2013_18_44. [In Russian]
- Kasim, G. Yu. (2016) *Problema peredachi intertekstual'nykh odynyts' rosijs'kogo pokhodzhenniya v publitsychnomu teksti ukrains'koyu movoyu* [The problem of transmitting intertextual units of Russian origin in the journalistic text in Ukrainian]. *Visnyk ONU*, 2016. Available at: <https://journals.indexcopernicus.com/api/file/viewByFileId/325373.pdf> [In Ukrainian]
- Kotova, M. Yu. (2016) *Spetsyfika inokul'turnogo koda v transnatsional'nom romane (na materiale prozy Mariny Levitskoy)* [The specifics of the foreign cultural code in a transnational novel (based on the material of Marina Levitskaya's prose)]. *Filologicheskiye nauki. Voprosy teorii i praktiki*. Tambov, 2016. Available at: https://www.gramota.net/articles/issn_1997-2911_2016_11-2_29.pdf. [In Russian]
- Kurokhtina, T. I. (2014) *Russko-ukrainskoe dvuyazychie v teorii yazykovykh kontaktov* [Russian-Ukrainian bilingualism in the theory of language contacts]. *Slavyanskiy mir v tret'em tysyacheletii*, 2014, pp. 274–284. Available at: <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/russko-ukrainskoe-dvuyazychie-v-teorii-yazykovykh-kontaktov/viewer>. [In Russian]
- Lapteva, O. A. (2003) *Samoorganizatsiya dvizheniya yazyka: vnutrennie istochniki preobrazovaniya* [Self-organization of the language movement: internal sources of transformation]. *Voprosy yazykoznaniiya*, 2003, no. 6, pp.15–29. [In Russian]
- Sidakova, N. V. (2016) *Upotrebleniye inostrannykh slov v russkom yazyke: logika rechi ili dan' mode?* [The use of foreign words in the Russian language: the logic of speech or a tribute to fashion?]. *Baltiyskiy gumanitarnyy zhurnal*, 2016, no. 4 (17), pp. 111–114. [In Russian]
- Taranenko, O. O. (2010) *Ukrains'ko-rosijs'ki movni kontakty na suchasnomu etapi: prytyaguvannya i vidshtovhuvannya. II. Tekstual'ni vkraplenniya, precedentni teksty movoyu oryiginalu* [Ukrainian-Russian language contacts at the present stage: attraction and repulsion. II. Textual inclusions, case texts in the original language]. *Movoznavstvo*, 2010. № 4-5, pp. 22–39. Available at: <http://www.inmo.org.ua/assets/files/Taranenko.%20Ukr.-ros.%20movni%20kontakty.pdf> [In Ukrainian]
- Tupikova, N. A. (2010) *Problemy issledovaniya ustnoi rechi nositelei russkogo i ukrainskogo yazykov v regionakh so smeshannym sostavom naseleniya* [Problems of studying the oral speech of native speakers of Russian and Ukrainian languages in regions with a mixed population]. *Vestnik Volgogradskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta*, 2010 no. 2, pp. 227–234. [In Russian]

Frolova, L. S., Vyatkina I. A. (2016) *Osnovnye tipy mezh'yazykovoy interferentsii v nauchnom diskurse (sfera nanotekhnologiy)* [The main types of interlanguage interference in scientific discourse (the field of nanotechnology)]. Available at: <https://core.ac.uk/reader/80133870>. [In Russian]

Shishko, P. A. (2018) *Anglitsizmy i ikh ispol'zovanie v russkom yazyke* [Anglicisms and their use in the Russian language]. *Vestnik Moskovskogo informatsionno-tekhnologicheskogo universiteta – Moskovskogo arkhitekturno-stroitel'nogo instituta*, 2018, no. 1, pp. 68–75. [In Ukrainian]

Slovník ukraïns'koï movi (1970-1980) [Dictionary of the Ukrainian language]. *Akademichnij tлумachnij slovník (1970-1980)*. Available at: <http://sum.in.ua/s/shvydkoplynyj>. [In Ukrainian]

Ukrains'ko-rosijs'kij slovník: [u 6 t.] (1953) [Ukrainian-Russian dictionary: [in 6 volumes]]. Kyiv, Vid-vo AN URSS, 1953, 506 p. [In Ukrainian]

The article was received 21/04/2022

Article recommended for publishing 08/08/2022