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MORPHOLOGICAL FEATURES OF ENGLISH BORROWED VOCABULARY IN RUSSIAN AND KARAKALPAK

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Summar: The article analyzes the morphological and word-formation structure of Anglicisms in the Russian and Karakalpak languages, drawing on contemporary linguistic approaches. The study identifies specific features of the adaptation of borrowed vocabulary within the fusional system of Russian and the agglutinative system of Karakalpak, which makes it possible to trace the integration of foreign lexical units at different linguistic levels. Particular attention is paid to derivational mechanisms, types of affixations, and comparative word-formation models used in the recipient languages. The author examines how English borrowings are not only incorporated into the lexical system but also acquire new grammatical forms, semantic nuances, and functional meanings through the use of suffixes and word-formation devices of the receiving languages. The analysis demonstrates that Russian активно employs complex suffixal-prefixal and word-formation models, which contribute to a high degree of morphological adaptation of borrowings. At the same time, Karakalpak predominantly relies on a morphological method of word formation based on the attachment of native affixes or the use of analytical constructions. The study also emphasizes the significant role of mass media, internet communication, and the digital environment in the active expansion of the vocabulary of both languages from 1991 to 2023, as well as their influence on the dynamics of linguistic change and the formation of contemporary language norms.

Keywords: anglicisms, borrowing, word-formation structure, derivation, affixation, Russian language, Karakalpak language.

Introduction.

In terms of their grammatical structure, Russian and Karakalpak belong to two different language types: Russian is classified as a fusional language, while Karakalpak is agglutinative. A comparative study of two typologically different languages in a synchronic perspective has significant theoretical and practical value, as it reveals the structure of each language, its grammatical specificity, internal regularities, as well as their similarities and differences. Each language, using its inherent capabilities, forms new lexical units, which over time enrich its vocabulary. The process of creating new words occurs through certain methods and regularities. Comparing the word-formation methods of two languages, one can observe correspondences: (a) morphological and lexico-syntactic methods in Russian and morphological and morpho-syntactic methods in Karakalpak; (b) morpho-syntactic and lexico-semantic methods in Russian and lexico-semantic methods in Karakalpak. When comparing the word-formation methods of the two languages, we can observe the following correspondences: (a) the morphological and lexico-syntactic methods of Russian correspond to the morphological and morpho-syntactic methods of word formation in Karakalpak; (b) the morpho-syntactic and lexico-semantic methods of Russian correspond to the lexico-semantic method of Karakalpak. Despite the similarity of word-formation methods, each of the two languages possesses its own distinctive features, which can be traced in the study of the parts of speech in each language.

Despite the similarity of word-formation methods, each of the two languages exhibits its own characteristic differences, which can be traced in the study of the parts of speech in each language.

Methods. The study employed the following methods: comparative, morphological, etymological, descriptive, linguistic observation and generalization, as well as contextual analysis.

Analysis.

In Russian, the formation of nouns using suffixes is a productive phenomenon. Borrowed English words acquire new semantic meanings through the word-formation and inflectional suffixes of Russian and Karakalpak. Below, we will examine the word-formation systems of the two languages comparatively and attempt to reveal their characteristic aspects.

1. The Russian suffixes *-чик, -щик* correspond in Karakalpak to the noun-forming suffixes *-шы, -шы* (it should be noted that some words retain their original form as in Russian): *бульдозерщик – бульдозершы, инстаграмщик – инстаграмшы*.
2. The Russian suffixes *-ист, -ик, -ец, -инец, -евец, -овец, -ник* are rendered in Karakalpak with the suffixes *-шы, -шы*: *конгрессионалист – конгрессионалистшы, лейборист – лейбористшы, диэлектрик – диэлектрикшы*, etc. (some words may also be used without translation, e.g., *бейджик – бейджик*).
3. In forming the feminine gender or in naming male professions, Russian uses suffixes *-щица(a), -чица(a), -(н)щица(a), -к(a), -овк(a)*. Karakalpak, however, does not have grammatical gender.
4. Russian suffixes *-ств(о), -еств(о)*, indicating state or service, are translated into Karakalpak with *-лык/лик*, e.g., *лидерство – лидерлик, дилерство – дилерлик*.
5. Words with the suffix *-изм*, denoting socio-political terms and movements in Russian, remain unchanged in Karakalpak, e.g., *гомосексуализм, модернизм*, etc.
6. Russian nouns are formed not only through suffixes but also with foreign prefixes such as *ультра-, экстра-* and native prefixes *сверх-, раз-/рас-*, e.g., *ультра-комфорт, ультра-хит, экстра-шоу*. These words generally remain unchanged in Karakalpak.
7. Foreign prefixes in Russian such as *дез-/де-, контр-, анти-*, which indicate opposition, are replaced in Karakalpak by non-derivative affixes or calqued words, e.g., *дезинформация, антивирус, нерезидент*.

Before proceeding to the adaptation of adjectives, it is useful to briefly outline the general characteristics of Karakalpak adjectives and adjectives borrowed from Russian-English lexical sources without word-formation processing.

In Karakalpak, as in other related Turkic languages, adjectives are semantically weakly differentiated in relation to nouns and adverbs, which “previously formed a single lexical category of nouns, later divided grammatically into three categories: (a) the substantival, which subsequently emerged as an independent part of speech (nouns); (b) the determinative attributive, which later became an independent part of speech (adjectives); and (c) the circumstantial attributive, which also developed into a separate part of speech (adverbs)” [2, p. 127].

To date, the influence of English borrowings on the development of Karakalpak adjectives has not been thoroughly examined, although a large number of adjectives formed in Karakalpak on the basis of borrowed words contributes to further differentiation and enriches their quantitative composition.

Our research shows that some adjectives are borrowed without any modifications. Such borrowed adjectives can be conditionally divided into two groups: the first group includes words that have fallen out of use, i.e., replaced by Karakalpak equivalents or whose Russian endings have been replaced with Karakalpak affixes; the second group consists of words widely used in modern Karakalpak in their Russian form.

Adjectives in the first group, related to military, administrative, and socio-political concepts, were mostly borrowed in the late 20th century, e.g., *венчурный* (venture), *парламентарный* (parliamentary), *суперсегментный* (super-segmental), etc. Some of these adjectives are currently subjected to word-formation processes, with the Russian endings replaced by Karakalpak affixes, e.g., *венчурный – венчурлы, парламентарный – парламентлы, суперсегментный – суперсегментлы*, etc.

The second group includes adjectives widely used in contemporary Karakalpak without modification and retaining their affixes, e.g., *комплексный* (complex), *комфортный* (comfortable), *офисный* (office), *кофейный* (coffee-related), etc.

Observations indicate that the number of adjectives borrowed without modification is limited and significantly smaller than that of adjectives formed using Karakalpak word-formation elements based on borrowed words.

The formation of adjectives from borrowed word stems follows patterns similar to the word-formation models of native Karakalpak adjectives. In Karakalpak, two traditional methods of adjective formation are recognized: morphological (synthetic) and syntactic (analytic). N. A. Baskakov also identifies a third method – lexical. Without delving into the full classification of adjective-formation methods, we will focus on the main ways adjectives are formed from borrowings. In the formation of adjectives, as with nouns derived from English words, the morphological method predominates, i.e., new adjectives are formed using Karakalpak affixes or by truncating Russian suffixes and endings [7, p. 126].

In the formation of adjectives from borrowings, the most productive word-formation affixes of Karakalpak are involved. The bases for affixally formed new Karakalpak adjectives are borrowed English nouns.

The most productive method for forming adjectives from borrowings is the affixal method. In our study, we analyzed the Russian and Karakalpak affixes that actively participate in the word-formation adaptation of Anglicisms.

In Russian, adjectives are formed from nouns using suffixes such as *-н, -ск, -ан/-ян, -ист, -аст, -ат, -ов, -ин, -ий*, etc. However, not all of these suffixes are employed in forming adjectives based on Anglicisms. The main productive Russian suffix for forming adjectives from Anglicisms is *-н*. Depending on its meaning, its Karakalpak equivalents are the suffixes *-лы, -ли, -қы/-қи, -ғы/-ғи*. In some cases, when the suffix *-н* indicates possession or relation, it is replaced in Karakalpak by the genitive form (izafet) of the first noun:

офшорная зона – офшор зонасы (offshore zone)
сервисный центр – сервис центры (service center)
чартерный рейс – чартер рейсы (charter flight)

In Russian, relational adjectives are formed using suffixes *-ск, -ческ, -овск, -инск*. In Karakalpak, these are replaced either by the izafet form or by the suffixes *-лық/-лик*:

боксерский турнир – боксерлық турнир (boxing tournament)
диджейский пульт – диджей пульта (DJ console)

Suffixes *-ов/-ев*, which indicate possession or relation, are replaced in Karakalpak by *-лық/-лик* or by the izafet form, e.g.:

допинговый контроль – допинг контроли (doping control)
тренинговый центр – тренинг центры (training center)

Verbs in Russian are formed from different parts of speech using the following methods: prefixal, suffixal, prefixal-suffixal, and suffixal-postfixal. In Karakalpak, verbs are formed through affixation and the analytic method.

Our generalized analysis shows that, in forming verbs from English words, Russian actively uses the suffixes *-ова, -ева, -ить* as well as the prefixes *-пре, -но, -за*. In Karakalpak, the most productive forms are the affixes *-лаў/-леў, -ла/-ле*. Examples include:

копировать – копиялаў (to copy)
сканировать – сканерлеў (to scan)
имплантировать – имплант ислеў (to implant)
импортировать – импортластырў (to import)
хейтить – хейтлаў (to hate)
чатиться – чатта жазисиў (to chat)
загуглить – гуглда излеу (to google)
запостить – пост койў (to post)

Research on the sources of vocabulary enrichment in the modern Karakalpak language based on borrowings from the mass media is at an initial stage. Most studies have focused exclusively on Russian borrowings. Since the early 1990s, the vocabulary of the Karakalpak language has undergone significant dynamic changes.

English and Russian loanwords found in the mass media of Karakalpakstan in both Russian and Karakalpak from 1991 to 2023 demonstrate the role of journalistic publications in enriching the vocabularies of related and unrelated languages with new terms, reflecting discursive interaction within the textual space of newspapers.

The object of study in morphology comprises word forms, methods of transformation, grammatical meaning, and lexico-grammatical classes. Accordingly, words in the language under investigation are distributed into their respective parts of speech on the basis of lexico-grammatical features. For this reason, parts of speech and their grammatical categories constitute the object of morphological research.

In Russian and Karakalpak, the main group of borrowings from English is represented by nouns. English nouns are, in most cases, adapted through zero transmorphemization and consist of a free morpheme without a bound morpheme. This is due to the fact that the overwhelming majority of English loan nouns are monomorphemic formations.

English base	Russian language	Karakalpak language
	Stem + zero ending	
Blog	блогØ	блогØ
Box	боксØ	боксØ
Brand	брендØ	брендØ
Chat	чатØ	чатØ
Clip	клипØ	клипØ
File	файлØ	файлØ
Gay	гейØ	гейØ
Grant	грантØ	грантØ
Image	имиджØ	имиджØ
Import	импортØ	импортØ
Modem	модемØ	модемØ
Service	сервисØ	сервисØ
Summit	саммитØ	саммитØ
Site	сайтØ	сайтØ
Trust	трастØ	трастØ

In the course of our analysis, it was established that English compound nouns and abbreviations can also be adapted into Russian and Karakalpak through zero transmorphemization. When these nouns are borrowed into the recipient language, their morphological structure is not perceived by speakers; as a result, a compound word in English becomes a simple word in the recipient languages.

English base	Russian language	Karakalpak language
	Stem + zero ending	
Autobus	автобусØ	автобусØ
Business	бизнесØ	бизнесØ
Handball	гандболØ	гандболØ

Internet	интернетØ	интернетØ
know –how	ноу –хауØ	ноу –хауØ
Logotype	ЛОГОТИПØ	ЛОГОТИПØ
PR	ПиарØ, PRØ	ПиарØ, PRØ

Morphological adaptation of English verbs in Russian and Karakalpak proceeds differently. This is due to the fact that Russian and Karakalpak belong to typologically distinct language systems. The complexity of the process is explained by the fact that the infinitive form of English verbs lacks characteristic affixes and, in form, does not differ from nouns. In Russian, the infinitive form has specific affixes such as -ть, -ти, -чь, which can be preceded by various verbal suffixes. During adaptation, English words act as the root morpheme to which derivational and inflectional suffixes are attached.

Due to the absence of a formal infinitive marker, the adaptation of English verbs in Karakalpak is more complicated. Many researchers maintain that the infinitive in Karakalpak can be represented by the so-called “action noun.” However, an action noun should not be equated with the Russian infinitive. In Russian, the infinitive is an indeclinable base form of the verb, whereas a nominal predicate in Karakalpak does not function as such.

Another important aspect of English verb adaptation in Russian and Karakalpak concerns the category of verbal aspect. In Russian, verbs are divided into perfective and imperfective, as well as into single-aspect and dual-aspect verbs. In Karakalpak, the category of aspect does not exist; a verb by itself, outside of context, cannot express the manner, limitation, or result of an action.

Analysis of English borrowings in Russian has shown that most verbs in our corpus are dual-aspect, which can function as single-aspect verbs depending on context. Dual-aspect verbs in Russian are generally formed by attaching Russian suffixes -ова, -и, as well as the complex suffix -ирова(ть), in which -ир is a borrowed element: e.g., сканер → сканировать, импорт → импортировать, and so on.

Conclusion. From a morphological perspective, nouns, verbs, and adjectives borrowed from English and used in media texts in Karakalpakstan in Russian and Karakalpak are, in most cases, adapted through zero transmorphemization. Examples of these borrowings include: 1) nouns acquire their characteristic affixes, which have analogous equivalents in both languages; 2) dual-aspect verbs can function as single-aspect verbs depending on context; 3) verbs take Karakalpak suffixes -ла, -ле, -лас, -ле; 4) nouns are combined with Russian adjective-forming suffixes: -н-, -ск-, -ов-, -ев-, -овск-, -ичек-.

A comprehensive analysis of English borrowings present in media texts in Karakalpakstan in Russian and Karakalpak demonstrates the importance of studying loanwords, which play a significant role in expanding the lexical stock of any language.

The conducted study represents another step in accumulating linguistic knowledge about the evolution of English borrowings in Russian and Karakalpak. In the future, the results of this research can be used for comparative studies of English lexical borrowings in Russian and Karakalpak.

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МОРФОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ АНГЛИЙСКОЙ ЗАИМСТВОВАННОЙ ЛЕКСИКИ В РУССКОМ И КАРАКАЛПАКСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ

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Аннотация: В статье анализируется морфологическая и словообразовательная структура англицизмов в русском и каракалпакском языках с опорой на современные лингвистические подходы. Исследование выявляет особенности адаптации заимствованной лексики в фузионной системе русского языка и агглютинативной системе каракалпакского языка, что позволяет проследить специфику интеграции иноязычных единиц на разных языковых уровнях. Особое внимание уделяется деривационным механизмам, типам аффиксации и сравнительным моделям словообразования, используемым в языках-реципиентах. Автор рассматривает, каким образом английские заимствования не только осваиваются в лексическом составе, но и приобретают новые грамматические формы, семантические оттенки и функциональные значения с помощью суффиксов и словообразовательных средств принимающих языков. Анализ показывает, что в русском языке активно применяются сложные суффиксально-префиксальные и словообразовательные модели, способствующие высокой степени морфологической адаптации заимствований. В то же время в каракалпакском языке преобладает морфологический способ словообразования, основанный на присоединении родных аффиксов либо использовании аналитических конструкций. Исследование также подчеркивает значительную роль средств массовой информации, интернет-коммуникации и цифровой среды в процессе активного пополнения словарного состава обоих языков в период с 1991 по 2023 годы, а также их влияние на динамику языковых изменений и формирование современной языковой нормы.

Ключевые слова: англицизмы, заимствование, словообразовательная структура, деривация, аффиксация, русский язык, каракалпакский язык.

ОРЫС ЖӘНЕ ҚАРАҚАЛПАҚ ТІЛДЕРІНДЕГІ АҒЫЛШЫН ТІЛІНДЕГІ ЛЕКСИКАНЫҢ МОРФОЛОГИЯЛЫҚ ЕРЕКШЕЛІКТЕРІ

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Аннотация Мақалада ағылшын тілінен енген сөздердің орыс және каракалпак тілдеріндегі морфологиялық және сөзжасамдық құрылымы қазіргі лингвистикалық тәсілдер негізінде талданады. Зерттеу орыс тілінің флективті жүйесінде және каракалпак тілінің агглютинативті жүйесінде кірме лексиканың бейімделу ерекшеліктерін айқындайды, бұл шетелдік лексикалық бірліктердің әртүрлі тілдік деңгейлерде игерілу үдерісін зерделеуге мүмкіндік береді. Зерттеуде деривациялық тетіктерге, аффиксация түрлеріне және қабылдаушы тілдерге тән салыстырмалы сөзжасамдық модельдерге ерекше назар аударылады. Автор ағылшын тілінен енген сөздердің тек лексикалық құрамға еніп қана қоймай, қабылдаушы тілдердің жұрнақтары мен сөзжасамдық құралдары арқылы жаңа грамматикалық формаларға, семантикалық реңктерге және функционалдық мағыналарға ие болуын қарастырады. Талдау нәтижелері орыс тілінде кірме сөздердің морфологиялық тұрғыдан

жоғары деңгейде бейімделуіне ықпал ететін күрделі жұрнақтық-префикстік және сөзжасамдық үлгілердің кеңінен қолданылатынын көрсетеді. Ал қарақалпақ тілінде сөзжасамның морфологиялық тәсілі басым болып, негізінен төл аффикстерді жалғау немесе аналитикалық құрылымдарды қолдану арқылы жүзеге асады. Зерттеу сондай-ақ 1991–2023 жылдар аралығында екі тілдің де сөздік қорының белсенді түрде толығында бұқаралық ақпарат құралдарының, интернет-коммуникацияның және цифрлық ортаның маңызды рөл атқаратынын, сондай-ақ олардың тілдік өзгерістер динамикасына және қазіргі тілдік нормалардың қалыптасуына әсерін атап көрсетеді.

Түйін сөздер: англицизмдер, кірме сөздер, сөзжасамдық құрылым, деривация, аффиксация, орыс тілі, қарақалпақ тілі.