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Foreign Language Borrowings in the Lexical System of the Ukrainian Language: The Case of Everyday Vocabulary

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Abstract

Contemporary linguistics outlines the course of borrowing as a language modification that dynamically forms the advance of universal language tendencies. This paper's goal is to study the courses of vocabulary borrowing in the Ukrainian language, with the use of illustrations of everyday vocabulary derivative from English. Specific consideration is specified to the semantic adaptation and practical role of such lexis. In order to find the foundations, mechanisms, and explicit structures of the adaptation of borrowed everyday vocabulary a blend of structural analysis and empirical research, integrating historical-linguistic, comparative-typological, and semantic approaches was used in the paper. The re-

sults reveal that this terminology displays both consecutive and thematic distinction. It has been demonstrated that English has a noteworthy influence on current everyday culture. Most of the vocabulary nominated for examination has experienced complete lexical and semantic incorporation. Therefore, it can be specified that, together with borrowings, the Ukrainian language is experiencing alterations, while concurrently undergoing courses of lexical development that contribute to the creation of new notions in the linguistic worldview of Ukrainians.

Keywords: lexical items, contextual requests, receptivity, borrowed elements, high level of adaptation

1. INTRODUCTION

The modern linguistic milieu is manifested by continuing fluctuations in lexical alignment. These alterations chiefly reproduce inside progressions within language expansion [1]. Nonetheless, exterior impacts and intercultural communication, together with globalization, digitalization, and the strengthening of international communiqué, have converted into progressively protuberant process [2]. In this background, English adoptions are developing as an basic constituent of the Ukrainian lexical system, mainly in the fields of everyday life, developing technologies, media, and social networks.

Although previous linguistic revisions have fixated on the diffusion of foreign lexemes at the terminological level [3], the everyday language sector lasts to reform traditional speech shapes and raises the formation of new word-formation models. Besides, the impact of idiomatic language spreads to the syntactic structures of Ukrainian, making obvious alterations.

This condition increases the necessity for academic examination of the scope, nature, and consequences of such adoptions for the organizational integrity of the Ukrainian language, particularly regarding its lexical and grammatical systems.

Giving to O'Shannessy [4], everyday language is extremely vulnerable to external linguistic impacts and characterizes one of the most regularly utilised and active lexical subsystems of language. Baudrillard [5] categorises everyday vocabulary as encircling mutual objects, elements of housing, clothing, food, kitchen utensils, tools, rituals, customs, games, and entertainment. This lexical deposit experiences continuous alteration determined by technological progression, routine variations, and revelation to foreign social settings, as it is the primary to reproduce linguistic restitution.

In the background of globalisation, English has a predominantly important effect on the Ukrainian language system. As a leading language of global communication, English has developed into the main cause of lexical borrowing in Ukrainian in the twenty-first century [6]. This progression enhanced throughout the period of martial law. The increase of volunteer inventiveness, the development of remote schooling, and the propagation of digital facilities donated to the extensive implementation of adoptions such as smartphone, device, like, stream, upgrade, share, and playlist into ordinary language, predominantly amongst younger age group. This inclination is further validated by current cross-linguistic scholarship, which recognises English as the major donor language in modern lexical borrowing wide-reaching. The on-going extension of Anglicisms crossways recipient languages establishes that English has become the main driver of lexical modernisation, chiefly in digitally mediated communication, technological terminology, and developing sociocultural performs [7].

Therefore, foreign lexemes come in the Ukrainian language not solitary at the lexical level. Borrowing likewise arises at the morphological, syntactic, and pragmatic stages, resultant in the incorporation of foreign word-formation representations, sentence buildings, and outgoing purposes [8, 9]. These multi-layered procedures underline the significance of the given investigation.

Contrasting preceding works that chiefly recognised the manifestation of borrowing [10], the present paper scrutinises the degree of adaptation of borrowed elements, the instruments of their incorporation into the Ukrainian language system, their practical characters, and their probable impact on language norms.

Therefore, the resolution of the current study is to examine the grade of adaptation of English borrowings in the everyday range of the Ukrainian language, to fix the mechanisms by which these components are joined into the language system, and to evaluate their practical consignment and possible influence on language norms.

To achieve this goal, the following research objectives are proposed:

1. To compile a representative corpus of foreign borrowings currently functioning in the everyday segment of contemporary Ukrainian;
2. To identify characteristic phonetic, morphological, and semantic transformations that reflect their adaptation;
3. To develop a classification of borrowings based on structural and semantic parameters.

In order to advance a corpus-informed classification of English borrowings giving their structural and semantic features, Burton [11] modern corpus-linguistic methods to lexical categorisation and annotation were used.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Within the language system, which functions as a complex, multilevel structure, there exists a close functional interaction and mutual influence across all structural levels, including phonetic, morphological, syntactic, and lexical. Among these, the lexical level is the most dynamic. According to Pan and Yang [12], lexical dynamism directly reflects both intra-linguistic changes and external linguistic influences. In this regard, interlingual and intercultural communication act as catalysts for functional shifts across all language levels [13]. Current scholarships further contend that language contact establishes one of the main instruments driving lexical modernisation, with borrowing courses reflecting not only structural compatibility between languages but likewise sociolinguistic issues such as prestige, identity, and communicative requirements [14].

Contemporary linguists continue to support the well-established view that the lexicon constitutes an open, adaptive system that is continuously enriched with new lexical items, particularly through the process of lexical borrowing [3].

Foreign elements integrated into the lexical system not only serve the purpose of naming new concepts but, as noted by Krylova-Grek [15], also reflect broader socio-cultural, political, and economic processes that shape global civilizational trends.

In modern linguistics, lexical borrowing is generally defined as the result of cross-linguistic transfer of language units from one linguistic system into another [16]. However, less attention is paid to the adaptation of these units to new grammatical, phonetic, and semantic environments. For instance, Shkola et al. [17] identify two primary channels through which borrowings enter a language: the oral or phonetic channel, and the written or graphic channel. However, it is important to reflect the practical and nominal potential of borrowed components [18].

Dmytriv et al. [19] distinguish inside and outside linguistic adoptions. Giving these researchers, inside borrowings are determined by the necessity to seal lexical gaps, evade homonymy, make synonymic sequences, and improve linguistic economy. This division is further maintained by Tymkova & Manzhos [20], who accentuate that lexical borrowing outcomes from the contact of language-internal factors, such as lexical and structural requirements, and language-external factors, counting social prestige, technological innovation, globalization, and constant intercultural communication. In the same context, Talko et al. [21] recognise expressive and euphemistic inspirations for lexical implementation. Geetha and Joshy [22] emphasis on external drivers, stressing the important role of socio-cultural contact, political background, and economic state. Correspondingly, Carling et al. [23] observe the impact of language status and linguistic mode as mechanisms for signalling group character.

In this background, one of the most active sections of the lexical system is average vocabulary [24, 25]. It holds particular research interest due to the breadth of its functional scope [26]. According to Britsyn et al. [27], borrowings related to everyday vocabulary encompass the names of objects and phenomena associated with the daily lives of speakers. This broad applicability renders everyday vocabulary highly sensitive to external innovative influences.

Kozlovska et al. [28] further argue that everyday vocabulary serves as a linguistic indicator of change, reflecting the effects of globalization and the transnational circulation of cultural codes. The Ukrainian linguistic and cultural community demonstrates this trend, shaped by the dominant role of English as a global lingua franca [29]. There is a marked increase in the incorporation of English loanwords into the language, particularly within the everyday lexicon, a trend that is also driven by the technocratic orientation of the contemporary information society [30]. This technocratic alignment of everyday vocabulary has been strengthened by the development of digital communication and globalization, which have enhanced the dispersal of technology-related lexical revolutions into usual language. Modern scholarships specify that digital settings function as the main source of lexical restitution, endorsing the prevalent implementation of technologically motivated borrowings in everyday discourse [31].

In everyday communication, the recurrent usage of hired out terms that fulfil the necessity to signify novel certainties highpoints the high grade of incorporation of such fundamentals into the Ukrainian language system.

As stated by Mishra [32], ordinary vocabulary is a supra-universal phenomenon branded by a high grade of socio-cultural distinction. This inconsistency donates to its openness to borrowing. In a comparable mood, Sidgi [33] highlights the idea of explicit everyday vocabulary. Rendering to Gleason and Ratner [34], such vocabulary advances within specific social surroundings or historical aeras.

It can thus be determined that borrowings aid not solitary a nominative purpose but likewise a stylistic one, reflecting the sociolinguistic dynamics of the linguistic setting.

Therefore, investigating everyday vocabulary over the perspective of foreign language borrowings is important for understanding the organisational and practical plasticity of the Ukrainian language in its contact with the English-speaking world. The extensive usage of Anglicisms in the ordinary language of Ukrainians exemplifies linguistic flexibility, while concurrently redesigning the lexical worldview in agreement with the outgoing, technological, and cultural requirements of a globalised culture.

3. MATERIALS AND METHODS

The methodology of the proposed paper intricated a grouping of structural (theoretical) and empirical (applied) tactics to the examination of foreign language borrowings in the everyday vocabulary of contemporary Ukrainian. This double method was designated owing to the compound nature of lexical borrowings, which reproduce both linguistic system activity and socio-cultural renovations. Borrowed components act as nominative fundamentals and concurrently aid as pointers of cultural transformation.

The structural analysis allowed the inspection of interior linguistic courses related with the variation of borrowed vocabulary at the phonetic, morphological, and semantic stages. This method also enabled the identification of detailed structures of the Ukrainian language system in the background of foreign language response.

The empirical analysis maintained the study of a widespread corpus of borrowed linguistic components in definite practice. It paid for the consistency and practical significance of the paper, permitting for the organisation of lexemes giving the fields of usage, occurrence, and grade of adaptation.

This united methodological outline provided a complete consideration of the nature and working of borrowings within the ordinary lexicon of the Ukrainian language.

3.1. PARTICIPANTS

The standards for choosing basis data were the necessity to cover both normative and actual language performs. 45 sources, including Ukrainian language dictionaries (such as SUM, SUM-11, and SUM-20), the Dictionary of Foreign Language Words (edited by O. Melnychuk), the Great Explanatory Dictionary of the Ukrainian Language (edited by V. Busel), and various specialized terminology dictionaries (covering fields such as nutrition, technology, everyday life, and fashion) were used in the study.

As well, the study used transcripts from open-access bases, counting journalistic resources (newspapers, online publications, blogs), Ukrainian language corpora (such as GRAC, lang.org.ua, and SketchEngine), media content (television, advertising, podcasts), and social media posts (from platforms such as Facebook, Instagram, and TikTok), with a specific emphasis on lifestyle-oriented content. The amassed corpus of borrowings entailed more than 3,000 lexical items, carefully chosen grounded on their functional significance to the field of everyday life.

3.2. INSTRUMENTS

The study apparatuses were grounded in main constraints that allowed a complete examination of foreign language borrowings in everyday vocabulary. The study fixated on lexical matters connected to food, clothing, interior design, personal hygiene, leisure activities, and technological devices. Chief reflection was the organisation of lexical components in the field of everyday life.

A succeeding principle was the occurrence of usage of these items in everyday language. This limitation helped regulate the grade of incorporation of borrowings into the dynamic lexicon of innate speakers. Additional analytically appreciated parameter was the transparency of the English source of borrowed words, as this issue impacts both their suitability and adaptive potential within the Ukrainian linguistic system.

Supplementary criteria encompassed the level of adaptableness of the borrowings and the occurrence or non-attendance of Ukrainian equals that could aid as functional contestants within real language usage.

3.3. PROCEDURES

The examination of the nominated lexical matters was approved with the use of the empirical method, which allowed the documentation of phonetic, morphological, and semantic adaptations within the background of structural analysis. The empirical investigation, grounded on the arrangement of lexical units giving the domains of use, made it conceivable to measure the occurrence of borrowings in current speech, using the above-mentioned resources. Dictionaries and language corpora made the foundation for classifying the most regularly used lexical items and for investigating their contextual requests.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1. THE SOCIOLINGUISTIC ASPECT OF THE PROCESSES OF BORROWING EVERYDAY VOCABULARY IN THE UKRAINIAN LANGUAGE

The results of the proposed study are based on structural (theoretical) and empirical (applied) approaches. The study of lexemes that have entered the modern Ukrainian language and are related to everyday vocabulary was carried out taking into account the complex nature of the borrowed vocabulary. Since it is the everyday vocabulary that reflects dynamic processes in the language system, performs a nominative function and acts as a marker of socio-cultural changes. The foreign language borrowings in the lexical system of the Ukrainian language on the example of everyday vocabulary show transformations in the everyday life of speakers. The results of the structural analysis allowed us to trace the intra-linguistic processes of adaptation of foreign language lexemes at the phonetic, morphological and semantic levels. In addition, it was possible to outline the peculiarities of the receptivity of the Ukrainian language to a selection of borrowed elements.

The study has identified the main semantic subgroups of borrowings of everyday vocabulary. It turned out that anglicisms are in the lead. The subgroup "food and drink" includes such lexemes as burger, sandwich, smoothie, latte, frappe, cheesecake. Such lexemes are actively used in the environment of fast food establishments and informal communication. The vocabulary related to catering and service establishments also includes fast food, pub, food court, steakhouse, lounge. The proposed borrowings nominate new forms of leisure organisation typical of the Western consumption model.

Probably the largest group of everyday lexemes is the subgroup fashion. Such borrowings as jeans, hoodie, long sleeve, sweatshirt, blazer, top, sneakers have almost completely been replaced by Ukrainian names of clothes, and some of them still duplicate Ukrainian names of clothes. These lexemes are specific because they retain a certain stylistic specificity at

the linguistic level.

In the sphere of everyday life, borrowings to refer to interior items, appliances, and accessories are actively used. The lexemes blender, toaster, mixer, plaid, box, frame, shopper, and flashlight lamp organise the everyday life of Ukrainians today.

Cosmetic vocabulary is represented by the words make-up, scrub, primer, highlighter, lotion, peeling. These borrowings are actively entering the Ukrainian language through the media, advertising, and blogs.

The leisure vocabulary constitutes a separate group. Words such as streaming, shopping, gaming, challenge, blogging, lifestyle, capture new forms of activity and lifestyles that are popular primarily among young people.

From the point of view of linguistics, English borrowings are characterised by a high level of adaptation to the Ukrainian language system. English borrowings are subject to phonetic, morphological and word-formation transformations (like, shop, stream). Such functional plasticity is evidence of the full integration of borrowings into the active lexicon. Also, due to their adaptability, many of them show derivational potential. Borrowings become the basis for word formation and derivation of derivatives and stable phrases.

In terms of the sociolinguistic aspect, the proposed study allowed us to comprehend the social variability of sources of lexical borrowings in the everyday sphere. The borrowing of English origin in the everyday vocabulary of the modern Ukrainian language is evidence of the socio-cultural transformation of the linguistic picture of the world. The process of learning borrowed words can be divided into three stages (Table 1):

Table 1. *Processes of assimilation of borrowings*

Process	Explanation
Penetration	The borrowing appears rarely, often in a foreign language form, and is not yet perceived as "native".
Distribution	The borrowing is beginning to be actively used, it is used by many people, it gets into the language of the media and fiction.
Assimilation	The borrowing is no longer perceived as borrowed, it has a Ukrainian sound and grammar (e.g. TV, coffee, bun).

Source: authors' own development.

External and internal factors influence the processes of borrowings penetration into the language. External factors include social contact (trade, migration, fashion, culture). The borrowings coffee, chocolate, and perfume arose after people became acquainted with new drinks and substances. Internal factors are characterised by the need to define new nominations or to elaborate on their meaning (wardrobe, cupboard, sideboard as different types of furniture for storing things).

The written language also plays an important role in the process of spreading borrowings. Fiction, journalism, newspapers, the Internet, social media, and television accelerate the penetration of everyday borrowings such as like, post, playlist, and chat. Once in the spoken language, borrowings perform a number of functions (Table 2):

Table 2. *Structural functions of borrowings*

Borrowing functions	Explanation
Nominal	Nominates new items (caps, sandals, running shoes).
Expressive	It adds emotional colour (chic, glamour, fake).
Stylistic	Differentiates between official and unofficial speech (shoes – sneakers, clothes – bow).
Historical	Reflects the cultural realities of other nations (toga, kilt, kimono).
Fashion and prestige	Emphasises the speaker's "modernity" or "Europeanness" (brand, bow, boutique).

Source: authors' own development.

Among the corpus of household borrowings selected for the study, the areas of their use are highlighted (Figure 1):

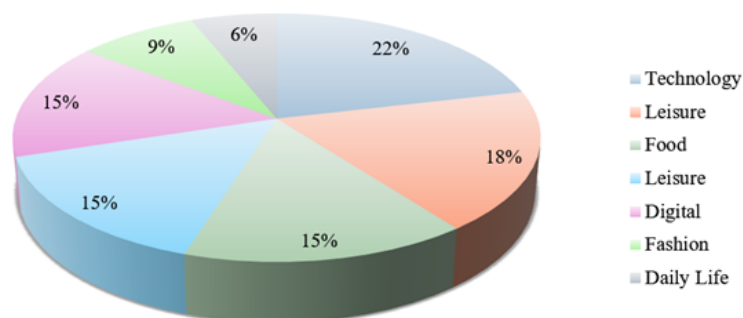


Figure 1. *Distribution of English borrowings in the Ukrainian language by sphere*

The results presented in the diagram show that the largest number of anglicisms is recorded in the areas of technology, leisure and digital technologies. The fact that these spheres are recorded indicates the active penetration of English lexical

items into various aspects of everyday life. Speaking about the typology of structural changes in English borrowings, the analysis has identified phonetic, semantic and morphological adaptation. Figure 2 shows that morphological integration is the least productive. It is inherent in words that are actively part of the word formation or declension system (e.g. blog → blogger, blogging):

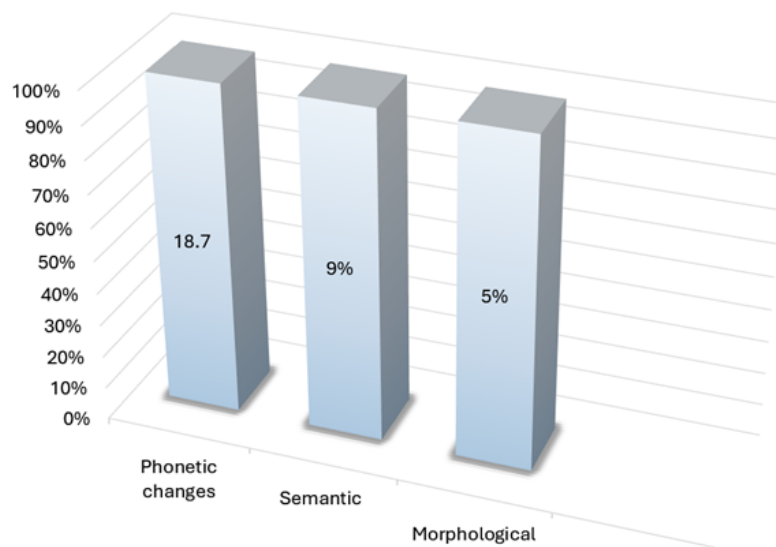


Figure 2. *Borrowing of everyday vocabulary by type of adaptation, in percent*

4.2. STRUCTURAL TRANSFORMATIONS AND LINGUISTIC INTEGRATION OF ENGLISH BORROWINGS IN THE UKRAINIAN DOMESTIC VOCABULARY

The modern Ukrainian language is characterised by a tendency to borrow foreign language vocabulary, primarily from English. The linguistic expansion of anglicisms is moving into the everyday language layer – the vocabulary denoting objects and phenomena of everyday use. Their integration into the everyday vocabulary of the Ukrainian language is accompanied by a number of structural transformations (Table 3):

Table 3. *Structural changes in borrowings*

Borrowed word	English version	Type of change	Explanation
Toaster	toaster	Phonetic	Adaptation of accent, simplification of pronunciation
Mixer	mixer	Phonetic	Modification of [ks] into the usual Ukrainian sound
Blender	blender	Morphological	Conjugation: blender, blender's
Scan	scanner	Morphological	Forming a verb form from borrowing
Cleaner	cleaner	Semantic	Narrowing down the value to the detergent
Plastic	plastic	Semantic	Reinterpretation: the meaning of "bank card"
Hairdryer	hairdryer	Functional	Complete replacement of the unit "hair dryer"
washing machine	washing machine	Word-forming	Create a derivative word from a phrase
Sponge	sponge	Synonymous	Clarification: sponge (general), sponge (special cosmetic)
Lunchbox	lunchbox	Stylistic	Cultural connotation – urbanism, lifestyle

Source: authors' own research.

Table 3 demonstrates that at the phonetic level, borrowed units are adapted to the sound system of the Ukrainian language. There is a transformation of diphthongs, a change in accent, and adaptation of sounds. At the morphological level, borrowings are integrated into the grammatical system. Borrowings fix gender, inflection and become the basis for derivatives. The semantic level is characterised by a rethinking of meanings. There is a narrowing of the meaning, as well as its expansion or reinterpretation in accordance with the needs of the Ukrainian language environment.

The complex process of borrowing Anglicisms in everyday vocabulary is a multi-level adaptation. It includes formal, functional and stylistic mechanisms. At the level of formal adaptation, there is a phonetic, grammatical and orthographic resemblance of a foreign language unit to the norms of the Ukrainian language. At the level of functional adaptation, the word is actively used in the communicative field, participates in word-formation processes, and is included in synonymous series. In terms of stylistic adaptation, new words are assigned a certain connotation.

Therefore, we can say that anglicisms have an ambivalent influence on the development of Ukrainian everyday vocabulary. Undoubtedly, they contribute to lexical enrichment by filling nominal gaps and outlining new realities of

modern life. Nevertheless, they still create the problem of duplication, displacing specific units, causing a gradual shift in stylistic and cultural accents. The borrowings of device, lunchbox, smartphone, sponge testify to the dynamic interaction between the linguistic norm, cultural tradition and globalisation discourse. The active functioning of such words requires unification of usage, codification in dictionaries, and normative media practice.

Thus, English borrowings in everyday vocabulary as a linguistic phenomenon reflect deep socio-cultural processes that form a new linguistic reality in which the Ukrainian language seeks to maintain a balance between tradition and innovation.

Modern linguistics actively and comprehensively analyses the phenomenon of foreign language borrowings. In particular, English borrowings are becoming one of the key markers of transformation of the language environment [37]. Current cross-linguistic investigations likening Slavic and other languages-receivers authorise that English functions as the main donor language, driving analogous shapes of lexical novelty, semantic extension, and borrowing adaptation contempt language-specific alterations in incorporation policies [38]. These shifts occur under the influence of globalisation and socio-cultural factors. However, in the context of constant interaction of cultures, intensive interlingual exchange and digital communication, the issue of everyday life is becoming more and more relevant, which, according to the results of the proposed study, turned out to be one of the most dynamic segments of linguistic adaptation of borrowings [35, 36]. Given the results obtained, the degree of integration of anglicisms into the modern Ukrainian everyday vocabulary has allowed for a deeper understanding of the mechanisms of linguistic flexibility, style adaptation and lexical evolution.

In a related study, Geller et al. [39] proposed a classification of borrowings by structural and semantic parameters. The authors' classification made it possible to identify characteristic patterns of adaptation, in particular phonetic and morphological transformations. In the same aspect, Rozhkov [40] adds that these transformations indicate the gradual assimilation of new lexemes to the internal system of the Ukrainian language. It should be added that words such as gadget, shopping, post, freelance have gone from marginal use to stable functioning in the core zones of the linguistic worldview, while retaining traces of foreign language origin.

According to Baes et al. [41], in studies focused on borrowing, a significant aspect is the identification of the functional multidimensionality of borrowed units. The present study demonstrates that many anglicisms realise not only the nominative function, but also the stylistic, expressive and evaluative ones. This trend is also observed in the study by Zhussubalina and Tleuberdiyev [42]. Ranging this viewpoint, Bykova [43] stresses that English borrowings make a compound set of consistent purposes in languages-receivers, merging referential nomination with expressive, evaluative, pragmatic, and stylistic roles. Therefore, borrowed lexical units should be understood not only as elements familiarised to fill lexical gaps but likewise as markers of social positioning, communicative intention, and contemporary linguistic identity. English loanwords are involved in the formation of conceptual oppositions. In contrast, the words have a clear terminological load and a wide stylistic range [44]. Thus, according to the authors, they become important for structuring everyday consciousness.

The study reveals the level of expressive labelling of individual borrowed lexemes. In this context, Becker [45] notes that the evaluative, emotionally coloured contexts of borrowings deserve special attention, since their semantic potential is determined by both meaning and connotative layers. We should add that this creates a certain rhetorical intention. Charteris-Black [46] adds that borrowings function more as a means of rhetorical influence (irony, sarcasm, critical evaluation).

Furthermore, the issue of the boundaries between synonymy and functional and stylistic divergence of borrowed words remains controversial [47]. In this article, the results revealed that such pairs are rarely completely interchangeable. Similarly, in a related work, Taran [48] emphasises the frequency of contextual or style-related lexical choice. Accordingly, we are talking about a complex semantic network within which borrowings function, complementing rather than replacing specific units.

From the perspective of the crucial issue of the core and periphery of the linguistic worldview, this paper proposes a functional-semantic differentiation, according to which some lexemes are integrated into core concepts, while others remain peripheral. Similarly, Glotova [49] states that although borrowings demonstrate a high degree of usage in certain social groups, there is a need for additional criteria for determining the degree of "residence" of a lexeme in the Ukrainian language space. The degree of lexical assimilation in the recipient language can be determined through a combination of criteria, including frequency of use, phonological and morphological integration, semantic adaptation, and the aptitude of borrowed elements to contribute to the native word-formation courses. Slaba [50] highlights that high occurrence and creative derivational potential are among the main pointers of the progressive integration of borrowings. This viewpoint is further maintained by Ceferova [51], who prove that the rank of borrowed lexical items is shaped by multiple scopes of incorporation, counting their phonetic revision, grammatical integration, and functional circulation within the recipient language system.

A separate area of scientific attention is the involvement of terminological vocabulary from English in the everyday segment. The study found that borrowings originally functional in a technical or scientific context tended to expand their semantics. According to Kowalczyk [52], borrowings are often part of metaphorical or ironic uses in popular culture,

media and everyday communication. In a related context, Chen [53] speaks of borrowings that are essentially lexical antonyms or paronyms of foreign language origin. Such units form conceptual oppositions within journalistic or cultural discourse and their presence indicates the formation of new conceptual vectors in the minds of native speakers [54].

Thus, according to the general analysis, the results of the proposed study confirm the thesis of structural and functional conditionality of borrowings. They are a part of the lexical system and are not a temporary phenomenon; on the contrary, they become indicators of communicative shifts, stylistic evolution and cognitive dynamics of the language. Despite the fact that the sphere of everyday life is wide, their influence is not limited to the domestic segment but covers a wider socio-cultural space.

In this context, further research could focus on comparing the functional load of English loanwords in regional varieties of the Ukrainian language in terms of linguistic balance and preservation of national identity in the face of intensive borrowing.

Studies on the perception of borrowings by native speakers themselves seem promising. After all, in sociolinguistic terms, the acceptability of words largely determines the duration and depth of their functioning in the everyday sphere.

In the context of technological progress, it would be advisable to take into account the role of the media and digital space, which are a powerful channel for the dissemination of English-language lexical items. In the context of technological progress, it is advisable to take into account the role of the media and digital space, which function as powerful channels for the dissemination of English-language lexical items. Current study authorises that digital media environments, with online news platforms and social networks, hasten the circulation, adaptation, and incorporation of English borrowings into languages-recipients by making new places for lexical dispersal and average usage.

Thus, borrowings in the lexical system of the Ukrainian language, on the example of everyday vocabulary, function at the intersection of linguistic, socio-cultural and communicative-pragmatic factors. They are a linguistic and socio-cultural phenomenon, therefore, an in-depth study of these processes requires an interdisciplinary approach. The combination of linguistic, sociolinguistic and cultural analysis will help to reflect the transformation of worldview orientations, the dynamics of the language environment and openness to integration into the globalised communication space.

5. CONCLUSIONS

According to the results obtained, it can be stated that the borrowing of foreign language vocabulary into the Ukrainian language is mostly borrowed from English. This is due to the dominance of this language in the light of globalisation. The borrowed everyday vocabulary is distinguished by its thematic specificity and is particularly expressive. Such vocabulary in Ukrainian is divided into sectors related to clothing, housing, gastronomy, leisure, fashion, etc. These borrowings reflect everyday life and social preferences, forming new concepts in the linguistic picture of the world of Ukrainians.

The functional role of borrowed words in the modern Ukrainian language is important. Their functionality goes far beyond nominative and includes axiological (evaluative), stylistic, semantic-differentiating and even term-forming functions.

During the adaptation of borrowings, there is a gradual semantic development of vocabulary in the new language system. Domestic vocabulary of English origin also has the potential to develop new meanings and stylistic shades. They are also easily included in the system of synonyms or antonyms. They can also easily become a source of homonymy, synonymy and paronymy, especially when they coexist with specific Ukrainian names.

Domestic vocabulary of English origin is actively included in the linguistic picture of the world of Ukrainians and enriches the language, reflecting new realities, social models and cultural practices. In the conceptual structure of everyday life, foreign language borrowings play an important role in expressing universal concepts.

Thus, adapted everyday borrowings are organically integrated into the lexical and semantic system of the Ukrainian language, becoming part of the active vocabulary. Others, however, remain on the periphery, functioning as exoticisms or stylistic markers, or disappear altogether.

All of these linguistic shifts demonstrate the openness of the Ukrainian language system to enrichment by external influences.

6. LIMITATIONS

This study is limited to a single contact pair, English as the source language and Ukrainian as the recipient language, and does not extend the classification to borrowings from other donor languages present in contemporary Ukrainian. The corpus, comprising more than 3,000 lexical items drawn primarily from dictionaries, media, and social media platforms with an emphasis on lifestyle-oriented content, was assembled through purposive rather than random sampling, which may favour digitally active registers over regional, dialectal, or older-generation usage. The analysis is cross-sectional and does not track the diachronic trajectory of individual lexemes through the three stages of assimilation described in Table 1. Finally, the study relies on corpus and lexicographic evidence rather than on speaker-perception data, so conclusions

about the acceptability and social evaluation of borrowings by native speakers remain inferential.

DECLARATION OF GENERATIVE AI AND AI-ASSISTED TECHNOLOGIES IN THE WRITING PROCESS

In the course of preparing this manuscript, the authors employed ChatGPT to improve the linguistic quality and readability of the content. After utilizing this AI tool, the authors conducted comprehensive review and necessary revisions to ensure the accuracy, integrity, and scientific rigor of the manuscript. All authors bear full responsibility for the final content of the published work, including any errors or inconsistencies that may arise.

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