

Features of the Functioning of Borrowed Economic Terms in the Chechen Language

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Abstract: The article deals with the foreign borrowings in the economic terminological system of the Chechen language. The reasons for the replenishment of the Chechen vocabulary with foreign words have been established. The place of terms borrowed from the foreign languages is determined. The features of the functioning of economic borrowed terms in the modern Chechen language are investigated. It is noted that the process of borrowing foreign language vocabulary is a natural process characteristic of each language. The relevance of the study is due to the fact that today, when the lexical system of the Chechen language is intensively replenished with foreign words, there is a need for comprehensive studies of numerous new foreign borrowings. Problem statement. The goal of this study is to analyze the latest borrowings in the modern Chechen economic terminology. This goal assumes the solution of the following tasks: - clarification of the problem of borrowing in the modern Chechen language and its terminological vocabulary in particular; - definition of the place of internationalism terms borrowed from the English language in modern Chechen economic terminology; - study of the peculiarities of the functioning of economic terms-anglicisms in the modern Chechen language.

1 INTRODUCTION

The words borrowed from the foreign languages are present in various linguistic styles of the modern Chechen language: colloquial, artistic, journalistic, and scientific styles.

For a long time, borrowings were considered as a part of scientific terminology in written styles. Lexical borrowings in conversational and journalistic styles were studied as foreign language elements and linguists did not consider them as an independent part of vocabulary with a complex system of genre varieties.

In recent decades, we have seen how the economic terminology is actively developing. The terminosphere of the English language plays a significant role in the formation of the economic terminosystem, producing a large number of borrowed words to the recipient terminosystems. In this regard,

there is an urgent need for a theoretical and practical solution to the problems of adaptation, unification and standardization of borrowed terms.

The development of each branch of science involves the systematization and ordering of accumulated knowledge, experience and relevant scientific concepts. Such processes ensure the determination of the basic concepts of a certain scientific field, but it is worth noting that this process is effective when it occurs within the framework of consideration of theoretical problems of terminological vocabulary in the aspect of modern directions of linguistic analysis.

2 LITERATURE REVIEW

The issues of borrowings from the foreign languages in modern economic terminology have repeatedly become the object of scientific research. They are reflected in the works of L. P. Krysin, A. I. Dyakov, Luiza Yu. Israilova, Larisa Yu. Israilova and other scientists. The study of the problems of terminology at the present stage of the development of society is one of the most important goals of linguistics, since terminology plays an important role in communication, acts as a source of information, a tool

for obtaining a job and even a mean of accelerating scientific and technological progress.

Actually, the science that deals with the study of terms is called differently by different scientists. So, A. Selivanova in the "Linguistic Encyclopedia" calls the science that studies terms, terminology and offers such a definition: "... a section of lexicology that studies the terminological systems of a language, the principles of their organization, mechanisms for creating terms, requirements for them, and also solves applied problems of ordering and codification of terminological systems and their correspondences in different languages." The researcher notes that terminology as a science is synonymous with terminology studies (Selivanova, 2011).

Scientists of the Lviv Terminological School believe that there is only one term for the designation of the science of terms – terminology studies, which originated in the 60s of the last century (Bulyk-Verkhola, 2014).

Terminology, or terminology studies, is a relatively young science, the formation of which began in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. However, the word is a term that comes from the Latin 'terminus' – the limit (Tegmipis among the ancient Romans was the god of the border and the boundary stone, which set the boundaries and protected the inviolability of the land) and the Greek 'logos' – a word, a doctrine rooted in ancient times.

It is generally accepted among researchers that terminology as an independent scientific discipline was formed gradually as a result of the autonomous development of individual scientific directions with their subsequent synthesis. As the main directions of terminology studies, we consider: methodological research, term theory, functional and stylistic research of terminology, research of terminology in diachrony, ordering and standardization of terminology, terminology, scientific and technical translation, professional linguodidactics (Volodina, 2000).

The concept of the term (in the modern sense) was fixed back in 1876 in Germany (Selivanova, 2011). The pioneer in his attempt to consider the term as a component of the term system is the linguist D. Lotte, who in his research in 1961 formed the signs of the term and put forward a number of requirements that any scientifically based term should satisfy (Lotte, 1982; Selivanova, 2011).

3 RESEARCH RESULTS

In today's studies of borrowed vocabulary, we should take into account the tendency to create international

terminology, common names of concepts, phenomena of modern science, production, which also contributes to the consolidation of foreign language vocabulary, which has received an international character. This fact gives reason to believe that the assimilation of foreign language elements is a necessary and obligatory process for the development of the Chechen language. Today, in the modern Chechen language, we can observe an increase in the number of economic terms and the expansion of the semantics of already known national terms.

We can distinguish two groups of lexemes in the modern Chechen economic terminology according to their use in speech:

- 1) highly specialized terms that are divided into:
 - one-word (for example, offshore, rent, rehabilitation, transfer, reverse, sublease);
 - terms-phrases (for example, stock price, liquid assets, holding companies);
- 2) general scientific terms (for example, problem, idea, hypothesis, formula).

Analyzing the modern Chechen economic terminology, we can say that it is heterogeneously represented in terms of origin. Thus, in the modern language of economic development, foreign-language terms are distinguished by their origin (for example, corner, lobby, management, audit, credit, marketing) and by the Chechen origin proper (for example, makhlelor - trade, dokhkar - sale, [dla]larar - accounting).

At the same time, we can often observe in the economic terminology system cases of parallel use of terms-internationalisms and Chechen terms proper (for example, economy – baham (economy)).

Economics has always occupied and still occupies a special place among the other social sciences, since it is more connected with the life of the people than others. Hence the close connection of economic terminology with the lexical and stylistic systems of the native language. So, the consideration of economic terminology from both a historical and a modern point of view confirms the idea that it is constantly evolving, evolving and expanding its functional status. The nature of changes in economic terminology has a progressive orientation, that is, it embodies the tendency to further actively form the language of economics. Chechen economic terms-Anglicisms have certain external features, since in the vast majority of cases they continue to retain functional, morphological (and sometimes even graphic) features of the source language.

4 DISCUSSIONS

The foreign-language terminological vocabulary is an indispensable mean of concise and accurate transmission of information in texts intended for narrow specialists, but it can be an insurmountable obstacle for an unprepared reader to understand a popular science text. In the conditions of modern active borrowing of ideas, theories and concepts of foreign science, the choice of the translation of terms – the key words of the text, the basic principles of scientific research – also becomes a key event.

Questions of terminology translation, as well as questions concerning the causes and consequences of borrowing terms, constitute an urgent problem of modern linguistics research. The intensification of business, scientific, economic, cultural ties, the heyday of the international tourism at the end of the XX – beginning of the XXI century contribute to the intensive development of communicative relations with native speakers of foreign languages.

The study of the problem of the vocabulary and specifics of the terminological system presented the complexity of the process of its formation and, in particular, revealed two sources of the compilation of the terminological system:

- 1) borrowing of ready-made terms;
- 2) the formation of new terms from the material of their own language.

These ways are peculiar to the replenishment of the dictionary as a whole, but they are especially clearly revealed in the replenishment of terminology, where, firstly, the borrowed vocabulary plays an important role, and secondly, the processes of the term formation are more clearly manifested, since they are more systematic and purposeful.

In modern linguistics, there are different points of view on the question concerning the reasons for borrowing a foreign vocabulary. A number of researchers have the opinion that all changes in a language are primarily due to the conditions of definite society and completely deny the influence of external factors, believing that any changes in a language are the result of purely internal reasons. The vast majority of modern linguists take as a basis the thesis about the two-way dependence of the borrowing processes in the language - external and internal. It is taken into account that a complete description of the language system is impossible without taking into account the interaction of extralinguistic and intralinguistic reasons:

- 1) psychological, physical, spatial, social and other conditions of language existence;

- 2) periodic influence of other languages, which the language experiences at a certain time and in a certain place.

The development of individual branches of science occurs in different ways, it is for this reason that the formation of a particular term system is determined by the peculiarities of the development of a certain scientific branch. At the same time, foreign-language borrowings are of great importance.

The influence of other languages can be viewed from the point of view of which language influences the language being studied and what is the corresponding social position of both languages. At the same time, it is necessary to pay attention to exactly what forms speech contacting takes and whether it depends on the languages that interact. In this understanding, the influence of one linguistic system on another can be considered as an intralinguistic process.

The solution of issues related to the influence of different languages on the studied has both theoretical and practical significance. In linguistics, the peoples who have not become the object of external influence are practically unknown. The process of lexical borrowing becomes especially active due to the wide and diverse contacts between different peoples at the present stage.

Borrowing from other languages is quite a natural process inherent in every developed national literary language, because the process of forming a literary language occurs in direct dependence on the general processes of development of the national language.

Economic terms are commonly referred to words and phrases used in the economic sphere and forming the concept of "economy". Modern life requires a certain awareness of any ordinary person in certain economic concepts. That is why economic terminology can be considered (and is being considered) in the modern Chechen linguistics not only as marked speech, but also as a component of the commonly used Chechen vocabulary.

The composition of the modern Chechen economic terminology from the point of view of its origin, carried out by linguists, can be presented as follows:

- 12% of economic terminology is actually Chechen words (for example, *dekhar* - debt, *dekharcho* - debtor, *max* - cost);
- 88% is vocabulary borrowed from other languages. For example:

“Сим-картанаш духкуш берш а, дилерш а шайна сихха саяккха гертар республикин цхьаболчу бахархошна бале долу” (“Daimohk”, 15. 12. 2017).

“Мишустин Михаила куьг йаздинчу сацамехь оцу ахчанах пайдаэцаран некъ а бовзийтина — промышленностан предприятиш тойарна хъажор:

- керла Гирсаш эцарехь пайдаэцар;
- лизинган ахчанаш дIадаларехь пайдаэцар;
- коммунални инфраструктура ГIетасарехь пайдаэцар» (“Daimohk”, 12. 04. 2022).

“RimGroup” холдингана йукъайогIучу “Теплостройпроект-С“-н векалша билгалдоккху конференцин гурашках цхьамогIа практикумаш хилар» («Daimohk», 21. 07. 2022).

Taking into account the results of a scientific research on the borrowing of economic terms, it is possible to draw conclusions about the reasons for such borrowing:

1. The word is borrowed together with the concept, the reality, until it is not used in speech, for example: *investor, cluster, trader*. For example:

“Йуьйчучу проекташна инвесторша йеш 995,7 млн Р харжаш йу, тIаьхьалуонехь цара 197 белхан меттиг а лур йолуш” (“Daimohk”, 14. 07. 2022).

“Россин экономикин кхиаран министерствос а, Россерчу кластерийн а, технопаркийн а, шатайпанчу экономикин майданийн а ассоциацис а вовшахтоьхна хиллачу «Повестка ESG» дешаран программин жамIаш дина” (“Daimohk”, 27. 05. 2022).

“Крайн юьртабахаман ведомствон куьйгалхочо Ситников Владимира бечу хаамца, крайхь гуллакх деш болчу трейдершна хьалха декхар хIоттор ду ялта кхечу мехкашна докха” (“Daimohk”, 23. 01. 2016).

The tendency to laconism, for example: international auctions - tenders; cadastre (fr. cadastre) - an ordered list, a register of any important objects. For example:

“ДIакхайкхийначу тендерца нийса а догIуш, конкурсан толамхо декхарийлахь хир ву инженерин талламаш бан а, проект хIотто а, некъ кечбаран белхаш дIабахьа а” (“Daimohk”, 27. 09. 2019).

“КIоштан цIе хийцар кьобалдаран а, цIе хийцарна оьшуш йолу харж билгалъяккхаран а кехаташ, экспертиза яйтархьама, Пачхьалкхан регистрацин а, кадастран а, картографин а федеральни службе дахьийтина” (“Daimohk”, 27. 09. 2019).

3. The uniqueness of the borrowed term, while the specific word can have several meanings. For example, the word урхалла [gift] - management has two meanings in the Chechen language.: 1. Governance of the state - пачхьалкхана урхалла дар. 2. Administrative institution or department of any institution, organization – урхалла. At the same time,

the word management borrowed from the English language is unambiguous. This is "a set of principles, methods, means and forms of production management in order to increase its efficiency, increase profits" (Ushakov, 2007).

For example: “Иза *менеджере* ца хоттуш ма дита. Агентски сетийн дакъа хилар – турагент зийна хиларан тоьшалла ду” (“Daimohk”, 14. 02. 2020).

3. The great prestige of words-borrowings that seem more modern than their Chechen correspondences. A foreign-language word is a traditional means to increase one's own authority, to give weight to not too prestigious professionals, for example: латторг, кхьохьург (supplier) – provider; даржорхо - distributor; товарлелорхо - маркетолог.

“РФ-н ГПК-н 45-чу статьяца нийса а догIуш, Невран кIоштан прокурора Сербиев Имрана суде иск елла интернетехь зуламечу материалшна текхачарна доза тохийтар интернет-провайдершна тIедожор доьхуш” (“Daimohk”, 28. 07. 2017).

“Раймед Групп» компани медицинин Гирсаш а, лаккхарчу технологийн материалш а ечу производителийн официални дистрибьютер ю” (“Daimohk”, 16. 02. 2018.)

“ХIокху дакъошкахула говзанчаш дIаэцар хоуйту «RimGroup» холдинго:

- Бухгалтерш а, экономисташ а; • Юришаш; • Маркетологаш; • Йохкаран менеджерш; • Сварщикаш; • Гишлошйархой; • Инженераш; • Проектировщикаш” (“Daimohk”, 01. 08. 2022).

One more bilingual factor of borrowing terminology from the English language should be mentioned: a rather accelerated transition from a planned to a market economy. In a very short period of time, a large number of new economic realities appeared, names for which already existed in the languages from which they came, primarily from English. In the vast majority of cases, these names are ready-made in the Chechen language. All subsystems of the analyzed term system are represented by foreign-language terms, namely:

"Exchanges and exchange activities" (for example, broker, dealer, option). For example:

“Карарчу шеран масех баттахь Собыжа-ГIалахь йина ер йолуш ю «Ford» компанин дилеран туш” (“Daimohk”, 01. 08. 2022).

- "Marketing and trade" (for example, barter, distributor, counterfeit, merchandising, franchise). For example:

“Цу тайпана дозанаш деттаро контрафактни продукци йохкаран барам лакхабаккхарна «накъосталла” (“Daimohk”, 27. 02. 2020).;

- "Entrepreneurship and management" (for example, business, engineering, insider, public relations, realtor). For example:

“Цул таъхъа цо бовзийтира «Россельхозбанк» векалш – Нохчийн филиалан вице-директор Тычкова Ольга а, Жимацу а, юкьберчу а бизнесан клиенташца болх баран отделан хъаькам Сербиев Мохьмад а” (“Daimohk”, 26. 02. 2019).

“Оцу хьокьехъ барт бина НР-н гишлошйаран а, хусамийн-коммунальни бахаман а министра Зайпуллаев Муслима а, “Пекин Триумф Интернэшнл Инжиниринг» компанин векалша а» (“Daimohk”, 16. 06. 2022).

- "Finance, banks, investments" (for example, acquiring, acceptance, outright, clearing, leasing). For example: «Цигахъ дийцаре дира республикин экономикадин коьртачу дакъошна банкго-накьосталла даран а, иштта, социальни инфраструктура кхиорехъ а, эквайринг юкьялорехъ а, “пачхьалкхан-совдегархойн” бизнес кхиорехъ а Голацаран а Гуллакх” (“Daimohk”, 10. 08. 2018).

“И Гуллакх дийцаре дина Нохчийн Республикин туризман министра М. Байтазиев а, «Мир электромобилийн» компанин векалша Я. Киприяновас а, А. Набокихс а, «КОНТРОЛ лизинг» компанин директорша А. Усовс а, Н. Нехорошевас а” (“Daimohk”, 07. 07. 2021).

The definition of borrowing, given in the linguistic literature, testifies to the borrowing of terms. Thus, the Dictionary of Linguistic Terms by A.S. Akhmanova gives the meaning of borrowing as "an appeal to the lexical fund of other languages to express new concepts, further differentiate existing ones and designate previously unknown objects" (Akhmanova, 1969). Thus, the definition of new concepts and the differentiation of previously known ones are inherent in most borrowed terms.

The reasons for the active borrowing of terms are not only the need for the nomination of new concepts, but also the need to clarify and improve the language technique, which is the reason for the linguistic plan itself.

The linguistic reasons for borrowings often include the tendency to eliminate the polysemy of one's own word, simplification of its structure, the need for a more concise and more precise change in the phenomenon of objective reality, which was previously transmitted descriptively, and the need to clarify the corresponding concept. Almost all of these reasons can be applied to terminology as well.

If we are talking about a terminological unit, we understand emotionally the meaning of the neutral

word or phrase that conveys the name of an exactly specified concept, phenomenon or object belonging to the relevant field of science or technology. Such vocabulary makes it possible to express the content and meaning of this subject most accurately, clearly, and economically, and at the same time provides a correct understanding of the essence of the question itself.

There is no generally accepted classification of loan words in linguistics, however, it is possible to determine the most important factors by which their differentiation occurs in the linguistic literature. The time of borrowing, the source language of borrowing, the composition of the borrowed vocabulary, the degree of its assimilation, etc. are already traditionally taken into account. In the most scientific studies of borrowed vocabulary, the chronological aspect is also the most important, where special attention is paid to the time of borrowing and finding out the source of borrowing. In accordance with these aspects, economic terms borrowed from the English language can be conditionally divided into three groups:

1. Vocabulary that has long been assimilated by the Chechen language and today is fully adapted to its phonetic and grammatical laws, for example: advance, shareholder, bank, budget, currency, debit, devaluation, deposit, investment, mortgage, loan, balance. For example:

“Оцу сацамца билгалбаккха безаш бу Нохчийн Республикин пачхьалкхан хъашташ кхочушдарна закупкаш ярехъ авансийн платежаш яран лаккхара барам” (“Daimohk”, 06. 08. 2016).

“Цундела, субъекташкара и бакьо даяьккхича, федеральни бюджетана мехала пайда хир бу, – аьлла хета Дробизна” (“Daimohk”, 27. 02. 2020).

“Хокху деношкахъ Нохчийчоьнан Премьер-министр Хучиев Муслим цхьаьнакхийтира Акционерийн «Сбербанк» юкьараллин Кьилба-Малхбузерчу банкан председателца Титов Евгенийца” (“Daimohk”, 10. 08. 2018).

“Хетгалц парафин дозана арахьара дохьуш дара Советийн Союзе, валюта я Пачхьалкхан Герзийн палатера а, Пачхьалкхан Иалашдойлашкара а деши-дети луш” (“Daimohk”, 07. 05. 2019).

“Тайп-тайпана ду Сбербанко кхочушдеш долу бахархойн хъашташ: депозиташ, кредитованин ериге а кепаш, банкийн карташ, аханаш дехьасехъа дахар, банковски страховани яр, и.д.кх.” (“Daimohk”, 02. 11. 2015).

“115,05 млрд ₪-на леринчу инвестицийн 588 проект кхочушйаран декъехь белхаш дахьош бу Нохчийчоь” (“Daimohk”, 11. 08. 2022).

“2020-чу шеран чаккхенехь Нохчийн Республикехь 2,2-зза алсамдаьлла “Россельхозбанкера» гюленаш яран юьртан ипотеке долу хьашт” (“Daimohk”, 27. 01. 2021).

“Таханлерчу дийнахь республикехь болх беш болчу жимачу а, юккьерчу а бизнесан векалийн 15,21 процент бен ставкин барам а боцуш, кредит эца таро ю Россельхозбанкн республикерчу муьлхачу а офисехь” (“Daimohk”, 02. 04. 2016).

Terms that appeared not so long ago (over the past 20 years), for example: promotion, brand, broker, know-how, offshore (or offshore) (the variation of some of the examples given once again testifies to their stability).

5 CONCLUSIONS

Research of the latest borrowed words allowed us to trace new trends in the vocabulary of their origin and identify its heterogeneity, diversity and dynamism.

The modern Chechen economic terminology as part of the general Chechen terminology system meets the requirements of international standards and the world scientific tradition. The process of creating and selecting the best samples of terms continues and, of course, should take place in the scientific interaction of terminologists and practical economists, who should take care of the optimal ratio of specific and foreign-language terms. And the rapid growth of the economic life of today's world and our country in particular has caused not only the relevance of studying economic disciplines in educational institutions, but also interest in the problems of economics at the linguistic level.

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