

*A.Sh. Nessipbay
G.T. Abikenova

Alikhan Bokeihan University, Semey, Kazakhstan
*Corresponding author: ainur-nesipbaeva@mail.ru

Hybrid words in the language: hybridization process

Annotation. *The issue of integrating foreign language vocabulary into the system of the native language is often considered recently in modern linguistics. This aspect is studied both in domestic and foreign linguistics. At the same time, particular attention is paid to the borrowing of elements of the English vocabulary, since English is a donor language, not only for Russian and Kazakh languages, but also for many other languages of the world. Hybridism in the English language remains a poorly studied topic at the present time, although many linguists recognize hybridism as a distinctive feature of the English language. Taking into account all aspects of the formation of hybrids, including the factual material, in this article we use the following definition of this term: hybrid is a derivative or complex word of the language, consisting of derivational elements of different etymology. In the article, we also consider the features of the formation of hybrids and their place in modern English using the example of derivatives with an English component.*

Key words: *hybrid, language hybridization, word formation, donor language, borrowings, foreign words, terminology.*

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.32523/2616-678X-2022-139-2-122-127>

Introduction

Hybridization is one of the current issues of modern lexicology. The number of hybrid words in any natural language is considerable and does not seem to stop increasing which makes it impossible to discuss any issue of modern word formation processes without thinking about hybrids.

The English language, like any other, does not stand still and is constantly evolving. The formation of hybrid words in modern English is one of the most productive word-formation processes in which there is a merger of the truncated bases of two or more lexical items. The result of this process is hybrid words, also called

ingot words, folding words, portmanteau words, telescope words.

Hybridism is a linguistic phenomenon in which derivational elements (roots and affixes) of different origins (etymology) can be combined in a derived word is a characteristic feature of the vocabulary of the English language [1]. In the course of numerous linguistic contacts, the English language borrowed not only thousands of words of the most diverse origin, but also foreign-language derivational affixes. As a result of the lexical assimilation of borrowings, namely their participation in the formation of new words, as well as the derivational activity of borrowed affixes, numerous hybrid formations - derived hybrids - appeared in the English language.

Despite the fact that hybrids represent a fairly numerous layer of the English lexical system, their study still remains one of the little-studied problems of English lexicology. The number of hybrid words in the lexical system of any natural language is large and constantly growing, which is probably why J. Shird believes that «no description of the process of word formation ... can be considered complete if it is not discussed the problem of hybrids» [1].

Aims and objectives of the research

To consider the linguistic nature of hybrid nominations in the English language, to give a general idea about them, to identify the reasons, ways of the emergence of hybrid nominations in the language, to identify the features and patterns of their occurrence. In connection with this goal, the following tasks are performed:

- definition of models of hybrid nominations;
- to make a substantiation of the structural and semantic characteristics of hybrid names, taking into account the morphological structure and features of the implementation of word-formation models;
- development of a classification of hybrid nominations.

History

What is it, such «scary and incomprehensible» at first glance? In fact, everything is simple. Hybrid words are words formed from parts that are not related to each other. Hybrid words are words that have undergone some kind of evolution in the form of combinations of parts of two words taken from different languages, and, ultimately, simplified due to abbreviations.

Why do hybrid words appear? What are they needed for? English, like any other, does not stand still and is constantly evolving. The emergence of words in the form of abbreviations, connections of the roots of two words that came to the English language from different languages, is one of its constant trends. The formation of such words can be observed in all periods of the development of English. So, in 1512 appeared the

word blatterature - blatter (to talk nonsense) + literature (literature) - low-standard literature; in 1549 foolosophy - fool (stupid, fool) + philosophy (philosophy) - a limited person who pretends to be wise; in 1670 universalphabeth - universal (universal, global) + alphabet (alphabet) - a universal writing system, in 1703 scraze - scratch (scratch) + graze (to peel off the skin) - to scratch strongly; in 1888 boldacious - bold (bold) + audacious (fearless) - desperate and brave, loving risk and danger. Hybrid words can refer to different parts of speech: nouns, e.g. zootoque - zoo (zoo) + boutique (small shop) - a small zoo with exotic and rare species animals; verbs like medevac - medical + evacuate - to evacuate victims to a nearby hospital, or an adjective like tizzy - tinny (tinny) + buzzing - metallic, buzzing (about sound). However, more often they are all found in the category of nouns. After creating the first hybrid words, the method of their formation, appreciated by speakers, often begins to be widely used, which leads to the appearance of a whole series of words on analogies: workaholic (workaholic) - chocoholic (chocolate lover), shopaholic (a person who loves to shop). The prefix «multy» is quite popular now, and it can be used with all words, if you want to say a lot about things. For example, the words multi-task (multitasking) and multi-color (multicolor) are formed, where «multy» comes from Latin, and «task» and «color» from Old French.

Research methods

Theoretical methods - theoretical analysis of philosophical, philological, art history, ethnographic, pedagogical, psychological, scientific and methodological literature, generalization, analysis of the scientists works, advanced experience.

Discussion

Hybridity and Hybridization in language. Before the concept of hybridization can be applied to the domain of language, we need a definition of hybridization: it will be understood here to be a process whereby separate and disparate

entities or processes generate another entity or process (the hybrid), which shares certain features with each of its sources but which is not purely compositional. By the introduction of non-compositionality, we avoid treating entities as hybrids which are produced by an additive relationship, e.g. in the sense that three is two plus one. Not only does this definition represent a synthesis of the definitions of hybridization one encounters in linguistics but it is general enough to be applicable to a wide range of phenomena as well. It builds very much upon the original, biological concept of hybridization, just like most linguistic definitions of the concept seem to do. The next step in the consideration of hybridization in relation to language is necessarily the contemplation of the levels of language which may be affected by hybridization processes.

The phenomenon of hybridization causes the liveliest interest among researchers of various languages. And as with any linguistic phenomenon, the question of identification becomes the starting point: since hybrid units are the result of the interaction of different word-formation mechanisms, it is not always easy to distinguish a hybrid from borrowings, cripples and half-cripples, cases word-formation assimilation [2, p.74]. In our opinion, confusion can arise precisely because when defining the term «hybrid word» - be it domestic or foreign research - it is often taken as a basis only one criterion - foreign language components.

In many domestic research works in the vast majority of cases the definition of the term is reduced exclusively to the origin of word-forming elements: «In the English language, numerous hybrid formations appeared - derived hybrids, hybrids - compound words and complex-derived hybrids. ...hybridism is a linguistic phenomenon in which the derivative word can combine derivational elements (roots and affixes) of different etymology» [1]. It does not matter whether we are talking about lexical or derived hybrids, the origin is still at the forefront: «hybridization at the level of word formation, when either a new word is created, consisting of parts belonging to different languages, or pure borrowed English the word begins to be used

in conformity with grammatical norms» [3]. The same point of view can be traced in foreign studies: «hybrids ... are formed by combining Western words with native Japanese words and words of Chinese origin» [4, p18-19]. Hybrids are being formed from combinations of words from Western languages with native Japanese words, or words of Chinese origin.

Lack of reducing the definition to the only criterion - the origin of the components - lies in the fact that, by and large, in any language, huge arrays of words were once borrowed (from Latin, Greek and other ancient languages) and later assimilated, and according to the origin of the components, they are all hybrids. In this case, the question arises about the expediency of the existence of the term «hybrid» itself: if all words that have foreign language components, regardless of their age, then this term simply will have nothing to oppose, because it will be extremely difficult to find a «non-hybrid».

It should not be forgotten that the issue of origin itself is quite controversial. «The simplicity of the etymological the relationship «native - borrowed» is, of course, imaginary. First, the set linguistic facts have a «dark» etymology: the origin is unknown or, for a number of reasons, is interpreted ambiguously. Secondly, the volume of concepts is ambiguously defined in science - native word, borrowed word [5, p.75]. It is impossible not to agree with the opinion that every word that has undergone adaptation in the perceiving language, associated with the use of morphemic means (native or not), from the point of view of a functioning system, is no longer actually borrowing, despite the fact that it can always indicate its own foreign language prototype. Or, to put it even more simply, the word that the recipient language has worked on is terminologically no longer a borrowing [6, p. 29].

The time factor plays very important role: «the oldest (main) word is considered to be the original, or primary, word first of all as a representative of the original lexical composition» [7].

The morphological factor is equally important. If, when drawing a demarcation line between using the criteria proposed above, with hybrids and other types of words, then, firstly,

you can clearly distinguish between hybrids and assimilated borrowings. And secondly, it will allow to consider separately lexical hybrids and derivatives within the words-hybrids themselves. When identifying, it is necessary to pay attention to the features of the morphological form of the studied word: if the morphological form of the word is characteristic of the donor language, then we have a hybrid, if it is characteristic of the recipient language is assimilated borrowing.

Thus, today the identification of hybrid words according to a single criterion of origin components seem to be debatable issue, and the need expanding the definition of this term becomes obvious - this is indicated recent works of both domestic and foreign researchers.

Conclusion

To sum up, language and linguistic elements may be hybrid with regard to the following variables: - formal hybridity (e.g. blends), -semantic hybridity (e.g. idioms), -functional hybridity (e.g. syntax), -etymological hybridity (e.g. languages), -communicative hybridity (e.g. double voice in the novel). This overview of hybridization phenomena within language is of course not exhaustive. Even if it had attempted to cover all relevant areas, it is highly probable that many other language-related issues will be found to be legitimate instances of hybridity or hybridization, depending on the precise definition that is chosen. What we have not considered so far is why hybridization happens in the first place and who is responsible for it. For even if we have mainly considered language as a structure, the changes in language are brought

about by its speakers, and we can assume that more often than not, they have a reason why they apply processes of hybridization. For instance, hybrids may be formed in order to enlarge the range of options: new words meet the demand to express a newly-emerged concept (and may be etymologically hybrid if one of the bases has been borrowed from another language); a new genre meets the demand of a particular author's wish to express themselves in a particular way etc. Particularly where the mixed character of the linguistic entity is very evident, hybridization can also serve as a stylistic means, e.g. to create a poetic effect.

Hybridization is thus not a semantically hybrid word either – and therefore only a very weak instance of hybridization if we consider all levels jointly. However, as we have seen, hybridization as a phenomenon occurs on all levels of language. Therefore, if we consider all the instances of hybridization introduced above, we must necessarily come to the conclusion that language is a hybrid system par excellence.

Hybrid words are very bright and extraordinary. Moreover, hybrid words reflect the society in which they first emerged. In other words, his need for a simpler and more memorable word.

Significant increase in the number of hybrid words in English language over the past few years suggests that the modern world with its developed interethnic communication enriches the language with extraordinary connections. At the same time, the speed of our life makes it possible to simplify complex and long combinations, turning them into words incomprehensible to many.

References

1. Sazanec I. M. *Anglijskij gibridizm. Proizvodnye gibridy: avtoreferat dis. kandidata filologicheskikh nauk* [English hybridism. Derived hybrids: abstract of Candidate of Philological Sciences thesis]. Tula, 2008. P. 22.
2. *Specialized Lexicography: Print and Digital, Specialised Dictionaries, Databases* / edited by V. Jesensek. Berlin – Boston: Walter de Gruyter, 2013.
3. Kravchenko A. V. *Vzaimodejstvie kultur i gibridizacija jazyka* [Interaction of cultures and hybridization of language] *Homo Communicans: chelovek v prostranstve mezhkulturnyh kommunikacij*/red. K.Janashek,

J. Miturska-Bojanovska, R. Gavarkevich. Shecin: GRAFFORM, 2012. [Homo Communicans: Man in the space of intercultural communication by K. Janashek, J. Miturska-Bojanovska, R. Gavarkevich. Shecin: GRAFFORM, 2012]

4. Daulton F.E. Japan's Built-in Lexicon of English-based Loanwords 2008. Available at: [https:// books.google.com.sb/books?id](https://books.google.com.sb/books?id) (Accessed : 23.11.2021)

5. Marinova E.V. Problema jetimologicheskoj interpretacii slov-gibridov (na materiale sovremennogo russkogo jazyka) [The problem of etymological interpretation of hybrid words (based on the material of the modern Russian language) Vestnik RUDN, serija «Lingvistika» [Bulletin of RUDN, series «Linguistics»]. 2008, № 4.

6. Bash L.M. Differenciacija termina «zaimstvovanie»: hronologicheskie i jetimologicheskie aspekty [Differentiation of the term «borrowing»: chronological and etymological aspects], Vestnik Moskovskogo universiteta, serija «Filologija», [Bulletin of Moscow University, series «Philology»] 1989, - № 4.

7. Ahmanova O.S. Slovar lingvisticheskikh terminov [Dictionary of linguistic terminology], Sovetskaja jenciklopedija , [Soviet Encyclopedia]. 1966, P. 608 .

А.Ш. Несипбай, Г.Т. Әбікенова

Әлихан Бөкейхан университеті, Семей, Қазақстан

Тілдегі гибрид сөздер: будандастыру процесі

Аңдатпа. Шет тілінің лексикасын ана тілі жүйесіне кіріктіру мәселесі соңғы кезде қазіргі тіл білімінде жиі қарастырылуда. Бұл аспекті отандық тіл білімінде де және шетел тіл білімінде де зерттеліп келе жатқан мәселелердің бірі. Бұл ретте ағылшын тілі лексикасындағы кірме сөздерге ерекше назар аударылады, өйткені ағылшын тілі тек орыс және қазақ тілдері үшін ғана емес, сонымен қатар әлемнің көптеген басқа тілдері үшін донорлық тіл болып табылады. Ағылшын тіліндегі гибридизм қазіргі уақытта аз зерттелген тақырып болып қала береді, дегенмен көптеген лингвистер гибридизмді ағылшын тілінің айрықша белгісі ретінде таниды. Гибридтердің жасалу жолына назар аударып, сонымен қатар барлық фактілік материалдарды ескере отырып, бұл мақалада біз бұл терминге келесі анықтаманы қолданамыз: гибрид - әртүрлі этимологиядағы туынды элементтерден тұратын тілдің туынды немесе күрделі сөзі. Мақалада біз ағылшын компоненті бар туынды сөздерді мысалға ала отырып, гибридтердің қалыптасу ерекшеліктерін және олардың қазіргі ағылшын тіліндегі орнын қарастырамыз.

Кілт сөздер: гибрид, тілдік гибридтену, сөзжасам, донорлық тіл, шет сөздері, терминология.

А.Ш. Несипбай, Г.Т. Абиқенова

Университет Алихан Бөкейхана, Семей, Казахстан

Гибридные слова в языке: процесс гибридизации

Аннотация. Проблема интеграции иноязычной лексики в систему родного языка в последнее время часто рассматривается в современной лингвистике. Этот аспект изучается как в отечественной, так и в зарубежной лингвистике. При этом особое внимание уделяется заимствованию элементов английской лексики, поскольку английский является языком-донором не только для русского и казахского языков, но и для многих других языков мира. Гибридизм в английском языке остается малоизученной темой в настоящее время, хотя многие лингвисты признают гибридизм отличительной чертой английского языка. Принимая во внимание все аспекты образования гибридов, в том числе фактический материал, в данной статье мы используем следующее определение этого термина: гибрид - производное или сложное слово языка, состоящее из производных элементов разной этимологии. В статье мы также рассматриваем особенности образования гибридов и их место в современном английском языке на примере производных с английским компонентом.

Принимая во внимание все аспекты образования гибридов, в том числе фактический материал, в данной статье мы используем следующее определение этого термина: гибрид - производное или сложное

слово языка, состоящее из словообразовательных элементов разной этимологии. В статье мы также рассматриваем особенности образования гибридов и их место в современном английском языке на примере производных слов с английским компонентом.

Ключевые слова: гибрид, языковая гибридизация, словообразование, язык донор, заимствования, иностранные слова, терминология.

Список литературы

1. Сазанец И.М. Английский гибридизм. Производные гибриды: автореферат дисс. кандидата филологических наук: - Тула, 2008. -22с.
2. Specialized Lexicography: Print and Digital, Specialised Dictionaries, Databases / edited by V. Jesensek. Berlin – Boston: Walter de Gruyter, 2013.
3. Кравченко А. В. Взаимодействие культур и гибридизация языка // Homo Communicans: человек в пространстве межкультурных коммуникаций/ред. К.Янашек, Й. Митурска-Бояновска, Р. Гаваркевич. Щецин: GRAFFORM, 2012.
4. Daulton F.E. Japan’s Built-in Lexicon of English-based Loanwords [Электронный ресурс]. –2008. – URL: <https://books.google.com.sb/books?id> (дата обращения: 23.11.2021)
5. Маринова Е.В. Проблема этимологической интерпретации слов- гибридов (на материале современного русского языка) // Вестник РУДН, серия «Лингвистика». – 2008.- № 4.
6. Баш Л.М. Дифференциация термина «заимствование»: хронологические и этимологические аспекты // Вестник Моск. ун-та, серия «Филология». – 1989. - № 4.
7. Ахманова О.С. Словарь лингвистических терминов / О.С. Ахманова. – М.: Советская энциклопедия, 1966 – 608 с.

Сведения об авторах:

Несипбай А.Ш. – филология кафедрасының докторанты, Әлихан Бөкейхан университеті, Мәңгілік ел көшесі 11, Семей, Қазақстан.

Әбікенова Г.Т. – филология ғылымдарының докторы, филология кафедрасының профессоры, Әлихан Бөкейхан университеті, Мәңгілік ел көшесі 11, Семей, Қазақстан.

Nessipbay A. Sh. – PhD student of philology department, Alikhan Bokeikhan University, Mangilik el street 11, Semey, Kazakhstan.

Abikenova G.T. – doctor of philological sciences, professor of philology department, Alikhan Bokeikhan University, Mangilik el street 11, Semey, Kazakhstan.