LEXICO-SEMANTIC AND PHONETIC FEATURES OF ENGLISH BORROWINGS IN MODERN CHINESE LANGUAGE

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Abstract. This study investigates the lexical-semantic and phonetic characteristics of English loanwords in contemporary Chinese language with a focus on their adaptation within the framework of the Chinese writing system and worldview. The relevance and novelty of research on loanwords in the Chinese language lie in the growing influence of English as a global lingua franca. As a result of intensified cultural, technological, and economic exchange, an increasing number of English loanwords have entered Chinese language reflecting significant linguistic and sociolinguistic shift.

In the course of the following research, a combination of qualitative and quantitative linguistic methodologies was employed: corpus-based analysis, the principal research material utilized in this study was derived from HSK The Chinese Language Proficiency Test books, vocabulary lists, representing modern and relevant Chinese; lexical analysis: to examine the meaning, usage, and integration of loanwords into the Chinese vocabulary; phonological analysis: to investigate how English sounds were adapted to Mandarin Chinese phonology, with phonetic comparison. In the section titled "Results and Discussion", the results of the research are presented: the findings reveal an observable shift in the preferred methodology for translating loanwords. The preference has shifted towards phonetic and mixed types of translation, as opposed to lexical translations, this reflects not only evolving linguistic practices but also reveals changing cultural attitudes toward globalization and linguistic identity. This research is theoretically significant in that it advances Chinese lexical semantics and phonology: it contributes to theories of semantic shifts, lexical integration, and phonological borrowing. The practical significance of this research lies in improving translation and localisation practices, as well as supporting language teaching. Teachers of Chinese as a foreign language can now provide learners with better explanations and contextualisation of loanwords.

Keywords: loanwords, Chinese language, English language, English loanwords, word formation, translation, neologisms, vocabulary

Introduction

English, the predominant universal language of communication, is spoken by a significant proportion of the global population and plays a dominant role in various domains, including politics, international relations, science, and culture. According to statistics, in the past few decades, more than a hundred

countries recognize English as the second language, and in more than 70 countries, English is recognized as the official language. Speaking about large international organizations and corporations, more than 80 percent use English for communication, and more than 70 percent of e-mails are written in English. In the field of mass media, more than 80 percent of publications are published in English. Speaking about the status and influence of English in the PRC, at present, among the official Chinese television channels, there is only one channel entirely in English, among radio stations there is one radio station, 19 periodicals, including 10 magazines in English and 9 newspapers, and there are 9 large websites in the open access on the Chinese Internet [1].

The development of the economy and the educational sector in China has led to a significant increase in the number of individuals learning and using English. Currently, approximately 300 million people in China are engaged in English language acquisition and utilization, with this figure exhibiting ongoing growth. Indeed, English has become the second most prevalent educational language in China.

Some components and structural elements of English have gradually been integrated into the vocabulary system of modern Chinese in international communication and exchange, and have appeared in various media and people's daily lives with their unique fashion, vivid meaning and strong visual impact.

Based on the corpus of HSK 6-9, this paper analyzes the way modern Chinese borrows English loanwords, word formation characteristics, and semantic and pragmatic features, and reveals the internal language mechanism and pragmatic rationale of the development and change of modern Chinese under the influence of English as international language.

Materials and methods
In order to obtain reliable information for research purposes, the material of the 汉语水平考试HSK test has been selected. 汉语水平考试The HSK test is a standardized Chinese proficiency examination designed for non-native speakers. The assessment quantifies an individual's proficiency in utilizing Mandarin Chinese in various contexts, including daily life, academic pursuits, and professional environments. The HSK has gained significant international recognition as a standard metric of Chinese language proficiency across various educational institutions and professional sectors. The test is divided into six levels, ranging from HSK 1, which indicates beginner proficiency, to HSK 6, which indicates advanced proficiency. In this research study, the comprehensive examination encompasses all levels, which includes more than 6000 words. The HSK tests prioritize high-frequency words, which are essential for comprehending and expressing oneself in Mandarin in a variety of situations. Considering that the HSK test contains a set of the most commonly used words in modern Chinese and is therefore considered a reliable source of information.

The research employed a combination of qualitative and quantitative

research methodologies. A comprehensive collection of the HSK textbooks and vocabulary lists for the advanced level 6 was meticulously curated from a variety of publications: Hanban, Beijing Language University. In addition, digital versions of the textbooks were utilized, if they were available, to facilitate text analysis in research. A corpus was compiled, which included all the vocabulary and example sentences from the textbooks.

Following the collection of research material, an effort was made to identify words that demonstrated phonetic or semantic similarity to words in English. (e.g., "咖啡" [kāfēi], "coffee", from English). Verification of the origins of suspected loanwords was also accomplished through consultation of etymological dictionaries or databases, including the 汉语外来词词典Hanyu Wailaici Cidian [2], a dictionary of Chinese loanwords.

The following loanwords are required to adhere to the aforementioned criteria:

Phonetic Borrowings: The following are words that bear a resemblance to the source language. (e.g., "巧克力" [qiǎo kè lì], "chocolate"). Semantic Borrowings: This is a lexicon of words that serve to translate concepts from one language to another. (e.g., "冰箱" [bīng xiāng] "refrigerator", which translates "ice box"). In the process of analysis, it was imperative to ensure the exclusion of false friends, it is imperative to ascertain that the words in question are authentic loanwords and not mere coincidental similarities. In the research, loanwords were categorized by their semantic field: the categorization of loanwords was conducted on the basis of their semantic content. (e.g., science, technology, food, culture etc). An analysis was conducted to ascertain the distribution of loanwords across HSK levels. The following query was posed: Are advanced levels more likely to include loanwords? In the course of the analysis, the number of loanwords in each textbook or level was counted. The percentage of loanwords relative to the total vocabulary was also calculated. An examination was conducted to determine the utilization of loanwords in example sentences or dialogues. An additional assessment was conducted to determine whether loanwords are introduced with explanations or cultural context.

Results and discussion

In the past two decades, there has been a substantial increase in the number of loanwords from English in modern Chinese, which is a significant manifestation of the profound influence of English on the Chinese language. The specific ways in which modern Chinese absorbs and borrows English loanwords are as follows:

Method of pure transliteration. Pure transliteration is a method of translating loanwords that entails replicating the sounds of the original word in the target language without considering the meaning of the characters or words used. This approach is common in languages such as Chinese, where the writing system (characters) is logographic rather than phonetic. The objective is to ensure that the loanword closely resembles the original word, despite the fact that the characters used may have unrelated or nonsensical meanings.

Pure transliteration can be defined as a borrowing method that utilizes Chinese characters with similar pronunciations to express the pronunciation of English words. In this particular translation method, Chinese characters are preserved in their phonetic form while losing their original semantic content. Most popular examples are: 拜拜 [bài bai] from English "goodbye"，酷[kù] from English "cool"，卡通[kǎ tōng]from English "cartoon"，麦克风 [mài kè fēng] from English "microphone"，摩登 [mó dēng] from English "modern"，披萨 [pī sà]from English "pizza" [3].

An examination of the principles and practices of pure transliteration in the Chinese language. The sounds comprising the foreign word are analyzed into constituent syllables. The selection of Chinese characters is predicated on their phonetic representation, with the objective of achieving an optimal correspondence between the sounds of the original word and the written form. In the context of pure transliteration, the significance of the individual characters becomes moot. The emphasis is instead placed on the auditory aspect of the language. For example, the character 披 (pi) in 披萨 [pī sà]("pizza") has no inherent connection to pizza—it's chosen purely for its sound. In contrast to homophonic transliteration, which frequently utilizes characters with positive or relevant meanings, pure transliteration does not take the meaning of the characters into account.

The following is a detailed description of the steps involved in pure transliteration. The initial step in this process is to divide the foreign word into its phonetic components. For example, "pudding" → "pu-dding" The subsequent step in the process is to identify Chinese characters that are congruent with the given characters. It is imperative to select characters whose pronunciations closely match the sounds of the foreign word. For example, "pudding" → 布丁 [bù dīng], where: 布 [bù] means "cotton cloth"，丁 [dīng] has no particular meaning, as it's a pictographic character. The significance of the characters is of no consequence; they are selected exclusively based on their phonetic qualities. The objective is to ensure that the transliterated word closely resembles the original word.

Method of homophonic transliteration. Homophonic transliteration involves the use of English phonetic forms and Chinese characters to convey homophonic meanings. The morphemes within Chinese language often carry specific meaning associations. The meaning of a word can generally be deduced from its morphology or connotation. In the Chinese language, characters function not only as phonetic symbols but also as vehicles for communication of meaning. In the process of transliteration, characters are selected not only for their phonetic qualities but also for their positive or relevant meanings. For example, 汉堡 [hàn bǎo], 模特儿 [mó tèr].

The globally renowned beverage known as "cola" possesses a rather intriguing interpretation in the Chinese language. The absence of a pre-existing Chinese word for "cola" can be attributed to the product's status as a foreign import. The adoption of a new term through phonetic borrowing emerged

as the most pragmatic solution to address this linguistic gap. The word 可乐 [kělè] is a direct phonetic translation of the English word "cola." The sounds of "kělè" closely mimic the pronunciation of "cola" in English. This is a common strategy in Chinese for borrowing foreign words, especially for brand names or products that don't have an existing Chinese equivalent. In the Chinese language, loanwords are frequently written using characters that approximate the sound of the original word and also carry positive or relevant meanings. This phenomenon is referred to as phonosemantic matching. The characters 可 [kě] and 乐 [lè] were chosen because they have favorable meanings:可 [ke] means "can" or "able to" 乐 [le] means "happy" or "joy." Together, 可乐 [kělè] can be interpreted as "can be happy" or "can bring joy", which is a clever and appealing way to market the drink [4].

The etymology of the term "hacker" in the Chinese language is also of interest. The term 黑客 [hēikè] was coined in the 1990s as computers and the internet became more widespread in China. The Chinese word 黑客 [hēikè], meaning "hacker", is a fascinating example of how modern Chinese adapts foreign concepts. Let's break down its etymology and how it came to mean "hacker": 黑 [hēi]: Means "black." In Chinese, "black" often carries connotations of something secret, illegal, or malicious (e.g., 黑市 [hēishì], "black market"). 客 [kè] is "guest" or "visitor." In this context, it refers to a person who interacts with a system or network. Together, 黑客 [hēikè] literally means "black guest" or "dark visitor", which metaphorically describes someone who intrudes into systems or networks, often with malicious intent.

The decision to employ "托福" [tuōfú] as the Chinese name for the TOEFL exam constitutes a strategic instance of phonetic borrowing coupled with cultural resonance. The pronunciation of 托福 [tuōfú] bears a strong resemblance to "TOEFL". The phrase 托福 [tuōfú] conveys a sense of gratitude and good fortune, which is congruent with the notion that successfully completing the TOEFL examination can result in academic and professional opportunities.

Method of semi-phonetic and semi-literal translation. The method of semi-phonetic and semi-literal translation is a hybrid approach to translating foreign words or phrases into Chinese. This method combines phonetic borrowing, which involves matching sounds, with literal translation, which involves matching meaning. The result is a term that is both recognizable and meaningful in the target language. This method is particularly useful for translating compound words, brand names, or technical terms.

An examination of the mechanisms of semi-phonetic and semi-literal translation is explained below: A foreign word is translated in two distinct ways. One part of the word is translated phonetically, using Chinese characters that approximate the sound of the original word. The other part of the foreign word is translated literally, using Chinese characters that convey the meaning of the original word. These two components are then combined to create a new term that is both easy to pronounce and meaningful in Chinese. 必胜客 [bìshèngkè]

，麦当劳[màidāngláo]，维他命[wéitāmìng]，迷你裙 [mínǐ qún]，萨克斯管 [sàkèsī guǎn]，桑拿浴 [sāngná yù]，酒吧 [jiǔbā] [2].

The literal component can incorporate culturally relevant meanings, thereby rendering the term more relatable. The combination of sound and meaning facilitates the memorization and utilization of the term. Achieving an optimal balance between phonetic and literal components can be arduous. If the components are not meticulously selected, the translation may fall short of fully capturing the original meaning or could lead to confusion. However, some concepts or sounds may not translate well, necessitating creative adaptation.

Method of imitation in translation. Imitation translation, also known as 仿译 [fǎngyì], is a linguistic phenomenon that involves the translation of foreign words or phrases by emulating their structure or meaning rather than directly transliterating their sounds. Imitation translation is defined as a borrowing method that involves the translation of the internal components of English foreign words into corresponding Chinese characters. This approach frequently entails adapting the original word or phrase into the target language in a manner that feels natural and culturally appropriate.

The overall meaning of such words does not completely correspond to the literal meaning or the scope of their application is different, such as 热狗 [rè gǒu]"hot dog", 蓝牙 [lán yá] "bluetooth", 软件 [ruǎn jiàn] "software", 超人 [chāo rén] "superman", 互联网[hù lián wǎng] "internet"[5].

The mechanism of imitation translation: the foreign word or phrase is then analyzed into its constituent parts, with each component being translated literally into Chinese. For example, the English word "honeymoon" is translated as 蜜月 [mì yuè], where: 蜜 [mì] means "honey", 月 [yuè] in Chinese is "month". Together the concept of 蜜月 [mì yuè] captures the idea of a sweet, romantic period after marriage. The objective of imitation translation is to convey the meaning of the original word or phrase while ensuring its comprehensibility and relatability within the Chinese cultural context. The translated term is adapted to align with Chinese cultural and linguistic norms, thereby ensuring that it resonates naturally with native speakers [6].

The translated term is intended to convey the essence of the original word or phrase. The term is adapted to fit the target language, thereby facilitating comprehension and utilization by native speakers. The translation can incorporate cultural nuances, thus enhancing relatability. Unlike transliteration, imitation translation does not preserve the phonetic qualities of the source text. The process may require a degree of creativity to adapt to concepts that are not easily translated literally, and the selection of components is a crucial aspect that must be given careful consideration to ensure that the translation accurately captures the intended meaning.

Method of free translation. The method of free translation of loanwords is an approach to adapting foreign words or phrases into a target language. This method prioritizes conveying the meaning, concept, or function of the original

term rather than replicating its sound or structure. This method is referred to as "naturalness" in the field of linguistics. The method of free translation of loanwords is a way to ensure that the translation feels native and intuitive to speakers of that language. This is often the result of this approach.

The translation process is focused on emphasizing the fundamental concept or function of the foreign word rather than its phonetic or structural form. The translated term is adapted to align with the cultural context of the target language, ensuring it resonates with the intended audience. The translator has the autonomy to rephrase, reinterpret, or even replace the original term with a culturally equivalent equivalent. The translated term should sound as if it were originally part of the target language, without exhibiting elements that are awkward or foreign in nature: 情人节 [qíng rén jié] Valentine's Day, 电子邮件 [diàn zǐ yóu jiàn] e-mail [7].

In the concept that the target language contains a term or phrase that already conveys the intended meaning, there is no necessity to borrow a foreign word; rather, the foreign word may be translated freely.

The following part of the article sets out to explore the features of English borrowings in Modern Chinese, with a view to understanding when and how these elements are used, in addition to the underlying reasons for their use.

Tendency to borrow loanwords for semantic purposes. A recent study of loanwords from the past two decades (with the exclusion of trademarks) reveals a gradual decline in pure transliteration words. According to the statistics from the "New Words and New Phrases Dictionary" and the "Modern Chinese New Words Dictionary", the proportion of transliteration words among new words is less than 1.5 percent. This figure is significantly lower than the historical proportion of loanwords [8].

This phenomenon of change can be attributed, at least in part, to the inherent characteristics of Chinese as a language with a strong textual rationality. Individuals tend to leverage the semantic potential of Chinese characters and meticulously select those that best convey foreign words, demonstrating a deliberate approach to linguistic expression. This practice is further influenced by an awareness of the characteristics inherent in Chinese characters, contributing to a nuanced and considered approach to language usage. The adoption of a semantic phoneme matching model is evident, signifying that the materials in the native language are phonetically equivalent to the words in the source language and exhibit a semantic rationale connection.

Code switching and mixing. Code-switching is a prevalent and intricate sociolinguistic phenomenon. It is subject to the constraints of society, the inherent characteristics of language, and the psychological and physiological factors of both parties involved. The intensity of these constraints varies across different language contact environments.

As demonstrated in Wang Guowen's [9] research, there is a correlation between code-switching in newspapers and the discourse genre. Code-switching,

defined as the simultaneous use of two or more languages in a single discourse, is frequently accompanied by the use of English in brackets after significant concepts or Chinese in brackets after English embedded structures. For instance, in the context of financial discourse, a considerable number of names of individuals and entities are converted into English. Conversely, within cultural and entertainment discourse, a significant proportion of names of people, songs, and movies are embedded within English structures. In the contemporary era, propelled by the advancements in science and technology and the escalating frequency of international interactions, the phenomenon of code-switching and the interplay between simple forms and rich meanings has emerged. This phenomenon can be attributed to two primary factors. Firstly, the utilization of English words provides a higher degree of convenience, aligning with the principle of pragmatic economy. Secondly, the translation and transliteration of certain foreign words often prove challenging in achieving the precise communication of the original meaning.

The characteristics of word formation of Chinese in the process of borrowing English loanwords are the increase of foreign affixes, sinicization of foreign word morphemes.

The increase of foreign affixes. Xie Yaoji (1989) conducted an analysis of the Europeanized grammatical phenomenon of modern Chinese and indicated that among the various word formation methods of modern Chinese, the affix method is most significantly influenced by Western European languages [10].

The prefixes in modern English such as super-, ultra-, extra-, over-, non-, anti- , multi-, etc., have been transformed into the corresponding prefixes of modern Chinese: 超[chāo]super-, ultra-, extra-, 过[guò] over-, 非[fēi] non-, 反对[fǎn duì] anti- , 多[duō] multi-, such as through translation and have been widely used in the media together with suffixes. A comparison of Chinese and Western languages reveals that Chinese vocabulary exhibits a paucity of real morphological characteristics and morphological changes. English and Chinese affixes differ in both number and scope of application. English affixes are more abundant and versatile than Chinese affixes. The rich affixes in English can serve as a valuable reference point for the word formation of modern Chinese, thereby accelerating the development of Chinese affixification. This phenomenon is consistent with the fundamental laws of Chinese language development, as well as the broader laws of language contact, borrowing, and evolution.

Sinicization of foreign word morphemes. A subset of words in contemporary Chinese is constituted of pure transliterations of English words, devoid of any semantic elements. However, in the course of prolonged utilization, these transliterated characters have progressively achieved autonomy, with the components that were originally devoid of semantic content being endowed with specific meanings or utilized independently or in the formation of novel words, thereby evolving into Chinese morphemes that amalgamate phonetic and semantic elements.

For example, the morpheme "的" [dí] in the transliterated word "的士 [dí

shì](taxi)" has become a morpheme in the partial form and verb-object form, which can generate "的吧, 的票, 的哥, 的姐, 的爷, 打的, 叫的, 坐的", etc, and their semantics are all related to "taxicab". Moreover, after extensive use, the meanings of these words have been generalized to "transportation tools" and "transportation tools" with the nature of taxis, and then generated 货的、警的、电的、摩的 etc. Similarly, the "吧" in the word 酒吧 [jiǔ bā] bar, 巴"ba" in the word巴士[bā shì] "bus"[11].

The aforementioned words reflect the phenomenon that foreign words from English have innovatively developed Chinese vocabulary after partial phoneme transcoding, thereby demonstrating the mechanism and evolution law of the internal structure of modern Chinese vocabulary. Vocabulary innovation is an extremely important factor in language development and a manifestation of the vitality of language.

Semantic and pragmatic features of Chinese borrowing English foreign words include word meaning reduction, word meaning expansion, transformation of word meaning into praise and criticism, and use of word classes.

Word meaning reduction. Word meaning reduction is defined as the reduction of the scope of the things referred to. For example, the word "saloon" not only refers to the literary and political discussion gatherings in the upper class, but also means living room, reception, art exhibition, etc[12]. However, after entering the Chinese character system, the meaning underwent a transformation. Only the former meaning was selected, and the specific character reference requirement of "upper class" in the former meaning disappeared. In the context of foreign words, instances of word meaning reduction are comparatively infrequent. This is due to the fact that, from the vantage point of both the lexical richness of the word in question and the economic factors that influence word usage, the outcome of reduction is often the introduction of new words, which can result in an increased cognitive burden for users.

Word meaning expansion. The expansion of word meaning is characterized by the broadening of the scope to which it refers. This phenomenon is more prevalent, and the expansion of the meaning of borrowed words is typically achieved through metaphor and extension. To illustrate, in English, "fast food" denotes "quick and simple meals." Following its borrowing from Chinese □□ [kuài cān] "fast food", the two meanings of "quick" and "simple" were extracted to form a new metaphor [2]. This metaphor is used to describe cultural trends and phenomena that pursue quick success and popular short-term popularity, and do not pay attention to deep intrinsic values.

The emergence of neologisms such as "cultural fast food", "TV fast food", and "popular science fast food" underscores the prevalence of cultural superficiality in contemporary society. The expansion of the meaning of borrowed words serves as a hallmark of linguistic evolution and development. The emergence of this mainstream phenomenon is related to the internal self-

regulation mechanism of words based on the principle of pragmatic economy (using the least structure to express the richest content). From the perspective of social and cultural psychology, it is also closely related to people's pursuit of fashion and novel expressions.

Transformation of word meaning into praise and criticism. In the process of cultural exchange, certain neutral words in English have been adopted into Chinese and underwent a transformation, acquiring both commendatory and derogatory connotations. For instance, the word "mini" which in English merely signifies "small" has been translated into 迷你 [mí nǐ]"mini" in modern Chinese, thereby acquiring an additional, often positive, connotation. This word is frequently employed to convey images of fascination, beauty, and cuteness. In other words, such as "mini skirt", "mini movie" "mini garden", and "mini car", the word has been transformed into a commendatory word that carries a certain emotional color [13]. The term "Miss", which in English refers to a young woman, is occasionally translated into "小姐"[xiǎo jie] in modern Chinese, denoting a lover of a wealthy individual or a secretary who engages in an extramarital relationship with her superior. This term carries a derogatory connotation.

Use of word classes. The use of word classes is an important aspect of language analysis. In the English language, "OK" with 啦[la] (fusion of the sounds 了[le] and 啊[a]and thus acquiring the meanings of both words to express exclamation and interrogation) is often used as an adjective or adverb, and it is equivalent to "all right", meaning "right", "good", "okay", and "okay." It can also be used as a verb to express the meaning of "signing the word 'OK'" to agree. After the reform and opening up of the Chinese language, "OK" has become a fashionable daily language for some people. However, in contemporary Chinese, the scope of meaning and pragmatic usage has expanded, and the word class has undergone significant changes, far exceeding the scope of the original "OK" in English [14].

Conclusion

The influence of English, a dominant language, on modern Chinese is multifaceted, yielding both positive and negative effects. Some have expressed skepticism regarding the potential implications of this approach, particularly concerning its impact on the linguistic integrity of Chinese and its historical development. Specifically, concerns have been raised about the adoption of English loanwords and abbreviations, such as "cosplay" and "IT", and the use of language elements like "cool" and "show" that deviate from the original Chinese meanings. These elements have been questioned in terms of their impact on the purity of the Chinese language and the potential alteration of its system.

It is hypothesized that this concern is unwarranted, as the number of foreign words borrowed from dominant languages in Chinese is limited and insufficient to exert a significant impact on the mainstream of the Chinese language and

culture. Furthermore, while English loanwords have introduced certain changes to modern Chinese, it is precisely this change that contributes to the increased cosmopolitanism and modernity of the Chinese language.

A review of the historical development of the English language reveals that it has consistently absorbed a significant number of foreign words and terms. Examples include "wok"(锅)，"chowmein" (炒面) and "oolong"(乌龙) [15] among numerous others. These Chinese loanwords, among others, attest to the dynamic nature of the English language. Statistical evidence further corroborates this phenomenon, with foreign words currently accounting for approximately 80% of the English lexicon. However, this observation does not detract from the preeminent status of English as a universal language. Instead, English has garnered significant popularity due to its adaptable and inclusive nature, attracting numerous followers worldwide.

It is an established fact that no language exists in a state of self-sufficiency; rather, it can only enrich and develop through the incorporation of "foreign things" on occasion. If there is an emphasis on maintaining the purity of Chinese and a refusal to accept foreign words, this is, to some extent, a manifestation of self-containment.

Indeed, language ought to evolve in tandem with the progression of society. It should be adapted to confront the contemporary world and the demands of modernization. The emphasis should be placed on the standardization of language rather than adhering to the limited interpretation of "purity."

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ҚАЗІРГІ ҚЫТАЙ ТІЛІНДЕГІ АҒЫЛШЫН КІРМЕ СӨЗДЕРДІҢ ЛЕКСИКА-СЕМАНТИКАЛЫҚ ЖӘНЕ ФОНЕТИКАЛЫҚ ЕРЕКШЕЛІКТЕРІ

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Аңдатпа. Мақалада қазіргі қытай тіліндегі ағылшын кірме сөздердің лексика-семантикалық және фонетикалық ерекшеліктерін, олардың қытай жазу жүйесі мен дүниетанымына бейімделуін қарастырылды. Қытай тіліндегі кірме сөздерге қатысты зерттеудің өзектілігі мен ғылыми жаңашылдығы ағылшын тілінің жаһандық лингва франка ретіндегі өсіп келе жатқан ықпалында жатыр. Мәдени, технологиялық және экономикалық

өзара әрекеттестіктің күшеюіне байланысты қытай тіліне ағылшын кірме сөздерінің саны артып, бұл елеулі лингвистикалық және әлеуметтік-лингвистикалық өзгерістерді көрсетеді. Қытай тілі мен ағылшын тілі бір-бірінен едәуір ерекшеленеді: қытай тілі әріптердің орнына иероглифтерді қолданады, бұл сөзжасам үдерістерінде айтарлықтай айырмашылықтарға әкеледі. Сондықтан жаңа ұғымдарды қытай тіліне аударғанда, қытай тілін тұтынушылардың дүниетанымын ескере отырып, семантикалық және фонетикалық өзгерістерді мұқият зерттеу қажет. Осы зерттеу барысында сапалық және сандық лингвистикалық әдістердің үйлесімі қолданылды; **к**орпустық талдау**:** зерттеудің негізгі материалы ретінде Қытай тілі емтиханына (HSK) арналған оқу құралдарындағы заманауи және өзекті сөздік тізімдер пайдаланылды; **л**ексикалық талдау: кірме сөздердің мағынасын, қолданысын және қытай тіліндегі интеграциясын зерттеу үшін; фонологиялық талдау: ағылшын тіліндегі дыбыстардың қытай тіліне қалай бейімделгенін фонетикалық салыстыру арқылы зерттеу. «Нәтижелер мен талқылау» бөлімінде зерттеу нәтижелері келтірілген: соңғы жылдары кірме сөздерді аудару әдістерінде айқын өзгерістер байқалады. Нақтырақ айтқанда, сөздерді аударуда фонетикалық және аралас түрлерге басымдық беріліп, бұрынғы лексикалық аудармалар шеттетілуде. Бұл тек тілдік тәжірибелердің өзгеруін ғана емес, сонымен қатар жаһандану мен тілдік бірегейлікке қатысты мәдени ұстанымдардың да өзгергенін көрсетеді. Бұл зерттеу тілдік байланыс құбылыстарын және оның лексикографияға әсерін түсінуге үлес қосады. Зерттеудің теориялық маңыздылығы-қытай тілінің лексика-семантикасы мен фонологиясын дамытуында. Зерттеу семантикалық өзгерістер, сөздік интеграция және фонологиялық кірме сөздер теорияларына үлес қосады. Зерттеудің практикалық маңыздылығы-аударма және локализация тәжірибесін жетілдірумен қатар, тіл оқыту саласына қолдау көрсетуінде. Қытай тілін шет тілі ретінде оқытатын мұғалімдер енді оқушыларға кірме сөздерді түсіндіру мен оларды контексте түсіну жағынан анағұрлым тиімді көмек көрсете алады.

Тірек сөздер: кірме сөздер, қытай тілі, ағылшын тілі, ағылшын кірме сөздері, сөзжасам, аударма, неологизмдер, сөздік қор

ЛЕКСИКО-СЕМАНТИЧЕСКИЕ И ФОНЕТИЧЕСКИЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ АНГЛИЙСКИХ ЗАИМСТВОВАНИЙ В СОВРЕМЕННОМ КИТАЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ

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Аннотация. В данном исследовании рассматриваются лексико-семантические и фонетические особенности английских заимствований

в современном китайском языке с акцентом на их адаптацию в китайской письменности и картине мира носителей китайского языка. Актуальность и новизна исследования заимствований в китайском языке заключается в растущем влиянии английского языка как международного. В результате интенсивного культурного, технологического и экономического обмена между странами, большее количество английских заимствований вошло в современный китайский язык таким образом отражая значительный лингвистический и социолингвистический сдвиг. Китайский язык значительно отличается от английского, китайский язык использует иероглифы, а не буквы, что приводит к определенным трудностям в процессах перевода и словообразования.

В ходе исследования применялось сочетание качественных и количественных лингвистических методологий: корпусный анализ, где основной исследовательский материал, использованный в этом исследовании, был получен из книг HSK (стандартизированный квалификационный экзамен по китайскому языку), списков слов, представляющих современный и актуальный китайский язык; лексический анализ: для изучения значения, использования и интеграции заимствованных слов в китайский лексикон; фонологический анализ: для изучения того, как английские звуки были адаптированы к фонологии китайского языка, с фонетическим сравнением. В разделе под названием «Результаты и обсуждение» представлены результаты исследования, которые указывают на очевидное изменение в предпочтительной методологии перевода заимствованных слов. Предпочтение сместилось в сторону фонетических и смешанных типов перевода, нежели лексических переводов, что не только отражает развивающиеся лингвистические практики, но и показывает меняющееся культурное отношение к глобализации и языковой идентичности, исследование вносит вклад в понимание явлений языкового контакта и их последствий для лексикографии. Теоретическая значимость исследования состоит в том, что оно вносит вклад в теории семантических сдвигов, лексической интеграции и фонологического заимствования. Практическая значимость данного исследования заключается в улучшении практики перевода и локализации, а также в поддержке в преподавании китайского языка. Преподаватели китайского языка как иностранного могут предоставлять учащимся наиболее точные объяснения и контекстуализацию заимствованных слов.

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