

ETYMOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT OF ENGLISH LOANS PENETRATION IN THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

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The present article is devoted to the problem of intensive borrowings in the Russian language. The aim of our article is the review of etymological background of the Russian language. The main tasks are: to give a brief description of the main scientific achievements in the field of English loans in other languages, to look on the main approaches to the reasons of loans appearance and their adaptation in the Russian language. At the beginning of the synonymic row of loans, foreign words and borrowings are analysed and the only term "loans" is chosen. The second part of the article is connected to the reasons of intensive English loans in the Russian language. The classifications of M.A. Brejter and L.P. Krysin are given. The theories of these scientists give the reasons to consider that among the intralinguistic reasons of loans such extralinguistic ones as activization of communications with the West and changes in the mentality of Russian-speaking people are also exists. The third part of the article is devoted to the adaptation of English loans in the Russian language. The classification of the phonetic, graphical, grammatical and semantic adaptations of various types of the English loans in the language-receptor is given. At the final part of the article we made the general conclusion that the research perspectives are in putting the results of our theoretical review into practice.

Key words: loans, anglicisms, lexical unit, adaptation, intralinguistic and extralinguistic reasons.

Introduction. The process of loan by the Russian language started in the 11th century when Russia was a Christian state. Russia perceived a number of lexical loans that were connected with the appearance of new terms, which were related to the ecclesiastical vocabulary. Since that time the flow of loans has constantly been spreading in the Russian language. The main part of borrowings dates back to the Peter's I time and to the 19th century. That time Russia was one of the most powerful countries in the world [7, p. 3-4]. It should be noted that every turning point in historical development is accompanied by active contacts, as well as by active penetration of lexical units. Consequently, the continuous interest of linguists to the problems of loans adaptations in different languages indicates the actuality of the research.

Aim and tasks. The aim of our article is the review of etymological background of the Russian language. The main tasks are: to give a brief description

of the main scientific achievements in the field of English loans in other languages, to look on the main approaches to the reasons of loans appearance and their adaptation in the Russian language.

Background. English borrowings were an object of research over the long period of time and, since then, loans were described from different points of view. The reasons of intensive borrowings in the Russian language were studied by M. A. Brejter, L. P. Krysin, G. O. Vinokur, E. Richter, S. B. Nevejina, L. G. Heien, W. Lehmann. Phonetic and graphical, grammatical and semantic adaptations were investigated by V. G. Demyanov, L. A. Lisichenko, S. B. Nevejina. Despite the fact that the aforesaid theories were thoroughly overviewed, they were separated. In this paper we use the scientific approaches to determine the similarities in the theories and to form the number of reasons of English loans appearance and adaptation in the Russian language.

According to the works by S. B. Nevejina the notion of borrowing is applied in a variety of meanings. One of them will be used to name the element of the foreign language, which is borrowed from one language to another as a result of communication. The second meaning will be employed to name the process of element transition [11, p. 72-75].

The notion of borrowing is used to refer to the implementation of any foreign element in the language-receiver. Borrowings can be whole word (“*диспетчер*” – “*dispatcher*”) or individual morpheme (“*-граф*” – “*graph*”).

Lexical borrowings are called the loanwords. L. G. Heien determines them as “words whose common feature is a lack of a Russian root” [9, p. 53]. As a general rule, loanwords adjust their external form to the rules of the receiving language; otherwise, they are generally referred to as foreign words. Thus, there are some distinctive features between borrowings, foreign words and loans but in our paper the term “loans” is used.

Nowadays, English is becoming a global language. Everybody observes the inflow of English words into Russian language and their number can hardly be

counted. This process indicates a dramatic and intensive penetration of the English language into Russian one.

The reasons of intensive English loans in the Russian language. The borrowings which are used in the speech of the Russian people in their home country and in the English speaking countries are different. They begin to use new words mostly because there are many new items for them. A lot of the Russian citizens of the USA use set expression “*cottage cheese*” instead of the word “*мозыр*”. We cannot associate English “*cottage cheese*” with “*мозыр*”. Thus, we use foreign lexemes instead of a Russian one, because living in America it is more convenient to use English words. It may be one of the reasons of loans but this aspect needs more detailed consideration.

It was mentioned by N.M. Shanskiy in 1964 that although foreign words in modern Russian vocabulary represented a numerous part of the vocabulary they weren't more than 10% in all bulk of words [8, p. 73]. Now, there are about eighty modern English loans in the dictionary by L.M. Bush [7], but in the dictionary by I.V. Lekhin and F.N. Petrov [5] the English loans are barely perceptible.

Consequently, there are great differences between the comparatively small number of loans, especially of English ones, in the first part of the 20th century and the big flow of borrowings nowadays.

At the beginning of the 20th century the majority of linguists were engaged in studying the reasons of foreign loans, which was carried out without sufficient differentiation in linguistic and non-linguistic environment. L.P. Krysin states that E. Richter emphasises on the necessity to name things and notions as the principal reasons of loans. Other reasons of loans are language, social, mental and aesthetic ones. Furthermore, the need to new language forms is believed to be the reason of loans in their clearness and convenience. The scientist examined the process of language loans according to their cultural environment [4, p. 111-112].

Ultimate explanation of borrowings was given by M.A. Brejter, who followed L.P. Krysin's research findings and suggests the next reasons of loans.

1. The absence of corresponding notions in cognitive base of a language-receptor. The vocabulary of the businessmen in the 90th included such “anglicisms”, as “*классификатор*”, “*ноутбук*” and its new versions: “*аудиобук*” and “*пауэрбук*”; “*органайзер*”, “*пейджер*” and “*твейджер*”, “*холстер*”, “*таймер*”, “*бинер*”, “*скремблер*”, “*интерком*”, “*иредер*”, “*плоттер*”, “*сканер*”, “*тюнер*”.

M.A. Brejter defines such cases when loans were used to name notions which are new to language-receptor and which are not available in native language. For example, such “anglicism” as “*шон-тур*” which is clear to the native speakers of Russian, but has no equivalent in English language. Thus, it cannot be named an “anglicism” in full sense of this word. Here is the borrowing of two separate lexemes with the further integration as a compound noun to language-receptor. The word “*шон-тур*” is often found in the Internet, magazines, advertisements, newspapers that proves its nowadays popularity [1, p. 132].

2. The absence of corresponding name in language-receptor. M.A. Brejter points out that approximately 15 % of the latest “anglicisms” are borrowed because of the absence of the corresponding words in language-receptor. These are such words as: “*детектор (валют)*, *топ-модель*, *виртуальный*, *инвестор*, *дайджест*, *спичрайтер*, *спонсор*, *спрей*”. It is emphasized by M.A. Brejter that the differences between the first and the second groups of reasons are too vague. The author considered the loans which were superseded, preexisted or adopted in Russian to be excluded by the newest English loans. For example, the words “*прайс-лист*” and “*прейскурант*” are used instead of *lexemes* “*имидж*” and “*образ*”. The word “*имидж*” can be used as a result of overcoming of wide polysemy of native Russian word “*образ*” [1, p. 133].

3. The maintenance of emphatic effect. The example of the statement is the review of the book “*Миры*” by Poll Anderson. The book has been entitled as “*Аптека. Street. Фонарь*”. The expression of this title is also connected with interactivity (this is a hint to the A. Blok’s line “*Ночь. Улица. Фонарь. Аптека*” [1, p. 133]).

4. The expression of positive or negative connotations which do not possess the equivalent unit in a language-receptor. M.A. Brejter specifies that the idea according to which the foreign technologies are more progressive in comparison with the Russian ones; foreign banks are more reliable; foreign goods have better quality; is widespread among the native speakers of the Russian language. In scientist's opinion, this foresaid statement is widely applied in advertising where loans are used with the aim of actualization of positive connotations. For example, “*auto-rental firms*” are used instead of “*прокат машин*”, the lexeme “*наб*” is for “*пивная*” [1, p. 134].

It is necessary to notice, that in our time the excessive use of “anglicisms” in advertising and in mass-media reasons obviously negative attitude among the Russian-speaking population. Therefore, the creation of positive connotations by means of “anglicisms” is a vexed question now.

L.P. Krysin [4, p. 111-112] proposed other reasons of the borrowing process.

1. The necessity to denominate new notion, object, phenomenon.
2. The necessity to differentiate the objects that are close in nature, but, nevertheless, differentiative notions.
3. The necessity to assign a specialization to the objects in one or the other sphere for different aims.
4. The tendency consisting in the treatment of integral non-separated object as a whole instead of a combination of words.
5. The social-psychological reason of loans is the perception of the loan as more scientific or beautiful-sounded word [3, p. 58].

The foresaid theories give us the reasons to consider that among the intralinguistic reasons of loans such extralinguistic ones as activization of communications with the West and changes in the mentality of Russian-speaking people are also exists.

The adaptation of English loans in the Russian language. There are various types of English loans adaptation in the language-receptor, which cover all linguistic layers. The process of adaptation has complex nature. Vocal and consonant

substitutions form the basis of adaptation's analysis. Phonetic, graphical, grammatical and semantic adaptations were described in the works by L.A. Lisichenko [6, p. 68-71], V.G. Demyanov [2, p. 34], S.B. Nevejina [11, p. 72-75]. After summarizing the results of the investigations we came into the next interpretation of their classification.

1. Simplification of the vocal groups. As combinations of vowels in a morpheme are not distinctive features of the Russian words, the language tries to get rid of such combinations (“*promoter – промоутер*”, “*holding – холдинг*”, “*carting – картинг*”, “*producer – продюсер*”, “*liner – лайнер*”).

2. Graphical adaptation is in transliteration. These are such words as “*commoner – коммонер*”, “*computer – компьютер*”, “*interface – интерфейс*”, “*boss – босс*”, “*producer – продюсер*”, “*comfort – комфорт*”.

3. Grammatical adaptation is an appearance of borrowing words in connection with Russian grammar rules. The words in this group are “*hacker – хакер*”, “*sneakers – сникерсы*”, “*steak – стейк*”.

4. Semantic adaptation contemplates the penetration of borrowing word into lexico-semantic structure of the language-receptor. In the process of adaptation widening or narrowing can happen.

5. Lexical adaptation is realized when the word names the thing or phenomenon which is peculiar to Russian culture.

5.1 The words which have no lexical adaptation are called “exotizms”. They designate the objects, phenomena, notions which are not peculiar to Russian life and are in wide use only in that time when the speech is about the life of another nation. These are such words as “*sir – сэп*”, “*lord – лорд*”, “*mister – мистер*”, “*miss – мисс*”. Fully or partly “exotizms” are not mastered graphically, phonetically or grammatically.

5.2 The words which are not mastered at all and which are ingrained in the Russian language are called “barbarisms”. In contrast to “exotizms” “barbarisms” don't name any foreign objects, phenomena, notions that is why every “barbarism” can be translated into Russian by dint of substitution to the Russian word. These are

such words and word combinations as “*rule, Britannia, rule the waves! – правь, Британия, морями!*”, “*all right – хорошо, все в порядке*”, “*baby – маленький ребенок*”, “*right or wrong – my country – право оно или нет – это мое отечество*”, “*SOS – международный сигнал бедствия*”, “*trade-mark – фабричная марка*”, “*time is money – время – деньги*”, “*good bye! – до свидания!*”. The titles of foreign newspapers and journals concern to this group as well as “*Morning star – Морнинг стар*”, “*Times – Таймс*”, “*Sunday Telegraph – Санди телеграф*”, “*Cosmopolitan – Космополитен*”, “*Play Boy – Плей бой*”, “*Burda Moden – Бурда моден*”.

Conclusion. Consequently, the analysis of the approaches to the reasons of intensive loans in the Russian language and the adoption of the loans makes it possible to conclude that the classifications of the reasons are mainly intralinguistic ones. English source words require adaptation on a minimum of four levels to explain the linguistic change through which an English word passes to become an “anglicism”. The adaptation depends primarily on the similarities and differences between the linguistic systems of the donor and receiver language. Each of the reasons and adaptation of the English loans in the Russian language are primarily connected to various extralinguistic factors. Moreover, we consider the best proof of the function of English as a donor language is the presence of dictionaries of “anglicisms”.

One final comment is that the research perspectives are in putting the results of our theoretical review into practice. Since the study of English borrowings in the Russian language through the prism of specified dictionaries and Russian corpus of different genres gives multifold possibilities for linguists and interpreters.

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Яна Грищенко, Ірина Сидоренко. ЕТИМОЛОГІЧНІ УМОВИ ПРОНИКНЕННЯ АНГЛІЙСЬКИХ ЗАПОЗИЧЕНЬ У РОСІЙСЬКУ МОВУ.

Стаття присвячена дослідженню такої актуальної проблеми, як інтенсивне проникнення та адаптація англійських запозичень у російській мові. На початку статті надається визначення поняттю “запозичення”, а також наводяться відмінні ознаки інших лексем його синонімічного ряду. Крім того, на основі проаналізованих робіт, присвячених дослідженню згаданого вище питання, наводяться дві взаємозалежні класифікації передумов та причин проникнення такого явища, як англіцизми в російську мову, впорядковуються різні типи адаптацій англійських запозичень. У висновках відмічається, що основними причинами процесу мовного запозичення виступають, перш за все, інтерлінгвістичні, однак існують і екстралінгвістичні причини. Однією з таких причин є активізація культурних зв'язків з країнами Заходу, яка призводить до неминучих змін у менталітеті й у світосприйнятті носіїв російської мови. Проникнення й адаптація запозичень з англійської мови базується, насамперед, на відносній подібності й специфічних відмінностях між мовними системами мовленнєвих донорів та сторони-реципієнта. Англійське слово, яке може бути у подальшому запозичене, вимагає мовної адаптації щонайменше на чотирьох рівнях: фонетичному, графічному, семантичному та граматичному. І, тільки розглядаючи слово мови-донора з вказаної вище позиції, можливо пояснити лінгвістичну зміну, якої воно зазнає, щоб стати англіцизмом та знайти своє місце у структурі російського мовлення. Основну та першочергову перспективу подальшого вивчення цього питання автори вбачають у здійсненні практичного дослідження функціонування англійських запозичень в російській мові на матеріалі спеціалізованих словників та творів різних жанрів.

Ключові слова: запозичення, англіцизм, лексична одиниця, адаптація, інтралінгвістичні й екстралінгвістичні причини.

Яна Грищенко, Ирина Сидоренко. ЭТИМОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ УСЛОВИЯ ПРОНИКНОВЕНИЯ АНГЛИЙСКИХ ЗАИМСТВОВАНИЙ В РУССКИЙ ЯЗЫК.

Данная статья посвящена исследованию проблемы интенсивного проникновения английских заимствований в русский язык. В начале статьи дается определение понятию “заимствование”, рассматриваются особенности его синонимического ряда. На основе проанализированных работ приводятся классификации причин проникновения англицизмов в русский язык, упорядочиваются типы адаптаций заимствований. В выводах отмечается, что основными причинами заимствований являются интерлингвистические, однако, существуют и экстралингвистические причины. Такой факт как активизация связей с Западом приводит к неизбежным изменениям в менталитете носителей русского языка. Адаптация английских заимствований основана, прежде всего, на сходствах и различиях между языковыми системами доноров и принимающей стороны. Основную перспективу исследования авторы видят в осуществлении практического анализа английских заимствований в русском языке на материале специализированных словарей и произведений разных жанров.

Ключевые слова: заимствования, англицизм, лексическая единица, адаптация, интерлингвистические и экстралингвистические причины.