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«АНГЛИЦИЗМЫ В РУССКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ: ИХ РОЛЬ И ПРИЧИНЫ ВОЗНИКНОВЕНИЯ»

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MOBU “NOVOSERGIEVSKAYA SECONDARY SCHOOL № 3 NAMED AFTER A.I. ELAGIN”

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“Unity in Diversity: Russia and the English-Speaking World.

Time for Equal Opportunities”

Research work (essay)

“ANGLICISMS IN THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE: THEIR ROLE AND THE REASONS FOR THEIR EMERGENCE”

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Anglicisms in the Russian language: their role and the reasons for their emergence

Every nation has its own language. Intercultural communication is actively developing all over the world. Globalization affects not only the political, economic and cultural life of the society, but people's language as well. Because of fast spreading Western culture, it is clear that many languages are undergoing the intensive borrowing process.

At present, there is no doubt about the significant influence of English on the Russian language. Borrowings are sometimes considered in isolation from the functional and stylistic consolidation of language means. On the one hand, the majority of linguists state that the excessive use of Anglicisms is inappropriate as it spoils the peculiarity of the native language. On the other hand, researchers believe that such words constitute a significant part of the vocabulary allocated to a specific style.

Nowadays, there are very many languages in the world. Each language possesses its own grammatical and sound structure, but regardless of this, it is still subject to change due to external factors. Language is in constant motion and perfects itself, having its present, past and future. Language is constantly enriched with new words that come from other languages.

A. A. Reformatsky in his book "The Introduction to Linguistics" says that there is no language in the world that has its own native vocabulary and does not use borrowed words (Reformatsky, p. 176).

Russian is one of the languages which has been influenced by foreign languages (German, French and many others). English has a strong impact on the Russian language, thus, becoming penetrated in the form of different kinds of borrowings. In the result of this process, one can notice a great number of Anglicisms in the Russian language.

The dictionary of S.I. Ozhegov defines the word “Anglicism” as “a word or turn of language in a language borrowed from the English language or modeled after an English word or phrase” (Ozhegov, 2016). Foreign borrowings are common for the development of any language. They appear because of cultural, political and economic relations between different countries.

The main flow of Anglicisms into the Russian speech came during the reign of Peter the Great. That period was marked by the active development of shipbuilding and the fleet of the Russian Empire. As England was the leader of the maritime industry at that time, approximately 3000 English words passed into the Russian language.

The prevailing number of Anglicisms in Russian came in the late 20th and early 21st century, as it was the time when English became an international language.

The emergence of numerous English loanwords in the Russian language can be attributed to the swift transformations in social and scientific spheres. The amplification of information dissemination, the appearance of the Internet, the enhancement of international relations, the growth of the global economy and market, advancement in information technology – all these factors inevitably contributed to the emergence of fresh vocabulary and ideas.

Analyzing the place of Anglicisms in young people’s lives, a short-term school poll was conducted. It was aimed at revealing the most popular reasons why teenagers use English borrowings in their everyday speech. The pie chart presented in Appendix I shows that the majority of the respondents use Anglicisms communicating in social nets, playing computer games and, consequently, sustain the fashion for English. Participation in various Olympiads, international festivals and fashion exhibitions and studying in general drop into the fourth place in popularity.

There are several methods of forming Anglicisms. They depend on what part of an original word of the language-donor is used to create a new word of the

language-recipient. The majority of the linguists offers the following classification (Sobirova, 2022):

1. Direct borrowings – words that do not differ from their original meaning. For example, weekend (уикенд), talk-show (токшоу), sprint (спринт).
2. Phonetic borrowings – words that sound the same in both languages. For example, disk (диск), jeans (джинсы), telephone (телефон).
3. Loanshift – native words adapt to new meanings. For example, to ban (to forbid) – банить; to chill (to relax)- чиллить.
4. Hybrids – a form in which one element is a loanword and the other is a native element. For example, primitive – примитивный, negative – негативный.
5. Jargon – words that keep their phonetic and graphic form. For example, respect (респект), user (юзер), happy end (хэппи энд).
6. Compounds – words consisting of two English words. For example, sportsman (спортсмен), second-hand (секонд-хэнд).
7. Exotic words – words describing specific national customs and traditions. For example, a cab (кэб, такси), hamburger (гамбургер).

Anglicisms are used in various fields of human activity, such as politics, business, computer technology, sports and media. That's why, they can be classified according to the areas of use (the examples are presented in Appendix II).

Anglicisms appear in the language due to several possible reasons. The first reason lies in the fact that borrowing is a consequence of cultural contact between two language communities. In other words, it can be described as a natural phenomenon, the result of historical development. In this case the borrowed words are considered to be justified, as they render the notions and objects which have not existed in the native language till a certain period of time. The second reason of borrowing is in fashion of the English language. Teenagers and young people tend to use a large amount of Anglicisms in their

speech because it is more comfortable for them and they are eager to be trendy. In this case these people use unjustified Anglicisms in their discourse.

The second reason reveals a problem – the excessive use of Anglicisms in the Russian language leads to its simplification and destruction. E.V. Senko says that "the introduction of numerous foreign words leads to the displacement of native lexical units, to the destruction of important national images of the world. So, there is a pressure on our spirituality" (Senko, 2012).

It is quite evident that thoughtless use of Anglicisms discloses the reduction of literacy and culture and confusion of consciousness. The great Russian writer I.S. Turgenev wrote, "My request is to take care of our language, our wonderful Russian language, this treasure, this wealth […] Treat this powerful instrument respectfully; in the hands of clever people it is able to perform miracles!" (Turgenev, 1868-1869).

The necessity and effectiveness of Anglicisms in the Russian language are apparent. Their main functions in the modern discourse of native speakers are defined: they get attention, name means, and are used for compression and language mode. Anglicisms can now be considered to be one of the functional styles of the Russian language. But it's crucial to use them correctly and appropriately and resort more to the Russian language that is also diverse, rich and expressive.

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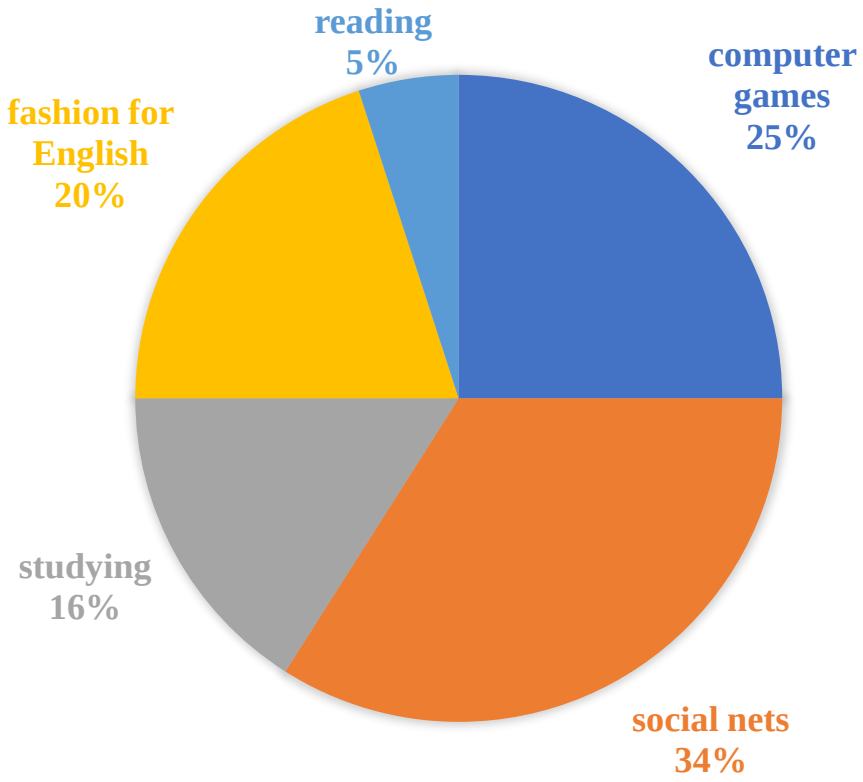
Appendix I

The reasons of using Anglicisms by young people

The number of respondents: 170

The learning stage: 8-11 grades



Appendix II

The classification of Anglicisms according to the areas of their usage

Areas	**Examples**
Politics	speaker, PR, president, mayor, speech writer, summit, impeachment, electorate
Economy	investment, marketing, offshore, businesswoman, sponsor
Information and communication technologies	computer, display, printer, hacker, click, web, blog, SMS, notebook, laptop, scanner
Media / Mass Media	stylist, face control, online, talk show, image maker, thriller, western, blockbuster, show, superstar, music
Sport	fitness, diving, snowboarding, football, freestyle, power lifting, training, goalkeeper, biker, scooter
House / Life	cooler, mixer, toaster, blender, antifreeze, spray, scrub, conditioner, siding, stapler