

ISSN 1729-3707

**ОБЪЕДИНЕННЫЙ  
НАУЧНЫЙ  
ЖУРНАЛ**

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*THE INTEGRATED SCIENTIFIC JOURNAL*

**2012 № 10-11 (269-270)**  
*октябрь-ноябрь*

# **ОБЪЕДИНЕННЫЙ НАУЧНЫЙ ЖУРНАЛ**

**2012 № 10-11 (269-270)**

*октябрь-ноябрь*

## **Главный редактор**

Крымова  
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## **Редакция**

[www.rosizdat.ru](http://www.rosizdat.ru)  
[www.rosizdat.com](http://www.rosizdat.com)  
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Тел.: (495) 797-91-16

## **Учредитель**

**Фонд правовых исследований**

Журнал основан в 2000г.  
Е.А. Казначеевым  
Председателем Правления  
Фонда правовых исследований

Журнал зарегистрирован  
в Министерстве печати  
и информации РФ:  
Св. ПИ № 77-5493 от 29.09.2000

Материалы и информация  
публикуются в авторской  
редакции. Распространение  
материалов любым способом  
только с разрешения АНП.

Подписано в печать 27.11.2012  
Тираж 1000 экз.

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**Москва**

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ЗАИМСТВОВАНИЯ ИЗ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА

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Аннотация

Рассматривается увеличение количества заимствований из английского языка, в частности в русском языке. Продемонстрированы положительные и отрицательные стороны процесса заимствования. Обсуждаются возможные изменения в заимствующем языке, в случае быстрого развития данного процесса.

ENGLISH BORROWINGS

Where two different languages have contact over a certain period of time they will surely influence each other. Words might be taken over from one language and are adopted to the other. This process is called borrowing. English loanwords are presently entering the great majority of languages, often replacing their native counterparts.

We can take Russian language as an example. Why are there so many English loanwords in the modern Russian language? Why do Russian speakers choose to use English loanwords, when there are perfectly good native counterparts already present in the Russian language?

Let us, take a look insight this matter and found out its reasons. First of all, it is clear that some English loanwords develop meanings at least partially different from those of their Russian counterparts by more frequently associating with certain adjectives, and less, or not at all with others. Often the loanwords are not completely synonymous with their counterparts, and that is why they remain in use in the Russian language. Here we should take into account semantic concretization or narrowing as well as semantic context. For example, «*конференция*» was acquired in the narrow meaning of 'a place for speeches' from the actual meaning of 'conference'. If the loanword and its counterpart

were synonyms, then they would have to compete with each other on the entire front, in all definitions and meanings. Lexical competition takes place when speakers of a language can chose between two words (sometimes a loanword and its native counterpart) to describe the same thing. But the loanwords are often slightly different, because they are more frequently adopted and used in certain areas less frequently described by their counterparts in other languages. In this manner English loanwords are able to survive alongside their Russian counterparts. There are, of course, many other factors that can have an influence on whether or not a loanword is adopted into a language. Amongst the above mentioned reasons for borrowing from foreign languages, the most obvious and maybe also the most profound one is the introduction of new concepts for which there are no suitable words in the task language.

English loanwords enter the Russian language through the language contact. Under which we understand the interaction of speakers of two languages, through both direct and indirect contact. During the interaction of target language speakers with source language speakers, or with media that uses the source language, new words can be introduced into the target language. Nowadays, the youth use a lot of English words instead of their native equivalents. So even

sometimes it makes difficult to understand their speech due to both slang and loanwords. That is why I doubt does borrowing lead to richness of the language? Of course yes, it does, but, anyways, sometimes it has negative impact too. During the long history of world languages we observe how different words borrowed and lent from one language into another. But for this rotation our languages were poor. When a word enters a target language it can do so in several ways. The two ways are lexical addition and lexical replacement. Lexical addition takes place when a loanword enters a language where it has no native counterpart with the same meaning. This situation is common when a foreign item or concept is introduced to a target culture along with the foreign word that describes it. But sometimes words of one language which have their own equivalents in the other language do enter the second language too. Lexical replacement takes place when a native counterpart with the same meaning as the loanword already exists in the target language.

Here I give you one example from my own live. In the Russian internet we can see advertisements of games which offer us different kind of games, puzzles, arcades and so on. Adventure game is also one kind of such games. To translate «*adventure game*» into Russian I would use Russian word «*приключенческий*» which corresponds to English «*adventure*». But more often I meet it translated as «*адвентурный*». The same we can say regarding adventure movies, books. In the bookstore I saw «*адвентурная фантастика*» – adventure fantastic department while decade ago more common was «*приключенческая фантастика*». Russian language has another borrowed French word «*авантюрный*» – *adventurous* which seems to have the same meaning as «*адвентурный*». But analysis of the usage of these adjectives showed me that Russian speakers use loanword «*авантюрный*» more in the meaning of «*risky*». Nowadays, we cannot find the word «*адвентурный*» in the dictionaries. But may be after some time it will be in the dictionary of foreign words like loanword «*авантюрный*» now. Even some borrowings from other languages are being replaced by English counterparts: анимация > анимейшн ‘animation’, макияж > мейкап ‘make-up’, бутерброд > сендвич ‘sandwich’ and шля-

гер > хит ‘hit’.

Other recent borrowed words are from the field of technology: display, file, interface. Russian language adopted word «display» (дисплей) in the narrow meaning of «screen». Some of the words recently borrowed for business include: broker, dealer, distributor, and manager. Russian word «управляющий» has definitely the same meaning as the «менеджер» (manager) but still Russian speakers prefer to use its English counterpart.

The next interesting example is regarding word «comic» which denotes magazine with drawings that tell an amusing story. Russian speaker to tell about such kind of magazine uses English loanword «комикс». But recently I ran across to the Russian word «лубок» which denoted the same type of magazine many years ago. Actually, «лубок» was a small plank with a picture and inscription on it which told a story. At the present, Russian speakers do not use this word at all. Somebody even does not know its exact meaning. This is an example how native word was forced out by loanword many years ago.

A significant amount of borrowings over time can eventually lead to change in the target language. In addition to changes in lexicon, the target language can also undergo changes in pronunciation rules or word order. It is difficult to predict exactly how language change will take place, because speakers’ attitudes are powerful forces that can produce unexpected results. The social factors that control these attitudes are difficult to determine, and there is little in the way of constraints that rule out or predict language change and lexical borrowings. Generally, it has to be remarked that the borrowing of a word into another language is always a gradual process which takes quite some time.

The intensity of language contact between Russian and English and the rate of borrowings has varied over time, with English only relatively recently becoming the preferred source language for foreign borrowings. The first significant contact between Russians and English speakers occurred in the middle of the 16th century, when King Edward VI sent an envoy to Czar Ivan IV the Terrible to open new markets for British merchandise. Technological developments at the beginning of the 20th century led to increased borrowings from German and English. English

became fashionable, and many new words entered the Russian language: фильм «*film*», джаз «*jazz*», бойкот «*boycott*».

To complicate matters even further, there is another distinction between the kinds of borrowings, i.e. the distinction between loanwords and loanshifts. Most of the examples discussed above are loanwords. That means, they have been imported/ adopted from another language, either directly or indirectly, and might have undergone phonological/ orthographical changes. Loanshifts (loan translations/ calques) on the other side are formed in a quite different way. Here the borrowing is done by translating the vocabulary item or rather its meaning into the receiving language. For instance, the term *loanword* itself is a loan translation from the

German *Lehnwort*.

For nearly a century the English language has been the most popular source of lexical borrowings for Russian and many other languages. Countless words describing everything imaginable have been borrowed during this time. Everybody decides for themselves to use loanwords or their native counterparts if there are such. Lexical competition takes place as the target language speakers decide whether to use the foreign loanword or its native counterpart. I am as a future teacher as well as member of modern society should be aware of this while studying and later teaching the language. This is some type of the so called modern progress which we have to follow and at the same time save our pure native languages.

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Поступила в редакцию 11.09.2012.

## АДЪЕКТИВНЫЕ МЕЖДОМЕТИЯ В АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ

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К адъективным междометиям нами относятся единицы, восходящие к именам прилагательным. Собственно адъективные междометия, или чистые адъективные междометия, как таковые представлены в английском языке ограниченным числом единиц. Это такие единицы, как *Dear! Gracious!* и некоторые другие. Основой для них выступает исходная словоформа прилагательного, перешедшая в класс междометий путем функционального перехода.

Адъективные междометия *Dear! Gracious!*

и подобные им не следует смешивать с такими единицами, как *Fine! Funny! Grand! Great! Unbelievable!*, также являющимися адъективными по своему происхождению. Последние имеют двойственную номинативно-междометную природу, в отличие от первых, имеющих лишь одну – междометную. Ср.: *Can I fix you a drink? – Nice.* (Тебе дать что-нибудь выпить? – *О'кей*) [2, с. 226]. Помимо выражения согласия (междометное значение) *Nice* сохраняет и свое лексическое значение «хороший», «приятный», т.е. *Nice* = *О'кей* + *That*