

И лоб, где помыслов печать

так безупречна, так чиста.

А этот взгляд, и цвет ланит,

И лёгкий смех, как всплеск морской,

Всё в ней о мире говорит.

Она в душе хранит покой.

И если счастье подарит,

То самой щедрою рукой. [2]

It is independent translation: rhyme order is saved but strophe size is changed, each strophe has the similar meaning expressed with other words. Direct translation cannot be used because there are no synonyms for it which can create rhyme. Marshak uses archaic word forms (краса, иль, уста) where Byron used regular words and regular words where Byron used slang.

In conclusion, we dare say that the following problems can be marked:

There are no direct matching words in different languages or they cannot be used in translation;

Translated poem must be close to today's reader but still must save it's print time of the original one;

An interpreter must choose between fancy and precise translation.

There are two types of translation they cannot recreate sense and beauty of the poem in their complex.

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THE INFLUENCE OF FOREIGN WORDS ON RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

A.A. Abramova, A.V. Stamati

Scientific adviser associate professor N.Yu. Gutareva

National Research Tomsk Polytechnic University, Tomsk, Russia

One of the actual issues of our time is the borrowing of international words in the Russian language, which is becoming more and more. Foreign words overfill Russian speech, displacing Russian words.

Borrowing foreign words is one of the ways to develop a modern language. Language always reacts quickly and flexibly to the needs of a society. Russian people in the course of their history have had various connections with people from all over the world. As a result numerous foreign words borrowed into the Russian language from other languages.

There are times when foreign words are allowed, but at other times they are judged negatively. Nevertheless, one part of the borrowed words enters the language, and the other is rejected.

Attitude to foreign words is changing in society. The process of borrowing is normal for the development of language. To tell you the truth, not all languages are susceptible to foreign influences. It depends on various factors. For example, it depends on geographic factors.

The change in the lexical composition of a language is often associated with changes in other aspects of the life of the people, society, including the emergence of new technical devices.

The number of borrowed words in the Russian language is calculated at tens of thousands, and the borrowing process takes place at different times [4].

Foreign words in the Russian language have long been the subject of close attention and discussion of scientists, public figures, writers.

The scientists were interested in the place taken borrowed words in the vocabulary of the Russian language, from which languages the words are borrowed most, what is the reason for borrowing, do not foreign words contaminate the native language.

However, borrowing words is a natural and necessary process for the development of any language. Lexical borrowing enriches the language and usually does not harm its identity, since it preserves the basic, "own" vocabulary, and in addition, the grammatical structure inherent in the language remains unchanged, the internal laws of language development are not violated. Some words came to us a long time ago, and now only linguistic scientists can define their "foreignness" [2].

The main external reason is the borrowing of a word along with the borrowing of a thing or concept. For example, with the appearance of such things as a car, a conveyor, a radio, a movie, a television, a laser, and many others, Russian names also entered into the Russian language. The majority of borrowings are related to the development of science, technology, culture, economy, and production relations.

Another reason is the need to designate some special kind of objects or concepts.

Most often, the need for naming objects and concepts arises in various branches of science and technology, so there are so many foreign scientific and technical terms [3].

Finally, the borrowing of new words is conditioned by the influence of foreign culture, dictated by the fashion for foreign words.

Summarizing, we would like to note, no matter how a new word was formed; only the justified use of borrowed vocabulary adorns and develops the language.

**СЕКЦИЯ 19. ГЕОЛОГИЯ, ГОРНОЕ И НЕФТЕГАЗОВОЕ ДЕЛО. ПОДСЕКЦИЯ 1.
ПРОБЛЕМЫ МЕЖЪЯЗЫКОВОЙ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ КОММУНИКАЦИИ
В УСЛОВИЯХ ГЛОБАЛИЗАЦИИ**

On the one hand, borrowing without measure clogs the speech, making it not for everyone understandable. Excessive, inappropriate, unreasonable use of borrowing leads to the formation of ridiculous phrases. But on the other hand, borrowing is the development of language vocabulary, and it is impossible to reject this natural process.

Nevertheless, the beauty of the language lies in its identity, brightness and expressiveness. “Take care of the purity of the tongue, as a shrine! Never use foreign words. The Russian language is so rich and flexible that we have nothing to take from those who are poorer than us.”, - said I.S. Turgenev [1].

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THE PROBLEM OF CHINESE MIGRATION

D.A. Yatsuk, E.A. Chupina

Scientific advisor associate professor E.V. Shvagrakova
National Research Tomsk State University, Tomsk, Russia

Introduction. Migration processes have become extremely crucial to the modern international relations. They became especially boisterous and, therefore, important in the beginning of the XX-th century. Research of modern Chinese migration is of current interest since China is one of the biggest providers of force throughout the world. The Chinese working overseas have changed the world to a great extent. And up to this point it continues to progress. This process is worth paying attention to as far as the consequences are tremendous and ambiguous. Scrutinizing both positive and negative facets of it could help us understand the preconditions of migration processes and improve the geopolitical situation we are facing now.

Historical paradigm. China has a great history of international relations. Furthermore, this magnificent country has always been the place where all the greatest inventions of the humankind were born. This leads us to the notorious Silk Road. That was an essential part of the international trade from 130 BCE to 1453 CE. Due to the existence of the route the western civilization obtained paper, compass, and gunpowder. Besides, among the goods that were imported from China, there were religions, syncretic philosophies, and multiple technologies. It impacted the world vastly in both economical and cultural ways, since it was the center of civilizing interaction that connected the East and West. After the fall of Byzantine Empire, the role of the Silk Road on the geopolitical stage had drastically decreased. However, it had maintained its importance by the time Safavid Empire collapsed. Due to the Opium Wars, the Golden Rush and WWI the flow of the Chinese migrants during the XVIII –XX-th CE increased. There was even a special name for the Chinese migrants – “huaqiao” (华侨). Nevertheless, after the establishment of People’s Republic of China back in 1949 the flow was stemmed by Communist party’s policy. However, during the 70-ies it was brought back to an even more prosperous existence, and now the Chinese government is currently trying to bring back the ancient China’s international trading status by creating a program called “One Belt and One Road”. This program was proposed by China’s paramount leader Xi Jinping and unveiled in 2013.

Migration statistics. The occurrence of migration is a mark that depicts the world’s rapid globalization. According to the data provided by the international migration organization (IMO), the number of migrants all over the world is about 210 million. China, apparently, is one of the most viable emigrational providers nowadays. Among the obvious reasons for the Chinese workers to emigrate there is, firstly, a large population, and, secondly, the high density of it. After the introduction of the program termed “Socialism with Chinese characteristics” (Gaijie Kaifang, 改革开放) presented by Den Xiaopin in 1970s, the Chinese obtained multifold possibilities for migration they had never had before. This reform has doubled the number of Chinese living abroad. The development of the country throughout the last four decades has helped to do away with the hostility towards the Chinese migrants. It boils down to Chinese migrants helping to filling in the gaps of the working class in the country they have migrated to. Migration of the Chinese impacts recipient countries. It gradually amends the demographical structure and the contemporary economic situation in the country by balancing the lack of labour force. However, it aggravates the interior social conflicts and criminalization within the state. The Chinese government considers the migration as a beneficial process for the country’s economy. Therefore, its control is organized on the administrative level.

Emigration preconditions. This process can be divided into four stages. Every stage has its own reasons and consequences. The first one covers the period from the ancient times to the XIX-th CE. The first migration processes started to emerge in the III-d BC, when Chinese traders travelled by the Silk Road to the West and across the sea to the East. Nevertheless, during that time migration was not as boisterous as it became later, during the time when the Silk