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### **РАСПРОСТРАНЕНИЕ АНГЛИЙСКИХ ЗАИМСТВОВАНИЙ В СОВРЕМЕННОМ РУССКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ**

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#### **Аннотация**

**Введение.** Английские слова-заимствования (англицизмы) всё чаще встречаются в современном русском языке. Их изучение и правильное употребление позволяют совершенствовать знания родного языка. **Цель исследования** - объяснить важность распространения и понимания англицизмов, установить причины распространения и значение в современном русском языке. **Материалы и методы.** Материалами исследования являются некоторые группы и категории английских слов-заимствований в русском

языке, лексические единицы английского происхождения и их производные. Мы использовали основные лингвистические методы, такие как компонентный анализ, описание и сравнение. **Результаты.** В процессе исследования англицизмы подтвердили свою важность в современном мире, различных профессиональных сферах, в том числе в медицине. Существует множество типов лексического заимствования и причин их появления, и это явление неотвратимо, так как времена меняются. **Обсуждение.** В ходе исследования мы дополнили имеющиеся исследования тем, что уточнили значения англицизмов, принятых в русском языке. На основании актуальных научных исследований мы проанализировали несколько групп заимствований, нашли примеры применения англицизмов в медицинской сфере **Заключение.** Данная статья позволяет сделать вывод, что заимствование слов в современном русском языке существенно и встречается достаточно часто. Англицизмы не мешают культурной основе, уникальности и оригинальности русского языка, а лишь дополняют и обогащают его.

**Ключевые слова:** заимствования, англицизмы, современный русский язык, причины распространения.

## THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE ENGLISH LOANWORDS IN THE MODERN RUSSIAN

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### Abstract

**Introduction.** The English loanwords (anglicisms) are becoming more and more common in the up-to-date Russian. Their study and correct using help to improve knowledge of Russian language. **The aim of the study** - to explain the importance of distribution and understanding of anglicisms, to research the causes of distribution and meaning in the modern Russian. **Materials and methods.** The research materials of study are some groups and categories of English loanwords in the Russian, lexical units of English origin and their derivatives. We have used basic linguistic methods for the study, such as component analysis, description and comparison. **Results.** In the process of studying anglicisms have proved to be an important part of today's life, in various professional fields, including medicine. There can be many types of the lexical borrowing and reasons of their appearance and this phenomenon is inevitable since times change. **Discussion.** During the study we supplemented the studies by clarifying the meanings of anglicisms adopted in the Russian language. Based on current scientific research we analyzed several groups of borrowings, found examples of the anglicisms in the medical field. **Conclusion.** This article makes it possible to conclude that word borrowing is frequent and essential in the modern Russian. The anglicisms do not interfere with the cultural basis, uniqueness and originality of the Russian language, but only complement and make it richer.

**Keywords:** the loanwords, anglicisms, modern Russian, the causes of distribution.

## INTRODUCTION

Communication skills are the important part of soft skills. The soft skills are indicators of high qualified, educated, successful specialist. The communication skills and competence are based on excellent knowledge of native language and the additional knowledge of foreign languages. The relevance of the topic lies in the significance of the English terms in Russians' speech and vocabulary. The relevance of the topic depends on the ever-increasing of English loanwords in Russian, the prevalence of the English in the world and the need to understand the precise meaning of the frequently used English loanwords in Russian.

**The aim of study** - to research of distribution and meaning of anglicisms in the modern Russian. To achieve the aim of study following tasks were set: explain the reasons of emergency distribution of the anglicisms in the Russian; identify the significance of the English terms in the modern Russians' speech and vocabulary; analyze materials related to the use of these words; relate the facts and give examples of anglicisms; research the ways of dividing and classify the most used borrowing words by communicating.

### **MATERIALS AND METHODS**

The materials of study are some group and categories of English loanwords in the modern Russian, lexical units of English origin and their derivatives. We have used basic linguistic methods for the study. Descriptive method research requires a careful and very accurate characterization of a word etc. The key tasks of comparative reception are to learn the differences and similarities of two languages. Component analysis is a method of studying the meaningful aspect of the significant function of the language system.

### **RESULTS**

During the study we were able to refine the definition of anglicisms accepted in the modern Russian linguistics. The anglicisms are the words and constructions borrowed from English language (in its English and American versions) as well as words and constructions modeled after the English word or constructions using English morphemes. With the rise in Anglophone media and the global spread of British and US cultures in the 20<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> centuries, many English terms have become widespread in other languages. Technology-related English words like *the Internet* and *computer* are prevalent across the globe. The Russian language has continually adopted Western culture, and it has always been open to word borrowing. Initially, the meaningful cause of borrowings was the need to build a partnership with English-speaking countries. This trend goes back to 18<sup>th</sup> when Peter the Great and his second wife Catherine I ruled the government [1]. Later naming different inventions and discoveries and the necessity of distinguishing between some notions came to the fore. The distribution of English loanwords intensified in the 20<sup>th</sup> especially in the 1980-1990s and continues to date. It is worth mentioning that each loanword comes to our speech at first but not in the vocabulary straight away. Among the most important reasons of distribution of the English loanwords in Russian are: global expansion of English; cultural and business relations (partnership), strengthening relations in the spheres of education, science, and creating; new professional areas; development of new technologies; Internet.

Regarding the classification we found seven categories of anglicisms, for instance, economic terms (брокер - a broker); political terms (коррупция - a corruption); IT terms (сайт - site, сканер - scanner, драйвер - to drive); sports (кросс - to cross серфинг - a surfing); beauty terms (мэйк-ап - make up, шампунь - a shampoo); terms connected with jobs/professions (дистрибьютор - to distribute клинер-cleaner); culture and art words (блокбастер - a block; to bust). We have researched another way of dividing of "anglicisms". The first group is for the words that have appeared in language as the name of a new subject or are terms of international importance. Their use in speech is predominantly justified, for example, offshore, rating, file, website. The second group is for the words with Russian synonyms and the Russian equivalent: lifting, lunch, parking, teenager. Some philologists claim that word hybrids consist of an English root and Russian ending, homonyms have the same phonetics as the English term. At the same time, semi-homonyms contain both: original lexical material and Russian modernizations like new suffixes. Loan injections express peoples' feelings (WoW, LOL), slang words make the spoken language more understandable and diverse (кресанутый от crazy - шизанутый, сумасшедший). Composed words comprise two English words (second-hand) [2].

The signs of word-borrowing are well-known. Predominantly loaned words contain suffixes or endings such as **-ing** (marketing, kidnapping, kickboxing, bowling), **-men(t)** (engagement, establishment), **-er** (poster, toaster, shaker, speaker), **-(t)ch**, **-tion**. Words with the ending **-tion** almost always sound the same in all European languages, for instance, nation, constitution. However, there are exceptions on both sides - satisfaction. There are also some popular elements of a term like **-maker** (newsmaker, beatmaker), **-ist** (pianist, journalist), **-able** (comfortable, transportable), **super-** (supermarket, superhero, superstar). The phonetic structure [j]/[g] is one of the most blatant signs of borrowing. It is highly extrinsic for the Russian language, so terms like jam, jumper, jungle undoubtedly have English origin. The breathy sound [h] as in words hockey and hobby likewise indicates "anglicism". Furthermore, it is grammatically inaccurate to decline these terms in cases. Borrowing increases the lexical richness and serves as a source of new roots, vocabulary elements, and precise terms, and is a consequence of the conditions of the social life of humankind.

It was interesting for us to find examples of anglicisms in the field of medicine: These are well-known words: "скрининг" - "to screen" (просеивать, тщательно отбирать), "доплер" - "Doppler" (фамилия исследователя Christian Doppler), "тест" - "test" (проверка, экзамен), "шок" - "shock" (потрясение, удар, толчок), "шунт" - "shunt" (стрелка), "клиренс" - "clearance" (расчистка, обезвреживание, clear - чистый), пиллинг - "to pill" (скоблить); "имплантат" - "to implant" (вживлять, пересадить, чип), "антибиотик" - "antibiotics" (органические вещества, способные убивать микробы), "винир" - "veneer" (облицовка, шпон, фанера) [3]. Many consider this amount of borrowing catastrophic, calling it the decline of the culture of the Russian language and a complete lack of respect for its uniqueness. Moreover, many people who wish to show off use modern terms unaware of their true origin, meaning, and pronunciation, which leads to "false

friends of the translator” or “linguistic homonymy” [4]. “False friends” can cause difficulty for people, who might interpret a foreign text incorrectly. A well-known example is a word notebook, which in translation from English means “paperwork in the cover”. However, in Russian, the word notebook (transliteration) means “a compact portable computer”. These examples highlight the confusion that can arise when you try to use a word in the Russian language that sounds a lot like the original but means something else entirely: abstract - абстрактный или реферат, list - список, prospect - перспектива, cabinet - шкафчик, data - данные, manifestation - проявление, multiplication - размножение, умножение, pocket – карман. Of course, it is crucial not to lose the identity, including language, as it reflects both the way of life and the way of thinking. Nevertheless, people should not forget that most of the words used are not originally Russian. They have just been borrowed from other languages before: French, Italian, Turkish. It means that the Russian language is original and one-of-a-kind all by itself, and there is no need to fret.

### **DISCUSSION**

We found and studied anglicisms and their significance in the Russian, their research provided with terminology, some historical evidence and assisted with examination of the cause-and-effect relationship thank to the research of T.V. Agapova and L.Yu. Aisner. Based on the studies of A.V. Zorina the mechanism of word borrowing was drawn up, R.S. Darmograeva reviewed the homonymy of English-Russian translations and “false friends”. This work project analyzes and generalizes the surveys, provides a better understanding of the topic. Research of K.M. Lopata and A.I. Zagornjuk helped us find the examples of anglicisms in the field of medicine.

### **CONCLUSION**

This article makes it possible to conclude that word borrowing is frequent and essential in the modern Russian. That is because in recent decades anglicisms have permeated our everyday language, so to remain cultural uniqueness of the Russian people should be aware of how to see patterns in anglicism-formation, submitted by us, and to distinguish them. We have found out that there can be many reasons of the lexical borrowing and this phenomenon is inevitable since times change. Moreover, the research and the analysis revealed purposes of using English loanwords, and it is worth mentioning that objectives are justified. The process of distribution of English loanwords (anglicisms) in the modern Russian is the part of globalization process. English is the basis of international communication and the role of anglicisms is to reflect the changes taking place in society. The anglicisms do not interfere with the presentation, the cultural basis, uniqueness and originality of the Russian language, but only complement and make it richer.

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### **ОНТОЛОГИЧЕСКИЙ СТАТУС ЧИСЕЛ И РОЛЬ МАТЕМАТИКИ В МЕТОДОЛОГИИ ЕСТЕСТВЕННЫХ НАУК**

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#### **Аннотация**

**Введение.** Одним из центральных понятий в языке математики является понятие «число». Данный язык эффективно применяется в рамках физики для формулировки физических законов. Однако, онтологический статус понятия «число» является неопределённым, что создаёт затруднения для математических исследований **Цель исследования** – попытаться определить онтологический статус числа и описать роль математики в методологии естественных наук. **Материалы и методы.** Были проанализированы основные работы, касающиеся проблемы онтологического статуса чисел. **Результаты.** Были рассмотрены различные подходы к проблеме онтологического статуса чисел, а также описана роль математики в методологии естественных наук. **Обсуждение.** В рамках исследования сформулированы аргументы в поддержку платонизма, а также обоснован подход отождествления объектов реального мира с математическими выражениям. **Выводы.** Решение об онтологическом статусе чисел поможет решить проблему соответствия математики реальному миру.

**Ключевые слова:** математика, число, методология, онтологический статус, абстрактные объекты.

### **ONTOLOGICAL STATUS OF NUMBERS AND THE ROLE OF MATHEMATICS IN THE METHODOLOGY OF THE NATURAL SCIENCES**