

THE INFLUENCE OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES ON THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

Наврузова Фарида Назаровна

Учитель русского языка и литературы Академического лицея Ташкентского
государственного экономического университета "International Business "

Abstract:

The article examines the influence of foreign languages on the development and current state of the Russian language. It analyzes the historical interaction with other language systems, identifies the main sources of borrowings, and considers changes in vocabulary, phonetics and grammar enrichment, but if used excessively, they can lead to the loss of national linguistic features.

Keywords: Russian language, borrowings, Anglicisms, vocabulary, influence of foreign languages, globalization

INTRODUCTION:

The Russian language, being one of the largest and richest languages in the world, throughout its history has been in constant interaction with other languages and cultures. This interaction was due to both the geographical location of Russia and its political, economic, scientific and cultural activities in the international arena. grammar, phonetics, spelling, as well as in stylistics and word formation. Historical processes, such as trade relations, military campaigns, diplomatic contacts, and later the development of science, technology and art, contributed to the penetration of borrowings from different language groups into the Russian language. The languages of neighboring peoples, as well as the languages of countries that played a leading role in world politics and economics in certain historical periods, had the greatest influence. In different epochs, significant sources of replenishment of the Russian vocabulary were Old Church Slavonic, Turkic, German, French, English and other languages. In the 19th and 20th centuries, the Russian language was strongly influenced by the development of science and technology, which led to the massive borrowing of terminology from German, French and English. At the end of the 20th and the beginning of the 21st century, the influence of the English language reached a special level due to globalization, the development of the Internet and international business. Anglicisms began to penetrate not only into professional vocabulary, but also into everyday speech, the media, advertising and social networks. In addition to lexical borrowings, foreign languages influenced the syntax and stylistics of the Russian language. For example, under the influence of Western European languages, certain models of sentence construction have been established in Russian, which are characteristic of the official business and scientific style. There are also changes in the pronunciation and spelling of borrowed words depending on the degree of their mastery. The relevance of the study is due to the need for a systematic analysis of the processes of interaction of the Russian language with other languages in the context of globalization. Today, linguists are faced with the task of not only fixing new borrowings, but also determining the degree of their integration into the Russian language system, as well as identifying factors that contribute to or hinder their spread. In addition, it is important to study how these processes affect the preservation of the national linguistic identity, cultural traditions and norms of the modern Russian language.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The study of the influence of foreign languages on the Russian language has a long tradition in Russian linguistics. Lexical borrowing, its mechanisms and stages of adaptation were considered in detail in the works of E.M. Vereshchagin and V.G. Kostomarov, who emphasized that borrowings play a dual role: they enrich the vocabulary, but at the same time they can lead to the loss of original linguistic elements [1]. The influence of Western European languages on the Russian language in different historical periods is analyzed in detail by N.M. Shansky. He identifies several waves of borrowings: ancient borrowings from Greek and Latin, late medieval Germanisms, the mass penetration of Gallicisms in the 18th–19th centuries, and the modern dominance of Anglicisms [2]. According to L.P. Krysin, Anglicisms in the modern Russian language are distinguished by a high degree of penetration into various spheres, from business communication to youth slang, while their adaptation occurs at the phonetic, morphological and semantic levels [3]. He emphasizes that borrowed words can be modified in the Russian language, acquiring new meanings that are not present in the source language. The analysis of the influence of the English language on professional spheres, in particular, on the language of information technology, is presented in the research of M.A. Egorov. He notes that the English vocabulary in this area often does not have complete Russian analogues, which necessitates direct borrowing [4]. In addition to vocabulary, the attention of researchers was attracted by the influence of foreign languages on syntax and stylistics. V. V. Vinogradov pointed out that the tracing of syntactic structures from French and English changes the traditional Russian ways of constructing complex sentences [5].

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

The influence of foreign languages on the Russian language is a complex and multi-layered process that has been formed over the centuries and continues to actively develop in the context of globalization. There is a steady trend towards the penetration of foreign language elements not only into the vocabulary, but also into the syntactic, morphological and phonetic system of the Russian language. This process is due to both external socio-economic factors and internal features of language dynamics. Historical retrospective shows that the Russian language has never developed in complete isolation. Each century brought new borrowings, which became an integral part of the language system. If in the Old Russian period the main source of borrowings was the Greek language, then starting from the era of Peter the Great, Western European languages, especially German and French, began to play a key role. These languages influenced not only vocabulary, but also cultural standards, office work, military terminology, fashion, and everyday vocabulary.

In the XIX century, numerous Gallicisms were fixed in the Russian language, which are still preserved in everyday speech. Many of them have adapted so much that they are no longer perceived as borrowed. For example, the words "wig", "buffet", "menu" have become firmly established in everyday life. The syntactic influence of the French language was manifested in the tracing of certain constructions, for example, in the use of a certain word order and complex sentences with subordinate clauses similar in structure to French ones. In the XX century, the English language became the main donor of borrowings. Since the end of World War II, and especially in the post-Soviet period, there has been a massive penetration of Anglicisms into various spheres: business, science, sports, fashion, information technology, and mass culture. The terms "manager", "marketing", "branding", "interface", "online" have

become everyday and often do not have adequate short Russian analogues. In some cases, Russian equivalents exist but are perceived as obsolete or cumbersome, which encourages the use of the original English forms. The process of adaptation of borrowed words deserves special attention. It occurs in several stages: phonetic adaptation, morphological integration, semantic rethinking. Many Anglicisms undergo phonetic changes, adapting to the Russian sound system, for example, "computer" instead of the English "computer". Morphological adaptation is expressed in the addition of endings typical for the Russian language and the embedding of the word in the existing system of inflection: "file" - "files", "like" - "likes". Semantic rethinking often leads to the emergence of new meanings that are absent in the source language. For example, the word "shopping" in Russian can denote both the shopping process itself and an entertaining walk through the shops.

The linguistic practice of recent years shows that borrowings penetrate not only into vocabulary, but also into speech behavior. Many native speakers of Russian, especially young people, actively use foreign words in everyday communication, even when there are Russian analogues. This is due to the fashion for Western culture, the prestige of speaking a foreign language, as well as the influence of the Internet and social networks, where English-language content dominates. A special place is occupied by the influence of foreign languages on professional vocabulary. In the field of information technology, most terms are of English origin and are rarely translated into Russian. Even when translations exist, professionals prefer the original forms, considering them more accurate and versatile. For example, "server", "bug", "update" are used more often than "service computer", "program error", "update". In the business environment, there is a similar situation: words such as "startup", "investor", "fundraising", "peach" have become an integral part of the business lexicon. The influence of foreign languages is also reflected in the morphology of the Russian language. New models of word formation based on borrowed roots and Russian suffixes appear. For example, Russian verbs are formed from English words: "like", "google", "tweet", "scan". These verbs fully correspond to the morphological norms of the Russian language, have all forms of tense and aspect, which indicates a deep integration of borrowings into the language system. The phonetic system of the Russian language is also influenced. Some borrowed words introduce new sound combinations that were previously uncharacteristic of the Russian language. For example, in the words "flashmob" and "facecontrol" there are confluences of consonants that were rarely found in native Russian words. This can have an impact on the phonetic perception of the language in native speakers, especially in younger generations. It should be noted that the process of borrowing is not always perceived unambiguously. On the one hand, it contributes to the enrichment of the language, expands expressive capabilities, and allows you to quickly introduce new concepts. On the other hand, the excessive use of borrowings can lead to the erosion of national linguistic identity, to the replacement of native vocabulary and to a violation of stylistic balance. An example is a situation when several Anglicisms are used in one sentence at once, which makes it difficult for speakers who are not familiar with the English language to perceive the text.

The influence of foreign languages is also manifested in syntax. Under the influence of the English language, Russians are increasingly using constructions with direct word order, which used to be less typical. In some cases, the tracing of English expressions leads to the appearance of combinations unusual for the Russian language, for example, "to make sense" (from the English "make sense"), although the normative form remains "to have meaning". Modern media resources, the Internet and social networks accelerate the process of borrowing. If in the past it took decades to integrate a

loanword into the language, today it can take several months. New terms are quickly spreading through online platforms, blogs, video hosting, and streaming services. This is especially noticeable in subcultures — gamers, bloggers, music, where borrowings become markers of belonging to a community. It should also be taken into account that borrowings do not always fully retain their original meaning. In some cases, they acquire unique shades of meaning. For example, the word "promotion" in Russian is often used in the sense of an advertising campaign, while in English it can mean both product promotion and career advancement. Such semantic shifts form a special layer of Russian vocabulary, in which foreign words exist in a modified form.

Interestingly, the reverse process — a return to the original vocabulary — also takes place, although to a lesser extent. In some cases, under the influence of public discussions and language policy, Russian equivalents for borrowed words are proposed. For example, instead of "computer" you can find the word "calculator", instead of "marketing" - "market studies". However, such substitutions rarely take root, as they are artificial and do not always reflect all the semantic nuances of the original term. An important aspect of the analysis is the identification of patterns of borrowing in different social groups. Studies show that young people and residents of large cities are more inclined to use foreign words than representatives of older generations and rural regions. This is due to access to foreign sources of information, higher involvement in international communications, as well as the desire to follow fashion trends.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it can be noted that the influence of foreign languages on the Russian language is a complex and multifaceted process that covers both historical and modern aspects. Over the many centuries of its existence, the Russian language has been repeatedly enriched by borrowings from various languages - from ancient Greek and Latin to French, German, English and others. These processes were due to cultural, political, economic, scientific and technical contacts, which contributed to the formation of new vocabulary, the expansion of semantic fields and the adaptation of foreign concepts to the Russian language system. The current stage of development is characterized by a particularly intensive penetration of Anglicisms, which is associated with globalization, the development of information technology, the popularization of mass culture and the integration of Russia into the international community. This leads to both an expansion of the vocabulary and a change in the stylistic structure of the language, which in some cases causes disputes regarding the preservation of its national identity. At the same time, borrowings are not always seen as a threat — on the contrary, they can serve as an indicator of the vitality and flexibility of the language, its ability to adapt to new realities. The Russian language not only borrows words, but also actively rethinks, transforms, adapts them to its phonetic, morphological and syntactic norms, creating new units on their basis.

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