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ANGLICISMS IN MODERN RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

In the article the author researches some reasons and sources of English borrowings to Russian language; advantages and disadvantages of a great number of anglicisms.

Key words: *anglicisms, borrowings, origin, vocabulary, meaning.*

В данной статье автор рассматривает причины и источники заимствований из английского языка в русский; преимущества и недостатки огромного количества английских заимствований в русском языке.

Ключевые слова: *англицизмы, заимствования, происхождение, словарный запас, значение.*

Nowadays there is a great number of borrowed words in the Russian language, especially English ones. We use them in different situations, sometimes without thinking about their origin. It happens so because these borrowed words have entered Russian and are treated as original ones.

The process of borrowing is rather natural process for any modern language. But linguists, writers, politicians worry about condition of the Russian language, the processes it suffers at present.

There are some reasons for such borrowings. One of them is indisputable world leadership of the USA in many spheres of life. We easily copy culture, structure of development of economy, an education system, language, mode of life, mentality, forgetting about own originality.

Another reason is fashion: knowledge of English is considered extremely prestigious. People, using anglicisms, want to look modern, prestigious, to win respect of people around. That is why they use English words like *shopping, make up, talk show, showman* and others instead of their Russian equivalents like *делать покупки, косметика, популярная передача, телеведущий*.

All English borrowing in the Russian language are traditionally divided into two groups. The first- borrowed words which had no Russian equivalents: 1. Words connected with computer technology (*file — файл, site — сайт*).

2. modern gadgets (*toaster — тостер, blender — блендер*).

3. sport terminology and kinds of sport (*bowling — боулинг, diving — дайвинг*).

4. industrial terminology (*marketing — маркетинг, manager — менеджер, promoter — промоутер*).

5. food industry (*fast-food* — *фаст-фуд*, *cheeseburger* — *чизбургер*, *hot-dog* — *хот-дог*).

The second group consists of anglicisms which have Russian equivalents. For example words from the sphere of music industry, TV, mass media: *хит* (*hit*) instead of «популярная песня», *постер* (*poster*) instead of «плакат, афиша», *секьюриту* (*security*) instead of «охрана». Imitating a way of life of the American and English Russian-speaking youth widely use such loan words the slangs as: *boy-friend* — *бойфренд*, *weekend* — *уикенд*, *party* — *пати*, *looser* — *лузер*, *baby* — *бейби*, *diving* — *дайвинг*, *biker* — *байкер*, *lifting* — *лифтинг*, *peeling* — *пилинг* and so on.

Some of these slang units aren't regarded as a slang any more at all as they firmly became a part of lexis.

Because of the second group there are a lot of synonyms in Russian. As a rule one of the synonyms exists rather successfully, as for the others, they are forced out of use. The youth prefers anglicisms, as for the Russian equivalent, it is practically forgotten. Such process leads to language contamination.

In the process of human development languages also develop. One of vital problems of contemporary linguistics is collaboration and mutual influence of languages. The result of mutual influence of languages is the fact of appearance and functioning of one language vocabulary in another language. The beginning of the XXI c can be characterized by widening of international contact spheres where English is the widely used language, a language of international communication. Main role of some English speaking countries in the world, their superiority in some spheres of life provides borrowing process. The tendency to use anglicisms instead of Russian equivalent began in the 50th of the XX c. and is going on till the present moment. But the problem is not in the quality of them, but in their quantity. The number of anglicisms is growing day by day. It can't but cause a certain threat for dictionary structure of Russian.

Thus, we conclude that the quantity of anglicisms in Russian is high. But such situation happens also to other European languages, for example in German. In German there are also a lot of loan words. Scientists are afraid that in 50 years they in Germany will speak language which today's Germans wouldn't understand. At the end of the 20th century in Germany Society of protection of German has been created. This community is active for preservation of German and achieves certain results.

As for French, it is rich in anglicisms too. All anglicisms have many French equivalents. In France the law proclaiming obligation of the use of French in the technical and business documentation, oral and written advertizing, radio - and telecasts, texts and announcements, labor agreements and contracts works. Foreign-language performances are supplied with the summary in French. Examination, diploma papers and dissertation works are performed in French. Violation of the law is fined. The government continues to fight for purity of language. Language is the main sign determining identity of the nation and national property of the country.

Thus, the situation which we faced today is not new to Europe. But we can prevent excessive process of anglicisms' stream to Russian. Already today we use a huge number of foreign words and slangs, we speak and write making gross mistakes, young people do not read much.

Today our society should try to convince youth that correct and beautiful Russian speech sounds fashionably and prestigiously. TV, mass media have to be aimed at it.

Having considered situation with the Russian language today one can make a conclusion that on the one hand, the numerous anglicisms and Americanisms in our speech is the natural phenomenon reflecting the commercial, political, cultural, public relations and relations that were becoming more active in the last decade between the countries, in particular with America and integration process. But on the other hand, attempts to follow some western samples we lose originality and language as well.

It has historically happened so that Kyrgyzstan was a part of the Soviet Union for 70 years, and we are generation that was born and has grown in the USSR, we studied works of great classics of Russian, we continue to speak and think fluently in the Russian (official) language. We are not indifferent to the destiny of the Russian language as one of the richest languages in the world.

A great personality and writer of the XX century Chyngyz Aitmatov was not indifferent to the problem, he used to say: «Immortality of a nation is in its language».

It should become the concern not only of philologists and politicians. It should be the concern of society and government. Well worked out language policy can preserve the Russian language, its originality, culture, history and traditions.

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