

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ  
РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ  
НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЙ ИССЛЕДОВАТЕЛЬСКИЙ  
ТОМСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ  
СОВЕТ МОЛОДЫХ УЧЕНЫХ  
ФАКУЛЬТЕТ ИНОСТРАННЫХ ЯЗЫКОВ

**ФИЛОСОФИЯ И НАУКА  
В КУЛЬТУРАХ  
ЗАПАДА И ВОСТОКА**

**Материалы Международной молодежной конференции  
28-29 сентября 2012 года**



ИЗДАТЕЛЬСТВО ТОМСКОГО УНИВЕРСИТЕТА  
2012

## АНГЛИЦИЗМЫ КАК СОЦИАЛЬНАЯ ПРОБЛЕМА НОВОГО ПОКОЛЕНИЯ. ANGLICISM AS A SOCIAL PROBLEM OF NEW GENERATION

**Беккер Елена Валерьевна, Жукаускене Татьяна Сергеевна**  
**Bekker Elena Valer'evna, Zhukauskene Tatyana Sergeevna**  
 Национальный исследовательский Томский государственный университет  
 National Research Tomsk State University  
 lenaraduga@list.ru, tatyana\_zhukauskene@mail.ru

Language is a social thing and, of course, every change in our society is reflected in our language. It is normal, because appearance of new fashion or new things entails appearance of a new word and as people don't like to think over the new word, it is much easier to borrow it.

Nowadays we use a lot of words and very often don't know what one or another word means. Such words are widely used by our politicians, people on TV, these words are used to be in our newspapers and pollute our own language.

This theme is actual nowadays because very often people don't understand the meaning of some foreign words and therefore forget their own language. Our generation lives in the world, where everybody uses English borrowings.

Some people think that the Russian Language began to borrow English words in Peter's the First reign, others think that we began to borrow English words in times of "perestroika". Partly, they are right. First Anglicism entered in the Russian language during 18-19 century. It was a time, when Peter the first began to transform Russian Society and Economy. He, for example, created "Senat", called after English word "Senate". Alexander I took a lot of words such as "ministry", which means "ministerstvo" in Russian from English. As you see, only suffix is changed here. Then it was reign of Catherine the Great - The century of Enlightenment. In those times a lot of foreign books were popular in Russia. As a result, people began to use foreign words more often.

Of course, Soviet Union brought a lot of changes in Russian language, but, excluding old words, they protected language from borrowings. Vladimir Lenin said: "We spoil Russian language. We use foreign words without necessity and use them wrong. Why we say "defecty", while we can say "probely", "nedostatki", "nedocheti"? Shouldn't we unsheathe the sword to foreign useless words?".[8] Soviet Union greatly changed Russian language. There was "Soviet kind of Russian". There was a system, when nobody could see how people live in the West. So, after World War II different teenager subcultures appeared in USSR. It happened because in time of war people could see the bright and very different life of foreigners. This time was changeable for every

country, which was involved in the war. In England there were subcultures of "Teddy Boys" and then "Modes", in USSR there were subcultures of "Stilyagi" and then "Hippy". All these Soviet subcultures used Anglicism as their own Jargon. They said "manushki" from English "money", used such words as "tayok" from English word "tie" with the same meaning of these words. Now we don't use these words, but we use a lot of other Anglicism.

Anglicism appears in all spheres of our life, but there are some spheres, in which we can find more Anglicism than in other. The greatest number of loans occurs in the fields of science, technology and industry. In fact, over a quarter of all loans belong to this semantic group. For instance, "gennaya ingeneriya" = "genetic engineering", "kserokopiya" = "Xerox copy", "ekosfera" = "ecosphere" and others. Another group of loanwords are sport loanwords: "futbol" = "football", "vindsyorfer" = "windsurfer" and others.

So, we use Anglicism in all spheres of our life, but the greatest problem is that we use Anglicism in our Mass Media and our politicians use them in their speeches. The other important problem, caused by loanwords, is that we forget Russian language, we not just replace our native words, but very often we change the Russian word or its meaning. Many words are produced in Russian every day; they have English roots and Russian affixes («mastdait» means «criticize» - from «must die», «smailik» from «smile» - as a sign in e-mail, «otfardit» means «send forward», etc). Sometimes we use a common Russian word with a new meaning. For example, «mylo» in Russian means «soap», but we say «mylo» in spoken Russian meaning «e-mail», because «mylo» and «e-mail» are similar in pronunciation. We change our language ourselves with a help of Anglicism. Yes, borrowing is quite a normal process, but we use thousands of words, borrowed from English, while English just borrowed nearly 200 words from Russian. And, it is interesting enough, that English doesn't have words, borrowed from Russian, while we replace our native words with English.

Among social and psychological causes, influencing the process of borrowing we can name raising amount of English-speaking people in Russia. Great amount of people, living abroad, come back to Russia and become a cause of code-switching, when people of some group begin to speak some English words in their daily life.

Many linguists notice prestige of English word in some situations. For example, if Russian people say "magazin" they mean just a shop, but if they say "shop" they mean that this shop is prestige and there are modern goods in this shop sold.

What is more, using Anglicism is a good way to show that you are modern for teenagers. If teenager uses such words, he is thought to be fashionable and become respected among his friends.

Another cause of borrowing is popularity of Anglicism in speeches of popular and famous people – from singers to politicians. For example, there was a time, when TV presenter said “There was a drive!” and teenagers caught the word “drive”. They use it to nowadays.

Philologist Krysin says that another cause of borrowings is actuality of word. For example, if the word describes an important thing, it very fast becomes usual and other words with Russian suffixes are produced. [7]

These facts are really important in our daily life, because statistics of using foreign words are disappointing. Let us look at some of them.

To compare the present day situation and the soviet period, in the time of “Iron Curtain”, when people couldn’t know a lot of Anglicism, I counted Borrowed words in Soviet Article of N. Tereshina, written in 1960. Of course, there are some borrowings, such as “produksiya”, formed of English “Production”, just with another suffix, or “Kombain” from English “Combine”, pronounced in the same way, but they take just 8%!

Then I took one tale of Chekhov, called “smart janitor” and found out that borrowings take place of just 0.8%. For example, “klimat” from English “Climate”. It shows that reading classical books is very useful in case you won’t use such a great number of Anglicism.

We can change the situation to the good and solve this problem as it is really a social problem – problem of our society, our generation. And we should find a ways to make our language clear and prove that it is really all-sufficient, as Pushkin said.

What is more, I explored some interesting facts from Mass Media. I took “Postscriptum” newspaper and counted amount of Anglicism used in it. I took the newspaper and looked through one page. There were 7 articles. Of course, the amount of Anglicism in different articles is different, but in general English borrowings take great part of our speech. They take about 17% of all words. Different words like “camera” or “televidenie” are widely used there.

Analyzing results of exploration we can say that, unfortunately, our speech is really greatly affected by borrowings and, what is more, we can say, and that this process has a tendency of growing with years. And statistics say that more than 20% of our lexicon is borrowed from English. We can see in our daily life how English influence on Russian. As we found out, people have become indifferent to the fate of their language. People don’t know the meaning of

new words, but have already forgotten some of their native words. In order to replace borrowings by our native language we should do it right now.

#### Literature

1. *Belousov I.* Foreign words in Russian language // Science and life. - 1993. - №8.
  2. *Chekhov A.P.* Tales Moscow: Soviet Russia, 1985.-384pages
  3. *Dyakov A.I.* The causes of intensive borrowing of Anglicism in modern Russia-Novosibirsk, 2003
  4. *Grunitskaya T.I.* Anglicism in modern Russian language // Russian language and literature. - 1998. - №4, 5.
  5. *Krysin L.P.* Foreign words in modern life // Russian language of the XX century. - M., 1996.
  6. *Lenin V.I.* Complete set of works. book40 Letter to workers and farmers of Ukraine (about cleaning of Russian language (thoughts of listening of speeches)/ M. 1920
  7. *Müller V.K.* Complete English-Russian Dictionary – Yekaterinburg: U-Factoria, 2007.- 1536 pages
  8. *Nevirko L.I.* Anglicism in modern Russian Language [computer variant]
  9. *Tereshina N.Y.* State plan – Novosibirsk: Altay Book, 1960.-31 pages
  10. *Urynsou I.V.* Language picture of the world and lexical // Questions of linguistics. – 1999. - № 6.
- [http://virtuallinguist.typepad.com/the\\_virtual\\_linguist/2011/01/anglicism-in-russian.html](http://virtuallinguist.typepad.com/the_virtual_linguist/2011/01/anglicism-in-russian.html)  
[http://www.igorkalinin.com/langs\\_russian\\_ru.html](http://www.igorkalinin.com/langs_russian_ru.html)

**КОНЦЕПТОСФЕРА «ВОСТОЧНОГО» ТВОРЧЕСКОГО  
 НАСЛЕДИЯ ГЁТЕ. ПОЭТИЧЕСКИЙ ЦИКЛ  
 «CHINESISCH – DEUTSCHE JAHRES- UND TAGESZEITEN»  
 («КИТАЙСКО-НЕМЕЦКИЕ ВРЕМЕНА ГОДА И ДНЯ»).  
 CONCEPTOSPHERE OF GOETHE'S «EAST» CREATIVE  
 HERITAGE. POETIC CYCLE «CHINESISCH – DEUTSCHE  
 JAHRES- UND TAGESZEITEN»  
 («SINO-GERMAN SEASONS AND TIMES OF DAY»)**

Белова Александра Николаевна  
 Belova Aleksandra Nikolaevna

Национально исследовательский Томский государственный университет  
 National Research Tomsk State University  
 sascha0470@mail.ru

Связь творческого наследия Гёте с миром Востока была обусловлена не только глубоким интересом поэта и мыслителя к восточной культуре, но и свойственным ему особым «восточным» мировосприятием, которое проявлялось в бессознательном следовании восточной духовной традиции в русле общего «восточного» направления интеллектуальной истории Запада. У Г. Гессе это западноевропейское стремление обозначено метафорой «паломничество в страну Востока», когда Восток выступает