

DISTRIBUTION OF RUSSIAN WORDS IN ENGLISH

Ibadova Nafisa Ahmatilloeyevna

Teacher of Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages

Kungiratova Bakhora Abdusalimovna

Master Student of SamSIFL

Xoliqova Mahbuba Turdi qizi

Master Student of SamSIFL

ABSTRACT

This article is about distribution of Russian words in English. The English vocabulary contains a significant number of words borrowed from the Russian language, which will require special English loanwords in Russian: 120 frequently used words. The Russian language is rich and powerful, and this very wealth is constantly growing. Moreover, often new words come from other languages. Today we will tell you about the most frequently used words of English origin in Russian. You will find that you already know over a hundred words in English without even studying them.

Keywords ; distinguish, loanword, substitution, loanshift, morphemic, loanblends

INTRODUCTION

Distributions are words that are borrowed from one language and used in another. Borrowings are an umbrella term for an array of elements. Distinguishes three types of borrowings based on the degree of morphemic substitution: (1) loanwords (without morphemic substitution); (2) loanblends (with partial morphemic substitution); and (3) loanshifts (with complete morphemic substitution). Words like *troika*, *Ruski-land* and *Old Believer*, both of which can be traced back to Russia, are examples of each. of these kinds, respectively This monograph is primarily concerned with loanwords, also known as loans.

which are thus a distinct subset of borrowings (cf. section 1.3). They will be referred to as Russianisms or Sovietisms are other terms for the same thing; the latter term refers to or implies the Soviet Union.

As a result, it has a negative connotation. It is worth noting that the concepts of Borrowing of the variety of interpretations, similar research findings cannot always be compared as neatly as one might expect (cf. Chan and Kwok (1985), Cutler (1994), Pinnavaia (2001), and others). As words spread through a chain of borrowings, it is critical to specify which of the involved languages should be treated as the donor language. Following Rot I will distinguish three types of borrowings: historical (or direct); primary historical (or intermediary); and genetic (or ultimate). To demonstrate the point, consider an example from the OED2's etymology for the English language. Russian is the direct source of the word *saffian*, while Romanian is the primary historical source. To ensure complete transparency in my research methodology, I adopted the principle that only borrowings imported directly into

English from Russian, regardless of their intermediary or ultimate sources, will be classified as Russianisms proper.

the most comprehensive English monolingual dictionaries It should be noted that the tables supplement the descriptive component of this monograph by providing information on the etymologies, graphic forms, and (broadly) semantics of the loanwords, each of which has received specific lexicographic treatment and for which a more detailed analysis would be neither feasible nor desirable. It is thought that the The comparative data's strength lies in its comprehensiveness and representativeness.vocabulary in both British and American English While English words imported into Russian have been thoroughly examined, The lack of interest in Russianisms on the part of scholars, however, contrasts sharply with a large body of writing on Russia by the Westerners. From the mid-sixteenth century onwards, journeys and travels to Russia undertaken by foreigners had been depicted in memoirs and travelogues, and through this channel numerous words of Russian provenance were transmitted to English, the more so because the exoticism Dialects are destined to become independent languages given enough time and the correct social circumstances, especially during the

Words from the world of fashion that came from English to Russian

Let's see what concepts regarding the names of clothing items and the world of fashion came to us from the English language. ing from a different language (Bloomfield 1933: 444-445, cf. Rot 1991: 12), are intimately linked. Second, language contact between groups of speakers does not always require face-to-face encounters. Classical languages like Latin or Greek, for example, used to spread mostly through written texts, with little active interaction between the persons concerned. Many people nowadays come into contact withradio, television, or the Internet to learn a foreign language, the mass media have, Humans were replaced to a large extent in a traditional language contact setting. In a broader sense, language contact can be defined as a circumstance in which two or more languages are exchanged. In speech or writing, speakers of one language are exposed to speakers of another language. They will, either purposefully or unintentionally, act in this manner under such circumstances. Borrowings are an evident evidence of donor language interaction, but their absence does not always indicate a lack of it.

It is not just lexical objects that are borrowed, though these are the easiest to import, because all components of language structure can be transferred from one language to another. Given the correct social and linguistic circumstances, one language can be transformed into another. The majority of the time One-way or mutual influences on languages are limited to lexical borrowing, whereas one-way or mutual influences on languages are not limited to lexical borrowing. It can be found in all aspects of language structure, including phonology, morphology, and syntax. syntax. In truth, it must be accepted that when human ingenuity is involved, there is a certain amount of risk involved. There are essentially no restrictions on the borrowing of linguistic elements between languages, particularly those that display The view advanced by Jespersen (1964: 209) that borrowings always demonstrate the superiority of the nation from whose language they are taken appears far too exaggerated, especially when the relationships between the languages involved are those of 'adstratum,' i.e. equal prestige. Many countries have experienced periods of strong opposition to the borrowing of foreign words and

expressions, which is presumably a dangerous practice. As implied by the term "phenomenon," it is a phenomenon that affects both the nation's identity and its language. Purists of the language Nonetheless, the borrowed language is integrating into its system elements and Patterns formed as a result of contact with another language do not demonstrate its inferiority. On the contrary, as Rot (1991: 26) convincingly argues, it is an open demonstration of the borrowing language's "internal strengths." Language contact is usually the result. Borrowing reflects people's interests and onomasiological needs as they build up their lexical resources. Linguists claim that because language is primarily a social phenomenon, two extralinguistic factors are responsible for the transfer phenomenon: the prestige motive and the need-filling motive. If speakers of a language adopt new cultural items, such as new technologies or religious beliefs, they are said to be assimilating or social concepts, there is a clear need for vocabulary to name the concepts. As a result, English has adopted a number of Russian words that are specifically related to Russian or Soviet setting (e.g. muzhik, rouble or samizdat). Prestige, on the other hand, is referred to as a stimulus that implies heavy borrowing, which tends to reflect

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