

## INTERPRETATION OF WORDS BORROWED FROM GERMAN INTO RUSSIAN IN PERIODS

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### ABSTRACT

As we learn a language in linguistics, by itself we are forced to study the sources of borrowing of the language, one factor from the sources of borrowing of the language is a word from other languages. In this article we will explore the words borrowed from German into Russian by periods.

**Keywords:** mastering, foreign language, period, Russian, German

### INTRODUCTION

Already in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, the first borrowings from the German language were found in Russian written monuments, such as: Провст (der Probst), мастер (der Meister), ратьман (der Ratmann)- ратман, рытор (der Ritter) - рыцарь, шпильман (der Spielmann), герцик (der Herzog) - герцог, бархат (der Barchent) - бархат, шида (die Seide) - шелк, буркгимистор (der Bürgermeister) – бургомистр, грош (der Groschen) – грош, фальшивый (falsch), бунт (der Bund), балка (der Balken) (Escherkina 2015: 29), фунт (der Pfund), гвалт (die Gewalt) (Volkov 2012: 5–6), фольварок (das Vorwerk) (Reizak 1965: 39). The following German loanwords were found in the chronicles of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries: Бекар (der Becher), кумендер (der Kummendur), имбирь (der Ingwer), противень (die Bratpfanne), каст (die Kaste), шкаль (die Schale) – шкалик, аптека (die Apotheke), кипа (die Kiere), стуло (der Stuhl) – стул (Reizak 1965: 31 –38), шляпа (der Schlapput), офицер (der Offizier) (Malygin 2018: 190–191), комиссар (der Komissar), ротмистр (der Rottmeister), секретарь (der Sekretar), шляхта (die Schlachta), карабин (der Karabiner), мушкет (die Muskete), ласт (die Last), гарус (der Harras), яхонт (der Jachant – der Saphir), кабак (die Kabacke), ратуша (das Rathaus) (Volkov 2012: 4–5, 9). The largest number of borrowings from German appeared in Russian from the seventeenth to the eighteenth century (Semi-abstract, Akhmetshina 2015:2). The reason for the intensification of this process was the reforms Peter the Great, whose goal was the Europeanization of Russia. When Peter I came to power, military and civil service became mandatory, and Russians communicated a lot with people from other countries of Nationality. The new state mechanism consisted mainly of foreigners, and as a rule, the vice-president of the board was also a foreigner. Necessary it was necessary to have a translator in the board who speaks Russian and German perfectly (Kuvshinov 2007:45).

Specialists from Germany in the field of economics and management began to work in Russia, as a result of which a large number of German military terms appeared.: Арест (der Arrest), шанец (die Schanze), солдат (der Soldat), гильза (die Hülse), ефрейтор (der Gefreiter), лагерь (das Lager), гауптвахта (die Hauptwachte), штурм (der Sturm), цугцванг (der Zugzwang), лозунг (die Losung), фляга (die Flasche), шлагбаум (der Schlagbaum),

маршрут (Marschroute) (Poluektova, Akhmetshina 2015: 2), капитан (der Kapitän), профос (der Profos), вахта (die Wache), генералитет (die Generalität), цейхгауз (das Zeughaus) (Escherkina 2015: 29-30), атака (die Attacke), аудитор (der Auditor), багинет (das Bajonett), бруствер (die Brustwehr) (Protopopova, Motyureva 2015: 19), командир (der Kommandeur), лафет (die Lafette), патронташ (die Patronentasche), плац (der Platz), фронт (die Front), штаб (der Stab), юнга (der Junge) (Marinova 2012: 120), генерал (der General), драгун (der Dragon), рейтар (der Reiter), сержант (der Sergeant), комендант (der Kommandant) (Volkov 2012: 4, 9), пистоль (die Pistole) – пистолет, гаубица (die Haubitze), пик (die Pike), рапира (das Rapier) (Reizak 1965: 33-35). Thanks to foreign engineers and craftsmen, the Russian Language of terms for locksmith, carpentry and shoemaking appeared: Шлиц (der Schlitz), шуруп (die Schraube), винт (das Gewinde), кернер (der Körner), шабер (der Schaber), скоблить (schaben) (Poluektova, Akhmetshina 2015: 2), дрель (der Drill), верстак (die Werkstatt), стамеска (das Stemmeisen), вакса (das Wachs), клейстер (der Kleister), рашпиль (die Raspel), кран (der Kran), слесарь (der Schlosser), планка (die Planke), рубанок (die Raubank) (Marinova 2012: 120), клуб (die Kluppe) (Reizak 1965: 34).

During the reign of Peter the Great, new terms-Germanisms also appeared in the field of music, fine arts and theater. The emergence of new musical instruments led to the formation of musical terms-Germanisms: the names of new Musical instruments: Валторна (das Waldhorn), горн (das Horn), клави́р (das Klavier) — jetzt ist üblich, das Wort фортепиано/фортепьяно in dieser Bedeutung zu verwenden, арфа (die Harfe); Musikalische Begriffe - Лейтмотив (das Leitmotiv), обертон (der Oberton), форшлаг (der Vorschlag); Technische Musikbegriffe – Гриф (der Griff), камертон (der Kammerton), мундштук (das Mundstück). In der Terminologie der bildenden Kunst erschienen die folgenden Begriffe: Грунт (der Grund), ландшафт (die Landschaft), кобальт (das Kobalt), штрих (der Strich), абрис (der Abriss). Im Bereich des Theaters entstanden solche Germanismen wie: Аншлаг (der Anschlag), капельдинер (der Kapelldiener), труппа (die Truppe) (Escherkina 2015: 30). Russian language system changed during this period, and one of the ideas of Peter the Great's language policy was to supplement the Russian language with foreign words. (Kuvshinova 2007:45). New institutions have appeared in society that need a name, and therefore new socio-administrative terms have appeared in the Russian language (Kuvshinova 2007:46). Висмут (das Wismut), вольфрам (das Wolfram), гнейс (der Gneis), цинк (das Zink), кварц (der Quarz), поташ (die Pottasche), шпат (der Spat), глетчер (der Gletscher), металлургия (die Metallurgie), никель (das Nickel), шихта (die Schicht) (Escherkina 2015: 30), кобальт (das Kobalt) (Poluektova, Akhmetshina 2015: 4) кар (das Kar), торф (der Torf), шлиф (der Schliel), зандр (der Sander), грабен (der Graben), квершлаг (der Querschlag) (Poluektova, Akhmetshina 2015: 2–3), шахта (der Schacht), шифер (der Schiefer) (Marinova 2012: 120). The emergence of new social institutions and new things (hence new concepts) has led to the emergence of new terms: Абшид (der Abschied), анштальт (die Anstalt), бергмейстер (der Bergmeister), бухгалтер (der Buchhalter), вальдмейстер (der Waldmeister), гофгерихт (das Hofgericht), камергер (der Kammerherr), шрейбер (der Schreiber), шталмейстер (der Stallmeister) (Poluektova, Akhmetshina 2015: 3–4), календарь (der Kalender), вафля (die Waffel), гардина (die Gardine), шприц (die Spritze), шпион (der

Spion), мопс (der Mops), пудель (der Pudel), формуляр (das Formular), ярмарка (der Jahrmarkt), штраф (die Strafe), фельдмаршал (der Feldmarschall) (Poluektova, Akhmetshina 2015: 3–4), студент (der Student) (Eliseev, Ermolaeva, Petrov 2017: 3), магазин (das Magazin) (Marinova 2012: 119), маклер (der Makler), штанга (die Stange), квартирмейстер (der Quartiermeister), шельма (der Schelm) (Malygin 2018: 190–191), графин (die Karaffine) (Semenchina, Voronushkina 2016: 65), флюс (der Fluss), спринцевать (spritzen), шпиц (der Spitz), цейтнот (die Zeitot), фрахт (die Fracht) (Semenchina, Voronushkina 2016: 67), шрифт (die Schrift), процент (das Prozent), контора (das Kontor) (Marinova 2012: 120), интерес (das Interesse), квартира (das Quartier), кухва (die Kufe), яхта (die Jacht), шинок (die Schenke) (Reizak 1965: 34–39), канцлер (der Kanzler), пара (das Paar), табак (der Tabak), сталь (der Stahl), галера (die Galeere) (Volkov 2012: 4–5).

In conclusion, in each language, the acquisition of a word belongs to a certain period and process, which by the time of the quasidur period loses its meaning and is replaced by its equivalent. It depends on technological, economic, cultural, tourist factors.

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