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ON ENGLISH IT FIELD BORROWINGS IN MODERN RUSSIAN

Summary. Language is a reflection of society, which is developing with alterations in political, economic, and social spheres. As a result, some words lose their importance and fade into obscurity, whereas others come into existence. Despite the fact that the occurrence of borrowings is a global phenomenon, some spheres are more prone to accept foreign words, the dynamic IT field among them. As the USA have been leaders in the technical sphere for many years, the majority of the words describing IT concepts are of the American origin. Having entered the receiving language, some loan words may alter the meaning in order to avoid lexical competition and survive. To establish whether any semantic changes occurred, borrowings and their native counterparts have to be analyzed according to dictionary definitions as well as their contexts. Thus the aim of the present research was to analyze the issues of synonymy as well as the usage and meaning differences of English borrowings (nouns) of the IT field in the Russian language and their native counterparts. In order to perform the analysis, quantitative as well as qualitative research methods were applied. The quantitative method, particularly a corpus-based research, was employed while checking frequency and collecting the most frequent collocates of the loan words. The analysis of raw frequencies in the Russian National Corpus revealed that 21 loan words are widespread, whereas 25 of them are occasional. The majority of the loan words were found to be semantically narrowed. The analysis revealed that not a single one is in lexical competition with native Russian lexemes, since all of them are results of lexical addition rather than replacement.

Keywords: corpus linguistics, English borrowings, IT terminology in Russian, lexical addition, lexical replacement, synonymy.

Introduction

Language is a reflection of society, which is developing with alterations in political and economic situation, technological progress or changes in social life. Some words lose their importance and fade into obscurity, whereas others come into existence. Due to highly developed interaction among language communities, languages are often enriched by words taken over from other nations, the process known as *borrowing*. In this case, *borrowing* stands as a metaphor since there is no literal lending and no returning of words.

One of the most influential languages of the 21st century, which has already become global, is English (Crystal, 2003, p. 2). Being a modern *lingua franca*, it greatly affects many other languages and Russian is no exception. Investigation of borrowings is a widely spread field among linguists interested in both, synchronic and diachronic aspects of languages. The impact of English on the Russian language was analyzed by a number of researchers, including: Rivaling (2005), Maximova (2007), Eddy (2007), Veronica and Kruglikova (2011), Vardoy and Post (2013), etc. Nevertheless, very few studies are centered on semantic changes of English borrowings in the modern Russian language. Styblo (2007) analyses semantic differences between English borrowings and their Russian counterparts. Dunai (2008) focuses on semantic shift and the link between words and culture, explores relationship between language and culture and explains what impact it has on the shifts in meanings over time. However, her analysis does not have any connections with English borrowings in Russian as she merely focuses on the English language vocabulary.

The subject of the present research is English borrowings of IT semantic field (nouns) in the modern Russian language due to the fact that the world has recently seen rapid development of information technologies and many of the phenomena of this sphere first originated and were given names in the United States of America.

The importance of the current work lies in the fact that developments in the sphere of information technologies are very rapid and the mass media is trying to cover them. Articles, presenting the latest technological achievements, have an abundance of borrowed words, which are entering the Russian language at such a speed that lexicographers find it difficult to register all of them.

The problem of the research is that some loan words may alter the meaning in order to avoid lexical competition and remain in a receiving language. To establish whether any semantic changes occurred, borrowings and their native counterparts have to be analyzed according to dictionary definitions as well as their contexts.

The aim of the present work is to analyze the issues of synonymy as well as the usage and meaning differences of English borrowings of the IT field in the Russian language and their native counterparts. The aim could be further subdivided into the following **objectives**:

- 1) to define the main theoretical concepts applied;
- 2) to collect nouns borrowed from the English language that belong to an IT semantic field, including loan words which define electronic devices, the detailed analysis of which is presented, from the website "NOVOSTI IT" (2012–2015)
- 3) to check the raw frequency of the borrowings;
- 4) to study whether there are any semantic changes in the collected borrowings while comparing dictionary definitions of both, the borrowings and their English equivalents;
- 5) to identify whether the borrowings are in lexical competition with native Russian lexemes;
- 6) to find the most common adjectives collocating with the borrowings and their native counterparts while using the Corpus of Contemporary American English and the Russian National Corpus to determine to what degree English loan words and their native counterparts are synonymous.

The data for the empirical part are gathered from the articles posted in an online source "NOVOSTI IT" (2012–2015) as it merely focuses on information technology news from all over the world. In order to perform the analysis, quantitative as well as qualitative research methods are applied. The quantitative method, particularly a corpus-based research, is employed while spotting frequency and collecting the most frequent collocates of the loan words. Additionally, a descriptive method of research, which is also a type of the qualitative method, is applied while deciding whether the borrowings are results of lexical addition or replacement.

Borrowing as a part of a language system

Etymologically a language vocabulary consists of a native and a non-native, i.e. borrowed stocks of words. It is defined (Lehmann, 1962, p. 212; Millward & Hayes, 2011, p. 49) that a *native word* is one that has existed in a language since its earliest periods. In opposition, a non-native word is one that was borrowed from another language. A non-native stock of words may be further subdivided into the two subgroups: borrowings and foreign words. While explaining a term *foreign words* or *foreignisms* (Haspelmath, 2009, p. 43) the difficulty lies in the

fact that to date, no systematic investigation has considered differences between foreign words and borrowings in a detailed way. Kemmer (2013) declares that a word which comes into a community to which it was unknown before and sounds strange is called a foreign word. When that word spreads among the community members and they start to use it regularly, the foreign word becomes conventionalized. At this point, it is called a borrowing or a loan word. However, not all the foreign words become conventionalized. Some of them soon lose their importance and disappear before reaching the status of a loan word. In the present study, all the collected lexemes should be regarded as borrowings rather than foreign words as they are taken from the written register.

While dealing with native and non-native words, we often encounter with a term *international words* or *internationalisms*. Despite the fact that the term is spread all over the world, there is no consensus on the issue to which stock of words internationalisms should be assigned (Wexler, 1969). It is a widely held view (Konickaja, 2002, p. 429; Samotik, 2012; Marinova, 2013) that *internationalisms* are those taken from one ultimate source, appearing in more than three languages and having the same form, e.g. *computer* – *компьютер* – *kompiuteris*. In the present research international words will be looked at as a variant of loan words since both are conventionalized and deal with words taken over from other languages. A problem with international words lies in the fact that some of them may have the same form but different meanings. One example of this is a Russian word *магазин*. While in the Russian language the word means “a shop”, the first meaning of an English word with the same form *magazine* is “a periodical publication” (Macmillan, 2009–2015). Cases like this lead to a linguistic phenomenon of *false friends*, which is “a word or expression that has a similar form to one in a person’s native language, but a different meaning” (Oxford Dictionaries, 2015).

As the present study focuses on English borrowings in the Russian language, it will be referred to as a target language, a receiving language (Davletbaeva, 2010, p. 6) or a recipient language (Haspelmath, 2009, p. 37), whereas the English language from which words are borrowed is called a source of borrowing or a donor language (Durkin, 2009, p. 132; Haspelmath, 2009, p. 37). Nowadays, every language may be a donor as well as a recipient of words. A term *borrowing* is universal as it may be applied while referring to words taken

over from any language. For words borrowed merely from the English language, a more specific term is *Anglicism* is often used (Oxford Dictionaries, 2015).

Borrowings in the sphere of IT and impact of the USA

Despite the fact that the occurrence of borrowings is a global phenomenon, some spheres are more prone to accept foreign words. At the very end of the 20th century, computers, mobile phones, and other digital devices were seen as luxuries, however, in less than 20 years, the society has reached such a high level of “computerization” that people rely on various digital devices in all spheres of life. A rapid development of existing technologies and invention of new ones greatly expanded language vocabularies since new concepts had to be named. A rapid flow of information induced borrowing of words related to information technologies rather than coining new ones as it saves time. Moreover, borrowed words make it easier to understand each other in the international market.

Notably, the majority of words describing an IT sphere have American origin. This could be explained due to the fact that the United States of America have been leaders in the technical sphere for many years, yet their power is obviously still increasing. According to the newest data on the top 500 global websites (Alexa, 2015), the top three places are taken by websites launched by American people, including search engine *Google*, a social network *Facebook* and a video-sharing website *YouTube*. Other American sites, including a web search engine *Yahoo!*, a free-access internet encyclopedia *Wikipedia*, an electronic commerce company *Amazon* and an online social networking service *Twitter* also fall into the top 10 of the world’s most popular websites (ibid). On the basis of the evidence currently available, it seems fair to suggest that the United States takes the leading position on the internet.

The power of the USA in the information technology industry is not restricted merely to the internet space. The leading position of the country is also found in computer software, hardware and various digital devices. At the end of the 20th century, the first personal computer was introduced by the American corporation *IBM*. Modern-day leading multinational corporations of computer software and hardware *Apple Inc.* and *Microsoft* are also established by the American people.

As noted above, a rapid flow of information makes an IT sphere abundant of borrowed words. Despite the fact that this sphere is widely developed worldwide, the biggest influence on it was and is still made by the American nation.

Synonymy as a result of borrowing

As it was noted previously, loan words may enter a language as nominations for new concepts, as well as alternatives for the already existing words. In this case, borrowings serve as synonyms for their native counterparts. Scholars agree that synonyms mainly differ in connotations and shades of meaning and may be interchanged in some contexts. There is also a shared view that synonymy is a gradable phenomenon, hence, synonyms may be classified according to the degree of similarity, i.e. complete and partial (Davletbaeva, 2010, p. 26; Quine, 1951, p. 20; Vomend, 2003, p. 3). However, complete synonyms with identical meanings are common only in bilingual settings (Ginsburg et al., 1979, p. 57).

Semantic changes in borrowed words

Every word has meanings and connotations that can be altered in the course of time. One of the most common reasons for these changes is absolute synonymy, which is considered to be an imperfection of a language. According to Hock and Joseph (2009, p. 228), to avoid words which have the same meaning, borrowings usually undergo semantic changes.

Hollmann (2009) suggests three different typologies of semantic changes. The first (ibid, p. 527) is dividing them into melioration and pejoration. This typology is based on connotations. In accordance with the author (ibid), meliorated changes are those which bring a positive meaning to a word, whereas, the pejorated ones bring negative meaning. The second typology distinguished by Hollmann (ibid, p.528) deals with broadening or narrowing the meaning. The third suggested typology (ibid, p.529) suggests that semantic changes may lead to appearance of metaphors and metonymy. The present study relies merely on classifying semantic changes of loan words into narrowing and broadening as this typology is supported by the majority of scholars (Ginzburg, Khidekel, Knyazeva, & Sankin, 1979, p. 31; Sihler, 2000, p. 99–103; Katamba, 2005, p. 174;

Hollmann, 2009, p. 527–529; Dubenec, 2009). Moreover, the two other suggested classifications are not relevant for the present topic, since words belonging to a sphere of IT normally have neutral connotations and literal meaning.

Hollmann (2009, p. 528) states that a term *broadening* may also be referred to as *widening* or *generalization*, while *narrowing* may also be called *specialization*. Dubenec (2009) notes that loan words almost always go through specialization or generalization and claims that “specialization is a gradual process when a word passes from a general sphere to some special sphere of communication. The difference between these meanings is revealed in the context; generalization is the transfer from a concrete meaning to an abstract one”.

Description of the empirical survey and the methods applied

Data for the present analysis are gathered from the online source “NOVOSTI IT”, since it merely specializes in IT field and regularly announces the latest news about modern inventions from all over the world. Out of 160 articles, dated from 1 January 2015 to 20 March 2015, 46 loan words are collected. They are subdivided into four groups (i.e. internet, software, hardware and electronic devices) and presented in the alphabetical order. The further analysis covers the following stages: to identify whether the borrowings are occasional or widespread, their raw frequency is checked in the Russian National Corpus. Since the analyzed loan words belong to a relatively new sphere, we consider the borrowings appearing >50 to be widespread and <50 to be occasional. To check whether the collected loan words undergo semantic broadening and narrowing, their dictionary definitions are compared to dictionary definitions of their English counterparts. To identify whether the borrowings are results of lexical addition or lexical replacement, we checked whether they have any native synonyms in the Russian language. If they do, a borrowing is considered to be in lexical competition; if there are no native Russian alternatives for the loan word, it is suggested that no lexical competition takes place. Finally, to spot whether the collected borrowings and their native counterparts are completely or partially synonymous, five most common collocates of the English counterparts with the

standard position (i.e. four left and four right) are spotted in the Corpus of Contemporary American English while using an automatic search system and compared to collocates of the loan word in the same position. If all of them coincide, the borrowing and its native counterpart are completely synonymous.

While performing the described analysis, we rely on the following sources: to spot definitions of the borrowings and find their synonyms, the largest combined database of Russian monolingual and bilingual dictionaries "Akademik" (2000–2014), officially certified by the Russian Academy of Sciences, is applied; to check the origin of synonyms of the loan words two etymological dictionaries are employed: Etymological Dictionary of Vasmer (1987) and Etymological Dictionary of Bobrova and Shanskij (1994). To find definitions of English nouns, American versions of MacMillan and Oxford Dictionaries are applied; to properly translate collocates of the English counterparts, English-Russian Cambridge Learner's Dictionary (2011) is used. The present research merely refers to online sources, as they are being regularly updated; hence, involve words that have not yet been registered in paper dictionaries.

All 46 English borrowings from the IT sphere have been analysed and the results presented in the *Conclusions* section. Due to page restrictions only analysis of the borrowed words of the group denoting electronic devices is presented. All other borrowings belonging to internet, software and hardware classes have been analysed in the same way.

Classification of the borrowings

In the present research, borrowings which according to their semantic structure belong to the information technology field have been collected. It is defined (TechTerms, 2015) that a term information technology or IT refers to anything that is related to computing technology. In addition, some mobile technologies may also be attributed to the current field, since they involve particular computer functions. The term, however, is too abstract for the present research; hence, the collected loans are subdivided into four following classes:

1. Internet phenomena. This class involves nominations of web functions and separate programs that merely operate with the internet access: *аккаунт*,

баннер, блог, ботнет, браузер, видеохостинг, геймер, кибератака, мессенджер, ник, пост, сайт, твит, торрент, хакер, хэштег, чат, юзер.

2. Software. This class involves nouns, naming “computer operating systems, utilities, programs, and applications that enable computers to work” (Business Dictionary, 2015): *апгрейд, апдейт, баг, бенчмарк, патч, пиктограмма, рендеринг, слайд, файервол*.

3. Hardware. This class involves nominations of “physical equipment that makes up a computer system” (Business Dictionary, 2015): *дисплей, матчмувинг, монитор, процессор, сервер, чекбокс*.

4. Electronic devices. This class involves nominations of various types of computers, mobile phones and their supplements: *гаджет, кардридер, лэптоп, модем, нетбук, неттоп, ноутбук, роутер, сканер, смартфон, таблетка, тачпад, ультрабук*.

All 46 English borrowings from the IT sphere have been analysed and the results presented in the *Conclusions* section. Due to page restrictions only the analysis of the borrowed words of the group denoting electronic devices is presented. All other borrowings belonging to the internet, software and hardware classes have been analysed in the same way.

Analysis of the English borrowings: electronic devices

- **Гаджет (gadget).** The data gathered reveal that a noun *гаджет* is a widespread loan. Its English counterpart *gadget* has two meanings, i.e. a small useful tool; a small electronic device (Macmillan, 2009–2015; Oxford Dictionaries, 2015). The Russian language, however, shares only the second meaning (Akademik, 2000–2014), consequently, the borrowing is semantically narrowed. Despite the fact that the Russian language has two more words, i.e. *устройство* and *припособление* that are close in meaning to the borrowing (Akademik, 2000–2014), they are more universal as refer not only to electronic but also mechanical devices. Consequently, the loan word is a result of lexical addition and is in no lexical competition. Out of the five collocates of the English noun *gadget*, not a single one is detected collocating with the borrowing (Ruscorpora, 2003–2015). This leads to the conclusion that the words *гаджет* and *gadget* are partially synonymous.

- **Кардридер (card reader).** It is evident from the data that a noun *кардридер* is an occasional loan. The Russian tradition suggests writing the word without spaces; however, its English counterpart *card reader* involves two separate lexemes. In both languages the noun has the same meaning, i.e. a device which reads data from a card with a magnetic strip (Akademik, 2009–2015; Macmillan, 2009–2015; Oxford Dictionaries, 2015). This leads to the conclusion that the borrowing does not undergo semantic changes. There are no native Russian alternatives to name the same concept (Akademik, 2009–2015); hence, the borrowing is a result of lexical addition with no lexical competition. Since the analyzed loan word is not present in the Russian National Corpus (Ruscorpora, 2003–2015), there is no possibility to identify to what degree the nouns *кардридер* and *card reader* are synonymous.

- **Лэптоп (laptop).** The corpus material implies that a noun *лэптоп* is an occasional loan. Both, an English equivalent *laptop* and the borrowing retain the same meaning of the noun: a small portable computer (Akademik, 2009–2015; Macmillan, 2009–2015; Oxford Dictionaries, 2015), consequently, the loan word does not undergo semantic changes. The most frequently used synonym for the borrowing *лэптоп* is *компьютер*, however, it has the English origin (Bobrova & Shanskij, 2004); correspondingly, the borrowing is a result of lexical addition and no lexical competition is observed. Out of the most relevant five adjectives found collocating with the English noun *laptop*, not a single one is found collocating with the borrowing (Ruscorpora, 2003–2015). This leads to the conclusion that the words *лэптоп* and *laptop* are partially synonymous.

- **Модем (modem).** According to the data collected, a noun *модем* is a widespread loan. Its English counterpart *modem* is defined as a device used to connect a computer to the internet (Macmillan, 2009–2015; Oxford Dictionaries, 2015). The same meaning is retained in the Russian language (Akademik, 2009–2015), consequently, the borrowing is not changed semantically. There are no Russian alternatives to name the same concept (Akademik, 2009–2015), therefore, the borrowing is a result of lexical addition and in this case lexical competition does not take place. Out of the five adjectives found collocating with the English noun *modem*, three, i.e. *new*, *other* and *internal*, are found collocating with the borrowing (Ruscorpora, 2003–2015). This suggests that the words *модем* and *modem* are partially synonymous.

- **Нетбук (netbook).** As it is evident from the data collected, a noun *нетбук* is an occasional loan. Its English counterpart *netbook* and the borrowing define the noun as a small portable computer designed for the internet access (Akademik, 2000–2014; Macmillan, 2009–2015; Oxford Dictionaries, 2015), consequently, the borrowing is not semantically altered. The most frequently used synonym for the borrowing *нетбук* is *компьютер*, however, it has an English origin (Bobrova, Shanskij, 2004); therefore, the borrowing is a result of lexical addition and no lexical competition takes place. Out of the most common five collocates of the English noun *netbook*, not a single one is found collocating with the loan (Ruscorpora, 2003–2015). This leads to the fact that the words *нетбук* and *netbook* are partially synonymous.

- **Неттоп (nettop).** The collected data imply that a noun *неттоп* is an occasional loan. It does not undergo any semantic changes, since both the borrowing and its English counterpart have the same meaning, i.e. a small and low-power desktop computer designed to do basic tasks (Akademik, 2000–2014; Macmillan, 2009–2015; Oxford Dictionaries, 2015). This suggests that the loan does not undergo semantic changes. The most frequently used synonym for the borrowing is *неттоп* is *компьютер* (Akademik, 2000–2014), however, it has an English origin (Bobrova, Shanskij, 2004), consequently, the borrowing is a result of lexical addition and no lexical competition takes place. The analyzed borrowing does not appear in the Russian National corpus (Ruscorpora, 2003–2015), consequently, there is no evidence to what degree the nouns *nettop* and *неттоп* are synonymous.

- **Ноутбук (notebook).** A closer look at the data indicates that a noun *ноутбук* is a widespread loan. In the English lexicography, a noun *notebook* is used to refer to a book with empty pages for writing notes; a small portable computer (Macmillan, 2009–2015; Oxford Dictionaries, 2015). Russian, however, shares only the latter meaning (Akademik, 2000–2014), hence, the loan word is semantically narrowed. The most frequently used synonym for the loan *ноутбук* is *компьютер* (Akademik, 2000–2014), however, it also has the English origin (Bobrova, Shanskij, 2004). The borrowing has no native Russian alternatives, consequently, the borrowing is a result of lexical addition and no lexical competition takes place. Out of the most common collocates of the English noun, two, i.e. *small* and *little*, are found collocating with the borrowing (Ruscorpora,

2003–2015), consequently, the two words *ноутбук* and *notebook* are partially synonymous.

- **Роутер (router).** The material collected suggests that a noun *роутер* is an occasional loan. It is used to refer to a piece of equipment which allows to send signals between two networks (Akademik, 2000–2014). Its English counterpart *router* also shares this meaning, however, has one more, i.e. a tool used in carpentry for making decorative moldings (Macmillan, 2009–2015; Oxford Dictionaries, 2015), consequently, the borrowing is semantically narrowed. The analyzed loan word has no Russian alternatives (Akademik, 2000–2014), therefore, it is a result of lexical addition and no lexical competition takes place. Out of the five collocates of the English noun *router*, not a single one is found collocated with the borrowing (Ruscorpora, 2003–2015). This leads to the conclusion that the words *роутер* and *router* are partially synonymous.

- **Сканер (scanner).** The corpus data imply that a noun *сканер* is a widespread loan. It does not undergo semantic changes, since both, the borrowing and its English counterpart *scanner* retain the same meanings, i.e. a piece of equipment designed for copying pictures into a computer; a piece of equipment designed to recognize particular codes; a piece of equipment designed to produce a picture from the inside of something (Akademik, 2000–2014; Macmillan, 2009–2015; Oxford Dictionaries, 2015). There are no Russian alternatives to name the first defined device (Akademik, 2000–2014), consequently, the borrowing is considered to be a result of lexical addition and there is no lexical competition. Out of the most common collocates of the English noun *scanner*, one, i.e. *optical*, is found collocating with the loan word. This leads to the conclusion that the two words are partially synonymous.

- **Смартфон (smartphone).** The data appear to suggest that a noun *смартфон* is a widespread loan. It does not undergo semantic changes as in both, English and Russian, the noun retains the same meaning: a mobile phone with computer functions (Akademik, 2000–2014; Macmillan, 2009–2015; Oxford Dictionaries, 2015). *Смартфон* is a result of lexical addition since there are no native Russian words to name the concept (Akademik, 2000–2014), consequently no lexical competition takes place. Out of the five collocates of the English noun *smartphone*, one is found collocating with the borrowing (Ruscorpora, 2003–

2015). This implies that the borrowing and its English counterpart are partially synonymous.

- **Таблетка (tablet).** In accordance with the collected data, a noun *таблетка* is a widespread loan. In the English language a noun *tablet* is used while referring to a small piece of medicine; a flat piece of substance; a small computer used by touching rather than using a keyboard; fastened sheets of paper (Macmillan, 2009–2015; Oxford Dictionaries, 2015). Russian shares all of the English language meanings, moreover, in the spoken register, the borrowing *таблетка* may also refer to illegally used drugs; an ambulance car; a beret (Akademik, 2000–2014). Correspondingly, the loan word should be regarded semantically broadened. There are no Russian alternatives to name this type of computer (Akademik, 2000–2014), consequently the borrowing is a result of lexical addition and there is no lexical competition. Out of the most frequent adjectives collocating with the English noun *tablet*, two, i.e. *yellow* and *other*, are found collocating with the borrowing (Ruscorpora, 2003–2015). This implies that the two nouns are partially synonymous.

- **Тачпад (touchpad).** The collected material suggests that a noun *тачпад* is an occasional loan. In both, Russian and English, the analyzed lexemes, i.e. *тачпад/touchpad*, are used to refer to a type of computer with areas you have to touch to operate it (Akademik, 2000–2014; Macmillan, 2009–2015; Oxford Dictionaries, 2015). This implies that the loan word is not semantically altered. Since there is no native Russian alternative to name the same concept (Akademik, 2000–2014), the borrowing is considered to be a result of lexical addition and is not in lexical competition. It is impossible to identify to what degree the borrowing and its English equivalent are synonymous as the borrowing does not appear with adjectives in the Russian National Corpus (Ruscorpora, 2003–2015).

- **Ультратбук (ultrabook).** A closer look at the data indicates that a noun *ультратбук* is an occasional loan. The borrowing and its English counterpart *ultrabook* retain the same meaning, i.e. a type of notebook computer, designed to fill the gap between lightweight laptops and tablets (Akademik, 2000–2014; Macmillan, 2009–2015; Oxford Dictionaries, 2015), correspondingly, no semantic changes occur. There are no native Russian alternatives for the loan (Akademik, 2000–2014), hence, it is considered to be a result of lexical addition with no

lexical competition. Since the English noun *ultrabook* appears in the corpus only once, there is not enough evidence, to what degree the two nouns are synonymous.

Conclusions

The analysis of the English borrowings of the IT field in modern Russian led to the following conclusions:

1. The term *borrowing* is synonymous with the term *loan word*. These are words taken over from a source language and adapted to the standards of a receiving language. Linguistic terminology on typology of borrowings varies significantly; however, the present research is based on two classifications: occasional and widespread loans; borrowings as lexical addition and replacement. Loan words which enter a language as a result of lexical addition often cause synonymy. Despite the fact that the same as with borrowings, there is no united classification of synonyms, in the present paper, synonyms are divided into partial and complete. While entering the target language, loan words often change their meaning, i.e. undergo semantic change. In the present research two types of semantic changes are analyzed: semantic narrowing and broadening. A large part of words, particular for IT sphere, are of the English origin, since the USA has made the major influence on this sphere.

2. 46 English borrowings from the sphere of IT were identified in 160 analyzed articles collected from a website "NOVOSTI IT" (2012–2015).

3. All the collected borrowings were classified into six groups according to their specific meaning: internet (18), software (9), hardware (6) and electronic devices (18).

4. The analysis of raw frequencies in the Russian National Corpus revealed that 21 loan words are widespread, whereas 25 of them are occasional.

5. In this investigation, one of the aims was to assess the types of semantic changes in the meaning. The analysis revealed that 23 loan words are semantically narrowed, whereas only two are semantically broadened. There are also 20 loan words which did not undergo semantic changes and one loan word (матчмувинг) which is not defined in any Russian lexicographic sources, hence, it is not possible to identify whether its meaning was altered.

6. Out of 46 analyzed loans, not a single one is in lexical competition with native Russian lexemes, since all of them are the results of lexical addition rather than replacement.

7. As predicted, the majority of the loan words, i.e. 32, are partially synonymous with their English counterparts. The rest 12 were not found collocating with adjectives, hence, it was impossible to identify their degree of synonymy with their English equivalents.

Taken together, the findings of this study suggest that occasional loans prevail over widespread; they go through semantic changes, mainly narrowing and do not participate in lexical competition as they are not completely synonymous with their native counterparts.

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**ЗАИМСТВОВАННЫЕ АНГЛОЯЗЫЧНЫЕ ВЫРАЖЕНИЯ В
СОВРЕМЕННОМ РУССКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ: СФЕРА ИНФОРМАЦИОННЫХ
ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ**

Аннотация. Язык, как и общество, в котором он используется, постоянно меняется. Некоторые слова теряют значимость и постепенно исчезают, а другие занимают их место. Одним из наиболее распространенных способов, с помощью которого новые слова приходят в язык – это заимствование. Объект данного исследования – английские заимствования из сферы IT в современном русском языке. Заимствования для данного исследования были собраны из интернет-источника «NOVOSTI IT» (2012–2015). Актуальность данной работы заключается в том, что в средствах массовой информации встречается много заимствований из области информационных технологий, которые еще не закрепились в русском языке. Информационные технологии начали развиваться лишь в самом конце 21 века, поэтому эта область еще не была широко изучена. Цель нашей работы – проанализировать проблемы синонимии, а также разницы в значении и использовании заимствованных слов и их родных аналогов в данной сфере. Для достижения этой цели были поставлены следующие задачи: разделить собранные заимствованные слова по следующим классам: феномены интернета, электронные устройства, программные и технические обеспечения компьютера; проверить частоту собранных заимствований; изучить смысловые изменения в собранных заимствованиях; определить, являются ли заимствования в лексической конкуренции с исконно-русскими лексемами; установить, в какой степени заимствованные слова и их английские эквиваленты являются синонимичными. Практическая часть работы состоит из анализа собранных заимствований по указанным выше критериям. Всего было проанализировано 46 заимствований. Исследование показало, что 21 заимствование – это широко распространённые слова, а остальные редко встречаются в русском языке; 23 заимствованные слова испытывают семантическое сужение и только два – семантическое расширение; ни одно из заимствований не конкурирует с исконно-русскими лексемами; 32 заимствования являются частично синонимичными с английскими эквивалентами.

Ключевые слова: заимствованные англоязычные выражения, лексическое дополнение, лексическое изменение, русскоязычная терминология в сфере информационных технологий, синонимика, текстовая лингвистика.

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ANGLŲ KALBOS IT SRITIES SKOLINIAI ŠIUOLAIKINĖJE RUSŲ KALBOJE

Santrauka. Kalba – atspindys visuomenės, kuri vystosi esant pokyčiams politinėje, ekonominėje bei socialinėje srityse. Dėl šios priežasties kai kurie žodžiai netenka svarbos ir išnyksta, o kiti atsiranda. Nepaisant to, skolinių atsiradimas yra globalus reiškinys. Kai kurios sritys yra atviresnės užsienio kalbų žodžiams, tarp jų ir dinamiškoji IT sfera. Kadangi JAV jau daugelį metų yra technikos srities lyderiai, daugelis IT sąvokas nusakančių žodžių yra paimti iš amerikietiškojo konteksto. Atsiradę priimančioje kalboje, kai kurie skoliniai gali pakeisti savo reikšmę. Tokiu būdu jie išvengia leksinės konkurencijos ir išlieka. Siekiant nustatyti, ar semantiniai pokyčiai įvyko, skolinius ir jų gimtosios kalbos atitikmenis reikia analizuoti pagal žodyno apibrėžimus bei jų kontekstus. Šio tyrimo tikslas – išanalizuoti sinonimų problemas ir anglų kalbos IT srities skolinių (daiktavardžių) rusų kalboje bei jų gimtosios kalbos atitikmenų vartojimo ir reikšmių skirtumus. Atliekant analizę, remiamasi kiekybinio bei kokybinio tyrimo metodais. Tikrinant dažnumą ir renkant dažniausiai pasitaikančias skolinių kolokacijas, naudojamas kiekybinis metodas bei tekstynų tyrimas. Pirminių rusų kalbos nacionalinio tekstyno dažnių analizė parodė, kad 21 skolinys yra paplitęs, o 25 atsitiktiniai. Nustatyta, kad daugelis skolinių yra semantiškai susiaurėję. Analizė parodė, kad nei vienas iš jų nesudaro leksinės konkurencijos rusų kalbos leksemoms, nes jie visi yra atsiradę leksinio papildymo, o ne pakeitimo būdu.

Pagrindinės sąvokos: anglų kalbos skoliniai, IT terminologija rusų kalba, leksinis pakeitimas, leksinis papildymas, sinonimika, tekstynų lingvistika.