

PROBLEMS OF REGULATING ENGLISH LOAN WORDS IN GEORGIAN AND RUSSIAN LANGUAGES

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Cultural, economic and political relations between different states are realized with the help of language. Lexical items penetrate into the languages as a result of such relations, according to which two different languages exchange words, phrases, expressions with each other. All these linguistic phenomena enrich the lexical stock of relative languages [Galperin, 1971, 205]. Through the centuries the Georgian language had contacts with various languages such as Greek, Arabic, Persian, and Turkish. As a result lots of words entered Georgian vocabulary from foreign languages. Some of them became the parts and parcels of the Georgian language. Many loan words joined Georgian vocabulary so deeply, that their foreign origin has been completely lost. However, such kind of "enrichment" of a language cannot be always considered as positive. Besides we don't always face the phenomenon of interpenetration of new words through languages, as one country achieves a dominant position and takes a leading role in the world. Such a country dictates the terms to other countries. It is natural that the language of such a country takes the leading position in the world and the words of such language flow into the lexical stock of other languages.

In the dictionary of Russian language, apart from native Russian items there exist borrowed words from French, German, English and other languages. Words from this or that language emerged not always by peaceful ways but during the war period as well. Foreign word stock came into the Georgian language from different languages such as Persian, Arabic, and Turkish. Luckily, not all the borrowings appear on the basis of war and conflicts. Cultural and trade relations help the compilation of lexical stock.

The article mainly deals with English loan words emerging in Georgian and Russian languages.

English loan words emerged in Russian language already in the XVII-XVIII centuries during the reforms of Peter I. These centuries were characterized by close economic, educational and cultural relations between Russia and England. At that time English loan words in Russian mostly included marine words such as **баржа (barge)**, **бот (boat)**, **бриг (brig)**, **вельбот (whale-boat)**, **шхуна (schooner)**, **яхта (yacht)**. Later (XIX – XX centuries) the words belonging to public concepts, technological and sport terms, colloquial words

and culinary words (бойкот - boycott, клуб - club, лидер - leader, митинг - meeting, лифт - lift, рельс - rail, тендер - tender, троллейбус - trolleybus, спорт - sport, спортсмен - sportsman, баскетбол - basketball, футбол - football, хоккей - hockey, финиш - finish, плед - plaid, свитер - sweater, бифштекс - beefsteak, кекс - cake, грог - grog, пудинг - pudding, пунш - punch, etc) [Chabashvili, 1989, 175]

At that time England occupied a higher position in the development of social relations, technique, sport, etc. And it was natural that such words gradually dispersed into Russian word stock thus causing the enrichment of the language. Such borrowing carried positive characteristics bringing on its own new words with new definitions denoting culinary, sport, drinking, and clothing phenomena. Such process was characteristic for early stages of Russian language development. [Фомина, 1990, 181]

English words moderately moved through the Russian language during the XX century. And at the end of the XX century, at the beginning of the XXI century, the distribution of various English words through the Russian language reaches its peak.

The 80s and 90s of the XX century, as well as the beginning of the 21st century are marked by a rapid growth of English loan words in the Russian language (монитор - monitor, интернет - Internet, маркетинг - marketing, клип - clip, картридж - cartridge, файл - file, факс - fax, etc.). During this period new words, translation loans and set expressions appear on the pages of newspapers and journals.

In comparison with Russian Language, English borrowings appeared in Georgian language in the second half of the XX century. During the past years lots of English words started emerging in the Georgian language due to the intensification of close relations between Georgia and America. And this process is still going on. Foreignisms which have entered from different languages and already became parts and parcels of the vocabulary are organized according to the alphabet in the dictionary of foreign words which is written by Mikheil Chabashvili. The words are widely spread through Georgian language nowadays:

boileri- boiler- a container in which water is heated to provide hot water and heating in a building or to produce steam in an engine,

bamperi- bumper- a bar fixed to the front and back of a car to reduce the effect if it hits anything,

golkiperi- goalkeeper- a player whose job is to stop the ball from going into his or her own team's goal,

greideri- grader- a machine used to dig the ground used in building,

grili- grille- the part of cooker that directs heat downwards to cook food that is placed underneath it,

dizaini- design- the art of process of deciding how something will look, work, etc. by drawing plans, making models,

eqsporti- to export- to sell and send goods to another country,

verdicti- verdict- a decision that is made by a jury in a court of law, stating if somebody is considered guilty of a crime or not,

iglu- igloo- a small round house or shelter built from blocks of hard snow by the Inuit people of North America,

inauguracia- inauguration- to introduce a new public officials or leader at a special ceremony,

impiCmenti- impeachment- to charge an important public figure with serious crime, 2) to raise doubts about something,

laineri- liner- 1) a large ship that carries passengers, 2) airliner- a large plane that carries passengers,

menejeri- manager- a person in capitalist countries who is in charge of running a business, a shop or other organization

moteli- motel - a hotel for people who are traveling by car, with space of parking cars near the room

nokdauni- knock-down- to hit somebody and make him fall to the ground in boxing,

prodiuseri- producer- a person who arrange for somebody to make a programme for radio or television or makes movies,

pledi- plaid- a thick fabric with a pattern of lines and squares of different colours and width, especially a tartan patterns,

toniki- tonic- a clear fizzy drink with a slightly bitter taste, that is often mixed with a strong alcoholic drinks, especially with gin or vodka,

uikendi- week-end- Saturday and Sunday or a slightly longer period, as a holiday,

jipi- jeep- a small strong motor vehicle used, especially by the army, for driving over rough ground,

hobi- hobby- an activity that you do for pleasure when you are not working,

horori- horror- shocking, fearing, disgusting and frightening movie that describe a situation as very unpleasant.

The problem is to clarify the main reasons of so many nonnative lexical items appearing on the pages of Georgian and Russian newspapers and journals. We all should keep in mind that this period is characterized by serious changes in the world history such as the collapse of Soviet Union, formation of various independent states, changes of social relations, further development of technique, development of market economy, etc. New social and international relations, redistribution of priorities requires the use of new lexical items. New relations require new definitions, thus new definitions bring up new words in various languages.

There is another problem regarding the main issue of word borrowing in the Russian and the Georgian languages. The problem is stated in the following way: from which language are new words borrowed in Georgian and Russian and which sphere do they belong to? Their origin deals with different European languages though eventually they are considered as English borrow-

ings. Why? It can be explained by the following fact, that nowadays the USA represents one of the most powerful developed countries all over the world. Post soviet republics noticeably fell behind it according to their development. The active participation of these countries causes the broadening and the development of items, political institutions, banking systems, spheres of business. There arise new priorities and new types of communication, various systems of education, court, etc. English language occupies the leading place in the world. That's why the English language represents the main source of spreading words in different languages. Through the massive information sources stream of computer terms, words and phrases from the field of business and politics, show-business, culture, cosmetic flow in different languages (reitingi – рейтинг - rating, samiti – саммит - summit, spikeri – спикер - speaker, sertifikati – сертификат - certificate, legitimuri – легитимный - legitimate, lobireba – лоббировать - lobbying, infrastruqtura – инфраструктура - infrastructure, investitori – инвестор - investor, privatizacia – приватизация - privatization, pleieri – плеер - player, blokbasteri – блокбастер - blockbuster, kompakt-diski – компакт-диск - compact-disk, prodiuseri – продюсер - producer, animatori – аниматор - animator, Trileri – триллер - thriller, kastingi – кастинг - casting, ofis-menejeri – офис-менеджер - office-manager, supermarketi – супермаркет -supermarket, transaqcia – транзакция - transaction, bakalavriati – бакалавриат -bachelor courses, magistratura – магистратура - master courses, saiti – сайт - site, onlaini – онлайн - online, monitori – монитор - monitor, veb-gverdi – веб-страница - web-page, skaneri – сканер - scanner, printeri – принтер - printer, depoziti – депозит - deposit, eqstrimi – экстрим - extreme, uik-endi – уик-энд - week-end, brendi – бренд - brand, blenderi – блендер - blender, Sop-trendi – шоп-тренд - shop-trend, Sopingi – шопинг - shopping, fitnes klubi – фитнес-клуб -fitness club, baikeri – байкер - biker, dileri – диллер - dealer, distributori – дистрибьютор - distributor, treningi – тренинг - training, etc.).

The following question arises: Does the process of spreading foreign lexical items carry a positive evaluation? The emergence of a reasonable number of foreign lexical items is a positive phenomenon for any language. With the help of this emergence the language becomes richer. Though this emergence should be moderate only in the situation of necessity. The emergence of foreign (English) words shouldn't be immediately defined and evaluated as a positive or negative phenomenon. This process requires time i.e. foreign words should take a time filter. Words which appear in the native language with new phenomena and objects will gradually reach the carriers of the Russian and the Georgian languages, from the passive stock they will merge into the active lexical stock, as it already happened with the loan lexical items of XVII, XVIII, XIX, and XX centuries, less important borrowed words will totally disappear or remain in passive stock of vocabulary. Those borrowings which have corresponding expressive means in the native languages, and their emergence is caused only by the tendency of acquiring something "modern" in the native

language won't remain for a long time and gradually will start disappearing from the main stock of vocabulary of the Georgian and Russian language.

The words expressing new realia and phenomena in a language carry much more importance thus occupying their place in the stock of the given vocabulary, though such kind of words are not always clear for every carrier of the language. Such words gradually become numerous. It is time for regulating foreign words borrowed from the English language into Georgian and Russian during the last 30-40 years (borrowing English words intensively started in the 70s-80s of the previous century).

Words denoting new phenomena reached all the spheres of the Georgian and the Russian languages such as business, computer technologies, etc.) and they require a thematic classification and reverberation in the dictionaries. As for those words which already have corresponding expressive means in native language they will gradually disappear from the language. Extra words tend to disappear and only necessary 'innovations' tend to remain and occupy their place in the native vocabulary.

Meanwhile it is desirable to compile at least a brief dictionary of foreignisms and loan words. The goal of such a dictionary is not to make all these words recognized as "legal" in our native tongues (the task of selecting "legal" immigrants to our languages will be fulfilled gradually by time), but, to help people who do not know English well enough to understand this avalanche of "glamour" (one more fashionable loan word) foreign (mostly English) loan words in mass media. We have already started working on such a dictionary and hope that it will be a real gift for Russian and Georgian native speakers in the near future.

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ԱՆԳԼԵՐԵՆ ՕՏԱՐԱԲԱՆՈՒԹՅՈՒՆՆԵՐԻ ԿԱՐԳԱՎՈՐՄԱՆ ՀԱՐՑԵՐԸ ՎՐԱՑԵՐԵՆՈՒՄ ԵՎ ՌՈՒՄԵՐԵՆՈՒՄ

Ս. ԱՍԱՏՈՒՐՈՎԱՍ
Մ. ԳԱՐԻԲԱՇՎԻԼԻ

Սույն հոդվածը նվիրված է վրացերենում և ռուսերենում օրեցօր շատացող անգլերեն օտարաբանություններին, որոնք թափանցում են վրացերեն և ռուսերեն լեզուներ Արևմտյան

Եվրոպայի և Ամերիկայի հետ հաստատված հասարակական, սոցիալ-քաղաքական հարաբերությունների արդյունքում: Ըստ հեղինակների կարծիքի՝ անգլերեն օտարաբանությունների այս հոսքը առաջ է բերել մի շարք լեզվաբանական խնդիրներ:

ВОПРОСЫ УПОРЯДОЧЕНИЯ АНГЛИЙСКИХ ЗАИМСТВОВАНИЙ В ГРУЗИНСКОМ И РУССКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ

С. АСАТУРОВА
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Данная статья посвящена английским заимствованиям, все более интенсивно проникающим в грузинский и русский языки в результате установившихся общественных и социально-политических отношений с Западной Европой и Америкой. По мнению авторов статьи, такой поток англицизмов привел к возникновению ряда лингвистических проблем.

ԼԱՏԻՆԵՐԵՆ ԾԱԳՄԱՆ ԻՐԱՎԱԲԱՆԱԿԱՆ ՏԵՐՄԻՆՆԵՐԸ ԱՆԳԼԵՐԵՆՈՒՄ

Ն. Լ. ՌԱՓՅԱՆ
Գավառի պետական հալալսարանի
օտար լեզուների ամբիոնի դասախոս

Լատիներենը հսկայական ազդեցություն է ունեցել շատ լեզուների զարգացման գործում: Այն դարեր շարունակ եղել է Արևմտյան Եվրոպայի հիմնական լեզուն: Լատիներենը դադարել է խոսակցական լեզու լինելուց դեռևս միջին դարերում, սակայն Հռոմեական կաթոլիկ եկեղեցին մինչև օրս համարում է այն իր հիմնական լեզուն: Լատիներենը, պատկանելով հնդեվրոպական լեզվաընտանիքին, շատ մոտ է կելտական, գերմանական, հունական, սլավոնական լեզուներին: Ըստ լեզվաբանների, անգլերենի բառապաշարի գրեթե կեսն ունի լատիներեն ծագում: Գաղտնիք չէ, որ լատիներենն իր սեղմ և սուր մտքի շնորհիվ կատարյալ լեզու է եղել իրավաբանության համար: Լատիներեն արմատներից են ծնավորվել շատ ժամանակակից իրավաբանական տերմիններ՝ ենթարկվելով համապատասխան բառակազմական փոփոխությունների: Բազմաթիվ նախածանցներ և վերջածանցներ ծառայել են այս ոլորտում շատ նոր բառերի կազմավորմանը: Այսպես, լատիներեն արմատների և *a* – (վիճակ, ընթացք), *ab* – (հեռու, շեղված), *ad* – (դեպի, ուղղություն) նախածանցների միջոցով կազմվել են հետևյալ ածանցավոր բառերը.

Abduction - առևանգում (կնոջ), լատ. *Ab- duco-* (զողանալ, թալանել);

Adjuration - երդման արարողություն, երդում, լատ. *Ad- juro -* (երդվել, պայման դնել);

Administrator - խնամակալ, լատ. *ministratio-* (ղեկավարություն, օգնություն).