

# ON THE ROLE OF LOANWORDS IN MODERN RUSSIAN

О роли заимствований в современном русском языке

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## ABSTRACT

The topic of borrowing in the Russian language remains a favorite object of study for both domestic and foreign linguists. This article presents the ways of penetration of lexical borrowings into Russian from different languages; identifies the areas of Anglicism using in modern Russian; considers loan words from the border areas on the example of Yakutian. Studies have shown that not only Russian has had a considerable impact on the languages of the indigenous peoples of the national republics, enriching them with new words. Also, the lexics of the Russian language itself has been subjected to a particular influence of national languages.

*Keywords:* Linguistic borrowing/loanwords, the Russian language, Anglicism, the Yakutian language.

## РЕЗЮМЕ

Тема заимствований в русском языке остается излюбленным объектом изучения как для отечественных, так и зарубежных лингвистов. В настоящей статье представлены пути проникновения лексических заимствований в русский язык из разных языков; выявлены области употребления англицизмов в современном русском языке; рассмотрена заимствованная лексика из приграничных районов на примере якутского языка в Республике Саха (Якутия). Исследования показали, что не только русский язык оказал огромное влияние на языки коренных народов национальных республик, обогатив их новыми словами, но и лексика самого русского языка подверглась определенному воздействию национальных языков.

*Ключевые слова:* лингвистические заимствования, русский язык, англицизмы, якутский язык.

## INTRODUCTION

The language policy, declared by the world community, seeks to change the quality of communication between people who speak different languages and brought up in different cultures. More than 50 million citizens of the European Union alone belong to linguistic minorities, and legally the status of minority languages varies significantly depending on the country of distribution.

All the world's largest countries make significant efforts in resolving language problems, and today, multinational Russia is one of the most active participants in this process both on the world stage and in the field of national language policy.

Currently, there is a new stage in the development of language policy in the Russian Federation. Today, including Crimea and Sevastopol, Russia is divided into 86 constituent entities of the Federation. In turn, they are divided into territories (6), districts (9), regions (49), and republics (22). New challenges to Russia from the international community, the complicated political situation in the world have made the issue of strengthening the Russian language role even more urgent. However, there is a significant change in the social structure of Russian society, associated with an increase in migrants and the accession of new territories. In some national republics, Russian is gradually being replaced by other languages.

During the meeting of the Council on interethnic relations, Russian President Vladimir Putin reminded that Russian is the state language. «Nothing can replace it, it is the natural spiritual framework of our entire multiethnic country, and everyone should know it». At the same time, he noted that the languages of the peoples of Russia are also an integral part of the country's original culture. «Everything related to national identity and traditions is a delicate and sensitive sphere, and we should act very delicately and wisely». It is worth agreeing with the Head of the state that «forcing a person to learn a language that is not his native language is just as unacceptable as reducing the level and time of teaching Russian».

That is why the Russian Federation's language policy should develop measures to protect and strengthen the Russian language in a globalized world, the only language of interethnic communication in the Russian Federation's multinational society, which performs a state-forming, consolidating role.

In connection with the foregoing, more and more attention is attracted to the scientific community by the problems associated with contacts of various languages and cultures. It is in the mainstream of this problem that we study borrowings in the Russian language.

The scientific article «On the role of loanwords in modern Russian» is part of research project «The Russian language in a modern globalized world», which has been carried out at the Peoples' Friendship University of Russia for several years. The goal of this project is to preserve and develop the Russian language as one of the most important components of national-spiritual culture and a means of transmitting traditions to subsequent generations. It is for this purpose that the state language policy should be directed. Fulfillment of the goal requires solving the following tasks in our project, the work on which will be: written and published a training manual on teaching the Russian language for educational institutions; the collective monograph «Russian language as

a factor in the formation of Russian identity» will be published; an educational film «Oh, the great, powerful, truthful and free Russian language!» will be created; The International scientific and practical conference «The Russian language in a modern globalized world» will be held.

The theoretical importance of the research consists of a more detailed analysis of the Russian language literary norms formation and the realization of the modern territorial norms of vernacular speech in the Russian language.

The practical significance of the work is to use its results when giving university lectures on the modern Russian language problems; conducting practical classes in the Russian language and Russian as a foreign language; writing term papers and final qualification works; in lexicography; translation activities.

## METHODOLOGY

The theoretical basis of the research is the provisions developed in domestic and foreign works in the field of contact languages and dialects (R. Appel, P. Muysken; A. I. Cherednichenko; B. Gavranek; E. Haugen; E. Sapir; U. Weinreich, etc.); borrowings (A. V. Kalinin; L. P. Krysin; E. V. Kuznetsova; Yu. S. Maslov; L. A. Novikov; S. I. Ozhegov, N. Yu. Shvedova; A. A. Reformatsky; A. R. U. Rum; D. N. Shmelev; N. M. Shansky; G. D. Tomakhin; B. A. Uspensky, V. V. Vinogradov; G. O. Vinokur; S. Vlahov, S. Florin; V. A. Zvegintsev, etc.).

To solve the tasks and goals of the project, we used the following research methods:

- theoretical: analysis of linguistic, philosophical, pedagogical, psycholinguistic, educational and methodical literature on the research problem, as well as the study of normative documents (state educational standards for secondary and senior levels of the school; higher education institutions of a humanitarian profile; state programs for the language education development at the national-regional level);
- empirical: direct observation; questionnaires; a survey of informants; experimental training and statistical methods for its results processing.

## FINDINGS

The results obtained in the course of the project «The Russian language in a modern globalized world» are as follows:

- 4 grants of the Russian state scientific foundation (RSSF) have been received: 2010 - Federal special-purpose program «Scientific and scientific-pedagogical personnel of innovative Russia» for 2009 - 2013 on the topic: «Organizational and technical support for the all-Russian scientific school for the youth «Textology today: results, problems, methods» State contract No. 14.741.11.0051; 2011 - Federal special-purpose program «Scientific and scientific-pedagogical

personnel of innovative Russia» for 2009 - 2013 on the topic: «Organizational and technical support for the all-Russian scientific school for the youth «Contact languages and dialects in the aspect of intercultural communication» State contract No. 14.741.11.0052;

2013 - development and publication of the collective monograph «Typology of linguistic situations and language policy in Russia and the world» as part of the assignment of the Ministry of education and science of the Russian Federation on the thematic plan of research work in 2013;

2014 - holding the international scientific-practical conference «II Firsov's readings: modern problems of intercultural communication»;

2017 – Erasmus KA – grant on academic mobility for lecturing at European University;

2015 – winners of the V International media forum of research programs «Mind. XXI Century» in the nomination «The best scientific Program for children»;

2016 – grant from the head of Yakutsk city to support socially significant projects;

2017 – filming the international conference in Bremen (Germany) for the plot «Peculiarities of the Russian language teaching to migrants».

Linguistic borrowing is a phenomenon that acts as one of the components of language dynamics.

The term «borrowing» usually describes both an element of a foreign language and the process entering of that element into the receiving language. The most active borrowing occurs at the level of vocabulary. Usually, the reasons for the loan are the need to denote the realities that are still unknown to the native speakers of the recipient language or replace the original phrase with one lexeme. It is as a result of the desire to save language resources.

Russian belongs to the group of the most developed international languages, which provide the international communication.

The role of world languages is legally established following the recognition as «official» or «working» languages of international organizations or conferences. The official and working languages of the United Nations organization are: English, Arabic, Spanish, Chinese, Russian, French. When developing the UN Charter in 1945, Russian was named its first working language. The victory over fascism was associated with the role and importance of the Russian people. It was the principal and decisive force in the defeat of Hitlerism.

The history of our people was reflected in the borrowing of foreign words by the Russian language in different epochs. Economic, political, cultural contacts with other countries, military clashes left a mark on the development of the language.

The first borrowings from non-Slavic languages penetrated the Russian language in the VIII - XII centuries. From the Scandinavian languages (Swedish, Norwegian) came to us the words associated with marine fishing: *шхеры* – skerry, *якорь* – anchor, *крюк* – hook, *багор* – harpoon; proper names: *Рюрик* – Rurik, *Олег* – Oleg, *Ольга* – Olga, *Игорь* – Igor, *Аскольд* – Askold. The archaic words were used in the official and business speech of Ancient Russia: *вира*, *тиун*, *ябеда*, *клеймо* / wergeld, tyun,

telltale, mark. From the Finno-Ugric languages, we borrowed the names of fish: *сиг, навага, семга, салака, акула, корюшка, сельдь* /whitefish, navaga, salmon, herring, shark, smelt, herring, as well as some words related to the life of the Northern peoples: *сани, тундра, пурга, нарты, пельмени*/sleigh, tundra, snowstorm, dog-sledge, meat dumplings, etc.

The close neighborhood of the Turkic national ethos (Polovtsians, Pechenegs, Khazars), military clashes with them, and then the Mongol-Tatar invasion left Turkic words in the Russian language. They mainly relate to the nomadic life of these peoples, clothing, utensils: *колчан, аркан, вьюк, шалаш, бешмет, кушак, каблук, кисет, кумач, сундук, кистень, кандалы, кабала, казна, караул*/a cocker, a lasso, horse-load, tree-house, beshmet – kind of quilted jacket, waistband, heel, a tobacco-pouch, red calico, a storage chest, iron ball fastened to a strap – an ancient Russian weapon, leg irons, kabala slavery, coffers, guard, etc.

The influence of the Greek language was the most significant on the word of Ancient Russia. Kievan Rus was engaged in a lively trade with Byzantium. The penetration of Greek elements into the Russian vocabulary began before the adoption of Christianity in Russia (VI century). It intensified under the influence of Christian culture in connection with the baptism of the Eastern Slavs (IX century), the spread of liturgical books translated from Greek to Old Church Slavonic.

Many words are Greek by origin:

- names of household items, vegetables, fruits: *вишня, огурец, кукла, лента, лохань, свекла, фонарь, скамья, баня*/cherry, cucumber, doll, ribbon, tub, beet, lantern, bench, bath;
- words related to science, education: *грамматика, математика, история, философия, тетрадь, алфавит, диалект*/grammar, mathematics, history, philosophy, exercise book, alphabet, dialect;
- borrowings in the field of religion: *ангел, алтарь, анафема, архимандрит, антихрист, архиепископ, демон, елей, евангелие, икона, ладан, келья*/angel, altar, anathema, archimandrite, antichrist, archbishop, demon, spruce, gospel, icon, incense, cell, etc.

The Latin language also played a significant role in Russian vocabulary enriching (including terminology), mainly related to the sphere of scientific, technical and social, and political life. The following words go back to the Latin source: *автор, администратор, аудитория, студент, экзамен, экстерн, министр, юстиция, операция, цензура, диктатура, республика, депутат, делегат, ректор, экскурсия, экспедиция, революция, конституция*/author, administrator, audience, student, exam, extern, minister, justice, operation, censorship, dictatorship, republic, deputy, delegate, rector, excursion, expedition, revolution, constitution, etc. These Latinisms came to the Russian language and other European languages through direct contact of the Latin language with any other. It was not excluded, especially through various educational institutions. In addition, they came through other words. Latin in many European countries was the language of literature, science, official papers, and religion (Catholicism). The researchers wrote their scientific works in Latin until the XVIII century. Medicine uses Latin nowadays. It contributed

to the creation of the international fund of scientific terminology, which was mastered by many European languages, including Russian.

The later lexical influence of European languages on the Russian language began to be felt in the XVI - XVII centuries. And especially it intensified in the Petrine era, in the XVIII century. The transformation of all aspects of Russian life under Peter I, his administrative, military reforms, the success of education, the development of science – all this contributed to the enrichment of Russian vocabulary in loan words.

The following words were borrowed from German: *бутерброд, галстук, графин, шляпа, контора, пакет, прейскурант, процент, бухгалтер, вексель, акция, агент, лагерь, штаб, командир, юнкер, ефрейтор*/bread and butter, tie, water-bottle, hat, office, package, price list, percentage, accountant, bill, action, agent, camp, staff office, commander, Junker, corporal, etc.

French left a significant mark in Russian vocabulary. The first Frenchisms penetrated it in the Petrine era, and then, at the end of the XVIII - beginning of the XIX century. In connection with the Gallomania of high society, borrowing from the French language became especially popular. Among them: *костюм, капот, корсет, корсаж, жакет, жилет, пальто, манто, блуза, фрак, браслет, вуаль, жабо, этаж, мебель, комод, кабинет, буфет салон, туалет, трюмо, люстра, абажур, портьера, сервиз; бельэтаж, партер, пьеса, актер, суфлер, режиссер, антракт, фойе, сюжет, ампула, рампа, репертуар, фарс, балет, жанр, роль, эстрада*/a suit, hood, corset, corsage, jacket, vest, coat, mantle, blouse, tailcoat, bracelet, veil, jabot, floor, furniture, chest of drawers, study, buffet salon, toilet, dressing table, chandelier, lampshade, curtain, service; mezzanine, stalls, play, actor, prompter, director, intermission, foyer, plot, role, ramp, repertoire, farce, ballet, genre, role, variety.

Some French words came to us through the French language: *барокко, карбонарий, купол, мезонин, мозаика, кавалер, панталоны, бензин, арка, баррикада, акварель, кредит, коридор, бастион, карнавал, арсенал, бандит, балкон, шарлатан, баста, балюстрада*/Baroque, Carbonari, Dome, Mezzanine, Mosaic, Chevalier, Drawers, Gasoline, Arch, Barricade, Watercolor, Credit, Corridor, Bastion, Carnival, Arsenal, Bandit, Balcony, Quack, Basta, balustrade, etc.

Musical terms came from Italian to all European languages, including Russian: *адажио, ариозо, ария, альт, бас, виолончель, бандура, капелла тенор, каватина, канцона, мандолина, либретто, форте, пиано, модерато*/adagio, arioso, aria, alto, bass, cello, bandura, tenor chapel, cavatina, canzone, mandolin, libretto, forte, piano, moderato, etc. The words go back to the Italian source: *клавесин, балерина, арлекин, опера, импресарио, браво*/harpsichord, ballerina, harlequin, opera, impresario, bravo.

Single borrowings from Spanish penetrated the Russian language through French: *альков, гитара, кастаньеты, мантилья, серенада, карамель, ваниль, табак, томат, сигара, лимон, жасмин, банан* / alcove, guitar, castanets, mantilla, serenade, caramel, vanilla, tobacco, tomato, cigar, lemon, jasmine, banana.

We want to dwell separately on borrowings from the English language. In the XIX century words from the sphere of public relations were borrowed: *лидер, департамент, митинг, бойкот, парламент, вокзал, лифт, док, бюджет, сквер, коттедж, троллейбус, рельс*/leader, department, rally, boycott, parliament, station, elevator, dock, budget, square, cottage, trolleybus, rail;

- technical terms: *компьютер, монитор, принтер, процессор, сайт, блог*/  
computer, monitor, printer, processor, website, blog;
- names of household items: *макинтош, бифштекс, пудинг, ром, виски, грог, торт, плед, свитер, пиджак, френч/мас*, beefsteak, pudding, rum, whiskey, grog, cake, blanket, sweater, jacket, French;
- sports terms: *финиш, спорт, спортсмен, футбол, баскетбол, волейбол, бокс, крокет, покер, хоккей, жокей, бридж, спиннинг, керлинг, кайтинг, банджиджампинг* / finish, sport, athlete, football, basketball, volleyball, boxing, croquet, poker, hockey, jockey, bridge, spinning, curling, kiting, bungee jumping, etc.;
- professions: *хедхантер, мерчандайзер, бьюти-эдитор*/headhunter, merchandiser, beauty editor.

Professor Maxim Krongauz (2007: 36) expresses a negative point of view about borrowing concerning the names of professions. «It is curious that the *риелтор*/realtor replaced the word *маклер*/broker, which had the same meaning in Soviet times. There are many similar examples. Why do we use the *эйчар*/HR, but not the *кадровик*/personnel officer? Why *пурайтер*/rewriter, but not the *редактор*/editor? Why do the current hairdressers prefer to be called stylists, and the current model (especially the top) will not occur to anyone to call a mannequin?» (Krongauz, 2008)

The loanwords appear with the development of economic and cultural relations and digital technologies in the professional sphere. All the names of modern professions, in fact, the jobs themselves come from European countries and America. Here are some examples (Bokova 2018: 95):

1. Копирайтер (eng. copywriting) – an expert in writing advertising and presentation texts. AIF publishes the advice of the world-famous advertising *copywriter* Danny Gregory how to change your life with the help of creativity, at least with minimal effort (AIF, 8.04.17).
2. Супервайзер/Supervisor – a position in the subordination of which there are people whom he/she must teach and point out mistakes. Sometimes organizations use the services of third-party *supervisors* to conduct one-time events (Personnel of the enterprise, 6.01.17).
3. Хэндмейкер/Handmaker – the one who is engaged in manual work. Experts promise a great future to *handmakers* – those who can create high-quality and original things with their own hands (World of News, April 8, 17).
4. Велорикша/Bicycle rickshaw – a form of public transport: transportation of a passenger on a bicycle of a particular design by the force of a cyclist. And the poorer fellow citizens work as *bicycle rickshaws*, delivering tourists in the heat, or even digging in garbage cans (AIF, 3.04.17).

Powerful propaganda of the need to learn English is conducted in various forms, including both direct and indirect (implicated). The first ones include advertisements about different courses, programs, linguistic and educational techniques, contests' organization. It is believed that they allow the students to master a foreign language within a matter of hours. Interestingly, one of the Krasnoyarsk firms offers to learn English and [!] foreign words for those students who wish.

Implicit forms usually serve as the background; for example, a TV presenter of RPT channel talks of «the security service of the Moscow hotel, whose employees need knowledge of the international language, English, in particular» (Man and Law. RPT. 14.10.2004).

Western intelligence agencies intend to «throw» *fake* information about the Russian leadership in the media soon (<https://rg.ru/2019/07/13/zapadnye-specsluzhby-gotoviat-fejkovuiu-ataku-protiv-rukovodstva-rossii.html>).

Consider your money: «Yandex» found a way to monitor the income of *users* (<https://iz.ru/899845/anna-ivushkina/schitaiut-vashi-denezhki-iandeks-nashel-sposob-sledit-za-dokhodami-iuzerov>).

All the news about the elections to the Rada in Ukraine 2019, the results of the *exit polls*, the results of the parliamentary elections will be in our *online* broadcast. (Moscow Komsomolets. 21 July 2019 <https://www.mk.ru/politics/2019/07/21/vybory-v-radu-2019-onlayn-ekzitsit-poly-rezultaty-novosti.html>).

In the scientific and popular linguistic literature of recent years, numerous American-English borrowings are described, including in the texts of the Russian media. Here are some examples.

The word «show business» came into full use relatively recently. Its lexical meaning in the Russian language was defined as follows: 'variety performances of the actor (actors) as a commercial enterprise, the source of income of their organizers, entrepreneurs' (New words and meanings. Dictionary-reference. 1984: 57). Illustrations to this definition show the phenomenon itself was evaluated negatively and belonged to an alien way of life. «It is not important for the organizers of show business that the stage life of an idol often lasts only a few days. Instead, they «stamp» another «idol», two or three ...» (Journalist. 1974: 9). The dealers of the American show business sent six selective «rock ensembles» to the guest performance in Western Europe and put a task before them: «To win the hearts and, of course, the pocketbooks of West German lovers of modernist music» (Soviet culture. 1975: 49).

However, over the past decades, this word has been used quite actively. The organization of leisure activities in the Soviet Union and then in Russia were the impetus to it. The weakening of the exoticism of lexeme «show business» was accompanied by the expansion of its semantics. It was suitable for the growth of the spectacle industry; mass culture gradually replaced counterculture, i.e., changed the criteria for the evaluation of works of art. In this case, the spiritual and aesthetic merits of this or that creation do not play the leading role. It inheres its profitability, market value.

At the same time, the connotation of the word show business has changed significantly. Today this title is an integral part of the Russian cultural life. It is stylistically and evaluatively neutral. Let's compare in dictionaries: show business is 'the sphere of entrepreneurial activity in contemporary art, associated with the organization of entertainment programs, shows, concerts, etc.' (Dictionary of foreign words and expressions. 1997: 154); show business is 'commercial activity of performers and show organizers' [TS - XX].

There are very dismissive and self - critical comments about the achievements of domestic representatives in this field, for example: «There is not any Russian show business except for plagiarism» (Lolita. Muzoboz. TV - 6. 13.07.1998). But they have

an increasing influence on the formation of the worldview and self-consciousness of fellow citizens, especially young people.

American-English lexical expressions are full of statements by politicians and journalists who comment on them, for example: «Diplomats adopted the message on Yugoslavia» (eng. a message - 'correspondence, letter.' Ostankino. 4.11.1994). «The current children's summit will be held the 4<sup>th</sup> - 8<sup>th</sup> of May» (eng. children - 'children'; a summit – 'meeting of senior executives; eg., Heads of state.' RTR. 10.05.1998) and many others.

An exotic combination of public relations (eng. PR – 'public relations, relations') was usually used when describing foreign realities, or stating another indicator of Russian backwardness: «We still do not train specialists in many areas: ecology, social security, public relations» (RTR. October 8, 2004). Over time, however, this shortcoming was overcome, and the specialists began to use the English abbreviation in certain circles: «If anyone dealt with PR ...» (eng. PR. RPT. 12/14/2003). Let's compare the short form: «PR-sounds like a rebus ... PR means public relations; this is a solution to social problems and crisis management» (Good morning. RPT. 01/13/1999).

At present, international contacts have expanded. That is why the vocabulary layer, which was on the periphery previously, becomes relevant (Bokova 2018: 96). First of all they include economic terminology:

1. *Коучинг* / Coaching (eng. coach) («...Business coaching is a way to open hidden resources of the company, its team and the top figure»; «AIF», 30.01.16).
2. *Клиринг* / Clearing («...Clearing for payments in yuan has earned in Moscow»; «News. Finance», 23.03.17).
3. *Кластер* / Cluster (eng. cluster) («...It was reported earlier that the scientific and productive cluster was among the pilot clusters of the Ministry of economic development of Russia and approved by the government»; «TASS», 10.04.17).
4. *Дедлайн* / Deadline (eng. deadline) («...It's a mistake to set a deadline when we talk about aircraft, especially those on which we are going to put people», said the head of Amazon and blue Origin»; «Interfax», 6.04.17).

The XXI century is the time of technology, computers and social networks. The last-named are widespread not only among young people. Facebook Instagram, WhatsApp, YouTube, VK, Viber and others have irreplaceably entered our lives and spread their networks to millions of people around the world.

Accordingly, new words came into the language associated with social networks. For example:

1. *Мессенджер* / Messenger («... How will Internet develop, if the medicine flow into messenger sooner?»; «A&F», 03.04.17).
2. *Видеоблогер* / video blogger («...The State Duma proposed to simplify taxation for beginner video bloggers» <https://fair.ru/gosdume-predlozhili-uprostit-nalogooblozhenie-dlya-nachinaustcih-19061716470256.htm>).
3. *Провайдер* / Provider (eng. provider) («... First of all, it represents the possibility of broadcasting television channels in any place where there is Internet of any provider»; «KP in Samara», 05.05.17).

4. *Офлайн* / Offline (eng. offline) («... E-Commerce conquers an increasing part of the offline market and forces it to play by own rules»; Interfax, 12.04.17).
5. *Селфи* / Selfie («... She published a selfie with the athletes, as well as showed the cards of the convicts ... to the subscribers»; «A&F» [http://www.aif.ru/society/media/televedushchaya\\_skabeeva\\_navestila\\_mamaeva\\_i\\_kokorina\\_v\\_tyurme20/07/2019](http://www.aif.ru/society/media/televedushchaya_skabeeva_navestila_mamaeva_i_kokorina_v_tyurme20/07/2019)).

Maximova (2007: 79) confirms that Anglicisms differ with the textual type of discourse. According to recent studies, they are distributed as follows in various kinds of discussions: in fiction they make up 6%, in communication their number is slightly higher (9%), in business discourse they make up 14%, in scientific discourse - 22%, and in the masses-media discourse, they are most numerous - almost 30%.

Of course, the topic of expansion borrowing requires special research.

An interesting situation with loanwords occurs in the national republics and border regions of Russia. The Russian language has a significant influence on the languages of the indigenous peoples of the national republics, enriching them with new words. However, the Russian language itself is subject to a specific impact of national languages in the field of vocabulary.

Consider the case of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia), in which Russians have been living with indigenous people for 387 years. In the process of cultural and economic relations, there is an active interaction between them, the interaction of cultures, both material and spiritual. Borrowing from the Yakut language into Russian reflects the daily routine and life, the history and culture of the indigenous people of the Sakha Republic (Yakutia). Yakutian loanwords contribute to the accuracy and expressiveness of the Russian language and give the description a particular national-historical flavor. This fact testifies to the continuity of contacting national cultures, the systematic mutual enrichment of words in a multi-national state.

Every day, national-cultural, folklore, historical vocabulary has no analogues in Russian culture, and it is not translated into Russian. The loanwords sound the same, but they are different in writing.

A colloquial vocabulary usually includes the names of the houses, household effects, cooking vessels, food, drinks, and clothes (Samsonov 1996: 95). Examples of borrowing from the Yakutian language are given in Table 1.

Table 1. Borrowing from the Yakutian language. Colloquial vocabulary

Colloquial vocabulary	Yakutian	Russian	Meaning
Names of the houses	балаҕан	балаган	<i>balagan</i> – quadrangular dwelling with a flat roof, with walls of vertically placed logs with a slight inclination inside.
	сайылык	сайылык	<i>sajlyk</i> – summer dwelling
	хотон	хотон	<i>khoton</i> – barn
	ураһа	ураса	<i>urasa</i> – an ancient dwelling of the Yakuts in the form of a high conical hut made of long poles obliquely set, tightly covered with deer skin or covered with birch bark
Names of the household effects and cooking vessels	чороон	чороон	<i>choron</i> – wooden cup for koumiss
	сэргэ	сэргэ	<i>serge</i> – a hitching pole, the ritual pillar
	саламата	саламата	<i>salamata</i> – a horsehair cord with tied bundles of horsehair mane and with strung gifts to spirits
	ытык	ытык	<i>ytyk</i> – whorl (for churning butter from sour cream)
Names of clothes	унты	унты	<i>unty</i> – fur shoes with soft soles
	кянчи	кянчи	<i>kjanchi</i> – fur socks
	хан	хан	<i>khan</i> – blood sausage
Names of food, drinks	ойгос	ойгос	<i>ojgos</i> – horse ribs
	суорат	сорат	<i>sorat</i> – traditional fermented dairy in Yakutia
	быырпах	быырпах	<i>byrpakh</i> – yakut national sour milk drink
	күөрчэх	керчэх	<i>kerchekh</i> – national dessert of yakut cuisine

The words of this group when translating the fictions of writers and poets are organically included in the Russian text. For example, «Oh, my dear *Sajlyk*, how good it is here ...» he thought with tenderness (Danilov S.P.1979: 201). «The smell of *kumys* and butter ... The smell of the native *alas* ...» (Danilov S. 1987:119).

It is clear from Table 2 that folklore vocabulary reflects the content and images of oral folk arts of the Northern region, mythical representations of the people. Such words as *Aal Luuk Mas*, *abaasy*, *byanay*, *chuchuna* are found both in Russian and in translated texts: «Under the shadow of the mighty life's tree *Aal Luuk Mas*, as if protecting the peaceful silence of *alas*, sits a mother with a child» (Potapov 1982: 121). «The main hero of the epic, heavenly Bogatyr Er Sogotokh fought for his beloved and the survival of his tribe against the evil spirits *Abaasy* who were destroyers from the bottom of the world...» (Andrei Borisov. From an interview with «Culture»).

Table 2. Borrowing from Yakutian in the field of Folklore vocabulary

	Yakutian	Russian	Meaning
Folklore vocabulary	Аал Луук Мас	Аал Луук Мас	<i>Aal Luuk Mas</i> – in the yakut Olonkho and art, it means a tree of life, a tree of fertility and as the center of the universe
	абааһы	абаасы	<i>the abaasy</i> – evil spirits of the upper, middle and lower worlds in yakut mythology
	Байанай	Баянай	<i>Bayanay</i> – in yakut mythology, the spirit-master of the forest, animals and birds, the patron saint of hunters
	чучуна	чучуна	<i>chuchuna</i> – yeti, abominable snowman
National and cultural vocabulary	Олонхо	Олонхо	<i>Olonkho</i> – the yakut heroic epic
	олонхоһут	олонхосут	<i>olonkhosut</i> – folk storyteller
	Ыһыах	Ысыах	<i>Ysyakh</i> – summer holiday
	хомус	хомус	<i>khomus</i> – the yakut ancient musical instrument
	хапсаҕай	хапсагай	<i>khapsagai</i> – a kind of national wrestling
	оһуохай	осуохай	<i>osuokhai</i> – the yakut traditional round circular dance
	Names of the animals, fishes, and plants	чубуку	чубуку
мундушка		мундушка	<i>mundushka</i> – a minnow
сардана		сардана	<i>sardana</i> – badui plant

National-cultural lexicon combines the names of the national games, celebrations, dances, national musical instruments (*hapsagay*, *Ysyakh*, *osuokhay*, *Olonkho*, *khomus*, etc.). A few concrete examples are in order.

Here is an example from the newspaper «The Evening Yakutsk» of November 22, 2017: «The days of the Republic ended with the theatrical performance «*Elley Bootur*» devoted to the National Day of *Olonkho*. The impressive original Theatre *Olonkho*, which tells about the ancestors of the Sakha people *Omogoi* and *Ellyai*, aroused the interest of Muscovites and ovation of the audience. The final days of Yakutia in Moscow was *osuokhay* «rainbow of friendship» (Kiseljova 2017: 57).

«*Ysyakh* is the meeting a summer with folk games, singing, round dance «osuokhay». «*Olonkho* is the Yakut ocean waves of the epic speech. How could I know joy if they didn't have them? » writes Semen Danilov (1987: 119) in the poem «Yakut's Love». «The trampling, prophetic and great, has calmed down. The *khomus* of *Manchary* has rung out and became quiet...» (Popov L. 1986: 301).

All borrowings in the texts are given without translation. It indicates the widespread use of these words in the Russian speech of the inhabitants of Yakutia.

The names of animals, fishes, and plants are loanword, too, for example, *chubuku*, *mundushka*, *Sardana*. «*Sardana* washed with morning dew and shone; so, similar to the maiden beauty, I was charmed» (<https://www.stihi.ru/2010/02/20/7062>).

The use of similar words from the Yakut language into the Russian texts does not mean complete entry into the vocabulary of the Russian language. Most borrowings are used only in the speech of the Russian-speaking population of the Republic Sakha of Yakutia.

One of the signs of the national lexeme's development is included in the explanatory dictionaries of the Russian language. Some words have become firmly established in the Russian language, for example, *unty*, *koumiss*, *Sakha*, *torbasa*, *charoite*, *Olonkho*, *olonkhosut*, *Ysyakh*, *osuokhay*, and others. Every year, many words and expressions of the Sakha people can be heard or read from TV screens, newspapers, magazines, and the Internet.

For instance, «The Evening Yakutsk» quoted Ramazan Abdulatipov, Chairman of the Presidium of the Council of the Peoples of Russia: «You, the inhabitants of the Land of *Olonkho*, are the closest and warmest region of the capital of Russia».

## DISCUSSION

Summarizing, one may conclude that borrowing is an integral part of the Russian language. Lexical borrowing enriches the language and usually does not harm its identity because the main vocabulary is preserved. Besides, the grammatical structure inherent in the language remains unchanged; nobody disrupts the internal laws of language development.

Borrowing does not mean poverty of the language. It assimilates the loan words and their elements by standards; it testifies to the strength and creative activity of this language. Borrowing words in the modern world is a living, developing, and productive process. Its activation occurred in the era of 4th Revolution, when, a powerful stream of terms, unique words and expressions poured into the language in connection with the development of science and technology. Now all these words and phrases exist in different spheres of human activity.

The Russian language is not afraid to take a foreign language word, adapting it to our needs.

In this case, the necessary loan words must be distinguished from unnecessary or fashionable words, debasing the language and replacing its natural wealth. However, even the essential loanwords should be used correctly, understanding their meaning and knowing the circumstances of their use.

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