

Psycholinguistic Terms: Anglicisms in the Speech of Russian Learners

Boymurodova Maftuna Klichevna
Navoi Innovations University, Navoi, Uzbekistan

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Abstract: This article explores the emergence of Anglicisms and their significance in shaping the contemporary landscape of the Russian language, particularly within the context of professionally oriented vocabulary across different societal strata. It delves into the factors influencing the infiltration of Anglicisms into Russian, examining their impact on foreign language students through the lens of current fields of activity and societal development. Additionally, it scrutinises the various modes of borrowing transition, their prevalence, and the adaptation process within the Russian language. Through this investigation, the article aims to shed light on the evolving linguistic dynamics influenced by the influx of Anglicisms, highlighting their multifaceted roles and implications in the broader spectrum of language acquisition and usage in contemporary Russian society.

1 INTRODUCTION

In an era of rapid societal development, language assumes a distinctive sociological significance. Today, proficiency in a second language has become a hallmark of modernity for every conscious and educated individual. This cultural and sociological transformation permeates all strata of society. The proliferation of Anglicisms within the Russian language family marks a significant shift in societal language dynamics, reshaping the linguistic landscape of the public sphere and fostering diversity in national mentality. This linguistic phenomenon necessitates corrections and adaptations within the Russian language framework, particularly evident in both oral and written domains of Russian linguistics. The pervasive use of Anglicisms in Russian discourse finds its roots in various spheres including politics, science, business, culture, and global interactions, thereby influencing multiple branches of linguistics such as Lexicology, Stylistics, Epistemology, Hermeneutics, and Culture (Avilova 1967, et al.).

Modern linguists assert that borrowing from other languages, especially Anglicisms, is ubiquitous across all languages worldwide. Over the past decade, the popularization of English vocabulary and ethics has enriched the lexicon of the Russian language with numerous new lexical units. This enrichment primarily occurs through two significant means: borrowing from other languages and the formation of new words. Language, as a dynamic system, continually evolves, with vocabulary being

particularly susceptible to change. Such changes reflect societal developments and enhance language functionality. Foreign lexical elements, particularly from English, have permeated all facets of Russian life due to various reasons including the necessity to label new concepts, differentiate between similar concepts, and socio-psychological factors such as the perceived prestige associated with foreign words (Verbitskaya 1993, et al.).

The interrelation between language and culture underscores the significance of linguistic connections among peoples, fostering equality in linguistic communication across ethnic, political, and other realms. This linguistic interplay often manifests as Americanization in contemporary times, as the Anglo-American way of life and values become globally familiar. Such linguistic manifestations, evident in the adoption of Anglicisms, result in lexical shifts and semantic nuances within the Russian language, sometimes at the expense of its traditional concepts. Despite these changes, the Russian language retains its prominence on the global stage, ranking among the top ten world languages and holding a significant position in international organisations such as the UN, where it is recognised as one of the six main international languages, solidifying its status as a major global language alongside English and Chinese.

The influx of foreign words into the Russian language, particularly from English, has significantly increased. According to I.O. Ozhegova's definition, anglicisms encompass words or expressions

borrowed from English or constructed in a manner similar to English. These borrowings swiftly integrate into the systematic structure and usage of Russian, becoming commonplace in both spoken and written communication. The rapid advancement of science and technology underscores the necessity for comprehensive study and analysis of new terminological vocabulary. In modern society, terminology holds a crucial position across various spheres, serving as a vital source of information, a tool for specialisation, and a catalyst for scientific progress.

In recent years, there has been a heightened interest in psychological sciences, prompting a surge in psychological terminology. Despite the significant progress made by lexicologists in developing psychological terminology, there remains a need for linguistic exploration in this domain. The study aims to identify the functional and structural attributes of English-language elements within the terminological system of psychology, alongside exploring the methods and processes of its formation. This endeavour acknowledges the importance of a unified scientific terminology system to facilitate comprehension and accessibility for all individuals, regardless of their background or beliefs.

Moreover, the study of Russian as a foreign language not only broadens horizons but also cultivates mental processes such as thinking, memory, and imagination. The active enrichment of the Russian terminological vocabulary inevitably leads to the emergence of new challenges, particularly concerning terminological concepts. Furthermore, as the importance of the Russian language extends beyond borders, its knowledge facilitates diverse opportunities, including higher education, scientific endeavours, ethical business communication, and personal branding on a global scale. In today's digital economy, a basic understanding of the Russian language is increasingly indispensable for individuals seeking to navigate the interconnected world.

2 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research methodology employed in this article on "Russian as a Foreign Language" encompasses a multifaceted approach aimed at equipping students with the necessary skills for independent professional engagement, both within Uzbekistan and internationally. Central to this methodology is the integration of linguistic, communicative, and interdisciplinary strategies to foster comprehensive

development. The article prioritizes the enhancement of fundamental linguistic knowledge alongside the exploration of diverse disciplines and interdisciplinary fields. Moreover, it emphasizes the importance of strengthening religious faith, particularly within the context of Islamic religion, to provide students with a well-rounded education. By elucidating the specificity of the Russian language, systematizing communicative approaches, and comparing speech activity theory with communication psychology, the methodology seeks to provide a robust foundation for language learning and cultural understanding.

Furthermore, the methodology delves into the ideological and aesthetic analysis of artistic works, serving to introduce key historical and literary concepts while honing students' analytical skills and abstract thinking abilities. Each topic within the curriculum is accompanied by methodological instructions designed to aid students in understanding their tasks and navigating the complexities of teaching practice. Through this structured approach, the methodology aims to facilitate not only language proficiency but also intellectual growth and critical engagement with diverse subject matter, preparing students for the demands of independent professional endeavours in an increasingly interconnected world.

3 RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In the exploration of a specific topic within the realm of literary studies, researchers are tasked with delving into the foundational methodologies of the literary process. This entails grasping the intricacies of writers' creativity, their works, and their interplay with artistic methods, directions, and historical contexts. A solid grasp of ideological and theoretical frameworks is pivotal, with the quality of work contingent upon the student's ability to creatively engage with the material. Drawing from lecture notes, textbooks, and teaching aids on 19th-century world literature, students are guided by the current program in the discipline, with preliminary studies emphasizing an understanding of introductory sections and chapters related to the designated writer. Attention is directed towards the ideological, aesthetic, and social underpinnings of key artistic movements, as tasks often involve discerning the nuances of romantic or realistic portrayals by prominent foreign writers of the era.

Preparatory phases are marked by the update and consolidation of theoretical and literary knowledge, aligning with the requirements of the chosen topic.

Familiarity with foundational texts like "Introduction to Literary Studies" or articles from the "Dictionary of Literary Terms" aids in systematizing artistic and critical materials. Mastery of methodology hinges on a comprehensive understanding of linguistic processes, reader psychology, and the ability to effectively utilize linguistic techniques. In practical classes for Russian as a foreign language, emphasis is placed on cultivating conscious learning, search skills, critical analysis, and synthesis, fostering independent engagement with linguistic studies while integrating content and form.

The structure of instructional materials marries national-chronological and theoretical principles, with particular focus on practical application within contemporary contexts. Proficiency in Russian is bolstered by the professional factor, especially for those pursuing specialized fields. The textbook serves as a conduit for independent study, allowing for group work and tailored approaches to communicative tasks. Through the study of Russian, students cultivate an appreciation for linguistic aesthetics, contributing to the ethical and aesthetic image of the language and enhancing its practical utility in teaching and learning contexts. The manual addresses methodological, linguo-aesthetic, and neuropsychological challenges, though the latter remains an area ripe for further exploration and experimentation.

In contemporary society, the proliferation of Anglicisms across various domains has become a prevalent trend in the language of modern citizens. These borrowed English terms infiltrate official, aesthetic, stylistic, and culinary realms, reflecting interconnectedness in global communication, economic markets, and tourism. While broadening linguistic horizons, this phenomenon risks diluting the essence of native language vocabulary. English, as a dominant international language, exerts significant influence on others, shaping lexicons worldwide.

Scholars delineate distinct characteristics of borrowed words, including assimilation, selective lexical borrowing, and their necessity in transient linguistic interactions. Despite their integration, Anglicisms undergo phonetic and graphical adaptation, often deviating from native pronunciation norms. In Russian linguistic discourse, the study and categorization of Anglicisms represent an imperative, given their dynamic nature and limited exploration. This process introduces novel terminologies such as "partial borrowing" and "cluster borrowing," highlighting diverse pathways of linguistic assimilation.

The augmentation of foreign vocabulary, particularly evident online, fosters the emergence of neologisms and expands linguistic landscapes. Within the realm of Russian literature, Anglicisms permeate psychological spheres, enriching expression but also challenging traditional language boundaries. Over years, foreign language borrowings have remained a focal point for academic inquiry, accentuating their relevance in contemporary societal contexts. Linguistic analyses illuminate the intricate dynamics of English-Russian lexical exchange, shedding light on functional nuances and semantic transformations inherent in Anglicism assimilation.

Table 1: The Fabric of Society: Insights from Fashion to Social Media.

Area of use	Percentage
Area of fashion and aesthetics	27
Area of financial and economic situations	15
Area of everyday communication	12
Science and Technology Field	11
Area of Ethical Relations and Art	11
The field of communication in social media. networks and online communities	10
Area of socio-political relations	8
Area of healthy lifestyle and sports sections	6

The prevalence of Anglicisms is most notable in fashion and aesthetics due to the prominence of English-speaking cosmetic companies. This trend extends to procedures and care products, shaping everyday communication and particularly evident among the youth, influenced by modern trends pervasive in daily life.

In economics, both domestic and international markets are impacted by Anglicisms, reflecting global interconnectedness. This enriches communication channels, affecting discourse across science, social networks, and online communities. Anglicisms permeate modern life, from everyday speech to media consumption, demonstrating their ubiquity and influence.

4 CONCLUSION

In the exploration of 19th-century world literature, scholars navigate a rich tapestry of ideological, aesthetic, and social underpinnings. Through

foundational methodologies and theoretical frameworks, students engage with the complexities of artistic movements and historical contexts. Mastery of linguistic processes and reader psychology enhances critical analysis, facilitating a deeper understanding of literary creativity. Russian language studies, with a focus on practical application, contribute to linguistic aesthetics and cultural appreciation. However, the proliferation of Anglicisms poses challenges to native language integrity, necessitating rigorous examination and categorization within linguistic discourse.

The prevalence of Anglicisms reflects global interconnectedness, particularly prominent in fashion, economics, and everyday communication. Their influence extends to social media and online communities, shaping discourse across various domains. While enriching linguistic landscapes, Anglicisms also highlight the dynamic nature of language assimilation. Continued scholarly inquiry into their semantic transformations and functional nuances is vital for understanding contemporary societal contexts. Thus, amidst the ever-evolving linguistic exchange, maintaining the essence of native language vocabulary remains imperative for preserving cultural identity and linguistic diversity.

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