

BORROWED WORDS IN RUSSIAN LANGUAGE**Akhmedova Feruza Ibragimovna**

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ABSTRACT:In this article, you can take information about learning Russian borrowed words.**KEY WORDS:** Russian language, different countries, organization, worldwide.

The Russian language is one that developed with the influx of various European and Middle Eastern languages. This is largely due to the geographical location of Russia, historical trade with other countries, and cultural Renaissance started by Russian royalty and other Bourgeoisie. Because of this, the Russian language is one that can be compared to languages such as Greek, Dutch, Italian, French, Arabic, Yiddish, and others that helped to mold it into the language known today. Though the base of the language is Slavic, many alphabetical, grammatical, and vocabulary forms are distinctly foreign.

Words that are very similar in Russian and other Indoeuropean languages

mother - moeder (Dutch) - mutter (German) - mater (Latin) - мать

daughter - dochter (Dutch) - дочь

son - сын

brother - брат

sister - сестра

cat - кот

chair/stool - stoel (Dutch) - Stuhl (German) - Stalas (Lithuanian) - стул

cold - холодно

day - день (non is the etymologic cognate)

door - deur (Dutch) - дверь

go, walk - ire (Latin) - идти

honey, mead - мёд

house - domus (Latin) - дом

I - ich (German) - Yo (Spanish), Io (Italian) - я

Our - Nuestro (Spanish), Nostro (Italian) - наш

key - clavis (Latin) - ключ

love - любовь (noun), любить (verb)

may (verb)/might - мочь (verb and noun)

milk - молоко

moon - luna (Latin) - луна

mouse - mus (Latin) - мышь

my/mine - мой/моя/моё/мой

night - ночь

nose - нос

sit - sedere (Latin) - сидеть

stand - stare - стоять

snow - снег

sun - солнце (read: сонце)

that - тот

thou - du (German), tú (Spanish), tu (Latin, French, Italian) - ты

water - вода

wolf - волк

And - Y (Latin form) - и

buy - kopen (Dutch) - kaufen (German) - купить

To be classified

Saturday - שבת(Hebrew) - shabbath - суббота

pity/blessed/pathetic - zielig (Dutch) selig (German) - жалкий

confection/candy - конфеты

precāri(Latin) to beg, pray(English) - просить, спрашивать

From Arabic language.

بَدْوِيُون - бедуин - Bedouin (A nomadic North African tribe)

وَقْف - вакф - An act of charity

كَبَاب - кебаб - Kebab

بازار - базар - Bazaar/Market (which originally comes from Persian : بازار)

صندوق - сундук - Chest/box

نفت - нефть - Oil (Crude Oil)

Russian terms that are loanwords, i.e. terms that were directly incorporated from another language.

Category:Russian terms transliterated from other languages: Russian terms that have been transliterated from other languages.

Category:Russian learned borrowings: Russian terms that are learned loanwords, that is, terms that were directly incorporated from another language instead of through normal language contact.

Category:Russian orthographic borrowings: Russian orthographic loans, i.e. terms that were borrowed in their script forms, not their pronunciations.

Category:Russian phono-semantic matchings: Russian phono-semantic matchings, i.e. terms that were borrowed by matching the etymon phonetically and semantically.

Category:Russian pseudo-loans: Russian pseudo-loans, i.e. terms that appear to be derived from another language, but are not used or have an unrelated meaning in that language itself.

Category:Russian unadapted borrowings: Russian loanwords that have not been conformed to the morpho-syntactic, phonological and/or phonotactical rules of the target language.

Russian Political Vocabulary

Few countries have a political history as rich and tumultuous as Russia. Due to this history, many topical political terms originated in the Russian language.

Bolshevik - a radical or revolutionary, predecessors to the Communists in Russia

boyar - a high ranking member of feudal Russian nobility, second in rank to a prince

commissar - a political officer responsible for providing education

disinformation - derived from the Russian dezinformatsiya; false information or propaganda

gulag - a political labor camp system

intelligentsia - intellectuals who form a political, social or artistic elite

Kazakh - nomadic people of Kazakhstan

Kremlin - a fortress, citadel or castle, generally as a seat of power; a fort where the President of the Russian Federation stays

kulak - a person with liberal values and private property, seen as an opponent of the Communist Party

obshchina - peasant farmers in Russia during imperialist rule: literally “community” or “commune” in Russian

pogrom - organized massacre of an ethnic group, not to be confused with "program"

Soviet - a person, place or thing related to Soviet-era Russia, literally means “council” in Russian

spetsnaz - special agents and officers of the Russian police or military

Stalinism - a form of rigid authoritarian rule under Joseph Stalin

tsar - a historical term for a Russian emperor, also commonly spelled as czar, tzar, or csar in English.

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