

HISTORY OF RUSSIAN - ENGLISH LANGUAGE CONTACTS.**Tursunova Maya Erkinovna**

Lecturer at the Department of Russian Philology, FerSU

mayya_01.05.1981@mail.ru

ANNOTATION

We all know that all languages are very close to each other. because so many belong to the same family and they are lexically close to each other. This article discusses the extent to which Russian and English are related to each other and the opinions of scholars who have studied them.

Keywords: *scientific-methodological, vocabulary, English etymology, contextual method, lexicology.*

Increasingly widespread: in: Russian, English language elements are received, which is associated with - the development of international relations of Russia with. English-speaking countries (England, USA, Australia), universal; the spread of English as a language of international communication - and, accordingly, the expansion of English language competence. ' The current situation requires the study of a huge number of neoplasms in the Russian language. The relevance of the problem under study is determined by the importance of a comparative study of the methods of nomination of reality in such typologically different languages as English and Russian, as well as the need for further consideration of theoretical and scientific-methodological provisions; concerning the problems of migration of linguistic elements, their lexical and semantic adaptation in the modern Russian language. The novelty of the research is determined by the following, firstly, until now, explanatory, specialized terminological dictionaries and dictionaries of foreign words of the Russian " factors: the influence of the source language and the adaptive influence of the receiving system. In this work, we have made an attempt for the first time to study the English-Russian language contacts of the late XX - XXI centuries. in comparative lighting. The purpose of the dissertation is to study and describe various forms of vector interaction between English and Russian languages in the period of the late XX - early XXI centuries.

To achieve this goal, it was necessary to solve the following specific tasks:

- 1) identify and identify a heterogeneous lexical layer of English origin; functioning in the Russian system during the late XX - early XXI centuries;
- 2) trace the history of the study of foreign language vocabulary; undertake a study of the objective and subjective factors of modern Anglo-Russian interaction;
- 3) to determine the functional features of the vocabulary of English etymology within the framework of the national Russian language at the present stage;
- 4) identify allomorphic and isomorphic features in terms of content and expression in English prototypes and correlative units;
- 5) conduct a lexico-thematic classification of English neoplasms and determine the reasons for their appearance in the Russian language;
- 6) to reveal the specifics of the assimilation of foreign language elements at the present stage and against the background of borrowing other etymologies.

The object of the research is the processes of language interaction. The subject of the research is the English-language vocabulary, borrowed in the process of direct and indirect, oral and written contacts of the Russian language with English in the period from the late XX - early XXI centuries. period received new meanings according to dictionaries, as well as modern newspapers and magazines. The presence of synchronous prototypes in different languages, the inconsistency in etymological dictionaries (M. Vasmer, P. Ya. Chernykh, N. M. Shanskiy) complicates the process of determining the linguistic source, therefore we consider it expedient to define the identification criteria that we adhere to, both to explicit phonetic and derivational signs of words of English etymology include: a) letter combinations shn, zhn, bl; b) initial j; c) final combinations -ment, ng, ep, er, shn, particulars men, men, maker, maker. A latent feature can be semantic attribution, or the belonging of a word to one or another thematic group, historically formed with the participation of the English language (maritime, sports, partly musical, computer vocabulary). A latent feature can be semantic attribution, or the belonging of a word to one or another thematic group, historically formed with the participation of the English language (maritime, sports, partly musical, computer vocabulary).

The research methodology is determined by its goals and objectives and is complex. In this work, the following system of methods was used:

- the method of continuous sampling was used when working with lexicographic sources and modern journals to select the factual research material.
- the descriptive method was used in the analysis of borrowings of a foreign language reality.
- comparative typological method; with the help of which the general and the different in semantics were revealed; structure and functioning of neoplasms in English and Russian.
- the contextual method was used to establish the meaning of the prototype and the borrowed word.
- a method of interviewing informants to identify the speech characteristics of the functioning of borrowings.

The theoretical significance of the research lies in the further development of the problems of interaction of different types of languages at the lexical level, the assimilation of foreign words and the peculiarities of their reception at the present stage.

Practical significance. The results of the research can be used in the further study of English-Russian language contacts, in the compilation of historical dictionaries and in the development of textbooks on the theory and practice of translation, when giving lectures and conducting practical classes in general linguistics; theories of linguistic contacts and intercultural communication, as well as commentaries on historical lexicology.

Conclusions on the third chapter.

1. Investigated; We divided the vocabulary into three groups according to the lexicographic aspect:

- Words that are not recorded in dictionaries, but are used in modern Russian language.

- Words recorded in dictionaries .: Within this group, two more groups were formed: terminological words; widely used and highly specialized words.
- Words, partially reflected in dictionaries.

Thus, one can 'argue that in; there is no adequate synchronous lexicographic sources; fixation of neologisms and this fact is due to two factors: 1. high: the rate of linguistic ^ migration; 2. unsteady functional. status: neoplasms :

2. Thus, when the English borrowing enters the Russian language, the word is assimilated. Semantic mastering of a foreign language word is the central and decisive moment in its adaptation.

Four groups have been identified according to the degree of semantic mastering of borrowed lexemes:

- Narrowing the semantic volume involves simplifying the semantic structure, reducing the number of meanings and modifying the semantic volume.
- Expanding the semantic scope of the prototype - expanding the conceptual field.
- Transition without changes - when borrowing Anglicism by the Russian language, the meaning of the prototype is preserved.
- Changes to the prototype semantically.

Summing up, we can say that words, when passing from one language, undergo semantic changes. In our case, the process of narrowing values dominates the process of expansion. There are also many words that are borrowed without much change. They mainly relate to terminological vocabulary or words of narrow specialization, and are also used in the language to nominate new professions.

REFERENCES

1. Ageeva, Yu.V. Semantic derivation in the Russian language of the latest period (based on the adjective vocabulary): Author's abstract. diss. Cand. philol. sciences. / Yu.V. Ageeva. - Kazan, 1997 - 16 p.
2. Akulenko, V.V. The English-Russian and Russian-English Dictionary of the Translator's False Friends / V.V. Akulenko, S.Yu. Commissar. -M .: Soviet encyclopedia, 1969.
3. Alekseev, M.P. England and the British in the monuments of Moscow writing of the 16th-17th centuries / M.P. Alekseev. L .: Publishing house of Leningrad State University, 1946.
4. Alekseev, M.P. From the history of English literature. Sketches. Essays. Research. / M.P. Alekseev. M.-L .: Gosliitizdat, 1960. -499 p.
5. Alekseeva, I.S. Introduction to Translation Studies / I.S. Alekseeva. M .: Academia; SPb .: Filol. fac. St. Petersburg State University, 2004 .-- 346 p.
6. Aminova, A.A. From the history of words: (based on names of zero suffixation and correlates, verbs). Training manual. - Kazan: Publishing house Kazan, un-that, 1981 .-- 97 p.
7. Amosova, H.H. English Lexicology, A Handbook for High School Teachers. / H.H. Amosov. L .: Uchpedgiz., Leningrad. Branch, 1955 .-- 170 p.
8. Amosova, H.H. Etymological foundations of the vocabulary of modern English. / H.H. Amosov. Moscow: Ed. lit. to foreign yaz., 1956 .-- 218 p.