

Герасёва С. Д.
Научный руководитель – к.п.н, доцент Е.А. Панкратова
Муромский институт (филиал) Владимирского государственного университета
602264, г. Муром, Владимирская обл., ул. Орловская, 23
Email: gerasyova.s@gmail.com

Methods of creating a positive image of Murom within the cross cultural dialogue

The modern stage of development of the world community is characterized by the fusion of political, economic and cultural processes. Russia is the country with rich culture and history, identifying itself as an integral part of the global world. It seeks success saving its own national interests. But our international partners ignore the latest aspect nowadays; they interpret Russian activities in the wrong way. However the cross cultural relationship between Russia and other countries does not lose its importance regardless the American and European sanctions. The majority of business partners are not ready to stop contracts with Russia. It is in the interest of Russia to save and develop steady cross cultural dialogue, which is understood by scholars as "equal cultural communication founded on the common understanding its representatives, perception and comprehension of the other cultural values".

What can we, students of the Murom Institute, do for promoting peace? The answer is to turn to the history, orthodox traditions and cultural heritage of our native town. It is the Russian tradition, not only to defend our homeland with a sword, but also to show tolerance even to enemies. A kind word, manifestation of love to people of other cultures are typical Russian tools, as millennial national history proves, help us to represent native city as well as the whole Russia. This will contribute to the destruction of a negative image of our country formed currently by the politicians and the media of the United States and Europe.

In order to find the ways and means of creating a positive image of the homeland we analyzed the 10-year experience (2004-2014) of international activities of the Department of Foreign Languages (Murom Institute of Vladimir State University). Evidence of its effectiveness is the fact that most of these projects are done on a regular basis and the participants of both sides give positive feedback (see <http://www.mivlgu.ru/node/594>).

In addition, regional literature was analyzed. We developed the algorithm of the implementation of international projects on the basis of an educational institution.

As a result of the analysis, it was found that the most popular and close to communication nature is a method of excursions. However, the content of informational tours should not be strictly of historical character offering the description of events in a chronological order. It seems most appropriate axiological presentation of the history and culture of Murom, where the main semantic center of the story becomes the values that are embodied in people, events, traditions, buildings, monuments and act as spiritual links that unite Russian society. Initially the value is presented and explained as a vital imperative, then its people bringing it to life are described, and finally the building or other material object are introduced. The main traditional Russian values becomes a focus among those that can be addressed are the following: fortitude and strength of the body (for example, the life story of the Russian hero Ilya Muromets), love, fidelity and family ties (for example, the life of Peter and Fevronia of Murom), service, and sacrifice (for example, the life story of Juliana of Lazarevo, mayor of Murom AV Ermakov). In this approach, the emphasis is not made on the external image of things (usually foreign guests come to Murom being already "tired" from churches and monasteries, shown them in larger cities), but on the core, heart of them.

Another method of creating a positive image of the homeland can be called a "host family". It involves hosting foreign guests by Murom families. This method has been successfully used in MI VISU. Foreigners are placed in families of students who have expressed a desire to participate in the project. The analysis of reviews of project participants and, my own experience show that informal communication within the family members of different ages and cultures contributes to a better understanding. Russian hospitality can destroy negative stereotypes about Russia.

Another method of creating a positive image of Murom is "Internet method", which involves posting photo, video and text materials on the sites and pages of the participants of international projects on both sides (Murom and foreign). Materials must demonstrate attractions of Murom and interesting events or smiling faces. These materials will be accessible to those who study Russian and only plans to come here. Today teachers and students of MI VISU, participating in various international projects, did their best not only to represent our university, but also the hometown of Murom. It should be noted that many projects of this institution are designed in such way as to include visits to three large cities: Moscow, St. Petersburg, Vladimir and only one small city: Murom. And the project Alternative Spring Break is the only project where Russia is narrowed down to one city- Murom, thereby imposing a huge responsibility on Murom participants in shaping a positive image of the entire country by the example of our city. In addition, information about cooperation with our institute was posted by Dr. Pope on the Facebook page under the heading «Our Murom Connection» (<https://www.facebook.com/media/set/?set=a.10151946174971290.1073741853.184076861289&tupe=1>). We are were also introduced to the materials of the book in English «A HISTORY OF THE VLADIMIR REGION FOR TOURISTS», prepared by the American side, where there is one section devoted to the city of Murom which is placed online at <http://www.serendipity-russia.com/history.pdf>

Who will apply the methods described? We - the future teachers are. At the present stage of development of Russian education system training of specialists, able and ready to act as equal participants in intercultural communication is required. However there is a contradiction between the need to develop international relations in the sphere of education and lack of or limited experience in future teachers in the implementation of international projects in a specific institution. In connection with this was developed an algorithm, which provides a sequence of recommended actions for successful implementation of a specific international project based on the educational institution has been developed.

Further development of the considered issues is related to the improvement and description in details of the proposed algorithm focusing on the value aspect of regional historical and cultural heritage that will allow to create a positive image of Murom among foreign participants of intercultural dialogue.

Onomatopoeia in the English Literature

The goal of every writer is to convey their ideas on paper to the reader. Authors can use literal language and plain sentences to tell a story or explain an idea, but often, the use of figurative language is more effective in evoking emotions and images. Writers of fiction and poetry, particularly make use of figurative language and figures of speech in order to engage the senses to provide a more immersive experience. One of the senses that is easiest for authors to tap into is the sense of sound by use of onomatopoeia.

Onomatopoeia - the use of words whose sounds imitate those of the signified object or action, such as "hiss", "bowwow", "murmur", "bump", "grumble", "sizzle" and many more. Imitating the sounds of nature, man, inanimate objects, and the acoustic form of the word foregrounds the latter, inevitably emphasizing its meaning too. Thus the phonemic structure of the word proves to be important for the creation of expressive and emotive connotations. A message, containing an onomatopoeic word is not limited to transmitting the logical information only, but also supplies the vivid portrayal of the situation described. Poetry abounds in some specific types of sound-instrumenting, the leading role belonging to alliteration - the repetition of consonants, usually in the beginning of words, and assonance - the repetition of similar vowels, usually in stressed syllables. They both may produce the effect of euphony (a sense of ease and comfort in pronouncing or hearing) or cacophony (a sense of strain and discomfort in pronouncing or hearing).

Onomatopoeia is particularly effective in poetry. Poetry relies on rhythm and meter and is often recited, creating the perfect medium for an effective use of onomatopoeia. Poetry has its roots in aural tradition making the use of words that evoke sounds particularly appropriate. Onomatopoeia words are often single syllable words that can affect the rhythm and meter of a poem, dramatically, increasing their use for emphasizing a particular point or evoking a certain emotion that the author is trying to evoke.

Space is limited and words must be used to their fullest effect to maximize their effectiveness in telling a story and conveying meaning and context to the reader.

Onomatopoeia is a powerful device that authors can use to create a more immersive atmosphere by engaging the sense of sound, a concept that is often difficult to convey with words. Like all figures of speech, its use can help to better explain events, give a more vivid description of people, places, and ideas, and provide the reader with a better understanding of the writer's intent and meaning.

Many people confuse onomatopoeia with interjections; however, they are two different and distinct concepts. Interjections are one of the eight parts of speech. An interjection is a sudden outburst of emotion or excitement, such as "ouch" or "wow."

While some onomatopoeic words may be used as interjections, most interjections do not imitate sounds. Contrarily, onomatopoeic words, such as "buzz" or "boom," always mimic the noises to which they refer. Here are some examples of onomatopoeia:

The sheep went, "Baa."

The best part about music class is that you can bang on the drum.

It is not unusual for a dog to bark when visitors arrive.

Silence your cellphone so that it does not beep during the movie.

Many times, you can tell what an onomatopoeic word is describing based on letter combinations contained within the word. These combinations usually come at the beginning, but a few also come at the end.

The following examples have been grouped according to how they are used.

1. Words Related to Water – These words often begin with sp- or dr-. Words that indicate a small amount of liquid often end in -le (sprinkle/drizzle): bloop, splash, spray, sprinkle.

An onomatopoeia poem by Lee Emmett of Australia also illustrates many onomatopoeia related to water:

Water plops into pond

splish-splash downhill

warbling magpies in tree

Секция 22. Современные проблемы межкультурной коммуникации

trilling, melodic thrill...

2. Words Related to the Voice – Sounds that come from the back of the throat tend to start with a gr- sound whereas sounds that come out of the mouth through the lips, tongue and teeth begin with mu- giggle, growl, grunt

3. Words Related to Collisions – Collisions can occur between any two or more objects. Sounds that begin with cl- usually indicate collisions between metal or glass objects, and words that end in -ng are sounds that resonate. Words that begin with th- usually describe dull sounds like soft but heavy things hitting wood or earth. For example: bam,bang,clang...

4. Words Related to Air – Because air doesn't really make a sound unless it blows through something, these words describe the sounds of air blowing through things or of things rushing through the air. 'Whisper' is on this list and not the voice list because we do not use our voices to whisper. We only use the air from our lungs and the position of our teeth, lips and tongues to form audible words. For example: flutter, fist, fwoosh...

5. Animal Sounds – If you've spent significant amounts of time with people from other countries, you know that animals speak different languages too. Depending on where a chicken is from, for example, she might cluck-cluck, bok-bok, tok-tok, kot-kot or cotcotcodet. In the United States, however, animals speak English: arf, baa, bark, bray, cuckoo, meow.

6. Miscellaneous Examples – Onomatopoeia can also be found in literature, songs and advertisements as well. Consider the following examples of onomatopoeia: "Chug, chug, chug. Puff, puff, puff. Ding-dong, ding-dong. The little train rumbled over the tracks."("Watty Piper" [Arnold Munk], The Little Engine That Could)

Reviewing examples of onomatopoeia words and their various sound categories is an excellent way to learn to recognize and understand onomatopoeic words. Look for the patterns that almost always exist, and if you ever have a question about what an onomatopoeic word means, just ask yourself, 'What does it sound like?'

Литература

Примеры стилистического приема ономатопея [электронный ресурс] // [режим доступа] // - <http://examples.yourdictionary.com/5-examples-of-onomatopoeia.html>

Ономатопея, дефиниции, примеры [электронный ресурс] // [режим доступа] // - <http://literarydevices.net/onomatopoeia/>

Стилистика [электронный ресурс] // [режим доступа] // - <http://www.ranez.ru/article/id/126/>

Д.Н. Казарова

Научный руководитель - преподаватель О.А. Фролова

Муромский институт (филиал) Владимирского государственного университета

602264, г. Муром, Владимирская обл., ул. Орловская, 23

E-mail: darja.nik.kazarova@yandex.ru

English as a World Language

Nowadays English is considered to be an international language. It is used as a national, public and official literary language in many countries. English is widely spoken in the world, more than French, German, Spanish, Russian and Arabic, used as means of international communication.

Today, knowledge of English nowadays is necessary for many people. It is an official language in nineteen countries, for example, South Africa, Ireland and many others. English is the second official language in the former British and American colonies, particularly in Canada (along with French). English is taught as a foreign language in more than 100 countries including China, Russia, Germany, Spain, Egypt and Brazil. In most countries, it is taught in schools as a foreign language.

The structure of the English language is rather simple in comparison with that of some other world languages. Throughout the history of its development, it is constantly replenished by borrowings from other languages as a result of trade, political, economic and social contacts.

In the last few years, English has acquired the status of a «global language» as it is used in different spheres of human activity all over the world. English is the main language of international communication in such areas as science, technology, business. It is the language of literature, education, contemporary music, international tourism. English is the main language in diplomacy, it is one of the official languages of the United Nations, UNESCO, the official and working language of many international meetings of organizations such as NATO. It is the only working language of the European Free Trade Association EFTA [1, 2].

Today, the world language situation is radically changing. A lot of people travel around the world and communicate with each other; the professional of an interpreter is becoming very popular; and there is a need for a broader development of bilingualism. As an international language, English is no longer tied to a particular culture or nation. The development of the English language in the world is less and less determined by the people for whom it is a native language.

In the modern world, the English language acts as an instrument for intercultural communication. This is due to the fact that for a long time the English language tends to borrow words from other languages. In connection with a large number of New Englishes appeared in the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, the Caribbean, within the UK (Ireland, Scotland, Wales), as well as in India, Sri Lanka and other countries the process of nativization intensified. Under nativization we mean the process of language change under the influence of local languages [3]. This is accompanied by the formation of new variants of the English language and change the forms and structures of the so-called «standard» English. Sometimes new variants of the English language are considered to be some kinds of dialects. However, unlike dialects that exist at the regional level and have thousands of users, the new language variants exist at the international level and have millions of users.

Литература

1. Беляева Т.П., Потапова И.А. Английский язык за пределами Англии. – Л., 1962.
2. Томахин Г.Д. Реалии-американизмы: Пособие по страноведению. – М., 1988.
3. Кристалл Д. Английский язык как глобальный. – М., 2001.

National Traits of Anglophones and Hispanophones

In recent years, a keen interest in studying various aspects of cross-cultural communication is noted. One of key concepts of that is the national character. It is shown in the language, and its features are especially noticeable by comparing different linguistic communities.

The poor quantity of diminutive suffixes of English indicates low expressed emotionality of the people (an aunt – an aunty, a goose – a gosling, a book – a booklet). Some phraseological units also testify to emotional restraint (“Better the foot slip than the tongue”, “There is a time to speak and a time to be silent”). On the contrary, a good variety of diminutives in Spanish is an indicator of the expressivity of people (un coche – un cochecito (a car – a toy car), Rosa – Rosita (Rose – Rosie), un rey – un reyezuelo (a king – a petty king). Some phraseological units also tell us about heightened emotionality and openness of Hispanophones (“no tener pelos en la lengua” (not to mince one’s words)).

Comparing different traits of English-speaking and Spanish-speaking people, it is necessary to pay attention to a huge difference in complimenting. Usually English compliments characterized by a rather poor lexis (“You are so kind!”, “You are fun to be with”) are employed as a way of displaying kindness to a partner by mostly praising his or her moral qualities. Hispanophones often use diverse flattering phrases (piropos) as a weapon of seduction (“¿Desde cuándo los bombones caminan por la calle?” (Since when have candies begun to walk down the street?)).

The attitude towards such concepts as ‘time’ and ‘work’ is also reflected in phraseological units. Such Spanish phrases as “trabajo te doy” (it’s a tough job), “trabajar lo justo” (not to overwork) “Una onza de alegría vale más que una onza de oro” (An ounce of joy is worth more than an ounce of gold), are a good example of Hispanophones’ cold attitude to work and their craving for pleasure. Contrariwise, such English sayings as “Time is money”, “Business before pleasure”, “No pains, no gains” show that Anglophones are characterized by capacity for work, practicality and prudence.

Particular qualities of representatives of different nations are reflected in verbal means of communication. Studying this subject is important, as it can help to prevent cross-cultural misunderstandings.

Литература

1. Фирсова Н. М. Современный испанский язык в Испании и странах Латинской Америки. Учебное пособие. – М.: АСТ: Восток – Запад, 2007. – 352 с.

The influence of Shakespeare on English language

William Shakespeare's influence extends from theatre and literature to present-day movies and the English language itself. He is widely regarded as the greatest writer of the English language, and the world's pre-eminent dramatist.

The influence of William Shakespeare's writings on the English language can perhaps best be seen in the many common words and phrases he invented. Some of the 1,700 English words Shakespeare invented include: 'accommodate', 'generous', 'premeditated' and 'suspicious'. He devised phrases such as 'break the ice', 'catch a cold' [3]. Many Shakespeare's original phrases are still used in conversation and language today. These include: "seen better days, full circle, a story sight" and "strange bedfellows". Shakespeare helped to further develop style and structure to an otherwise loose, spontaneous language. While the lack of prescribed grammatical rules introduced vagueness in literature, it also expressed feelings with profound vividness and emotions which created "freedom of expression" and "vividness of presentment". It was language which expressed feelings explicitly [1].

Shakespeare's characters have become paradigms for thinking about certain situations and emotions: a manipulator is Lady Macbeth, lovers in bad circumstances are Romeo and Juliet, a brooding person is Hamlet [1]. Liveliness of the language and strict discipline of Shakespeare's sonnets imparted economy and intensity to his writing style. Complex human emotions found simple expressions in Shakespeare's language.

Shakespeare has influenced on many novelists such as Charles Dickens and Herman Melville. Melville's Captain Ahab in "Moby Dick" is a classic tragic hero, inspired by King Lear. Shakespeare has also inspired many painters, including the Romantics and the Pre-Raphaelites [2].

If William Shakespeare had not demonstrated such a mastery words as he did, he certainly would not have influenced the English language so robustly. His ability to formulate new, popular words and maintain an extensive vocabulary positively defines him as a "man of words". Shakespeare's work, however, also provides countless instances of the way English was developing all the time and illustrations from his poems and plays are unavoidable in any discussion of contemporary pronunciation, word formation, syntax, or language use. In return, the studies of Renaissance language in general have contributed many insights into Shakespeare's own use of language.

Литература

1. Bate, Jonathan. *The Soul of the Age*. — London: Penguin, 2008.
2. Wells, Stanley. *Shakespeare & Co*. — New York: Pantheon, 2006.
3. Wood, Michael. *Shakespeare*. — New York: Basic Books, 2003.

The English language of the 21 century

The English language has changed from the Shakespearean age and through the centuries, and continues to evolve even now. Strange (or “un-English”) words are creeping into the dictionary through usage, and some words are being pushed into writing even before you can find them in any English dictionary. Language is the product of society. As a society changes, so does its language. One of the greatest signs of a changing language is the rapid expansion of its lexicons. Over the past 30 years, the dictionaries have grown at unprecedented levels. Words attesting to the rich contribution of global cultures, words created for scientific use, words recognizing technological advances, and, of course, words representing contemporary culture have expanded the English language. This means that we are really in the heart of ongoing changes, although we cannot notice them bright enough. Some of the biggest changes to language happen slowly and take many centuries.

Every language changes over time, and varies from place to place. It can change as a result of social and political pressures, such as immigration and colonization. New vocabulary is necessary for the latest inventions, like transport, domestic appliances, as well as for sporting, entertainment and industrial equipment and leisure pursuits. Besides, a language may also change through less important means.

Plastics, cell phones, automatic machines and the Internet were not used in the 17th century, for example. With using new and updating terms, we all drive languages change. But a special way that individuals speak too fuels language change. The reason is that there are no two individuals who use the same language in absolutely the same way. The phrases and vocabulary people use depend on the area they live, their age, social status, education level and other factors. Because of our interactions, we get new words, sayings, phrases and integrate them into our speech. Children, teens and young adults often use different sentences and words from their parents and grandparents. Some of them pass through the population and very slowly change the language. This way, every successive generation makes its own contribution into this process, but we can notice it when sufficient time has elapsed.

We can divide the language changes into some types: Lexical changes, Phonetic changes, Spelling changes and Semantic changes. Vocabulary changes very quickly as new words are borrowed and adopted from other languages, words also can get combined or shortened. A small part of words is even created by mistake. Changes in pronunciation are somewhat more difficult to document. For example, during the so-called “Great Vowel Shift” which took place 500 years ago, native English speakers modified their pronunciation of vowel dramatically. This change represents the most important difference between the pronunciations of Middle and Modern English.

The topic of language changes contains a lot of questions. What is the value of this process? Does it ruin English? If it does what will happen with this language in some centuries? Or it may lead to some other effects on the language. Does this process help people to be closer?

It is very difficult to answer all these questions. But I think that we can't judge this process. It is a normal, inevitable and ever-lasting process.

Литература

1. Cohen, Marcel (1975) [1970]. *Language: its structure and evolution*. Translated by Leonard Muller. London: Souvenir Press (Educational & Academic). pp. 74–98.
2. Cohen, Marcel (1975) [1970]. *Language: its structure and evolution*. Translated by Leonard Muller. London: Souvenir Press (Educational & Academic). pp. 98–141.

А.С. Пугачёва, К.А. Сёмина
Научный руководитель - старший преподаватель Е.В. Молодкина
Муромский институт (филиал) Владимирского государственного университета
602264, г. Муром, Владимирская обл., ул. Орловская, 23
E-mail: Alin4ik.pug@yandex.ru

The origin of English Surname

Primitive personal names doubtless originated soon after the invention of spoken language, in the unrecorded ages long preceding modern history. For thousands of years first, or given names, were the only designations that men and women bore; and at the dawn of recorded historic times, when the world was less crowded than it is today and every man knew his neighbours, one title of address was sufficient. Only gradually, with the passing centuries and the increasing complexity of civilized society, did a need arise for more specific designations. While the roots of our system of family names may be traced back to early civilised times, actually the hereditary surnames, as we know them today, dates from scarcely more than nine hundred years ago.

Classified according to origin, most surnames fall into four general groups:

- (1) those formed from the given name of the father
- (2) those arising from bodily or personal characteristics
- (3) those derived from locality or place of residence
- (4) those derived from occupation

Many occupational surnames are taken from jobs e.g. if a man was a carpenter he might be called John Carpenter and because sons very often followed their father's occupation the surname stuck. Some occupational surnames are obvious e.g. Smith, Potter, Cooper, Mason, Tailor or Taylor, Spinner, Weaver (Webb was another word for weaver, a webster was usually a female weaver), Dyer, Thatcher, Tyler, Slater, Miller, Baker, Cheeseman, Spicer, Cook, Fisher, Shepherd, Carter, Clarke, Skinner and Gardener. There were also people who looked after certain things e.g. the hayward and the woodward. Coward is derived from cowherd.

Many people were given surnames from personal names like Robinson or Williamson. Other obvious ones are Benson, Stevenson, Dickson, Robertson, Richardson, Jackson, Wilson and Johnson.. An 's' at the end of a personal name also meant 'son of' so we have surnames like Andrews, Stevens, Rogers, Hughes, Jacobs and Williams. The first names Robin or Robert were sometimes shortened to Dob so we have Dobbs, Dobson, Hobbs and Hobson. People named Hugh were sometimes called Hudd so we have the surnames Hudd and Hudson. Gilbert's were sometimes called Gibb so we have the surnames Gibb, Gibbs, Gibbon and Gibbons. Hutchinson and Hutchins both come from Hutchins, which was pet name for a person named Hugh. Some people had pet names ending in 'kins' or 'kin' So we have Atkins from Ad-kins (Adam-kins) and Wilkins, Dawkins and Huggins from Hugh-kins and Jenkins from Jan-kins.[1]

However some people were just given their father's name as a surname like Arnold, Henry, Howard or Thomas. The ending 'cock' meant young man. So we have Hitchcock (Hitch was a pet name for Richard). We also have Wilcock.

Sometimes people were given a surname because they lived near a certain geographical feature such as Heath, wood or woods. Other surnames are Hurst (an old word for a wooded hill), Green or Greene (for somebody who lived by the village green), Hill, Banks, Brooke, Beck and Bywaters. Shaw is a northern word for a wood. A bradshaw was a broad shaw. A holt was a small wood. Hollis means a dweller by the holly trees. We also have the surname Warboys from ward bois (bois is the French word for wood).

Valleys were sometimes called bottoms. The surname Botham comes from there. So does Longbottom and Ramsbottom. A wade was another name for a ford. Thorpe is a Danish word meaning a hamlet dependent on a larger settlement nearby.

Е.В. Скурыгина, М.Н. Смолова
Научный руководитель - преподаватель О.А. Фролова
Муромский институт (филиал) Владимирского государственного университета
602264, г. Муром, Владимирская обл., ул. Орловская, 23
E-mail: katja-skurygina@rambler.ru

English Loan Words in the Russian Language

The Russian language has always been opened for borrowing. Since the Peter I era, it has always focused on the Western culture that caused numerous borrowings from Western European languages in it.

A lot of words came from French. This is political words (vanguard), art criticism words (announcement), names of household items, clothing, food and others. From the Polish language, names of household items and products were borrowed (bottle). There are some Italian words associated with art (cello) and some products (vermicelli). From Dutch, the words of "nautical theme" came to the Russian language (shipyard). From the English language, some naval terms were also borrowed (barge).

The influence of English proved to be comparatively stable. Throughout the 19th century and later, the words from the sphere of public relations, technical and sport terms, names of household have penetrated in Russian (leader, station, budget, whiskey, volleyball, hockey and others). Nowadays, a variety of English borrowings, officially recognized by the strictest Russian dictionaries, are used in the Russian language.

The development of science and technology, the expansion of economical, political, professional and personal contacts between the citizens of Russia and the Western world helps to activate the interaction between Russian and Western European languages.

The main reasons for word borrowing is the need to name things and concepts which do not exist in our culture or to replace descriptive phrases with foreign words. In other words, the social psychological cause of borrowing is people's perception of foreign words as more prestigious, "scientific", "beautiful-sounding".

The range of new concepts and phenomena of the Russian origin is limited. Therefore, it is considered that more effective is borrowing existing concepts and names of the subject. About 15% of English loans make words which appeared in the Russian language as a result of satisfaction of the needs in the name of the new things or concepts. For example, a wide variety of cosmetics, previously unknown to a Russian-speaking person, has become a reason for the borrowing of English words such as make-up, consoler, peeling-cream and many others.

In connection with the distribution of American films in Russia, there are such borrowing as a block buster, a thriller and others in the Russian language. With the advent of the new technical means, Russian was replenished with words from English such as immobilizer (automobile alarm system), thermo (thermos and teapot in one).

It is necessary to allocate the sphere of human activity which expands our vocabulary very much. It is computing and the Internet. Such words as printer, cartridge, file, site and many others receive the increasing distribution. People working with the computers use these words in their speech. Every year the number of such people increases and these English loan words in professional sphere pass into the speech of many Russian people.

One more reason of borrowing words from English is the tendency of replacing the Russian descriptive phrases in the one word. For example, second-hand replaces a phrase "the clothes which were in the use"; the word teenager is used to denote a young boy or girl from 13 to 18 years old.

The increase in quantity of the people who speak and know English in Russia can be called as the social and psychological reasons influencing on the process of borrowing. The big stream of people leaving the country, living in the English-speaking countries for a long time and coming back is the reason of frequent switching into English.

Among Russian native speakers, the representation of the fact that foreign technologies are more progressive in comparison with the Russian ones, foreign banks are more reliable and foreign goods are of high quality is widely spread. A lot of linguists point to the prestige of the English words in some situations in comparison with Russian ones.

The powerful impulse to the development of the borrowing process of the English vocabulary was given by using Anglicisms by authoritative people during popular programs. So, the head of ORT channel used the word drive speaking at the KVN game of the first season of 1999 («There was no such drive long ago»). After that, musical term has become widely used by students.

Секция 22. Современные проблемы межкультурной коммуникации

In the English borrowings, it is possible to note some elements, which have an accurate structural allocation and value.

1. The suffix -ing means actions on a verb. A large flow of words with this suffix were borrowed in the Russian language (marketing, kidnapping);
2. The element maker denotes the one who performs the action (newsmaker, hit-maker);
3. The structural element gate - value: the scandal connected with any person or the state (Watergate);
4. The suffix -ist is an element of some words characterizing the person from different sides: in relation to the object or occupation, in the sphere of activity, etc. (pianist, journalist);
5. The suffix -er is the noun suffix (poster, biker);
6. The suffixes formed from able mean 'having the ability, quality' (comfortable);
7. The prefix super- meaning 'the excess of something', forms the expressions on the basis of Russian words (supermarket).

From a thematic point of view, the English borrowings can be divided into several groups:

1. economic terms;
2. political terms;
3. computer terms;
4. sports terms;
5. cosmetology terms;
6. the names of some professions and activities;
7. the phenomena of musical culture, culture in society.

Borrowings can be divided into two groups. The first group includes words that have come into the language as the names of the new objects, the new realities, or terms that have an international character, for example, website, bowling, skateboarding.

Another group comprises words that have synonyms in the Russian language and can be completely replaced by the Russian equivalents: lunch, parking, teenager, microwave, etc. Their penetration into the language creates a lexical redundancy. As a result, some words change their meaning.

Although the penetrating of English and American words into the Russian language is a natural phenomenon reflecting the increase of economical, political, cultural and social relations between Russia and other countries in the last decade, it is necessary to remember that in the desire to copy the western models we should not lose our identity including language because the language reflects the way of our life and thinking.

Литература

1. Захаренко Е. Н., Комарова Л. Н., Нечаева И. В. Новый словарь иностранных слов: 25 000 слов и словосочетаний. – М.: «Азбуковник», 2003.

Е.В. Скурыгина

Научный руководитель - к.п.н, доцент Е.А. Панкратова

*Муромский институт (филиал) Владимирского государственного университета
602264, г. Муром, Владимирская обл., ул. Орловская, 23*

Email: katja-skurygina@rambler.ru

The importance of international practice for people studying English

Nowadays one of the most interesting and unusual things in our life is communication with people from different countries. It especially concerns those who study foreign languages. It is not a secret that the best way to improve language skills is speaking with foreigners. So there is a great practice all over the world that almost every country has to work to keep good relations and help each other to organize various international programs, and the USA and Russia are no exception.

In Russia, international practice is spread all over the country and there some programs in Vladimir region and in Murom too. Firstly, I would like to note American Home in Vladimir. I had no idea what American Home was. I just knew that some students from the USA lived there. This fact excited me immensely as soon as I heard about it. When we came to The American Home, I was full of emotions. I was astonished by its likeliness with American ones. This house stood out among the typical Russian buildings. When we came in, the host, a very kind woman, met us. Before our program was started we had looked the house inside. All the walls were covered with different pictures and photos. They looked really interesting and beautiful. The sitting room amazed me not less than the whole house. It was a usual American living room as I have seen in some American serials and movies. After that, the English teacher told us the history of that place and then we acquainted with the foreign students. What is more, our new friends organized an excursion about the house. I think the interior was perfect and cozy. The best moment of visiting American Home for me was the sit-round gathering in the kitchen. We were sitting at the table, drinking tea with sweets and talking to each other. All the American guys turned out to be very sociable and outgoing and, moreover, we had no problems with understanding their speech. The atmosphere was so fascinating and warm that for a few seconds I felt as we were in the USA.

International practice is also more useful than educational practice, because it gives great opportunities to communicate directly with foreigners. The participation in project «Alternative Spring Break» is invaluable experience for students. Last year two girls from the USA came to Murom by that program. They spoke a lot about their country, culture, their styles of life and, of course, themselves. The girls were in Murom for a week and we tried to spend each day with them to improve our speaking skills. We went on an excursion around the town. Moreover, we visited The House of Russian Folklore to teach the American guests our national Russian culture. We saw ancient Russian dolls and the Middle Aged weapon there. For the first time in my life, I have realized that there might be misunderstandings between two foreigners and we must be prepared for such moments. I asked one girl about American radio and she answered me about literature. I cannot even tell if it is a pity or a funny situation!

There are some more projects too like «Cross Cultural Communication, an Issue for Research», which provide not only the communication with foreigners, but also an experience of reporting before an unfamiliar audience. The conference was the first part of that program, and I participated in it as a presenter. As it was my first experience of speaking before an audience, I was very nervous, so much so that I even considered leaving! In fact, when I started to present my topic, I became calm and my fears vanished. The foreign guests were good listeners, and this gave me confidence. The most difficult part of that conference for me was answering questions. At times I didn't understand some sentences, but then again I am still relatively inexperienced in communicating with people from the USA. After the conference finished, we went on an excursion in small groups. My two group-mates and I organized a tour of our town for Christine Herrmann. She was an English teacher in The American Home in Vladimir that year. She came here to see the most famous sights of Murom and we tried to make a good impression on her. First of all, we looked around and visited some monasteries. Christine was interested in Murom history and

Секция 22. Современные проблемы межкультурной коммуникации

Russian folklore, so we told her some legends of the town. Fortunately, I had no troubles with understanding her speech. We spoke with Christine the whole day on different topics and there was no silence even for a minute. The atmosphere between Christine and us was very friendly and warm we laughed about funny situations in our life and spent good time together. It was my first time speaking English for the whole day and now I want to repeat it. When I came home, I realized that the communication with an American girl had influenced my mind greatly. All evening my thoughts were in English, which astonished me.

Having analyzed all projects, I came to the conclusion that people should pay more attention to such international programs. It is a very good practice for improving speaking skills. Besides, people learn different ways of communication with foreigners. Every time people speak with foreigners, they will avoid absurd situations and misunderstandings. I hope that my article will encourage people to study foreign languages more carefully and not to lose opportunities of international practice.

Russian loanwords in English

We all know that there are a lot of English borrowings in the Russian language and we use them very often but it is interesting and important to know whether English has Russian borrowings or not and how these words are used in speech if they exist in language.

The actuality of this work determines the necessity of examining the English and Russian languages in the sphere of loans. The aim of this paper is to study the ways of borrowing and the influence of Russian borrowings on English.

A borrowed word or a borrowing is a word, a phrase or an idea taken by the speakers of one language from a different language. A borrowing can also be called a loanword. Borrowing is a consequence of cultural contact between two language communities.

There are different reasons for language borrowings. The first reason can be connected with a new object or event which doesn't have the name in the nation's language. Second, if people are not satisfied with some word in their native language which is the name of some object or event a loan word can replace it and give its necessary stylistic effect for more appropriate usage of a new word in the recipient language. Third, the borrowing can be explained by the absence of such word in the receiving language.

The process of adaptation of borrowed words is called assimilation. According to the degree of assimilation all borrowed words can be divided into two groups:

1. completely assimilated;
2. partly assimilated.

Completely assimilated borrowings follow all morphological, phonetic and orthographic standards. They take an active part in word-formation. Completely assimilated words can be found in all the layers older borrowings, for example, the word "to talk" is borrowed into English from Russian "толк" and is close in the meaning.

Partly assimilated borrowings are often called neologisms. They may be divided into 3 groups:

- a) borrowings not completely assimilated phonetically: kibitka [kibitkə] (an example of a Russian borrowing in the English language);
- b) borrowings not completely assimilated grammatically: apparatchik (s) – apparatchiki (pl) (an example of a Russian borrowing in the English language);
- c) borrowings not assimilated semantically because they denote objects and notions peculiar to the country from which they come. They may denote foreign clothing, for example, shuba; foreign professions, e. g. tsar; foreign food and drinks, e. g. vodka, borsch, blini etc.

When the words are borrowed we observe phenomena which can lead to some language problems:

1. the word can lose its basic meaning, e. g. babushka – a kerchief on the head (this word has lost its first meaning and is used in different meaning);
2. a mistake in grammatical features of the word, e. g. blini – singular, blin or blinis – for plural;
3. the word can change grammatical peculiarities of receiving language, e. g. muzhik – muzhiki, but not muzhiks as it is necessary for the English grammar;
4. the word are not accepted by the language and have disappeared;
5. the word can exist in the language for some period of time and then goes to the class of historicism, e. g. tsar, boyar.

According to many sources modern English language has many neologisms from different world languages. As for Russian influence on the English language, it is not so global now. However, the Russian language made its own contribution into the development of the English language in different historical periods.

It was known that direct borrowing first began with the contact between England and Russia in the 16th century. These words were probably borrowed before the reign of Peter the Great. Since that time the word "sable" has been known as a borrowing from Russian. It's known that sable was used as an important exchange product at that time. Besides, this word can mean 'black' in English language now. There are many other borrowed words of that period: 'beluga', 'starlet', 'rouble' ('ruble'), 'pood', 'moujik', 'kvass', 'shuba', 'vodka', 'samovar', 'troika', 'babushka', 'pirozhi' and others.

Секция 22. Современные проблемы межкультурной коммуникации

The second period of Russian borrowings into English is considered to be connected with the words borrowed from the period of the reign of Peter the Great to pre-Revolutionary time. Most part of those borrowed words meant items connected with trade because it was time when there were active political and economical relationships between England and Russia. In the period of 18-19th centuries there were some borrowings ('obrok', 'barshina' etc.) which are historical terms both in Russian and in English now. Many Russian words exist in English and are used according to grammar rules of the English language, e.g. 'steppes', 'sables' and others.

The third period is associated with the words borrowed in the Soviet period. Many of them ('Bolshevik', 'udarnik') reflect the ideas of the new system, the Soviet Union. During the 20th century we can witness the obvious interest of the West to the political life of Russia. That has led to some more loanwords from the Russian language ('komsomol', 'sovkhoz', 'kolkhoz', etc.)

Words borrowed during the post-Soviet period belong to the fourth period of borrowing from Russian into English. Mostly these words ('perestroika', 'presidium' and others) show political, economical and social processes which took place at that time.

Russian words like 'samovar', 'ushanka', 'telega', 'matryoshka' are national words and they give special pictures of the Russian life. All of them are from the Russian culture and Russian history and can tell a foreigner about our nation in the past, about the Russian people's life in the history of our country.

Linguists say, that compared to other source languages very few of the words borrowed into English come from the Russian language. So, we see the influence of the Russian language on the development of English only in the history.

On the contrary the influence of the English language on Russian is under way right now.

To sum up, Russian borrowings into English belong to the Renaissance and later period. Most part of Russian borrowings in English is not completely assimilated. That means that the influence of the Russian language is not so big and the contact between Great Britain and Russia is not so strong.

Д.А. Худякова
Научный руководитель - к.п.н, доцент Е.А. Панкратова
Муромский институт (филиал) Владимирского государственного университета
602264, г. Муром, Владимирская обл., ул. Орловская, 23
Email: Dasha.Winner@mail.ru

The value of cross- cultural communication practice

Effective communication is challenging. Especially, cross-cultural communication with people of different mentality. It is known that mentality is psychological pattern of a human being which is the result of culture influence. Culture provides people with ways of thinking and seeing, hearing and interpreting the world. In this way the same things, actions and words can be interpreted variously by people from different cultures, even when they speak the "same" language. When the languages are different and translation and contextual guesses have to be used to communicate, the chance for misunderstandings increases.

There are lots of opportunities of improving skills of foreign language and eliminating ways in which people can't understand each other. One of them is international practice. This method is practiced in almost all countries and cities of the world because international practice does not only reveal the nuances of communication, but helps to find solutions of their overcoming. By the help of this kind of practice people study the world, they study the role of the culture in our lives.

International practice is spread in Russia certainly. Each day it gains popularity. There are also some programs in my town of Murom. As the major of my group is English, we are greatly interested in such programs.

One day our group was lucky to find ourselves in such a program. Two American girls came to Murom and it was a great chance to test our English language skills, even though they only stayed a week. Their names were Shannon and Meddisen. When I saw them for the first time, I, of course, asked them to tell me something about routine life in the USA. To tell the truth, I spent more time with Shannon than with Meddisen, so I learned more about Shannon's lifestyle. I was surprised at how peculiar her lifestyle was. Shannon is a hard-working person, who always wakes up early in the morning and goes to the library immediately. The rest of the day she is busy with her classes and in the evenings she plays water-polo. She told me that the trip to Murom was a present for her good marks. In Murom, Shannon was living with one of my groupmates Nadya. So, we tried to spend every free evening together and also tried to make those evenings interesting, memorable and entertaining. We went to the house of Russian folk-art, to a concert of a local group which is called «Muroma» and to the skating-rink. Sometimes we just hung out and talked. Of course, there were some misunderstandings between us because of the language barrier. Several times the American girls were asked about American radio and their daily habits but they gave us absolutely unexpected answers about Literature and their academic progress. But all in all, we managed to understand each other.

By the way, the week with American girls began with an excursion around the town. My groupmates and I took part in that excursion, so all of us had an opportunity not only to represent our town but to speak with the girls and to improve our language skills. I really hope that we left a good impression with the girls because we tried so hard to be hosts.

In my opinion, those girls were very brave for deciding to go to a foreign country. As for me, I'd like to be a part of a similar program in another country. Alternative Spring Break is an excellent program with its advantages, but only one disadvantage: this program is too short.

Секция 22. Современные проблемы межкультурной коммуникации

Summing up, by virtue of the fact that the specialty of our group is English, we knew the basic aspects and problems of the communication with foreign people. But if people are not aware of potential for cross-culture problems, they are more likely to fall a victim to them, although it takes more sacrifices than awareness to overcome these problems and communicate effectively with people of different cultures and countries.