WAYS TO REPLENISH THE VOCABULARY OF THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE WITH GERMAN BORROWINGS

Nataliia Kuvshynova
Ph.D. of Linguistic, Associate Professor,
National Pedagogical Dragomanov University, Ukraine
e-mail: natasha74k@gmail.com, orcid.org/0000-0002-3047-0068

Oleksii Kuvshynov
Master, European University, Ukraine
e-mail: alexeykuv16@gmail.com, orcid.org/0000-0003-2349-1255

Summary
The problem of lexical borrowing occupies one of the main places in linguistics, since the borrowing of foreign words is one of the ways to replenish the vocabulary of the language of any people. The reasons for borrowing are very diverse: this is the need to nominate new items, and some cultural superiority of the German nation in certain areas of activity, and the presence of bilingualism, and the spread of fashion for German. But the main reason should be considered the historical ties between the Russian and German peoples, since in the process of their relationship the need for borrowing was revealed. True, the etymological analysis of this vocabulary suggests that in most cases these are not native words in German, so we consider it appropriate, considering borrowings from German in Russian, to single out purely German words (group A), German words that came into Russian language through an intermediary language (group B), words that appeared in Russian from German, but are ultimately traced back to other languages (group C), and words that were influenced by two or more intermediary languages, one of which was German (group D). The research is based on actual data obtained by different linguists, and on the results of the author's own observations.

Keywords: lexical borrowing, language-intermediary, language-recipient, phonetic-accentological changes, bilingualism, etymological relations.

DOI https://doi.org/10.23856/5306

1. Introduction

The problem of lexical borrowing occupies one of the main places in linguistics, since the borrowing of foreign words is one of the ways to replenish the vocabulary of the language of any people. A large group of foreign borrowings in Russian is made up of German words. The establishment of contact between Germany and Russia dates back to the beginning of the 11th century: the exchange of ambassadors, the establishment of family ties between the German and Russian royal houses. In the 12th century, German-Russian relations were strengthened due to the trade of German merchants with Russians. Novgorod, Pskov, Kyiv and Smolensk were major trading centers in Russia. The trade agreements reached us by the Germans is the convergence of the weight of the silver mark in Silesia with the average weight of the Kyiv hryvnia (159 g), although along with this monetary unit in Germany, the Germans with Novgorod and Smolensk, prisoners – one in 1195, the other – in 1229 (Ghrekov, 1951: 348).
One of the superfluous evidence of Russian trade with there was a common mark weighing 233 g and a Cologne mark of 154 g (Ghrekov, 1951: 394).

In the 14th century, on the shores of the Baltic Sea, the North German cities organized the trade and political union of the Hansa. Russia played an important role in trade with the Hansa. “The importance of Novgorod and other Russian cities in Hansa trade was so great that sometimes major events in Russia were the subject of special discussions at the congress of Hanseatic cities, as was the case in 1381, when Hanseatic merchants received news of the Battle of Kulikovo”, writes the famous historian M. N. Tikhomirov (Tikhomirov, 1968: 191).

2. Aim and Objectives

The aim and objectives of the study are to clarify the nature of German borrowings in the Russian language, identify the semantic groups that they form, and identify those historical conditions that contributed to the process of borrowing German words, since, according to many linguists, the historical ties of peoples should be considered the main reason for borrowings.

3. Results

Stable trade relations with Germany in the 11th – 14th centuries contributed to the borrowing of words from the Russian language from the German language. True, the etymological analysis of this vocabulary suggests that in most cases these are not native words in German, therefore we consider it expedient here and in the future, considering borrowings from German in Russian, to single out purely German words (group A), German words, which came into the Russian language through an intermediary language (group B), words that appeared in Russian from German, but are ultimately traced back to other languages (group C), and words that were influenced by two or more intermediary languages, one of which was German (group D). Group A also includes borrowed compound words formed in German, one part of which is not native. Groups C and D are classified as German borrowings in some way conditionally, namely, if in German they have undergone certain phonetic-accentological changes, that is, if the German language has left its imprint on them.

In the 11th – 14th centuries the Russian language borrowed the words (Bohorodytskyi, 1935: 345) denoting: a) the name of fabrics and other sewing materials: скорлат или скарлат (позже – шарлат) С – дорогая ткань, шида – шёлк, бархат (бархот) С, кордуван Д – вид кожи, идущей на пошивку обуви; b) money, measure of weight and other words: пенязь В – старая монета, шелег (шеляг) В – недоячая монетка, бляшка; фунт (пунт) Д; фальшивый Д.

Etymologically, this borrowed vocabulary is very diverse. The group C predominates in the name of fabrics. Perhaps this is due to the fact that the Hansa, as a trading union, very soon began to play an important role in world trade, and many goods from the East and from other countries came to Russia from Germany. Such was the way of their names.

The names of the German coins were transferred to the Russians through Poland (group B). This is quite natural, since Poland conducted a brisk trade, both with Germany and with Russia. The inevitable companion of trade of that time was robbery, robbery and even wars, the number of which increased significantly with the enslavement of the Baltic Slavs by the Germans and the formation on their territory of the Order of the Sword-bearers, who were preparing
to subjugate the northern Russian Slavs beyond the Baltic (Kostomarov, 1903: 25). Constant military conflicts with the Order led to linguistic contacts between Russians and Germans, which resulted in the appearance in Russian of words from German, acquainting us with the life and life of the knights of the sword, namely бискуп Д – епископ, майстер (местер, мештер and some other options) C – глава Ордена, рат(в) – ман A – член магистрата в древней Риге, бургмистр A – бургомистр, бровст (пrowст) С – благочинный, фогот С – судья, ридель, рытор (рындель) A – рыцарь, квайал В – насиле, рада В etc. Bogoroditsky V.A. in the list of his words related to the German borrowings of this period, the word "рада" is absent, however, according to the “Краткого этимологического словаря русского языка”, it has been noted in monuments since the 14th century (Shanskij, 1961: 278). This is mainly native German vocabulary, but a few words of religious content are raised to the Latin language, that is, to the language of peoples who, like the Germans, professed the Catholic faith.

Devastating wars were replaced by a temporary truce, and then the German titled people came to Russia – герцики or герцюки A, т. е. герцоги, тянулись потешники, who in Russia were called шпильманы A as in German. The appearance of the word "шпилман" in Russian dates back to V. BUT. Bogoroditsky in the 13th century, although there is a suggestion that it appeared in Russia in the 11th century (Ghrot, 1899: 386). It is possible that the word entered the oral language in the 11th century, and was recorded in monuments in the 13th century.

In the 15th century, during the reign of Ivan III, the Russian centralized state was formed. Western historians note that his reign is characterized by the establishment of all kinds of connections between Moscow and the West (Forstreuter, 1938: 54). These ties were strengthened and expanded by the successor of Ivan III. In the 15th – 17th centuries. Russia has very close military contacts with Germany. And the reason for this is not only that in the second half of the 15th century the Russian people had to defend their borders from the Germans near Pskov and Novgorod, and in the 16th century to wage a 25-year war with Livonia, during which a crushing blow was dealt to the Order of the Sword, but and in the fact that already under Ivan IV German military specialists were invited to Russian military service, German military equipment was used (Ghrekov, 1963: 200), and from the beginning of the 17th century, from the reign of Boris Godunov, mercenary German troops appeared in Russia in general. The coming to power of the Romanov dynasty was also marked by the fact that a large number of German soldiers were taken into Russian military service and the army was reorganized, establishing near the old noble cavalry and archery infantry a new army on a foreign model and with foreign names – рейтары, драгуны, солдаты (Solovjev, 1961: 605).

Regiments were also created from Russian people trained in a foreign system. Near Smolensk, for example, there were: “наёмные многие немецкие люди, капитаны и ротмистры, солдаты и пешие люди”; and with them were “с немецкими полковниками и капитанами русские люди” (Solovjev, 1961: 281).

Such a direct influence of the Germans on military affairs in Russia was reflected in the language in the form of the following borrowings: a) military ranks, ranks and positions: group A: вахмейстер, ефендик (фендрих) – прaporщики, фельдфебель (фельтвевол, ерихтест-вейбел) – унтерофицерский чин, обергофмаршал, фельдмаршал (фертмаршалок), оберстер, рейтар (райтар – В) – солдат наёмной кавалерии, кампан – ратник; group B, C: маршал, ротмистр (рохмистр and other); гетман – командир в польско-литовском войске; лейтенант (лютман, летнейт, летцен, лютенант), офицер, прохвост (профост) – исполнитель телесных наказаний в армии; b) military weapons: списа (спис) А – копьё, пика; аркебуза A – старинный ред ружьё; карабин Д, патрон Д – оболочка заряда (оболочка снаряда); алеарда (гаалерда, гилбарда, алябарды, алебард) В,
Due to the fact that Germany independently, without anyone's help, developed its military affairs, there are few borrowings in German military terminology. Most of the military words, as we can see, were transmitted directly to the Russians, this is especially true for the vocabulary denoting military ranks, positions and ranks. But the names of military weapons and some other military terms came into the Russian language through Poland, forced, neighboring with warlike Germany and not refusing to participate in wars with other countries, to constantly be aware of the armament of Germany and, if possible, adopt from her all the advanced military equipment.

The introduction of a semi-regular army by itself raised the question of the means of its armament. In order to equip the army and navy well, it was necessary to expand the scale of metallurgical production. Russia could not fulfill this task on its own, so it was decided to call on foreign knowledge and capital for help. To this end, in 1628, Tsar Mikhail Romanov summoned a large group of miners from Saxony to work in Siberia and the Urals. A metallurgical plant is being built in Tula, where all the blast furnaces were supplied by visiting Germans (Trebbin, 1957: 3). In 1676, by order of the tsar, Jacob Eisenberger went back to Germany to recruit a new group of German craftsmen who were supposed to teach Russians the extraction and processing of metals, as well as alloying (Trebbin, 1957: 5). The appeal to Germany for help is not at all accidental, since in the 16th – 17th centuries in mining technology and the art of miners, this country was in first place in the world.

All these conditions contributed to the prevailing bilingualism, in which the Russians had the opportunity to get to know the social and state structure of Germany, that is, the country from which most people came to Russia. We owe this acquaintance to the appearance in Russian of German words relating to areas:

1. Public relations: a) the ruler, his court: обергофман А – высший придворный чин, форейтор (фурайтор, валетур, фалетур, хволетар) А – верховой, сидящий на передней лошади при запряжке цугом, трунбитер А – трубач, принц (принц) С, гофмейстер А – придворный чин, кухмистр В – главный повар and others; b) class hierarchy and related concepts: граф А, бургграф (бургграф and other) А, ландграф А, пфальцграф (палегаф, палеъхраф, пальцграф) А, маркграф А, бюргер (бургер) А – горожанин в Герании, курфирстр (курфистр, кухвистр, кувистр) А – владетельный князь в феодальной Германии, лен (лена) А – наследственное поместье, получаемое вассалом за несение службы, голд В – вассальство etc.

Etymologically, these groups are made up of native German vocabulary, most often borrowed directly. Only a small part of the German words became known to Russians through the Polish language. This is due to the fact that Poland adopted something from Germany, organizing its state administration. Being in closer relations with Poland than with Germany, Russia borrowed German names from the Polish language. Close contacts with Poland are also evidenced by German borrowings that came to us through this country, from the field of arts and medicine.

The nature of borrowings, their fate and role in the process of structural formation and development of norms of the literary language to a large extent depends on the nature and type of language contacts themselves.

Russian-Polish relations of the 16th – early 18th centuries are defined, in contrast to territorial and dialectal contacts, as cultural-historical and political ties, since they were based not on a territorial community, but on the growing diplomatic and cultural contacts of Russia with the West with the growing influence of the Moscow state in the international arena. These connections were not only written, but also oral, which is a very significant factor in the degree of mastering borrowings and their interfering impact on the language system.

The Polish language, well known to the lower strata of the urban population since the time of the gentry intervention, in the second half of the 17th – early 18th centuries, enters the life of the Russian nobility as an attribute of European culture, borrowed through the Polish public life. Polonisms are spreading in the everyday language, which supported their use in the literary language. The degree of their normativity increased.

The specified nature of the contacts determined, on the one hand, the scope of borrowings, on the other hand, the degree of penetration of the latter into the structure of the language. The most important source of Polish borrowings of this period, however, were literary contacts, in particular, translated literature. Translations from Polish take in the 17th century leading place among the translated literature of Russia of that time. It is important to note the fact that this literature was especially widespread among the Russian reading public of the late 17th – early 18th centuries. If in the 30s of the 18th century the number of translations from the Polish language as a whole is significantly reduced, especially translations of scientific and technical literature from Western European languages, this does not at all apply to those translations that constitute the so-called grassroots diverse democratic production (Western plays of the Russian repertoire, short story, novel, satirical literature such as facies, fables, etc.). For the most part, these are Polish versions of works of Western European literature (there are relatively few translations from Polish originals).

An essential feature of the Polish-Russian literary contacts of the period under study was their mediated nature. A well-known fact is the involvement in the second half of the 17th century into the cultural and historical orbit of Russian life in the so-called south-western, Ukrainian, territories, liberated as a result of the national liberation struggle from the centuries-old colonization of the Polish gentry and reunited with Russia in a single state, the influx of cultural forces from Ukraine, which possessed during this period major scientific centres (Lvov fraternal school, Kiev-Mohyla collegium, etc.), became the reason that "the so-called South-Western Russia becomes in the second half of the 17th century mediator between Muscovite Rus and Western Europe, and the Russian literary language is strongly influenced by the Ukrainian literary language" (Ozerova, 1976: 143).

Compare arquivo (гарф – A) В, рисунок В, рисовать В, малевать В, ландшафт (леншафт, ленчафт) А, танец (тонец) Д, танцевать (танцовать) Д, пластырь (пластер) Д, жарт В – насмешка, фортель В – ловкая проделка.
Close contact with the Germans in military affairs, in trade, in industrial production, in the field of science, culture and art contributed to the increased interest of Russian people in the life of foreigners. At the court, a circle of lovers of Western European comfort is formed (Kljuchevskij, 1957: 274), there is an imitation of foreigners in appearance, in clothes, in an addiction to foreign customs, and, consequently, new borrowings appear in the Russian language. From the German language, in particular, words were borrowed expressing: a) clothes, jewellery: бант A, борт A – край одежды, фартук (фортух, фартук, фартуг) B, галстук (галстух) A, лиценг (лиценга – A) B, фалда B – складка, пола, щепка (щепа) A, клейнот (клейнод, кленот) B – драгоценная вещь, украшение, бляха B, обшлаг B; b) household items, furnishings: стул (стуло) A, шкаф (шаф) A, лихтар (лыхтарь) B – подсвечник, противень A, кухня Д, тарелка (тарель, торель) Д, карниз С, зал (зала, зало) A, шнур A etc.; c) food and drink: клецка В, пампуха, пампушка В, ренское А – сорт вина, бухон (боканец, буханец) В – коровой хлеба…

Thus, summing up the German influence on Russia in the 15th – 17th centuries, it must be said that it was quite strong. The Serbian scientist Yu. Krizhanich, who visited Russia in the 17th century and thoroughly studied the life of the country, wrote:

“Немцы своими промыслами земли убожат, хлеб вывозят, торговлею всею завладели, в военной службе высшие места взяли” (Solovjev, 1961: 159). The political, cultural and trade relations of the Russian and German peoples were the prerequisite for linguistic relationships, one of the forms of expression of which was lexical borrowings.

A sharp increase in German borrowings in the Russian language is observed at the end of the 17th (since 1695) – the beginning of the 18th century, i.e. with the coming to power of Peter the Great (Rejcak, 1963: 10). Having taken power, Peter I had an ardent desire to “make Russia a strong, powerful power, which would be on the same level with the Western European states” (Smirnov, 1910: 4).

Based on many facts, he was convinced that, first of all, a complete restructuring of the central administration was necessary. Peter made inquiries about the structure of central institutions in the advanced Western European countries and chose Germany as a model. For a long time and with great trouble, learned lawyers and experienced officials, secretaries and scribes were recruited in Germany, who could arrange business in Russian institutions (Kljuchevskij, 1957: 168).

The reorganization of the administrative system, as well as the entire court life according to the German model, opened the way for the flow of German words, which formed the following semantic groups in Russian: a) public administration: group A: полицмейстер (полицеймейстер, полицаймейстер), бухгалтер, абшид – отставка, увольнение со службы, гофгерихт – присутственное место по гражданской части, ландрат (ландратор) – член земской думы и управления дворянскими делами, ландтаг – собрание дворянства в Балтийском крае, акселбант – знак отличия некоторых должностей и военных чинов царской России; б) придворные чины и должности: group A: камергер, камер-юнкер, шталмейстер – придворный конюшенный, камердинер – лакей, лейб-кучер– придворный кучер, мундкох – слуга, ведающий кухней, мундшенк – слуга, ведающий напитками, парикмахер (парумахер, парумахер), кухмейстер (кухнемейстер) A – придворный чин и others.

It must be said that in the 17th – 18th centuries, while improving its state administration, Germany itself turned to the experience of the administrative structure of other countries, hence the appearance in the Russian language of borrowings from the German language, etymologically ascending to other languages.
Administrative reforms were accompanied by a radical restructuring of the army and navy, since it was impossible to fight for access to the Baltic Sea with the existing armed forces, without which it was impossible to make Russia a strong power. And again Peter turns to the West, to Germany, France, Holland. From the German language in the military field, words were borrowed denoting: a) military ranks and positions: group A: гандлангер – рядовой, артиллерист, егер – солдат из особых стрелковых полков, ефрейтор, фурлейт – создат, находящийся при военных фурах, гевальдигер-офицер в армии, управляющий полицейской частью etc.; b) fortifications: group A: абснит – часть укрепления, больверк (вольверк) – бастион, бруствер – насипь для укрытия от огня врага, верки – оборонительные постройки, лагерь – военный стан, блокгауз – полевое укрепление с бойницами и другими; c) weapons, military equipment and other military terms: group A: эфес – рукоятка холодного оружия, кессель – часть канала близ камеры в гаубице или мортире, шпицрутен, брандкугель – зажигательное ядро, брандер – судно с горючим материалом, употребляемое для поджигания неприятельских судов, лозунг – пароль, лейбрегимент – полк его величества, ранец – солдатская котомка для запасной одежды; group B: прорыва, муштра, муштровать; group C: картечь – снаряд для заряжения огнестрельных орудий, лафет – станок из дерева для огнестрельного орудия, буксир etc.

In the borrowings of the 18th century, several German words appeared from the military field, which came through the French language (cf. прорыв, прорда) or are traced back to a French source. This is due to the strengthening of the military power of France on the European continent in the 18th century, as a result of which this country was on the same level with Germany.

Maritime terminology came into the Russian language mainly from Holland and England, although a small number of maritime terms were also taken from the Germans, namely: бухта А, лавировать С, лоцман С. But here, too, different influences intersected, which were reflected in the “mixed”, colorful appearance of foreign words. For example, they wrote hafen, матрос – in German pronunciation, but they also used the forms of haven, sailor – in Dutch (Sobolevskij, 1904: 8).

It is impossible to create an army only by reorganization. She needs to be well equipped. And Peter spent most of his efforts on the development of the manufacturing industry, manufactory, and especially mining, as the most necessary for the army. During the reign of Peter, dozens of Russian students were scattered throughout all the main industrial cities of Europe, for the education of which Peter paid dearly to foreign masters (Kljuchevskij, 1957: 168).

Foreign capitalists, manufacturers and artisans were invited to Russia on favorable terms to develop important branches of industrial production. New things and concepts for Russians were called terminology brought by visitors. German words predominate among the new names: a) mountain terminology: group A: бергмейстер – заведующий заводом, берг-гауптман – начальник по горной промышленности, гиттенмейстер – старший плавильщик, гиттенфельвальтер – горный чиновник 10 класса, штейгер – горный мастер; b) chemical compounds: бленда А – минерал, флюс (флус) A – вещество, добавляемое в доменную печь при плавке, блягиль (блягир, блягирь) В – жёлтая краска, вакса (вакс) А, глазурь (глазур) А, гет А – стекловая охра, клер A – костяная мука; c) tools and mechanisms: group A: блок, болт, верстак, корнцанги – щипцы, похожие на ножницы, рубанок, стамеска (стамезка), налег (нагиль) – большой гвоздь, деревянный или металлический, маситаб (маштаб) – мерило, киталт В – вид, форма; d) other words of industrial production: group A: бленда – фонарь для освещения рудника, шахта, гезель – подмастерье ремесленника, клокер – булыжник; group C: фанша – пучок хвороста, употребляемый для укрепления насыпей, плотин.
Due to the fact that Peter and his court showed great interest in the life of Germany and much was created on a state scale with an eye on the Germans, this interest began to manifest itself among the people. There was a fashion for German in the country. Therefore, a lot of German borrowings are found in colloquial and everyday vocabulary: a) food, culinary products and household utensils: глинтвейн (глейтвейн, глентвейн) A – горячее вино с сахаром и пряностями, крендель (кренгель) A, картофель С, пфеффер (пфейфер) – перец, шпик (шпиг) B – сало etc.; b) words from the field of spiritual culture: абрис (обрис) A – рисунок, валторна (валгорна) A, валторнист A, кунсткамера (куншткамера) A – сборник различных редкостей; издание, где находилось такое собрание, блики А, гобой С, грифель С and others; c) clothing, jewelry: веер А, калоша С, камзол С, шлафрок (шляфрок) A, позумент А, туфли С, шарф С etc.; d) other words: потрафлять B – делать удачно, вовремя, угождать к.-л., локон А, бакенбарды А, берейтор А – лицо, обучающее верховой езде, швермер А – шут, шельма (шельм) В – мошенник, нечестный человек, шпиль А – шафер – дружка свадебный чин, фальш (фалш, фальша) Д – ложь, обман, вата С, гардина (гордина) С, павц.

The colloquial and everyday vocabulary of the Russian language is replete with purely German words and borrowings belonging to group C. We find the explanation for the latter in the fact that these names were once borrowed by the German people along with the borrowed subject, which happens quite often.

However, already in the last years of the life of Peter I, a noble opposition was created against him, dissatisfied with the fact that the tsar greatly favoured foreigners. After Peter's death, the Germans reached the very throne (Bironism and subsequent years to Elizabeth), which deeply offended the national feeling of the Russians, so discontent is growing in the country not only among the nobles, but also among the broadest masses of the people, resulting in a speech against the government. This speech was held under the national slogan ‒ "against the German yoke", although its reasons were deeper – dissatisfaction with the policy of tsarism, the policy of oppression. The coup d'état that took place in the country created the conditions for the accession to the throne of the daughter of Peter I, Elizabeth. Realizing well that she owed her coming to power to the increased popular feeling of anger at the Germans, Elizabeth, first of all, resigned many Germans who were in the service in Russia and sent them out of the country. Political events are reflected in the language. Since the 2nd half of the 18th century, a struggle has been going on in the language for its purification from foreign, especially German words. The movement for cleaning the language was called purism (from Latin purus – clean). During this period, foreign words are borrowed very rarely and there are almost no borrowings from the German language. However, from the 30s of the 19th century, German words began to penetrate into the Russian language again, but their number is extremely limited, and they refer mainly to those areas where Germany has achieved a clear superiority over other countries, or these are words that acquaint us with the life of Germany, with its customs, since in the 19th century Germany, embarking on the path of capitalist development, quickly became one of the most advanced Western European states. Borrowings of this era form the following semantic groups: political concepts, scientific terms, technical terms.

4. Conclusion

The etymological analysis of borrowings of the 19th century speaks of the great and direct ties of the Russian state with Germany. It is extremely rare now that Poland acts as an intermediary, which in the 16th, 17th and early 18th years was the conductor of many German words into the Russian language.
So, in the period from the 11th to the 19th centuries. There are many borrowings in the Russian language. The reasons for borrowing are very diverse: this is the need to nominate new items, and some cultural superiority of the German nation in certain areas of activity, and the presence of bilingualism, and the spread of fashion for German. But the main reason should be considered the historical ties between the Russian and German peoples, since in the process of their relationship the need for borrowing was revealed. Borrowed vocabulary is combined by periods into thematic (semantic) groups. So, the beginning of trade and the neighbourhood of German knights in the 11th – 14th centuries led to the emergence of German words related to trade, life and life of the Order of the Sword. 15th – 18th centuries gave us a large number of military terms, since Russia and Germany had close contacts in this area. With the direct participation of the Germans in Russia, the mining and mining industries developed, which affected the terminology of these industries in Russia. Political ties contributed to the acquaintance with German words from the field of public life and state administration, and the implementation of administrative reforms in Russia along the lines of Germany caused a significant influx of German administrative names in the Russian language. Cultural ties led to borrowings from the field of arts and everyday life. The prosperity of trade in Germany enriched the Russian language with German trade terms, and since trade is closely connected with transport, German words related to the field of transport naturally penetrated the Russian language.

Thanks to industrial, scientific and cultural success, Germany soon attracted the attention of other peoples. Russian people were keenly interested in the life of this country, the manners and customs of the Germans. With the advent of new objects and phenomena, Russians borrowed their German names, united by us into a group of items of everyday nomenclature.

References


