

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

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### 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.

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### 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 11<sup>th</sup> century: the exchange of ambassadors, the establishment of family ties between the German and Russian royal houses. In the 12<sup>th</sup> 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 14<sup>th</sup> 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 11<sup>th</sup>–14<sup>th</sup> 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 11<sup>th</sup> – 14<sup>th</sup> 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, шйда – 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 – *неходячая 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*, *меистер* and some other options) С – *глава Ордена*, *рат(ь)* – *ман* А – *член магистрата в древней Риге*, *буркгимистр* А – *бургомистр*, *бровст* (*прровст*) С – *благочинный*, *фоготь* С – *судья*, *ридель*, *рытор* (*рындель*) А – *рыцарь*, *квалт* В – *насилие*, *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 14<sup>th</sup> 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 *герьююки* А, т. е. *герцоги*, *тянулись помешники*, who in Russia were called *шпильманы* А as in German. The appearance of the word “shpilman” in Russian dates back to V. BUT. Bogoroditsky in the 13<sup>th</sup> century, although there is a suggestion that it appeared in Russia in the 11<sup>th</sup> century (*Ghrot, 1899: 386*). It is possible that the word entered the oral language in the 11<sup>th</sup> century, and was recorded in monuments in the 13<sup>th</sup> century.

In the 15<sup>th</sup> 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 15<sup>th</sup> – 17<sup>th</sup> centuries. Russia has very close military contacts with Germany. And the reason for this is not only that in the second half of the 15<sup>th</sup> century the Russian people had to defend their borders from the Germans near Pskov and Novgorod, and in the 16<sup>th</sup> 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 17<sup>th</sup> 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 А: *вахмейстер*, *ефендик* (*фендрих*) – *прапорщик*, *фельдфебель* (*фельтвевол*, *ерихтсвейбел*) – *унтерофицерский чин*, *обергофмаршал*, *фельдмаршал* (*фертмаршалок*), *оберстер*, *рейтар* (*райтар* – В) – *солдат наёмной кавалерии*, *кампан* – *ратник*; group В, С: *маршал*, *ротмистр* (*рохмистр* and other); *гетман* – *командир в польско-литовском войске*; *лейтенант* (*лютман*, *летнейт*, *лентнан*, *лютенант*), *офицер*, *прохвост* (*профост*) – *исполнитель телесных наказаний в армии*; b) *military weapons: списа* (*спис*) А – *копье*, *пика*; *аркебуза* А – *старинный род ружья*; *карабин* Д, *патрон* Д – *оболочка заряда* (*оболочка снаряда*); *алебарда* (*галебарда*, *гилбарда*, *альяборды*, *алебард*) В,

*бердыш В, лядунка А (ладунка – В) – сумка для патронов, пуля (пулька, пулка) В, цель В, шомпол (шоннул) В, олстра (онстра) В – кобура для пистолета, протазан (протозан, пратазан) С – копьё с плоским наконечником, гаубица (гоубица) С – род артиллерийского оружия, мозжжер (мозжер, моржир) Д – крупное орудие;*

*с) other military terms: варта А – сторожевая вышка; бивак А – добавочный караул снаружи здания, в котором находится основная стража; пляц (овая) (плац А) – площадка для часового, цейхгауз (цегоус, цейггауз and other options) А – военный склад оружия и обмундирования, вахта В, шанцы, шанец (шанц) В – временное полевое укрытие, штурм В, вербовать В, шурмовать В – фехтовать, бороться, панцирь (пансырь, панцырь) Д, фляст С – ткань, употребляемая при заряджении орудия; d) maritime terms: юнга (юнк) А, комяга (комага) А – лодка.*

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 fulfil 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 16<sup>th</sup> – 17<sup>th</sup> 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, фореитор (фурайтор, валетур, фалетур, хволетар) А – верховой, сидящий на передней лошади при запряжке цугом, трунбистер А – трубач, принц (прынци) 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, палеьхраф, пальцграф) А, маркграф (марграф, маркраф) А, бюргер (бургер) А – горожанин в Герани, курфирстр (курфистр, кухвистр, кувистр) А – владетельный князь в феодальной Германии, лен (лена) А – наследственное поместье, получаемое вассалом за несение службы, голд В – вассальство etc.*

2. *Public Administration: касть А – тюрьма, ратуша В – здание, где находится орган городского самоуправления; орган городского самоуправления, стьрь А – налог, тюрьма (тюрма, турма) В, рентмейстер А – казначей, цакмистр В, штемпель А – печать 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 16<sup>th</sup> – early 18<sup>th</sup> 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 17<sup>th</sup> – early 18<sup>th</sup> 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 17<sup>th</sup> 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 17<sup>th</sup> – early 18<sup>th</sup> centuries. If in the 30s of the 18<sup>th</sup> 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 17<sup>th</sup> 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 17<sup>th</sup> 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 *арфа* (*гарфа* – А) 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 А, борт А – край одежды, фартук (фортук, фартух, фартуг) В, галстук (галстух) А, лацуг (лацуга – А) В, фалда В – складка, пола, шляпа (сляпа) А, клейнот (клейнот, кленот) В – драгоценная вещь, украшение, бляха В, обшлаг В; б) *household items, furnishings*: стул (стуло) А, шкаф (шаф) А, лихтар (лыхтарь) В – подсвечник, противень А, кухня Д, тарелка (тарель, торель) Д, карниз С, зал (зала, зало) А, шнур А etc.; c) *food and drink*: клецка В, пампуха, пампушка В, ренское А – сорт вина, бухон (боханец, буханец) В – коровой хлеба...

Thus, summing up the German influence on Russia in the 15<sup>th</sup> – 17<sup>th</sup> centuries, it must be said that it was quite strong. The Serbian scientist Yu. Krizhanich, who visited Russia in the 17<sup>th</sup> 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 17<sup>th</sup> (since 1695) – the beginning of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, i.e. with the coming to power of Peter the Great (*Rejcek, 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 А: 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, аксельбант – знак отличия некоторых должностей и военных чинов царской России; б) *придворные чины и должности*: group А: камергер, камер-юнкер, италмейстер – придворный конюшенный, камердинер – лакей, лейб-кучер – придворный кучер, мундкох – слуга, ведающий кухней, мундшенк – слуга, ведающий напитками, парикмахер (перукмахер, парукмахер), кухмейстер (кухеньмейстер) А – придворный чин and others.

It must be said that in the 17<sup>th</sup> – 18<sup>th</sup> 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, *егерь* – солдат из особых стрелковых полков, *ефрейтор*, *фурлейт* – солдат, находящийся при военных фурах, *гевальдигер-офицер* в армии, *управляющий полицейской частью* etc.; b) *fortifications*: group A: *абинит* – часть укрепления, *больверк* (вольверк) – бастион, *бруствер* – насыпь для укрытия от огня врага, *верки* – оборонительные постройки, *лагерь* – военный стан, *блокгауз* – полевое укрепление с бойницами and others; 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, *лейбегимент* – полк его величества, *ранец* – солдатская котомка для запасной одежды; group B: *бреши* – прорыв, *муштра*, *муштровать*; group C: *картечь* – снаряд для заряжения огнестрельных орудий, *лафет* – станок из дерева для огнестрельного орудия, *буксир* etc.

In the borrowings of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, several German words appeared from the military field, which came through the French language (cf. *бреши*, *брешиа*) 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 18<sup>th</sup> 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, *лабировать* 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*, *matros* – 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, manufactories, 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, *ситтенфельвальтер* – горный чиновник 10 класса, *штейгер* – горный мастер; b) *chemical surroundings*: *бленда* А – минерал, *флюс* (флюс) А – вещество, добавляемое в доменную печь при плавке, *блягиль* (блягир, блягирь) В – жёлтая краска, *вакса* (вакс) А, *глазурь* (глазур) А, *глет* А – свинцовая охра, *клер* А – костяная мука; c) *tools and mechanisms*: group A: *блок*, *болт*, *верстак*, *корнцанги* (корнцалы) – щипцы, похожие на ножницы, *рубанок*, *стамеска* (стамезка), *нагель* (нагиль) – большой гвоздь, *деревянный или металлический, масштаб* (маштаб) – мерило, *киталт* В – вид, форма; d) other words of industrial production: group A: *бленда* – фонарь для освещения рудника, *шахта*, *гезель* – подмастерье ремесленника, *клинкер* – булыжник; group C: *фашина* – 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) А – горячее красное вино с сахаром и пряностями, крендель (кренгель) А, картофель С, пфефер (пфейфер) – перец, штик (штиг) В – сало* etc.; b) *words from the field of spiritual culture*: *абрис (обрис) А – рисунок, валторна (валгорна) А, валторнист А, кунсткамера (кунитткамера) А – сборник различных редкостей; здание, где находилось такое собрание, блики А, зобой С, грифель С and others*; c) *clothing, jewelry*: *веер А, калоша С, камзол С, шляфрок (шляфрок) А, позумент А, туфли С, шарф С* etc.; d) *other words*: *потрафлять В – делать удачно, вовремя, угождать к.-л., локон А, бакенбарды А, береттор А – лицо, обучающее верховой езде, швермер А – шутиха, шельма (шельм) В – мошенник, нечестный человек, шпиц А – шпиль, шафер – дружка свадебный чин, фальш (фали, фальша) Д – ложь, обман, вата С, гардина (гордина) С, паяц С.*

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 18<sup>th</sup> 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 19<sup>th</sup> 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 19<sup>th</sup> 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 19<sup>th</sup> 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 16<sup>th</sup>, 17<sup>th</sup> and early 18<sup>th</sup> years was the conductor of many German words into the Russian language.



So, in the period from the 11<sup>th</sup> to the 19<sup>th</sup> 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 11<sup>th</sup> – 14<sup>th</sup> centuries led to the emergence of German words related to trade, life and life of the Order of the Sword. 15<sup>th</sup> – 18<sup>th</sup> 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.

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