

УДК 811.112+621.37/39

THE LEXICAL RULES OF ENGLISH BORROWED TERMS' PRONOUNCING IN RUSSIAN RADIO ENGINEERING

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Why English is so popular today? It is rightfully an international language. It is widely used in the modern radio engineering. The biggest part of scientists in that area has an English as a native. There are a lot of articles, scientific explorations and great achievements designed by English speaking specialists. The great number of collective researches takes in English. That's why each skilled specialist in radio engineering has to know English as his second communicational language after his native one.

But is it really only English? No, of course not. The Russian language is also common in radio engineering. It has a lot of terms and other not special words to describe and name subjects and processes in radio. However, often we use them in daily communication without any think about their origin. Meanwhile the biggest part of engineering terminology in Russian was borrowed from foreign languages including English. Some of them stay without any changes in writing or even speaking, but a lot of terms are transformed using methods of word formation of Russian. Since the late 1980s – early 1990s joint ventures with foreign companies were being actively established. With the collapse of the USSR, intensive international and interlingual contacts appeared in various spheres of Russian society life including radio engineering and the rapid processes of lexical borrowing intensified [2].

The goal of this work is try to explore the scientific vocabulary to find some more common one in radio and state general rules of pronouncing “English” words in Russian. Foreign students of Russian universities can use this article as a referential data.

The author supposes that the reader knows a basic information on International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA), otherwise he advises to get acquainted with it [3].

Let us divide our exploration into two parts. In the first one the author will give examples of words used in Russian without changes, in the second one other words will be collected.

Let us begin with the first group. It can include the names of components, their pin layout, names of processes, groups and categories, etc. For example, resistor [rɪ'zɪstə] has a Russian analogue резистор [rɪ'zɪ'istər], transistor [træn'zɪstə] – транзистор [trən'zɪ'istər], signal ['sɪgn(ə)] – сигнал [sɪgn'al], emitter [ɪ'mɪtə] – эмиттер [ɪm'i'tɪr], collector [kə'lektə] – коллектор [kəl'ektər], generator ['dʒenəreɪtə] – генератор [gɪn'ɪr'atər], coefficient [kəʊ'fɪʃənt] – коэффициент [kəʊ'fɪʃj'ent], diode ['daɪəd] – диод [dɪ'ot], etc. [3–4].

The most significant differences between English and Russian pronunciation according to the author are in bold. It is useful to remember that we pronounce each letter in the word (with rare exception) in Russian. That's probably the main difference between English and Russian lexis. Thus, many terms borrowed from English are just full analogue of foreign words.

The situation is more complicated with transformed words. It is important to note that lexical rules of word formation are generally similar in Russian and in English: using prefixes with additional meaning, postfixes and suffixes. There are some prefixes used to form new words. In the brackets the reader can see Russian variant of each prefix and examples [1, 3], [4]. De- [di:] (де- [dʲ'e], decode-декодировать); inter- [ɪn'tɜ:] (интер- [ɪ'nter], interference-

интерференция); in- [ɪn] (ин-['in], installation-инсталляция; не- [n'i'e], instability – нестабильность); моно- ['mɒnəʊ] (моно- ['monə], monochrome – монохромный); non- [nɒn] (не- [n'i'e], nonlinear – нелинейный); anti- ['ænti] (анти- ['ænti], antireflex — «антирефлекс»); trans- [trænz] (транс- [tr'ans], transformer – трансформатор); semi- ['semi] (полу- ['pɒlʊ], semiautomatic – полуавтоматический); etc. Some postfixes are also in the article: -ion [ɪən] (-ция [tsɪjə], modulation – модуляция); -ing [ɪ:ŋ] (-ий (-ие, -ая) [ɪj] ([ɪ], [ɪjə]), modulating – модулирующий; -ция [tsɪjə], converting – конвертация); -nce [əns] (-нция [ntsɪjə], interference – интерференция); -ic [ɪk] (-ический (-ическая, -ическое) [ɪ'eeskɪj] ([ɪ'eeskɪj], [ɪ'eeskɪj]), automatic – автоматический); -ive [ɪv] (-ий (-ие, -ая) [ɪj] ([ɪ], [ɪjə]), active – активный); etc.

In conclusion, as the reader can see, Russian has a lot of words taken from other languages. Almost all of them were transformed to make them more comfortable and understandable for people who don't know English. We can make an evident conclusion that there are some lexical rules of pronouncing borrowed words in Russian. It means that each word has not its own unique speech rule, but the group of similar words has. In that work the author put together the results of two explorations: search and systematization of borrowed terms in radio engineering literature and analysis of linguistic articles about the rules of word formation. If the reader wants he may continue this exploration and add more terms, postfixes and prefixes by analogue with this article. It will be a good training for both foreign students from radio engineering faculty and people who just studying English.

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