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## Borrowings in the Contemporary Russian Language of Architectural Space Design

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### Abstract

The sphere of architectural space design, one of the most popular fields of people’s activity, is being regularly enriched with new words and some of them have foreign origin. The purpose of the paper is to analyse foreign terminology of architectural space design borrowed into the Russian language in the 21<sup>st</sup> century and the material for the present study is the professional Internet discourse. The author identifies the following types of the borrowings: lexical, morphological, syntactic, semantic borrowings. The knowledge of the newest borrowings of the 21<sup>st</sup> century will help the future professional designers be competitive in their professional activities.

*Keywords:* Architecture, architectural space design, borrowings, half-calque, LSP, language for special purposes, terms;

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### 1. Introduction

Currently almost no language in the world is limited in its construct with primordially native words. Due to the development of intercultural and interlingual communication, historical events and the development of innovative technology, the languages enrich their lexical resource with new words, which are borrowed from other languages. A great number of borrowings in the modern Russian language are connected with the development of technology in different spheres of human activities and the appearance of the latest researches and innovative processes in these spheres.

### 2. Theoretical Framework

At the current moment, the linguistics gives special emphasis to *the Language for Special Purposes (LSP)*, which can contribute to professional interaction between colleagues in a particular sphere [6]. The first language, which language experts initially began to view for this purpose was English and the item *English for Specific Purposes (ESP)* was originally introduced by T. Hutchinson and A. Waters, who confirmed that ESP is not a separate language, but a special method of teaching a language based on the principles of person’s attempt to learn it. Therefore, the content of the study program depended upon the purpose of a student [3]. In the later period, the new branch of linguistics, *terminology science*, began to develop.

Research investigations showed that the number of terms sharply increased during the process of the scientific knowledge growth. Nowadays the number of terms is in large excess over the amount of common lexis not only in the Russian language, but also in other world languages [2].

A great number of terms are borrowed from other languages due to knowledge sharing between different countries. Various classifications of borrowings in the Russian language are introduced in terminology and theory of linguistic borrowings in Russian (writings by S.V. Grinev-Grinevich, D.S. Lotte, L.G. Krysin, and O.G. Shchitova). S.V. Grinev-Grinevich distinguishes six categories of borrowings: phonetic, graphic, morphologic, word-forming, syntactic and semantic borrowings and the suggested classification is based on various aspects [2]. However, not every scientist agrees with this classification. Exemplarily, D.S. Lotte, the founder of the Russian terminological school, considers that calques should not belong to the borrowings seeing that the new terms are generated on the basis of the lexical means of a native language and it is complicated to find the language from which a borrowing term has come [7]. Later S.V. Grinev-Grinevich places calques to the borrowings based on the types of borrowed items.

### 3. Materials and Methods

The majority of new terms in the Russian language has the English origin as today English is considered a language of science, progress and innovative ideas. However, not every borrowing comes to the sphere of architectural space design from this language.

The latest papers on architectural space design published in the 21<sup>st</sup> century were studied. The terms found in the web community of professionals were analysed by the descriptive and comparative methods.

### 4. Results

As a result of the text study of the professional internet discourse in the sphere of architectural space design, the following types of terms were identified.

1. Lexical borrowing is a lexical item that has borrowed the form of a word together with its content [12]. For example, *лаунж, хюгге, лофт, фахверк*, etc.

*Лаунж* is a style of architectural design creating an atmosphere of lightness and serenity where people can have a good rest after everyday working life and drains of everyday routines. The peculiarities of this style are subdued lightning, using of natural finishing materials and natural soft cloths, plenty of lounge furniture, existence of flowing lines, soothing colour palette, minimum of decorative components and lack of heavy décor items. This word was taken from English lounge ‘a sitting room, a room in a private house or in a public place for leisure activities’: “Лаунж используется не только в жилых комнатах, но и в помещениях, где важно создать спокойную атмосферу. Например, он идеально подходит для кабинетов психологов, салонов красоты, ресторанов и так далее”. 2020 [8]. Originally, the word *лаунж* was in use in the music sphere: lounge music ‘feel-good music, initially used in the halls of shops, cafes and hotels’ [11].

2. Morphologic borrowings are root and derivational morphemes borrowed for creating the new terms in a receiving language.

*Арт-инсталляция* is a type of the modern arts which represents a spatial composition created from various finished materials and prefabricated forms (natural items, manufacturing and welfare items, pieces of textual and visual information) and having a form of stylistic harmony. This term, existing in the Russian National Corpus in 2015 and not having any full Russian equivalents, is created by adding the English root morpheme *art* ‘искусство’ to the earlier borrowed English word *installation* ‘установка, размещение, монтаж’: “Swayambhu – постоянно растущая арт-инсталляция, изготовленная из 9 миль вручную свитой веревки из газетной бумаги художником Йодхистхир Марджан (Yodhisthir Maharjan), более известным как Youdhi”. 2020 [9].

3. The following borrowings are related to the syntactic borrowings of architectural space design: офисный кластер, минималистичный лофт, etc.

*Минималистичный лофт* is a design of minimalism and loft mixing up. The term is taken from the English minimalistic loft ‘минималистичный лофт’ [4]: “This minimalistic Taiwanese loft – designed by Oliver Interior Design – captures the attention with its simple, yet modern and dynamic interior”. 2014 [10, 5]; “Мое определение данного стиля – минималистичный лофт. Здесь гармония рождается за счет контрастных сочетаний фактур...”. 2020 [4].

4. Semantic borrowings (calques) are the loanwords.

Almost all word parts of a complex word or a derivative are taken into a language from a native one with the meaning of the word. However, some parts of the word are replaced: “Syntactic half-calque is a particulate loan translation of collocations” [10]. For example, жесткий лофт, мягкий лофт.

*Жесткий лофт* is a loft type created in an already-existing building for making new residence. This style is characterized by having bared metal and concrete constructions, visible wires and sanitary engineering. The term is borrowed from English hard loft ‘жесткий лофт’: “Авторство создания этого очень необычного и грубого интерьера принадлежит известной японской студии дизайна «G Studio». Дизайн представленного интерьера вполне можно охарактеризовать словосочетанием *жесткий лофт*”. 2015 [1].

As one can see, many borrowings have appeared in the Russian language in the sphere of architectural space design. Most of them have not assimilated in the language and have not found in the Russian National Corpus.

## 5. Conclusion

Finally, one can draw a conclusion that terminology science in the sphere of architectural space design has a great number of special naming units borrowed from English, Danish, and German. The following types of foreign lexical items among the architectural and design terms are found: lexical, morphologic, syntactic borrowings and half-calques; the majority of them belongs to lexical borrowings (50% of total number).

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