

## Artículo de investigación

**To the question about foreign language and russian abbreviations and their derivatives in the aspect of the norms of russian orthography**

A la pregunta sobre lengua extranjera y abreviaturas rusas y sus derivadas en el aspecto de las normas de ortografía rusa

À pergunta sobre idioma estrangeiro e abreviaturas russas e os seus derivados no aspecto das normas de ortografia russa

Recibido: 26 de abril de 2019. Aceptado: 20 de mayo de 2019

Written by:

Elena A. Zyuzina (Corresponding Author)<sup>191</sup>

Marina A. Gasanova<sup>192</sup>

Jalil S. Samedov<sup>193</sup>

**Abstract**

This article deals with the issue of the orthography of foreign-language and Russian origin of abbreviations, as well as their derivatives. The relevance of the topic of our research is that the analysis of units that appeared in the Russian language at the end of the 20th century by abbreviation is carried out - a method of forming of new words, which is very actively implemented at the turn of the century. Abbreviations were classified according to their origin, since it was during this era that these units were not only produced in Russian, but were borrowed from English, which was not typical of the Soviet era. Abbreviations of both Russian and foreign origin as a whole are rather actively involved in the system of Russian word-production, forming new derived words. Foreign language abbreviations can retain their original spelling or function on writing in Latin and Russian graphic forms, however, in the original writing they are able to act as a component of a new complex word that has arisen on Russian soil. Derivatives from English abbreviations are mainly subject to the norms of the spelling of the Russian language. In Russian abbreviations differing in the diversity of structural types, and their derivatives, numerous spelling variants are observed, some of which are not in line with the orthographic norm and therefore need to be streamlined.

**Keywords:** Learning-Teaching Statistics, Attitude, Applied linguistics students.

**Resumen**

Este artículo trata el tema de la ortografía de las abreviaturas de origen extranjero y ruso, así como sus derivados. La relevancia del tema de nuestra investigación es que el análisis de las unidades que aparecieron en la lengua rusa a fines del siglo XX se lleva a cabo por abreviatura, un método de formación de nuevas palabras, que se implementa muy activamente al final de el siglo. Las abreviaturas se clasificaron según su origen, ya que fue durante esta era que estas unidades no solo se produjeron en ruso, sino que se tomaron del inglés, lo que no era típico de la era soviética. Las abreviaturas de origen ruso y extranjero en su conjunto están bastante involucradas en el sistema de producción de palabras rusas, formando nuevas palabras derivadas. Las abreviaturas de idiomas extranjeros pueden conservar su ortografía original o su función en la escritura en formas gráficas latinas y rusas, sin embargo, en la escritura original pueden actuar como un componente de una nueva palabra compleja que surgió en suelo ruso. Los derivados de las abreviaturas en inglés están sujetos principalmente a las normas de ortografía de la lengua rusa. En las abreviaturas rusas que difieren en la diversidad de los tipos estructurales y sus derivados, se observan numerosas variantes ortográficas, algunas de las cuales no están en línea con la norma ortográfica y, por lo tanto, deben simplificarse.

**Palabras claves:** aprendizaje-enseñanza de estadísticas, actitud, estudiantes de lingüística aplicada.

<sup>191</sup> Dagestan State University; Email: silver2222@mail.ru

<sup>192</sup> Dagestan State University; Email: gas.marina@mail.ru

<sup>193</sup> Dagestan State University; Email: jalil.samedov@yandex.ru

## Resumo

Este artigo trata da questão da ortografia de abreviações de origem estrangeira e russa, bem como seus derivados. A relevância do tema de nossa pesquisa é que a análise das unidades que apareceram na língua russa no final do século XX por abreviação é realizada - um método de formação de novas palavras, que é muito ativamente implementado na virada o século. As abreviaturas foram classificadas de acordo com a sua origem, uma vez que foi durante esta época que estas unidades não foram apenas produzidas em russo, mas foram emprestadas do inglês, o que não era típico da era soviética. As abreviações da origem russa e estrangeira como um todo estão bastante ativamente envolvidas no sistema de produção de palavras russas, formando novas palavras derivadas. Abreviaturas de língua estrangeira podem manter sua grafia original ou função na escrita em latim e russo formas gráficas, no entanto, na escrita original eles são capazes de atuar como um componente de uma nova palavra complexa que surgiu em solo russo. Derivativos das abreviaturas inglesas estão principalmente sujeitos às normas da ortografia da língua russa. Nas abreviaturas russas que diferem na diversidade dos tipos estruturais e seus derivados, são observadas numerosas variantes ortográficas, algumas das quais não estão alinhadas com a norma ortográfica e, portanto, precisam ser simplificadas.

**Palavras-chave:** Estatística de Ensino-Aprendizagem, Atitude, Estudantes de Lingüística Aplicada.

## Introduction

This article deals with the problem of writing of foreign and Russian abbreviations, as well as their derivatives in modern Russian.

The relevance of the research topic is due to the fact that in the last decades of the 20th century abbreviation has become one of the leading methods of word formation. Foreign abbreviations borrowed by the Russian language, as well as Russian by origin, the compound-abbreviated words almost immediately became involved in the process of Russian word production, giving rise to new words whose spelling is variable and not always consistent with the existing standard of orthography.

The language material for our study was taken from the "Explanatory Dictionary of the Russian Language at the end of the 20th century. Language Changes", edited by G.N. Sklyarevskaya, and reflecting the active processes in the vocabulary of the Russian language of the specified period (Sklyarevskaya, 1998). All the abbreviations collected by us were classified according to their origin in the Russian language and according to the design method from the point of view of the the normative installations, foregoing in the Russian spelling rules. Therefore, in this article, we will first characterize the writing of foreign abbreviations and their derivatives, and then Russian.

Abbreviations foreign in origin function in writing in a different graphic form, which indicates a different degree of their assimilation, depending on assignment of the

abbreviation of the word to special or common vocabulary.

## Methodology

The prevalence of the word and its non-terminological nature usually lead to the fact that it is used mainly in Russian graphic form and has a number of derivatives, formed on its basis in the Russian language. However, such words can also be formed in Latin due to the popularity of the original graphics. If the words belong to a highly specialized field, but due to the popularity and prevalence of the realities they denote, they become the common property of the people, they are transmitted in Latin letters or exist in a variant design - in writing in Latin and Cyrillic.

Only Latin letters make abbreviations like PS, NC, MS-DOS. Their foreign language graphic appearance is explained by the fact that these words belong to the computer sphere and for the unification of the written appearance of the terms, the Latin graphic system, common for all computer scientists, is used. The lack of derivatives of these words, in our opinion, is due to the fact that they did not become the property of the national language, remaining narrowly-specialized words. We do not exclude that in the speech of programmers who actively use these units, there may be derivatives of such words (Oliveira et al, 2018; Islamov et al., 2017).

The way of making such units in writing is not regulated and cannot be regulated by the Russian spelling rules, since for the language they are non-system graphic elements (Lopatin, 2006).

The first two abbreviations are literal in English language. In Russian, they are also read by the name of the letters in the alphabet of the source language. The MS-DOS abbreviation in English is written with a hyphen and is an abbreviation of the mixed type, since the first part is an alphabetic abbreviation, and the second part is sound.

Considered abbreviations in Russian are written in accordance with the rules of the English language, which indicates their lack of mastery.

Foreign abbreviations such as DJ can also be found in the Russian graphic form, which represents the transfer of the name of each letter of the English alphabet - D and J, which is a part of this compound-abbreviated word.

Researcher A.A. Rivlina, characterizing such cases, sees in them a manifestation of Anglo-national biscriptalism, or graphic bilingualism, or digraphy. In addition to these terms, the terms “written multilingualism”, “two letters” are also used.

This phenomenon is associated with the mass mastery of the Latin alphabet and its use simultaneously with the local graphic system (Rivlina, 2017). At the same time, people using the Latin alphabet are not bilingual, but simply switch from one writing system to another (Nasiri et al, 2014; Eisvandi et al, 2015).

A.A. Rivlina refers to F. Angermeier, who defines this situation as “digraphy without bilingualism”, and to J. Anger, identifying “functional digraphy”, in which speakers of a particular language own its romanized version, but cannot create or read texts on this variant (Rivlina, 2017).

The linguist believes that the Anglo-national digraphy manifests itself clearly in those areas of society that are most susceptible to globalization. These include the linguistic landscape, i.e. urban inscriptions, and the computer sphere (Rivlina, 2017).

Due to the fact that there is Anglo-national digraphy, many modern borrowings from the English language cannot be fully assimilated into the recipient language (Rivlina, 2017; Leychik, 2002).

Not only the word DJ, but most of the foreign abbreviations collected by us have variant spellings. For example, the units BBS and IBM are among the letter abbreviations that are read

by the first letters of the alphabet in English. In the version written in Latin, only capital letters are used, which is a reflection of the spelling rules of abbreviated words in English, and in the Russian version, for all the uniformity of abbreviations, there are fluctuations in the use of spelling and lowercase letters. The BBC variant is fully consistent with the formulation contained in the Russian spelling rules, according to which the first component is capitalized, the rest are lowercase, and the names of the letters are connected to each other with a hyphen. The IBM variant is contrary to the rules of Russian spelling, since the name of each letter of the English alphabet is written with a capital letter.

Both abbreviations also differ in terms of word-formation: there are no derivatives from BBS, and IBM derivatives are found in Aybiemovskiy, IBM-similar, IBM-compatible and IBM-compatibility.

The relative adjective, correlated with the producing basis of IBM, according to writing, corresponds to the recommendation of the Russian spelling rules for Russian letter abbreviations, according to which derivatives are written with a lowercase letter. However, in writing IBM we find a deviation from the rule governing the writing of borrowed letter abbreviations denoting the names of institutions, (Lopatin, 2006). The remaining derivatives of the type “IBM-compatibility” are complex words, which include the foreign alphabetic abbreviation as the first component. M.V. Panov called such complex units as “the words of the centaur”, as they are half written in Latin, half Cyrillic.

## Result

It should be noted that in the domestic science of language these words are ambiguous: some scientists believe that they do not belong to the Russian language and cannot be the object of a lexicographical description, since they did not even go through formal learning in the Russian language (Krysin, 1996); others believe that they are a fact of the lexical system of the Russian language, since they are used not only as independent units, but also become the basis for the formation of new derivatives in the Russian language (S.V. Dugoveyko-Dolzanskaya).

N.V. Egorova writes that after a certain time foreign words in the Latin script usually give way to Russian spellings, i.e. adapt formally. However, she notes that a number of foreign words in the original spelling are fixed in the

borrowing language not only as independent words, but also as components of complex words, for example, a web-site, a WWW-page, a TV-program (Egorova, 2017). Such words can be found in speaking, in the media and even in the texts of documents.

In the Russian language, the most productive in the word-formation plan are the VIP, PR, SMS, MMS. Their productivity is due to the fact that they are actively used in speech and belong to quite current vocabulary. For example, from the word PR with the help of Russian affixes the following derivatives are formed: piarschik (PR-manager), piarovskiy (public relations), piaritsya (to stream). Writing of them is completely subject to the rule that the derivatives of letter abbreviations are written together and in lower case letters.

The abbreviated unit VIP is a sound abbreviation, although, according to paragraph 207 of the existing rules of Russian spelling, borrowed sound abbreviations must be in capital letters. The reason for such writing, which does not comply with the rules, is explained by the fact that it is probably not understood by native Russian speakers as a complex word. However, the more frequent is the variant of writing in Latin capital letters. This abbreviation in the Latin script is a component in the composition of a number of derivative complex words formed on Russian soil: VIP-client, VIP-service, VIP-person. Formation VIP-person is a kind of pleonasm, since this abbreviation contains the component "person" (Very Important Person), which is duplicated by a similar Russian word.

The word VIP-person is actively used by native speakers of the Russian language, as a result of which new meanings appear - "an influential person", "patron", "a rich person leading a wild lifestyle".

The borrowed abbreviation VIP in Russian language differs from the English prototype in its more extensive semantics. In addition, in the source language, this abbreviation does not have such a word-formation nest, which was formed in its receptor language in a short period of time.

New complex words appear, united by the meaning of "best", "designed for respectable people": VIP-base, VIP-place, VIP-box, VIP-guest, VIP-client.

Abbreviations MMS and SMS have several spellings in Russian: they are found in the original graphics, and also written in Russian

letters (both uppercase and lowercase): MMS and MMC, mmc; SMS and CMC, cmc. Errors in the pronunciation of these abbreviations are excluded, since the Latin letters and the corresponding letters of the Russian alphabet have the same name in English and Russian languages.

According to the rules of spelling, alphabetic foreign abbreviations denoting common nouns should be written in lowercase letters, i.e. sms and mms. The SMS and MMS variant arose either as a result of transliteration of foreign language's abbreviations SMS and MMS with the preservation of capital letters, or as a result of the wording of the rules, according to which the Russian alphabetical abbreviations are usually written in capital letters (Lopatin, 2006).

From the abbreviations mentioned above, nouns with the suffix -k- (smska, mmska) are added, introducing a shade of colloquial style, verbs with the meaning "to be rewritten using sms or mms" (smsitsya, mmsitsya), as well as complex nouns with a foreign abbreviation as the first component (SMS-message). These abbreviations reveal polyvariance in writing: can be made out in Latin and Cyrillic letters, in upper and lower case letters.

In the explanatory dictionary edited by G.N. Sklyarevskaya there are two options for writing a letter abbreviation for the word CD (eng. CD - compact-disk).

The variant of the abbreviation, written in Cyrillic, we have not met even once in the practice of writing. If it was recorded at the initial stage of borrowing an abbreviation, it is out of use, since there can be no coincidence in the pronunciation of the same abbreviated unit in the source language and the receptor language. The letters are similar graphically, but their names in Russian and English do not match: CD (esde) and CD (sidi).

In the practice of Russian writing, we met a variant of ci-di. Its hyphenated spelling is not recommended by any rules, however, in our opinion, this variant reflects the names of the letters of the English alphabet in the borrowed abbreviation, and the hyphen helps to eliminate the homonymy of this sloped word and the imperative form of sit.

The component CD in Russian is included in the word production process as the first part of complex nouns: a CD-player, a CD-record-player, a CD-disk. The last compound word is

pleonasm, since the second component “disk” is also indicated in the abbreviated part of the word.

Russian by origin abbreviations are represented by different structural types: alphabetic, sound, consisting of a truncated and whole word, parts of abbreviated words. The latter two types of abbreviations are often referred to as compound words.

Among the sound abbreviations that appeared in the Russian language in the last decades of the 20th century, we will single out those units that are more or less involved in the process of forming words, and also analyze the derivatives in terms of their correspondence to the norms of Russian spelling.

The abbreviation BOMZH in the explanatory dictionary edited by G.N. Sklyarevskaya has the mark “official” and is framed with capital letters. In the same dictionary entry, this word with indication of its belonging to the colloquial style is given in lower case writing.

When referring to the rules, it turns out that sound abbreviations should be written using capital letters. However, they contain a remark in which it is noted that there are abbreviations that are written according to the tradition in lower case letters or alternatively.

The abbreviation of bomzh in the Russian language is very productive in terms of word-formation. From the word “bomzh” with the help of the affix -ih- derived bomzhiha with the meaning of “female person who does not have a certain place of residence”, as well as bomzhonok with the meaning “homeless child”. The meaning of “non-adult being” is expressed by the Russian affix -onok-. From the same noun with the help of suffixes -irova- and -eva- 2 verbs are formed in parallel, having the same meaning - “to lead the lifestyle of the homeless”.

The abbreviation bomzh also served as a base for the word bomzhatnik. The suffix -atnik- introduces the meaning of “a refuge, a gathering place or residence for the one who is named in the producing base” (cf. chicken coop). The analyzed derivative is also used in a figurative sense for the name of housing, in which there is no order.

Writing of all derivatives from abbreviation bomzh submits to the normative installations of the rules of Russian spelling, according to which all derivatives of letter abbreviations are written with a lowercase letter.

From the abbreviation of HIV, complex words are formed in which this compound, the word abbreviation acts as the first component of addition, for example: HIV infection, HIV-infected.

If we talk about the spelling of the abbreviation and its derivatives, we can note that they are written in accordance with the spelling norm: the sound abbreviation is written in capital letters, including the words in which it is a component of addition.

From the abbreviation MID derivatives are formed with the meaning of the person working in the organization (midovets), and the value “relating to the MID” (midovskiy).

The word AIDS, which has the spelling variant of spid, is a producing base for the noun spidoved (specialist in studying the causes of AIDS and methods of treating it), as well as an adjective with the meaning “characteristic of AIDS” (spidoviy).

Writing of both generating and derived words corresponds to the spelling norms of initial audio abbreviations.

On the basis of the abbreviation OMON a derivative noun omonovets and adjective omonovsky are formed, which are written in accordance with the recommendations of the current Russian spelling rules. The spelling variant of OMONovets is contrary to the recommendations of the rules, since all suffixed derivatives must be written in lowercase letters.

Among the letter abbreviations that we studied, both units that do not have derivatives in Russian (for example, the VS - the Supreme Court, PO — software, SKV — a freely convertible currency, etc.) and those that serve as the basis for formation of new words, but differ in varying degrees of word-building activity (for example, GB - state security, KGB - State Security Committee, etc.).

According to the norms of Russian spelling, alphabetic abbreviations can have spelling variants - by initial letters and by their names (Lopatin, 2006). The first option should be in capital letters, and the second - lower case, for example: BTR and beteer.

Consider abbreviations, which in our material are characterized by the presence of derivatives, the writing of which is characterized by variation.

Thus, the abbreviation GB (state security) forms a noun meaning a person serving in state security organs, and in parallel there are two derivatives with different formats, but with the same word-meaning: *gebeshnik* and *gebist*. The suffixes with the help of which these derivatives are formed have an agent meaning and introduce colloquial stylistic coloring into the word. Derivatives of nouns act as a generating basis for adjectives *gebeshniy* and *gebistskiy*.

Derivatives of nouns and adjectives have spellings with letters *e* and *e'*, for example: *gebeshnik* and *ge'be'shnik*, *gebist* and *ge'bist*, *gebeshniy* and *ge'be'shniy*, *gebistskiy* and *ge'bistskiy*.

According to the rules, in the letter abbreviations, formed from the names of the letters, the letter *e* is written. The spelling variant with *e'* originated under the influence of the traditionally formed spellings of the abbreviations of the beginning of the 20th century, such as *eser*. The commendation to write the letter *e'* after consonants in nominal borrowed nouns influences, despite the firm pronunciation of the previous consonant.

Similarly, it is possible to substantiate the variants of writing the derivatives of *gekachepist* and *ge'kachepist*, *gekachepistskiy* and *ge'kachepistskiy*.

Derivatives of the KGB abbreviations are *kage'be'shnik* and *kagebeshnik*, *kegebeshnik*; *kage'bist* and *kagebist*; *kage'be'shniy* and *kagebeshniy*, *kegebeshniy*, *KGBshniy*.

The recommendations of the rules correspond to the variants of *kagebeshnik*, *kagebist*, *kagebeshniy*. All other options are outside the wording of the rules. The spelling of the *kegebeshnik* presents a colloquial version of the name of the letter *k*.

The spelling of *KGBshniy* is non-normative, since suffixed derivatives of letter abbreviations are usually referred to by letter names and are written in lower case letters.

From the abbreviation LDPR (Liberal Democratic Party of Russia), a noun is formed, denoting the person in the party (*LDPRovets*), and an adjective with the meaning "relating to the LDPR" (*LDPRovskiy*).

Writing these derivatives does not correspond to the spelling norm, as reflected in the rules of Russian spelling.

Among the abbreviations that are ranked among compound words, the following structural types are distinguished:

- words consisting of parts of abbreviated words (for example, a supply manager);
- words, consisting of a combination of initial parts and initial sounds (for example, GULAG);
- words consisting of a combination of a part of a word and a whole word (for example, salary).

In the material collected by us all the above-mentioned types of compound-abbreviated words are presented. Here are some examples: *Demoross* - a member of the Democratic Russia party; *Minfin* - the Ministry of Finance, *spetsnaz* - the formation of a special purpose, etc. ; *VOKhR* - armed guards, *GULAG* and *GULag* - General Directorate of Forced Labor Camps; *gang formation* - gangster formation, *korschet* - correspondent account, *barcode* - bar code, *ecocatastrophe* - ecological disaster.

### Conclusion

All compound words must be written together and with a capital letter, if they denote the name of institutions and organizations, and together with a lowercase letter, if they do not denote proper names.

It is necessary to specifically stipulate the spelling of abbreviations of the *VOKhR* and *GULAG*.

As a general rule, in the abbreviations of the mixed type, the initial part is written in large and abbreviated in lower case letters. The spelling of these words should have been as follows: *Vokhr*, *Gulag*, however, it was the capitalization that was fixed.

Only single words referring to compound-reduced units have derivatives. This group is not distinguished by such derivational activity as initial abbreviations.

After analyzing the language material by abbreviations and their derivatives in terms of compliance with the norms of the spelling of the Russian language, we came to the conclusion that in the modern Russian language this way of forming new words, such as abbreviation, was activated. New abbreviations are immediately included in the system of Russian word production, acting as a generating basis for a number of derived words.

Abbreviations appeared in the Russian language not only at the end of the 20th century, but also in other periods, however, their peculiarity at present is that they are not just made in Russian, but are actively borrowed from English, and function in the original graphic form or in a variant design. Such abbreviations in the Russian language are used as a generating base for the formation of a number of new derived words. Writing them is completely subject to the rule that the derivatives of letter abbreviations are written together and in lower case letters.

Russian abbreviations by origin are represented by different structural types, differing by different word-formation activity. Their transfer to the writing does not always correspond to the established spelling norm, since basically these units are found in variant spelling.

If the formation of new words is a natural process in a language that cannot be influenced from the outside, then the fixation of abbreviations in writing should be regulated by linguists due to the need to streamline the writing of words that are different variant and even polyvariance.

#### Reference

- Sklyarevskaya, G. N. (Ed). (1998). Explanatory Dictionary of Russian language of the end of the XX century. Language changes, SPb.
- Lopatin, V. V. (2006). Russian Spelling and Punctuation Rules. Complete Academic Handbook.
- Rivlina, A. A. (2017). Global Anglo-National Digraphy: translingual aspect, *Vestnik RUDN. Series: Educational Issues: Languages and Specialties*, 14.
- Egorova, N. V. (2017). The words- "centaurs" in the texts of documents. *Bulletin of the Orenburg State University*, 2.
- Krysin, L. P. (1996). Foreign words in modern life. *Russian language of the end of XX century*. - M.
- Leychik, V. M. (2002). PR and other abbreviations. *Russian language*, 5.
- Oliveira, F. K. D., Oliveira, M. B. D., Gomes, A. S., & Queiros, L. M. (2018). Identifying User Profiles from Statistical Grouping Methods. *Journal of Information Systems Engineering & Management*, 3(1), 06.
- Nasiri, M., Rezghi, M., & Minaei, B. (2014). Fuzzy dynamic tensor decomposition algorithm for recommender system, *UCT Journal of Research in Science, Engineering and Technology*, 2(2): 52-55.
- Eisvandi, M., Gorji, Y., & Niknejadi, F. (2015). Effectiveness of Emotional Intelligence on Increasing the Psychological Dimension of Quality of Life of Mothers of Educable Mentally Retarded Children in Esfahan in. *UCT Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities Research*, 3(1), 29-31.
- Islamov, A. E., Rassolov, I. M., Petunova, S. A., Albov, A. P., Zaikina, I. V., & Shulga, T. I. (2017). Students' Tolerant Behavior Formation Mechanisms. *International Electronic Journal of Mathematics Education*, 12(1), 43-50.