**Formation of Russian-Culture-Orientated English**

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The development of Foreign-Culture-Oriented English inevitably results in the formation of a specialized variety of this language with its own lexis. These are xenonyms, i.e. names of specific elements of the foreign culture in question. In the case of Russian-Culture-Oriented English the language accumulates the necessary amount of xenonyms. Once a part of the vocabulary, xenonyms develop according to the rules of English. Derivatives are formed by means of affixation, and in rare cases Russian affixes are borrowed (-NIK; -SKI/SKY).

**Keywords:** functional dualism, interlinguoculturology, culturonyms, idioculturonyms: idionyms & xenonyms

**Introduction**

Globalization accompanied by "globanglization" makes it necessary for all non-English nations to use English in order to promote their cultures. Foreign-Culture-Oriented English is a specialized variety of this language which is best studied by resorting to original native English descriptions of these cultures. Abundance of various English texts devoted to Russian culture allows us to see the formation of the peripheral layer of the English vocabulary oriented towards Russian culture and its naturalization.

Globalization made it necessary for all nations to master international, therefore intercultural, communication. Trying to reach for a wider audience all countries have started to resort to international languages (primarily to English, but also to French, Spanish, German) in order to promote their cultures. Application of the language to a foreign culture by necessity needs certain adaptations of the language. Actually such type of communication results in the formation of a specialized variety of the language: Foreign-Culture-Oriented (FCO) Language. Naturally we are primarily interested in Global English applied to Russian culture, i.e. Russian-Culture-Oriented English (RCO English).

Cultural reorientation of a language is the result of its *functional duality*: the language although primarily oriented towards its "own" ("internal") culture by necessity is also used in application to foreign ("external") cultures, gradually accumulating all the necessary verbal means for it (Kabakchi 1998, 9). We call the linguistic discipline devoted to the study of the language in its secondary cultural orientation towards a foreign culture 'interlinguoculturology' (ILCology, for short).
droog <> baboochka <> korova <> golova <> malchick <> soomka <> prestoopnick <> rooka <> litso <> malenky.

The function of the argot Nadtsat in the book is best described by one of the characters, the doctor who examined the phenomenon of the criminals: «most of the roots are Slav Propaganda». The author's attitude towards the argot is particularly evident in the word "horrowshow" which is supposed to mean (A. Burgess supplies a 'dictionary' of the dialect) khorosho ("good").

**Conclusion**

Foreign-Culture-Oriented English develops depending on the intensity of the intercultural contact. Russian-Culture-Oriented English develops noticeably. Xenonyms of Russian culture come and go. Some get naturalized and acquire new meanings. This process needs constant monitoring and attention of linguists at the time when Russian culture needs English as the communicative second string to reach a wide readership.

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**Dictionaries**


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Fodor 2002 => Moscow and St. Petersburg.
St. Petersburg. In Your Pocket. Essential City Guides. BCB Tourism And Publishing BV.

Abbreviations

CamEnc - Cambridge Encyclopedia of Russia
DR - Кабакчи В.В. The Dictionary of Russia
EncBr - Encyclopædia Britannica
FCO - Foreign-Culture-Oriented
ILCology - 'interlinguoculturology'
LDCE - Longman Dictionary ...
OED - Oxford English Dictionary
RCO - Russian-Culture-Oriented
SPб - St. Petersburg.
SPblYP - St. Petersburg. In Your Pocket.
WNCD9 - Webster's Ninth New Collegiate Dictionary
Формирование лексики английского языка, ориентированного на русскую культуру

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Формирование «английского языка межкультурного общения» (АЯМО) неизменно приводит к формированию специализированной разновидности этого языка со специальной лексикой. Это «ксеонимы», т.е. наименования специфических элементов иноязычных культур. В случае АЯМО, ориентированного на русскую культуру, формируется слой ксеонимов-русизмов, которые могут принимать английские аффиксы, образуя необходимые производные слова. В редких случаях заимствуются русские аффиксы (-НИК, -СКИЙ).

Ключевые слова: функциональный дуализм, интерлингвокультурология, культуронимы, идиокультуронимы: идионимы и ксеонимы.