Irina M.Nekipelova,
M.T. Kalashnikov Izhevsk State Technical University,
Izhevsk, Russia

DESTRUCTION OF THE LANGUAGE STANDARD IN THE SPHERE OF NORMS TO USE IN RUSSIAN INDECLINABLE NOUNS WHICH CAME FROM OTHER LANGUAGES

РАЗРУШЕНИЕ ЯЗЫКОВОГО СТАНДАРТА В ОБЛАСТИ НОРМ УПОТРЕБЛЕНИЯ В РУССКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ НЕСКЛОНЯЕМЫХ ЗАИМСТВОВАННЫХ СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНЫХ

Abstract:

The article is devoted to language as an open dissipative system. The research has cross-disciplinary character and bases on a method of problem-oriented search allowing use of data of one field of knowledge in the field of other. The offered research allows to understand what processes happen at stabilization and destabilization of a language system. In article it is revealed that during assimilation of words language constantly endures the instability periods, at the same time in language multidirectional processes are carried out. The author shows that the aspiration of language to self-organization results it in need to create the uniform language standard for all carriers which is convenient in use and is clear to all native speakers. The aspiration to continuous changes does this standard vulnerable. Most often vulnerability is shown in emergence of exceptions of the rule. The article also describes that exceptions are result of deviations which are realized in speech communication. Therefore, they show how it is more convenient to native speakers to use language unit in the speech. When deviations begin to have mass character, they join in the standard as special units which have non-standard

conditions of the use. But they can also be an indicator of ignorance of the standard and sign of elementary illiteracy. In case of the use of indeclinable words from other languages this situation is especially relevant because not all people who speak Russian use its literary form. With this approach, we come to a conclusion that in the history of language there can be such conditions when the language standard can be transformed, corrected or destroyed. In the latter case language appears in a situation of instability which demands need of formation of the new language standard because the independent use of language elements can strongly complicate language professional and interpersonal communication.

Keywords: language theory, language philosophy, language as an open dissipative system, formation and destruction of a language standard, indeclinable nouns

Introduction

The article continues a number of the articles devoted to research of language as an information system and describing information criteria and possibilities of a language system. In modern science similar researches become more and more relevant because allow to go beyond theoretical studying of language and to solve complex problems of pragmatically character, using fundamental knowledge in the field of linguistics. It is connected with the fact that language allows to solve precisely and accurately various professional and interpersonal problems and purposes realizing cognitive possibilities of a person because language is a phenomenon of human activity and an open complex system. Besides, in most cases it is the only means of the constructive and adequate solution of these tasks.

The language is an open non-linear system. One of the aspects of the development of the system is replenishment with unchangeable words from other languages, which leads the language system into an unstable state and makes it vulnerable. The borrowing process is accompanied by gradual, sometimes rather painful adaptation of words to new conditions. As a result, universal algorithms of new words using are formed, stabilizing the system and forming a language standard. However, deviations from these algorithms in speech practice lead to changes in the language system.

Methods

The key idea of modern science is the idea of complete judgment of the world. It is connected with the fact that a person sees constantly changing world as unity of material and perfect its parties. For this reason, synergetic approach to a research of a person in society and everything that is connected with human activity and its activity in society, becomes especially relevant. Synergetic approach allows not only to see the universal laws existing in various systems. It also gives the chance not only to connect knowledge of others sciences, including

technical, to a research of the person and society, but also to understand society and everything that is made by it as open dissipative structures which are characterized by both regularity, and accident of development. Therefore, the research of language structure cannot be presented without use of the complex problem-oriented search allowing to consider knowledge not only linguistics, but also other sciences about a person and society, about the nature and the world now in general [4, 10, 12, 22].

Discussion

Language is one of the most important fields of the person activities. All the categories of the language depend mostly on the ability of the person to think and also to be guided by awareness in the world and in the reality where the person lives. Whether the person wants it or not, but language submits to the general laws of thinking and is defined by its ways. Extrapolation, classification, synthesis and the analysis and also analogy are the most important ways to think.

Language is the communication medium, unprecedented by nature. And language activity which is carried out by people means to use the language as one of the aspects of social life. But language is more than a communication medium, language is the way of expressing each person way of thinking, a way of his knowledge and perception of the world and representation of his knowledge. Language activities are very important field of human activities because «the outlook and the culture of the community which uses one language are shown by the means of the language», and «unusual languages structure and grammatical systems show that people can think differently» [21]. Moreover, the anthropocentrism assumes outlook within which a person not only uses language for the purpose of implementation of the social functions in society, but also more comprehends itself and the world by means of language as "to be a person – means to exist in language" [11]. The anthropocentrism is the cornerstone of vision and world understanding, representing and describing. All these processes are carried out only thanks to presence the person consciousness and thinking.

Results

Language as open dissipative system

The central position of a research is understanding that language "is not real, but imaginable unity" [15, p. 125]. This unity exists only in thinking of the person, and in general it is presented "as specific structure, the model consisting of the separate elements connected among themselves by various relations" [16, p. 198]. It means that knowledge of the world has, on the one hand, subjective, and on the other hand, objective character. Therefore, it is necessary to

speak not about ascertaining, and about interpretation by people of the world phenomena. This plurality of vision and representation of the phenomena allows scientists to say that need to interpret something in a situation when there is no completeness of the phenomenon description, results in infinity of its interpretation and that the reality has simulationary character of all modern social and cultural phenomena [7, p. 34]. Simulationary nature of language as phenomenon of human activity and its interpretative opportunities, on the one hand, define a possibility of formation of the language standard as arrangements to use language units in one way or another, and on the other hand, allow emergence of deviations from the existing standard, its change.

Use in one language of a words which came from other language is caused by ability of a person to differently interpret the world phenomena. Certainly, it is expressed not only at the lexical and semantic levels, but also in changes of a grammatical system of language. These changes lead to destabilization of a language system. Overcoming destabilization is carried out due to formation of the language standard. However, existence of the language standard cannot be a guarantee of absolute stability of language because the language system is the open dissipative system seeking for continuous changes.

Internal variety of language as factor of its survival

Language should be understood as the certain code having the logical reasons. These bases are caused by thinking of the person therefore language is natural multilevel classification of high degree of reliability [17]. Therefore, it is possible to say that language represents an organized system which consists of elements which have ability to change. This ability to change which is expressed first of all in self-organization of a language system in general provides integrity, viability and stability of language in the conditions of emergence of dissipative structures. The aspiration of language to change is caused by aspiration of society and the person to changes.

Changes are a way of adaptation that defines survival of the person. Adaptation is a key to survival. In turn the changes taking place in language are a condition of survival of the language and a way of adaptation of a person to the environment which is carried out due to development of consciousness and sensibleness by a person of the existence in the world. The origin of language was "natural logical continuation of that adaptation to cogitative activity which way

was taken by primacies" [2]. Besides, a variety in language does possible its evolution because "a variety has the potential for adaptation" [6].

Language regulation and formation of the language standard

One of aspects of language system development is its replenishment by unchangeable nouns from other languages. It is process of introduction into language of foreign elements from the external environment brings it to an unstable state and does it vulnerable. Vulnerability results from emergence of the competition of language units and their forms. The existing competition of forms is capable to disorient the native speaker in the language environment, forcing him to carry out constantly the choice for this or that word form or an language element.

Eventually universal algorithms to use new words are formed as result of long language communication. They stabilize a system and form the language standard. So, the use in the 19th century and the first half of the 20th century of changeable forms of the words "пальто" and "кино" later was replaced by the use of their unchangeable forms:

«Всё было в дому зажжено…

*Мы в **польтах** осенних сидели.*

Друзья отворили окно…

Поспешно калоши надели» (А. Белый, «Золото в лазури», 1904 г.);

*«А вчера ты хмельненек пришёл, так из **пальта** выронил»* (А. Н. Островский, «Трудовой хлеб», 1874 г.).

Thus, zero inducement was created. The deviation from it in speech practice meets only as a nonliterary form: *«По стволу трудно. По стволу только **в кине** стреляют. С прицелом и то чаще мажут, чем попадают»* (В. П. Астафьев, «Трофейная пушка», 2001 г.).

Sometimes a changeable form meets as an ironical form: *«Спасибо тем, кто посоветовал нам ехать **на метре»** [5].

As a rule, process of loan is followed gradual, sometimes by very painful adaptation of words to new conditions: «Though for the first time N. Grech formulated the rule about stability of nouns from other languages in 1827, nevertheless at the beginning of the 20th century change of many such words still was for native speakers quite admissible and even usual» [9, p. 228].

Generally, scientists connect long process of adaptation and fixing of the language standard with lack of the unified loan form: «The class of indeclinable words is characterized by multisociability with foreign languages therefore such nouns have no certain graphic design. The impossibility of uniform writing establishment leads to existence of various grammatical meanings: inclination of a noun to find unchangeable form, or, on the contrary, changeable form and also fluctuation of grammatical category of a sort» [19, p. 274]. Concerning

grammatical indicators, the language standard exists as the regulation to act on the basis of unification to use these or those language units.

Fluctuations in a grammatical gender as a factor of language system destabilization

Zero inducement of nouns finally developed by the beginning of the 20th century. It destabilized a system, and native speakers were forced to define noun gender. In the presence of the declined forms it was easy to define noun gender, but in lack of the declined forms it became much more difficult to make it. The next language standard was as a result created. It was realized in the form of the rule to define a sort of indeclinable words from other languages on the basis of semantic approach.

Similar approach differs from the existing traditional approach a little to define noun gender on the basis of their grammatical features. As a result, the animated nouns designating men belong to a masculine gender, women – to a feminine gender, and inanimate – to a neuter gender because they have no sex indicators. This approach correlates to approach in English. However, in English the gender category is presented on lexical and semantic levels, but not at the grammatical level. Therefore, the pronoun "it" not replaces nouns of a neuter gender, it replaces inanimate nouns. And still such approach is justified because among the animated nouns, behind a small exception ("лицо", "чудовище", "животное", "насекомое", "млекопитающее" and some other), there are practically no nouns of a neuter gender.

However now there are essential deviations from this language standard. They are widespread in oral and written language practice and generally arise because of ignorance of grammatical correct use of indeclinable nouns (perhaps, it is caused by the fact that the rule is studied by school students only of the 6th class).

Often formation of the similar deviations having both single, and mass character is influenced by a gender of the general concept to which the indeclinable word in Russian corresponds. In certain cases, the gender of the general concept supports the existing rule: for example, names of dishes "пюре", "рагу", "кимчи", "суши", "азу", "барбекю", "карпаччо", "консоме", "харчо", "хачапури", "чахохбили", буррито, соте, фрикасе, канапе, лобио, оливье treat a neuter gender and correspond to a word "блюдо". In other cases, the standard underwent changes that also received formal standardization: names of winds ("торнадо", "сирокко", "ауро", "солано") under the influence of the general concept wind began to be used in the form of a masculine gender. The same: names of cheeses ("тофу", "сулугуни", "бри", "дор блю", "маскарпоне"); names of languages ("урду", "хинди", "бенгали", "пушту", "суахили", "зулу", "сантали", "сомали"); and some other groups of words. Fluctuations are observed at reference of group of words to different general concepts. So, for example, the

words "чили", "табаско", "халапеньо", "хабаньеро", "пеперони" belong to a neutral gender (by the rule) if correspond to a word "соус" (in essence a dish), and to a masculine gender if correspond to a word "перец".

More difficult situation is with the words named drinks. So, the word "какао" belongs to a neuter gender according to the basic rule. Though recently it is possible to meet rather often the wrong use of this word in a masculine gender (influence of the word "кофе"). Also, the situation is with those words which now the native speakers use seldom: for example, "бланманже" is neuter gender. The word "кофе" belongs to masculine gender as exceptions. Other words as well as the word of "какао", have to be used in the form of neuter gender. However, in the conditions of language communication a considerable fluctuations are observed: "мохито" is a masculine gender (an exception, influence of a generalized term "коктейль"), "мате" is masculine gender (an exception, influence of a generalized term "напиток" or "парагвайский чай"), kinds of coffee – "глясе", "латте", "мокко", "капучино", "эспрессо", "американо", "ристретто", "лунго", "макиато", "мокачино", "фраппе", "фрапучино" are neuter and masculine gender (neuter is by the rule, masculine is influence of a word "кофе"), "каркаде" is a neuter and masculine gender (influence of a word "чай"), but recently the female gender was still allowed (influence of a concept "суданская роза"), "боржоми" is masculine and neuter gender (not female gender though the general concept is "минеральная вода").

Dictionaries fix all these words, but do not instruct, forms of these words are equal or one of them has significant or insignificant stylistic restrictions.

On this background emergence of new words still more destabilizes language. So, the word "смузи" the beginning actively to be used the last five-six years and still is not recorded in dictionaries. It gives the grounds to native speakers to discuss what gender these words can have. We find one of such discussions:

«Здравствуйте, подскажите, кто знает, какого рода слово "смузи"? Но самым интересным открытием для меня стол(о) смузи. Медовый, арбузный, дынный смузи или Медовое, арбузное, дынное смузи»;

«В Вики - мужского рода. И на мой взгляд, это не лишено основания. Смузи – напиток. Поскольку ЭТО не зафиксировано словарями, логично отнести его к роду по видовому слову. Хотя, я думаю, могут быть варианты»;

«Смузи – болтушка, смесь. Поскольку ЭТО не зафиксировано словарями, логично отнести её к роду по видовому слову. Хотя, я думаю, могут быть варианты – если смесь густа, как кисель...» [20].

The words "лапачо", "тахибо", "текома", "тахуари" also bring to native speakers special difficulties in use. Lapacho is an ethnic drink which is cooked from bark of the South American

tree Lapacho tecome. In the Russian market the drink having the names "лапачо" or "тахибо", and also words in Russian appeared quite recently, therefore the mentioned names still did not get the steady gender use. To avoid mistakes in their use, native speakers use them together with the general concept – a word "чай":

*«Целебный напиток из коры священного дерева инков – **чай лапачо»**; «Экзотический **чай лапачо** родом из Южной Америки»* [18];

*«Приготовить **чай лапачо** довольно просто: литр воды довести до кипения, затем добавить в него 4 чайные ложки высушенной **коры лапачо** и дать покипеть ещё 5 минут»* [3];

*«**Чай лапачо** содержит в себе антиоксидант под названием карносол»* [8].

The same is traced also in the use of the drink name "линчжи"»:

*«Травяные чаи стали в последние годы очень популярны по всему миру благодаря своим полезным свойствам для организма человека. Одним из таких целебных «эликсиров» считается **линчжи** чай»* [13].

Thus, it is necessary to draw a conclusion that native speakers of Russian, choosing gender accessory of a word, are guided not by the existing language grammatical standard, but by a gender of that word which they use to explain a meaning of word from other language. It loosens language norms which are formalized in the form of the rule and are fixed in language, and destabilizes language. Similar deviations from the standardized algorithms which exist in speech practice lead to changes in a language system. They complicate not only interpersonal, but professional communication, including translation activity.

Among the indeclinable words which came to Russian from other languages there are many terms, including the terms having the international character. These words have no translation into Russian and are used in such look in what were taken from other language. However, their most part belongs also to usual life of native speakers of Russian. It means that these words play a significant role both in professional, and in nonprofessional communication. And practice of use of these words shows in the speech what difficulties are experienced by native speakers of Russian using these words. The difficulty consists first of all in ignorance of the rule making a basis of the language standard.

In the program of school education only a few words are studied: "радио", "пальто", "шоссе", "метро", "такси", "кофе", "какао", "торнадо", "кафе", "плато", "жалюзи", "меню", "пианино", "депо", "ателье", "пианино", "фойе", "табло". And one exercise in the textbook is devoted to the rule (ex. 266) [1, p. 141]. Late this rule is studied by students at the first year at the university. Students study it as a part of the grammatical standard of Russian. The volume of the studied material depends on the teacher: the teacher considers it is the rule significant or

not. At best the teacher devotes to this rule one practical task. Only students who get an education in the sphere of professional translation, study this rule in more detail. And here the teacher meets great difficulties because the rule diverse: it consists of many points and includes many exceptions, each of which demands an explanation and the description of its reasons. Change of the nouns which came from other languages is the most badly studied rule, and at examination students always have many mistakes. It is necessary to expect that in a difficult professional situation such experts will make a mistake.

The words which are not recorded in dictionaries are especially difficult in the use. For example, "куддуру": «Древнее кудурру – каменная стела, покрытая рельефными изображениями с божественными символами, памятник, характерный исключительно для касситской культуры».

In English-language publications this word meets much more often: «During early period of Babylon/Mesopotamia, the Babylon Dragon represented the Anunnaki might dragon/goddess Tiamat. This slab was used as a Kudduru, meaning a boundary stone» [14, p. 45].

Students rely on value of this word in Russian when they try to define its gender. Few students remember that the rule exists.

If native speakers do not observe the language standard, it becomes irrelevant. In certain conditions the language standard can collapse. This process can happen contrary to its artificial maintenance.

It is possible to draw a conclusion that the aspiration of language to self-organization results it in need to create the uniform language standard for all native speakers which is convenient in use and is clear to all. The aspiration to continuous changes does this standard vulnerable. Most often vulnerability is shown in emergence of exceptions of the rule. Exceptions are result of deviations which are realized in speech communication. Therefore, they show how it is more convenient to native speakers to use language unit in the speech. When deviations begin to have mass character, they join in the standard as special units which have non-standard conditions of the use. But they can also be an indicator of ignorance of the standard and sign of elementary illiteracy. In case of the use of indeclinable words from other languages this situation is especially relevant because not all people who speak Russian use its literary form. We come to a conclusion that in the history of language there can be such conditions when the language standard can be transformed, corrected or destroyed. In the latter case language appears in a situation of instability which demands need of formation of the new language

standard because the independent use of language elements can strongly complicate language professional and interpersonal communication.

Implication

Language dynamics in the conditions of globalization and migration processes is followed by active processes of loan of words of other languages with the subsequent their inclusion in the system of Russian, nonconventional for them. It is followed by disease adaptation processes. As a result of active and long communicative practice the language standard is formed. It is realization of cognitive opportunities of the person to formalize knowledge gained about the world and to interpret them in one way or another, reaching stable agreements. However, the openness of a language system, its ability to change and also lack of objective knowledge of the world leads to emergence of deviations from the language standard, and in certain cases and to its destruction.

References:

1.Baranov M.T., Ladyzhenskaya T.A., Trostentsova L.A., etc. (2012) Russkij yazyk. 6 klass. Uchebnik. V 2 chastyakh. CHast' 2[Russian. The 6th class. Textbook. In 2 parts. Part 2]. M.: Prosveshchenie. 172 p.

2.Burlak S. (2019) Proiskhozhdenie yazyka: Fakty, issledovaniya, gipotezy. Izdanie vtoroe, pererabotannoe i dopolnennoe [Origin of language: Facts, researches, hypotheses. The edition second processed and added]. URL: https://books.google.ru/books?id=E5x7DwAAQBAJ&printsec=frontcover&hl=ru#v= onepage&q&f=false (accessed January 28, 2019).

3.Chaj lapacho [Tea lapacho]. URL: https://otvet.mail.ru/question/14231210 (accessed January 30, 2019).

4.Chen Xun (2015) The Demand for Mobility SATCOM In APAC. SatMagazine, vol. 6 (June), pp. 26-29.

5.Da zdravstvuet metro [Long live subway]. URL: https://conf.7ya.ru/fulltext-thread.aspx? cnf=Misc&trd=119895 (accessed January 18, 2019).

6.Danyel J. (2015) Nash obshchij mnogolikij mir: Yazykovoe, kul'turnoe i biologicheskoe raznoobrazie planety [Our general many-sided world: Language, cultural and biological diversity of the planet]. URL:

http://www.terralingua.org/wpcontent/uploads/downloads/2011/01/RussianWOD.pdf (accessed January 18, 2019).

7.Derrida J. (2001) Pis'mo i razlichie [Letter and distinction]. Sankt-Peterburg. 432 p.

8.Ekzoticheskij fitochaj Lapacho [Exotic Lapacho phytotea]. URL: http://ladymadonna.ru/%D0%BB%D0%B0%D0%BF%D0%B0%D1%87%D0%BE (accessed January 28, 2019).

9.Glovinskaya M.Ya., Golanova E.I. Zemskaya E.A., etc. (2008) Sovremennyj russkij yazyk: Aktivnye protsessy na rubezhe XX-XXI vekov [Modern Russian: Active processes at a turn of the 20-21st centuries]. M.: Yazyki slavyanskikh kul'tur, 712 p.

10.Gumperz J.J. (1982) Discourse strategies. Cambridge, Cambridge University Press/ 240 p.

11.Humboldt V. fon (1984) Izbrannye trudy po yazykoznaniyu [The chosen works on linguistics]. M.: Progress. 397 p.

12.Kopyl D.A. (2012) O nekotorykh kommunikativnykh taktikakh strategii ubezhdeniya v nauchnoj literature angloyazychnykh monografij [About some communicative tactics of strategy of belief in scientific literature of English-language monographs] // *Izvestiya Yyzhnogo federal'nogo universiteta. Ser. Filologicheskie nauki* [News of Southern Federal University. Philological sciences]. No. 4, pp. 157-165.

13.Linchzhi chaj – svojstva i effekty [Lingzhi tea – properties and effects]. http://chayblog.ru/teahealth/linchzhi/ (accessed January 28, 2019).

14.Lumiere G., Lafayette M. de (2010) Description and Explanation of Anunnaki, Babylonian, Sumerian, Akkadian, Assyrian, Phoenician Slabs, Seals, Inscriptions, Statues, Tablets and Secret Symbols. 400 p.

15.Nekipelova I. M. (2013) Konvergentsiya i divergentsiya sub"ektivnykh yazykov i ikh statisticheskoe raspredelenie v formirovanii ob"ektivnogo yazyka [Convergence and divergence of subjective languages and their statistical distribution in formation of objective language] // *Filologicheskie nauki. Voprosy teorii i praktiki* [Philological sciences. Questions of the theory and practice]. Tambov: Gramota. No. 4 (23). Part I. Pp. 123-126.

16.Nekipelova I.M. (2013) Yazykovoj opyt, yazykovaya orientatsiya, yazykovoe prostranstvo [Language experience, language orientation, language space] // *V mire nauchnykh otkrytij* [In the world of discoveries]. No. 3.2 (39). Pp. 185-206.

17.Nekipelova I.M., Zarifullina E.G. (2013) Yazykovaya sistema kak estestvennaya mnogourovnevaya klassifikaciya vysokoy stepeni nadezhnosti [Language system as natural multilevel classification of high degree of reliability] // *Modern research of*

social problems [Sovremennye issledovaniya socialnyh problem]. No. 6 (26). doi: http://dx.doi.org/10.12731/2218-7405-2013-6-38.

18.Poleznye svojstva chaya lapacho i kak ego zavarivat' [Useful properties of tea "лапачо" and as to make it]. URL: https://cupstea.ru/vidy-chaya/drugie/chaj-lapacho.html (accessed January 20, 2019).

19.Shisholina A.O. (2014) Nesklonyaemye zaimstvovannye imena sushchestvitel'nye v kommunikativnom prostranstve russkogo yazyka XVIII veka [The indeclinable borrowed nouns in communicative space of Russian of the 18th century] // Kommunikativnye issledovaniya [Communicative researches]. № 1, pp. 270-275.

20.Smuzi [Smuz]. URL: http://forum.gramota.ru/viewtopic.php?f=2&t=3661 (accessed January 18, 2019).

21.Trabant U. (2014) S yazykom umiraet kul'tura [With language culture dies]. URL: http://www.goethe.de/ins/ru/lp/prj/drj/arc/011/ru9108115.htm (accessed January 28, 2019).

22.Yen-Wu Chen (2015) Overcoming SATCOM Disruption, From RF Interference To Rain Fade. SatMagazine, vol. 6 (June), pp. 82-84.

Information about the author:

Nekipelova Irina (Izhevsk, Russia) – PhD, Head of Department «Russian as a foreign language», M.T. Kalashnikov Izhevsk state technical university (426069 Izhevsk, Studencheskaya, 7). Her research fields are: Russian history, language philosophy, teaching Russian as foreign, language education – e-learning – language testing; author of over 110 publications and 3 monographs. E-mail: irina.m.nekipelova@mail.ru