

SIMILAR WORDS IN BUSINESS ENGLISH AND RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

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English is a West Germanic language originating in England, and the first language for most people in Australia, Canada, Ireland, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States of America. It is used extensively as a second language and as an official language throughout the world, especially in commonwealth countries and in many international language organizations. English is a dominant international language in business, communications, science, business, entertainment, radio-TV, internet and diplomacy.

The role of English as the language of trade, finance, and technology has grown up into development strategy in the 21st century. English as an international language increase the capacity of people to communicate and exchange ideas and goods across borders. The English language skill has become a necessity for establishing links with the rest of the world in international trade development. It is an official language in 52 countries as well as many small colonies. In addition $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ of the people in the world understand and speak English to some degree.²

Business English refers to the English language used in international trade or business. It is a specialized area of the English language learning and teaching because it is largely attributed to non-native English speakers who study the subject to enhance their chances of doing business with companies from English speaking countries.

Business English is especially related to international trade. Wikipedia states that “International trade is the exchange of goods and services across international boundaries or territories. While international trade has been present throughout much of history. Its economic, social and political importance has been on the rise in recent centuries. Industrialization, advanced transportation, globalization, multinational corporations, and outsourcing are all having a major impact. Increasing international trade is basic to globalization. International trade is also a branch of economics, which, together with international finance, forms the larger branch of international economics.”³

Around the world, there is an estimated 1 Billion people learning English. There are many factors for learning English such as have a good job or work , foreign

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² Dorothea C. Lazaro and Erlinda M. Medalla, *English as the Language of Trade, Finance and Technology in APEC* , Philippine Journal of Development, Number 58, second Semester 2004, Volume 31, no:2

³ Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Trade

business trips, travel, emigration, study and research, studying abroad, to learn foreign cultures and religion etc... So it becomes “global language” of business, politics, international relations, culture, and entertainment for so many countries worldwide. And that is just an understatement as in fact, while English is not an official language in many countries worldwide, it is the language most often taught as a foreign or second language.⁴

When English become global language by international relations and trade it also influences the other languages such as Russian language. When we look at the Russian as a business language, we can see that there are lots of business English terms in Russian language such as vocabulary used in the fields of trade, business, finance, or international relations.

There is an official trading between Russia and Britain since the 16th century. In 1553, a merchant named Richard Chancellor was seeking the Northeast Passage from England to the rich markets of China and India. Chancellor traveled overland to Moscow. At that time, Russian Tsar Ivan was keen to find a new trading partner. He let British merchants the right to trade throughout the country. In the nineteenth century, there become industrial and trade boom in the world. Britain and United States expanded their railway networks very actively for trade between other countries. In Russia, the railway line linking Moscow and St Petersburg was opened in 1851. With this railway line, it took less time to get goods from one place to another place, so there becomes economic growth in the Russia. So the whole of Russia became a special economic zone for British merchants. The British were essentially interested purely in trade with Russia. Then Russia, for its part, had begun its modern industrial development later than the leading Western European countries and the USA. Russia’s engagement in global economic processes required it to make big changes to its labor and industrial policy. After the abolition of large industrial and manufacturing businesses began to develop, using Western labor practices. By the World War I, Russia was growing rapidly and after the revolution in 1917, Russia became one of the leading industrialized countries and evolutionary economic course.⁵

So we can say that because of the first trading between Russia and Britain, the first words were borrowed in the second half of the 16th century by English merchants and ambassadors to Russia. Communications surely influence both languages. Both buyers and sellers come across communication in bargaining and in negotiating contracts. The process of communication on agreement influences the

⁴ Business English And Its Importance To Business And Professional Success
<http://ezinearticles.com/?Business-English-And-Its-Importance-To-Business-And-Professional-Success&id=805997>

⁵ Maria Semyonova, *Britain, Russia and Industrial Age*,
www.rbcc.com/about/press_releases/britain_russia_industrial_age

languages. So results of free trade policy between these two countries, there become similar words in Business English and Russian language.

Here is the list of some similar words in Business English and Russian language. My research material consists of the largest dictionaries of English. For British English, I also consulted *Oxford Advanced Learner's English Dictionary*⁶ and *Oxford Russian Dictionary*⁷ for recent vocabularies. And also I use web sites for Russian languages such as www.rusnet.nl⁸ sites

⁶ Sally Wehmeiner, Chief Editor, *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary*, 7th edition, Oxford University press, 2005

⁷ Marcus Wheeler, Boris Unbeggun, Paul Falla, *Oxford Russian Dictionary*, 3rd edition, Oxford University press, 2000

⁸ <http://www.rusnet.nl/encyclo/>

Аа
1.Акт(Акт) act
2.Активный(Аktivnyi) active
3.Аксессуар(Аksessuar) accessory
4.Альтернативный(Аl'ternativnyi) alternative
5.Амбиция(Аmbitsiya) ambition
6.Анализ(Аnaliz) analysis
7.Архив(Аrkhiv) archive
8.Ассоциация(Аssotsiatsiya) association
9.Аванс(Аvans) advance
10.Авансирование(Аvansirovaniye) advancement
11.Авиаброкер(Аviabroker) aviation broker
12.Автаркия(Аvtarkiya) autarky
13.Авто(Аvto) auto
14.Автоматический(Аvtomaticheskiy) automatic
15.Автономия(Аvtonomiya) autonomy
16.Автор(Аvtor) author
17.Авторизация(Аvtorizatsiya) authorization
18.Авторитарный(avtoritarnyi) authoritarian
19.Атака(Аtака) attack

20.Аудиенция(Аudiyentsiya) audience
21.Аукцион(auksion) auction
22.Агент(Аgyent) agent
23.Агентство(Аgyenstvo) agency
24.Адрес(Аdryes) address
25.Администратор(Аdministratoг) administrator
26.Абстракция(Аbstraktsiya) abstraction
27.Абсолютный(Аbsolyutnyi) absolute
28.Абсентеизм(Аbsenteizm) absenteeism
29.Аболиционизм(Аbolitsionism) abolitionism
30.Аббревиатура(Аbbryeviatura) abbreviation
Вв
31.Багаж(Ваgаzh) baggage
32.База(Ваза) base
33.Базис(Вазis) basis
34.Баланс(Ваlаns) balance
35.Банк(Ваnk) bank
36.Банкрот(Ваnkrot) bankrupt
37.Барьер(Ваг'yer) barrier
38.Бестселлер(Вуестsyellyer) bestseller

39.Бизнес-план(Biznes-plan)	business plan
40.Бизнесмен(Biznesmen)	businessman
41.Бонус(Bonus)	bonus
42.Босс(Boss)	boss
43.Бюджет(Bjudzhet)	budget
44.Бойкот(boikot)	boycott
45.Бюро(Бууро)	bureau
46.Брошюра(Broshura)	brochure
	Vv
47.Ваучер(Vauchyer)	voucher
48.ВИП(VIP)	VIP
49.Вакансия(Vakansiya)	vacancy
50.Версия(Versiya)	version
	Gg
51.Гамма(Gamma)	gamma
52.Гараж(Garazh)	garage
53.Гарант(Garant)	guarantor
54.Гарантия(Garantiya)	guarantee
55.Гигант(Gigant)	giant

56.Гость(Gost')	guest
57.Гид(Gid)	guide
58.Глобализация(Globalizatsiya)	globalization
	Dd
59.Дебет(Dyebyet)	debit
60.Депозит(Dyepozit)	deposit
61.Дефект(Dyefyekt)	defect
62.Дефицит(Dyefitsit)	deficit
63.Дилер(Dilyer)	dealer
64.Документ(Dokumyent)	document
65.Дата(Data)	date
66.Диспетчер(Dispetcher)	dispatcher
67.Декларация(Deklaratsiya)	declaration
68.Доктрина(Doktrina)	doctrine
69.Дизайн(dizain)	design
70.Дискриминация(Diskriminatsiya)	discrimination
71.Диаграмма(Diagramma)	diagram
72.Дебат (Debat)	debate
73.Доллар (Dolar)	dollar

Ee
74.Евро(Yevro) euro
75.Эквивалент(ekvivalent) equivalent
76.Экология(ekologiya) ecology
77.Экономика(ekonomika) economics
78.Эксперт(ekspyert) expert
79.Эк.спорт(eksport) export
80.Этика(etika) ethics
81.Этикет(etikyet) etiquette
Ff
82.Факт(fakt) fact
83.Фактор(faktor) factor
84.Финансы(finansy) finance
85.Форма(forma) form
86.Фирма(firma) firm
87.Фальсификация(fal'sifikatsiya) falsification
88.Файл(fail) file
89.Фильтр(fil'tr) filter
90.Финал(final) final
91.Функция(funktsiya) function

Ii
92.Информация(informatsiya) information
93.Инновация(innovatsiya) innovation
94.Инфраструктура(infrastruktura) infrastructure
95.Инвестиция(investitsiya) investment
96.Интеллект(intellyekt) intellect
97.Институт(institut) institute
98.Импорт(import) import
99.Инцидент(incident) incident
Cc
100.Калькуляция(kal'kulyatsiya) calculation
101.Клуб(klub) club
102.Комитет(komityet) committee
103.Компания(kompaniya) company
104.Компенсация(kompensatsiya) compensation
105.Компромисс(kompromiss) compromise
106.Кредит(kryedit) credit
107.Кризис(krizis) crisis
108.Критерий(kriteriy) criterion

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108.Критерий(kriteriy) criterion

109.Сертификат(Sertifikat) certificate
110.Чек(Chek) cheque
111.Корпорация(Korporatsiya) corporation
112.Цивилизация(Tsivilizatsiya) civilization
113.Конфликт(Konflikt) conflict
114.Кооперация(Kooperatsiya) cooperation
115.Культура(Kul'tura) culture
116.Коррупция(Korruptsiya) corruption
117.Компетенция(Kompyetyentsiya) competence
118.Корпорация(Korparatsiya) corporation
Ll
119.Лига(Liga) league
120.Лидер(Lider) leader
121.Лизинг(Lizing) leasing
122.Лимит(Limit) limit
123.Лицензия(Litsenziya) license
Mm
124.Маркетинг(Markyeting) marketing

125.Мафия(Mafiya) mafia
126.Менеджмент(Menedgment) management
127.Мораль(Moral') morale
128.Миссия(Missiya) mission
129.Мотивация(Motivatsiya) motivation
Nn
130.Нация(Natsiya) nation
Oo
131.Офис(Ofis) office
132.Операция(Opyeratsiya) operation
133.Официальный(Ofitsial'nyi) official
134.Обзервация(Obzervatsiya) observation
Pp
135.Паритет(Parityet) parity
136.Партнёрство(Partnyorstvo) partnership
137.Паспорт(Pasport) passport
138.Пассажир(Passazhir) passenger
139.Пассивный(Passivnyi) passive

140.Процент(Protsent) percent
141.План(Plan) plan
142.Позиция(Pozitsiya) position
143.Президент(Pryezident) president
144.Презумпция(Prezumptsiya) presumption
145.Продукт(Product) product
146.Продукция(Produktsiya) production
147.Практика(Praktika) practice
148.Парламент(Parlamyent) parliament
149.Премьер-министр(Pryem'yer- ministr) prime-minister
150.Прогресс(Progyess) progress
151.Проект(Proekt) project
152.Партнёр(Partnyor) partner
Qq
153.Квота(Kvota) quota
Rr
154.Революция(Revolyuetsiya) revolution
155.Резерв(Rezerv) reserve
156.Ресурс(Resurs) resource

157.Риск(Risk) risk
158.Ранг(Rang) rank
159.Результат(Rezultat) result
160.Регистрация(Ryegistratsiya) registration
Ss
161.Система(Sistema) system
162.Ситуация(Situatsiya) situation
163.Спонсор(Sponsor) sponsor
164.Стандарт(Standart) standard
165.Статус(Status) status
166.Субсидия(Subsidiya) subsidiary
167.Сервис(Syervis) service
168.Селекция(Selektsiya) selection
169.Стресс(Stress) stress
170.Стратегия(Stratyegiya) strategy
171.Сумма(Summa) sum
Tt
172.Тариф(Tarif) tariff
173.Трансфер(Transfer) transfer

174. Теория (Teoriya) theory
175. Транспорт (Transport) transport
176. Туризм (Turizm) tourism

177. Тактика (Taktika) tactic
Zz
178. Зона (Zona) zone

Özet

İngilizce Avustralya, Kanada, İrlanda, Yeni Zelanda, İngiltere ve ABD’de ana dil olarak kullanılmaktadır. Aynı zamanda yaklaşık 52 ülkede ikinci dil olarak kullanılmaktadır.

İngilizce, 21. yüzyılda ticarete, finansa, iş dünyasında ve teknolojiye kullanılmaya başlanmasından dolayı uluslararası dil özelliğini kazanmıştır. Ve bu özelliği ile iş dünyasında, ticarete diğer dilleri etkilemiştir. Örneğin 16. yüzyılda İngiliz tüccar Richard Chancellor’ın Moskova’ya gitmesiyle iki ülke arasında ticaret başlamıştır. Bunun neticesinde bu iki dilde özellikle iş dünyasında kullanılan kelimelerde benzerlikler oluşmuştur. Bu makale de bu iki dilde ortak kelimelerin nasıl oluştuğu anlatılmış ve İngilizce ile Rusça arasında ki ortak kelimeler yazılmıştır.

Резюме

Ағылшын тілі. Австралияда, Канадада, Ирландияда, Жаңа Зеландияда, Англияда ана тілі ретінде қолданылуда. Бүгінгі күнде шамамен 52 мемлекет екінші ана тілі ретінде қабылдаған. Ағылшын тілі қазір экономикада, сауда, финансы, халықаралық қатынастарда, жаңа технологияда кеңінен қолданылуда.

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Английский язык используется в Австралии, в Канаде, в Ирландии в Новой Зеландии, в Англии как родной язык. Сегодня около 52 страны используют английский как второй язык в стране. Английский язык в этом столетии широко используется в экономике, финансах, международных отношениях, в новых технологиях и т.д.

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