

LOANWORDS IN CULINARY VOCABULARY

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Abstract: *The article examines the process of borrowing foreign vocabulary in the culinary sphere in the Russian language. The main sources of borrowings, reasons for their emergence, and features of their adaptation are analyzed. Special attention is paid to the influence of globalization and intercultural communication on the formation of modern culinary terminology.*

Keywords: *borrowings, culinary vocabulary, foreign words, Russian language, globalization, gastronomy.*

The modern Russian language is actively developing under the influence of globalization processes, which is especially evident in the field of culinary arts. The emergence of new dishes, cooking technologies, and forms of service is accompanied by the borrowing of corresponding vocabulary from other languages. Culinary terminology constitutes an open system that is sensitive to cultural and social changes.

One of the primary sources of culinary vocabulary has traditionally been the French language, which has had a significant influence on the formation of professional gastronomic terminology. Words such as “menu,” “restaurant,” and “soufflé” have become firmly established in Russian and are now widely used.

The Italian language has also made a substantial contribution to the culinary lexicon. The spread of Italian cuisine has led to the borrowing of words such as “pasta,” “pizza,” “lasagna,” and “espresso.”

In recent decades, English has played a dominant role, which is связано with the development of the fast food industry and global food service chains.

Words such as “burger,” “fast food,” “catering,” and “smoothie” have entered the Russian language.

In addition, Eastern languages play an important role, especially in connection with the growing popularity of Asian cuisine. Borrowings such as “sushi,” “sashimi,” and “rolls” are активно used in everyday speech. Turkic and Central Asian languages have also enriched the culinary vocabulary with words such as “plov,” “shashlik,” “manty,” and “lagman.”

The main reasons for borrowing culinary vocabulary include:

1. The need to denote new realities absent in the national culture;
2. The intensification of intercultural contacts;
3. The prestige of the source language;
4. The influence of marketing and mass culture.

Thus, borrowings function not only as a linguistic but also as a sociocultural phenomenon.

Borrowed words undergo a process of adaptation in Russian, which includes:

1. Phonetic adaptation (e.g., “espresso,” “smoothie”);
2. Morphological adaptation (formation of plural forms: “burgers,” “pizzas”);
3. Word-formation integration (e.g., “burger joint,” “sushi chef”).

As a result, many borrowings lose their sense of “foreignness” and become part of the active vocabulary.

Despite the naturalness of the borrowing process, there are ongoing debates in the academic community about its consequences. The main issues include:

1. The excessive use of Anglicisms;
2. The displacement of native Russian words;
3. Variability in the spelling and pronunciation of borrowed units.

Nevertheless, most researchers agree that borrowing is an inevitable stage in language development.

The culinary vocabulary of the Russian language represents a dynamically developing system активно enriched by borrowings. These processes reflect changes in food culture, lifestyle, and intercultural interaction. Over time, borrowed words become adapted and integrated into the language, demonstrating its flexibility and openness.

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