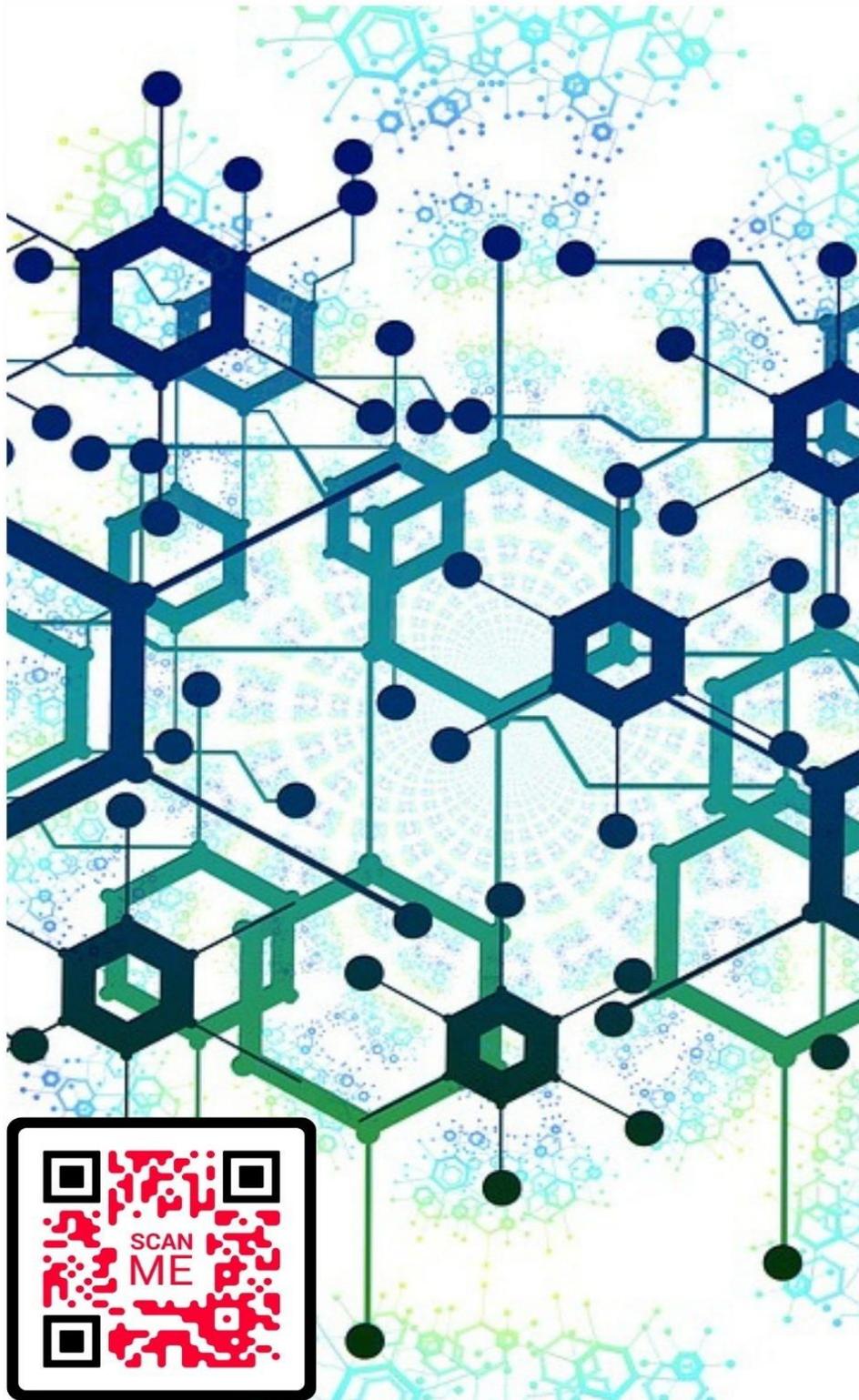


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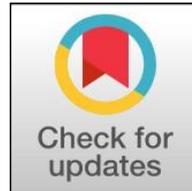
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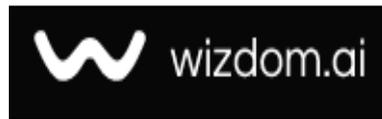
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THE HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF THE DEFINITION OF BARBARISM AND ITS OCCURRENCE IN THE LITERARY TEXTS

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Annotation. The article defines the word barbarism and its historical etymology. It studies its occurrence in the poetry and literature of the world.

Keywords: barbarism, borrowings, definition, occurrence, history.

Barbarisms are words borrowed from foreign languages. The term arose in ancient Greece, therefore, initially it does not contain any evaluative coloring: barbarisms (barbarismos), as you know, the ancient Hellenes called all strangers. Thus, we classify as barbarism only those words whose foreign origin is clearly recognized by the speakers. Borrowings of this kind, for example, in the Russian language, continuously increasing in number, serve primarily for various kinds of special technical designations. The Russian language has always been open to replenishment of vocabulary from foreign sources. [one]

Borrowings from ancient languages (Greek, Latin), Old Slavonicisms, Turkisms, Gallicisms, words from Dutch, German, English, Polonisms, Ukrainianisms, etc. were mastered by the Russian language in different historical epochs, without damaging its national identity, but only enriching and expanding its limits. Greek and Latin are very ancient languages of highly cultured peoples that have greatly influenced the culture of the whole world. The names of many sciences go back to the Greek language: geometry, mathematics, physics, philosophy, history, geography. A number of political terms are also borrowed from the Greek language: such are the words politics, democracy, anarchy. Greek in origin are also words from the sphere of science and art: comedy, tragedy, poetry, symphony, architecture, graphics, etc. Many European languages grew up on the basis of Latin or under its influence. Therefore, a large number of words dating back to Latin still joined the Russian language. These are also terms: formula, evolution, radius, proportion; words related to learning: student, audience, professor, class. A lot of philosophical and political terms also came from Latin. Many elements of Greek and Latin words, which have already become international, also live in Russian words. Here are the most common international word-building elements that came from Latin and Greek (the meaning of the original word is given in brackets): avia (bird), auto (self), agro (field), aqua (water), archeo (ancient), audio (listen) , bio (life), gram (letter), human (man), onym (name), phil (loving), background (sound).[8]

A small number of Scandinavian words are found in the Russian language, the process of their borrowing took place through direct communication (oral) of the Slavs with Scandinavian merchants and grand ducal combatants - Scandinavians who served with Russian princes. "The path from the Varangians to the Greeks" - in fact, was an information channel for the entry into the Russian language of words that were used by the North Germanic tribes (for example, a whip, a chest, a pud, a herring). Later, shark, slalom, Valkyrie came to our language.

Words from the Finno-Ugric languages (sprat, salmon, walrus, seal, dumplings, fir) were also borrowed orally in the Old Russian period. The ancient connections of the Slavs with the Turkic tribes led to the early oral penetration of the words of Turkic origin: klobuk, koschey, ataman, drum, money, treasury, armyak, barbecue, mound, guard, brick, watermelon, cherry plum, suitcase, etc. The borrowing of Greek words, which took place orally, also began early. In the Old Russian period, the words came: penal servitude, incense, azure, lampada, bed, beet, pancake, lantern, tower, vinegar and some. others

A significant number of Greek words came to us through the Old Slavonic language. Among them - hell, pulpit, hell, deacon, monk. But most of the Greek words came into the Russian language through European intermediary languages at a time when ancient Greek was already dead. So in the XVII-XIX centuries the names of sciences came into the Russian language: anatomy, grammar, logic, etc.; terms of science, art, politics: analysis, aorta, artery, atom, iambic, epilogue, epic, hegemony, democracy, monarchy, etc.

Through intermediary languages, Latin was also borrowed: aborigine, abstraction, lawyer,

manifesto, constitution, cooperation, literature, innovator, center, etc. From the middle of the 17th - beginning of the 18th century, the entry of German words intensified: this is military vocabulary (guardhouse, corporal, soldier, front, cabin boy) and vocabulary related to crafts, technology (workbench, jack, weather vane, slate, mine), and words related to clothing, household items (tunic, apron, waffle, mouthpiece, etc.).

Borrowings from the Dutch language mainly refer to the time of Peter the Great. A significant part of the Dutch words are related to maritime affairs: boatswain, galley, cabin, sailor, mast, skipper, navigator, etc. Most words of Italian origin are associated with art - music, painting, theater, architecture: chord, maestro, quartet, ballerina, script, etc.

In the 18th - 19th centuries, the process of borrowing French words was most active. Thematically borrowed French vocabulary is very diverse. This is military vocabulary: avant-garde, embrasure, arsenal, rear guard, musketeer, partisan, etc.; vocabulary related to art: actor, role, ballet, bas-relief, benoir, variety show, sketch, play, etc.; names of dishes, food: loaf, aperitif, dessert, popsicle, sauce, etc.; names of household items: a can, blinds, a chandelier, a bottle, etc.; vocabulary of a socio-political, social nature: attache, beau monde, dude, regime, debate, etc. There are many cripples from French words in Russian (Talque (from French calque - copy, imitation) - a word or expression created according to a foreign language model, but from original language elements and representing a hidden borrowing that reproduces the internal structure of a foreign language original.), meanings, set expressions: derivational (Cinderella - French cendrillon); semantic (touching - "exciting" - French touchant); phraseological (swallow the tongue - French avaler sa langue). At the same time, if the end of the 18th century was characterized by a predominantly oral way of borrowing, then already in the 19th and especially in the 20th centuries, due to the strengthening of the communicative role of journalism, the media, the language of science, the written way begins to predominate. [one]

Unlike exoticisms, barbarisms can be translated into Russian with the help of one word without any semantic loss: good fight (English), aurevoir (French), chao (Italian) - goodbye!; sorry (fr.), sorry (eng.) - sorry, I'm sorry; quantum-tantum (lat.) - insofar as; et cetera (lat.) - and so on; cito (lat.) - urgently; ego (lat.) - I; nihil (lat.) - nothing, etc.

Barbarisms can be displayed in writing both with the help of Russian letters, and while maintaining the graphics of the source language (see the examples above), and sometimes they are found in two spellings: de facto (Latin 'actually, put on') - de facto; de jure (lat. 'legally, by right') - de jure; everything will be ok - ok. [2]

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