

WORD BORROWING

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ABSTRACT

The Russian language continues to provide many services to our sciences, art, and national economy. Changing language norms, the emergence of new words, new borrowings, professional and dialectal expressions always cause a certain assessment of society, it is not indifferent to the fate of the language. Borrowing - the transition of elements of one language to another as a result of language contacts, interaction of languages; Borrowing is also called the elements themselves (words, morphemes, syntactic constructions, etc.) transferred from one language to another. Most often, words are borrowed, less often - syntactic constructions. The borrowing of sounds and word-building elements of another language occurs through borrowed words, which are mastered by the borrowing language, adapting to its features.

KEYWORDS: *Russian Language, Communication, Information Transfer, Borrowed Words, Interlingual Communication, Borrowing, Borrowing.*

INTRODUCTION

Borrowed words are words of foreign origin that have become an integral part of the vocabulary of the Russian language.

Words that entered the Russian language from other languages are called borrowed. These are such foreign words that are completely included in the lexical system of the Russian language. They acquired the phonetic design and grammatical features characteristic of the Russian language, one of the East Slavic languages.

Loanword groups

Borrowings according to the degree of penetration into the vocabulary of the Russian language can be divided into three groups.

1. The first group includes words that have long entered the Russian language, have been firmly mastered by it and are not perceived by native speakers as foreign:

school (Greek)

class (lat.)

portfolio (French)

satchel (German)

gymnasium (Greek)

college (English)

pioneer (English)

barn (Turk.)

Olympics (Greek)

encyclopedia (French)

suit (Italian)

tea (Chinese)

whip (Scand.)

silos (Spanish), etc.

Borrowing - the transition of elements of one language to another as a result of language contacts, interaction of languages; Borrowing is also called the elements themselves (words, morphemes, syntactic constructions, etc.) transferred from one language to another. Most often, words are borrowed, less often - syntactic constructions. The borrowing of sounds and word-building elements of another language occurs through borrowed words, which are mastered by the borrowing language, adapting to its features. In the course of this adaptation, foreign words are assimilated to such an extent that their foreign origin may not be felt at all and is discovered only by etymologists: for example, Turkic Z. in Russian. language: gang, hearth, shoe, Cossack. Unlike completely assimilated (learned) words, the so-called. foreign words retain traces of foreign origin in the form of peculiar sound, spelling and grammatical features that are not characteristic of native words. Often, foreign words denote little-used, special, as well as concepts peculiar to foreign countries and peoples: cynology - the science of dogs, their breeds and caring for them, hippology - the science of horses, kimono - Japanese men's and women's dress in the form of a bathrobe, guava - fruit plant from tropical America. Such words are included in general dictionaries and ch. arr. in special dictionaries of foreign words. Some foreign words occupy an intermediate position between foreign words and fully learned Z., for example. The word coat, despite its widespread use in Russian. language, has not yet received the ability to decline.

Words of foreign origin occupy a significant place in the vocabulary of many languages, reflecting the process of historical interaction of languages, their mixing. Strengthening the interaction of languages in connection with the growth of cultural and economic ties between peoples leads to the formation of a special fund of international words; a significant place is occupied by special terms related to different branches of science and technology.

Ways Z. can be both oral (by ear), and bookish, written (by letter). When entering a new language orally, the word undergoes more changes than when it is written.

The ways of movement of a word from language to language can be direct and indirect: Arabic. the word vazir - "dignitary, minister" came to Russian. language through the Turkic-Tatar mediation as a vizier, and in Spanish the same word turned into algvazil - "policeman" (where the initial part is the Arabic article al-). Rus. crystal (obsolete crystal) is borrowed from Greek directly, and crystal - through lat. (crystallus) and German. (crystal) languages.

A borrowed word, when transferred to a new language, is usually subjected to simplification and is perceived as simple. For example, in the one who came through the French. Arabic language. in the word store, the original plural meaning is no longer felt, as in the words rail (from English), valve (from German), etc. Sometimes, along with foreign words (with their massive influx), suffixes can also be assimilated, which later become productive, for example. suffixes -ist, -izm in Russian. language.

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The word satellite has been known to the Russian language for a relatively long time. But the meaning of this word is not limited to "a person who is on the road (on the road) with someone." In certain cases, one or another trait of character can be a "companion of mankind" (Pushkin). In our time, even a city sometimes turns out to be a satellite of another ("satellite city"). Since ancient times there have been celestial bodies moving around the planets and stars. They could be satellites of the Earth, Jupiter or another celestial body. But artificial satellites of the Earth appeared only in our era. Is it possible to say that all these old and new meanings of the same word satellite missed its main semantics - a person who is on the road with someone? Of course, this cannot be said. A whole range of old and new meanings of the same noun satellite helps it to be both an old and a new word at the same time, helps it to be at the disposal of the thinking of a modern person.

Now imagine that for each new meaning of the satellite, a new word would be required. Would the language benefit from this? From a superficial point of view, it may seem that the answer here should be yes. In reality, this is not at all the case. A purely quantitative expansion of the language would be accompanied by its qualitative deterioration and weakening. The point is not only that the number of words functioning in the language would have to be infinitely increased. New and old words would begin to lose those semantic connections with each other that are characteristic of them in the natural languages of the peoples of the world. Nowadays, an artificial satellite in astronomy is both connected with a satellite in "worldly" comprehension and differs from it. At the same time, in "worldly" comprehension, not all meanings of a satellite are equally common. All this creates that gamut of continuous and constant semantic transitions, that hierarchy meanings, which is deeply characteristic of any living developed language.

Лексика языка увеличивается не только и даже не столько количественно, сколько качественно: появляются новые значения у старых слов, переосмысляются соотношения между их старыми и новыми значениями. Количественное увеличение словаря, само по себе важное, но не поддержанное его качественными трансформациями, привело бы к утрате преемственности в смысловом развитии языка.

New words and new meanings.

Explanatory lexicons usually do not have time to "keep up" with new words with meanings that are born before our eyes. "Dictionaries - reference books" of this type successfully complement explanatory dictionaries and prepare new material for them, which is included to one degree or another in subsequent editions of explanatory dictionaries.

It is very significant that the "Dictionary" registers not only new words, but also new meanings of old words. This "double material" reflects, as it were, the process of the double development of any living language. Not only new words actually appear in it. New meanings are born and fixed in words that are already well known from previous eras of the existence of the language. For example, the noun memory, long known to the Russian language, has acquired a new meaning only over the past decade: "the ability of an electronic machine to store and produce recorded information" (p. 342).

"New words," note the compilers of the Dictionary, "are understood as actually new words formed for the first time or borrowed from other languages, as well as words known in Russian earlier, but or used limitedly, outside the literary language, or gone ... from active use, and now become widely used" (p. 7.)

Already at the first acquaintance with the Dictionary, a huge number of scientific and technical words are striking, imperiously penetrating into the literary language. All these are words that have arisen and continue to arise in our age of science and technology. Technique and science make themselves felt even when numerous compound words appear in the language, the first element of which begins either with hydro (for example, hydrotransport), or with cosmo (cosmophysics), or with radio (radiometry), or with cinema (film reportage).), or with a body (TV camera), or with some other designation characteristic of science and technology. The very fact of the wide penetration of scientific and technical words into the general literary language is indisputable. At the same time, such penetration cannot but be reflected in the literary language, cannot but give it a definite imprint. It should be remembered that the compilers of the "Dictionary" borrowed scientific and technical neologisms not from special "scientific books", but from newspapers and magazines that are widely distributed.

It is curious that 100 years ago, for example, words such as wagon, motor, driver, electricity, telephone seemed not quite common in European literary languages of that time, and only gradually did they begin to be used, often with certain reservations. Time has passed, and now no one feels the unusualness of these once very "technical" names. Literary languages unconditionally accepted them.

The life of the language, its development and improvement are especially clearly manifested in the constant changes in the composition of words, their meanings, their stylistic coloring.

Conclusion:

"Living in society", the language develops according to its own inherent laws, but society not only uses it as a ready-made tool, but also influences it, improves and enriches vocabulary and grammar, teaches the language to the younger generation, instills love for the native language.

Partial violation of the laws of language, literary norms in live speech communication is a historically inevitable phenomenon in any human society for many reasons.

Often they argue in this way: "Of course, mathematics or physics must be specially studied. But as far as language is concerned, I can speak without any science." In fact, language is a very special phenomenon in human life.

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