

BORROWED VOCABULARY GROUPS DEPENDING ON THE DEGREE OF ASSIMILATION IN THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE.

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ABSTRACT

In recent decades, there has been a significant number of borrowings of Anglicisms into the Russian language. At the same time, as a result of the general acceleration of the pace of life and the wide spread of foreign languages, the stages of assimilation of borrowed words proceed extremely rapidly. Another important condition for the successful inclusion of a foreign language word in the system of the recipient language is also the addresser's personality, his authority. The imposition of different linguistic systems provokes more and more activity at the syntactic level of the Russian language, more and more examples of semantic borrowing are encountered.

Key words: borrowing, assimilation, variability.

Depending on the degree of assimilation of the borrowed vocabulary by the Russian language, it can be divided into several groups that differ significantly in stylistic terms.

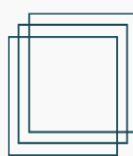
Borrowed vocabulary, which has an unlimited sphere of use in modern Russian, goes back to foreign sources. According to the degree of assimilation by language, these borrowings are divided into three groups.

Words that have lost any signs of non-Russian origin: painting, bed, chair, notebook, school.

Words that retain some external features of a foreign language origin: consonances not characteristic of the Russian language (veil, jury, jazz); non-Russian suffixes (technical school, student, director); non-Russian prefixes (broadcast, antibiotics); some of these words do not inflect (movie, coat, coffee).

Common words from the field of science, politics, culture, art, known not only in Russian, but also in other European languages. Such words are called Europeanisms, or internationalisms: telegraph, telephone. Their stylistic neutralization is a sign of the times. The borrowed words of the considered groups do not have Russian synonyms and refer to interstyle, emotionally-expressive neutral vocabulary. They are used in speech without any restrictions.

Borrowed vocabulary of limited use occupies a special place. These are 1) book words that did not receive universal distribution: immoral, apologist, shock, which, as a rule, have only Russian or Old Church Slavonic synonyms (cf. immoral - immoral, vicious, corrupted, spoiled, depraved, licentious, apologist - defender, intercessor; shock - shock, stun, blind, stun, stun, stun); a significant part of the borrowed book

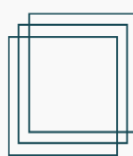


vocabulary is made up of terms that for the most part do not have Russian synonyms, which makes them indispensable in the scientific style: jargon, dialect, phoneme, morpheme, metric, rhyme. However, there are also such foreign-language terms that have Russian or Old Church Slavonic synonyms (compare: import - import, evolution - development). Russian synonyms usually have a weakened shade of scientificity, formality, therefore, in book styles, foreign language terms are often preferred. At the same time, stylists, not without reason, note that the scientific style is overloaded with borrowed words.

Borrowed words that penetrated the Russian language under the influence of the salon-noble jargon (amorous - 'love' rendezvous - 'date', plezír - 'pleasure'). The words of this group were significantly archaized, they always have Russian synonyms, which are most often used in speech.

Exotisms are borrowed words that characterize the specific national characteristics of the life of different peoples and are used to describe non-Russian reality. So, when depicting the life and life of the peoples of the Caucasus, the words aul, saklya, dzhigit, arba are used; Italian flavor is given to speech by the words gondola, tarantella, Spanish - mantilla, castanets, hidalgo. A distinctive feature of exoticisms is that they do not have Russian synonyms, therefore, the appeal to them when describing the life of other peoples is dictated by necessity Barbarism, i.e. foreign words transferred to Russian soil, the use of which is individual. It cannot be said about barbarisms that they are part of the Russian vocabulary. Unlike all lexical borrowings, barbarisms are not recorded in dictionaries of foreign words, and even more so in dictionaries of the Russian language.. They come into speech as occasional means, for example, in V.V. Mayakovsky: The Negro approaches the carcass stout: "Ay bag er sorry, Mr. Bragg! Why and sugar, white-white, to do a black nigger? " - barbarism, meaning 'I beg your pardon', is conveyed by means of the Russian alphabet. Barbarisms differ from other foreign language borrowings in that they have a "foreign" appearance, which sharply distinguishes them against the background of Russian vocabulary; unlike exoticisms, most barbarisms designate concepts that have names in Russian; in contrast to foreign language inclusions of barbarism, they are of an occasional nature, they are devoid of the stylistic coloring of bookishness, scientific character, and remain outside the limits of the Russian dictionary.

Foreign language inclusions in Russian vocabulary (allegro, okay, merci), which often retain the non-Russian spelling [happy end (English) - happy ending, pater familias (lat.) - the father of the family, dum spiro spero (lat.) - While I breathe I hope]. Foreign language inclusions usually have lexical equivalents in the Russian vocabulary, but stylistically they differ from them and are fixed in one or another sphere of communication as special names or as an expressive means that gives speech a special expression. Their characteristic feature is the spread not only in Russian, but also in other European languages.



Despite the fact that a foreign language word is transmitted by means of a borrowing language and acquires an independent meaning, its appearance often retains "foreignness" - phonetic, morphological features that are not characteristic of the Russian language.

There are such features of the sound appearance of words that do not belong to any separate group (German, English, Turkic, etc.), but generally characterize the word as a foreign language (or borrowed).

The presence of the letter f in the word is a bright foreign language feature. With the exception of a few interjection and onomatopoeic words (uh, uh, snort), words with the letter f are borrowed: february, cafe, fact, graphics, lantern, form, sofa, kefir, wardrobe, rhyme, trick, decanter, film, etc.

The combination of ke, ge, he in words: rocket, cedar, coat of arms, hero, scheme, trachea, At the junction of the base and the end (but not at the root), combinations of ke, ge, he, of course, are also in non-borrowed words: hand, sand , line, road, ravine, daughter-in-law, fly, laugh.

Gapes (neighborhood of two or more vowels) in the roots of words: poet, duel, cocoa, out, diet, baul, guard, halo, theater, etc. At the junction of morphemes (for example, a prefix and a root), such combinations are possible in Russians by origin in words: therefore, science, ignoramus, zaakhat, poach, accustom, etc.

Some consonant combinations: anecdote, exam, backpack, zigzag, warehouse, etc.

6. The letter e is found almost exclusively in borrowed words: era, epoch, floor, evolution, element, echo, peer, ethics, aloe, canoe, etc. , this, such, therefore, etc.

Combinations of kyu, pyu, byu, vu, kyu, mu, etc.: puree, denomination, bureau, bureaucrat, bust, debut, etc.

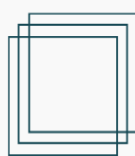
8. Double consonants at the root of the word: abbot, colleague, corrosion, tunnel, sum, class, diffusion, intermezzo.

9. Inflexibility of nouns: coffee, jury, depot, hummingbird, kangaroo.

10. Morphological t is not the expressiveness of the number and gender of nouns: coat, coffee.

In addition to "interethnic" signs, there are also signs that not only help to determine whether a particular word is borrowed, but also to determine from which language it was borrowed. So, a vivid phonetic sign of Turkic borrowings is the so-called vowel harmony, which practically in Russian gives a repetition of the same vowel in words: sarafan, shoe, diamond, treasury, farm laborer, balda, carp, pencil, cockroach, eggplant, booth, hut, watchtower, trap, drum, pocket, noodles, barn, lasso, emery - a is repeated; sheepskin coat, chest, apricot, iron, shank, cast iron - repeated at

Some words of Turkic origin are characterized by final words - lyk and cha: bashlyk, label, balyk, shashlik (many geographical names end in - cha); watchtower, cherry plum, brocade, locusts. Note also the initial bash- (Turkic bash- - "head"): shoe, bashlyk, bash on bash, bashka, bashibuzuk. As an external sign of Greekisms (except



for the common for many borrowings of the initial a, e and others), we note the suffix - os: space, thermos, pathos, kliros, epic, chaos.

Signs of Latin words - final - mind, - mustache, - tion, - torus, -ent, - hurray, etc.: plenum, aquarium, opium, consultation, forum, quorum, presidium; cone, body, lapse, radius, degree, sine, status, tone: constitution, reaction, inlay, section, cooperation, consultation, innovator, author, reactor, equator, speaker; assistant, armature, dictatorship, censorship, etc.

Words of German origin are characterized by combinations of initial pieces and shtof: stamp, stamp, bayonet, headquarters, fine, damask; final -master: grandmaster, bandmaster, accompanist, etc.

English borrowings are characterized by the presence of combinations of pm, j: match, sketch, manager, image, jazz; wa-, vi-, ve-: watt, whist, whiskey, whaleboat, final combinations - ing, -men, -er: meeting, briefing, rating, businessman, superman, timer.

Conclusion

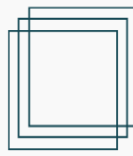
One of the most lively and socially significant processes taking place in modern Russian speech is the process of activating the use of foreign words.

The Russian language changed throughout the entire period of its development: the grammatical structures, the phonetic system, the alphabet changed, some elements were borrowed (at the lexical, grammatical and syntactic levels), something, on the contrary, became archaisms, the same words and structures moved from the official to the informal, colloquial style and vice versa, as a result, at the end of the 20th - beginning of the 21st centuries, the processes of changing the language are especially intensive, and two interrelated trends come to the fore: intensive language borrowings (mainly from the English language and its American version) and introduction into the language of the media.

Thus, borrowing from other languages and the formation of new words reflect the processes taking place in the world, the globalization of the economy, integration processes, mass computerization, the use of the Internet, the development of a market economy, the expansion of cultural and scientific ties, etc.

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