ORIGIN AND CONCEPT OF TABOO VOCABULARY

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Annotation:
The article deals with the emergence and concept of taboo vocabulary, the prerequisites for the use of tabooisms and the classification of taboo units and the functions of their use.

Keywords: taboo, taboo vocabulary, use of tabooisms, classification of taboo units.

Taboo accompanies the whole history of mankind, but taboos on words and expressions are largely characteristic of prehistoric times. Previously, hunting, fishing were taboo; with fear of illness, death; in faith in the "evil eye" harm. There were also prohibitions for different sexes and age groups: girls and boys had their own taboos before marriage, priests and shamans, and so on.

Verbal taboos could be of different origins. The famous folklorist and ethnographer D.K. Zelenin believed that the first verbal prohibitions arose from the simple caution of primitive hunters: they thought that sensitive animals that understood human language could overhear them and thereby avoid traps or arrows. [3, p. 119]

The source of the taboo could also be an unconventional (unconditional) interpretation of the sign: an ancient person treated the word not as a conditional, external label of an object, but as an integral part of it. The act of speaking appears as a concrete "broadcasting" of life or death. "The strength of the tradition associated with mythology and living ritualism were the breeding ground and the real background through which the folklore word was perceived." [4, p. 98]. Since each word had its own "life", many peoples divided words into good and evil. Common cross-cutting ideas are revealed that permeate ancient beliefs, they are united by one thing - faith in the magical power of the Word, the Logos.

The fear of dangerous words gradually led to the appearance of taboo words, which were replaced by euphemisms, but soon they were banned and replaced by new euphemisms. This led to a rapid renewal of vocabulary in antiquity. [10] Tabooisms, or taboo vocabulary - layers of vocabulary in the language, which are taboo for reasons of religious, mystical, moral,

on the political observance of good taste in society or in some of its strata, or in specific situations. [18] Forbidden words, also known as taboos, are words that should not be spoken at all, or at least in polite conversation, as they are considered inappropriate or immoral. Forbidden words. Taboos are used to make the language we speak more visual or graphic, as metaphors do to make a situation or sentence more emotional. They give language an emotional flavor and can convey thoughts, ideas, attitudes, and opinions in a way that forbidden words cannot.

The word "taboo" comes from the Polynesian language and means "forbidden". Forbidden words, as their name suggests, are associated with forbidden actions. It is important to note that what is considered a taboo language is determined by the culture, not by what is inherent in the language. This means that the forbidden words and expressions reflect the customs and attitudes of people belonging to a particular society or culture. And the new words that replace taboo words are called euphemisms and have become another source of synonyms in linguistics. Euphemism (Greek ευφήμη - "dialect") is a word or descriptive expression that is neutral in meaning and emotional "load", a foreign word or meaningless consonance, usually used in texts and public statements to replace other words and expressions that are considered indecent or inappropriate. [eighteen]

Prerequisites for the use of taboos Profanity has firmly entered our lives. Social studies have revealed that each of us uses a swear word about 230,000 times in our lifetime.

The main socio-political and psychological factors that currently determine the development of the spread of profanity are the following:

1) Modern society is a society in which the principles of political freedom are actually implemented. On the one hand, all strata of society got the opportunity to actively express themselves in political organizations, in market relations, people are active in public life.

On the other hand, the previously restrained activity of many members of society spilled out, including in the form of aggressiveness, rudeness, defiant, uncontrollable behavior.

2) Freedom of speech has become the most visible political reality in modern society.

3) The modern world is a globalized world. A world in which there are no clear ethnic and cultural boundaries. The development of technology makes it possible to send information from one end of the Earth to the other in a couple of seconds. As a result of erasing borders, mixing languages, the cultural heritage of each nation "dissolves". This is directly related to the use and dissemination of profanity. In the mind of a person, the taboo on the use of profanity, which is of a historical and cultural nature, disappears.

4) Cultural disintegration: intensive modernization processes, uncritical borrowing from outside and the introduction of economic, political and cultural models, the destruction of the basic values of Christian culture and the expansion of non-traditional religions, the manipulation of public consciousness with the help of the media, the purposeful imposition of asocial and illegal standards of behavior and lifestyles, manifested in a low level of civilization, in the decline of work ethics, growing aggressiveness, and an increase in crime. [7]

The tabooing of profanity is a relatively late phenomenon, but by the second half of the 18th century its use in printed publications had ceased to be possible, and Ivan Barkov's poems, widely using profanity, were distributed exclusively in lists. Since the 1990s, when censorship bans have disappeared, obscene vocabulary has penetrated into literature more widely, being used in various functions. [fourteen]

Classification of taboo units and functions of their use. Taboo vocabulary is classified into the following categories:

- Sacred taboos, for example, pronouncing the name of God in Judaism,

- Mystical taboo on pronouncing the name of the game being hunted,

- Vocabulary that hides the inconvenience associated with the need to go to the toilet, etc.,

- Obscene vocabulary - a segment that includes vulgar, rude and rude (obscene, obscene) swear words, often expressing a spontaneous verbal reaction to an unexpected (usually unpleasant) situation.

Obscene, or profanity, is the most common type of taboo vocabulary. There is no single approach to distinguishing between the concepts of "taboo vocabulary" and "profanity", therefore, these combinations often act as synonyms for each other and carry the same definition and functions. [6] Specialists call various functions of using profanity in speech:

● increasing the emotionality of speech;

● release of psychological stress;

● insult, humiliation of the addressee of the speech;

● demonstration of looseness, independence of the speaker;

● demonstration of disdain for the system of prohibitions;

● demonstration of the speaker's belonging to "their own" and other functions, depending on the case of use. [1, p. 47]

As a rule, when translating into Russian, units are lost that express looseness, a dismissive attitude and lexemes that demonstrate the speaker's belonging to "their own". The original units are transferred either in partial equivalents or completely omitted. However, the degree to which tabooism is conveyed will be determined by the genre and in some cases the target audience.

IN AND. Zelvis identifies 27 profanity functions, although primary and secondary functions are sometimes mixed here, and the division sometimes looks too detailed:

- as a means of expressing the profane principle, opposed to the sacred principle, a kind of challenge of the individual to society. A form of "linguistic rebellion" underlies, for example, adolescent coprolalia; emotional-cathartic, purifying the consciousness of the individual in difficult situations and facing oneself;

- a means of lowering the social status of the addressee;

- a means of establishing contact between equal people;

- a means of friendly banter or encouragement;

- a "dueling" means, reflecting the desire of the participants in communication to measure their strength in terms of the ability to use their native language;

- expresses the relation of two to the third as a "scapegoat";

- cryptolalic function, most often, as a direct quotation from a joke or phrase known to a particular social group;

- for self-encouragement;

- for self-abasement;

- imagine yourself as a "person without prejudices", a function of quick downshifting, when an educated user or user needs to skip several floors of the social ladder in a conversation;

- realization of the "elitism of the cultural position through its negation", a symbol of sympathy for the oppressed classes;

- narrative group - attracting attention;

- apotropaic function - "confuse";

- transfer of the opponent to the power of evil forces;

- a "magic" function, a wish for the addressee to perform an action that is often impossible to perform without the intervention of magical forces;

- a sense of power over the "demon of sexuality";

- demonstration of the gender of the speaker;

- eschrological function (ritual invectivization of speech);

- in psychoanalysis it is used to treat nervous disorders;

- pathological profanity;

- invective as art; invective as rebellion;

- as a means of verbal aggression;

- division into permitted and non-permitted groups;

- like an interjection. [2]

As a rule, in society, profanity is used either to humiliate, to express excessive emotionality, or to reinforce what was said.

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