



Lithuanian Language and Barbarisms

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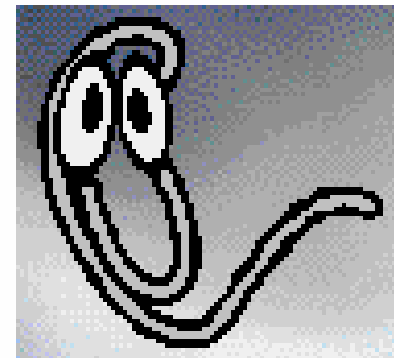
Barbarism Definition

- bar·ba·rism (ba:(r)'bə riz'əm) (noun)
 - 1) a) the use of words and expressions not standard in a language
b) a word or expression of this sort (Ex.: "youse" for "you")
 - 2) the state of being primitive or lacking civilization
 - 3) a barbarous action, custom, etc.
 - 4) brutal behaviour; barbarity



Barbarism (Linguistics)

- Barbarism refers to a non-standard word, expression or pronunciation in a language. The term is little used by linguists today, because of its pejorative tone, and the fact that it is not clearly defined.



New Words and Technical Terms Come in Two Ways:

- 1) the creation of a new Lithuanian neologism (for example “delninukas” – which means a handheld computer)
- 2) the creation of a new barbarism (for example „blenderis” – the word “blender” with the Lithuanian ending „-ris”).



Words from Foreign Languages

- It's not difficult to notice that journalists add Lithuanian endings and suffixes to all new things and phenomena which arise in our society („šėipingas, tiuningas, kastingas, espresso, etc.)



Contempt for Lithuanians?

- Have you ever seen letter **X** in Lithuanian alphabet? But it occurs in one of the biggest Lithuanian **supermarkets** title? Isn't it strange?
- The owners of this trade network are Lithuanians and it means that they do not care about the importance of the Lithuanian language.

The logo for the Lithuanian supermarket chain Maxima. The word "MAXIMA" is written in a bold, blue, sans-serif font, slanted upwards from left to right. The letter "X" is replaced by a stylized red bird-like shape with its wings spread, pointing upwards and to the right.

***Barbarisms in the Russian
Language***



It's Difficult to Agree on the Most Appropriate Concept

- The translation of English computer term "driver":
- 1) vairuotojas, vežėjas, mašinistas
- 2) (gyvulių) varovas;
- 3) varomasis ratas.



Neologism

- is a newly coined word that may be in the process of entering common use, but has not yet been accepted into mainstream language (which can take up to a generation).
- Neologisms are often directly attributable to a specific person, publication, period, or event. The term *neologism* was coined in 1803.

If You Want to Create the New Word You Need:

- 1) to think and do something about the democratically approved by the appropriate translation;
- 2) to popularize it to the society;
- 3) to persuade the Lithuanians to use the new word.



What Should We Do to Adapt Neologisms?



- advertise neologisms everywhere;
- new words must be created as soon as possible;
- Government must invest a lot of money and time;
- TV stars, politics and other well known people use neologisms in their speeches or interviews.

The Game: Say the Correct Word in Lithuanian

- For example:
- printer=spausdintuvas



The image features a vibrant background of vertical stripes in various colors including blue, purple, green, yellow, and orange. Overlaid on this background is a white trapezoidal shape with a double-line border in shades of green and blue. Centered within this white area is the text "Office = ?" in a dark green, sans-serif font.

Office = ?

Office = biuras





Overdraft = ?



Overdraft = viršijimas





Parking = ?

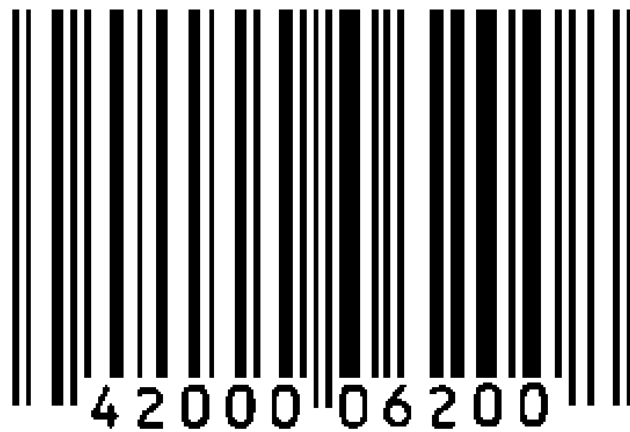
Parking = stovėjimo aikštelė





Barcode = ?

Barcode = brūkšninis kodas





Marketing = ?

Marketing = rinkodara





Roaming = ?

Roaming = tarptinklinis ryšys





Manager = ?

Manager = vadybininkas





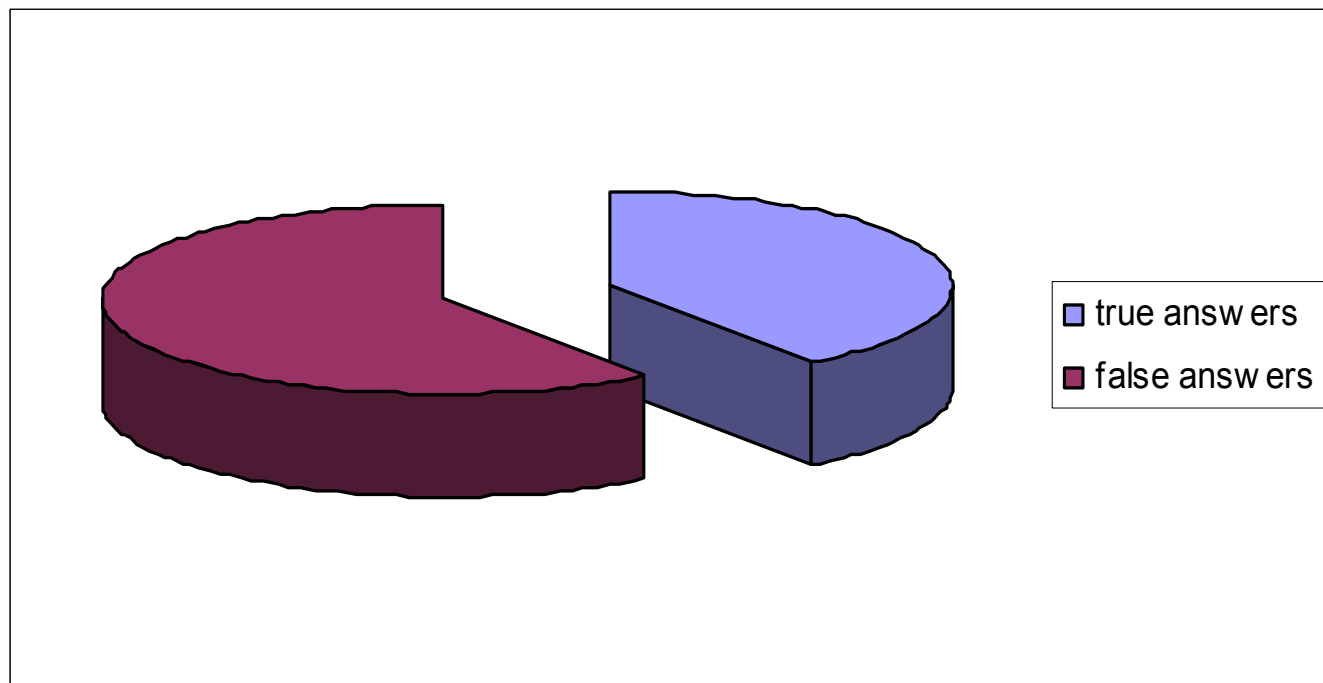
Forfeiting = ?

Forfeitingas = nusavinimas,
konfiskavimas



"Afraid to confess a belief in Father Christmas for fear of forfeiting the respect of their children."

Statistics in ours group



Quotation

- *You think that a wall as solid as the earth separates civilisation from barbarism. I tell you the division is a thread, a sheet of glass.*
-Buchan, John, 1st Baron Tweedsmuir