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LINGUISTIC HISTORY OF STUDY EXOTISMS

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ABSTRACT

Today in linguistics is gave a special attention to the study of vocabulary with national colours. In this article, we examined the use and study of exotisms, examples of scientific works of various linguists, and their distinctive features.

KEYWORDS

Vocabulary, linguistics, aspect, direction, etymology, exotisms, transmitted, traditions, culture.

INTRODUCTION

The development of human culture occurs due to the process of communication. The process of communication is one of the main ways of transmitting cultural values from generation to generation. The culture in which we grew up largely determines our speech behavior, conditioned by the traditional ethical norms and rules existing in it. Consequently, language is a reflection of the picture of the material and spiritual world, a reflection of the culture of its speakers.

From the point of view of cultural orientation, language performs a dual function. First of all, it is called upon to satisfy the needs of internal communication of a given cultural and linguistic society, and therefore its development is aimed at accumulating the means necessary to describe the culture of a given ethnic group. However, in the conditions of a multicultural world, there is no society that would be absolutely isolated from communication



with external cultures. As a result of intercultural communication (or intercultural communication), i.e. communication between speakers of different cultures (and usually different languages), interlingual contacts inevitably arise.

McLuhan calls the modern world a "global village", thereby emphasizing the rapid development and global scale of intercultural communication. The vocabulary of a language, satisfying primarily the needs of an internal culture, over time increasingly gravitates toward the outside world. Language can serve not only as a means of bringing cultures together, but also as a means of separating them.

S.G.Ter-Minasova speaks of the so-called "conflict of cultures", the result of which at the linguistic level may be a misunderstanding or incorrect understanding of foreign words, abbreviations, neologisms, phraseological units, etc., if they are not provided with a commentary. [3.45].

Foreign-language means of nomination, reflecting the national-cultural specificity of the language, have attracted and continue to attract the attention of many modern researchers. Ethnopsycholinguistic studies examine the national-cultural specificity of speech behavior in connection with the specificity of local cultures.

In linguistic and regional studies, the main focus is on the national-cultural information potential of the

lexical meaning of borrowed language units. In translation studies, methods and techniques are being developed for conveying the meanings of culturally oriented borrowed vocabulary when translating into the native language.

The cumulative function of language, associated with the storage and transmission of extra-linguistic experience of a given linguistic community, which is designated by the broad concept of "culture", determines the content of extra-linguistic information in a linguistic sign, designated in linguistics by the term "cultural component of the meaning of a word". [10.52]

Kabakchi noted as lexical units characterized by the content of information about the cultural uniqueness of a particular people are defined by linguists as "words with a cultural component", "culturally oriented vocabulary", "culturally marked vocabulary". [2.17].

Rheingold wrote that in turn, culturally oriented vocabulary is subdivided into intra-cultural, reflecting the specific aspects of the native culture as perceived by its speakers, and external cultural, representing lexical units reflecting the realities of external cultures that do not have exact equivalents in the internal culture. The volume of knowledge obtained as a result of contacts between native speakers and foreign cultures reflects the lexical layer that is formed in the language in the process of lexical borrowing. [6.231].



Lexical borrowing "... helps us to notice the gaps between our own picture of the world and the picture of the world of others". Martinet A., said that "any interaction of languages never remains without consequences for their system and causes at least minor changes in their lexical, phonetic and grammatical systems". [8.113]

Speaking about the mutual influence of different languages and the cultures they represent, Edward Sapir identifies five languages that have had a global influence on our civilization as conductors of culture: classical Chinese, Sanskrit, Arabic, Greek and Latin. In comparison with them, even such culturally significant languages as Hebrew and French recede into a secondary position. [7.56]

It should be noted that there is no consensus among linguists on the interpretation of the term "borrowing". This is explained both by the complexity of the issue and by the different methodological approaches to research. Traditionally, "borrowing" is interpreted as the process of transition of elements of one language to another; it is also an element of a foreign language (word, morpheme, syntactic construction, etc.), transferred from one language to another as a result of language contacts.

All languages of the world borrow elements from each other. Most often these are words, less often morphemes and syntactic constructions. The term

"borrowing" is used both to describe the process of transferring a lexical unit to a new language environment and to designate the result of this process.

In addition, the term "borrowed word" (or "borrowed element") is used in linguistics to designate the result of the borrowing process, which is also interpreted ambiguously by linguists. According to the point of view of O. S. Akhmanova, which is supported by G. B. Antrushina, V. I. Aristova, I. V. Arnold, E. A. Gutman and others, "a borrowed word is a word that appeared in a given language as a result of borrowing."

Borrowing as a foreign word that "having penetrated the language, began to function in some sphere of human activity at a certain stage of the historical development of the language". This interpretation seems overly generalized, since a "borrowed word" is understood as any word of foreign origin, regardless of the degree of its assimilation in the borrowing language.

According to the point of view of L. P. Krysin, which seems fair, only those foreign-language words that are fully mastered by the receptor language system and are not perceived by its speakers as foreign are considered "borrowed words".

Obviously, the reason for the different interpretation of the term "borrowed word" lies in the confusion of two different approaches: diachronic and synchronic.



With the diachronic approach, foreign words, regardless of the degree of their assimilation, are considered borrowed. In the synchronic approach, they are considered from the point of view of functioning and the degree of mastery in the borrowing language at a given stage of the historical development of the language.

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