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Barbarisms and Exotisms as a Special Type of Non-Equivalent Vocabulary

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Abstract: *A special kind of non- equivalent vocabulary are barbarisms and exoticisms. Barbarisms are words or expressions borrowed from a foreign language, not fully mastered by the borrowing language and therefore perceived as alien. The question of whether the use of barbarisms is justified remains a matter of debate to this day. Exoticisms are also understood as words borrowed from foreign languages that are included in non- equivalent vocabulary and denote realities characteristic of foreign peoples and countries. The use of exoticisms in speech gives it a special flavor and originality.*

Keywords: *non- equivalent vocabulary, barbarisms, non-equivalent vocabulary.*

As a result of constant intercultural communication, concepts, ideas, material values are borrowed, followed by the creation of new nominative units, or their borrowing from the original language. The study of such linguistic phenomena as barbarisms and exoticisms is quite relevant today, since the appearance of foreign words and phrases has become an integral part of the development of the language.

First of all, barbarisms are words or expressions borrowed from a foreign language, not fully mastered by the borrowing language and therefore perceived as alien (Stylistic Encyclopedic Dictionary of the Russian Language). Despite their foreignness, barbarisms are actively used in the Russian language. For example, 3D movie, brand, test drive, quest, display, content and many others.

Currently, barbarisms are widely used in various fields, including:

1. everyday speech - boss, bow, okay , oops , tour;
2. gastronomic vocabulary - supermarket, coffee break, fast food ;
3. qualities, traits, characteristics - hater , top ;
4. information technologies - frame, hi-tech, track;
5. activities - steward / stewardess, diver, office manager;
6. politics - corruption, coalition, legitimate;
7. economy - devaluation, dealer, investment.

Another means that gives color to any text are exoticisms. Exoticisms are words borrowed from foreign languages that are included in non- equivalent vocabulary and denote realities characteristic of foreign

peoples and countries. These are, for example, the words five-o'clock, badge, puzzle, speaker, etc. (Zhrebilo, 2016).

Exoticisms have their own distinctive features: for the most part they are found among nouns; have practically zero ability to form derived units; cannot have lexico-semantic variants and have low compatibility with other words (Marinova E.V. Exotic vocabulary as a linguistic phenomenon. [Electronic resource]).

Exoticisms can be found among the following groups of words:

- 1) appeals - miss, Mrs, mister;
- 2) monetary units - pound, cent, dollar;
- 3) food and drinks - Coca-Cola, roast beef, sandwich;
- 4) toys - Teddy bear, baby bon;
- 5) Occupation - barrister, sheriff, solicitor and some others.

Sometimes exoticisms cease to denote words borrowed from a foreign culture, and acquire an additional, figurative meaning.

The problem of studying exoticisms and barbarisms is quite complex and multifaceted. Vocabulary with special specifics can both perform an ideological and aesthetic function, giving color to speech, and oversaturate it with foreign words and expressions.

However, exotisms are often used in such conditions that are not able to exhaustively characterize the word: the context either does not fully clarify the meaning of exoticism, or does not give a complete idea of the grammatical properties of the word.

One of the typical ways of introducing exotisms into the text is to use them in the so-called "diagnostic" context, in which the meaning of the word is not explained, but only "outlined" [5, p. 103]. For example: Horses are ready everywhere in five minutes, the roads are beautiful: postilions are not lazy, towns and villages constantly flash in the eyes (postilion is a driver) [6, p. 305].

The context usually contains only information-a hint, it diagnoses only the subject-conceptual sphere to which the reality designated by exoticism belongs. The functioning of exotisms is characterized by the "blurring" of lexical and grammatical semantics in the absence of its determinants in the context.

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