



FEATURES OF THE FUNCTIONING OF THE BORROWED VOCABULARY IN THE TEXTS OF THE BRITISH MEDIA

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The relevance of the presented article lies in the fact that the social contacts, both internal and external, are an important part of the life of any society. As a result of communication and exchange of information, ideas, concepts, objects are borrowed, which invariably entails the creation or borrowing of their lexical designations – the appearance of foreign words. Borrowing is one of the essential characteristics of modern language processes and in this sense is subject, along with other linguistic phenomena, to close study.

The study of foreign-language inclusions, barbarisms and exoticism in the press is very relevant today, because in recent decades foreign-language borrowings in English, in particular, in journalistic texts, have become more widespread. In addition, the issues of intercultural contacts and their reflection in language are among the most debated today.

The purpose of this article is to identify modern foreign -language borrowings in journalistic texts based on articles of the British newspapers and internet resources, as well as their classification and analysis.

We have chosen an electronic publication theguardian.com since it consists of a news section, as well as sections dedicated to sports, culture, business, fashion, environment, technology and education, travel and lifestyle. Thus, the newspaper's articles often cover issues of an intercultural nature, as well as actively disseminate new phenomena and trends of language, which makes it possible to study exoticism, barbarism and foreign-language inclusions in the British press.

We consider it necessary to proceed to a more detailed consideration of the features of foreign-language borrowings in the British press, it is necessary to clarify the definition of the following terms used in this article: barbarism, exoticism and foreign-language inclusions. The term barbarism (from the Greek barbaros 'foreign') has various interpretations in the scientific literature. In our article, we adhere to the following definition, formulated on the basis of an analysis of various approaches: barbarisms are foreign words that have correspondences in the host language (in our case, in English), but are used in oral or written practice due to fashion, are not





recorded by explanatory dictionaries and are not familiar to many representatives of the language community.

Researcher Y.R. Gafurova, in his article focuses on the fact that based on the definition, the following signs and properties of barbarisms can be distinguished: foreign language origin; different degree of assimilation in the recipient language; opposition to the general language norm and compliance with the language norm within a separate social group; focus on creating color and denoting the realities of another culture; no need for application (language fashion); the existence in the speech of people who speak a foreign language well or are in an alien foreign language environment[1]. Following E.V. Marinova, we understand foreign-language inclusions as a word or phrase of a foreign language introduced into the text in the graphic form of the source language [2].

Another way to give color to speech is to include exoticism in the text. If many borrowed words are no longer felt and do not differ in speech as foreign units, then exotisms seem to be unfamiliar, difficult-to-pronounce linguistic units. Such words often remain misunderstood in their lexical meaning, and sometimes they do not lend themselves to translation and understanding at all. Thus, the term exoticism is understood by us as a foreign-language word that has no correspondences in English and is used in speech to give a special flavor, since it describes the way of life, realities, phenomena of the life of another people and has no analogues in the recipient language. In addition, such tokens are often introduced into the text in the graphics of the source language.

The entire foreign language vocabulary, subjected to analysis and systematization, is a fairly extensive material, among which one can distinguish exoticism, foreign language inclusions and barbarisms.

- exotic vocabulary: **pancetta, rostigraben;**
- foreign language inclusions: **Kremlin, embargo;**
- barbarisms: **imminent, dilemma.**

The material of the borrowed vocabulary allowed us to divide it into groups according to the source language. These are borrowings from various languages (French, Italian, Spanish, Russian, German, Japanese, Arabic, Polish, Hindi), which indicates quite active intercultural contacts.

Borrowings can be divided into thematic groups, depending on the reality they call: food, culture, types of housing, organizations or communities of people, family members, means of transportation, names of monetary units, sport. Let's look through real examples which were taken from e-version of "Guardian": «"World Cup 2022 briefing: Pottugal and Uruguay faced old age **dilemma**"(theguardian .com





Weekly edition November 2022). In this example the word **dilemma** origin from Greek and means double proposition a technical term in rhetoric, and first used in 1520s; «“...A spat chocked chicken in an irresistible peanut spice rub apple, **pancetta** and wilted cabbage in a rhyme of cider reduction and spicy carrot with curry leaves and chili...”(theguardian .com Weekly edition December 2022). The most portion of borrowings are noticed in recipes and in example above we come across with word **pancetta** Italian a salt-cured pork belly Salome, which is used in Italy often to add depth to soups and pastas. “.....this 70 –miles route, which crosses the **rostigraben** and links some of Switzerland’s most famous tourist centers.”(theguardian .com Weekly edition December 2022). The word **röstigraben** it is the language border between German and French. Widely used in British press. The Röstigraben (literally, the "Rösti trench") is a non-official border between French and German-speaking Switzerland. The name is derived from Swiss delicacy Rösti - a hash-brown-like food that is often served with bacon and cheese. “....Some of **Kremlin**’s most blatant falsehood aimed at understanding the US...”(theguardian .com Weekly edition November 2022).

As can be seen from the above classifications of lexemes, the largest group consists of words related to the sphere of culinary and names of places.

Thus, the analysis of exotisms, barbarisms and foreign language borrowings in the British newspapers and Internet media allowed us to identify the main functions of borrowed vocabulary in journalistic texts: the creation of local color, increasing prestige and linguistic expressiveness, the attitude to modernity, as well as the foreign-language characteristics of a person.

Used Literature:

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