



## Exotic Vocabulary of German Origin

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**Abstract:** In the linguistic consciousness of the Germans, through exoticisms, the idea of other peoples of the world and their languages is fixed. The article distinguishes main thematic groups of exoticisms of the German language and those peoples and countries that are represented in the national linguistic consciousness.

**Keywords:** linguistic worldview, exotisms, barbarisms.

This article uses the terms exoticism and exotic vocabulary. Exoticisms are words that came into the language from different languages, “associated with the peculiarities of the life of various countries and peoples, naming phenomena, objects and concepts that are alien to native speakers of the “...” language, and are used, as a rule, when describing the life, life and culture of other countries and peoples in different historical epochs” [14].

Exoticisms also “designate the phenomena and realities of someone else's life. These can be the names of objects of nature “...”, national traditions, features of the state structure, family life, national dishes and drinks, i.e. everything in which, in one way or another, the originality of the life of the people is manifested” [20]

According to O.S. Akhmanova, exotic vocabulary is “words and expressions borrowed from little-known languages, usually non-Indo-European, and used to give speech a special flavor. [6]

In addition to the term exoticism, other names for this group of words and related phenomena are also used in the linguistic literature: realia (S. Florin, S. Vlahov, E.I. Shumager), non-equivalent vocabulary (A.D. Schweitzer, E.M. Vereshchagin, L.K. Latyshev), localism (A.M. Finkel, I.U. Asfandiyarov), lexical gap (Yu. Stepanov, V.L. Muravyov, V.Yu. Roseintsweig), ethnographism (E.I. Isserlin, A.M. Finkel), regionalism (I.E. Galchenko).

In our work, we will adhere to the definition of the term exoticism given by G.L. Zelenin. In our opinion, his definition accurately reflects the whole concept of this issue.

There are attempts to define exotic vocabulary from the point of view of the features of the source language. In this regard, only surprise can cause the definition of exoticisms as “words from ... little-known languages, in which the understanding of the word” exotic “from the point of view of its internal form, as” bizarre, unfamiliar “is clearly visible. Such an understanding hardly fits words that name concepts such as the Bundestag, Mark, Lord, etc., well known to Russians, but by no means losing their national flavor. Many of the exoticisms can reflect the peculiarities of life not in one, but in several countries, for example, the name of the monetary units - dollar, kroon.

Exotic vocabulary - words and expressions borrowed from others, often obscure languages, and used to give speech a special color [1, p. 214]. For example: Sie waren allein in der Wohnung. Und natürlich hatte Cherry zu viel Wodka getrunken.

Attempts were made to completely abandon the term "exoticism". One of them belongs to I.E. Galchenko, who believed that words that are alien and unfamiliar to the inhabitants of one locality may be well known to the inhabitants of another locality and not be perceived by them as exotic, while citing the vocabulary of the languages of the Turkish people as examples. Instead of the term "exoticisms", the author considers the term "regionalisms" proposed by him to be more appropriate, but it is hard not to notice that as the main argument in favor of the latter, I.E. Galchenko puts forward a sociological criterion that is not entirely objective. Unlike I.E. Galchenko, I.G. Dobrodomov considers regionalisms as one of the types of exotic vocabulary: "Sometimes they (foreign words) designate concepts peculiar to foreign countries or peoples (ethnographisms, regionalisms, exoticisms)" [2].

Exoticisms, when entering the lexico-semantic system of the recipient language, undergo all types of assimilation: graphic, phonetic and semantic. Graphic assimilation is assimilation, in which the graphic form of exoticism can either be replaced by Latin spelling (and often this spelling varies, for example: harakiri, hara-kiri), or tracing (cf.: English. high time and German. die Hochzeit), or both coexist.

Phonetic assimilation is the maximum approximation of sound shells of a lexeme of borrowed origin to sound shell original lexemes of the German language. For example, English. star under the influence The German phonological system can read [st-] and [ft-].

Semantic assimilation - the inclusion of a word in the system semantic connections and oppositions in the German language. Yes, the word der Haschisch originally meant 'grass'. From the twelfth century this herb begins to be used in pharmacology, due to which and its intoxicating properties are revealed. In the modern world, this the term is directly associated with drugs.

Close in content to exoticisms are the lexical elements distinguished in the theory of translation and linguistic and regional studies - "realities". by which they mean any names specific to the life depicted in the original and causing difficulties in translation or in most cases not subject to translation and transmitted in the original sound to create the greatest reliability with. conveying national or local characteristics. It is not difficult to patch up that the concept of "reality" is closely related to the concept of "exoticism", being increasingly broader, since realities in the language of translation can be not only elephants naming alien phenomena, objects, but also specific words and expressions such as interjections, addresses, special foreign greetings, etc. 1 Exoticisms, thus, can be determined by one of the types of realia words. It is equally important to correlate the concept of exoticism with the concept of non-equivalent vocabulary, usually interpreted as the name of words in one language that do not have one-word, constant and context-independent correspondences in another. Exoticisms will be directly related to this category of vocabulary, since their meaning is made up of a correlation with a general concept that exists in the receiving language and an additional characteristic in terms of national or historical reference, for example: "Schutzman - (Schutzman) is a policeman in Germany ". In addition to the concepts of realia and non-equivalent vocabulary, when characterizing exoticisms, such categories of linguistic and cultural studies as lexical background and background knowledge play an important role, the content of which is additional, associated with the lexical meaning of the word, information relating primarily to the national and cultural affiliation of the transmitted concepts that determine the features of the use and perception of the word. The interest of scientists in words with socio-cultural specifics has led to the emergence in science of a large number of • terms, although they differ in particulars, but in general are close in content to Terkin exoticism. Possessing local and national coloring, exoticisms can serve to create local and historical flavor in a work of art, journalism, translation ... Exoticisms can be represented by such varieties as exoticisms-regionalisms, exoticisms-ethnographisms (words related to life, history, geographical, natural features of certain areas). Exotic / vocabulary should not be mixed with barbarisms, which in the Russian language perform the stylistic function of foreign-language synonyms for Russian words, used, as a rule, to characterize a character; in certain types of texts (scientific, political), exoticisms can approach terminological vocabulary.

Among lexicographic sources, preference was given to dictionaries of foreign words that were widely published in Russia in the 19th century, especially in the second half of it, which can be divided into four main types:

I. A universal dictionary of a scientific nature, focused on a wide range of readers and reflecting foreign language vocabulary of various fields of knowledge.

Examples of this type include the "Complete Dictionary of Foreign Words ..." (1861), "Explanatory Dictionary of Foreign Words" by V.N. Uglov (1860-1861), "Explanatory dictionary of foreign words" N.A. Dubrovsky 1866 and others.

II. Dictionary-reference book for everyday practical use in a variety of activities - commercial, pedagogical, legal, etc. The main among this type is considered a series of dictionaries, the authors of which were I.F. Bourdon and A.D. Michelson.

III. A special kind of popular pocket dictionary containing the most frequently used vocabulary. They were regularly issued from the mid-70s of the XIX century and were intended primarily for educational purposes. These are the dictionaries of

V. Kolomnin (1878), R. Stupitsin (1879) and others; The most famous (47 editions were published from 1880 to 1915) was N.Ya. Gavkin's Pocket Dictionary of Foreign Words.

IV. Dictionary of foreign words, created on the basis of a one-volume encyclopedic dictionary previously prepared by this and the author. Such were the dictionaries of A.I. Chudinov (1892-1911), F. Pavlenkov (1899-1915). By type, V. Bitner's dictionaries adjoin them. (1905), A. Yanovsky (1905), E. Efremov, edited by I.A., Baudouin de Courtenay (1911).

With regard to the selection of thematic groups of German exoticisms, it should first of all be noted that, in contrast to dictionary fixations, which provide fairly ordered material, textual usages are characterized by great thematic diversity. Based on this, within the framework of this work, it seems reasonable not to divide the textual material to the thematic principle, limiting ourselves to describing individual, the most striking examples and focusing on. description of the functional-semantic and stylistic features of German words. The vocabulary material makes it possible to single out and briefly characterize a number of thematic groups:

I. Vocabulary associated with the functions of the state (according to the terminology of Yu.A. Belchikov - nomenclature vocabulary). This group will include the words-names of state institutions, authorities in the German states (ratgauz - the name of the city дума in Germany; gofkriegsrat - the highest military council in Austria); the names of state acts, decrees (kurmeda - the right of the owner to the land of serfs), the names of units of administrative-territorial division (birk - the name of counties in Schleswig), the names of judicial institutions (hofgericht - the highest court in Livonia), etc.

II. Names of persons on various grounds. The group is represented by the names of titles (elector - the title of the sovereign prince in Germany), positions (landmarshal - leader of the nobility in Germany and the Ostsee provinces; ratsger - adviser in the city дума, military ranks (gewaldiger - officer who monitors discipline in the troops in Germany) , departmental nomenclature (overfaufs - customs officials), the names of persons by profession (con-rector - the second teacher in a German school), etc.

III. Metrological vocabulary includes the names of land measures (bath - meadow measure in Württemberg), liquid measures and volume measures (lof - a measure of the capacity of bulk bodies, eymer - a measure of liquid bodies in Prussia), measures of weight (carh - weight in Austria, equal to 400 Austrian pounds ), linear (linear) measures (klafter - a linear measure in Germany), corresponds to rus, sazhen, counting measures (otherwise counting words) (zimmer - an account of fur skins in 40 pieces).

IV. Numismatic vocabulary - the group consists of the names of gold coins (karsidor - a gold coin in Germany), the names distinguishing coins with bases on -taler (kronenthaler - a coin in Austria, Bavaria, Württemberg), -gulden, -grosh, -pfenning, etc., names of symbols and folk names such as

funfling (piglet), halbkopf (literally, half of the head) - the name of an old silver coin with a half-length portrait on the obverse (front side).

Onomastic vocabulary is divided into the following groups:

V. Ethnographic vocabulary - represented mainly by exoticism-historicisms, names of ancient Germanic tribes, not German in origin, but related in meaning to the history of Germany - the Goths are an ancient Germanic tribe that lived in the 2nd century BC; Lombards - a Germanic tribe that lived on the banks of the lower Elbe, got its name from long beards.

VI. Geographical names (exoticisms-regionalisms). Aksenberg - the name of the mountain near the Firschwaldstadt Lake, Shipp - in Schleswig - a piece of land.

VII. Mythological and religious terms (Mannus - the god of the ancient Germans; apocalypics, Bakkhanites - the names of religious sects in Germany and Germanic theologians).

VIII. Household vocabulary - names of products (pumpnickel - a type of rye bread), drinks (Kirschwasser - a kind of cherry tincture), vehicles (Wurst - a type of light German carriage), names of dances, games, rituals (grosvater - an old German dance), goods, clothes (Frekhper utensils - a type of earthenware in Germany, Reno - the name of a raincoat among the ancient Germans), etc.

Chapter III "Textual uses of German exotic vocabulary" is devoted to the consideration of the features of the functioning of this type of words in the language of fiction, journalism, etc. It is in the conditions of the text that the semantic and stylistic properties of tin are most clearly manifested, this applies to exoticisms to the greatest extent, the variety of German exoticisms in Russian texts can be conditionally divided into two large groups: I.) words that have received regular use in the Russian language and included into its lexical system (thaler; burger, bursh), and words whose role "... can end in the actual work where the words are involved."<sup>1</sup>, as a rule, retain a foreign spelling and grammatical form in the text. Such words are defined as exoticisms-blotches. Ways to use them. are different, but the most frequent uses are in which the German word is located next to the Russian equivalent (word or combination) that serves to explain, for example, "... we boarded a large simple boat (Markt-schiff), which daily makes the journey from Frankfurt in Mainz. Often there is a simultaneous use of a number of exoticisms-blotches: "The places of deacons (Dascal) and sextons (Palamur) or church choristers (Kirchensaenger) and clergymen (Kirchendiener) are determined according to the right left to the state by the priests themselves"<sup>2</sup>. As a result, a peculiar combination arises - exoticism-blotches + Russian correspondence, in which the first plays a coloristic role, the second is a translation sufficient for the reader's perception.

In conclusion, the main ones are identified. Research results:

- 1) German exoticisms function in the Russian language as a special part of its peripheral vocabulary, and "a significant number of them constitute a stable element of the literary language.
- 2) German exotic vocabulary is an important figurative tool in the arsenal of language resources of Russian writers, used not only to perform coloristic functions, but also to characterize the character, a means of achieving every day and historical authenticity.
- 3) Exoticisms in the Russian language undergo changes of the most diverse nature - semantic, connotative, formal and can turn into stylistic synonyms for Russian words, turn into borrowings, become terms, etc.

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