

Lexicon and national realias: borrowed words, loan words, exoticisms, anglicism

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Abstract. In the given article authors present concrete examples of some borrowed words into Russian language from Kazakh language, pointing at the etymological origin of them. Vocabulary stock of any language borrows this or that word from other language, thereby enriching its vocabulary. To such words we refer: borrowed words, inclusions and non-equivalent lexicon. In case of borrowing into another language non-equivalent words are called exoticisms. Exoticisms are key to understanding the past of the nation's culture. More precisely, they point realias that are peculiar to other nations' life and history. Exoticisms possess local and historical coloring. Exoticisms are considered to be loan words. Loan words are words that came from another languages, not by means of producing words peculiar to each language.

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Introduction

The modern linguistics has a large number of the researches devoted to common problems of loan, to separate categories of foreign-language words or concrete borrowing or loan words. However one of unresolved problems of linguistics should consider studying of exotic lexicon, that is words from the different languages connected with features of life of other countries and the people and calling the phenomena, subjects and concepts of other national reality at the description of life, a life and culture of other countries and the people during various historical eras. Certainly, it is a question not only of words from little-known (exotic) languages, but also from languages West European which contacts with other languages have centuries-old history.

In this work we make a brief overview of issues that had been said before and are being discussed now aimed at distinguishing concepts about exotic lexicon, national realia, lacuna, inclusions, loan words and present our own conclusions.

Aim of the given article is to define motive, types, degrees, classification and stages of motivation of untranslatable lexicons possessing national-cultural, local and historical coloring. In this connection there are following objectives: clarifying scientific conclusions serving as methodological bases of the research; the general description of the borrowed (untranslatable) words and their features; use of untranslatable lexicon as exoticisms, lacunas; classifications and defining the

types of untranslatable lexicon; untranslatable lexicon and national realias; theoretical and practical aspects of translation of untranslatable lexicon; reasons of "untranslatability" of non-equivalent lexicon and practical bases of its overcoming.

The main stable constituent of lexical fund is the basic word stock. In comparison with the word stock capacity of the basic word stock is smaller. Basic word stock is the main core of lexical fund [1]. Basic word stock has been existing since centuries ago and can be characterized by stability. It changes in course of time, but it is changed slowly in comparison with the word stock of language. Words in the basic word stock are necessary for people in order to communicate in spite of their profession and education level. Scientific and technical terms in its turn even though included in the word stock of language are not used by all people. Usually terms are used by specialists who work in one or another field.

By means of word stock language is directly related with human's industrial activity and other activities in all spheres of work. New things and phenomena emerge due to the development of social-economic relations, material and spiritual culture. Derivative new words are made owing to the necessity of naming concepts denoted by these things and phenomena in language. Sometimes they can be named by words commonly present in language and derivative meanings are added to their sense. In such a way word stock of language is always enriched and evolved in an ongoing way. Language is the means of communication. In course of history such group

initially appeared as a kin, tribe, later existed as a language of nation. As a result language of tribe, ethnos appeared. Close interrelation of language and society is bilateral connection. First of all, there is no society that exists out of language.

Materials and methods

Descriptive and etymological methods are used as basic research methods. The method of description and interpretation were used to describe linguistic studies. Methods of componential and comparative analyses were used to establish the semantics of untranslatable lexicons.

Taking into consideration several historical periods Kazakh word stock underwent during its existence, it borrowed a lot of words from different languages based on it. Our scholars interpret the process of borrowing words from oriental languages. Some scholars refer borrowings from Arabic, Iranian languages to the advent of Islam, and others claim the emergence of caravan trade from the ancient IV century. Moreover, its rapid development is considered to be due to social and political phenomena in the XIX century. Therefore analyzing ways of formation and development of loan words is of great importance.

Language of any nation in the process of its development undergoes some universal principles. Identification between language and civilization is one of them, i.e. correspondence of the development of language and society. For example, ancient Greeks were considered to be fond of using complex words. Romans, on the contrary were strict in this regard. Therefore we can make following conclusion: Greeks were eager for art, and Romans were eager for practical activity [2].

Vocabulary of language consists of words and borrowings, archaic words and neologisms, dialectal words and phraseological units. Due to social changes language lexicon is enriched by means of loan words. It is the result of economic, social and cultural contacts between nations and languages. A lot of words are interchanged from one into another language through such contacts. Words of one language can be penetrated into number of languages either directly or indirectly, stage by stage, sometimes through second medium language, in written and oral forms. Loan words as a historical phenomena resulting from linguistic contacts can be defined by means of etymological analysis, for its foreignness is not noticeable in the borrowing language. For instance, Turkic words in Russian language: *bashmag*, *vataga*, *kazak*, *ataman*, *ochak*, *ryad*, *arik* and etc. Some Persian words in Kazakh language: *nur*, *sut*, *nan*, *aspan*, etc.

Loan words that came from other languages (Arabic, Persian, English words) are abundant in print media. If to talk about the theoretical study of the given issue in Kazakhstani linguistics, L. Rustemov [3], G.Zharkeshova [4] are among the first whose works were dedicated to scientific analysis of Arabic, Iranian words.

We can observe a new tendency in the studies of the recent years. G.Burkitbay defines vocabulary structure of Arabisms presented in the dictionaries, and describes their definitions [5].

Most of doublet words occurring in modern Kazakh language are used locally: *konak ui/meimankhana*, *kala/shakhar/kent*, *toreshi/kazi, ulgi/gibrat*, *mangdai/ peshene*, *khobarshi/zharshi*, *atakti/mashkhur*, *akin/shayir*, etc. Words such as *anthology (anthologíá/antologiya)*, *cathedra (cathedra/kafedra)*, *museum (mouseio/muzei)*, *drama (dráma)*, *stadium (stádio /stadiyon)*, *harmony (armonía/garmoniya)*, *graphics (grafikón/grafika)*, *telephone (tiléfono/telefon)*, *syntax (sýntaxi/syntaxis)*, *philology (filología/philologiya)* came from Greek and others like *dictature (dictatura/diktatura)*, *archive (archive/arkhiv)*, *ensor (censuram/tsenzura)*, *object (obiectum/ object)*, *constitution (constitutionem/konstitutsiya)* came from Latin [3].

For instance, words such as *tank*, *kombain*, *traktor*, *blok*, *boykot*, *box*, *basketball* *basketbol*, *hokkei*, *raund*, *kloun*, *rekord*, *klub*, *skver*, *gol*, *trener*, *finish*, *match*, *budzheta*, *leader* in modern Kazakh are English words; *ansambl*, *burzhuaziya*, *byuro*, *lyustra*, *portfyel*, *kompot*, *gektar*, *shovinizm*, *bulleten*, *kapital*, *salyut*, *ataka*, *taxi*, *avans*, *massazh*, etc. are French words; *kran*, *shtraf*, *slesar*, *tanetz*, *shtab*, *shturm*, *buhgalter*, *kurort*, *vakhter*, *balletmeister*, etc. are German words; *opera*, *aria*, *balkon*, *lodjiya*, *bas*, *duet*, *tenor*, *kvartet*, *kontata*, *sonata*, *studiya*, etc. Italian words; *matros*, *flot*, *yakor*, *vimpel*, *kompass*, *konvoi*, etc., are Deutch words; *algebra*, *beduin*, *sufizm*, etc., are Arabic words; *sovet*, *sputnik*, *kolkhoz*, *sovkhoz*, *bolshevik*, *samovar*, etc. are Russian words that have been spread around the world [3].

Such international words common to many languages are considered to be international terms: *biology*, *chemistry*, *atom*, *theatre*, *graphics*, *revolution*, *democracy*, *architect*, *experiment*, *economy*, *basis*, *climate*, *planet*, *arena*, *author*, *circus*, *photograph*, etc. [6].

Vocabulary of any language reflects traditions, customs, and its way of life, culture, flora and fauna. Therefore the way of life, stereotypical rules of behavior and etc. representing 'a world picture' that is reflected differently in consciousness of people are vividly and colorfully presented in non-

equivalent lexis (presence of realias in one nation and absence of them in another languages, for instance, Kazakh *beshbarmak*, *yurt*, *kimyz* (*kumys*), *baursaka*, *dastarkhan*, *chapan*, *dombyra*, *aryk*, *bazar*, *kobyz*). It is impossible to compare plan of the content of non-equivalent lexis of target language with that of mother tongue, for 'the world picture' reflected in the languages of different nations does not coincide.



Figure 1. a) yurt; b) dombyra



Figure 2. Chapan 1



Figure 3. Tobetai

Nowadays there is no language in the world that has not borrowed any loan words. Loan words are accepted to denote a new concept which comes through another language that previously didn't exist in the language. Usually loan words obey to the phonetical rules, conform to grammatical norms, and flexible in terms of word-formation forms of the language. Loan words are of great importance in investigating history of language. A special place here is given to oriental languages, namely Arabic, Iranian loan words. Works of orientalist, turcologist and native scholars should be mentioned in this respect.

We can refer borrowed words, inclusions, realias and non-equivalent lexicon to the words that have lots of possibilities in order to become the object of sociolinguistics. We present concrete examples of some borrowed words into Kazakh and Russian language from other languages, pointing at the etymological origin of them. Words presented as sample possess all qualities of borrowed lexis, as do not have analogues in the language of borrowing, and are given by grapheme-phonetic ways and possess semantic independence; expressiveness and national coloring are characteristic features of them. Innate languages of animals are referred to natural (biological) semiotic systems. Artificial semiotics is created by human for economic and exact transfer of special information (for example, Arabic figures, sketches, road signs, languages of programming and etc.). Natural and non-biological semiotics at the same time is connected with the cultural history of mankind. There are simpler semiotics among them (for instance, etiquette, rituals) and more complicated semiotics than language, to such we refer semiotics of the art of oratory, 'language' of cinema, 'language' of theatre [7].

Economic, political, cultural relations of any nation first of all are reflected in its language. It is natural that linguistic exchanges between neighboring countries contribute to the enrichment of word stock of one or another language. Language structure of any language is enriched, developed not only by its internal possibilities, but also by means of borrowing new words it lacks [8], [9], [10].

Words we are going to analyze are those that are widely spread in the territory of Kazakhstan, used in Russian, borrowed from other languages, depict cultural, historical, economic peculiarities of our culture. Although some of them occur in Turkic, Arabic, Persian languages, they penetrated into Russian by means of Kazakh language. Therefore, in spite of their initial origin, they are relatively referred to Kazakh lexicon and are called 'kazakhisms'. The term 'kazakhism' was first mentioned by B. Khasanov in his monograph [11].

Language is the means of culture transfer, daily and religious consciousness of nation. And no coincidence that economic, political and cultural connections between different nations influence greatly on mutual complementing of their languages. This process can be especially observed in the field of literature. Mutual complementing and interrelation of languages in literary works enable to reveal cognitive and aesthetic functions of the components of Kazakh language in Russian literary works or vice-versa, the same functions of Russian language in Kazakh works. For instance, such words such as *dzhigit*, *koshma*, *sultan*, more frequently occurring in Russian language possess all qualities of borrowed lexicon, as do not have doublet synonyms and analogues in Russian language; and are given by grapheme-phonetic way of the Russian language; semantic independence is peculiar to them. Also given words possess expression and national coloring, provide information about the life, history and the way of life of Kazakh nation. We have to notice here that the word 'expression' means expression of feelings, experience, in the given case 'expressiveness' suits us. While reading some Kazakh author or poet in its translated version a reader who is not acquainted with these words, instinctively pays attention to them. And also along with the term "expressive lexicon" there is a term "non expressive lexicon". Kazakh words as *arkan*, *dzhut*, *dzhailau*, *airan*, *altin*, *auil*, *tumak*, *tabun* are referred to such lexis which are understandable and known for Russian reader as do not need any explanations and do not possess expressiveness.

Differences between languages associated with the diversity of cultures are most notable in the lexicon and phraseology, as nominative means of language are more directly related to extra linguistic reality. There are words in any language that do not have one-word translation in other languages [12]. Here, as the evidence of what was said above we can refer to the words of Sh. A. Nurtoleuov, author of the article 'Translation of Kazakh epos Alpamys Batyr' into Russian language' that 'the very fact of treating Russian translators to the treasury of the Kazakh epic heritage is very encouraging in itself, indicating dynamics of the national-cultural exchange, craving of translators to satisfy the growing interest of the Russian-speaking readers to the historical and cultural heritage of Kazakh [13].

As a result of semantic analysis, we identified the values of untranslatable lexicons, including exoticisms, their semantic distinctions in translation into Russian. Analysis of original and translated literary works allows revealing the mechanism of bilingual literary communication,

peculiarities of translation of linguistic and ethno-cultural vocabulary.

Discussion

Nowadays the term 'exotic lexicon' or 'exoticisms' are of great interest for scholars, especially for linguists engaged in sociolinguistics. According to Russian linguist L.P. Krysin exoticisms are the most portable part of vocabulary and we can refer several groups of words to them. However, it's not an easy thing define unstable and different lexicon that was relatively called so [14]. A.N. Gvozdyev analyzing exoticisms within the structure of literary and bookish words in Russian linguistics point that some of them are related to historicisms and others to the lexicon that describe the way of life peculiar to diverse nations [15]. A. Suprun highlights the theory of exoticisms in his article 'Exotic lexicon', also pays great attention to the analysis and collection of concrete facts in his other works [16].

Exotic lexicon is easily subdivided into 'national realias' [English, Japanese, French, Kazakh and etc.] and thematic groups. Thematic groups are given not just for exotic lexicon, but also within national realias. Some national realias of exoticisms can be referred to regional realias. National groups or numbers of thematic groups of exoticisms are defined by rarely or frequently used words. Literature, periodicals take special place in distinguishing these words from most exoticisms, whereas news media makes it possible to get acquainted with correspondent items and their nominations. Generally exoticisms were considered as one of the categories of loan words. If we add their equivalents [derivatives] to exoticisms, loan words will occupy the first place among exotic lexicon, for without them there wouldn't be any equivalents; loan words can occur among exoticisms in a numerical way, as not all of them undergo the derivation process. Such exoticisms as *kumis*, *khan*, *sultan*, *aytis* and etc. in Russian do not have equivalents (derivative).

Also advertisements in modern Kazakh contain lots of English words and they are given without explanations: *leasing*, *broker*, *investor*, *clearing*, *auction*, *creative*, *provider*, *interactive*, *SmartCard*, *PIN*, *Chip*, *Loop*, *Wallet*, *Micropayment*, *Browser*, *Download*, *Upload*, *Business to Business*, *Ticket*, *Playstation*.

Such loan words used in mass media are called exotic lexicon. Usually they are given without any reference and explanation. Abbreviations that are clear and obscure for readers occur among them: *SIM*, *UNIDO*, *ADSL*, *PIN*, *COMFAR* [17]. Exotic

lexicon is one of the means that represents foreigners' national, local peculiarity that is inherent only to them. Thus, Kazakh's *kumys*, *airan*, *kurt*, *irimshik*, *kazi-karta*, etc. are exotic lexicon for Russians. These words are used exactly as they are and their semantics is given in reference.

Sometimes foreign words in Russian newspapers and magazines are given in an explanatory way in brackets: Futures contract; *Syndicated loan*; *Wanderbucher*; *technopolis*, etc.

In the past 20 years English words (anglicisms) were widely used in German and it has adherents as well as opponents. Let's cite following examples in this regard: 1) Mein Leben ist eine giving-story //My life is a story of giving. 2) Ich habe verstanden, daB man contemporary sein muB, das [!] future-Denken haben muB. // I understood that you have to be contemporary and think of future [18].

Also there are many English abbreviations in German. Many abbreviations of English came into lexicon, without finding the German equivalents: "RAM" (Random Access Memory) or "ROM" (Read Only Memory), "HS" (Hauptspeicher) or "FWS" (Festwertspeicher). For example «k. o.» (knockout), in German there is neither suitable word nor abbreviation. In political language we can see UNO, UNESCO, OPEC and many other abbreviations which were formed as abbreviations of English words, but as a rule are known to the extent that it isn't necessary to decipher them any more. Some of such abbreviations are even used as words and written like 'Eprom' (Erasable and Programable Read Only Memory), they are even inflected for genitive case in German: 'des Eproms'. Also there are number of mixed words which lack German concepts such as 'Soundkarte'. This process of healthy language contributing enrichment process can easily be perceived as spoiling, pun and levity [19].

Loan words are assimilated in language. Thus, *nominal* words borrowed from Iranian *baga*, *zhan*, *gul*, *zor*, *ziyan*, *arzan*, *maida*, *kone* had been assimilated and became habitual as Kazakh words. Gradually by adding affixes of Kazakh language verbs like *bagalau*, *zhandanu*, *guldenu*, *ziyandau*, *arzandau*, *maidalau*, *koneleu* appeared. Verbs like *ayiptau*, *daleldeu*, *paidalanu*, *kurmetteu*, *yesepteu*, adjectives as *kurmetti*, *khabarsiz*, *yeseptsiz* in Kazakh language are made by adding correspondent affixes to nouns *ayip*, *dalel*, *paida*, *khabar*, *yesept* that came from Arabic.

Besides, one of the most urgent problems in contemporary linguistics is lacunas. Comparing lexicon of any two languages one might not have an appropriate equivalent for a word of another language. Such words with no direct equivalents

in other languages are called lacunas in linguistics. For example, such words as "*kuryk*", "*saba*" and others are rendered into Russian language by word combinations as "*a pole for roping horses*", "*a container for pouring kumys (Kazakh national drink)*". People speaking their own language use a set of notions rising associations inherent to them. Particular words and word combinations exist to use them in speech. So, lacunas are the words and word combinations rendered into another language by free word combinations (rendering meaning by interpretation). Lacunas can be absolute, relative, vector, stylistic. Above mentioned lacunas are absolute.

Therefore, lacunas can conditionally be vector observation, because they are characterized by their directions (lacuna directed to the Kazakh or Russian) while comparing two languages. Due to this, lacunas can be vector. While comparing lexis of two languages, it is easy to find out differences in quantity in lacunas' nature because of lack of correspondence in volume of notions in other languages. For example, such words in Kazakh language as "*sausak*", "*barmak*" (finger and thumb) have only one equivalent in Russian language as "*paltsy*". This method implies rendering words of original language expressing superordinate concept by words expressing generic concept in target language. Translating in this way, definitely, destroys accuracy of an original word, can emasculate a notion, because specific concept in original language is rendered by general generic concept in translation. For example, *izba*, *dom* – *ui* (*house*); *auyl* – *selo* (*village*); *kyrat*, *kyr*, *adyr*, *bel*, *beles*, *zhota*, *tobe* – *vozvyshennost* (*hill*).

Stylistic lacunas appear in a language because of absence of a word having stylistic color in one of two languages. These words usually refer to a certain specialty or field, therefore they don't need translating and are used as they are in another language, because they are fully absorbed by target language.

Due to this, we can consider exoticisms as lexical-semantic category. They (exoticisms) are divided starting from the words that exist in a language since ancient times up to new and nonce words by continuum. They are necessary for a language. Nonce borrowed words which are often used in speech and are stylistic synonyms of words fulfill similar function with exoticisms. To say precisely, these nonce borrowed words function as exoticisms only to render local color.

According to some scholars exoticisms are considered to be non-linguistic interlocutory phenomena, and things, notions, words denoting

these things and notions are penetrated into one or another language through conversation and afterwards become very important part of vocabulary stock. As an example we can talk of the fact that Turkish word '*coffee*' initially (XVI century) was considered to be exoticism in English, and words like '*korol*' (king), '*verblyud*' (camel) are completely mastered by Russian language through English. Although it is known from the history that Russians didn't have kings and title like that, also the word '*verblyud*' does not occur in the fauna of Russia.

O.S.Akhmanova says the following about exoticisms: '...exoticisms are the words borrowed from little-known languages, usually not Indo-European ones. The origin of a word "exoticism" derives from its name, exoticism is closely connected with a word "exotics", which means "wonder", "some thing or phenomenon peculiar in its kind' [20].

To our mind, exoticisms are not only words borrowed from little-known languages, because they can express peculiarities of everyday life and customs and traditions of any nation, small or great one. Relying on this, A.B.Suprun divided exoticisms in Russian language into the following groups:

Antique exotic lexis: *aehed*, *toga*, *drokhma*;

German exoticisms: *kukhen*, *marka*, *meysterzinger*;

Central Asian exoticisms: *akyn*, *tanga*, *beshbarmak* and etc. [16].

Some scholars as I. Galchenko suggest such name as "regionalisms". They say that regionalisms in Russian language cannot be barbarisms, because population of Northern-Caucasus economic region don't find "customs and traditions of other nationalities" in their language and they don't need any barbarisms or exoticisms to transfer these names of customs and traditions into Russian language. All these words exist in Russian vocabulary and are common peculiarities of some life notions. So, these scholars consider this naming as rendering to a certain region or territory. As for us, we don't approve such suggestion [21].

It's not accurate to consider such namings as a part of a language of local population. For example, there are a lot of Kazakhs who live in Russian territory with their own namings of traditions and customs [*kurban ait*, *sundet toyi*, *shildekhana* (*names of traditional Kazakh holidays*) and etc.] inherent to them. Therefore we cannot say that such words exist in Russian language or consider them as a part of one of its regions. Consequently, it's also

abnormal to consider own namings of other nations as a part of a language of a territory where they live.

Taking into account the views of Bulgarian translators S. Vlahov, S. Florin [22], about exotic lexicon, who wrote in their work 'Untranslatable in the translation' that the possibility of mixing with barbarisms and narrowness of meaning do the term 'exoticism' in the meaning of 'realia' unacceptable, we in our turn denoted the comprehension of the word 'realia' by the term "exoticism" and give such an interpretation to it: 'Exoticisms are words that reflect customs and traditions, history and the way of life of any nation, that is, national realias that possess local and historical-local coloring'. To say precisely, exoticisms are used to denote realms inherent to life and history of other people and nations. Clearly local, and local-historic color which is closely connected with their content are peculiar to exoticisms. For example, *dombyra*, *kobyz* are national musical instruments of Kazakh people; *bauyrzak*, *kurt*, *zhent* – Kazakh national meal. Likewise, words denoting other nations' realias: *saklya* – accommodation of people inhabiting Caucasus mountains; *Mikado* - title of Japanese king; *skald* – ancient Scandinavian poet and etc.

Conflict of Interest

The author(s) declare that they have no competing interests.

Conclusion

Also, it should be noted that the word 'realia' itself means 'single subject', 'what is present at the moment and exists'. In our case it's nominative naming units of household, material, spiritual, historical and social phenomena and subjects peculiar to certain nation or people. Such names are not found and have no analogues in the languages of other nations or given by explanation in brackets and footnotes, thereby preserving its national and "exotic" coloring. And the term 'exoticism' in our opinion could well be applicable to them.

From the above-mentioned we can say that most of the exotic lexicon occurs in media, newspapers, magazines, novels and folklore. Proverbs and sayings are one of the notable sources where we can observe the usage of exotic lexicon. Proverbs and sayings having been acquired for many centuries are a mirror reflecting great experience of the nation. Proverbs and sayings are the results of giving own evaluation, conclusion to a certain phenomenon or situation on the basis of national outlook, mentality.

The results and conclusions of the work can be used as an extra material in teaching optional

courses within the framework of such courses as onomasiology, ethnolinguistics, cultural linguistics. Moreover it will contribute to the studies aimed at revealing semiotic and psycholinguistic feature of cultural lexicon.

Modern Kazakh language is the language of the nation with a rich history, rich customs and traditions and that has its own coat of arms, flag, anthem and that is not the last in the world community. And therefore its elements can occur not only in Russian, but in other languages as well, in connection with the processes that take place in the world. And it is quite natural, because the language of nation is its spiritual wealth, culture and centuries-long history. And its elements occurring in other languages owing to social processes are 'symbol of its wealth'. From the above-mentioned, we believe that this work may serve as a 'motive' for further investigations in the field of linguistics, particularly in Kazakh.

We hope that present article will be broadly studied and enriched in future.

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