

EXOTIC BORROWINGS: STRUCTURE AND SYNTACTIC COMPATIBILITY (AS BASED ON THE ENGLISH MEDIA TEXTS)

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INTRODUCTION

English is one of the most common instruments of information exchange in modern society. Among about 5,600 languages operating in the world, it is the second most in demand, which, according to various estimates, is spoken by about 350 million of the inhabitants of the globe. English as a *lingua franca* plays an important role in the intercultural interaction and is actively enriched through the contact with other languages. In the context of globalization processes, the use of foreign language vocabulary becomes a factor that facilitates the establishment of interlingual contacts and rapprochement with the realities and cultural worlds of other ethnic communities.

In modern English there is a special layer of vocabulary, which is called exotic borrowings. Exotic borrowings are the words from relatively unknown as well as known Indo-European languages, which are associated with a foreign culture and are used to describe the peculiarities of clothes, manners and customs of other nations. The most characteristic features of exotic borrowings are the absence of equivalents, nominative character of meaning, relative morphological homogeneity, localization at the linguistic periphery, inability to vary, weak syntagmatic and paradigmatic relations, incomplete assimilation, and distinct national and cultural colouring. Exotic borrowings can be common (fixed in the dictionaries and included into the lexical system of the target language) and occasional (located outside the vocabulary of the language). They are a quite unstable, although dynamic and constantly replenishable group of heterogeneous vocabulary¹. Their usage is directed, at least, to the partial “transfer” of the recipient of the text to the multicultural space, bringing it closer to the realities and cultural worlds of other ethnic communities.

The use of exotic borrowings in modern English refutes the well-known postulate that among the rich vocabulary of English language it is always possible to find the appropriate lexemes that fully enable the author’s intentions to be realized. The richness of English vocabulary is really indisputable. But even insignificant, at first glance, details that speakers have

¹ Головач Т. Екзотизми як маркери міжкультурної комунікації (на матеріалі сучасних англійських медіатекстів). Львів. 2016. С. 19.

to sacrifice due to a lack of graphic elements or a sufficient number of lexical units, may prevent us from understanding the necessary socio-cultural information.

This kind of vocabulary has the following distinctive features and peculiarities: exotic borrowings denominate specific ethnic realities (customs, traditions), important periods and events that have historically been consolidated and have repeatedly become the subject of discussions on the socio-political arena. They are independent lexical units, capable of entering into hyper-hyponymic relations. In the text exotic borrowings may appear without any explanations or with some explanations (compressed or expanded), or along with the synonyms of the target language. In written English, exotic borrowings are transmitted in letters of the Latin alphabet, sometimes using the elements of source language graphics.

1. Analysis of recent studies

Exotic borrowings in different languages have repeatedly attracted the attention of researchers (see, for example, T. K. Verenich (2004), I. S. Voronkova (2006), E. V. Marinova (2003), I. M. Mozova (2009), Z. H. Proshyna (2012), T. Yu. Tamerian (2008), S. A. Timina (2003, 2008), T. V. Yakhontova (1991), F. R. González (1996), P. Grant-Russell (1999), J. Rosenhouse (2008)). It should be noted that the term “*exotism*” is used only in the studies of East Slavonic researchers. They have collected a considerable amount of data to explain the status of exotisms and their role in the lexical and semantic systems of a language and, to a lesser extent, their functional potential. Most of these studies are based on the national languages of these countries (see, for example^{2,3,4}), although there is already a certain set of linguistic studies devoted to the exotic vocabulary of the English language.

The lexicological studies of borrowings in modern English are also carried out in the far abroad (see, for example^{5,6}) in a small number, because

² Веренич Т. Дезэкзотизация современных заимствований в русском научно-лингвистическом и обыденном языковом сознании (на материале англицизмов). Красноярск. 2004. 233 с.

³ Воронкова И. О понятиях «экзотизмы» и «варваризмы». Лингвистика и межкультурная коммуникация 2006. С. 77–79.

⁴ Маринова Е. Экзотическая лексика как лингвистический феномен. Филология. 2003. С. 138–142.

⁵ Rodriguez González F. Stylistic aspects of Spanish borrowings in the political press: Lexical and morphological variations. Spanish Loanwords in the English Language: A Tendency towards Hegemony Reversal, F Rodriguez González (ed.), Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter. 1996. P. 61–104.

⁶ Grant-Russell Pamela & Beaudet Céline. Lexical borrowings from French in written Quebec English. Vol. 6 (№ 2.). Univ. of Pennsylvania Working Papers in Linguistics. 1999. P. 17–33.

there the main research attention focuses on the use of Anglicisms in different languages of the world, for example, see⁷).

Thus, the application of exotic vocabulary in one of the leading discourses of our time, the media discourse, still remains insufficiently investigated (we can only mention S. Timina's dissertation⁸, where some features of the thematic composition of exotic borrowings in the English press are discussed).

English media texts provide a favorable environment for exotic borrowings. Media texts are discrete units of the media discourse that record events within the dynamic sociocultural space and at the same time fill them with additional information and cultural meanings. Newspapers are the oldest and the most accessible media, which cover versatile issues and provide a sufficient amount of information. The *feature* genre of English newspapers expresses the subjective vision of the problems of modern society. The English travel guide is a printed or online informational edition about the locations for tourists and visitors⁹.

Of particular interest is the issue of the structure and syntactic compatibility of exotic vocabulary, functioning in media texts, since intercultural communication has considerably intensified and contributing potentially to the introduction of foreign elements into the language and discourse. Thus, the **purpose** of this article is to clarify the structure and syntactic compatibility of exotic vocabulary used in modern English media texts. The aim of the research implies the implementation of the following **tasks**: to determine the structural peculiarities and syntactic compatibility of exotic borrowings; to collect the relevant quantitative data and to reveal the frequency of use of all types of syntactic relations of exotic vocabulary.

The research was conducted on the basis of the *feature* texts of English newspapers: *The Coventry Telegraph*, *The Daily Mail*, *The Financial Times weekend*, *The Financial Times*, *The International Herald Tribune*, *The Telegraph*, *The Wall Street Journal (Europe)*. The number of the *feature* texts studied is 2300, which corresponds to approximately 320,000 words. The second sub-corpus was created on the basis of the texts of 14 English travel guides: *Travel to Ukraine*, *Your Guide to Japan*, *Traveller Japan*, *Why Go Paris*, *Bulgaria Travel Guide*, *Ukraine Travel Guide*, *Spain Travel Guide*, *Greece Travel Guide*, *Turkey Travel Guide*, *France Travel Guide*, *India Travel Guide*, *Thailand Travel Guide*, *Indonesia Travel Guide*, *Italy*

⁷ Rosenhouse Judith & Rotem Kowner (Eds.). *Globally Speaking: Motives for Adopting English Vocabulary in Other Languages*. N. Y.: Multilingual Matters. 2008. 352 p.

⁸ Тимина С. Экзотизмы в современной англоязычной прессе. Киров. 2003, 164 с.

⁹ Головач Т. Экзотизми як маркери міжкультурної комунікації (на матеріалі сучасних англійських медіатекстів). 2016. С. 15-16.

Travel Guide describing such countries as Ukraine, Japan, Paris, Bulgaria, Spain, Greece, Turkey, France, India, Thailand, Indonesia and Italy. It should be noted that the quantitative data are purely illustrative (and not representative), since the origin of exotic borrowings in guidebooks clearly correlates with their subject matter (that is, Japanese etymology dominates in Japan travel guides, and Thai etymology – in Thai guidebooks. The number of articles examined is 1400, which corresponds to approximately 160,000 words. The total number of exotic lexemes is 600 units, of which the sub-corpus used in the *feature* texts is 324 units, and the sub corpus of exotic vocabulary in travel guides is 276.

2. Research methodology

The presented research is carried out on the basis of a complex *structural and functional approach*, which involves the interpretation of linguistic units or phenomena from broad philological positions¹⁰. In order to achieve the goal, scientific and linguistic methods have been applied which complement each other and provide an appropriate level of reliability of the results.

By method of *continuous sampling* that is, the selection of all exotic borrowings in order of their occurrence in the texts, 600 exotic borrowings were extracted, which come from 27 languages. On the basis of the *structural analysis* the peculiarities of exotic lexemes structure were revealed. *Parts of speech analysis* showed the stratification of exotic vocabulary at a formal and grammatical level by the criterion of belonging to a certain part of speech. The elements of the *quantitative analysis* were used to determine the degree of representativeness of the exotic borrowings and their characteristics.

3. Research results

The structural peculiarities of exotic borrowings depend on the spelling rules that are guided by each source language. It is known that there are clearly defined principles for writing words – they are written together, separately, through a hyphen. Most languages also adhere to certain capitalization rules and the use of diacritical marks.

Among 600 exotic borrowings of the corpus the most common are – one-word borrowings. The second and third places are occupied by two – and three– words, respectively, for example: *hortus conclusus* (Lat.) – an enclosed garden; *haute couture* (Fr.) – exquisite fashion; *baba au rhum* (Fr.) – a rum baba; *pau-a-pique* (Port.) – wattle and daub; *les Treize Desserts* (Fr.) –

¹⁰ Яхонтова Т. Жанрообразующая лексика английского неоромантического экзотикоприключенческого романа. Львов. 1991. С. 4.

13 desserts are prepared on the eve of Christmas, which symbolize Christ and His 12 disciples; *chef de patron* (Fr.) – chef (see table 1).

Table 1

Structural peculiarities of exotic borrowings in the *feature* texts of English newspapers and travel guides

Structure	Exotic borrowings in the <i>feature</i> texts of English newspapers	Exotic borrowings in the texts of English travel guides	The total number of exotic borrowings
One-word exotic borrowings	252 (78 %)	206 (75 %)	458 (76,3 %)
Two-word exotic borrowings	52 (16,04 %)	54 (19,6 %)	106 (17,6 %)
Three-word exotic borrowings	17 (5,3 %)	14 (5,07 %)	31 (5,2 %)
Four-word exotic borrowings	1 (0,3 %)	2 (0,72 %)	3 (0,5 %)
Five-word exotic borrowings	2 (0,61 %)	–	2 (0,33 %)
Total	324 (100 %)	276 (100 %)	600 (100 %)

It is also worth noting that the plurality of exotic borrowings is, in most cases, formed according to rules that are typical for the English language (by adding the ending *s* or *es*), for example: *mezé*, or *mezés* (Gr.) – *mezédhes* (plural) – a set of small dishes for alcoholic beverages. There are a number of others that are formed not according to the rules of the English language, but according to the rules of the languages from which they originate: *pyrizhok* (pl. *pyrizhky*) (Ukr.) – a generic word for individual-sized baked or fried buns stuffed with a variety of fillings; *pyrih* (pl. *pyrohy*) (Ukr.) – a pie that can have either a sweet or savoury filling; *bulochka* (pl. *bulochky*) (Ukr.) – a bun (buns); *pampushok* (pl. *pampushki*) (Ukr.) – a donut (donuts).

The corpus of the collected material demonstrates that exotic borrowings both in newspapers' texts and in travel guides' texts are combined with different units of the target language. In doing so, they successfully perform the appropriate syntactic functions. Combinations of the usual English lexemes with exotic borrowings form traditional phrases and sentences that correspond to the established rules and norms of modern English. Only 8% of the compounds are atypical.

The quantitative analysis gives grounds to state that among the exotic borrowings in both sub-corpus nouns predominate (582, or 97%), for example: *tajarin* (Ital.) – a type of pasta, *tsar* (Rus.) – the ruler of Russia until the 1917 revolution, *somai-yoshino* (Jap.) – a small deciduous tree of great beauty. Adjectives are represented by 16 (2.7%) exotic words, for example, *tarraconense* (Span.) – of or pertaining to Tarracō (modern Tarragona), in North-eastern Spain; *syndicative* (Fr.) – syndicated, *Soviet* (Rus.) – of or relating to a soviet; *thalassodaneia* (Gr.) – large unsecured loans. The corpus also contains one preposition *à la* (Fr.) – in the style of and one verb *zoumer* (Fr.) – to rest. The use of exotic nouns is not accidental, because they often perform a nominative function referring to various items, objects, actions, etc. They are unique for many cultures. It is worth mentioning that the vocabulary of any language has the greatest number of nouns.

It is well known that there are such *types of syntactic relations*: predicative (between the main members of the sentence); attributive (between the main and dependent members of the sentence within the same complex); compliant (between the independent secondary members of the sentence and the main members or other independent secondary members of the sentence); copulative (between homogeneous members of the sentence).

In the corpus of the collected material, we distinguish the following four types of models: attributive, compliant, predicative and copulative.

Attributive models represent a variety of relations: between an object or a process and a corresponding feature; between several objects or processes; between the object of reality and the process; between the performer and the process. They also demonstrate the belonging of an object or a subject, as well as, the relations between the location or source of origin and the object or process.

The models of the *compliant* type represent the relations between the object of action and the action itself; between the performer and the action; between the secondary object of action and the action itself; between several objects; between the process and the subject; between the action and object or process and place.

Predicative models express procedural relations when the predicate expresses the action that the subject performs or the predicate characterizes the subject.

The *copulative* type of relations includes models that contain conjunctions (*and, or*), as well as those containing homogeneous sentence members.

The percentage of all types of syntactic relations of exotic lexical elements is presented in table 2. The conventional alphabetic mark is outlined schematically depicting exotic borrowing.

Table 2

**Models of syntactic relations of exotic borrowing
in the *feature* texts of English newspapers and travel guides**

№	Model Type	Schematic Representation	%
1.	Attributive	N + <u>N</u> ; <u>N</u> + N; N's + <u>N</u> ; <u>N</u> + <u>N</u> ; N + prep. + <u>N</u> ; N + conj. + <u>N</u> ; <u>N</u> + conj. + <u>N</u> ; V + prep. + <u>N</u> ; A + <u>N</u> ; A + prep. + <u>N</u> ; Num. + <u>N</u> ; Num. + prep. + <u>N</u> ; P I + <u>N</u> ; P I + N + conj. + <u>N</u> ; P I + prep. + <u>N</u>	46 %
2.	Compliant	N + prep. + <u>N</u> ; N + conj. + <u>N</u> ; <u>N</u> + conj. + <u>N</u> ; V + prep. + <u>N</u> ; A + prep. + <u>N</u> ; Num. + <u>N</u>	29 %
3.	Predicative	<u>N</u> + V; V + <u>N</u>	19 %
4.	Copulative	N + <u>N</u> + <u>N</u> ; N + conj. + <u>N</u> ; <u>N</u> + conj. + <u>N</u> ; Num. + prep. + <u>N</u> ; N + conj. + <u>N</u> ; <u>N</u> + conj. + <u>N</u>	6 %
Total			100 %

The given data indicate that the most common is the attributive model (46%), and the least frequent is the copulative (6%). Such a pattern can be explained by the fact that the attributive model is intended to characterize the relevant objects, processes, subjects, to establish the belonging of a particular thing to a particular person or institution. Compliant models make it possible to identify the interrelation and interdependence between an action and an object, or a process and a place. Predicative models show the process or characteristics of a subject, demonstrate his actions. Copulative models indicate the existence of several nouns, which are often combined by means of conjunctions, which enable the functioning of several units acting as homogeneous sentence members. It should be noted that a fairly high percentage are those models between which we trace a predicative connection, namely N + V with an exotic noun in the role of subject: *the Talmud teaches*, *the Stollen has also transmuted*, *Paparazzi get competition*.

Nouns that play syntactic role of subjects also have copulative relations, since they are homogeneous members of the sentence, for example: *Pernil (ham) and formge (cheese) are culinary constants* (Spain Travel Guide).

Exotic-nouns, like the usual English lexemes, are combined with different parts of speech. In the investigated corpus, we found that exotic borrowings are combined with verbs, adjectives, nouns, numerals, participles, pronouns, and function words (prepositions, conjunctions). All identified types of compatibility are shown in table 3.

Table 3

**Parts of speech compatibility of exotic borrowings
in the *feature* texts of English newspapers and travel guides**

№	Model Type	Examples	Number in newspapers	Number in Travel Guides	Total, %
1.	N + <u>N</u> ; <u>N+N+N</u>	the word <i>ocakbasi</i> ; the word <i>phochánaa</i> ; chief <i>rabbi</i> ; <i>salchichón, chorizo, morcilla</i>	27	22	49 (8.16%)
2.	<u>N</u> + N	<i>Realpolitik</i> view; <i>Seder</i> plate; “ <i>shoji</i> ” screens;	61	34	95 (15.83%)
3.	N’s + <u>N</u> ; N’s + N	the nation’s <i>suvlatzidhiko</i> ; Israel’s <i>Holocaust</i> ; <i>lokanta</i> ’s core	4	2	6 (1%)
4.	<u>N</u> + <u>N</u>	<i>ghee</i> -smeared <i>chappatis</i> , <i>langoustine ravioli</i> , <i>halushky, varenyky</i>	25	27	52 (8.7%)
5.	N + prep. + <u>N</u>	the world of “ <i>yugen</i> ”; authenticity of the <i>peñas</i> ; glasses of <i>Freixenet</i> ;	42	33	75 (12.5%)
6.	N + conj. + <u>N</u> ; <u>N</u> + conj. + <u>N</u> ;	a bar or <i>bar américain</i> ; an <i>auberge de champagne</i> or <i>auberge du terroir</i> ; a <i>ránaahāan</i> or <i>rótkhēn</i>	6	7	13 (2.16%)
7.	<u>N</u> + V	<i>the Talmud teaches</i> ; the <i>Stollen</i> has also transmuted; <i>Paparazzi</i> get competition	34	73	107 (17.83%)
8.	V + prep. + <u>N</u>	stopped at a <i>dhaba</i> ; suffered by <i>sumo</i> ; accompanied by <i>pantelleria</i>	11	6	17 (2.83%)
9.	V + <u>N</u>	to find <i>kadayif</i> ; likely to find <i>pirzola</i> ; to include <i>choucroute</i>	29	11	40 (6.67%)
10.	A + <u>N</u> ; A + prep. + <u>N</u> ;	the odd <i>gastronom</i> ; the exotic <i>tandoor</i> ; the local <i>sangria</i> ; fattened on <i>bellota</i> ; passionate about <i>bolets</i>	75	58	133 (22.16%)
11.	Num. + <u>N</u> ; Num. + prep. + <u>N</u>	300 <i>nativos</i> ; 800 <i>ngultrum</i> ; 1585 by <i>daimyo</i>	5	–	5 (0.83%)
12.	P I + <u>N</u> ; P I+ prep. + <u>N</u>	serving <i>mojitos</i> ; lurking behind the <i>disinvoltura</i> ; travelling in the <i>belpaese</i>	5	3	8 (1.33%)
Total			324	276	600

As the table shows, the most common cases are when adjectives of the target language are combined with exotic nouns (*A* + *N*; *A* + prep. + *N*), for example: *weathered babushkas*. A significant number of exotic-nouns are

combined with verbs ($\underline{N} + V$), for example: *sakura zensen begins*. There are also cases when the noun of the target language is on the first place ($N + \underline{N}$), for example: *the set thali*, and vice versa – when exotic borrowing is used in the initial position in the phrase ($\underline{N} + N$): *sfumato style*. However, the use of nouns with conjunctions ($N + conj. + \underline{N}$; $\underline{N} + conj. + \underline{N}$), for example: *lobster and langoustine ravioli* and a verbal construction with an exotic-noun ($V + prep. + \underline{N}$), for example: *hop on a calèche* is infrequent. In the investigated corpus the participle construction ($PI + \underline{N}$; $PI + prep. + \underline{N}$), for example *ordering yiros or suvlaki* and a small number of examples in which exotic borrowings are combined with numerals ($Num. + \underline{N}$; $Num. + Prep. + \underline{N}$), for example: *300 nativos* are also found (see Table 3).

In English media texts, exotic borrowings can play the syntactic role of subject, be a part of predicate, and act as an object or an attribute. In general, exotic nouns that play the role of *subject* are followed by a detailed explanation, which usually begins with the verb *to be* in an appropriate form. Less often it is followed by other verbs, for example: *Khrusty are deep-fried strips of sweet dough coated with sugar* (Travel to Ukraine). The *pikulan* can be an impressive contraption with a gas stove and wok on one side and ready-to-fry ingredients on the other (Indonesia Travel Guide). *Kaki-lima* means ‘five legs’, for the three wheels on the cart and the two legs on the vendor (Indonesia Travel Guide). A *zacharoplastio* provides tables where you can sit and enjoy a piece of cake and coffee. This is where you’ll find Greeks in the late afternoon, especially on summer evening (Greece Travel Guide).

Exotic lexical units are also a *part of a simple verbal predicate*, for example: *Early flamenco was a cante jondo (deep song), an anguished form of expression for a people in the margins of society* (Spain Travel Guide). Aside from widely advertised concerts held in large arenas, the best places for live performances are usually *peñas*, clubs where flamenco fans band together (Spain Travel Guide). Plonked in the middle is the huge *ratusha* (town hall), around which mill clutches of camera-toting tourists and quick-footed locals (Ukraine Travel Guide). In English sentence exotic nouns can also play the syntactic role of an *object*, for example: *For the reasonable sum of 1300 rubles an hour, about \$40, we were able to rent a small wooden banya perched on the banks of a branch of the local river.* (International Herald Tribune).

Besides that, exotic nouns can also act as an *attribute*: *And since 2009, high ranking officials in the security services are now nyevyezdnie, a term which means they must get specific permission to go abroad* (Financial Times weekend).

It is also worth noting that exotic borrowings sometimes perform a concretizing function, clarify certain information, acting in this case as an

*aposition: At some time Botín developed into that quintessentially Spanish restaurant, the **horno asador** (literally, roasting oven) (Spain Travel Guide).*

Moreover, we pay attention to the fact that in the corpus of the collected material there are *comparative or explanatory* constructions with exotic borrowings, which are introduced in words and phrases like, *such as, is similar to, is called, because, whereas, known as*: *Traditional cultural pursuits such as **sado** (Japanese tea ceremony) and **ikebana** (flower arrangement) are much more than simple pursuits in skills (Traveller Japan). Where these two worlds converge is in that rare yet famous, almost mystical flamenco moment known as **duende**, when a flamenco performer sends shivers down your spine, and you are oblivious to all else (Spain Travel Guide). Whereas **vin chaud** is the beverage that'll keep your hands warm as you're sipping it in a chilly Parisian night, hot roasted chestnuts are the snack equivalent (Why Go Paris).*

Furthermore, there are also constructions that cover several exotic borrowings simultaneously, used in one sentence in different sequences. To this group we refer exotic elements, which are combined with nouns, adjectives, adverbs, conjunctions, pronouns, verbs, for example: *The menu consists of the classic South Indian **tiffin** (snack) items like **idlis** and **dosas**, and the set **thali** meal. (India Travel Guide). You'll also find all sorts of sausages, using pork as a base. Some generic names include **botifarra**, **fuet** (a thin, dried pork sausage) and **llonganissa** (Spain Travel Guide).*

Exotic borrowings are also used in syntactical constructions with the imperative mood: *Take **Kabuki**, for example; Step into the nearest **tasca***. Besides, in the investigated corpus we revealed a single case when the exotic-phrase is an impersonal sentence: ***No problema***.

CONCLUSIONS

So, the analysis of syntactic compatibility of exotic borrowings demonstrates that they are characterized by four types of connection between the main and secondary members of the sentence: attributive, compliant, predicative and copulative. Syntactic relationships of exotic borrowings are marked by dominance of the attributive type, whereas the copulative one is the least frequent. Exotic borrowings are often nouns or noun constructions, less frequently – adjectives.

The analysis made it possible to identify 18 models that schematically reproduce the syntactic compatibility of exotic borrowings. Among them the noun constructions prevail, and a significant part of the models are low-frequency ones. However, such constructions make it possible to identify all possible variants of the exotic borrowings compatibility with the resources of the target language. In general, the diversity of the revealed patterns of syntactic compatibility shows that exotic vocabulary is in the process of

active adaptation to the English media language, in particular its grammatical system, that contributes to the further development of exotic borrowings in a semantic level.

SUMMARY

The vocabulary of a language gets constantly enriched in the course of its own development and the development of its speakers. One of the sources of vocabulary enrichment is borrowing from other languages. This article focuses on the defining structure and syntactic compatibility of exotic vocabulary used in modern English media texts. The term “*exotism*” is applied only in the studies of East Slavonic researchers. A set of scientific and linguistic methods have been applied which complement each other and provide an appropriate level of results reliability.

Exotic borrowings are the words from relatively unknown languages, which are associated with a foreign culture and are used to describe the peculiarities of clothes, manners and, more generally, customs of other nations. The most characteristic features of exotic borrowings are the nominative character of meaning, relative morphological homogeneity, localization at the linguistic periphery, weak syntagmatic and paradigmatic relations, distinct national colouring. Exotic borrowings can be common (fixed in the dictionaries and included into the lexical system of the recipient language) and occasional (located outside the vocabulary of the language). They constitute a quite unstable, although dynamic and constantly replenishable, group of heterogeneous vocabulary.

English media texts provide a favourable environment for exotic borrowings. The *feature* genre of English newspapers expresses the subjective vision of the problems of modern society. The English travel guide is an informational edition about the locations for tourists and visitors.

Among the exotic borrowings of the corpus, the most common are one-word borrowings. Syntactic relationships of exotic borrowings are marked by the dominance of the attributive type, whereas the copulative one is the least frequent. Exotic borrowings are often nouns or noun constructions, less frequently – adjectives. In English media texts, exotic borrowings can play the syntactic role of a subject, be a part of a predicate and act as an object or an attribute.

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