

MINISTRY OF HIGHER AND SPECIALISED
SECONDARY EDUCATION OF THE REPUBLIC
OF UZBEKISTAN

FERGHANA STATE UNIVERSITY

PHILOLOGY FACULTY

ENGLISH LANGUAGE SPECIALIZATION

GRADUATE OF GROUP 07.463

Akbarova Mukammalxon Abduraimovna

Theme: « Stylistic classification of the English vocabulary the
significance of colloquial»

* 9

GRADUATE QUALIFICATION
WORK

Supervisor:

t

Todjiboyeva G.Sh.
Teacher of English

Plan

I Introduction

- 1) General information
- 2) An extract and its stylistic analyses

II Main part

- 1) Neutral, common literary and common colloquial vocabulary.
- 2) Special literary vocabulary
 - a) Terms
 - b) Poetic words
 - c) Archaic words
 - d) Barbarisms
 - e) Literary coinages

III Special colloquial vocabulary

- a) Slang
- b) Jargonizes
- c) Professionalism
- d) Dialectal words
- e) Vulgar words
- f) Colloquial coinages

IV Conclusion

V Bibliography

Introduction

After getting the Independence the republic of Uzbekistan has worked out an own model of development, talking into account the specific social and political traditions in this specific social and political traditions in the country. One of the most important conditions for the development of any country is a well functioning education system. As the education system ensures the formation of a highly developed that must be able to live en a highly, with social and personal activity, ability to function independently in the republic political use.

By 1997 on the basis of the National Model of development there had been worked out the national program for Personal Training which defined conceptual ways and concrete details, mechanisms for radical reforming the education system and personal training.

The program is the normative scientific basis for reforms. Starting from 1997 it is being put into practice stage by stage. The document paves the way for radical reforms in the structure and content of education system of the National Program we need to change some ways of teaching the English language under school conditions as the old ap-proacheseno longer meet the requirement of the last year. The historic changes took place in Uzbekistan save there have been obtained. Independence and sovereignty after September 1991, in Independent Uzbekistan many political, economical, cultural and social factors have changed. There for the very time of getting Independence the head of the republic I. A. Karimov attended to change Educational system and the attempts reflected on changing in Educational System in 1997, the Educational System and personnel training so high developed before Independence no longer meets requirements of democratic and marked changes occurred in the republic today.

It should be noted that the National Program of Personal training had some unique features. The reforms are carried out on a extensive scale and are supported scientifically.

As the president I.A. Karimov emphasized in his book “Uzbekistan along the road of Independence and progress.”¹ There are four path of reform and development is based:

- Adherence to universal human values
- Consolidation and development of the nations spiritual heritage
- Freedom for the individuals realization
- Patriotism

The highest objective of reformation in Uzbekistan is to revive those traditions, fill them with new content and set up all necessary condition achieving peace and democracy, prosperity, cultural advancement freedom of conscience and intellectual maturity for every person on earth.

According to the requirement on the national Program of personnel training and reforming of highest education in the Republic of Uzbekistan it is important to make effective changes in the System of Higher Education.²

As Karimov I.A “Our young generation must be quick – cutter, wiser, healthier and of course, must be happier than us.”³

In order to achieve “harmoniously developed generation” educations should use all the suitable aids.

The theme of my diploma work is stylistic classification of the English vocabulary. As we know vocabulary activity is designed to help students increase their vocabulary by working with the words they already know. They typical way of expending vocabulary in English is to extend the meaning of common words: this is done either by adding an affix, by using the word as a different part of speech, by extending the range of its meaning to include new meanings or by creating new compound combinations. And what’s the stylistic classification of vocabulary? If we want to have better idea of the word-stock of any language it must be presented as a system, in which the elements are interconnected, inter

¹ I.A. Karimov. Uzbekistan along the road of Independence and progress. Tashkent, 1993, p.67.

² I.A. Karimov. There is no future without history. Tashkent, 1997, p.47

³ I.A. Karimov. Harmoniously developed generation is a basis of progress of Uzbekistan. Tashkent,1998.

related and independent. There are two groups of linguists. One of them deny the possibility of systematically classifying the vocabulary. Because coinage of new lexical units, the development of meaning, the differentiation of words are so multifarious and varied that it is difficult to grasp the systematic characters of the word stock of a language, though it exists with the systems of other levels – phonetics, morphology and syntax. For linguistics stylistics – stylistic classifications is more important. According to the division of language into literary and colloquial. We may divide them into three main layers: the literary, the neutral and colloquial. The common property uniting the different groups of words within the layer is called aspect. The aspect of the literary layer is its stable characters. It is stable. The aspect of the colloquial layer of words is its lively spoken character. It is unstable. The aspect of the neutral layer is its universal characters. In other words its use is unrestricted.

Here is a passage from the novel “A Farewell to Arms” by Ernest Hemingway.

The battery in the next garden wakes me in the morning and I saw the sun coming through the window and got out of bed. The gravel paths were waiting and the grass was wet with dew. Her battery fired twice and the air came each time like a blow and shook the window and made the front of my flat. I dressed, went down stairs.⁴

Батарея в соседнем саду разбудила меня утром и я увидела что солнце проникает в комнату через окно и встал с постели. Дорожки были влажными, трава была мокрая от росы. Батарея выстреляла два раза и раз воздух проносился словно удар и пресс окно и взмахивал полы моей ночной рубашки. Я оделся и спустился вниз

This extract is taken from the novel “A Farewell to arms.” The novel belongs to a garden treasure of the world literature.

⁴ Перевод русских фразеологизмов на английском языке Кузьмин С.С

It is written in the belles-letters style author gives here alive description of the morning, feelings of hero – Srederil Sunry, An American officer serving in the Italian Army as a medical worker. The form of selection is narration with the elements of dialogues.

The language of the abstract is modern literature. The author uses some vulgarisms and barbarisms, for example, Signor Zenente. Italian barbarism which are used to show that the action takes place in Italia. The structure of selection is very simple. There are many exclamatory and rhetorical questions.

The literary vocabulary consists of the following groups of words:

- 1) Common literary;
- 2) terms and learned words;
- 3) poetic words;
- 4) archaic words;
- 5) barbarism;
- 6) literary coinages.

The colloquial vocabulary falls into the following groups:

- 1) common colloquial words;
- 2) slang;
- 3) jargons;
- 4) professional words;
- 5) dialectal words;
- 6) vulgar words;
- 7) colloquial coinages.

All of them are names by the term standard English vocabulary.

Neutral words which form the bulk of the English vocabulary are used in both literary and colloquial language. They are the main source of synonymy and polysemy. Most neutral English words of monosyllabic character. They cannot be considered as having a special stylistic coloring; whereas both literary and colloquial words have a definite stylistic coloring.

Common literary words are chiefly used in writing and in polished speech. The following synonyms illustrate the relations what exist between them.

Colloquial	Neutral	Literary
Kid	child	infant
Daddy	father	parent
Chap	fellow	associate
Go on	continue	proceed
Teenager	boy (girl)	youth
Flapper	young girl	maiden
Go ahead	begin	commerce

There is stylistic difference between them but it may be of various kinds: it may lie in the emotional version connected in a word or in the degree of the quality denoted. Colloquial words are always more emotionally colored than literary ones. Literary and colloquial words have their upper and lower ranges. The lower range of literary words may pass into the neutral layer or the upper range of the colloquial layer may pass into the neutral.⁵

Stylistic is a branch of general linguistics. It has mainly with two tasks:

Stylistic – is regarded as a language science which deals with the result of the act of communication.

There are 2 basic objects of stylistics:

- stylistic device and figures of speech
- functional styles

Branches of stylistics:

- Lexical stylistic – studies functional of direct and figurative meanings, also the way contextual meaning of a word is realized in the text. L.S. deals with various types of connotations-expressive, evaluative, emotive; neologisms, dialectal words and their behavior in the text.
- Grammatical stylistics – is subdivided into morphological and syntactical.

⁵ A course in Modern English lexicology

Morphological stylistics views stylistic potential of grammatical categories of different parts of speech. Potential of the number, pronouns...

Syntactical stylistics studies syntactic, expressive means, word order and word combinations, different types of sentences and types of syntactic connections. Also deals with origin of the text, its division on the paragraphs, dialogs, direct and indirect speech, the connection of the sentences, types of sentences.

--Phonostylistics – phonetically organization of prose and poetic text. Here are included rhythm, rhythmical structure, rhyme, alliteration, assonance and correlation of the sound form and meaning. Also studies deviation in normative pronunciation.

--Functional stylistics (of decoding) – deals with all subdivisions of the language and its possible use (newspaper, colloquial style). It's object-correlation of the message and communicative situation.

–Individual style study-studies the style of the author. It look for correlation between the creative concepts of the author and the language of his work.

–Stylistic of encoding – The shape of the information (message) is coded and the addressee plays the part of decodes of the information which is contained in message. The problems which are connected with adequate reception of the message without any loses (deformation) are the problems of stylistics of encoding.

Stylistic is not equal to linguistics science, such as phonetics, linguistics disciplines-lexicology, morphology, syntax because they are level discipline as they treat only one linguistics level and stylistics investigates the questions on all the level and different aspects of the texts in general. The smallest unit of language is the phoneme. Several phonemes' comminuted make a unit of a higher level – morpheme (morphemic level). One or more morphemes make words, a lexeme (lexical level). One or more than one words make an utterance, a sentence (sentence level). Words combinations are treated either on the lexical or syntactical level:

Winter - ... смысл улого предложения.

Never!

Each level consist of units of lower level.

Read –er [Э] – morpheme.

Stylistics must be subdivided into separate, independent branches-stylistic phonetics, stylistics morphology. Stylistic, lexicology, stylistic syntax.⁶

Whatever level we take, stylistics is describes not what use is in common, but what is specific in this or that respect, what differentiates on sublanguage from others.

General (non stylistic) phonetics investigates the whole articulator – audile system of language. Stylistic phonetics describes variants of pronunciations occurring in different types of speech. Special attention is also paid to prosodic features of prose and poetry.

General (non-stylistic) morphology treats morphemes and grammatical meanings expressed by them in language in general, without regard to their stylistic value. Stylistic morphology is interested in grammatical forms and grammatical meanings that are peculiar to particular sublanguage, explicitly or implicitly comparing them with the neutral ones common to all the sublanguages.

General syntax treats word combinations and sentences, analyzing their structures and sentences, analyzing their structures and stating what is permissible and what is inadmissible in constructing correct utterances in the given language.

Stylistic syntax shows what particular constructions are met with in various types of speech, what syntactical structures are style forming (specific) in the sublanguages in questions. Semantic level-connected with meanings.

⁶ Перевод русских фразеологизмов на английском язык Кузьмин С. С

II. §1. Neutral, common literary and common colloquial vocabulary

Neutral words form the bulk of the English Vocabulary and are used in both literary and colloquial language. Neutral words are the main source of synonymy and polysemy. Unlike all other groups, neutral words don't have a special stylistic coloring and are devoid of emotional meaning.

Common standard literary words are chiefly used in writing and in polished speech. They are used in informal communication. Literary words are mainly observed in the written form. One can always tell a literary word from a colloquial word, because literary words are used to stiffly communicative demands of official, scientific, poetic messages, while colloquial words are employed in non-official everyday communication.

Literary words stand in opposition to colloquial words forming pairs of synonyms which are based on contrasting relations.

Colloquial	Neutral	Literary
Kid	child	infant
Daddy	father	parent
Get out	go away	retire
Go on	continue	proceed

Common colloquial words are always more emotionally colored than literary ones. They are used in informal communication.

Both literary and colloquial words have their upper and lower ranges. The lower range of literary words approaches the neutral layer and has a tendency to pass into the layer. The upper range of the colloquial layer can easily pass into the neutral layer too. The lines of demarcation between common colloquial and neutral and common literary are blurred. Here we may see the process of interpenetration

of the stylistic layers. The stylistic function of the different layers of the English Vocabulary depends in many respects on their interaction when they are opposed to one another. It is interesting to note that anything written assumes a greater degree of significance than what is only spoken. If the spoken takes the place of the written or vice versa, it means that we are faced with a stylistic device.

The literary and colloquial layers contain a number of subgroups each of which has a property it shares with all the subgroups within the layer. This common property, which unities different groups of words within the layer, may be called its aspect. The aspect of literary layer in it is markedly bookish character. It is this that makes the layer more or less stable. The aspect of the colloquial layer is its lively spoken character. It is this that makes it unstable. The aspect of the neutral layer is its universal character. That means it is unrestricted in used. It can be employed in all kinds of style and in all spheres of human activity. It is this that makes the layer the most stable of all.

The literary layer of words consists of groups which have no local or dialectal characters.

The colloquial layer of words is not infrequently limited to a definite to a special locality where it circulates.

Neutral words, which form the bulk of the English vocabulary, are used in both literary and colloquial language. Neutral words are the main source of synonymy and polysemy. It is the neutral stock of words that is so prolific in the production of new meaning.⁷

Most neutral words are of monosyllabic character, because in the process of development from Old English to Modern English, most of the parts of speech lost their distinctive suffixes. This phenomenon has led to the development of conversion as the most productive means of word-building. Word compounding is

⁷ Stylistic I. R. Galperin.

not as productive as conversion or word derivation, where a new word is formed because of a shift of the part of speech in the first case and by the addition of an affix in the second. Unlike all other groups, the neutral group of words cannot be considered as having a special stylistic coloring where as both literary and colloquial words have a definite stylistic coloring.

Common literary words are chiefly used in writing. One can always tell a literary word from a colloquial word. This is especially apparent when pairs of synonyms, literary and colloquial can be formed which stand in antonymic relations.

There are very few absolute synonyms in English just as there are in any language. The main distinction between synonyms remains stylistic. But stylistic differences may be of various kinds: it may lie in the emotional tension connoted in a word or in the sphere of the quality denoted. Colloquial words are always more emotionally colored than literary ones. The neutral stratum of words has no degree of emotiveness, nor have they any distinction in the sphere of usage. The neutral words may be regarded as an abstraction. Synonyms of neutral words, both colloquial and literary, assume a far greater degree of concreteness.

The common literary, neutral and common colloquial words are grouped under the term standard English vocabulary.

Other groups in the literary layer are regarded as special literary vocabulary and those in the colloquial layer are regarded as special colloquial layer are regarded as special colloquial (non-literary) vocabulary.

II. §2. Special literary vocabulary

Terms: “All scientists are linguists to some extent. They are responsible for devising a consistent terminology, a skeleton language to talk about their subject matter. Philologists and philosophers of speech are in the peculiar position of having to evolve a special language itself.” This quotation makes clear one of the essential characteristics of the term is its highly commercial character.⁸ A term is generally very easily coined and easily accepted and new coinages as easily replace out – dated ones. Her most characteristic feature of a term is its direct relevance to the system of set of terms used in a particular science, discipline or art. A term is directly connected with the it denotes. A term directs the mind to the essential quality of the thing, phenomenon or action as seen by the scientist in the light of his own conceptualization. The difference between the words and terms that term are much more easily substitutable by other term than are words by other words:

For example: phonology → phonemics

Table – chair

Terms are mostly and predominantly used in special works dealing with the nations of some branch of science.

It is interesting to analyse the stylistic effect of the medical terminology used by Cronin in his novel “The citadel”. The frequent use of medical terms in the novel is explained by its subject matter the life of a physician and find of natural to use medical terminology. But terms must not be overused, as it hinders the reader’s understanding of the text.

There is an interesting process going on in the development of any language. With the increase of general education and the expansion of technique said by the ever – growing needs and desires of man-kind many words that were once term have gradually lost their quality as terms and have passed into the common literary

⁸ Stephan Ullmann. Words and their use.

or even neutral vocabulary. She is called “de - feminization”. There is an example of a modern use of special terminology for on common literary vocabulary.

“There are was a long conversation long wait. His farther come back to say it was doubt full whether they could make the loan. Eight percent, then being secured for money, was a small rate of interest, considering its need. Then ten percent Mr. Kuzel might make a call – loan. Frant went back to his employer, whose commercial choler rose at the report.”

Such terms as “loan”, “rate of interest”, and the phrase “to secure for money” are widely noun financial terms which to the majority of the English and American reading public need no explanation. The terms used here do not bear any special meaning. It will suffice if the reader has a general idea; vague through it may be, of the actual meaning of the terms used. The main task of the writer in this passage is not to explain the process of business negotiations, but to create. He environment of a business atmosphere.

In this example the terms retain their ordinary meaning through their function in the text is not exactly terminology.

Whenever the terms used in the belles-letters style set the reader at adds with the text, we can register a stylistic effect caused either by a specific use of terms in their proper meaning or by a simultaneous realization of two meanings.

A term is generally very easily coined and easily accepted, and new coinages as easily replace out-dated ones. Terms are generally associated with a definite branch of science and there for with a series of other terms belonging to that particular branch of science. Terms know no isolation, they always come in clusters, either in the text on the subject to which they belong, or in special dictionaries which, unlike general dictionaries, make a careful selection of terms. Taken all together, this clusters of names, for the object of study of any particular branch of science.

Terms are mostly are predominantly used in special work dealing with the notion of some branch of science. There for it may be said that they belong to the style of language of science. But their use is not confined to this style. They may as

will appear in other styles – in newspaper style, in practically in all other existing style of language. But their function in this case changes. They do not always their basic function, that of learning exact reference to a given concept. When used in the belles – letters style, for UN stance, a term may acquire a stylistic function and consequently become a SD.

The function of terms, if encountered in other styles, is either to indicate the technical peculiarities of the subject dealt with, or to make some reference to the occupation of a character whose language would naturally contain special words and expressions. So many terms in the text are very difficult for the reader even the writer strives to explain them. Sometimes terms are used with a satirical function. Here is an interesting example:

“What a fool Rawdon Crawley has been,” clump replied, “to go an marry a governess! There was something about the girl too.” “Green eyes, fairy skin, pretty figure, famous frontal development,” Squalls remarked.

She words frontal and development have a terminology aspect, they belong both to the common literary stock and a to special group of the literary vocabulary. But being paired, they lose their common aspect and become purely terminological term signifying. But being proceeded by the word “famous” used in the sense as “a strong expression of approval: excellent, capital,” the whole expression becomes satirical.

Poetic words are used primary in poetry. Poetic language has special means of communication. Poetic words claim to be a higher man. They are aristocrats in the language and do not allow any mingling with the lower ranks. They make a careful selection of the company the circle in V.V. Vinogradov gives the following properties of poetic words:

“The of poetic sound and images veils the reality, stylizing it according to the established literary norms and cannons. A word is torn away from its referent. Being drawn into the system of literary styles, the words are selected and arranged in groups of definite images, in phrase logical , which grow and style and are

becoming conventional symbols of definite phenomena or characters or of definite or impressions.”

The word-stock of any language may be presented as a system, the elements of which are interconnected, interrelated and yet independent. Then the word-stock of the English language may be divided into three main layers: the literary layer, the neutral layer, and the colloquial layer. The literary and colloquial layers contain a number of subgroups. Each subgroup has a property it shares with all the subgroups within the layer. This common property which unites the different groups within the layer is called its aspect.

The aspect of the literary layer is its bookish character, which makes the layer more or less stable.

The aspect of the colloquial layer is its lively spoken character, which makes it unstable, fleeting.

The aspect of the neutral layer is its universal character. It can be employed in all style of language of language and in all spheres of human activity. This makes the layer the most stable of all.

The classification given by I.R. Galperin reflects to a great extent the mobility of the lexical system so characteristic of the English language at its present stage of development.

The vocabulary has been divided here into two groups: standard and non-standard vocabulary. The diagram demonstrates the aforementioned layers and their subgroups.⁹

The literary vocabulary consists of the following groups of words:

- 1 common literary;
- 2 terms and learned words;
- 3 poetic words;
- 4 archaic words;
- 5 barbarisms and foreign words;

⁹ A course in Modern English lexicology.

6 literary coinages and nonce-words

The colloquial vocabulary includes the following groups of words:

1 common colloquial word;

2 slangs;

3 jargonize;

4 professionalisms;

5 dialectal words;

6 Vulgar words;

7 colloquial coinages

The common literary, neutral and common colloquial words are grouped under the term Standard English Vocabulary.

Other groups in the literary and colloquial layers are called special literary (bookish) vocabulary and special (non-standard) colloquial vocabulary.

1 Terms and learned words

These are words denoting scientific concepts or objects, processes, phenomena of science, humanities, technique.

One of the most characteristic features of a term is its direct relevance to the system of terms used in particular science, discipline or art.

E.g. power

Transmission

Terms are mostly used in a special works dealing with the notions of some branch, therefore it may be said that they belong to the style of the language of science. But their usage is not confined to this style. They may appear in other style, but their function in this case changes: they do not refer to a given concept. In other styles a terms may acquire a stylistic function to create the environment, the true-to-life atmosphere of the narration, or to make some reference to the occupation of the characters thus creating a particular professional background. A term may be used with a parodying function contributing to a humorous effect.

So when used in the belles-letters style, a term may become a stylistic device. This happens when a term is used in such a way that two meanings are materialized simultaneously.

2 Poetic and highly literary words

Poetic and highly literary words belong to special literary vocabulary. They are mostly archaic and aim at producing an elevated effect or giving the work of are a lofty poetic coloring.

Poetic tradition has kept alive such archaic words and forms as follows:

Poetic	Neutral
woe	sorrow
quouth	speak
hearken	hear
speaketh	speaks
cometh	comes
brethren	brothers
wilt	2-nd person singular

Poetic words are not freely built. Very often they are built by compounding: E.g. young-eyed, rosy-fingered.

In the following poem by L. Hughes we may see the example of poetic style not only in the choice of words, but also in the compound word.

With respect to the functional styles, vocabulary can be subdivided into bookish (literary), which is typical of formal styles, and colloquial vocabulary which is typical of the lower style in oral communication; besides there is always present neutral vocabulary which can be used in different kinds of style.

Stylistically neutral words usually constitute the main member in a group of synonyms, the so-called synonymic dominant: they can be used in any style, they are not emotionally colored and have no additional evaluating elements.

Unlike neutral words which only denote a certain nation and thus have only a denotation meaning, their stylistic synonyms usually contain some connotations, i.e. additional components of meaning which express some emotional coloring or

evaluation of the object named; these additional components may also be simply the signs of a particular functional style of speech.

The style of informal, friendly oral communication is called Colloquial. The vocabulary of colloquial style usually lowers than that the normal or neutral styles, it is often emotional colored and characterized by connotations.

Besides the standard, literary – colloquial speech, there is also a non-standard, or substandard, speech style, mostly represented by a special vocabulary. Such is the familiar – colloquial style used in very free, friendly, informal situations of communication-between close friends, members of one family.

The term slang is used in a very broad and vague sense. Besides denoting low-colloquial words, it is also used to denote special jargons/cants, i.e. words typically used by particular social groups to show that the speaker belongs to this group, as different from other people. Originally jargons were used to preserve secrecy with in the social group, to make speech incomprehensible to other-such is the thieves jargon/cant. There is also prison slang, army slang, school slang teenager slang.

But also words from a particular jargon spread outside its social group and become general slang. See examples of general British slang: crackers (=crazy people); the year dot (=long ago); cabbage (=money).¹⁰

Within the English formal language the following styles are distinguished: the style of official documents, the scientific prose style, the publicist style, the newspaper style, the bell-letters style. Most of these styles belong exclusively to writing; in so much as only in this particular form of human intercourse can communications of any length be completely unambiguous. Each style is characterized by a number of individual features which can be classified as leading or subordinate, constant or changing, obligatory or optional, essential or transitory. Each style can be subdivided into a number of sub styles. The latter present

¹⁰ Phrazeological units Ginzburg R.S

varieties of the root style and have much in common with it. The root styles fall into the following sub styles:

- The style of official documents: business documents, diplomatic documents, legal documents, military documents.
- The scientific prose style: the humanities, the exact sciences.
- The publicist style: speeches (oratory), essays, articles.
- The newspapers style: newspapers headlines, brief news, advertisement.
- The belle-letters style: poetry proper, emotive prose, drama.

Any comparison of the text belonging to different stylistic varieties listed above will show that the first two of them—official documents and scientific style varieties—are almost entirely devoid of emotive coloring being characterized by the neutrality of style, whereas the last three are usually rich in stylistic devices.

Each functional style requires the choice of a special kind of grammatical forms and structures and most of all of vocabulary. Words or words groups which are specifically employed by a particular branch of science, technology, trade, or the arts to convey a concept peculiar to this particular activity are identified as terms. Terms are generally associated with a certain branch of science and therefore with a series of other terms belonging to that particular branch of science. They always come in clusters, either in a text or on the subject to which they belong, or in special dictionaries which unlike general dictionaries make a careful selection of terms. Taken objects of study of any particular branch of science.

Terms are coined to nominate new concepts that appear in the process of and as a result of technical progress and the development of science.

“All scientists are linguists to some extent. They are responsible for devising a constituent terminology, a skeleton language to talk about their subject-matter.” This quotation makes clear one of the essential characteristics of a termite’s highly conventional character. A term is generally very easily coined and easily accepted; and new coinages as easily replace out-dated ones. Terms therefore are rather transitory by nature, though they may remain in the language as

relics of a particular branch of science. Terms are characterized by a tendency to be mono semantic and therefore easily call forth the required concept.

Terms are predominantly used in special works dealing with the notions of some branch science. Therefore it may be said that they belong to the scientific style. But their use is not confined to this style. They may as well appear in other styles: in newspaper style, in publicist style, in the ballotters style, and practically in all other existed style. But their function in this case changes. They no longer perform their basic function, that the bearing an exact references to a given notion or a concept. The function of terms, if encountered in other styles, is either to indicate the technical peculiarities of the subject dealt with, or to make some reference to the occupation of a character whose language naturally contains special words and expressions.

With the increase of general education and the expansion of technique to meet ever growing needs and desires of mankind, many words that were once terms have gradually lost their qualities as terms and have passed into the common literary vocabulary. This process is called “determinization.” Such words as televisions, computer, mobile phone, e-mail and the like have long been in common use and their terminological character is no longer evident. Correlated to terms are professionalisms, the words used in a certain trade, profession by people connected by common interests both at work and at home. They commonly designate some working process or implement of labor. Professional words name a new already existing concept and have the typical properties of a special code, but they do not aim at secrecy. They perform a socially useful function in communication, facilitating a quick and adequate grasp of a message. The main feature of a professionalism is its technicality. Professionalisms are special words in the non-literary layer of the English vocabulary, whereas terms are a specialized group belonging to the literary layer of words. Terms, if they are connected with a field or branch of science or technique well-known to ordinary people, are easily decoded and enter the neutral stratum of the vocabulary. Professionalisms

generally remain in circulation within a certain community, as they are linked to a common occupation and social interest.

The semantic structure of the term is usually transparent and is therefore easily understood. The semantic structure of a professionalism is often dimmed by the image on which the meaning of the professionalism is based, particularly when the features of the object in question reflect the process of work, metaphorically or metonymically. Like terms, professionalisms do not allow any policemen, they are mono semantic. Here are some professionalisms used in different spheres of activity: finish (submarine), piper (a specialist who decorates pastry with the use of a cream-pipe).

In the extract above, each financial professionalisms is explained by the author and the words themselves are in inverted commas to stress their peculiar idiomatic sense and also to indicate that the words do not belong to the standard English vocabulary in the meaning they are used.¹¹

Terms are mostly used in special work dealing with notion of some branch of science. But still they are not confined to the scientific style – they may appear in the belles-letters style and practically in all other existing style. But their function in this case changes. They no longer fulfill their basic function, that of bearing an exact reference to a given notion or concept. The function of terms, if encountered in other style, is either to indicate the technical peculiarities of the subject dealt with or to make some reference to the occupation of a character whose would naturally contain special words and expressions.

In this connection it is interesting to analyze the stylistic effect of the musical terminology used by A.J. Cronin in his novel.

“The Citadel.” The frequent use of medical terms in the novel is explained by its subject matter-the life of a physician and also by the fact that the writer himself is a physician and found it natural to use medical terminology.

¹¹ A farewell to Arms E. Hemingway

The piling up of difficult and special terms hinders the readers understanding of the text even when the writer strives to explain them. More over, such an accumulation of special terminology often suggests that the author is showing off his erudition.

Archaic words

The word stock of a language is in an increasing state of change. Words change their meaning and sometimes drop out of the language altogether. New words spring up and replace the old ones. Some words stay in the language a very long time and do not lose their faculty of gaining new meaning and becoming richer and richer polysemantically. Other words live but a short time and are like bubbles on the surface of water they disappear leaving no trace of their existence. In registering these processes the role of dictionaries can hardly be overestimated. Dictionaries serve to retain this or that word in a language either it lived and circulated, or as a still living unit of the system, through it may have lost some of its meaning. They may also preserve certain nonce-creations which were never intended for general use.

In every period in the development of a literary language one can find words which will show more or less a permanent change in their meaning or usage, from full vigor, through a state, to death, i.e. complete disappearance of the unit from the language.

We shall distinguish three stages in the process of words:

The first being of the going process when the word becomes rarely used. Such words are called archaic, i. e. they are in the stage of gradually passing out of general use. So this category first of all belongs morphological forms belonging to the earlier stages in the development of the language these are the pronouns *thou* and its form *thee*, *they* and *thine*; the corresponding verbal ending – *-est* and the verb forms *art*, *wilt*, the ending (*-est* and *the*) (*-e*) instead of (*-e*) *s* and the pronoun *ye*.

The second group of archaic words are those that have already gone completely out of use but are still recognized by the English – speaking community; e.g. *methinks* (=it seems to me); *may* (=no). The words are called obsolete.

The third group, which may be called archaic proper, are words which are no longer recognizable in modern English, words that were in use in Old English and which have either dropped out of the language entirely or have changed in their to much that they have become unrecognizable, e.g. troth (= faith): a lose (= worthless, lazy fellow).

The border lines between the groups are not distinct. In fact they interpenetrate. It is especially difficult to distinguish between obsolete and obsolescent words. But the difference is important when we come to deal with the stylistic aspect, of an utterance in which the given words serves a certain stylistic purpose. Obsolete and obsolescent words have separate functions, as we shall point out later.

There is still another class of words which id erroneously classed as archaic, viz. historical words. By gone period in the life of any society are marked by historical events and by institutions, customs, material objects, etc. Which are no longer in use, for example: thane, young man, man. Words of this type never disappear from the language. Historical words have no synonyms, where as archaic words have been replaced by modern synonyms.¹²

Archaic words are primarily and predominantly used in the creation of a realistic background to historical novels. It must be pointed out, however, that the use of historical words in a passage written in scientific style, say, in a essay on the history of the Danish invention, will bear no stylistic function at all. But the same terms when used in historical novels assume a different stylistic value. They carry as it were a special value of information adding to the logical aspect of the communication. This main function of archaisms, finds different interpretation in different novels by different writers. Some writers over do things in this respect the result being that the reader finds all kinds of abstract in his way. Others under estimate the necessity of introducing obsolete or obsolescent elements into their narration and thus fail to country what is called "local color."

¹² Ulmann Stephen "Language and Style"

The difficulty in handling archaic words and phrases and the subtlety required was actually felt by A.S. Pushkin. In his article “Juri Misolavski, or the Russian of 1612.” Pushkin writes:

“Walter Scot carried along with him a crowd of imitators. But how for the are from the Scottish charmer! Like Agrippa’s pupil, they summoned the demon of the Past but they could not handle him and fell victims of their own imprudence.”

The function of archaic of archaic words and constructions in official documents in terminological in characters. They are used here because they help to maintain that exactness of expression so necessary in thus style.

Archaic words and particularly archaic forms of words are sometimes used for satirical purposes. This is achieved through what is called Anticlimax. The situation in which the archaism is used is not appropriate to the context. There appears a short of between the words actually used and the ordinary situation which excludes the possibility of such a usage. The law predictability of an archaism when it appears in ordinary speech producer the necessary satirical effect contains special words and expressions.

Archaic words word-forms and word-combinations effect. Language is specially will to suit a solemn an occasion: all kinds of stylistic devices are used, and among them is the use of archaisms.

So archaic words due to their inner qualities may be re ride in a given period of in English language. This reestablishing in the vocabulary.

The words stock of a language is in an increasing state of change. Words Change their meaning and sometimes drop out of the language all together. New words spring up and replace the old ones. Some words stay in the language a very long time becoming richer polysemantically. Other words live but a short time and are like bubbles on the surface of water – they disappear leaving not trace of their existence.

Barbarisms and Foreignisms

In the vocabulary of the English language there is a considered layer of words called barbarisms. These are words of foreign origin which have not entirely been assimilated into the English language. They bear the appearance of a borrowing and are felt as something alien to the native tongue. The role foreign borrowings played in the development of the English literary language is well known, and the great majority of these borrowed words now form part of the rank and file of the English vocabulary. These words, which are called barbarisms, are like archaisms also considered being on the outskirts of the literary language.

Most of them have corresponding English synonyms; e.g. *chic* (=stylish); *bon mot* (= a clever witty saying); *ad infinitum* (=to infinity) and many other words and phrases.

It is very important for purely stylistic purposes to distinguish between barbarisms and words which have already become facts of the English language.

Barbarisms are words which have already become facts of the English language. They are, as it were, part and parcel of the English word-stock; though they remain on the outskirts of the literary vocabulary. Foreign words, though used for certain stylistic purposes, do not belong to the English vocabulary. Barbarisms are generally given in the body of the dictionary.

In printed works foreign words and phrases are generally italicized to indicate their alien nature or their stylistic value. Barbarisms, on the contrary, are not made conspicuous in the text unless they bear a special load of stylistic information.¹³

There are foreign words in the English vocabulary which have a terminological function. Therefore, though they still retain foreign appearance, they should not be regarded as barbarisms. Such words as *ukase*, the like denote certain concepts which reflect an objective reality not familiar to English speaking communities. There are no names for them in English and so they have to be explained.

¹³ Bailey Richard "Language to literature"

Further, such words as solo, tenor, concerto, and the like should also be distinguished from barbarisms. They are different not only in their functions but in their nature as well. They are terms. Terminological borrowings have no synonyms; barbarisms on the contrary, many have almost exact synonyms.

It is evident that barbarisms are historical and phrases which were once just foreign words used in literary English to reality, have little by little entered the class of words named barbarisms have gradually lost their foreign peculiarities, become more or less naturalized and have merged with the native English stock of words. Conscious, retrograde, spurious are words in Ben Jonson's play "The Poetaster" which was made fun of in the author's time as unnecessary borrowings from the French. With the passing of time they have become common English literary words. They no longer raise objection on the part of English purists. The same can be said of the words scientific, methodical, penetrate, function, figurative and many others, which were once barbarisms, but which are now lawful members of the common literary word-stock of the language.

Both foreign words and barbarisms are widely used in various styles of language with various aims, aims which predetermine their typical function.

One of these functions is to supply local color. In order to depict local conditions of like, concrete facts and events, customs and habits, special now is taken to introduce into the passage such language elements as will reflect the environment.

The function of the foreign words used on the context may be considered to provide local color as a background to the narrative. In passages of other kinds units of speech may be used which will arouse only a vague conception in the mind of the reader. Barbarisms and foreign words are used in various styles of language, but are most often to be found in the style of belles-lettres and the publicist style. In the belles-lettres style, however, foreignism is sometimes used not only as separate units incorporated in the English narrative. The author makes his characters actually speak a foreign language, by putting a string of foreign words into his mouth, words which to many readers may be quite unfamiliar. These

phrases or whole sentences one sometimes translated by the writer in a foot-note or by explaining the foreign in English in the text. But is seldom done.

Barbarisms have still another function when used in the belles-letters style. We may call it an “exacting” function words of foreign origin generally have a more or less mono semantic value. In other words, they do not tend to develop new meanings. The English *so long*, for example, due to its convent used has lost its primary meanings. It ha became a formal phrase of parting. Not so with the French “*Au revoir*”. When used the English as a formal sign of parting it will either carry the exact meaning of the words it is composed of viz. “See you again soon,” or have another stylistic function.¹⁴

¹⁴ Andrew Wright, David Betteridge and Michail Buckby “*Game’s for language learning*” Cambridge University Press 1984.

Literary coinages

(Including Nonce-words)

There is a term in linguistics which by its very nature is ambiguous and that is the term neologism. In dictionaries it is generally defined as “a new word or a new meaning for an established word”.

Every period in the development of a language produces an enormous number of new words or new meanings of established words. Most of them do not live long.

They are not meant to live long. They are, as it were, coined for use at the moment of speech, and therefore possess a peculiar property – that of temporariness. The given word or meaning holds only in the given context and is meant only to “serve the occasion”.

The first type of newly coined words, i.e. those which designate new-born concepts, may be named terminological coinages or terminological neologisms. The second type, i.e. words coined because their creators seek expressive utterance may be named stylistic coinages or stylistic neologisms.

Neologisms are mainly coined according to the productive models for word building in the given language. But the neologisms of the literary-bookish type we are dealing with in this chapter may sometimes be built with the help of affixes and by other means which have gone out of use or which are in the process of dying out.

Most of the coinages of the 10th century as well as those of the 17th were foreign borrowings from Latin, Greek and continental French. The words were introduced into the English language and used in the same sense and with most the same pronunciation as in the language they were borrowed from. But most of those which have remained in the language underwent changes due to the process of assimilation and were finally “naturalized”. This process is slow.

Many new coinages disappear entirely from the language, leaving no mark of their even brief existence. Other literary neologisms leave traces in the vocabulary

because they are fixed in the literature of their time. In other words new literary bookish coinages will always leave traces in the language, inasmuch as they appear in writing. This is not the case with colloquial coinages.¹⁵

Most of the literary-bookish coinages are built by means of affixation and word compounding. This is but natural; new words built in this manner will be immediately perceived because of their unexpectedness. Unexpectedness in the use of words is the natural device of those writers who seek to achieve the sensational.

Semantic word-building, that is giving an old word a new meaning, is rarely employed by writers who coin new words for journalistic purposes.

Word-building by means of affixation is still predominant in coining new words: Examples are: *orbiter* – ‘a space-craft designed to orbit a celestial body’, *lauder* – ‘a space-craft designed to laud on such a body’.

The suffix *-are* gives a strong shade of bookish to new words. The prefix *anti-* has given us a number of new words which are gradually becoming recognizable as facts of the English vocabulary. e. g.

“anti-novelist”, “anti-hero”, *anti world*”

The prefix *anti-*, as is seen from these examples, has developed a new meaning.

The suffix *-do* has also developed a new meaning, as in “*yangdoni*” “*freckledoni*”, “*musicdoni*”.

Another type of neologism is the *nonce-word*, i.e. a word coined to suit one particular occasion. *Nonce* – words remain on the outskirts of the literary language and not infrequently remind us of the writers who coined them.

In modern English new words are also coined by a means which is very productive in technical literature and therefore is mostly found in specific style, viz. by contraction and abbreviations.

TRUD (=time remaining until dive). The first letters of this word sequence forming the neologism *TRUD* which will presumably remain as a professional term unknown to wider circles of native English speakers.

¹⁵ Beardsley Monroe “Semantic and phonetic”

II Special colloquial vocabulary

a) Slang

Slang is the most extend and vastly developed subgroup of non-standard colloquial layer of the vocabulary. Slangisms, words that have originated in everyday speech exist in the periphery of the lexical system of the given language.

E.g. go crashers = (go mad)

garr = (god)

belt up = (Reep silence)

big-head = (a boaster)

Slang very often involves the creation of novel meanings for existing words. It is very common for such novel meanings to diverge significantly from the standard meaning. Thus “cool” and “hot” can both mean “very good”, “impressive” or “good looking.”

Even within a single language community, slang tends to vary widely across social, economic, and geographic strata. Slang sometimes grows more and more common until it becomes the dominant way of saying something, at which time it is regarded as mainstream, acceptable language, while at other times it may fall into disuse.

Numerous slang terms pass into informal mainstream speech, and sometimes into formal speech, through this way involve a change in meaning or usage.

There is hardly any other term that is as ambiguous and obscure as the term slang. Slang seems to mean everything that is below the standard of usage of present day English.

Much has been said and written about it. This is probably due to the uncertainly of the concept itself. No one has yet given a more a less satisfactory definition of the term. Nor has it been specified by any linguistics who deals with the problem of the English vocabulary.

Walter’s “New word dictionary of the American language” gives the following meanings of the term.

1 Originally, the specialized vocabulary and idioms of criminal, tramps, etc. the purpose of which was the disguise from outsiders the meanings of what was said; now usually called cant. 2 the specialized vocabulary and idioms of those in the same work, way of life, etc.; now usually called shoptalk, argot jargon. 3. Colloquial language that is outside of conventional or standard usage and consists of both coined words and those with new or extended meanings.

The “New Oxford English Dictionary” defines slang as follows: “a) the special vocabulary used by any set of persons of a low or disreputable character; language of a low and vulgar type. b) the cant or jargon of a certain clan or period; c) language of a highly colloquial type considered as below the level of standard educated speech, and consisting rather of new words or of current words employed in 10 m special sense”.

The following stylistic layer of word is generally marked as slang.

1 Words which may be classed as thieves’ cant, or the jargons of other social groups and professions, like dirt (=’ money’)

2. Colloquial words and phrases like for good, to have a hunch. It is riddled sometimes impossible word and one which we shall agree to call argot or a professionalism.

3. Figurative words and phrases are not infrequently regarded as slang and included in special slang dictionaries, e. g. scrooge (=’ a mean person’)

4. Words derived by means of conversation, one of the most productive means of word – building in present day English, are also sometimes classed as slang.

5. Abbreviations of the lab-type, for example, rep (reputation), cig (cigarette) as well as of the flu-type. It is worthy of note that such many commonly used abbreviations as sis (sister), ma (mama), also fall into the category of slang.

6. Set expressions which are generally used in colloquial speech and which are clearly colloquial, are also marked with the notation slang e. g. to go in for.

7. Improperities of a morphological and syntactical character. e. g. How come. I says, double negatives as I don’t know nothing and others of this kind.

8. Any new coinages that has not gained recognition and therefore have not yet been received into standard English is easily branded as slang.

The Times of the 12th of March 1957 gives the following; Must rations of slang: lag go ('let go'), sarge ('sergeant'). But it is obvious that 'leggo' is a phonetic impropriety caused by careless rapid speaking; sarge is a vulgar equivalent of the full form of the word;

These different and heterogeneous phonemes united under the vague term slang cause natural confusion and do not encourage scholars to seek more objective criteria in order to distinguish the various stylistic layers of the English colloquial vocabulary.

The term slang, which is widely used in English linguistic science, should be clearly specified it is to be used as a term.

There are many kinds of slang, e.g. Cockney, public-house, commercial, society, military, theatrical, parliamentary. This needs the author to believe that there is also a standard slang¹⁶.

¹⁶ Beardsley Monroe "Semantic and phonetic"

Jargonisms

In the non-literary of the English language there is a group of the words that are called jargonism. Jargon is a recognized term for a group of words that exists in almost every language and whose aim is to preserve secrecy within one or another social group. Jargonisms are generally old words with entirely new meanings imposed of them.

- Ex. Grease (money)
 Loaf (head)
 Man and wife (rnife)
 A tiger hunter (a gambler)

Jargonisms are social in character. They are not regional. In English and in the USA almost any social group of people has its own jargon. The following jargons are well known in the English language: of jargon of this eves and Vega bonds, generally known as cant; the jargon of jazz people; there is of the army, known as military slang; the jargon as sportsman and many other varieties.

Jargon and slang differ from ordinary language mainly in their vocabularies.

They are functioning in limited spheres Professional jargonisms, or professionalism, circulate within communities joined by professional interest and are emotive synonyms to terms: they are the result of metonymic or metaphoric transference of some everyday words:

E.g. bull, (one who buys shares at the stock exchange); bear (one who sells shares).

Slang contrary to jargon, needs no translation. It is not a sect code. It is easily understood by the English – speaking community and is only regarded as something not quite regular. It must also be remembered that both jargon and slang differ from ordinary language. Mainly in their vocabularies. The structure of the sentences and the morphology of the language remain practically uncharged. But such is the power of words, which are the basic and most conspicuous element in the language.

Jargonism do not always remain the positions of a given social group. Some of them migrate into other social stand and sometimes become recognized in the literary language of the nation.

Jargonisms have their definite place of abode and are there for easily classified according to the social divisions of the given period. Almost any calling has its own jargon, i.e. it's set of words with which its members inter their speech and render it incomprehensibly to outsiders.

Jargonisms, however, do break away from the accepted norms of semantic variants of words. They are special group within the non-literary layer of words.

Here are some further examples of jargon:

Piou – Piou – a French soldier, a private in the infantry’.

Hummen – a false a rest’

Dar – ‘a persevering and assiduous student.

The words brass in the meaning of money in general, “cash” is not jargon unless much as there is an apparent semantic connection between the general name for all alloys of copper with tin or zinc and cash.

Jargonisms, like slang and other groups not always remain on the outskirts of the literary language. Many words have overcome the resistant of the language lawgivers and puristers and entered the standard vocabulary.

The tendency to hide the term meaning of a jargonism explain not on only the process of words but also another source of jargonisms in the English language.¹⁷

¹⁷ Verdonk P. Stylistics. Oxford, 2003. – 124 p.

Professionalisms

Professionalisms are the words used in a definite trade, profession or calling by people connected by common interest both at work and at home. They commonly designate some working process or implement of labor.

Professionalisms are correlated to terms. Terms, as has already been indicated, are coined to nominate new concepts that appear in the process of, and as a result of technical progress and the development of science.

Professional words name a new already existing concept, tool or instruments, and have the typical properties of a special code. The main feature of a professionalism is its technicality. Professionalisms are special words. Professionalisms generally remain in circulation within a definite community as they are linked to a common occupation and common, social interests, professionalisms do not allow any polysemy, they are mono semantic.

There are some professionalisms used in different trades: tin – fish (= ‘submarine’), block – buster (= ‘a bomb especially designed to destroy blocks of a big buildings’)

Some professionalisms become popular and gradually lose their professional flavor. Thus the word crane. Professionalisms should not be mixed up with jargonisms. Like slang words, professionalisms do not aim at secrecy. They socially useful function in communication, facilitating a quick and adequate grasp of the message.

Professionalisms are used in another prose to depict the natural speech of a character. The full use of a professional word will show not only the vocation of a character, but also his education, breeding, environment and sometimes even his psychology. That is why perhaps a literary is also so far used in emotive prose. The use of the professionalisms from the most conspicuous elements of this literary device.¹⁸

¹⁸ Bailey Richard “Language to literature”

Dialectal words

Dialectal words are introduced into the speech of personages to indicate their origin. The number of dialectal words and their frequency also indicate the educational and cultural level of the speaker. Dialectal words are only to be found in the style of emotive prose, very rarely in other styles.

Dialectal words are those which in the process of integration of the English national language remained beyond its literary boundaries and their use is generally confined to a definite locality.

With reference to this group there is a confusion of terms, particularly between the terms dialectal, slang and vernacular.

There is sometimes a difficulty in distinguishing dialectal words from colloquial words. Some dialectal words have become so familiar in good colloquial or standard colloquial English that they are universally accepted as recognized units of the standard colloquial English. So words like 'lass', meaning 'a girl or a beloved girl' and the corresponding 'lad', 'a boy or a young man' come from the Scottish and the northern dialects. Meanings of 'unsound mind' 'silly', 'bath' also 'Scottish' with the meaning of 'trouble, cares'.

Of a quite a different nature are dialectal words which are easily recognized as corruptions of standard English words, although etymologically they may have sprung from the peculiarities of certain dialects. The following words may serve as examples: 'hinny' from 'honey'; 'tittle' apparently from 'sister'.

Most of the examples so far quoted come from the Scottish and the northern dialect.

Dialectal words are only to be found in the style of emotive prose, very rarely in other styles. And even here their use is confined to the function of characterizing personalities through their speech.

Writers who use dialectal words for the purpose of characterizing the speech of a person in a piece of emotive prose or drama, introduce them into the word texture in different ways.

Other writers use dialectal words sparingly, introducing only units which are understandable to the intelligent English reader.

Dialectal words, unlike professionalisms, are confined in their use to a definite locality and most of the words deal, as H.C. Wild points out, with the every day life of the country.¹⁹

¹⁹ "English Teaching Forum." Number Z. 14. 2006

Vulgar words

Vulgarisms, as used to singly out a definite group of words of non Standard English, is rather misleading. A vulgar phrase or expression, or one used only in colloquial, or, esp., in unrefined or low, speech. A vulgar phrase or expression which is in common, but in good, use the word does not necessarily cannot coarseness.

A vulgar phrase or expression a colloquialism of a low or unrefined characters.

We shall define vulgarisms as expletives or swear – words and obscene words and expressions. They have nothing to do with words in common use nor can they be classed as colloquialisms.

There are different degrees of vulgar words. Some of them, the obscene once should not even be fixed in common dictionaries. They are un theistically called ‘four-letter’ words.

The function of vulgarisms is almost the same as that of interjections that is to express strong emotions mainly annoyance, anger, vexation and the like. They are to be found in many style of speech except emotive prose, and here only in the direct speech of the characters.

There is subdivision among vulgarisms into those which, through long usage, have lost their abusive character and become more signals of ruffled emotions, and those which preserved their initial characteristics and serve to insult and humiliate the addressee or to convey the object in questions. The first have lost much (or all) of their shocking power, become hackneyed and moved close to standard colloquial words, while the latter, which may be called vulgarisms proper comprise the main bulk of his vocabulary group.

Colloquial coinages

Colloquial coinages unlike those of a literary bookish character are spontaneous and elusive. This proceeds from the very nature of the colloquial words as such. Not all of the colloquial nonce-words are fixed in dictionaries or even in writing and therefore most of them disappear from the language leaving no trace in it whatsoever.

Nonce words of a colloquial nature are not usually built by means of affixed but are based on certain semantic changes in words that are almost to the linguistic observe until the word finds its way into print.

It is only a careful stylistic analysis of the utter as the whole that will reveal a new shade of meaning inserted into the semantic structure of a given words or word-combination.

Writers often show that they are conscious of the specific character of nonce world they use by various means. The following are illustration of the deliberate use of a new word that either was already established in the language or that was in process of being established as such:

“Besides, there is a text. The modern phrase appears to me sad stuff. But it will serve to keep my verse compact.”²⁰

(Byron “Don Juan”)

According to the Oxford dictionary the meanings of the word text used in these lines appeared in the English language in 1804. Byron, who been felt any innovation introduced into the literary language of his time accepted by men of letters and commented on in one way or another are nit literary coinages will always bear the brand of individual creation and will have more or precise semantic founder. The meaning of literary coinages can easily be grasped by the

²⁰ “Methods of teaching English” G.V. Ragova. Moscow 1983.

reader because of the use of the productive means of words – building and also from the context of course. This is not the case with colloquial nonce-words. The meanings of these new creations creep into well-known words. One hardly notices the process leading to the appearance of a new meaning. Therefore colloquial nonce-words are actually not new words but new meanings of existing words. True, there are some words that are built with the help of affixes but these are few and they are generally built with the help of common suffixes or prefixes of the English language which have no shade of bookishness as *-er*, *-al*, *-un*.

New coinages in colloquial English awaken as emphatic a protest on the part of literary – conscious people as do nonce words in literary English. There is an interesting quotation from an article in the *New York Times Magazine*. Presently used to mean of the present moment, but become so completely colored with ideas of the near future that when its older meanings came back into general use after World War II. Through reintroduction into civilian speech of the conservative military meanings, many people were outraged and insisted that the old meaning was being corrupted where in fact, the corruption was being purged. Human nature being what it is and promptness ever behind promise, the chances are strong that the new meaning will fade.

Some changes in meaning are really striking. What are called semantic changes in words has long been under the observation of both lexicologists and lexicographers.

In some cases it is difficult to distinguish between nonce words of bookish and of colloquial origin. Some words, which have sprung from the literary bookish stratum have become popular in ordinary colloquial language, and have acquired new meanings.

Some nonce-words and meanings may on the one hand acquire and thus become facts of the language, while on the other hand they may be classified as literary or colloquial according to which of the meanings is being dealt with. The ways, and meanings of semantic change are sometimes really, so use Evans's

words, “some words go hold wild in meaning. The word sophisticated from unit. The word sophisticated from its colloquial used denoting some passing quality started to mean” delicately responsive to electronic stimulus, highly complex mechanically requiring skills control. There is another feature of colloquial nonce-words which most not be over looked. There are some which enjoy hopeful prospects of staying in the vocabulary of the language. The nature of these creations is such that is they appear in speech they become noticeable and may develop into catch – words. Then they become fixed as new colloquial coinages and cease to be nonce words.

IV. Conclusion

The comparative value and place of the word in the vocabulary system is conditioned by the interdependence of the structural semantic, stylistic and etymological aspects of the words which is brought out most vividly in the frequency value attached to each word. On the basis of the interrelation of lexical and grammatical types of meaning words fall into two classes: national words, and form words – numerically small class of words with the highest frequency value.

Words of high frequency value are mostly characterized by polysemy structural simplicity, neutral stylistic reference and emotive change. They generally belong either to the native words or to the early borrowings which are already fully or almost fully assimilated.

Frequency also reflects the interdependence and comparative importance of individual meaning within the word. The basic meaning of the word is at the same time the meaning with the highest frequency value.

The development of vocabulary is largely due to the rapid flow of events, the progress of science and technology and of new can not in different fields of human activity.

Function should be made between the qualitative growth of the vocabulary as a result of semantic extension of the already available words and the numerical replenishing of vocabulary as a result of appearance of new vocabulary units.

There are three principal ways of the numerical growth of vocabulary: a) productive word – formation, b) various non-patterned ways of creation, c) borrowings.

Productive word – formation is the most powerful source of the numerical growth of present day English vocabulary.

There is various way of non-path word creation. The two main types are lexicalization and shortening.

The two main types of shorting are: a) transformations of word groups into words which involve Sub sanitization, acronym and fending and; b) slipping which consist in a change the word-structure.

Borrowings as a course of vocabulary extension take the shape of borrowing of morphemes, borrowing of actual words and translations. Especially active now a days in the formation of new words out of borrowed morphemes.

The exalt number of vocabulary units in Modern English cannot be started with any degree of certainly of a number of reasons:

- a) Constant growth of modern (English vocabulary) word-stock.
- b) Intrinsic of Modern English vocabulary.
- c) Divergent views coming the nature of basic vocabulary units connected with some crucial debatable problems of lexicology, polysemy, phraseology, none - word.
- d) The absence of a sharp and distinct border-line between English foreign words and between the modern and out-dated English vocabulary units. There a considerable differences between the number of vocabulary units in Modern English word-stock and the number of vocabulary items in actual use.

V. Bibliography

1. I.A. Karimov. Uzbekistan along the road of Independence and progress Tashkent, 1993, p.67
2. I.A. Karimov. There is no future without history. Tashkent, 1997, p.47
3. I.A. Karimov. Harmoniously developed generation is a basis of progress of Uzbekistan. Tashkent, 1998
4. Перевод русских фразеологизмов на английский язык Кузьмин С. С
5. Stylistic I. R. Galperin.
6. A course in Modern English lexicology.
7. Phraseological units Ginzburg R.S
8. A farewell to Arms E. Hemingway
9. Ulmann Stephen “Language and Style”
10. Bailey Richard “Language to literature”
11. Beardsley Monroe “Semantic a phonetic”
12. Wright A. A travelling storyteller The language teacher 19. 1995, p 16.
13. Практический курс Английского языка. Д.В. Аракина.
14. “Methods of teaching English” G.V. Ragova. Moscow 1983.
15. “Readings in methods of teaching English as a foreign language.” E. Kirillova, B. Lozayeva, S. Petrushin. Moscow 1981.
16. “English Teaching Forum.” Number Z. 14. 2006
17. “English Teaching Forum.” Number Z. 16. 2006
18. Jeremy harmer Longman “Teaching and learning grammar.” London 1998.
19. Andrew Wright, David Betteridge and Michail Buckby “Game’s for language learning” Cambridge University Press 1984.

20. Brumfit C.J and K. Johnson “The communicative approach to language teaching” 1979 Oxford: Oxford University Press.
21. Verdonk P. Stylistics. Oxford, 2003. – 124 p.
22. V. A Kukhareenko. Seminar in style. M. 1971, p 54.