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LINGUISTIC STATUS OF PROFESSIONAL JARGONISMS

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ABSTRACT

The article discusses such substandard forms of language existence as jargons, professionalisms and professional jargons, which are not sufficiently studied in the aspect of theoretical and practical terminology studies. The quantitative distribution of professional jargons extracts is presented in the sphere of English-language art criticism discourse on thematic groups by the types of nomination; and the models of metaphorical transfer are developed.

KEYWORDS

Professional sublanguages; professional jargons; jargons; forms of language existence; substandard vocabulary.

INTRODUCTION

In every geographical region, in every stratum of the population, in every social group within the same country, there are different ontological and functional forms of the same language. Such shaping within one language system occurs depending on various conventions or territorial affiliation of a particular linguocultural community, which is reflected in phonetic changes and in the stratification of the lexical layer of the national language. In this case, the

statement of scientists is noteworthy that the word and speech are an indicator of the general culture of a person, his intellect.

Various authors distinguish the main and secondary forms of the existence of the language. This division occurs due to the functional features of the language layers. Here it is advisable to take into account the idea of V.P.Korovushkin that within the same language community there may be significant differences

between speakers of the same language, due to both physiological and social reasons. The most significant linguistic differences within the same collective are caused by differences in the intensity of communication of its members. These differences can be territorial-geographical and social, which leads to a corresponding differentiation of linguistic communities into more specific linguistic subgroups [3, 5]. The unification of any societies into one language group through the national language, the language of one people, which includes both colloquial speech and various territorial dialects, forms the main form of existence of the language [1; 2; 4; 6; 8].

Such varieties of the national language as professional sublanguages, professional jargons, youth and other jargons, slang, vulgarisms, low colloquialisms, slang, kent, mainly consisting of substandard vocabulary, belong to secondary forms of the existence of the language and, in contrast to the main forms of the existence of the language, perform the function of dividing people into social groups depending on their professional and age characteristics, thereby serving much smaller linguistic communities [5, 9]. Low colloquialisms and vulgarisms, as V.A.Khomyakov rightly notes, are opposite in the composition of reduced vocabulary. In his opinion, there is difficulty in determining whether a word or phrase belongs to low colloquialisms, and, conversely, it is easy to recognize vulgarisms that make up the area of linguistic taboo. Slang has a more complex structure and functions in colloquial speech in the form of microsystems of general and special slang, while jargon and kent have a pronounced esotericism [7, 4].

The lexicon of kent in R.Copland's pamphlet contains at least 30 kentisms, which, however, have not received any lexicographic processing, with the exception of their "translations" into literary English,

proposed by the author, as well as rare indications of the carriers of these kentisms. The list of units of the ancient kent by J.Audley includes about 50 kentisms, the description of which is often presented by the author in a form approaching the structural organization of a stereotypical glossary containing vocabularies and definitions [6, 3].

From this it can be seen that the secondary forms of the existence of a language provide communication participants connected by some common situational interests and using in a narrow circle "codified" for one reason or another, the subsystems of one national language, with a system of codes understandable only to them. And in a situation of communication in which the use of such codes is impossible, the participants in codified communication use a common national language, that is, the main form of existence of the language. In this regard, it is necessary to mention one more feature of the secondary language subsystem - the "functional complementarity of secondary language subsystems in relation to the main ones", that is, the difference between secondary forms of existence from the main ones, which manifests itself in the relationship of functional complementarity of the first to the second [8, 4]. Thus, these forms of language existence complement each other depending on the participants and the situation of communication.

According to the forms of existence of the language, scientists quite rightly distinguish the following characteristics:

- 1) the material community of the "source material", i.e. sound structure, grammatical structure (morphology, syntax) and a significant share of the dictionary, which ensures understanding in communication between representatives of different social strata of one people;

2) a certain systemic and independent structure of each of the forms of existence of a language or each group of adjacent forms (for example, all territorial dialects);

3) discrepancy, even a fundamental division of the functional areas of their use;

4) the difference in the level of perfection, in communication capabilities, caused by their predominant use in areas of communication of different complexity [1, 4; 3, 2].

Let's consider various definitions of such minor forms of language existence as jargons, professional and group jargons offered by a number of scientists. We consider it rational to study precisely these minimal subsystems of the language, since, in our opinion, they have not been sufficiently studied in the aspect of theoretical and practical terminology. Thus, we will try to give our own definitions to these concepts, as well as present characteristics that indicate their correlation with purely terminological vocabulary. Such a distinction, in our opinion, is necessary in order to have an accurate idea of the situations in which professional communication these linguistic layers are applicable.

Jargon is interpreted as a social variety of speech, which, unlike the common language, is characterized by specific (often expressively rethought) vocabulary and phraseology, as well as special use of word-formation means. Jargon marks the social and professional affiliation of groups of people with common interests, habits, occupations, social status, etc. (for example, the jargon of sailors, pilots, athletes, musicians, students, actors) [7; 9; 2].

Slang vocabulary is expressively colored words that denote well-known concepts in a narrow, socially

limited circle of people. Jargon is everyday vocabulary and phraseology, endowed with reduced expression and characterized by socially limited use [8].

Group (corporate) jargons are usually understood as language formations based on the social isolation of people engaged in a particular activity, having prolonged contact, often feeling themselves to some extent separated from the rest of society. These are the jargons of students, military personnel, athletes [5, 7; 3, 4]. They arise not because of a business need, as happens with professional languages, and not because of the need to make one's speech inaccessible, which is typical for conventional languages and declassified jargons, but because of the desire for expression, play on words [7, 2].

We agree with the opinion of L.P. Krysin, according to which the difference between group jargons and professional languages is that the lexical elements of jargon subsystems, in contrast to the terms characteristic of professional languages, name processes and phenomena that already have regular and stable designations in the literary language [6, 10]. So, for example, an artist who has poor mastery of his skill can be bad/incompetent artist - yomon, qobiliyatsiz rassom, but more precisely, the meaning is conveyed through the slang dauber - yomon rassom [4; 8]. This jargon comes from the word (to) daub with the meaning «dog', bulg'anish», that is, dauber is an artist who fails to achieve integrity in his picture, and his work gives the impression of an incomprehensible and careless daub. This jargon more accurately conveys the meaning of why the artist is considered bad (he unsuccessfully smears paint, not achieving a coherent and understandable image in his picture), and the term bad / incompetent artist does not convey the essence of why the artist is considered bad. As a result, we can

say that dauber jargon is semantically much more transparent.

Many researchers, characterizing the linguistic essence of group jargons, define it as a game with a word, language fun based on the metaphorization of verbal meanings and aimed at creating expressive, emotionally colored expressive means that serve to enliven, give figurative speech (as opposed to, for example, conditional languages that performed a conspiratorial function) [3; 10; 4].

When considering various interpretations of jargon, it is believed that this concept occupies a rather significant place in the speech of modern society. The reasons for using slang vocabulary can be different, let's try to present our vision of the use of this vocabulary.

We believe that jargon can perform the following functions:

- 1) provide an expressive coloring of the description of an event, which affects the emotional perception of the listener;
- 2) to change the attitude of the society to any language prohibitions, naming the usual concepts by other, more catchy and semantically transparent nominations or vice versa;
- 3) be used to “relieve tension”, “defuse the situation”, in order to make communication less official;
- 4) indicate the non-acceptance of the jargon-bearer of the surrounding linguistic or social environment;
- 5) simplify the names of any concepts.

Therefore, it should be noted that slang vocabulary can be used in literary and business language in a limited

number of cases - for the emotional coloring of a statement, most often negative, or in order to make it easier to name concepts.

In other cases, slang words are outside the literary language. Their use makes speech rude, careless, obscene in many respects, therefore they are unacceptable in speech, however, they can be introduced into communication for a specific purpose, for example, as expressive means for the sociolinguistic characterization of characters - representatives of a certain social group. If you have to communicate in a highly professional environment, then you can freely use the special words and even jargon adopted there. But the use of jargons requires caution, careful selection and appropriateness of their use in each specific case.

As already mentioned, jargon can also be used in the professional activities of human society; in this case they bear the name of professional jargon. Professional jargon is a special language environment, limited by the scope of any profession and located at the intersection of terminological vocabulary and general literary vernacular. Proceeding from this, professional vernacular opposes, on the one hand, terminological vocabulary, and on the other hand, general literary vernacular [7; 4].

Professional jargons are microsystems of vernacular with professionally limited vocabulary, playfully-ironic expression, which have the main communicative function, used by various socio-professional groups in a professional communication environment [10, 5].

Summarizing the above, we can formulate the following conclusions. Professionalisms are lexical layers of specialized sublanguages that are used for the informal nomination of any special concepts

associated with a certain professional activity, understandable to the participants in communication, namely professionals, and give emotional coloring to communication.

Jargonisms are a small linguistic subsystem that can be used to give oral speech an informal character with the intentional use of vocabulary not accepted in literary speech to convey the attitude (most often negative) of the speaker to the called concept or to the sphere and situation of communication in general, as well as for speech “correspondence” of the speaker to other participants in communication.

Professional jargon, in turn, is used both to convey a negative attitude towards something, and in order to somewhat “facilitate” the memorization of a special concept based on association, since the patterns of “slang” nomination are much more transparent and easier to trace, than the principles of terminological nomination. This type of vocabulary is also used in oral speech and is a kind of professionalism.

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