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STYLISTIC DIFFERENTIATION OF THE VOCABULARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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Annotation: *The vocabulary of any language can be represented as a system, the elements of which are interconnected and interdependent. Thus, the vocabulary of the English language is divided into three groups: literary words, neutral words and colloquial words. Groups of literary and colloquial words, in turn, are divided into subgroups, each of which has a common feature with the rest of the subgroups of this group. This common feature that unites different subgroups is called an aspect.*

An aspect of the literary vocabulary is its bookish nature, which allows this group to be quite stable.

An aspect of colloquial vocabulary is its oral, colloquial nature, which is the reason for the instability of this subgroup.

An aspect of neutral vocabulary is its universal character. It can be used in all styles and fields of activity, which allows this group to be the most stable.

Key words: aspect, colloquial vocabulary, literary vocabulary, neutral vocabulary

Açar sözlər: aspekt, danışiq lüğəti, ədəbi lüğət, neytral lüğət

Ключевые слова: аспект, разговорная лексика, литературная лексика, нейтральная лексика

In the classification of I.R. Galperin largely reflects the mobility of the lexical system inherent in the English language at the present stage.

I.R. Galperin divided the vocabulary into two main groups: standard and non-standard vocabulary. Diagram 15 shows the above groups and subgroups.

Neutral words form the core of the English vocabulary and can be used both in written and colloquial speech. Neutral words are the main source of synonymy and polysemy. Unlike other groups of words, neutral words do not have stylistic coloring and are devoid of emotiveness.

In book vocabulary, the following subgroups of words are distinguished:

1. general literary words;
2. terms and book words;
3. poeticisms;
4. archaisms;
5. barbarisms and foreign words;
6. occasionalisms

Colloquial vocabulary is divided into the following groups of words:

1. literary and colloquial words;
2. slang;
3. jargon;
4. professionalism;

5. dialectisms;
6. vulgarisms;
7. colloquial neologisms.

Book vocabulary

1. General literary words are used mainly in written and edited speech in formal situations of communication. Unlike colloquial words that are used in informal situations of everyday communication, literary words are used in business style, scientific communication and poetry.

Literary words stand in opposition to colloquial words and form synonymous pairs with the latter.

Spoken word, Neutral word, Literary word

Kid, child, infant

Daddy, father, parent

Get out, go away, retire

Go on, continue, proceed

Start, begin, commence

2. Terms - words denoting objects, processes and phenomena related to science and technology. Terms are introduced to denote new concepts that appear in the course of technological progress and the evolution of scientific thought. "All scientists are linguists to some extent. They are responsible for developing a coherent terminology and meta-language to talk about their subject matter". (Ullmann S.1951). This quote emphasizes one of the main characteristics of the "term" - its conditional character. Another main characteristic of the term is its direct correlation with other members of the terminological system of a particular branch of knowledge, science or art, that is, with the terminological nomenclature. Terms are usually unambiguous and easily recall the required concept. Examples of linguistic terms: *onomastics, argot, toponym, phonology*, etc.

3. Poeticisms are included in the group of special literary vocabulary. For the most part, these are archaisms used to give loftiness and identity to the style of a poetic work. The following archaisms are preserved in poetry:

poetic	<i>woe</i>	<i>quouth</i>	<i>hearken</i>	<i>speaketh</i>	<i>cometh</i>	<i>brethren</i>
neutral	<i>sorrow</i>	<i>speak</i>	<i>hear</i>	<i>speaks</i>	<i>comes</i>	<i>brothers</i>

When surrounded by everyday words, poetisms can create a humorous or satirical effect.

4. Archaisms (obsolete words).

The vocabulary of the language is dynamic. Words change their meanings, and sometimes completely drop out of the language. There are three stages of word obsolescence.

At the first stage, the word gradually goes out of common use and is called obsolete. These words include residual morphological forms, partially preserved in the modern language. Such forms are easily understood by native speakers, for example, thou (you), thee (you, you, you), thy (your), -est - thou makest, - (e) th - he maketh, speaketh, wilt - will.

Obsolete words are widely used in poetry, as, for example, in the following poem by J.G. Byron "And wilt thou weep when I am low?":

And wilt thou weep when I am low?

Sweet lady! Speak those words again:

Yet if they grieve thee, say not so –

*I would not give that bosom pain.
My heart is sad, my hopes are gone,
My blood runs coldly through my breast;
And when I perish, thou alone
Wilt sigh above my place of rest.*

At the second stage, the word has already completely fallen out of use, but is still recognized by native speakers. Such words are called obsolete, e.g. methinks (= it seems to me), nay (= no), whereof (= of which), betwixt (= between), damsel (= noble girl), steed (= horse).

At the third stage, words are no longer recognized by modern native speakers and are called archaisms, for example, losel (a lazy fellow), befall (happen), cove (chap), imp (shoot, bud). Archaisms are words that name existing realities, but for some reason forced out of active use by synonyms.

It should be noted that archaisms are often found in the style of official documents in a terminological function, for example, aforesaid (aforenamed), hereby, hereinafter, henceforth. The use of archaisms contributes to the precision of expression, which is so necessary in this style.

It is necessary to distinguish archaisms from historicisms, words that denote disappeared phenomena and realities. Historicisms never disappear from the language and have no synonyms in the modern language, for example, camisole, dog-whipper, berlin, gig [gig], manbote. Historicisms are predominantly used in fiction to create a realistic backdrop for historical novels.

5. Barbarisms and xenisms are completely non-assimilated foreign words in the English language. Such borrowings preserve the phonetic shell of the donor language and feel foreign to the recipient language. Most of these words have corresponding English synonyms, such as chic (stylish), bon mot (a clever witty saying), tête-a tête (face to face). Barbarisms are already a fact of the English language, they are recorded in dictionaries: taiga, blitzkrieg, perestroika, Duma.

Xenisms are not part of the vocabulary of the English language and are not registered in dictionaries. They are usually italicized to indicate their belonging to another language or to indicate their stylistic significance. There are no synonyms for such words, for example, kandidat, siloviki, byt, poshlost, meschanstvo.

Both barbarisms and xenisms are used to create local color, describe customs, living conditions, facts of another culture. Barbarisms and xenisms are often involved in the creation of a speech portrait of a character in a work of art and may indicate his educational and cultural level.

6. Occasionalisms - words formed only for a given case. Once used, such words are no longer used, for example, "Don't slow down, snickers!" One of the main reasons why occasionalisms are created is because the speaker cannot find the right word for what they want to say. Occasionalisms are created in order to attract the attention of the reader or listener or to make speech more expressive, for example, the word Kwyjibo was used in the animated series The Simpsons in the series "Bart the Genius" in the Scrabble game with the meaning "a bald, overweight, North American ape of below average intelligence".

Most great writers were prolific in coining occasional words, for example, V. Nabokov is responsible for originating such words as truthlet, motherlessness, lilitian, pre-humbertian, rosedarling, libidream.

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İNGİLİS DİLİNİN LÜĞƏTİNİN STİLİSTİK FƏRQLƏNDİRİLMƏSİ

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Xülasə

İstənilən dilin lüğət tərkibini elementləri bir-biri ilə əlaqəli və bir-birindən asılı olan bir sistem kimi təqdim etmək olar. Beləliklə, ingilis dilinin lüğət tərkibi üç qrupa bölünür: ədəbi sözlər, neytral sözlər və danışiq sözləri. Bədii və danışiq söz qrupları öz növbəsində yarımqruplara bölünür ki, onların hər biri bu qrupun qalan yarımqrupları ilə ümumi xüsusiyyətə malikdir. Müxtəlif yarımqrupları birləşdirən bu ümumi xüsusiyyət aspekt adlanır.

Ədəbi lüğətin bir cəhəti onun kitab xarakterli olmasıdır ki, bu da bu qrupun kifayət qədər sabit olmasına imkan verir.

Danışıq lüğətinin bir cəhəti onun şifahi, danışiq xarakteridir ki, bu da bu alt qrupun qeyri-sabitliyinin səbəbidir.

Neytral lüğətin bir cəhəti onun universal xarakteridir. Bütün üslub və fəaliyyət sahələrində istifadə edilə bilər ki, bu da bu qrupun ən sabit olmasına imkan verir.

СТИЛИСТИЧЕСКАЯ ДИФФЕРЕНЦИАЦИЯ СЛОВАРНОГО СОСТАВА АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА

Доцент Рагимов Мехти Низами, Джалилова Тюркан Музадил
Резюме

Словарный состав любого языка может быть представлен в качестве системы, элементы которой взаимосвязаны и взаимозависимы. Таким образом, словарный состав английского языка делится на три группы: *литературные слова, нейтральные слова и разговорные слова*. Группы литературных и разговорных слов в свою очередь подразделяются на подгруппы, каждая из которых имеет общий признак с остальными подгруппами данной группы. Этот общий признак, объединяющий разные подгруппы, называется аспектом.

Аспектом *литературной лексики* является её книжный характер, что позволяет этой группе быть достаточно стабильной.

Аспектом *разговорной лексики* является её устный, разговорный характер, что является причиной нестабильности этой подгруппы.

Аспектом *нейтральной лексики* является её универсальный характер. Она может быть использована во всех стилях и сферах деятельности, что позволяет этой группе быть самой стабильной.

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