

мовы, на якую ён пераглядаецца, але захаваў камунікатыўнае заданне мовы арыгіналу. Задача перакладчыка заключаецца ў тым, каб, пераклад успрымаўся як тэкст, першапачаткова напісаны на мове перакладу, а з другога - рэцыпіент павінен разумець, што гэта пераклад (бо вельмі верагодна, што іншаземец будзе інакш ацэньваць тыя ці іншыя падзеі, чым прадстаўнік культуры мовы перакладу).

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STYLISTIC CLASSIFICATION OF THE ENGLISH VOCABULARY

The word-stock of any language may be represented as a definite system in which different **aspects** of words may be singled out as interdependent. *Aspect*- the most typical characteristic of a word.

The word-stock of any given language can be roughly divided into three uneven groups, differing from each other by the sphere of its possible use. The biggest layer of the English word-stock is made up of *neutral* words, possessing no stylistic connotation and suitable for any communicative situation, two smaller ones are *literary* and *colloquial* strata respectively.

Literary words serve to satisfy communicative demands of official, scientific, poetic messages, while the colloquial ones are employed in non-official everyday communication. Though there is no immediate correlation between the written and the oral forms of speech on the one hand, and the literary and colloquial words, on the other, yet, for the most part, the first ones are mainly observed in the written form, as most literary messages appear in writing. And vice versa: though there are many examples of colloquialisms in writing (informal letters, diaries), their usage is associated with the oral form of communication. Consequently, taking for analysis printed materials we shall find literary words in authorial speech, descriptions, considerations, while colloquialisms will be observed in the types of discourse, simulating (copying) everyday oral communication-i.e., in the dialogue (or interior monologue) of a prose work.

When we classify some speech (text) fragment as literary or colloquial it does not mean that all the words constituting it have a corresponding stylistic meaning. More than that: words with a pronounced stylistic connotation are few in any type of discourse, the overwhelming majority of its lexis being neutral. *As our famous philologist L.V. Shcherba once said- a stylistically coloured word is like a drop of paint added to a glass of pure*

water and colouring the whole of it.

The literary and the 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 unites the different groups of words within the layer, may be called its aspect.** The aspect of the literary layer is its markedly bookish character. It is this that makes the layer more or less stable. The aspect of the colloquial layer of words is its lively-spoken character. It is this that makes it unstable, fleeting. The aspect of the neutral layer is its universal character. That means it is unrestricted in its use. It can be employed in all styles of language 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 accepted as legitimate members of the English vocabulary. They have no local or dialectal character.

The colloquial layer of words as qualified in most English or American dictionaries is not infrequently limited to a definite language community or confined to a special locality where it circulates.

Each of the two named groups of words, possessing a stylistic meaning (literary and colloquial), is not homogeneous as to the quality of the meaning, frequency of use, sphere of application, or the number and character of potential users. This is why each one is further divided into the *common* (general), i.e. known to and used by native speakers in generalized literary (formal) or colloquial (informal) communication, and *special* bulks. The latter ones, in their turn, are subdivided into subgroups, each one serving a rather narrow, specified communicative purpose.

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;
6. literary coinages including nonce-words.

The colloquial vocabulary falls into the following groups:

1. common colloquial words;
2. slang;
3. jargonisms;
4. professional words;
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 layer are regarded as special literary vocabulary and those in the colloquial layer are regarded as special colloquial (non-literary) vocabulary.

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 meanings new words by means of conversion, word compounding, word derivation.

Unlike all other groups, the neutral group of words cannot be considered as having a special stylistic colouring, whereas both literary and colloquial words have a definite stylistic colouring.

Common literary words are chiefly used in writing and in polished speech. The following synonyms illustrate the relations that exist between the neutral, literary and colloquial words in the English language: kid-child-infant, daddy-father-parent, chap-fellow-associate, go on, continue, proceed. These synonyms are not only stylistic but ideographic as well, i.e. there is a definite, though slight, semantic difference between the words. But this is almost always the case with synonyms. There are very few absolute synonyms in English just as there are in any language. The main distinction between synonyms remains stylistic. But stylistic difference may be of various kinds: it may lie in the emotional colouring of a word, or in the sphere of application, or in the degree of the quality denoted. Colloquial words are always more emotionally coloured than literary ones. The neutral stratum of words, as the term itself implies, has no degree of emotiveness, nor have they any distinctions in the sphere of usage.

Both literary and colloquial words have their upper and lower ranges. The lower range of literary words approaches the neutral layer and has a markedly obvious tendency to pass into that layer. The same may be said of the upper range of the colloquial layer: it can very easily pass into the neutral layer. The borderlines between common colloquial and neutral, on the one hand, and common literary and neutral, on the other, are blurred.

Common colloquial vocabulary overlaps into the standard English vocabulary and is therefore to be considered part of it. It borders both on the neutral vocabulary and on the special colloquial vocabulary. Both common literary and common colloquial words are not homogenous. Some of them are closer to the non-standard groups while other words approach the neutral bulk of the vocabulary.

1 a special effort to finish a job or to deal with a problem quickly and thoroughly:

blitz on: It's time we had a blitz on the paperwork.

2 a sudden military attack

The stylistic function of the different strata of the English vocabulary depends mostly on their interaction when they are opposed to one another.

2. Special literary vocabulary

Literary words, both general (also called learned, bookish, high-flown) and special, contribute to the message the tone of solemnity, sophistication, seriousness, gravity, learnedness. They are used in official papers and documents, in scientific communication, in high poetry, in authorial speech of creative prose.

a) Terms i.e. words denoting objects, processes, phenomena of science, humanities, technique.

The most essential characteristics of a term are

1) its highly conventional character. A term is generally very easily coined and easily accepted; and new coinages as easily replace out-dated ones.

2) its direct relevance to the system or set of terms used in a particular science, discipline or art, i. e. to its nomenclature. When a term is used our mind immediately associates it with a certain nomenclature. A term is directly connected with the concept it denotes. A term, unlike other words, directs the mind to the essential quality of the thing, phenomenon or action.

Terms are mostly and predominantly used in special works dealing with the notions of some branch of science. Therefore 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 well appear in other styles—in newspaper style, in publicistic and practically in all other existing styles of language. But their function in this case changes. They do not always fulfill their basic function, that of bearing exact reference to a given concept. When used in the belles-lettres style, for instance a term may acquire a stylistic function and consequently become a (sporadic – единичный).SD. This happens when a term is used in such a way that two meanings are materialized simultaneously.

LITERATURE

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