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Functional varieties of language: linguistic comparison of lsp and sublanguage

Significant changes in science and technology increase the number of dialects, terminology systems, enriching their vocabulary structures in the same language. The article presents a linguistic analysis of two concepts - language for special purposes and sublanguage.

English for special purposes, functional varieties of language, sublanguage, linguistic functions of the language

The present era is characterized by rapid development of all branches of science and technology, by the process of its integration and international cooperation. In this connection it is necessary to improve the transmission and processing of information, collaboration between scientists of different countries in various spheres of science and technology.

A special role here belongs to the linguists. They believe that scientific and technological revolution changes the linguistic model of the world and it is an important sign of progressive development of science. First of all these changes affect the fact that now the vast majority of general linguistic vocabulary is a specific vocabulary (terminology and nomenclature names), and it has a tendency to a constant increase.

Significant quantitative and qualitative changes in science and technology help to increase the number of sublanguages, terminological systems, enrichment of their lexical structures within one and the same language and on cross-language level either [3].

Indeed, sublanguages of science and technology have evolved so much that sometimes there is no common understanding among experts and there is a danger of the gap between native and professional language, especially in connection with the process of internationalization of the last one.

As the result a widespread notion "language for special purposes" (LSP) has appeared in the linguistic, methodological and other scientific literature.

In contrast to the notion "literary language", occurred in different countries at different times and under different circumstances, the notion "LSP" appeared simultaneously - in the 70s of the XX century in German-speaking Europe.

A.V. Superanskaya believes that LSP is grammatically poorer than common language. LSP is characterized by poverty and frequent repetition of certain syntactic constructions [5]. She also considers that LSP can be arbitrarily set for the new field of knowledge, based on national language. It borrows elements, but it lacks expressive means. Various artistic techniques are unnecessary in it. [5].

We agree that this concept is close to the term "sublanguage", since the basis of any LSP is a specific vocabulary. Analysis of the literature on this subject showed that in modern linguistics there is no common opinion on the internal structure and the content of LSP, and the relation of LSP with other similar concepts such as language, sublanguage, functional style, register, genre has not been studied as well. The position of LSP in the system of modern linguistics is uncertain either.

It's worth mentioning that Russian term "sublanguage" is generally equal to the term "LSP" accepted abroad. Nevertheless, we believe that the concept "sublanguage" has a wider functioning scope because it can be applied not only to the scientific, technical, commercial, but also to other forms of language, such as territorial ("The Dictionary of hunters and fishermen of the North Angara" made by V.I. Petrochenko). As for the notion LSP, it is limited by the field of science and technology.

The purpose of this article is to compare the concept "sublanguage" and the concept LSP. To achieve this goal it is necessary to accomplish the following objectives: to review the functions of these phenomena, to reveal their correlation and determine the place of LSP in the system concrete ethnic language.

The term "sublanguage" appeared in the 60s of XX century. It defined a set of language means (mainly lexical) used in the texts of the particular subject [5].

According to some linguists, the modern Russian term "sublanguage" is considered to be:

- 1) a set of language elements and their relation in specific texts [1];
- 2) a special type of social dialect, which is a lexical system of technical languages itself;
- 3) the functional form of the national language and its subsystem, which is used in specific areas of public relations [4].

In modern foreign linguistics sublanguage is considered to be a limited set of lexical and grammatical structures for communication within a limited range of topics [7].

Sublanguages as the area of existence of specific vocabulary are closely related to the national language. They both have the same phonetics and grammar. Their difference is in vocabulary, specified to each sublanguage.

Sublanguages can be called a kind of substructure between the words of general vocabulary, focused on the type of common language, but smaller and professionally oriented words [5].

Despite the unlimited possibilities of natural languages to function as distributors of different information, each science ten Is to choose its own specific multistructural language where semantic informational definitions could always be based on simple relationship of the linguistic sign and the fact which it transfers [6]. So. it means that the scientific language is not a natural language. Although the structure is formed on the basis of natural language grammatically, phonetically, morphologically and syntactically, its further structure (mainly lexical) is created artificially. Here some kind of "contrived artificiality" of sublanguage, its limitations and variability can be seen clearly

But from the point of view of historic terminology the term "sublanguage" should be considered as a specific functionally aid thematically limited form of the existence of public (and from the XVII century – a single national) language and its functional subsystems, which contrasted with other forms of language (literary, folk, spoken, vernacular, territorial and social dialects) [6].

No doubt, that sublanguages serve not only the scientific sphere, but most of the areas of spiritual and material culture.

One of the main characteristic of sublanguages is heterogeneity of the lexical items included as a specialist borrows everything that relates to his profession from everywhere. This feature of sublanguages can be characterized by the categories to which it applies either. These can be highly specialized terms and tens borrowed from other sciences (but applied to the field), and nomenclature, and proper names.

According to this fact the notion "sublanguage" is wider in its linguistic meaning than the concept LSP.

Now let us analyze the concept "LSP" which, as we mentioned above, was introduced in linguistics at the 70s of XX century.

Studying of LSP has long and quite diverse traditions. Communication with the help of LSP is a social and historical necessity. Specific languages are the result of the historical division of labor, as it led to the emergence of specific knowledge, which was expressed and reflected in specific vocabulary, concepts, terminology and definitions.

LSP is realized in the form of oral and written texts. Texts in LSP are the texts that accumulated and retained specific knowledge, a specific kind of information in the scientific aspect.

Internationalization and popularization of English all over the world led to the fact that the studying of LSP received a new movement to its development. It became a basis for forming such a notion as ESP (English for Special Purposes), which took basic and leading position in international science, technology, economics and trade. Thanks to the continuous process of intercultural communication, globalization of English language is taking place worldwide.

From the linguistic point of view LSP is a functional type of language and its purpose is to provide adequate and effective communication between experts of a particular subject area.

In general, LSP, as well as the term "sublanguage" is contrasted to the common language. However, modern scientists do not distinguish general and specific vocabulary, because a new term LSP as a complete set of linguistic resources occurred.

According to N.B. Gvishiani, LSP is a natural language subsystem, which is closely connected with Language for General Purposes (LGP), or with colloquial language. They are quite comparable with real-life languages entirety [2].

So, it becomes obvious that the notion of sublanguage and LSP have much in common.

Firstly, they perform similar linguistic functions. Such as:

- 1) the function of professional communication - to be the means of communication and transmission of information by representatives of the same specialties, profession, social group;
- 2) the nominative function - to be the means of nomination of new concepts constantly occurring in the professional environment or in different spheres of public life;
- 3) cognitive function - to be the means of reality understanding;
- 4) accumulative function - to be the means of scientific knowledge and practical experience accumulation;
- 5) evaluating function - to be the means of scientific knowledge and practical experience acquisition and evaluation;
- 6) function of reference - to be the means of assignment of specific names to the objects of reality;
- 7) the function of signification - to be the means of transmission;
- 8) predicative function - to be the means of connection of specific items in the utterance [6].

Secondly, the notion of LSP as well as the term "sublanguage" is understood by us as the means to indicate the type of language which has a certain conceptual orientation (i.e., it can be used for communication on a particular specific topic), and characterized by a number of linguistic features and characteristics, that restrict and refine the norms of everyday communication. Both concepts are also inextricably linked to the common national language, as they are parts of it.

Proper use of LSP is limited by specialists in a particular subject area. It requires special skills training, profession, discipline and the sublanguage of the studying area. However, specific knowledge can be enhanced and processed in order to be given to non-specialists in this field. This can be done when writing textbooks, manuals, instructions and other scientific books.

Now, we can conclude that the notion "LSP" is narrower than the concept "sublanguage" because it involves a specific communication between professionals. While a sublanguage includes LSP itself, describing specific knowledge and language for academic purposes (i.e., textbooks, popular scientific articles, etc.) and, finally, the language for general purposes, which helps to describe the knowledge in this area and convert it to a lower level of perception.

In conclusion, it is worth mentioning that human desire for knowledge

is boundless. The rapid development of modern society, technological progress, growing human needs in cross-cultural communication in all spheres of human activity including various specific fields lead to the further development and improvement of LSP and sublanguages. Surely, it gives broad prospects and opportunities for linguists all over the world.

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Негативні наслідки трансформації ринку праці

В статті розглянуто теоретичні аспекти аналізу трансформацій ринку праці. Досліджено взаємовплив деяких чинників зовнішнього та внутрішнього порядку, які зумовлюють структурні трансформації ринку праці, та запропоновано заходи щодо запобігання їхнім негативним проявам.

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