



THE ROLE OF WORDS WITH A LIMITED SCOPE IN THE SPEECH PROCESS

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Abstract:

This article discusses the features of the use of words in the speech of the limited vocabulary of the modern Russian language, which is widely used for stylistic purposes: terms, professionalisms, jargonisms, dialectisms, etc. Examples are given in which the features of the use of limited vocabulary in speech are determined.

Keywords: Words of limited vocabulary, terms, professionalisms, jargonisms, dialectisms, obsolete words, neoplasms (neologisms), exoticism and barbarism.

Each language consists of a certain base of words, with the help of which speech is built. The vocabulary of the modern Russian language is very rich and diverse. From the point of view of the scope of distribution, the following layers can be distinguished in it: common vocabulary, vocabulary of limited use. In a literary text, these words have a special function of creating an individuality of style. "The illusions of its creator take place in the art world". To understand the text, it is necessary to reflect on the meaning of the words of the passive stock. "Considering an artistic word as an aesthetic phenomenon, it is necessary to gradate its meanings according to the degree of complexity".

Common vocabulary forms the main part of the modern Russian language, as it includes words of free use that do not require any restrictions. However, for stylistic purposes, words of a limited scope of use are widely used: terms, professionalisms, jargonisms, dialectisms, etc. "The interpretation of the means combined into one semantic group as members of the functional-semantic field also creates a good opportunity for a perfect illumination of ... the nature of language".

1. As you know, along with the national vocabulary (table, house, land, speak, yours, easy, bad, etc.) in the national language there are words with a limited scope of use. These are, first of all, terms – words or phrases of a special (scientific, technical, etc.) language that accurately express the definition of concepts, phenomena and objects. Narrow technical terms used in the industrial and technical literature are called technicisms. Many terms have organically entered the modern Russian literary language: tractor, electricity, radio, telephone, atom, etc. Such words denote both general scientific and general technical concepts, as well as phenomena that are widespread in production or in everyday life. Among these words, we can single out those

that have become firmly embedded in everyday speech and are no longer perceived as special-purpose words, but as general literary ones. Terminological vocabulary can be used for stylistic purposes for the speech characteristics of the characters and for a realistic depiction of the life of a certain social environment, for accurate reproduction of reality (when certain processes related to science or production are depicted).

2. The words that have a limited scope of distribution also include professionalisms – semi-official words that exist among people of a particular profession: обилетить, оцифровать и др (to digitize etc.).

The most typical and frequent is the use of professionalisms, as well as terms, in their usual function – naming certain objects and phenomena. They can also be used figuratively, becoming professional metaphor words: потолок, отдача, зеленая улица и др (ceiling, recoil, green street, etc.). Professionalism mainly replenishes the stylistically reduced layer of literary vocabulary. Professionalisms, as well as terms, can also be used for stylistic purposes: for the speech characteristics of the characters, for the image of a certain social environment, etc. The use of professional and technical vocabulary in the language of fiction (of course, within the limits of expediency) has social significance, since this vocabulary is quickly assimilated by a wide range of readers, thereby enriching their speech.

3. Professionalisms are joined by professional jargonisms in Russian language: informal expressions that exist in the speech and oral speech of representatives of a profession, for example, the word "руль" (steering wheel) in the jargon of drivers is called "баранка" and actually jargonisms – words characteristic of certain social groups, as well as argotism – words used by people who want to



"classify" your language, for example, words from the jargon of "dudes": толкать (говорить) -push (speak) , усекать (понимать) -truncate (understand), предки (родители) -ancestors (parents); from the argot of criminal elements: замести (арестовать) -cover up (arrest) , перо (нож) -pen (knife), мокрое дело (убийство) -wet case (murder), etc. Slang and professional slang vocabulary in fiction is often used for stylistic purposes. Slang vocabulary, as well as some professional jargonisms with a pronounced emotional assessment, are usually used in the speech of heroes as a means of negative characterization. In the author's speech, slang, and even more argotic vocabulary is used extremely rarely, and then only if the slang word is more figuratively and accurately than its commonly used synonym, conveys this or that concept. In the author's speech, professional jargon (and often non-professional) is usually used to give the text imagery, expression, as well as to create a comic effect. So, in the chapter from V. Peskov's book "White Dreams", dedicated to the description of the New Zealand city of Christchurch, the author, telling about a meeting with his compatriots, with a group of cameramen, uses the professional jargon "киношники" (filmmakers): An amazing meeting happened in Christchurch.

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