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ORIGIN FEATURES OF SOCIOLINGUISTIC TERMS

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Annotation: The relevance of the study is determined by several reasons. First, the importance of improving the existing conceptual apparatus of domestic sociolinguistics; secondly, the need to analyze and systematize existing terms in order to strengthen a unified theoretical scientific base; thirdly, the relevance of comparing the existing domestic and foreign conceptual apparatus of social linguistics in order to identify the concepts characteristic of each of the systems. Active use of sociolinguistic terminology, its widespread use in various functional subsystems creates a need to expand the subject area of sociolinguistics, to clarify its conceptual apparatus.

Keywords: language, terminology, sociolinguistics, problems.

The study of the sociolinguistic aspects of the language is developing quite actively, which is naturally accompanied by the processes of formation of new concepts and terms. To streamline and systematize scientific knowledge, scientists create special dictionaries that structurally unite the main areas of modern research. During the 20th century and at the beginning of the 21st century, dictionaries, both linguistic and sociolinguistic, were published. In the process of creating these works, the need to clarify concepts was pointed out, moreover, the conceptual apparatus of sociolinguistics is still at the stage of formation. For the study and systematization of existing terms, it is relevant to analyze the material of existing dictionaries and scientific works, as well as to reproduce in a modern form the scientific word usage that generally constitutes the metalanguage of this science.In studying the dynamics of the formation of the conceptual apparatus of sociolinguistics, the question of the origin of words, which later became sociolinguistic terms, is important. In the existing scientific literature, this issue has not received comprehensive coverage, linguistic and extralinguistic factors of the appearance of borrowings in the system of terms of sociolinguistics have not been disclosed.

The importance of studying the entire conceptual apparatus is due to the fact that, on the basis of the data obtained, it is possible to investigate both individual units and systems of relations between groups of terms, to determine the main socially updated areas of their application. The study of these issues contributes to the deepening of knowledge on all aspects of the sociolinguistic terminological FIELD.

The aim of the study is to analyze and describe the conceptual apparatus of sociolinguistics and the most frequent terminological units used in scientific works on sociolinguistics, taking into account the maximum number of factors that determine the meanings of terminological units and the features of their functioning in various texts when creating specific sociolinguistic works on individual problems. The research objectives include several key components:

description of the stages of the formation of sociolinguistics as a science; the study of the terminology that was used by scientists in sociolinguistic works throughout the entire

period of the formation and development of sociolinguistics; analysis of existing linguistic and sociolinguistic lexicographic publications;

description of the features of the modern terminological system of Russian sociolinguistics, the system of relations of its units, determination of the place of terminological units in the system of concepts of social linguistics;

study of the etymological characteristics of the main terminological units of the conceptual apparatus of sociolinguistics;

translation of the modern corpus of terms of Russian sociolinguistics into English (based on the Dictionary of sociolinguistic terms, 2006);

comparison of domestic and foreign term systems in order to identify similarities and differences in nominations and definitions, in existing systemic relationships;

description of the meanings of terms that are not recorded in existing domestic sociolinguistic dictionaries and potentially capable of replenishing these lexicographic publications.

The scientific novelty of the research lies in the application of a systematic approach to sociolinguistic terminology. The description of the terminology of social linguistics in the form in which it has developed in real use in the Russian language needs further development. This work is intended to make a certain contribution to the improvement of the unified terminological base of sociolinguistics. In order to identify socially actualized vocabulary in sociolinguistic terminology, separate thematic groups were formed. To study the material, a new concept of "sociolinguistic valence of a term" is introduced (for more details, see the second section of the second chapter of the dissertation).

For the first time, a comparison of the systemic features of the domestic and English-language conceptual apparatus of sociolinguistics has been implemented on a large scale. In the process of working with sources, a list of terms was formed, numbering about 60 units, potentially capable of replenishing the existing theoretical base.

On the material of text fragments of various time periods an attempt is made to track changes in time variation sociolinguistic terminology, show the dynamics sociolinguistic discourse. For the first time, a comprehensive comparison of the corpora of domestic and foreign terminological systems is carried out in order to identify similarities and differences in the understanding of individual terminological units. The theoretical significance lies in the systematic nature of the analysis of sociolinguistic terminology, the identification of its subject, logical connections, the interdisciplinarity of the analysis of terms, as well as the identification of similarities and differences between modern domestic and foreign terminological systems.

The practical value lies in the development of a methodology for a comprehensive description of scientific terminology. The collected material is able to supplement the existing dictionaries of sociolinguistic terminology. It includes definitions and examples of the use of terms that could potentially be included in existing lexicographic publications; lexical material reflecting the system of links between terms of various thematic groups, describing such concepts as valence and terminological field; etymological material on the history of the origin of terminological units of the conceptual apparatus of sociolinguistics; translation of about a thousand terms from the Dictionary of Sociolinguistic Terms (2006) into English. The results of the study, as well as the materials themselves, can be used in theoretical courses in sociolinguistics, as well as in special courses on the history of linguistic doctrines.

Methodology and research methods

The task of the system description determines the complexity of the approach to the material. The interpretation of the material in the system of concepts of sociolinguistics is combined with statistical methods. Various ways of obtaining material (vocabulary material and material obtained on the basis of extracts from sociolinguistic studies: articles, monographs, dissertations) determine the methodology for its analysis. The main research methods are analytical, comparative and statistical.

Provisions for defense

The conceptual apparatus of sociolinguistics is a system of interrelated terms and thematic groups;

the processes of formation of the conceptual apparatus of social linguistics can be traced on the material of scientific works of various time periods;

social linguistics began to take shape in the 1920s and 30s in the form of terminological vocabulary and, having gone a long way, developed its own terminology, which was recorded in sociolinguistic dictionaries;

sociolinguistics, as an interdisciplinary science, borrowed some terms from other sciences, but at the same time they received an additional sociolinguistic component;

- sociolinguistic terminology changes over time

in quantitative and qualitative terms;

the sociolinguistic valence of terms makes it possible to single out the specifics of a particular socially actualized sphere.

The importance of a sociological approach to language has been recognized by scientists for a long time. Even before the beginning of the 20th century, scientific work began and continued into the 20th century in relation to the distinction between a social and a structural approach to language. As a result of these processes, there was a tendency to form groups of terms directly related to the study of the social aspects of the language.

There are several stages in the formation of social linguistics as a science and, accordingly, the active development of its conceptual apparatus: - the first stage (1920-30s) - the period of language construction, which was characterized by the search for ways of the functional development of the written languages of Russia and the creation of scripts for previously unwritten languages; - the second stage (1970s) - the period of theoretical understanding of social linguistics, the creation and publication of the theoretical works of Yu.D. Desherieva, V.A. Avrorina, L.B. Nikolsky, A.D. Schweitzer; - the third stage - the modern stage of development of sociolinguistics, the main indicator of which is the awareness of the need to develop a conceptual apparatus, the beginning of lexicographic work.

The first study on the sociology of language is the book by R.O. Shore "Language and Society" (1926). This work presents scientific thoughts in the field of the social impact of society on the language. An important fact is that the term "sociology of language" was used for the first time, apparently, by R.O. Shor [Alpatov: 2010]. By comparing R.O. Shor made an attempt to identify changes in language within the framework of the question of the conditionality of changes in language by changes in society. R.O. Shor was interested in the reflection of differentiation in language, which occurs as a result of the economic and social differentiation of the language community: "... language is a social phenomenon, ... if the environment in which and through which language is preserved and transmitted is a social environment, then, obviously, any social differentiation should be reflected in linguistic differentiation, any linguistic change should express social (and

underlying economic) changes in the life of the community whose property this language is" [Shor, 2010: 100]. Such differentiation, according to R.O. Shor, affected all aspects of life, led to the isolation of social dialects, the allocation of special languages (here she made a comparison with the differentiation of the sexes in primitive cultures, which led to the emergence of female languages). R.O. Shor studied the problem of language evolution over time, territorial and social dialects, borrowings, purism, various phenomena of individual language life, singled out the facts of the unification of languages and the conditions for the functioning of the koine (or common language).She was interested in secret languages, the reasons for their occurrence, the features of their functioning, their relationship with the "common language". The problem of interpersonal communication was already considered by R.O. Shore. She wrote that only in the conditions of the same cultural and linguistic unity is mutual understanding between two interlocutors possible. Discussing the changes in the meanings of words, R.O. Shore mentioned the existence of euphemism; compared the concepts of language taboo and euphemism. Each language creates a special system for expressing emotions, ways to implement expressiveness and forms of expressiveness in the language. In the rivalry between the system of expressing meanings and the system of expressing emotions, she believed, the mood of the speaker is expressed [Shor, 1926: 5–86]. On the last pages of the book "Language and Society" (1926) R.O. Shor provides a brief dictionary, which consists of exclusively linguistic and stylistic terms, although, in our opinion, sociolinguistic terminological vocabulary, which the author repeatedly used on the pages of the book, could well be included in the dictionary, such as Koine, women's languages, the sociology of language, social and linguistic differentiation, territorial and social dialects, special languages, synchronic and diachronic description of language, secret and artificial languages, language evolution, language life, language taboo, language borrowings, language community, language isolation

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