



Key Features of a Language for Special Purposes

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ABSTRACT

This article addresses the problem of the main characteristics of a language for special purposes, in connection with which the possibility of separating the concepts of a language for special purposes (Language for Special Purposes - LSP) is considered, various approaches to its definition are analyzed, the scope of LSP is clarified, a parallel is drawn between LSP and ESP (English for Special Purposes).

Keywords:

Special, language, linguistics, academic, purpose, English, communication, characteristics, features and professional

Determining the place of language in modern society, explaining the reasons for the rapid increase in the number of words of the so-called special vocabulary, which caused the emergence of the theory of languages for special purposes, determining the place and role of LSP in the structure of the language itself - these are the problems that continue to attract linguists and other researchers in connection with the versatility and complexity of such a phenomenon as language, which means that today they remain completely unresolved, leaving the essence and boundaries of the language for special purposes fuzzy and uncertain [1].

Changes in the vocabulary of the language are directly related to the changes taking place in the life of society. The era of scientific and technological progress - (STP), accelerating exponentially, determined the scale of the processes associated with the emergence of a large number of terms. At present, the importance of a person's professional activity is sharply increasing, as a result of which there

is an increased interest not only in professional communication in a certain area, but in effective communication leading to a specific result (effective communication).

New names in the language are the result of the emergence of new realities, a huge number of special words appear to designate new objects under study. All this leads to the fact that the problem of the status and lexicographic description of languages for special purposes becomes more and more relevant.

Acting as the most important means of verbalization of special knowledge in science, technology, production, education and other areas, LSP, the semantic core of which is terminology, becomes a kind of visiting card and the right to enter the world of professional communication.

Most often, when talking about ESP or LSP, they mean the issues of language acquisition in the interests of the profession or study in various educational institutions. Here it is appropriate to recall that there are diverse and numerous connections between the fields of

knowledge and professions based on them, therefore the specificity of a particular professional language is largely relative. After all, not a single professional language can do without a common and general scientific core. And this is just one of the possible approaches. What is the main task of that area of theory and practice, which can be attributed to the language for special purposes? Apparently, this is the identification of general and specific in mastering a foreign language for different purposes. Everyone knows that linguistics deals with language, and the special goals of its study are already questions of linguo-didactics and methodology, let's not forget about the theory of professional communication. After all, not only the language itself, but also the nature of communication is specific to a particular profession [2].

The problem of language for special purposes has no boundaries. It is interdisciplinary and affects functional stylistics, the theory of intercultural communication, the features of various professional sublanguages, the ratio of general and specific in them, linguo-didactic and methodological aspects of teaching languages to different categories of students, and much more.

In scientific rounds, there is still an inclusive debate about the definition of the concept of language for special purposes on the subject of the legitimacy of its allocation as part of one or another structural and functional formation.

Linguistic researchers consider LSP as part of a common literary language as one of its functional styles, or a common national language as an autonomous subsystem, or as a fragment of a national language that is created on the basis of a national language, and therefore is an integral part of it. The definition of a language for special purposes depends on whether we approach its definition as an independent system or as a part located on the periphery of natural language [3: 30].

The study and teaching of languages for special purposes has been one of the priority areas in domestic and foreign linguistics and the methodology of teaching foreign languages for several decades [2]. In our country, the long-standing traditions of functional stylistics,

developed by domestic science, formed the basis for the development of the most important area of modern linguistics - the theory of language for special purposes - and became the basis for teaching foreign languages.

In internal linguistics, the main theoretical and methodological prerequisites for this kind of research were formulated as early as the 6070s. in the works of such scientists as V.V. Vinogradov, O.S. Akhmanova, R.A. Budagov and others. In foreign linguistics, this direction began to develop especially rapidly from the end of the 70s. Despite a rather long history of development and a huge number of publications devoted to various aspects of the functioning of languages for special purposes, researchers still disagree on the definition of this concept.

The study of languages for specific purposes has a long and varied tradition [4]. Communication using LSP is a socio-historical necessity. Special languages are the result of a historical division of labor. The division of labor led to the emergence of special knowledge, expressed in special concepts, which was owned by professionals in this field knowledge, to the growing diversity of scientific disciplines and further specialization of material production and consumption [5].

The concept of LSP arose on the basis of the study of speech works in the process of communication between people discussing certain special (professional) topics [6]. Language for special purposes is realized in the form of oral and written texts. A text on LSP is always a text in which certain specialized knowledge has been accumulated and systematized.

From a linguistic point of view, a language for special purposes is a functional kind of language, the purpose of which is to ensure adequate and effective communication of specialists in a given subject area, taking into account the specific situation of communication.

In the second half of the twentieth century. the study of LSP received a new impetus for development and mainly concentrated on English (ESP), which has taken a dominant

position in international science, technology, trade and is becoming the language of global communication in the process of intercultural communication [5].

English has a higher global status than any other language, it was in the right place at the right time. The new terminology associated with scientific and technical progress had the most direct impact on the language, enriching its lexical composition with dozens of special words [6].

In general, the definition of LSP by contrasting it with language for general purposes, which dominated the last century, has given way to a new definition of LSP as a set of specialized language facilities used in spoken and written texts. Language for Special Purposes are subsystems of natural language closely related to "Language for General Purposes"- (LGP), or "ordinary language". They are quite comparable with living languages in full [7:222]. According to the leading scientist in the field of ESP J. Trim, LSP should be considered as a language that "attaches a special (professionally oriented) vocabulary to that layer of the language that makes up its common core and remains unchanged regardless of the social (or professional) role performed by the speaker [8].

Let's take a closer look at the main characteristics of LSP using the example of ESP. English for Special Purposes is English for people involved in professional communication. English for Special Purposes includes:

- English for Academic Purposes - (EAP) - English for academic purposes so that learners can read texts, attend lectures, take exams, etc.
- English for Professional Purposes - (EPP) - English for professional purposes, related to the specifics of the work of students. The EPP includes English for Business - (EFB) - business English and many other varieties of English [9].

The main characteristics of ESP are:

- a limited set of words and expressions selected from the language as a whole, because a limited set of words satisfies

the requirement of representing fragments of a specialized picture of the world;

- ESP uses dictionary lexical units that are not found in other areas, but the set of syntactic constructions is universal for a particular language in general;
- ESP is used for accurate, unambiguous transmission of information. Thus, we can conclude that it belongs to a certain field of knowledge and its characteristics are:
 - accuracy and unambiguity;
 - neutrality;
 - practical (applied) character [10].

Lexically, ESP uses various word-building techniques to increase the vocabulary (the number of technical terms), respectively, ESP has the following features:

- there are complex words and abbreviations;
- derivational processes, in particular, the conversion of verbs into nouns;
- there are foreign words and terms transferred from other areas of knowledge;

With regard to the syntactic characteristics of ESP it is characterized by:

- rather long sentences with a large number of subordinate clauses with both coordinating and subordinating connections, the use of introductory words and constructions;
- passive voice of verbs; - substantiation;
- a large number of definitions (attributes) [10].

ESP texts are usually quite creolized, for example, they may contain pictures, diagrams, tables, etc.

Conclusion

Our study of the main characteristics of a language for special purposes showed that the emergence of the concept of LSP (later also ESP) is closely related to the specialization of scientific knowledge. LSP is a functional kind of natural language, in the semantics of units of which special knowledge is accumulated, stored and can be transferred, and the purpose of which is to ensure adequate and effective

communication of specialists in a particular subject area.

The rapid development of modern society, scientific and technological progress and the growing need for intercultural communication, including in special areas, clearly require further research in the field of LSP. One of the priority areas at present is the development of computational linguistics, which opens up wide opportunities for scientific research, including the corpus method.

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