An Analysis of Extralinguistic Factors in the Formation of Literary Terms in M.H. Abrams's "A Glossary of Literary Terms"

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Abstract:

The relative nature of literary terms requires a serious development of their criteria of accuracy from the outset. The study of these terms is one of the most pressing issues in literature. In this article, we have analyzed the features of literary terms, the extralinguistic factors in their formation, and the types of construction.

Keywords: term, literary terminology, extralinguistic features, social factors, term formation.

Language and society are inextricably linked and all changes that take place in society are reflected in its language. In order to taking place of new concepts, processes and events that have entered the life of people in the linguocultural concept sphere of society, in addition to their own language resources, other languages are used and words are mastered. This, in turn, ensures that the lexical layer of the language is enriched with new lexical (-phraseological) units and that it develops in a linguocultural environment. Word acquisition is also one of the main means of filling the linguistic gap in the imagination of linguists and helping them to understand the conceptual picture of the world very clearly. The essence of word acquisition is not only the transfer of elements of one language to another, but also the process of development of society, the development of science and technology, cultural ties between peoples. In other words, "the entry of words from one language into another, their place in the lexicon of the host language, and their adaptation to that language environment is a law that occurs in connection with complex linguistic and socio-historical conditions ". Apparently, it is important to consider the reasons for word acquisition as a linguistic process. They are "divided into non-linguistic (extralinguistic) and linguistic (linguistic) factors and are closely interrelated"[2]. Within each field there are special words that are actively used and specific to that field. The term as a lexical unit belonging to a limited lexical layer is the main object of terminological research, an important source for the creation of terminological dictionaries. The following are mentioned in the linguistic literature as non-linguistic factors of word acquisition: political, economic and cultural relations between nations (peoples); internal social, economic and political changes in the society; the role of language in the economic environment of society; at the same time mastering both new things and concepts, as well as their linguistic expression (words).

In this case, we used words and terms together. Words and phrases used in special fields in linguistic research are interpreted as terms. Terminological systems appear and develop in a unified language system in accordance with its general laws.

N. Kuzkin says that there is no insurmountable boundary between the term and the word, they do not differ significantly in form and content. According to R. Jomonov, the most important non-linguistic (extralinguistic) factors in word acquisition are "political, economic and cultural relations between peoples; scientific development; expansion of mass media activity; growing demand for translated literature; texts in advertising and visual aids; increasing demand for foreign languages, and so on "[11]. The influence of linguistic and extralinguistic factors plays an important role in the formation and development of the terminology of literary terminology, which has become an important component of terminology. Since the emergence of terms is closely linked with the development of the field, the formation of English literary terms is influenced by the stages of development of English literature, its relationship with world literature and the resulting changes.

The term English literature refers to literary works written not only in England, but also in Ireland, Wales, Scotland, and the British colonies, including the United States. However, with the flourishing of literary products in America mainly in the late 18th and early 19th centuries, a small network of English literature called American Literature emerged. Based on the chronological period, English literature consists of Old English Literature (ca. 658-1100), Middle English Literature (1100–1500), English Renaissance (1500–1660), Neoclassical Period (1660–1798), and 19th-century literature, English literature since 1901, which includes contemporary, postmodern, and 20th century literature. Famous English literature writers include William Shakespeare (England), Jane Austen (England), Emily Bronte (England), William Blake (England), Mark Twain (USA), James Joyce (Ireland), Arthur Conon Doyle (Scotland).), Virginia Woolf (England), TS Eliot (USA), Salman Rushdie (India), Dylan Thomas (Wales). Literary works such as drama, poetry, fiction, fiction, short stories, essays constitute English literature.[6]

The analysis of each period of English literature involves a very large database, but the social, economic, political, and other events that take place during these periods also lead to changes in the terminology of the field through literature. The glossary that we are analyzing also explains the extralinguistic factors that influenced the formation of many terms.

absurd, literature of the: *The term is applied to a number of works in drama and prose fiction which have in common the view that the human condition is essentially absurd, and that this condition can be adequately represented only in works of literature that are themselves absurd. Both the mood and dramaturgy of absurdity were anticipated as early as 1896 in Alfred Jarry's French play Ubu roi (Ubu the King). The literature has its roots also in the movements of expressionism and surrealism, as well as in the fiction, written in the 1920s, of Franz Kafka (The Trial, Metamorphosis). The current movement, however, emerged in France after the horrors of World War II (1939–45) as a rebellion against basic beliefs and values in traditional culture and literature. This tradition had included the assumptions that human beings are fairly rational creatures who live in an at least partially intelligible universe, that they are part of an ordered social structure, and that they may be capable of heroism and dignity even in defeat….[1]*

Enlightenment: *The name applied to an intellectual movement and cultural ambiance which developed in western Europe during the seventeenth century and reached its height in the eighteenth. The common element was a trust in universal and uniform human reason as adequate to solve the crucial problems and to establish the essential norms in life, together with the belief that the application of such reason was rapidly dissipating the darkness of superstition, prejudice, and barbarity, was freeing humanity from its earlier reliance on mere authority and unexamined tradition, and had opened the prospect of progress toward a life in this world of universal peace and happiness. For some thinkers the model for "reason" was the inductive procedure of science, which proceeds by reasoning from the particular facts of experience to universal laws; for others (especially Descartes and his followers), the model for "reason" was primarily geometrical—the deduction of particular truths from clear and distinct ideas which are universal, and known intuitively by "the light of reason." Many thinkers relied on reason in both these senses.[1]*

In recent times, some linguists have discussed the socio-psychological reasons of term formation as a non-linguistic factor. In particular, V.G. Kostamarov explains the rapid penetration of English lexical units into the Russian language by socio-psychological factors. According to him, the linguistic "fashion" has emerged in the process of learning words from foreign languages. Nowadays, the linguistic "fashion" is a key factor in learning. This suggests that English (and its American version) is becoming a tradition among the world's languages [9].

Borrowing, which is one of the ways to enrich the lexical system of a language, is also influenced by a number of extralinguistic factors. And it is the same truly related to literary terminology. B.A. Larin identifies three main factors that affect the fate of language: cultural weight, the nature of the social base, and the interference of political forces. According to VM Zhirmunsky, "the more advanced economic and cultural influence of the people is inevitable with the influence of language". V.A. Bogoroditsky also argues that "much of borrowing is also absorbed into people's speech through cultural connections, which usually becomes the subject of cultural language learning, and not vice versa"[6].

Literary terms formed by borrowing in M.H. Abrams's "A Glossary of Literary Terms", have a significant contribution, for example: roman à clef (French for "novel with a key"), Rime riche (French for "rich rhyme"), Bildungsroman (German, "novel of formation"), Erziehungsroman (German, "novel of education"), haiku (Japanese poetic form), jeremiad, écriture, ficelle (French), pathos, ethos, scheme (Greek) and so on.

deus ex machina: *Deus ex machina is Latin for "a god from a machine." It designates the practice of some Greek playwrights (especially Euripides) to end a drama with a god, lowered to the stage*

by a mechanical apparatus, who by his judgment and commands resolved the dilemmas of the human characters. The phrase is now used for any forced and improbable device—a telltale birthmark, an unexpected inheritance, the discovery of a lost will or letter—by which a hard-pressed author resolves a plot. Conspicuous examples occur even in major novels like Charles Dickens' Oliver Twist (1837–38) and Thomas Hardy's Tess of the D'Urbervilles (1891). The German playwright Bertolt Brecht parodied such devices in the madcap conclusion of his Threepenny Opera (1928)[1]

jeremiad: A term derived from the Old Testament prophet Jeremiah, who in the seventh century BC attributed the calamities of Israel to its violation of the covenant with Jehovah and return to pagan idolatry, denounced with gloomy eloquence its religious and moral iniquities, and called on the people to repent and reform in order that Jehovah might restore them to His favor and renew the ancient covenant. As a literary term, jeremiad is applied to any work which, with a magniloquence like that of the Old Testament prophet (although it may be in secular rather than religious terms), accounts for the misfortunes of an era as a just penalty for its social and moral wrongdoings, but usually holds open the possibility for reforms that will bring a happier future. In the Romantic Period, powerful passages in William Blake's "prophetic poems" constitute short jeremiads, and the term is often applied to those of Thomas Carlyle's writings in which he uses a resonant biblical idiom to denounce the social and economic misdeeds of the Victorian Period and to call for drastic reforms. The jeremiad, in its original religious mode, was a familiar genre in the sermons and writings of the Colonial Period in America, at a time when it was a commonplace that the colonies in New England were the "New Israel" with which God had covenanted a glorious future. The misfortunes of the colonists, accordingly, were attributed to deviations from the divine commands and described as punishments inflicted by God on His chosen people for their own ultimate benefit....[1]

Active socio-political processes outside the field of language lead to the emergence of new words and affect the productivity of individual terms, combinations, entire terminological systems, the emergence of new words, forms and new abbreviated terms creates conditions for the enrichment of the terminosystem. Changes in the social system of society, the development of science and culture, innovations in science and technology are also reflected in the lexical layer of a language. A lexical layer is a structural element that tends to change faster than other levels of language. Words and phrases that express the concepts of life, science, and events are constantly formed in language. In expressing new objects and concepts using language units, new words and phrases are created on the basis of existing language materials to meet the needs of society. As a result, the meanings of existing words in the language expand and change, words move from one language to another as required by socio-historical conditions, and a new lexical layer begins to emerge.

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