

Literary language. The
concept of language
norms. The
development of English
literary language

A literary language is the form of a language used in the writing of the language. It is typically a dialect or standardised form of the language. It can sometimes differ noticeably from the various spoken forms of the language, but difference between literary and non-literary forms is greater in some languages than in others. Where there is a strong divergence between a written form and the spoken vernacular, the language is said to exhibit diglossia

Definition literary at the word language can be confusing and give rise to a misunderstanding, according to which the phrase "literary language" is equal in meaning to the combination language of literature & quot

Historically, this was the case: literary language was called the language on which fiction was created, unlike the language of everyday life, crafts, crafts and so-called. This is typical both for the United States literary language and for the majority of the literary languages of Europe: historically, their basis was the language of poetry, fiction, and partly folk epos and religious literature

Literary Language the developed form of a national language, with norms fixed in writing to varying extents; the language of all manifestations of culture that are expressed in words.

The concept of a “developed form” is historically variable (in different ages and with different peoples). In the age of feudalism many peoples of the world used foreign languages as their written literary languages

The Iranian and Turkish peoples used classical Arabic, the Japanese and Koreans used classical Chinese, the Germanic and West Slavic peoples used Latin, and the people in the Baltic region and the Czechs used German. The popular languages supplanted the foreign language in many functional spheres of communication during the 14th and 15th centuries in some states and in the 16th and 17th centuries in others.

Few people would speak such a sentence aloud, unless they were reading from a prepared text.

Now think about this:

There are hardly any real life situations where somebody's going to open their mouth, and the first thing that comes out is "Consider this sentence".

The second sentence attempts to mimic more closely the usage of a particular form of spoken English as it contrasts with written English. Comparing the two, it is apparent that literary English differs from spoken English in a number of particulars.

Other languages have similar traditions of literary language. The longer a literary tradition a language has, the likelier there is to be disconnection between speech and writing. In Greek, up until the middle of the twentieth century Greek writers wrote in a style that they called the katharevousa, a style based on ancient Greek; and even when the katharevousa came to be relatively neglected as a norm, Greek writing still preserves old diphthongs and other graphemes which have been merged in spoken (or demotic) Greek.

The concept of the language norm is the main feature of literary language, because the culture of human speech is manifested, first of all, in its correctness.

It covers not only one side of the language, but it concerns everyone, both for writing and for oral speech

8...Language norms are rules, based on which is used by certain means of language at a certain stage of its development. It is also a common, exemplary use of word combinations, sentences and words in speech.

There are the following language norms of the Russian language:

- Laucative (norms of the formation of new words);
 - Orpoepic (or pronunciation norms);
 - Morphological;
 - orthographic;
 - leksicheskie;
 - syntactic;
 - punctual;
 - intational

The 17th and 18th centuries witnessed some great social and political upheavals, which influenced the language as well. The most outstanding events were the bourgeois revolution

of the 17th century, the Restoration of 1660, and the industrial revolution in the 18th century.

But even before these events an important development took place in the history of the language.

Up till now we have done little more than mention the literary (standard) language, which is one of the most important notions in stylistics and general linguistics. It is now necessary to elucidate this linguistic notion by going a little deeper into what constitutes the concept and to trace the stages in the development of the English standard language. This is necessary in order to avoid occasional confusion of terms differently used in works on the history, literature and style of the English language.

Confusion between the terms "literary language" and "language of literature" is frequently to be met. Literary language is a historical category. It exists as a variety of the national language.' "It must be remembered," said A. M. Gorki, "that language is the creation of the people. The division of the language into literary and vernacular only means that there are, as it were, a rough unpolished tongue and one wrought by men-of-letters."¹

The literary language is that elaborated form (variety) of the national language which obeys definite morphological, phonetic, syntactical, lexical, phraseological and stylistic norms² recognized as standard and therefore acceptable in all kinds and types of discourse. It allows modifications but within the frame work of the system of established norms.

Thank you for attention