

# **LANGUAGE NORM AND VARIABILITY IN THE PROCESS OF MODERN ENGLISH DEVELOPMENT**

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In terms of language connection with the process an individual's mental activity, the concept of norm is quite variational. However, the linguistic norm encourages a human personality, as the creator of the linguistic world and its user, to adopt it through the communicative usefulness as a means of interpretation and transfer of individual's thoughts. Certainly the language norm is perceived by its native speakers, regardless of the forms of the norm of their personal believes. The language norm unites people and of course links generations.

In Linguistics norm is considered as a clear correlation between the standard and the variable components of knowledge. Some scholars prove that "knowledge is merely a peculiar kind of true belief. <...> although that is more vivid in the traditional definition of knowledge as justified true belief" [1: Williamson T. 2000, p. 2; 8], and from the point of view of native speakers, it is interpreted as a mental state: "A state of a mind is a mental state of a subject" [1: Williamson T. 2000, p. 21]. So, norm acquires its features only on condition of its special mental representation.

At the same time the linguistic life reveals the process of improvement of the language as the form of communication, forming and formulating the thoughts, ideas and the reflections of the reality. This language change also happens owing to backtracking on the process of linguistic norm and the combination of derivational models.

The point is that the language change takes place not only on the level of word-formation processes, but of the whole language system in general, as the production of new derivative units in accordance with certain rules, or contrary to them, is based on standardized elements. So, the combination of derivational mechanisms in some way contravenes the language norm, and at the same time brings the development of the language system to a new stage.

So, in the system of modern English word-formation, in some cases there happen to be new moments, which, with time, can become the language norm [2: Chumak L.M. 2006, p. 230]. As proof of the existence of this fact in the language is the creation of “new words”: systemic neologisms, that are widely spread, systemic occasionalisms and occasionalisms, formed differently from accepted standard rules of the language system.

### **References**

1. Williamson T. (2000) Knowledge and Its Limits (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2000). – 340 p.
2. Чумак Л.М. «Нові» слова як особливість розвитку сучасної англійської мови [Текст] / Л.М. Чумак // Вісник Житомирського держ. університету імені Івана Франка. – Вип. 27. – 2006. – С. 229-231.