

style, spoken colloquial forms are used to create terms, and the publicist style combines many features of scientific and literal. It is noted «dynamic nature of the linguistic norm» in the language of media, which is caused by a continuous change in language tastes and evaluations that do not always coincide with the actual language situation, as well as with the codified rules of words use [Kots 2010].

The tendency that colloquial language gets to all styles of Ukrainian literary language, in particular to publicistic style is traced at the beginning of the 21 century. There is an expansion of the common fund of norms under the influence of extra-language factors.

### **3.3. Stylistically neutral, stylistically and functionally marked vocabulary**

The word in the language not only names the object, action, sign, but also assesses the corresponding phenomenon of reality, shows the neutral, positive or negative attitude of the speaker. Consequently, in addition to the nominative, the word also performs a evaluative-expressive function.

The scale of positive and negative evaluations covers various options that are expressed in oral and written speech using specially selected lexical means available in the vocabulary and oriented to the functional styles of the Ukrainian language. Differences between styles are reflected in the vocabulary stylistic differentiation. A significant part of words does not belong to a certain style. They form a category of interstitial (neutral, commonly used) vocabulary, that is used for expression neutrality in all styles.

This vocabulary is opposed by stylistically colored vocabulary, its use is one of the most important features of the functional style. In the theoretical academic course, this division is described as follows: «All the words of the modern Ukrainian literary language in terms of their role in its stylistic differentiation fall into two large groups. The first of them belongs to the stylistically neutral, or inter-style, vocabulary, without any restriction, it is used in all language styles, and the second one is stylistically colored vocabulary, that correlated only with one or more functional

styles» [SULM-S 1973, p. 152].

Commonly used vocabulary is used in all styles of literary language, so it is called inter-style. Also this vocabulary divides into layers of not commonly used vocabulary, and it is called stylistically colored, stylistically low, marked, etc.

As it known in the Ukrainian language vocabulary, there are groups of words, united by common differential features, generalized on the nature of their functioning. According to these features vocabulary is divided: 1) according to the areas of use; 2) according to the active and passive composition of the lexical fund; 3) on the basis of functional-stylistic plan.

By the areas of usage researchers single out commonly used (that is used in language without any restrictions) and special vocabulary. Special one functionates:

1) in various spheres of professional activity (terminology and professional vocabulary); 2) on certain territories of Ukrainian language distribution, which constitute separate dialectal areas (dialectal vocabulary); 3) in the speech of people united by various social features (jargon and argotic) [SULM-S 1973, p. 152].

Stylistic stratification of lexical units and the delineation of words by expressiveness is closely linked to the fact that language is a system of styles, with distinct means and techniques (lexical, word-formation, grammatical), which serve to express a certain content.

Classification of vocabulary by terms of use, from the point of view of active and passive stock has clear boundaries and does not cause controversy among scholars, but the distinction based on a stylistic feature is an extremely complex process that reflects the contradictions in linguistic researches.

In linguistics, several different principles of stylistic characteristics and vocabulary classification are proposed: stylistic; semantic-stylistic; structural-semantic. Some classifications are distinguished by a one sided approach to the stylistic differentiation of vocabulary: vocabulary is differentiated either by functional-stylistic or emotionally-expressive feature, which usually affects the systematization of the corresponding connotations and stylistically colored means and causes the absence of their united classification.

In the scientific literature, the issue of the correlation of concepts remains unresolved: style, stylistic, expressive, emotional, evaluative, and the presence of linguistic means of evaluation, emotionality, and expression gives reasons to many scholars count them as stylistically colored.

Despite the variety of views, stylistic characteristics and classifications, many linguists distinguish two distinct types of stylistically determined lexical units: 1) words with functional and stylistic correlation; 2) words with expressive stylistic coloring.

According to the first characteristic, stylistically colored words are used in a certain functional style (they are also called functional or functional-stylistic), the second characteristic is that words are stylistically colored (connotation), and their stylistic features are contained in the very lexical meaning of the word, superimposed on its own lexical meaning.

However, not all researchers distinguish these means. According to O. Akhmanova, the question of the stylistic differentiation of words is a question of those evaluative-emotional and expressive features acquired as a result of their preferential or even exclusive use in those and not other spheres and branches of human communication. According to her beliefs, some emotionally-evaluative-expressive means are united around one style centre – bookish, others («fuzzy and not enough differentiated marked as» «familial» «disdainful» «disapproving» etc.) around colloquial style [Akhmanova 1958, p. 31]. We believe that the stylistic characteristic embraces both emphasis of a certain expression and the sphere of social use of the same word.

Consequently, the vocabulary of the Ukrainian language is a complicated and multifaceted phenomenon, since in its fund, along with commonly used words, there are lexical units, the use of which is limited and specialized. Such words are commonly called marked. Marked vocabulary is characterized as a vocabulary limited in the functioning and opposed by its differentiated features to an active, commonly used, neutral nominative composition of the language [Kabysh 2007, p. 45].

In modern linguistic literature, terms «stylistically colored vocabulary», «stylistically marked vocabulary» is used to refer to marked vocabulary or used as a synonymous of this term. However, this can not be fully agreed, since not all words differentiated in function (for example, obsolete, dialect, slang), have a constant stylistic color.

Getting used in certain contexts, with a certain stylistic guideline, they are stylistically marked, and out of context they are characterized by time, territorial or social affiliation and carry out a nominative function. We believe that the notion of «marked vocabulary» is much broader than the concept of «stylistically marked vocabulary», because marking tokens transmit any accompanying, additional information (up to lexical and grammatical significance) on the spheres of use, temporal assignment, emotionally-expressive coloring, or functional-style use of lexical units.

The term «stylistically marked vocabulary» should be used in a narrow interpretation. It combines two groups of lexical units: those that are used in certain functional styles, and those that have a connotative component in its lexical meaning.

Marked vocabulary is widely represented in colloquial speech, because exactly here person intellectually and emotionally express herself. Individual and social characteristics of people are clearly visible by their choose of marked vocabulary.

Functioning of marked vocabulary in speech predetermines by number of factors: 1) the form of speech: oral or written; 2) the sphere of communication: official or informal; 3) speech presentation: neutral message or emotionally colored statement; 4) social characteristics of speakers (age, level of culture, intelligence, education) [Kuznetsova 1989, p. 191–192].

There are several principles of marked lexical elements description and classification that are known in the linguistic literature. O. Efimov believed that the most effective principle of vocabulary classification is to recognize the principle of semantic-stylistic, focused on the definition of the stylistic words «passport», their correlation with the styles of language. Since many commonly used, dialect, slang, and other words that are used in national language do not consolidate in the styles of

literary language, researcher proposes add to the classification (words are divided into spoken and bookish) the following lexical types: words with a zero sign (neutral-universal); vocabulary of functional styles (publicistics, literary fiction, scientific terminology, etc.); emotional and expressive vocabulary (familial, vulgar, lustful); vernacular, dialect, and other elements of spoken colloquial style; jargon and argotic vocabulary [Efimov 1969, p. 54].

Slightly different classification of stylistically marked vocabulary was proposed by O. Petrishcheva. By presenting two approaches to the characterization of stylistic means (as elements attached to certain functional styles and elements that have a stylistic color (expression), the researcher notes that the elements of language, referred to linguists to stylistically marked means, are divided into three distinct on their differentiated features groups: 1) elements whose peculiarity is in their inseparable connection with the extra-linguistic factors that caused them; 2) elements whose ability to cause stylistic impressions is caused by their associative connections with those speech conditions; 3) the elements whose ability to cause a stylistic impression is caused by the non-objective stylistic information in them. «A common feature that gives reason to consider them stylistically marked, emphasizes O. Petrishcheva, is that they are opposed – each with its differential feature – to stylistically neutral means. However, common points between them is hardly identified, but the difference is so significant that it is difficult to determine the stylistic marking» [Petrishcheva 1984, p. 32].

According to the proposed classification, there are three main types of stylistically colored vocabulary: 1) vocabulary that informs about area of its usage (bookish, spoken, correlated with some functional style); 2) vocabulary that shows speaker's attitude to the subject of speech (emotionally, expressively colored and estimated); 3) vocabulary that characterizes the speaker (non-literary, slang, vernacular, dialectal) [Petrishcheva 1984, p. 124]. The researcher also points out the presence of the fourth type of stylistically colored vocabulary – a vocabulary containing «self-esteem».

O. Taranenko in his concept says that stylistic qualification of vocabulary elements combines the following characteristics: a) functional-style (it shows linguistic elements belong to certain functional styles of the literary language; a characteristic of the stylistic status of linguistic elements on the scale «high – low»; the characteristic of the linguistic affiliation elements to certain spheres of use, which are grouped according to different principles (socio-professional, age, genre, etc.); characteristic of the affiliation of linguistic elements to certain varieties of the national languages that are outside the modern literary language or on its borders; b) time (this characteristic is accompanied by linguistic elements that have already left from or come to existing modern language); c) emotionally-expressive and emotionally-estimative; d) orthologically-normative and e) frequent [Taranenko 1996, p. 110–139].

N. Khrutska, analyzed dynamics of Russian language vocabulary stylistic marking, classifies stylistic lexicographic notation in dictionaries from the point of view of a) historical perspective, b) emotional and expressive colour, c) territorial, d) functional, e) stylistic layers of the language [Khrutska 1998, p. 5].

On the basis of views synthesis that are formed in general and Ukrainian linguistics, O. Kabysh proposes to distinguish the following groups of marked vocabulary:

1. Stylistically marked vocabulary – for belonging to certain functional styles (functionally marked) and the presence of emotionally-expressive coloring (connotatively marked).

2. Chronologically marked vocabulary – from the point of view of historical perspective.

3. Territorially marked vocabulary (dialecticism) in terms of territorial restrictions.

4. Socially Marked Vocabulary – on the basis of referencing lexical elements to the vocabulary of certain social groups [Kabysh 2007].

Each of the mentioned classifications is a little bit conditional, since distinct signs can be combined in the same words and interact with each other. This is evidenced by the codification of some tokens with double or even triple markings.

Stylistically marked vocabulary, as already mentioned, are divided into two groups: a) functionally marked and b) connotatively marked. Functionally marked is called vocabulary, that correlated with a certain functional style. Functional marking has an external character, it is not included in the meaning of the word, but is given to the word itself as a fact of speech.

Generally, some researchers suggest provide to functional marking «additional information about the relevance, the ability, the optimality of the word in certain conditions of communication, about its «attachment» to a certain functional style» [Kuznetsova 1989, p. 187].

Researchers more or less unambiguously outline the groups of functionally marked vocabulary, although there is no complete agreement between them on this issue either.

Functionally marked vocabulary is traditionally divided into bookish (this characteristic is mainly for written form of literary language) and spoken (this characteristic, of course, for oral speech) vocabulary. The term «bookish vocabulary» is to some extent conditional, because, in addition to functional styles, these words are inherent in the same stylistic varieties of oral literary writing, which thematically and structurally converges with the style of writing of the written (dialogical broadcasting on scientific, technical, official-business and other themes). In the application to modern Ukrainian literary language, this term refers only to the predominance of some words in the functional styles of its written, book form, and not to their absolute restriction. This term is applied to the modern Ukrainian literary language, and it indicates only the predominance of some words in the functional styles of its written, book form, but not absolutely imitated by them [SULM-LF 1973, p. 157–158].

The bookish words are traditionally divided according to what functional style them belong: scientific, official-business, publicistic, literal (except folk-poetic

vocabulary), confessional. Emphasizing the vocabulary for its belonging to a certain style, we believe that in the functional style one can identify only the core of lexical units that make up its specificity, since the list of words that distinguishes a particular style among others is an open series that is constantly replenished [Yermolenko 1999, p. 278–279].

The scientific style lexicon is a collection of words used in the scientific literature and in the speech of people whose activities are related to a certain field of science or technology. A significant part of the scientific style vocabulary consists of general scientific terms that serve the needs of all or many of its domains. From an emotionally expressive point of view, it is a neutral vocabulary, it is also called «dry», though, while coping in other spheres, it can be rethink and acquire different emotional and expressive shades.

In the dictionaries, industry terminology is presented either without a stylistic designation (the sphere of use, that is, belonging to a certain branch of science, art, technology, etc., is revealed in the interpretation of words), or with the corresponding industry remarks: (math. – mathematics, ph. – physics, astr. – astronomy, etc.).

A specific language feature of official-business style is the official-business vocabulary that contains: administrative and management terminology, represented mainly by well-known and actively used words, which keep an indication of the sphere of functioning and the shade of officiality. The publicistic vocabulary is represented by two groups of words: special journalistic terms (including newspapers) and widely used in the mass media socio-political vocabulary and terminology, which as a matter of fact is socio-political, and commonly used. Socio-political terminology is included in the vocabulary of a publicistic style, because it has a character stylistic features, which is felt by the speakers, and its use in other spheres gives to the speech publicistic mood.

A variety of linguistic elements are used in literature texts, so it is very difficult to determine categories of vocabulary used in this style. The style is not limited in using language elements that belong to different times, social and territorial modifications of the national language. Among the whole variety of linguistic means



distinguish poetic (artistic and poetic) vocabulary, which has a functional-stylistic coloring. By S. Yermolenko's definition, «poetic vocabulary – words with an additional stylistic color, consecrated by the aesthetic tradition of using in the language of folklore and fiction» [Yermolenko 1999, p. 325].

Poetic vocabulary is singled out in a separate group – aesthetically marked vocabulary, but words that belong to other types of marked vocabulary may also fulfill the aesthetic function, for example, those which are indicated in the dictionaries as «solemn», «rhetorical», as well as some «book», «Obsolete», «Church Slavonic». Therefore, it is considered poetic words as part of functionally marked vocabulary, since they are used in the literal style and are its «core».

Two new possibilities of Ukrainian language – to be the language of the Holy Scripture and the worship – led to the expansion of the functional potential and to restoration in its stylistic structure of another type of literary language – the confessional style, which took the proper place in the system of functional styles of the modern Ukrainian language. Like other functional types of speech (other than colloquial), the confessional style is implemented in written and verbal forms, and also has a corresponding set of lexical units that distinguish it from among other functional styles.

Among the lexical units that typical for of confessional style, confessional terminology is distinguish. It is consist of well-known words and words used only in the special religious sphere. Bookish lexical units are also researched as a part of functionally marked vocabulary, which are clearly not differentiated according to certain styles. Bookish lexical units differ comparing to neutral vocabulary of literary language by their origin, the peculiarity of word-building structure and the narrow sphere of use, and give communication a tint of officiality, festivity, science, and sometimes artificial literacy.

The vocabulary used in spoken language is traditionally divided into two groups. The first is the words spoken in the colloquial style of oral literary speech (actually spoken or spoken-literary). They are perceived as quite normative and common in the vocabulary of the language, do not have an additional stylistic and

semantic load, form the vocabulary with regard to unlimited use and constitute their own style center of spoken language. Comparing to inter-stylistic and book-based, spontaneous words, a certain stylistic decline, restrictions on the use of non-spoken-communal speech, but they operate externally in other spheres of communication of people, as well as in different genres of newspaper-journalistic speech. Actually speaking spelling tokens are marked in dictionaries with a remark (spoken word)

The second group is represented by lexical units united on the basis of non-normality. These are lexemes that are socially limited, by the territory, they are not literary. If definition of lexemes by territorial and social affiliation is recognized by all scholars, then the allocation of linguistic vocabulary as a separate structural type of colloquial vocabulary is a denial between many Ukrainian linguists.

Consequently, functional marked lexical elements represent the words used in the bookish styles of the Ukrainian literary language (scientific, official-business, publicistic, literal, confessional), and their own spoken lexemes, which are the basis of the colloquial style of contemporary Ukrainian literary language.