CHAPTER 1
WORD AS THE OBJECT OF LEXICOLOGY

1.1. Word in lexical and semantic system

The comprehension of the objective reality by an individual is inseparable from the lexical language level. Lexicon is not just a set but the system of words. The notion of lexical consistency was established by linguists in the end of 19th century. The word studies by Oleksandr Potebnia [Potebnia 1993] gave a powerful boost for the development of lexicology and semasiology. Works by Hermann Osthoff, Kuno Meyer, Hans Sperber, Jost Trier, Gunther Ipsen, Walter Porzig also put emphasis on lexical consistency. «For example, Hermann Osthoff assumed that the language included a system of meanings. Kuno Meyer... concluded that every term drew its value from its own place in the general nomenclature. Hans Sperber explored the existence of meaning fields. Jost Trier distinguished fields of meaning, Gunther Ipsen identified lexical-grammatical ones, and Walter Porzig wrote about lexical-semantic fields. Next, Oksar and Duchacek developed the notion of a lexical-semantic field. Vynohradov proposed a term «lexical-semantic system», and Smyrnytskyi investigated lexical-semantic variant» [Kocherhan 2006, p. 264]. The lexical-semantic theory has been further developed by L. Lysychenko [Lysychenko 1997], L. Novikov [Novikov 1982], A. Ufimtseva [Ufimtseva 1962; Ufimtseva 1968; Ufimtseva 1986], V. Rusanivskyi [Rusanivskyi 1983; Rusanivskyi 1988], M. Kocherhan [Kocherhan 1976; Kocherhan 1997; Kocherhan 2006], I. Sternin [Sternin 1985; Sternin 1997; Sternin, Popova 2014], O. Muromtseva [Muromtseva 1985], O. Taranenko [Taranenko 1989; Taranenko 1996; Taranenko 2000_1; Taranenko 2000_2; Taranenko 2000_3], E. Kuznietsova [Kuznetsova 1989], L. Struhanets [Struhanets 2002], O. Styshov [Styshov 2003], O. Selivanova [Selivanova 2008], M. Navalna [Navalna 2011], Ye. Karpilovska [ARSUN 2013], R. Pomirko and O. Kosovych [Pomirko, Kosovych, 2014; Kosovych 2014] etc.

The apprehension of the lexical-semantic system as a language level which consists of words and their meanings is generally accepted in linguistics. According

to N. Shvedova, lexical-semantic system is the self-sufficient formation with next parameters: 1) modern lexical system has been established historically, and it represents the continuous experience of a nation; in this system, separate units, and the their subsets that contain the imprints of the previous stages of language development function simultaneously; thus, the system itself defines properties for co-existing of units which differ in their individual genetic (chronological) characteristics, and stylistic connotations; 2) lexical system lives according to its own linguistic laws that regulate its existence and development; 3) lexical system contains separate areas (subsystems) which interact with each other, but generally they exist under the aegis of the system; these areas have also their own internal organization and a certain core to which the components of such a subsystem are directed; 4) lexical system is open; this openness is unequal for its various sites: some accept innovations easily, others are strictly conservative; 5) when entering in a system area, innovations provoke certain changes: a new unit is not just placed in the corresponding area, its presence affects the interrelation and qualitative parameters of other units in this set; 6) lexical system as a natural, living, and historically formed unity provides the possibility of a reproduction of the lingual worldpicture with the set of hierarchically organized nominations and their relations, defined by means of the language system itself [Shvedova 1999, p. 4].

The object of lexicography is a vocabulary of the language. Lexical-semantic system is the most complex level of the linguistic hierarchy, since it is characterized by the numerosity of elements, multidimensionality, openness, dynamism, and the subsystems interaction within the system. Vocabulary consistency implies: «1) deducing of a lexical unit from others; the ability to interpret any word with other words of the same language; 2) the ability to describe all lexical units with the help of a limited number of elements – words with the most important semantics...; 3) consistency and orderliness of the objective world which is fixed in the lexicon» [Kocherhan 2000, p. 282].

The vocabulary is studied in synchrony and diachrony. In the synchronic approach, scholars investigate the vocabulary of a certain historical period through

the scope of its modern organization: word meanings, stylistic differentiation of the vocabulary, thematic and lexical-semantic grouping of words, system relations between sets and connections between units within these sets. Diachrony deals with the formation and development of the vocabulary, the history of words, and changes in different groups of words. The synchronic and diachronic aspects of vocabulary studies represent two types of dialectical approach to the study of linguistic phenomena.

E. Kuznetsova distinguishes two areas of linguistic research: external (sociolinguistic) and internal (systemic-semasiological) [Kuznetsova 1989, p. 4–5]. In the lexical-semantic system, these two directions partly coincide with the differentiation between the lexicology in its narrow sense and semasiology. Lexicology studies first and foremost those vocabulary units which are caused by extralingual factors with social and historical origin. The task of lexicology is both to study formation of the vocabulary and its internal historical changes and to codify the vocabulary in terms of its origin, active and passive use, differentiation in the spheres of use, etc.

Semasiology primarily investigates the lexical system and the word as an element of this system with regard to internal regularities. The objects of semasiology are different expressions of the lexical consistency: lexical-semantic groups of words, semantic variation, patterns of word compatibility, and various kinds of semantic and formal-semantic opposition of lexical units.

However, the real object of the research in scope of any of these approaches is the lexical norms of the literary language. The scientific description of the lexical norm is ideally «complete... condensation and preparation of the relation between the word and other units of the corresponding class, its various and polyfunctional environments, and those extralingual circumstances in which this word functions» [Shvedova 1982, p. 154].

Language is a universal sign system that conveys content through material forms. O. Fedyk states: «Cognition is impossible without naming the realities, without identifying the objects, phenomena, processes in the human minds. This

function is the priority for the word as a lexical unit of language» [Fedyk 1990, p. 40]. The manifestation relations that connect elements of the expression plan with elements of the content plan are extremely valuable for language structure. In words (classical signs of the language, these relations are realized in bonds between the external material form of the word (lexeme) with its ideal expression (sememe). The term «lexeme» operates in modern lexicological studies with this meaning [Kuznetsova 1989, p. 10].

System connections between lexical units are realized in four types of relations: 1) intraword, 2) paradigmatic, 3) syntagmatic, 4) associative-derivational.

Intraword relations are intrinsic for polysemantic words. The meanings of the polysemantic word form a certain structure. Its elements depend in different ways on one another and interlink in different ways [Kocherhan 2000, p. 282].

Paradigmatic relations in the lexicon are the antinomy between the language elements, united by certain associations. They are based on the formal or semantic similarity of words. Examples of paradigmatic relations are synonymy, antonymy, homonymy, and hyperonimic-hyponymic bonds. Paradigmatic relations involve the analysis of common and distinctive features of the same language units. The features that help to include words into a common paradigm are called identifying; and the semantic peculiarities which contrast meanings of words are qualified as differential semantic features.

Syntagmatic relations are based on the collocation regularities of language units. Modern lexicological studies emphasize that in spite of the paradigmatic value, word obtains another type of relational significance, the syntagmatic one. The comprehensive content arises from the individual meanings of words when combined in a linear series.

System relations in the lexicon have one more dimension, which is called associative-derivational (M. Kocherhan), epidigmatic (D. Shmelev) or derivational (P. Denisov). This type demonstrates the relationship of words in the word-formation line, semantic associations and phonetic convergences. As an example of associative-derivational ties in the form of M. Kocherhan gives the words *земляний, землистий,*

землекоп, which are associated with the word *земля* «ґрунт», whereas the words *земний, наземний, земноводний* are associated with the word *земля* «суша» [Kocherhan 2000, p. 284].

Furthermore, linguists also distinguish the relation of variability, since lexical norms exist in the form of: a) invariant abstractions, which constitute the basis of the language system, and b) in the form of variants representing these abstract units in speech. Therefore, one should see difference between notions of «virtual sign» and «actual sign». These terms indicate different word modifications and differentiate it into two spheres of speech activity.

A virtual (generalized) sign refers to the nominative-classificatory language activity and is presented in a curtailed form in the vocabulary; actual sign refers to the act of speech and functions in specific statements. Words-onomathemes are signs with independent content, and they can be considered outside of the context, regardless to functioning in the sentences. These are generalized units of the lexical system, the main function of which is the nomination. It is precisely their onomatheme status which binds words with paradigmatic attitudes. Thus, the lexical-semantic system of language is complex and multidimensional. Analyzing its elements, we will use mentioned approaches and take into account the different types of system relations to describe the lexical norms of the modern Ukrainian literary language, codified in dictionaries.

Word as a unit of the lexical system has following main features: a) formal feature: the material form is expressed by a complex of phonetically linked with one emphasis morphemes; b) semantic feature: the meaning is secured by the communicative practice; c) functional feature: the word serves for the name of objects of extra-verbal reality.

The components of the word structure, i. e. the phenomena that correspond to the vertices of the semantic triangle, have a certain terminological expression. Thus, the subject of extralingual reality is qualified either as a denotatum or a referent. Denotatum is not a particular, real object, but the whole class of relevant objects. A

concrete object denoted by a word, a real display of the denotation is qualified as a referent [SULM 1997, p. 115–116].

The signified is a meaning of a verbal sign. It is ideal and mental phenomenon in contrast to a material denotatum. The signified represents properties of a certain referent in the human consciousness. The indirect connection between the denotatum (referent) and the form of the verbal sign is mediated by the signified. In a semantic triangle, it is represented by a dotted line between the corresponding vertices.

Thus, the meaning of the word is a socially fixed representation of an object, phenomenon or relation in consciousness. The meaning is included in the structure of the word as a part of its inner side. It is formalized due to the laws of the grammatical structure and the semantic system of a particular language vocabulary. O. Fedyk observes: «The word as a sacred phenomenon is the creator of reality. It means that the word forms an autonomous (that is, independent) ideal reality which does not repeat the objective reality, does not copy it, but forms a parallel and self-sufficient world» [Fedyk 2000, p. 73].

Besides the conceptual (denotative-signifying) content, lexical meanings of many words include empirical, motivational, and connotative components [Kuznetsova 1989, p. 21–28]. The empirical component presents the visual and sensuous image of denotatum. The motivational component can be found in derivative when meaning of a lexical unit is motivated by the existing word from which it is formed. The connotative component of meaning consists of a number of emotional, evaluative, and proper stylistic features. They do not belong to the main conceptual part of the meaning. These features rather contain additional and subjective information.

Analysing properties of a word as a language sign, M. Zarytskyi creates its model using the geometric shape of the cube (Fig. 1.1). The sides of the cube are represented by the letters *a, b, c, d,* and the upper and lower faces are *k, l.* Consequently, *a* is the denotative component; *b* is the signified, *(a + b)* is the objective-logical or lexical meaning (LM). Next, *c* represents the grammatical meaning (GM), and d is the stylistic meaning (SM). Thus, the lateral faces symbolize

the meaning of the word which consists of the components LM + GM + SM. The upper face *k* (phonetic appearance) and the lower face *l* (morphological appearance) represent the expression plan (EP) of a word. Thereby, WORD can be modeled using the formula:

$$\text{WORD} = \frac{\text{FORM}(k + l)}{\text{CONTENT}(a + b) + c + d};$$

or

$$\text{WORD} = \frac{\text{EP}}{\text{LM} + \text{GM} + \text{SM}}.$$
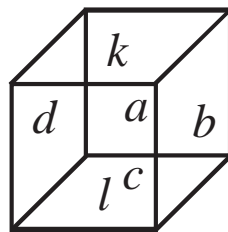

Fig. 1.1. The geometric model of a word as a language sign by M. Zarytskyi

The form has phonetic and morphological appearance, and the content is the sum of objective-logical (LM), grammatical (GM), and stylistic (SM) components. The net of the model is on the Fig. 1.2. [Zarytskyi 2001, p. 18–19].
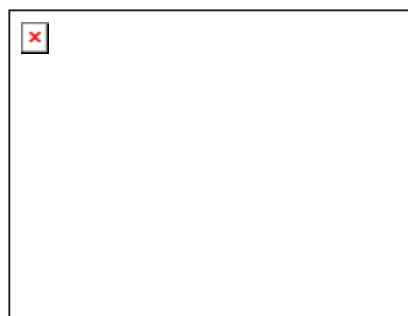

Fig. 1.2. The net of the word as a language sign model by M. Zarytskyi

In the monograph «Language as the Spiritual Adequate of the World (Reality)», O. Fedyk analyzes several ways of nominating: 1) one nomination – one

phenomenon, 2) one nomination – two or more phenomena; 3) two or more nominations – one phenomenon [Fedyk 2000, p. 91]. The first type includes monosemantic words; the second one consists of polysemantic vocabulary and words used in figurative meaning; to the third one, synonyms belong. The researcher agrees that the "one nomination – one phenomenon" variant is the best in terms of the reality separation. However, in this case, the language would expand quantitatively to an extent when its lexical system was too hard to be learnt. For this reason, «the language chooses another way to separate reality, a nominative-semantic one. It makes the semantic system of language complicated, but keeps the lexical one simple» [Fedyk 2000, p. 92].

The third method of the reality separation, according to O. Fedyk, is caused by following reasons: a) cognitive (synonyms reflect the different aspects of an object or phenomenon, its various connections and relations with other objects and phenomena); b) etymological (when there exist a national word and borrowed one to name one phenomenon); c) social (when special institutions put certain words into circulation, naming the corresponding institutions, organizations, etc., and these names function simultaneously) [Fedyk 2000, p. 92].

The quintessence of the author's views on the ontological separation of the reality is the following quote: «The adequacy of language representation of the reality cannot avoid such important phenomena as generalization and specification: each nomination combines typological features of some word class and in the same time is capable of contextual concretization. This dichotomy also tends to ordering of the lexical system which separates the reality into objects, phenomena, processes, etc.» [Fedyk 2000, p. 93].

The types of lexical meanings are also an important question. Usually they are classified with regards to following features: a) the connection between a word and the reality (direct, figurative, and connotative meanings); b) origin (root words and derivatives); c) functions (nominative, evaluative and expressive-synonymous meanings); d) connection with the context (free, lexically bound and phraseologically bound meanings); g) grammatical organization: syntactic (peculiarities of the word

compatibility with other lexical units in phrases and sentences), morphological, and constructive meanings.

The identifying of the type of lexical meaning based on the connection between a word and the reality is one of most frequent. Linguists distinguish direct, figurative, and connotative lexical meaning. Words with the direct meaning are in the straight nominative relationship with the signified. Figurative lexical meanings are mediated names of objects and phenomena of the objective reality. They are commonly used ad belong to usus. These lexical meanings need interpretation or translation in dictionaries (and, in fact, they are the object of our study). Apart from the usus, there exist occasional meanings. They derive from author's figurative use of words which opposes to the established standards of compatibility. The connotative lexical meanings demonstrate the complicated nominative relationship with the signified. They carry additional information: the positive or negative evaluation of an object or phenomenon, or the intensity of action or feature [SULM 1997, p. 110–111].

Modern linguistics studies not only the lexical meaning of the word, but also the semantic structure of the word and components of the lexical meaning. The words are decomposed into elements that represent separate meanings. They are lexical-semantic variants (LSV) of polysemantic word, and these units constitute the semantic word structure. Thus, the word is the basic unit of lexical semantics, and the LSV is the elementary one.

LSV is «an elementary cell of the lexical-semantic system which reflects the corresponding segments of reality (words-concepts) in the processes of thinking and communication» [Novikov 1982, p. 112]. Moreover, it is a set of all grammatical forms of a given word which correlate with one of its meanings. Unlike LSV, a word represents the set of all grammatical forms with all possible meanings. Often, particularly in works of Russian linguists, the lexeme is called the plan of expression of the word, and the sememe is called the plan of content. The LSV as an elementary unit represents the unity of lexeme and sememe:

$$\text{LSV} = \frac{\text{lexeme}}{\text{sememe}}.$$

Word (W) as a basic unit is the unity of lexeme and corresponding sememes [Novikov 1982, p. 115]:

$$W = \frac{lexeme}{sememe_1 \leftrightarrow sememe_2 \leftrightarrow sememe_3};$$

or

$$W = \frac{lexeme}{sememe_1} \leftrightarrow \frac{lexeme}{sememe_2} \leftrightarrow \frac{lexeme}{sememe_3}, etc.$$

The set of all sememes forms the meaning of a word.

It is worth to clarify that the term «lexeme» has other interpretations by different linguistic schools and scholars. Thus, O. Taranenko provides the following definition in the encyclopedia «The Ukrainian Language»: «Lexeme is a word as a complex of all its forms and meanings and a structural element of language, as opposed to the word in its specific realizations (word forms, word use, «words meanings» which are separate meanings of a polysemantic word)» [Taranenko 2000_4, p. 271].

Sememe as an elementary value is divided into units of the lower level, semes. Seme is the minimal component of the elemental meaning. The set of semes forms the semantic structure of sememe.

Thus, each LSV is a hierarchically organized set of semes. It is a structure that consists of integral generic meaning (archiseme), the differential specific meaning (differential seme), and potential sememes which reflect supplementary characteristics of the object or phenomenon. These sememes are important for the formation of figurative meaning. In figurative use, the archiseme and differential seme step aside, and the potential semes are actualized. They become differential semes.

Since semes classifications are based on different approaches, their typology is quite wide. The most detailed typology of semes was suggested by I. Sternin who describes semes in following oppositions: usual and occasional, disjunctive and invariant (in relation to the language system); integral and differential (by the distinctive force); bright and weak (by the degree of brightness); explicit and hidden

(by the manifestation peculiarities); constant and probable (by their specific meaning); actualized and non-actualized (in connection with the act of speech) [Sternin 1985, p. 56–70].

The quantitative seme content in the lexical meaning is a changeable value. The method of component analysis allows linguists to identify constituent semes in the word. The basic semes are usually included in the interpretation of lexical units meaning in dictionaries. Therefore, identifying and objectifying semes, researchers generally use the vocabulary definition. The component analysis is relevant to our investigations which use the material from lexicographic works.

The idea of the vocabulary consistency prevails in the modern linguistics. The connections of words are diverse, as well as their forms of expression. Minimal realizations of paradigmatic relations form verbal oppositions, maximal ones from word classes. Verbal oppositions are pairs of words with certain similar components which at the same time differ in other parameters. E. Kuznetsova classifies verbal oppositions as formal, semantic, and formal-semantic. Each of these oppositions has two characteristics: the lexemes interrelation and the sememes interrelation. Depending on the relations between components, she identifies three more types of oppositions: identity opposition; inclusion opposition (including hyponimic relations); intersection opposition [Kuznetsova 1989, p. 43–48].

Furthermore, every word has an endless number of direct and indirect connections with other nominations. This complex lace of words and their relations would be difficult to put into a certain framework without the other type of lexical paradigm – word classes. Word classes are distinguished by the components – formal or semantic – which are common to the words in the class.

Scientists put the emphasis on the difficulty of classification of lexical groups within the lexical-semantic system. V. Levytskyi proves this with several reasons in his monographic study «Semasiology». To begin with, the objects and phenomena of the world are linked by complex relationships. And these diverse objective contacts with the world are projected «vertically» into the lexical system of language, distributing it to interrelated lexical blocks. Undoubtedly, different types of objects –

the spheres of «world of things» and «world of ideas» – are characterized by specific system relations which complicates the relationship between lexemes that «cover» corresponding areas even more. Secondly, the elements of the lexical system are connected «horizontally» by their intralingual relations that originate from the conditions of language development and functioning. Both systems of bonds – intra- and extralingual – overlap and interact, resulting into the strange net of paradigmatic connections between words and lexical-semantic variants of a word. Semasiological studies which took into account only one type of the indicated bonds – «vertical» (reality-oriented) or «horizontal» (language-oriented) – or ignored the difference between them did not succeed. Therefore, according to V. Levytskyi, the differential criteria for various types of microsystems and principles of their practical isolation require further study and discussion [Levytskyi 2006, p. 207–208].

Traditionally, there are three types of word classes: formal (for example, verbs of one declension type), formal-semantic (parts of speech, derivational nests), and semantic (synonyms with no formal similarity).

Word classes are defined either on the basis of extralingual criteria or depending on lingual features of words. Now we turn to the most accurate typology by E. Kuznetsova [Kuznetsova 1989, p. 70–86]. In first case, when the real essence of phenomena denoted by words is taken as the basis of word classification, we work with a semantic field – a group of lexical units united by invariant meaning (for example, the semantic field of color, time, shape, etc.). Semantic field has following differential features: 1) infinitude; 2) content attraction, and not binary contrast; 3) integrity; 4) orderliness; 5) mutual identification of elements; 6) completeness; 7) arbitrary and fuzzy boundaries; 8) continuity [Denisov 1980, p. 127]. Next word class is a thematic group. Such groups usually combine nouns with specific meanings (for example, names of plants, animals, vehicles, etc.).

In the second case, when we take into consideration linguistic features of words, word classes are parts of speech, lexical-semantic categories (for example, qualitative and quantitative adjectives), lexical-semantic groups, and groups of synonyms.

In the scope of the lexical system, lexical-semantic group is the most important type of word classes. It combines words which belong to one part of speech and have not only general grammatical semes but also at least one lexical seme (archiseme, calssseme) in common. An example of a lexical-semantic group is color adjectives. The lexical-semantic group may consist of subgroups (subparadigms) where the words are bound not only by one categorical seme but also by a common differential seme.

All types of word classes form a complex phenomenon of lexical paradigm. The lexical system is a unity of open semantic sets that intersect and interconnect with numerous semantic chains.

Analyzing paradigmatic relations between corresponding lexical units in the linguistic and linguodidactic works, scholars establish traditional lexical-semantic categories such as polysemy, synonymy, antonymy, homonymy, paronymy. However, E. Kuznetsova regards polysemy as a manifestation of variance relations [Kuznetsova 1989, p. 100].

Polysemy is the word ability to have multiple meanings (sememes) at the same time and denote various objects, phenomena, actions, processes, features of reality. Each polysemantic word is the unity of several LSVs.

Two common types of LSV motivation in the structure of a polysemantic word are connection based on similarity (metaphor) and connection based on of contiguity (metonymy). In modern linguistics, there are many methods for studying polysemy. V. Levytskyi distinguishes the following basic techniques: contextual, structural, psycholinguistic and statistical [Levytskyi 1989, p. 18].

Synonymy is based on complete or partial coincidence of lexical meanings of words belonging to the same part of speech. The semantic similarity of synonyms is mainly a result of likeness of a part of their semantic content, certain LSVs (sememes) as well as some semes (components of the sememes). In this framework, synonymy is the identity not of the whole words but only separate elements of their semantic structure. According to L. Novikov, «synonyms are semantically identical (equivalent) within certain meanings (LSVs) or common parts of meanings in words

that can substitute each other in the text within the limits of their common content (intersection of their semantic content)» [Novikov 1982, p. 225]. Synonyms form paradigms (or rows) of words (LSV) identified by establishing their similarity and distinction with the dominant – the semantically simplest, stylistically unmarked and syntagmatically flexible synonym.

The lexical category of antonymy is viewed as a semantic relation of opposite meanings which are formally expressed with different words (LSVs). Two (or more) LSVs are antonyms if they have different formal expressions (lexemes) and opposite meanings (sememes).

Homonymy is characterized by the fact that «the same format, that is, the material expression of a verbal sign, is used for the signifying of completely different objects of extralingual reality» [SULM 1997, p. 149].

Paronymy is a phenomenon of partial sound resemblance of semantically different words (full or partial). Paronyms belong to one part of speech and are formed from one root with help of various affixes.

Semantic peculiarities of a word and its status in the lexical-semantic system do not characterize all the features of a lexical unit. Words can also be investigated from the sociolinguistic perspective. To achieve sociolinguistic systematization of the Ukrainian vocabulary, we will refer to a basic classification of vocabulary by A. Hryshchenko [SULM 1997, c. 174–225]. This approach consider the lexicon in terms of origin (vocabulary of native origin, lexical borrowing from other languages); functional differentiation of vocabulary of the Ukrainian language: vocabulary in terms of spheres of use (general vocabulary, specific vocabulary, dialect vocabulary, terminology, professional vocabulary, etc.); vocabulary in terms of active and passive use (active vocabulary, passive vocabulary); chronologically marked vocabulary (neologisms, archaisms); stylistic differentiation of vocabulary (vocabulary of all styles, specific vocabulary).

In the set of lexical norms, linguists identify the nucleus (main vocabulary fund) and periphery [Kuznetsova 1989, p. 133–134] or active (actual) vocabulary and passive (irrelevant) vocabulary [Denisov 1980, p.105]. The mail vocabulary fund

includes frequently used words that denote most important concepts in terms of universal and social values. Mostly, researcher define it as a set of basic units of different lexical-semantic groups which features are simple morphological structure, broad compatibility, large meaning. Furthermore, they are neither archaisms nor recent borrowings.

The periphery comprises rarely used words, including those with stylistic marking or belonging to the spheres of the intersection of lexical-semantic groups. Moreover, it is made up of words with a large amount of differential and potential features when the enormous content is inversely proportional to their use. The passive vocabulary includes words that have come out of the speech (obsolete words) and those which people have not yet stated to use, since these lexemes have just appeared in the language (non-codified vocabulary). M. Zarytskyi states that «in the periphery, there is a two-way movement that provides a homeostasis, that is, a stable equilibrium of this part in its interaction with the environment» [Zarytskyi 2001, p. 62].

Consequently, in current synchronous cut, the lexical system of the literary language is represented by the nucleus and peripheral zone where the outdated words move from the center and neologisms constantly penetrate the nucleus. It demonstrates certain conventionality and fluidity of the boundaries between the different zones of the lexical system once again. P. Denisov notes: «The presence of archaic and ultramodern details in the lexical system is an inherent property of language as a system that slowly but firmly moves in time. This system has its own history and evolution. Though, there may be historic periods of intense increase in new words or aging of entire lexical layers, in general, both loss of unnecessary words from the dictionary with further transformation into archaisms and emerging of new necessary words (neologisms) is a constant process» [Denisov 1980, p. 104–105].

The studies of the contemporary Ukrainian literary language vocabulary in systemic-semasiological and sociolinguistic aspects provide deep evidence that its numerous units are bound with all kinds of systemic relations existing in the language

system. It is undoubtedly true that relations on the lexical level are unique, primarily due to the complexity of a word as a language system unit, its functions and the connection between reality and thinking.

Lexicological research focused on the norm is carried out in terms of the word theory, semantic, stylistic, functional, historical, etymological, ethnolinguistic, sociolinguistic, and other parameters. Seminal works in the Ukrainian lexicology with regard to their chronology, priority and elaboration degree are presented by O. Taranenko in the encyclopedia «Ukrainian Language» [Taranenko 2000₅, p. 281–282] and L. Struhanets in the monograph «Dynamics of lexical norms of the Ukrainian literary language of the twentieth century» [Struhanets 2002, p. 51–53].

Directly reacting to changes in the reality, lexical norms are in the state of dynamic stability. Lexical-semantic system of the literary language in its various spheres and sets experiences permanent dynamic processes. Therefore, the development of the literary languages vocabulary requires further research.

1.2. Factors of vocabulary development in the literary language

The study of the dynamic changes in the vocabulary of literary languages in various historical periods remains one of the most actual areas of linguistic research. Under the vocabulary we understand not the mechanical set of words inherent in the language at the appropriate stage of its functioning as a means of communication, but the lexical-semantic system ordered in accordance with certain laws. Its elements are connected by different types of semantic relations, that differ by the spheres of use in the communicative practice of society, characterized by the most expressive, compared with units of other language levels, the dynamics of qualitative and quantitative development, are directly dependent from the phenomena of extra-ordinary reality, reflecting cognitive activity, a broad societal and historical experience of native speakers [SULM 1997, p. 101].

The study of the development of vocabulary is closely intertwined with the resolution of questions about the causes of linguistic change. Although linguistic changes are objective, they do not occur spontaneously, since they are always