

CHAPTER 2

WORD IN PERMANENT DYNAMICS

2.1. Development of the Ukrainian language word stock of the 20th – beginning of the 21st centuries

Every language is a complicated systematic and structural formation which is situated in the coordinates of time and space. In the same time it can be considered as a living organism, the existence of which is provided by the dialectic unity of statics and dynamics in the process of functioning. Language changes when responding to all alterations in a society and consciousness of native speakers.

On the basis of natural transformations, we distinguish chronological layers (cuts), i.e. periods of its development. Chronological layers are conventional though convenient for the linguists. When comparing them, the researchers determine the scope and type of changes which take place in the language during the definite period of time.

In modern linguistics, the researches of word stock are devoted to semantic, stylistic, functional, historic, etymological, sociolinguistic, and others aspects. The dynamics of word stock of different historical periods and trends of language development were investigated by such Ukrainian linguists as M. Hladkyi, L. Bulakhovskyi, L. Palamarchuk, V. Rusanivskyi, T. Panko, V. Nimchuk, O. Taranenko, Ye. Karpilovska, O. Styshov, M. Navalna. Ye. Karpilovska emphasizes that «to understand deeply lexical changes in vocabulary during years of functioning of the Ukrainian language as a state language, one should investigate the consequences of such dynamics not only in brand new but also in old and traditional functional and stylistic variety of the language which is significant for process of formation of a new literary standard of the Ukrainian language on the edge of 20th – 21st centuries» [DPSUL 2008, p. 6]. In spite of existing analysis of lexical norms, certain lexical unions, and dynamic processes in lexical and semantic systems, the issue of development of word stock has not being researched thoroughly. Furthermore, the investigation of vocabulary development in the Ukrainian language

is important for national lexicography, consequently the issue is topical. The purpose of our study is complex analysis of development of the Ukrainian language word stock in the 20th and the beginning of the 21st centuries.

In terms of our research, we are most interested in the language of the 20th century, when the national language unity was under creation. During this time interval comprehensive scholastic research and appropriate codification of the norms of the Ukrainian language became possible. Let us consider historical context, i. e. the stages of the Ukrainian language development.

Prohibition for the Ukrainian language usage was cancelled after the Russian revolution I of 1905 and it began to develop. After the proclamation of independence of Ukraine on January 22, 1918 the literary language, particularly its vocabulary, began to evolve. The famous Ukrainian scientist I. Ohiyenko pointed out that the life of the Ukrainian language under the Soviet regime is interesting and deeply tragic [Ohiienko 1995, p. 198]. He calls the years of 1917–1923 as the period of Russification and the years 1922–1933 as the period of Ukrainization. Then followed the period of repression and Ukrainian studios crushing. Though national policy of the Soviet regime changed for several times, those were only external changes, as this policy was always hostile towards Ukrainians, only the level of the hostility was changing. The totalitarian period lasted till the 80's of the 20 century. At that time the policy of bilingualism was imposed by all existing factors (economic, social, political, administrative) and it was considered as a means of preservation of the totalitarian multinational state – the Soviet Union. The period of independence began in the 90's of the 20 century. The Ukrainian language has been socially extending, its figurative-expressive abilities develop simultaneously.

In general, major stages of the history of the Ukrainian language, which are distinguished by the researchers, correlate logically with the milestones of the history of the Ukrainian people. The issue of language for Ukraine is still political, as its development (i.e. manifestation of all literary norms, quality of stylistic functioning and ways of implementation) depends on the official status of the language in the country.

Lexicographic works indirectly reflect literary norms level development and state of social language consciousness. The language world picture, the word stock of the Ukrainian language in particular, formed in Ukraine in the beginning of the 20th century, is summarized in 4 volumes of «The Ukrainian Language Dictionary» («Slovar Ukrayins'koyi Movy») (1907–1909), compiled by B. Hrinchenko. After this lexicographic edition was issued, the era of standardizing dictionaries of the literary language was launched, and the practical demand for them was urgent. The sources for our research were major comprehensive dictionaries of the Ukrainian language: «Russian-Ukrainian Dictionary» («Rosiysko-Ukrayinskyi Slovnyk») in 3 volumes (1924-1933) (the 4th volume of this dictionary (editor S. Yefremov) was ready to be edited, but at the behest of a governmental institution its composition was destroyed, and galleys were withdrawn and demolished; the volumes of the dictionary edited earlier were confiscated from the libraries), «Ukrainian-Russian Dictionary» («Ukrayins'ko-Rosiys'kyi Slovnyk») in 6 volumes (1953–1963), explanatory «The Ukrainian Language Dictionary» («Slovnyk Ukrayinskoyi Movy») in 11 volumes (1970–1980), and others. At the beginning of the 21 century, «The Ukrainian Language Dictionary» («Slovnyk Ukrayins'koyi Movy») in 20 volumes is being published (the six volumes have already been printed). We consider every lexicographic work to be a chronological layer (cut) of the state of the lexical-semantic system during the definite period of time. On the basis of some lexicographic layers (cuts) we reconstruct the dynamics of lexical norms, history of some lingual phenomena, and evolution of language progress (or regress).

Development of the Ukrainian language word stock is dialectically bound process of: 1) replenishment with new lexical items, 2) gradual restriction in usage, and ceasing to exist of some nomens, which on some reasons turned out archaic, 3) semantic transformations, 4) stylistic transposition of the existing words.

To the major ways of word stock renovation belong: creation of neologisms on the ground of proper language resources, borrowing of words and phrases from other languages, and involvement of the lexical elements from marginal fields of the language system.

For example, «Russian-Ukrainian Dictionary» of 1937 first codifies a large number of new lexemes: *траса* «road», *шосе* «highway», *автобус* «bus», *тролейбус* «trolleybus», *таксі* «taxi», *шоколад* «chocolate», *телевізор* «TVset», *телефон* «telephone», etc.

One of the most important features of word stock of every language is the existence of lexical borrowings. In the 20th century there were a lot of cases when the Russian language was the mediator between foreign words and their Ukrainian caiques. «Russianisms» were implanted in dictionaries. Loan words adoption from the Russian language increased in 1930s, and culminated in 1960–1980s, when in the Soviet Union the idea of «fusion» prevailed, and the role of the Russian language as a means of international communication dominated. On the verge of the 20th–21st centuries penetration of «anglisms» is very noticeable. This is dealt with the change the status of Ukraine in the international arena. That's why the problem of the equality of the correlation of the norms of the native language and borrowings is important.

In the process of archaisation we can define words that belong today to passive word stock and obsolete words and also historisms and archaisms. The analysis of dictionary articles of different lexicographical editions gives us possibility to observe the process of definite lexical units (or definite lexico-semantic variants) outing from the usage. For archaisation process boundaries defining we suggest to introduce one more lexicographical characteristic of a word – the last recording of a lexeme in a dictionary.

The sense of the semantic transformation is in the widening or restriction of the word meaning or in the reinterpretation of the meaning of the lexical unit in accordance with new realities the linguistic society, etc. The suggested system of formulas, models and patterns of transformations of the semantic structure of words favours visual expressiveness of changes in meaningful significance of modern Ukrainian literary language word stock [Struhanets 2002].

Dynamic changes in stylistic transposition are also versatile. During the period under consideration, the processes of nomination reorientation, shifts of social

connotations, reactivation and passivity of lexical-semantic means, terminologisation and determinologisation of the lexical units, etc. are in progress.

For example, social connotations changes of lexical units take place in three directions: neutralization of marked vocabulary, development of connotative colouring of words, opposite change of connotative status of words. Diametrically-opposite change of the words connotative character is illustrated by *комуніст* «communist», *комунізм* «communism» (mainly from plus to minus), *національний* «national», *багатопартійний* «multi-party» (from minus to plus).

Chronological characteristics are a logical addition to traditionally established features of literary norms, they give possibility to investigate the influence of extra-linguistic factors on the process of standardization and codification, and give holistic evaluation of the language development tendencies.

To give general evaluation of lexicographic information in diachronic aspect (for a decade or a century) we use the personal automated information system «Lexika», which is worked out by the author and used in Ukraine for the first time. In addition, we implement the appropriate methodology of research of the dynamics of lexical norms in synchronic and diachronic aspects, which is worked out on the basis of lingual-informational approach.

To source materials of investigation belong main data banks. Let us describe each of them.

<Слово / Word> – word list in alphabetical order (lexemes codified by different dictionaries and non-codified neologisms). To general list belong normative and foul language (for example, obsolete words i. e. not used any more).

<Форма / Form> – word structure information (compound word, compound-shortened word, abbreviation, word derived from abbreviation).

<Част. мови / Part of speech> – word belonging to a part of speech.

<Грам. х-ка / Grammatical characteristic> – word grammatical characteristics (gender, number, unchangeable word, collective word, etc.).

<Семантика / Semantics> – word semantic structure information (monosemantic or polysemantic word); several word meanings are registered.

<СТИЛ. ПОЗН. / Stylistic mark> – stylistic mark. This is a mark added to lexemes in Modern Ukrainian Literary language and it points at the sphere of word functioning: anatomy, archaic word, building, dialed word, euphemism, etc.

<Х-р позн. / Note characteristics> – stylistic note characteristics. It is explained whether the stylistic note refers to the whole word or a particular meaning. Each position has a combination of different notes.

<Варіанти / Variants> – word variants information (phonetic, morphological, lexical).

<ІНШОМОВНІСТЬ / Belonging to another language> – source language of loan lexeme database.

<Тематика / Subjects> – structural data on which sphere of language reflection of the world a lexeme represents (everyday life, culture, socio-political life etc.). For each word there are three code names which depict different generalization level necessary for the researcher. For example: everyday life – food – fruit, everyday life – dwelling – furniture.

<Лексика / Vocabulary> – word belonging to definite vocabulary groups (paradigmatic relations).

<Глосарій / Glossary> – database with numerical corresponding signs to Ukrainian writers' names, in the creative works of which a definite lexeme occurs. Such information enables to observe time correspondence of a word real functioning in social life and its codification in lexicographical works. If necessary a sentence-illustration can be inserted into the data bank <Additional information>.

<МОДЕЛЬ / Model> – these are framed types of lexical norms codification in dictionaries.

<Процеси / Processes> – processes, tendencies taking place in Modern Ukrainian Literary language, factors of language development, ways of lexical enrichment a definite word illustrate.

<Банк даних / Data bank> – different, unpredictable by a researcher information that appears in the process of different lexicographical works, vocabulary groups, word semantic structure analysis.

<Перша фіксація / First recording> – code of a dictionary (chosen for analysis from the list of lexicographical works) in which a lexeme is first codified.

<Коди словників / Codes of dictionaries> – codes of those main dictionaries to the list of which the analyzed word belongs.

To include all units of <Слово / Word> database into a general list (corresponding codes) a detailed scale was introduced in <Коди словників / Codes of dictionaries> database for vocabulary differentiation which is not codified by the latest dictionaries: 01 – non-codified vocabulary (innovations), 02 – obsolete words, 03 – foul language etc.

<Додаткова інформація / Additional information> – text database which includes data inserted with different aims. For some words contexts of their usage, interesting information on objects origin, and necessity of nomination that causes the appearance of new words are given.

All information of investigation source material database (except the object <Додаткова інформація / Additional information>) is given in numerical codes.

The methodology of research of the dynamics of lexical norms in synchronic and diachronic aspects on the basis of lingual-informational approach, worked out by the author, give us an opportunity: to compare the registers of the dictionaries observed; to collect information on chronological parameters of lexemes: time of adoption of the new nomens into the registers of the dictionaries, last registration of the nomens in the lexicographic codes; to systematize information about a definite word (the characteristics deal with content, formal and functional features of a lexical unit); to compile lexicographic history of definite words; to select nomens according to definite differentiating features; to determine productivity of word-forming elements; to create models of word reflection in lexicographic works, models of the semantic changes of the words, models of the shifts in stylistic marking of lexical units.

In general, this methodology gives an opportunity to create models of lexical-semantic processes in different literary languages and analyze them. The automated information system «Lexika» will facilitate the development of computational

linguistics' foundation because it helps to obtain principally new lexicographic products – the features of dynamics of the literate language word stock.

2.2. Innovative processes in the lexical structure of French language

Language is a dynamic system, a complex mechanism that, on the one hand, is in constant motion, on another one – retains signs of stability and integrity, as a major means of communication. Obviously, that's why the question on language mutability, the essence, factors and trends of language evolution is one of the central problems in linguistic science.

Socio-political changes taking place in France at the beginning of the 21 century can't, of course, do not touch this essential aspect for society as speech's communication. It is possible to talk even about the change of communication's paradigm of verbal communication.

In modern society the dialogic paradigm dominates. This process has led to the communicative freedom of speech, which is evident in the abundance of innovation in providing benefits to non-standard forms of expression in the expansion of normative boundaries of language, and sometimes in conscious violation of linguistic's norms. Innovation processes occur continuously, as they relate to speech. These processes represent context-independent redistribution of semantic components in the contents of individual units, due to which this language unit becomes informational, expressive or pragmatically meaningful in the context of specific statements [Remchukova 2005, p. 32].

Innovation activity is one of the components of the language evolution process. Innovation processes in the French language has repeatedly been the object of analysis at certain time intervals. In particular, the development of vocabulary was explored by L. Guilbert, J.-F. Sablayrolles, M.-F. Mortureux, G. Walter, J. Bastuji, J.-Cl. Boulanger, F. Cusin-Berche, etc.

Innovation's processes involve changes in the system and semasiological vocabulary's characteristic as well in the sociolinguistic vocabulary's characteristic. Innovative processes in the system and semasiological plan are associated with the