

CHAPTER 3

WORD ON THE CROSSROAD OF STYLES

3.1. Specific features of lexical units in literary language of functional styles

The option what word to choose for the text creates many diverse semantic and stylistic reasons, that are created by the way how certain elements of modern Ukrainian language are interacting. Due to this interactions, there are many opportunities for stylistic word differentiation. Any word, that is used in context that is different from origin of the word, can create some special kind of stylistical effect.

The lexical system of modern Ukrainian literary language is the most important component of its stylistic system. Stylistic role can be performed not only by emotional or expressive words, but also by any other words that have been chosen to express particular style, since only one word is suitable for naming every phenomenon, though there are a lot of relatively and semantically close words that could be used.

According to the most typical communicative situations nowadays in the system of modern Ukrainian literary language such functional styles are distinguished: official-business, scientific, publicistic, colloquial, literary and also confessional style, which again appeared in this system in the end of the twentieth century [Yermolenko 2007⁷, p. 675–676]. Earlier researchers proposed classification that included more styles: literary, scientific, publicistic, official-business, epistolary, industrial-professional and everyday colloquial [SULM-LF 1973, p. 151]. «Usage of modern Ukrainian literal language in the most diverse public areas caused its functional and stylistic differentiation, which can be seen on all levels, but especially expressive at lexical level. Ukrainian as any other developed literal language is a system of functional styles, which exist and develop in constant interaction and interpenetration» [SULM-LF 1973, p. 151]. Since communication spheres are not isolated or closed, the styles and layers of vocabulary that creates the specifics of these styles can not be separated. Interpenetration of styles and their elements causes

changes in the stylistic meaning of some words, because of that reevaluation of meaning happens: some bookish words begin to be perceived as neutral, instead some neutral words can become more colloquial or even rough, in the same time colloquial or rough words can be treated as neutral etc. Each of the functional styles has elements of other styles.

Mutual influence and interpenetration of styles are distinctive features of the stylistic system of the Ukrainian literary language at the present stage. Therefore, when language element (mostly vocabulary) transfer to another style it gradually loose its original stylistic meaning, as a result they become neutral tools of style expressing in this new style. Sometimes these elements are firmly fixed in a new functional style, becoming the linguistic norm of expression that is inherent in this style.

The problem of the literary language vocabulary style classification remains controversial. In Ukrainian opposition of researchers who learn linguistics and stylistic in the lexical system are distinguished in several areas: 1) diachronical (neologisms, historicism, archaisms); 2) functional and stylistic (industry word, situational vocabulary, high, low, neutral); 3) regional (conversation vocabulary, vernacularism, slang words); 4) emotionally expressive (expressive, emotional vocabulary); 5) semantic-formal (antonyms, homonyms, paronyms) [SULM-S 1973, p. 57].

In researches of the last decades the term «Stylistic varieties of the Ukrainian language» is used, which «on the one hand reflects broader understanding of the spheres where Ukrainian language is used than structural-functional styles term. It concerns written and colloquial types of Ukrainian language. Written and colloquial means of expression that are used in functional styles cause the degree of their literacy, usage in colloquial speech or neutrality. The borders between stylistic varieties of the Ukrainian language are transitional: literature elements combine with colloquial and easily become emotional and expressive means of literary style; words from everyday colloquial usage appears in genres of publicistic style, which belongs to literary – written type of language» [Yermolenko 2007₈, 678–679].

Researchers use different definitions of functional style. In «Modern Ukrainian Literary Language. Lexicology and Phraseology» functional style is described as «the type of literary language that is determined by the sphere of its functional usage and is characterized by specific expressive means, that have different expressive elements» [SULM-LF 1973, p. 151]. O. Ponomariv believes that functional style is the most important category of practical stylistics, it is «the category, that characterized by lexical, phraseological, morphologically-syntactic, orthoepical and accentual means, it is used to perform one of the speech function – communication, message and influence» [Ponomariv 1992, p. 6]. S. Yermolenko proposed a definition that is commonly used in modern linguistics: «Functional style it is a kind of literary language, which is characterized by a systemic associations of linguistic units of different levels, whose functions are determined by the social sphere of language use, guidance and communication conditions» [Yermolenko 2007₁, p. 810].

Each of the functional language styles has its own lexical peculiarities. In particular, scientific style as a functional type of literary language that is used in the field of science and education for cognitive and informative purposes, is characterized by such lexical features as the presence of terminology, commonly used words has only one of several meanings. P. Dudyk notes: «Words are used in the literal sense, phraseologisms are rarely seen. This is predetermined by the nominal nature of scientific speech, which operates with concepts, that is mostly expressed by a noun or a combination of words with a syntactically independent noun in it» [Dudyk 2005, p. 76]. Nouns and adjectives prevail over other parts of the language, and give to scientific style non-dynamical, static mood.

Official-business style as a functional type of literary language «used in official communication (between institutions, a separate person and institution, between officials, business relations in the industry, etc.) ... belongs to clearly distinctly objective styles, is allocated to the highest literacy degree» [Yermolenko 1999, p. 469–470]. The vocabulary of this style is mostly neutral, is used in the literal sense, special terminology is widely used [Ponomariv 1992, p. 7].

Literary style, literature language, language of fiction – a functional type of

literary language, that reproduces reality through specific sensory images. A combination of lexical elements of all styles of the literary language is possible in this style: dialects, jargon, etc. are also used here, a number of specific lexical and phraseological means, stylistic figures are used.

Colloquial style is distinguished among other. Some researchers call it colloquial – living [Dudyk 2005, p. 61]. The encyclopaedia «Ukrainian language» uses the term «spoken language», which is «a special kind of literary language, which speakers use in everyday informal communication» [Yermolenko 2007₆, p. 582–583]. It was also emphasized that spoken language is considered as a separate style of literary language with the usage of colloquial vocabulary, which contrasts to stylistically neutral and bookish lexicon of literary language with its emotional and expressive manner and functional task.

Not all scientists see confessional style as an independent style. It has arose in the end of 20 century because of non-language factors and took place in the basic classification of styles. Recent linguistic researches distinguished confessional style as a stylistic variety of the Ukrainian language, serving the religious needs of society. Lexical structure of confessional style can clearly characterize it. Words that used to name God and otherworld, relations between man and God and so on.

Publicistic style of modern Ukrainian literary language is designed to transfer media, serves the broad scope of public relations and fully used in newspapers, social and political magazines, on radio, television, in documentary cinema. It has a very wide range depending on the spheres of life, where it is used, from those communicative forms of speech that may appear in it, from those emotional situations, that can be displayed. This style is characterized by two main inextricably connected functions – message function, or informative, and function of influence [Yermolenko 2007₅, p. 562]. Publicistic articles, speeches, reports, etc. evaluate the message, affect the political consciousness of the audience, serve as means of: social education, formation of public opinion, views, aspirations of people, agitation and propaganda. Publicistic style is a functional type of literary language characterized by popularity, imagery, polemical sharpening, the brightness of expressive means of

positive or negative expression, and the transfer of thought. In this style is also widely used socio-political, economic, legal, cultural and educational vocabulary, to some point - and philosophical, technical, agricultural, etc. [Dudyk 2005, p. 87].

The main purpose of the publicistic style is not only to inform readers about the socio-political life, but also the formation of public opinion. The effectiveness of socio-political influence on the reader is connected with the increase of the logical aspect of the statement and, at the same time, with the emotional tension of the statement. Logic and emotional expressiveness of presentation are the main requirements for the selection and use of linguistic means in journalism.

Colloquial style vocabulary. Spoken language is a special kind of literary language, that speakers use in daily informal communication, and it is typical to use dialectal elements and regional features in it. The spoken language is characterized by the usage of colloquial vocabulary, which is different from the stylistically neutral and bookish vocabulary of the literary language with its emotional and expressive colour and stylistic functions (in the meaning of the word, expression, and the design of spoken language also use the term «colloquialism») [Yermolenko 2007₆, p. 582].

The colloquial style of contemporary Ukrainian literary language long time was ignored by researchers, it was studied only how it is represented in fiction. [VUPSM 1982, p. 15]. One of the first researchers who approached the study of colloquial language was P. Dudyk, who first of all analyzed the common and distinctive features of the colloquial style in oral and written literary speech. He proved that «the most significant elements of the colloquial language is part of the oral», that «only the oral spoken language has all the signs of «spoken», especially – intonational, it is accompanied by gestures and facial expressions. Speech is, therefore, the most natural state of spoken language, the most natural form of being and manifestation» [Dudyk 1967, p. 27]. Like other structural-functional styles of oral literary speech, the colloquial style is also internally heterogeneous, it is divided into genres and stylistically expressive varieties. The most common genre is colloquial-living [VUPSM 1982, p. 15].

Emotionality is typical feature of colloquial style. Because of that there are few

expressive varieties, such as: calm and balanced, or neutral, affectionate, intimate gentle, ironic, humorous, emotionally exalted, official and other. The internal differentiation of the spoken language depends on many extra linguistic factors: social status of the speaker, his profession, education and age, all these affects spoken language on phonetic-orphoetic and structural-grammatical levels.

Commonly used, especially everyday household words and phraseologisms, that reflect everyday needs of speakers are widely represented in colloquial style vocabulary. There is a large number of expressive and emotionally-evaluative words (often with suffixes of subjective evaluation) and reversals. Colloquial style vocabulary is frequently updated with jargons, dialectisms and so on. According to the researchers, «in terms of stylistic nuance, not all spoken vocabulary is homogeneous. It includes words which represent colloquial style, do not carry additional semantic or stylistic meaning and are perceived as quite normative and common in the vocabulary of the language, for example: *to talk, to be late...* At the same time, it contains a lot of words with an additional stylistic meaning, that gives a hint of the ironic, playful, familiar and other shades, such as: *to boot, to spit...*» [SULM-S 1973, p. 153].

Colloquial vocabulary has its own word-formation signs. These are suffixes *-ій-, -яг-, -уг-, -юк-, -як-* in words that name a person, for example: *тюхтій (nincотроор), блудяга (wanderer), волоцюга (trump), служака (soldier)* та ін. The colloquial vocabulary includes the names of female subjects with suffixes *-к-(а), -их-(а)*, for example: *квітникарка (florist), дизайнерка (designer), головиха (chief)*, etc.

A special group of colloquial lexemes, which are actively used by native speakers, are univerbates. These words are formed by connection of relevant phrases: *інфекційка – інфекційне відділення (infectious department), підземка – підземний перехід (underground passage), пневматика – пневматична зброя (pneumatic weapon)* and others, compare: *Після огляду з ознаками гострої кишкової інфекції до львівської «інфекційки» одразу шпиталізували 72 особи (72 persons after inspection were immediately hospitalized to the Lvov infectious department with signs of acute intestinal infection (Ukrayina moloda, 7.07.2009); За інформацією*

правоохоронних органів «пневматику» в Олійника нібито бачили раніше (According to police, Oliynk have been seen earlier with «pneumatics») (Dzerkalo tyzhnya, 4.07.2009).

Democratization and liberalization of the stylistic foundations of the literary language received quite broad forms of expression. O. Taranenko distinguishes two positions: «а) within the style range of the literary language – it is the activation of the functioning of the elements of colloquial style not only in literature style, but also publicistic and even officially-business and scientific styles, as well as the expansion of the presence of the general stylistic tone of oral speech in the publicistic spheres; б) the usage of stylistically low, vulgar, slang vocabulary dramatically increase in various genres of literal and publicistic styles within the stylistic of national language... Elements of these language styles often interweave within one text» [Taranenko 2002, p. 34–35].

Modern scholars highlight the peculiarities of colloquial style in Internet communication, emphasizing that «verbal», as one of the defining features of colloquial style on Internet become «written». In this process units of the written text get the oral speech functions. Therefore, obviously, it can be stated that the written form of the colloquial style in its computer variety fulfils the following functions: when writing – the function of pronunciation reproduction, while reading – the function of listening» [Chemerkin 2007, p. 38]. S. Chemerkin concludes: «Internet communication is an important source of neologisms, and Internet language, that is represented by colloquial style, is a place for testing new word forms» [Chemerkin 2007, p. 42].

Publicistic style vocabulary. Until now we have terminological differences in determining the style name of the media language in linguistics. It is called the style of mass political information, mass political and business information, the style of the media, mass media, newspapers, or newspaper-journalistic style. L. Matsko believes that the mass media language has features of independent informational style [Matsko 2000, p. 16].

The mass media language is the most active source of lexical-semantic processes in the modern Ukrainian language. The language of periodicals is a special way of spreading terms from different areas of knowledge and the form of their general adaptation. O. Styshov notes: «Special terminology, recorded in dictionaries and mostly used in the professional areas, begins a new life in the language of the media. Such vocabulary in the studied sources indicates that terms undergoes literary-normative adaptation, test on durability, on the organic entering into the word-formation system of the Ukrainian language» [Styshov 2003, p. 5]. Often we trace the tendency in the language of periodicals for the active transition of professional terminological vocabulary into commonly used language means. The main features of the newspaper language are: saving of language resources, short but at the same time informative presentation; selection of linguistic means and usage of easy understandable words, expressions; other functional styles vocabulary.

In publicistic style, authors tend to turgiditive, pompousness expressions, even pathetic, exaltational, enthusiastic sentences. Journalists often avoid commonly used, emotionally neutral words and phrases, resorting to lexical elements that express feelings, expression [Dudyk 2005, p. 87].

Publicistic style vocabulary rather diverse, because: «Units from different functional styles and genres of language actively gets in it. The most diffusive are lexical elements of colloquial and scientific styles, elements from literal and official-business styles are much less diffusive. Along with the process of «receiving spoken characteristics» in media language (and literal language in general) more visible impact on it is carried out by bookish styles» [Styshov 2003, p. 35].

Scientific style vocabulary. The scientific style is oriented on the bookish vocabulary, on the logical presentation of information, the application of the classification approach to describe scientific objects, usage of abstract concepts, formulation of definitions. Features of scientific vocabulary style are described in the collective and individual works of Ukrainian linguists [SULM-LF 1973; SULM-S 1973; Matsko, Sydorenko, Matsko 2003].

The scientific style is characterized by terminology use, using one meaning that

word have in the language. Scientific style texts oversaturated with the terms that are traditional for the Ukrainian language, as well as terms from foreign languages. P. Dudyk divides the scientific style vocabulary into two groups: word-terms from different branches of knowledge (linguistic, math, chemistry, biology, socio-political, etc.) and general scientific terms [Dudyk 2005, p. 76]. If the first group of vocabulary is inherent mainly to scientific style, the second is to all styles.

All language units are subordinated to the general direction of the scientific style for accuracy, logic, generalization, argumentation of the stated positions. The specificity of terminology in each field of knowledge results from the creation of special languages that are understood by specialists of a particular industry. In this regard, the scientific style sometimes is blamed for excessive literacy, artificiality, considered as created jargon that obviously is far from the natural language of communication [Yermolenko 2007₃, p. 421]. The most concentrated and fully scientific style is objectified and expressed in written form.

Popular science style subtype can comparatively free choose lexical means, which aims to get wide range of people interested in scientific information, regardless their professional level. Spoken form of scientific style is also less bookish. Researchers of various aspects of the language of scientific style prove that epithets, words with portable meanings can be used in it, and figurativeness of speech is a kind of auxiliary mean in scientific style.

Some modern researchers of scientific style emphasize that now it is in its crisis and pre-crisis state of being. «Scientific texts of the last 25–30 years – writes N. Zelinska – firstly, show general low level of linguistic culture in scientific publications; secondly, there is special kind of verbal-terminological snobbery, it is intentional complication of the science language style, as a result texts become unavailable for understanding to uninitiated people, which makes the obvious and simple things complicated» [Zelinska 1990, p. 13]. We mean such formulations: «*Controlling Free Economic Zones: Subsidiary Regionalism versus Systemic Unregulated Tibialism*» (from a speech at a scientific and practical conference) «In some scientific texts, – notes P. Selihei, – especially in scientific slang, we see a

tendency as much as possible avoid usual simple words and instead use some from «intelligent» vocabulary. In other words, new terms are created instead of using already existing widely used concepts. That is, the construction of terms for those concepts that can be expressed in simpler and more used words. Often it is a nonsense: authors intentionally looking for an occasion to try a certain term, although it is clear from the paper content that there is no need for it. As a result, we have a scientific text, which is filled with unusual expressions like: *multidimensional manifestations, interparigmatic character...*» [Selihei 2007, p. 48–49].

The researcher underline three lexical tendencies that obstruct scientific communication: 1) text is overfilled by incomprehensible and unnecessary terms; 2) unjustified involvement of terms from other, not even related sciences; 3) the creation of new names for phenomena and concepts that already have commonly used terms [Selihei 2007, p. 48].

Other linguists provide a number of examples of the figurative means usage in scientific texts. Investigating the functioning of figurative means in scientific texts of various styles and genres, H. Diadiura came to the conclusion that: «the popular science style reflects the features of the function of the figurativeness category only inside, moreover – it «manifests itself». It is revealed and proved with examples, despite the fact that scientific language is very standardized, the individual style of great scholars is characterized by their individual usage of linguistic and figurative means» [Diadiura 2001, p. 3].

Official-business style vocabulary. There are both collective papers and individual authors researches on official-business style language. The language of official-business style is especially actively studied now, as the social significance of Ukrainian language is growing, its use is intensified in all organizations and institutions, and active educational work on conducting the reference in the state language is carried out.

Researchers called the official-business style different ways. Some of them recommended to use exactly this name, distinguishing it as a kind of administrative-stationery tool. Others, for example A. Koval, in their works call official-business

language «business style» [Koval 1992]. In the theoretical academic course «Modern Ukrainian Literary Language. Stylistics», states that «there are differences in the definition and the number of existing functional styles, mostly they have terminological variety. All in all researchers have more common features than differences in their definitions» [SULM-S 1973, p. 561].

In Ukrainian works on practical use of this style, terms «business Ukrainian language», «business style», «the language of business papers» are used, but they considerably more narrow than the studied concept, limiting it to the sphere of administrative documents.

The official-business style is used in official communication. It is also a style of state documents – decrees, treaties, laws, codes, acts, etc. This style belongs to distinctly objective styles, distinguished by the highest bookish style. The peculiarities of linguistic design of official-business style are determined by the specifics of its use [Yermolenko 2007₄, p. 469].

Each document needs a clear, logical statement, uniqueness of the perception of the used concepts, brevity, and short expressive forms. That is why the official-business style does not have emotional expressions, it uses the formulas, language and text standards, stamps, cliché, stereotypes: these language means unify business language, make it easier. «The most prominent features of this style – emphasizes O. Ponomariv – is a high degree of linguistic means standardization, statements presented logically, almost complete lack of emotionality and imagery» [Ponomariv 1992, p. 6]. The official-business style is based on a specific vocabulary, as well as typical speech patterns.

The official-business style requires documentation of allegations, the accuracy of the wording, and prevents ambiguity of perception content. Prominent feature of this style is the lack of individual author's face, since important information about the person, and not about his individuality.

Official-business style vocabulary is neutral, used in the literal sense. Abstract nouns with endings *-ість*, *-ання*, *-ення* frequently used in this style: *незалежність* (*independence*), *чинність* (*validity*), *укладання* (*conclusion*), *розслідування*

investigation), *рішення (decision) etc.*, often with terminological meaning. Among verbs prevail individual forms like *визначається (determine)*, *висувається (put forward)*, *подається (submit)*, etc. Infinitives used more in other genres: *обговорити (to discuss)*, *оголосити (to declare)*, *призначити (to appoint)*, *продовжити (to continue)*. Specificity of the style creates stereotyped language means, and its main features are high degree of unification, impersonality, unreasonableness.

P. Dudyk highlights following lexical features of style:

- limited use of words in figurative meaning;
- wide use of socio-political vocabulary and vocabulary related to the realities of social and professional activities of the person, with life;
- almost complete absence of phraseologisms (only in protocols, the speech of participants of a certain meeting can have phraseologisms) [Dudyk 2005, p. 69–70].

Document is the main type of text in official-business style. It is a specifically organized genre, which must be authentic, convincing, executed in accordance with the requirements, edited, contain specific and substantive information, facts, proposals. Special terminology is used by the official-business style. Depending on the tasks that are held by official-business language, there are varieties of sub styles: administrative, diplomatic, legislative, economic, financial, etc. Each subtype, thanks to certain content and special documents, has already produced its genre types of papers. Firstly, these are high degree of standardization and presentation documents. Secondly, in the official-business style there are also simpler documents, less standardize, with a comparatively free presentation.

The most common form of official-business style is writing, which is characterized by specific requirements to standardize the design and use of lexical means. Stamps to some extent are managed to be overcome in the oral business speech, when the speakers do not directly name a person or object, just describe it, for example: *President – the guarantor of the Constitution, the supreme arbiter of the nation and others*. In this case, we talk about lexical elements of literal and publicistic styles in the official-business style.

Literal style vocabulary. Literal style displays a special way of thinking, reproduces reality through images. The art of the literal word, emphasizes S. Yermolenko, is to show the potential possibilities of the national language, which, due to the completeness, unusual, originality, artistic expediency of the linguistic material, achieve effective emotional and aesthetic influence on the reader, develop reader's linguistic taste [Yermolenko 2007₂, p. 813].

The figurative language distinguishes literature works from among other texts. It fills the linguistic elements with aesthetic content, transforms them into a system of artistic and linguistic vision of the world.

Literal style can combine quite different language means in terms of their expressive-stylistic and nominative-logical qualities. But such variability does not interfere with the integrity of this functional style. In the literal style «possible combinations of all styles elements of literary language, as well as dialectic, slang and other components, if it is motivated by the needs of the artistic image of reality» [Ponomariv 1992, p. 15].

The potential of lexical means of literal style is extremely wide. It covers synonyms, antonyms, paronyms, homonyms, stylistic figures, etc. In addition to stylistically neutral vocabulary, spoken vocabulary is widely used in literal style as one of its important components, particularly in dialogues and descriptions of everyday situations, generally when «the author seeks to provide colloquial colour to the language of his work» [SULM-LF 1973, p. 153]. Part of the colloquial vocabulary is used to provide special stylistic functions, it gives literal style ironic, playful, familiar and other shades.

Bookish words are also met in literal style, especially those that denote the phenomena of different nationalities life. Professional-production, socio-political, scientific vocabulary is used in this style only when its use is caused by the content of the work. It is stated in the academic course: «In works devoted to artistic comprehension of scientific problems, in stories and novels about the life of scientists or scientific institutions, the writer, of course, can not do without a special scientific terminology and uses it as one of the most important stylistically-expressive means of

literal language» [SULM-LF 1973, p. 156].

Literal style has wide vocabulary – non-emotional and emotional, even spatial, dialectal, because works of fiction are thematically limitless. In fiction, words and phrases are widely used with the tropical, figurative meaning, which is actualized, individualized, and at the same time, and usually the artistic text is painted.

Any lexical unit (literary-normative or dialectal word, reverse, phrasal, neologism, archaism, exotic or vulgar word, words or expressions of foreign origin, abbreviations of words and the most unusual modification of it) may be part of certain literal texts [Dudyk 2005, p. 81–82].

«Literal stylistic research, – emphasizes S. Yermolenko, – necessarily involves identifying of traditional and individual author's imagery system, which is contained in lexical-semantic connection, text links of linguistic elements. The artistic style of the Ukrainian literary language attracts researchers attention as the individual realization of the word art, the original use of book and spoken sources of stylistic language diversification, expressive means of all available functional styles» [Yermolenko 2007₂, p. 813].

A confessional style vocabulary. During the period of Ukrainian society democratization, connected first of all with the achievement of independence, the confessional style has been restored and actively developed in the literary language. Ukrainian linguists began to study confessional vocabulary as a separate part of modern literary language lexical system. A number of works devoted to various functioning aspects of the Ukrainian sacral language have been published in our country for the last two decades. The greatest attention is paid to the Christian religious texts vocabulary, church terminology. This opinion is correct that «vocabulary can characterizes confessional texts. Among the lexical-semantic groups, there are typical words for the God naming and the phenomena of the otherworld (Heavenly Father, God's Son, Holy Spirit, Savior, Kingdom of God, Paradise, eternal life, heaven, Satan, demons), human and God's relationships (believe, pray, commandments, resurrection, repentance, hatching, righteous, sinner, grace) and etc.» [Shevchenko 2007, p. 284].

Church vocabulary is as old as the religiousness of Ukrainians. Born in pre-Christian times, the meaning of this vocabulary was partially rethought in the process of functioning under the influence of predominantly socio-political conditions of language life. The main stages of Ukrainian church vocabulary formation are: 1) Pre-Christian period; 2) the end of 10 century – 13 century; 3) 14 – 17 century; 4) the end of 17 century – beg. of 19 century; 5) 30-ies of the 19 – 20th of the 20 century; 6) 30-ies of the 20 century – beg. of 80's of the 20 century; 7) from the 90's of the 20 century until now.

Each of these stages is characterized by lexical-semantic and functional processes. Modern researches show active innovative indications, the main idea is the metaphorization and metonymization of words, their determinism, the actualization of peripheral negative somas, which neutralize the sacred character of the confessional vocabulary.

However, until today, the linguistic nature of confessional vocabulary has not been characterized, its component composition, common features of confessional units remain unidentified; semantic and stylistic features of the realization of confessional vocabulary have not been thoroughly described.

«The vocabulary of a confessional style, – notes P. Dudyk, – thematically special, standard, somewhat unusual, clearly distinguished from the vocabulary of other styles» [Dudyk 2005, p. 91]. He highlights the following stylistics-denomination: central, fundamental (*God, Jesus, Mother of God*); names of ministers of religion (*patriarch, metropolitan, bishop*); names of the sacraments, elements of Christian ritual (*baptism, confession, wedding*); names of different confessional realities, concepts (*liturgy, icon, prayer, fasting*); some notions of the name of non-Orthodox religions (indulgence, Roman Catholic Church) [Dudyk 2005, p. 91–92]. The vocabulary of the confessional style has a large group from Old Slavs. Quite often in this style original abstract names are presented, borrowings from the Bible, etc.

Confessional vocabulary is becoming widespread in the Ukrainian language, it is actively involved in other styles, especially in literal and publicistic styles.

Replenishment of various spheres of activity with the confessional vocabulary «takes place at the expense of expanding cognitive activity of the person – an attempt to capture information about world religions, cults» [Styshov 2003, p. 82]. Such interaction between styles gives other styles peculiar rhythmicity.

3.2. Lexical norm and style of speech

Necessary element of language on all levels of its development is the norm, which is a set of the most stable traditional implementations of the language system, selected and secured in the process of social communication. The norm is a constructive element in the complex structure of the literary language, which gives it order, regularity.

The defining feature of the linguistic norm is its stability, traditionalism and conservatism. However, as a result of changes in the cultural and historical conditions of the nation development, the concept of stability acquires a relative character.

Lexical system of the language always visibly reacts on the changes that happen in the life out of language. These reactions are: replenishment of vocabulary as a result of naming new objects or re-naming of old ones; stylistic marking of words changes; the variantive forms activate; in expanding of the potential word-formation means.

Objective conditions of linguistic evolution and social-taste evaluations and preferences do not always coincide with the real age, that is, with functional properties and regular use of lexical units. But, according to Y. Sherekh, «from the point of scientific view, we can not say that something is right or wrong in the language, because everything that appear in it has reasons for it, therefore, it is justified. But the practical needs of understanding, communicating and consolidating national unity imperiously require that the norms must be, and that the language condemns all that does not meet these standards» [Sherekh 1951, p. 9–10].

The main form of conscious influence on the norms of the literary language is the codification: the definition and description of the word usage rules, which requires a timely and consistent publication of lexicographic, grammatical and