

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 2000<sub>5</sub>, 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 extraordinary 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

determined by certain factors. The most often, scholars distinguish between external and internal causes of linguistic development: «External causes include those impulses of development, that coming from the external environment, and internal – tendencies of development, which are laid down in the language itself» [Kocherhan 1999, p. 187].

Undoubtedly, those linguists who emphasize parallel influence on the language of external (extralinguistic) and internal (intralingual) factors are right [Semchynskyi 1988, p. 4]. L. Palamarchuk emphasizes that the lexical renewal and enrichment of languages should be considered as the result of the interaction of internal and external factors and patterns in which arises the complex interweaving of the new quality of the literary language or even more or less noticeable its reorganization occurs [Palamarchuk 1982, p. 5]. However, do not lose their relevance, the traditional ones, in particular for language culture, history of language and lexicology, the question: how does the language reflect social development; how changes in society generate new phenomena in the usus, which eventually lead to the transformation of the lexical-semantic system.

The answers, at first sight, are obvious. New concepts that become the achievement of collective linguistic thinking need to be marked; the emergence of new products of consumption determines the entry of new nominations; the progressive division of work leads to the formation of new terminology systems. Names of items and phenomena that are out of use or outdated are forgotten. Thus, the development of human society, of its material and spiritual culture, of productive forces, of science and technology belongs to dominant foreign-language factors. V. Rusanivskyj explains the active processes in the life of the language through appealing to the phenomena of socio-historical in the monographic study «History of the Ukrainian literary language» [Rusanivskyi 2001].

Social factors often include the influence of school tradition, the social necessity of words, the language taste of society, the social and quantitative composition of the bearers of the literary language, the nature of literary communication. It should be noted that in the theory of language evolution Y. Polivanov denied the direct

influence of social factors on the development of language. Recognizing the social essence of the language and the position on the need to study the evolution of language in close connection with the evolution of its native speakers, the scientist noted: social factors directly affect the socium, and speech activity of the last – on his language.

He constantly emphasized, that economic and political shifts alter the contingent of native speakers (social substratum) of a given language or dialect, and the modification of the primary sources of its evolution follows from there. Actually the volume and social content, quantitative and qualitative changes in the contingent of the native speakers of this language have a certain influence on the nature and pace of linguistic evolution [Zhuravlev 1991, p. 114]. O. Fedyk emphasizes that not only reality affects language, but also reflects in the system of nominations, but the nation (and human) imposes its model on the real world, coded in the word, identifying its presentation, its understanding with the present state of things [Fedyk, p. 278–279].

The second important external cause of linguistic change is the contact of languages. The result of such interaction is especially noticeable in the lexical-semantic system, which differs from other language levels with the greatest permeability. The influence of donor languages, external to the recipient language, is sometimes given to an intermediate position among extra-intrarencing factors, since the consequences of linguistic contacts depend on extra-linguistic factors (for example, on the degree of political, economic and cultural ties with the country), and from inter-language (for example, from degree of system proximity of languages).

Among the internal causes of linguistic changes are the need to improve the linguistic mechanism, which is never perfect, the need to preserve the language in a state of communicative suitability, internal contradictions, contamination and other processes, adaptation of the linguistic mechanism to the physiological features of the human body [Semchynskyi 1988, p. 268]. In the language there is a kind of struggle of opposites, which determines its self-development. These oppositions have been called speech antinomies, since each particular solution of any contradiction generates new antagonistic processes and, therefore, their final solution is impossible.

Therefore antinomy is a constant stimulus of language development.

Antinomies (internal contradictions) are predominantly enumerated: the antinomy of the signifying and signified word, the antinomy of the norm and the system, the antinomy of the speaker and the listener, the antinomy of the information and expressive function of the language, the antinomy of the code and the text (language and speech) [Kocherhan 1999, p. 195–196]. Due to the fact that there is no well-established classification of internal contradictions, we will also present other antinomies underlined by linguists, such as antinomy caused by the asymmetry of the linguistic sign, the antinomy of *usus* and the possibilities of the language system [LSRLY 1968, p. 25–26].

Some internal laws of language are manifested in scientific research in the form of a number of trends: the tendency to facilitate the pronunciation, the tendency to express the same values of one form, the tendency to express different meanings in different forms, the tendency to save language means and efforts of speakers, the tendency to limit the complexity of linguistic units, tendencies to abstraction of linguistic elements, tendencies to change the phonetic appearance of a word when it is lost to lexical meaning [Semchynskyi 1988, p. 269; Kocherhan 1999, p. 197–198], the tendency for the differentiation of values [Itskovich 1981, p. 25], tendencies to uniformity (regularity) [LSRLY 1968, p. 52]. Concerning the essence of certain tendencies, the expediency of their separation polemics is still ongoing.

Previously named internal factors determine the functioning of different levels of the linguistic hierarchy, including lexical. The lexical-semantic system is also characterized by the tendency towards the expressiveness of units [LSRLY 1968, p. 52; Senko1980, p. 11]. The development of vocabulary is predetermined by word-formation opportunities, systemic connections within different groups of vocabulary, syntactic relations and stylistic opportunities for the use of words.

Tendency, as a rule, occurs in unstable parts of the linguistic system. They serve as a kind of vector that indicates the direction of movement of forces that can change the norm. Typically, a trend does not necessarily lead to the destruction of the existing norm. It can cause fluctuation of the norm, to make its stability weaker.

Presented antinomies and tendencies – internal stimulus for the improvement of the language mechanism – cannot be described as completely asocial, since they are also determined by the essence of language as a means of communication.

Thus, extra and intralingual factors are in constant interaction and cause quantitative and qualitative language changes. This thesis is generally perceived as an axiom that needs no proof. However, behind the scenes of certain factors, antinomies and tendencies, the history of existence in the linguistic space and at certain times specific words, language processes that arose in the lexical-semantic system by the influence of various factors often remain. In addition, some changes apply very quickly, others make their way slowly. Objective assessment of the state of literary language and its norms should be based not on subjective personal judgments, but on the analysis of historical patterns and modern trends in language development.