

SOME ASPECTS OF LEXICOGRAPHICAL ACTUALIZATION IN UKRAINIAN ECONOMIC VOCABULARY

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Abstract. The article considers the importance of using lexicographic material in the process of language training of students-economists. It describes in detail the process of lexicographic actualization of individual lexical units of socio-economic sphere on the basis of comparative analysis of the registers of comprehensive dictionaries of the beginning of the XX century – the beginning of the XXI century.

Keywords: linguistic competence, actualization, lexicography, economic terminology.

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Introduction

Possession of the state language at a high scientific and professional level is one of the main requirements of the training of modern qualified economists. In higher education institutions, future specialists study written and oral speeches, a high culture of speech, learn to skillfully and competently create documents, they study language norms, get acquainted with lexical wealth and stylistic diversity of modern Ukrainian literary language.

The process of language preparation of students in non-language higher educational establishments involves the mastering of professional vocabulary and terminology, which is ensured, first of all, by the active use of lexicographic material in classes on the study of the Ukrainian language. The purpose of this article is to study the socio-economic lexical units that, after a long time, intensified in speech and have returned to the registers of modern special and general dictionaries.

Lexical and stylistic updating of the Ukrainian socio-economic vocabulary

Among the innovative processes associated with the dynamics of the vocabulary of the modern Ukrainian language, actualization of vocabulary is especially noticeable. This process involves lexicographic, stylistic, semantic and functional updating of socially meaningful lexical-semantic units that meet the mental requirements of society in a particular cultural-historical period.

Today, the question was urgently raised about the renovation of the national corpus of the Ukrainian language. Therefore, the great interest of linguists is caused by those lexical elements that were "repressed" in Soviet times, and today they have returned to active use of native speakers. Search, restoration and inclusion in the registers of modern dictionaries "lost" in previous periods of lexical units is one of the main tasks of modern lexicologist and lexicographers.

In our previous article “Modern comprehensive dictionary in the Ukrainian educational space”, devoted to the lexicographic analysis of the actualized vocabulary of the Ukrainian language, it was mentioned that one of the most authoritative explanatory dictionaries of the Ukrainian language of the Soviet period is “The Dictionary of the Ukrainian Language in 11 volumes” (*Bilodid, 1970–1980*) (DUL-11). However, comparison of DUL-11 registry with registries of comprehensive lexicographic sources of the end of the nineteenth and first third of the twentieth century, in particular the “Malorussian-German Dictionary” concluded by Ye. Zhelekhivskiy and S. Nedilskiy (1882–1886) (MGD), “Dictionary of the Ukrainian language” edited by B. Hrinchenko (1907–1909) (DUL-Hr), “Russian-Ukrainian Dictionary” under the editorship of A. Krymskiy and S. Yefremov (1924–1933) (RUD), “Russian-Ukrainian Dictionary for lawyers” edited by A. Krymskiy (1926) (RUD-L), “Spelling Dictionary” by H. Holoskevych (1929) (SD), “Russian-Ukrainian Dictionary of business language” by M. Doroshenko, M. Stanyaslavskiy, V. Strashkevych (1930) (RUD-BL) prove to us the fact of the artificial removal of a large number of lexical units from the general corpus of the Ukrainian language in the 30's and 70's of the twentieth century, including economic terms (*Kovtunets, 2018:103*).

The transition to a market economy contributed not only to the emergence of completely new terms in this area, but also to the actualization of once banned and irrelevant. In particular, some of the names of economic processes: *vynaim, zbankrutuvannia, kompensuvannia* etc., names of forms of organization of economic activity: *ahentsiia, birzha, kompaniia, fundatsiia* etc., names of persons engaged in economic activity: *aktsioner, audytor, biznesmen, komersant* etc., names related to money and profits: *vidsotok, hryvnia, dolar, zarplatnia* etc., names of social and economic strata of the population: *arystokratiia, bomond, kapitalist, oliharkhiia* etc. are included in the list of actualized words.

The registers of modern comprehensive dictionaries are actively replenished by the lexical-semantic units contained in the lexicographic works of the late 19th and early 20th centuries, which are not in the dictionaries of the Soviet period. To ensure the completeness of the study is also used “Ukrainian spelling dictionary: more than 175,000 words” edited by V. Skliarenko (2009) (USD) and “Dictionary of Ukrainian language” edited by V. Zhaivoronok (2012) (DUL-Zh).

The main lexicographic source of the returned lexemes is RUD. So, many registers of modern comprehensive dictionaries got a lot of lexemes, for example, in the register of “Great explanatory dictionary of modern Ukrainian language” (*Busel, 2002*) (GEDMUL) introduced 8 words: *aktsiinyi, bezkhatko, vidsotkovyi, zarobliannia, kompensuvannia, nevyrobnychyi, nepromyslovyi, pivvidsotka*. In “Dictionary of Ukrainian language in 20 volumes” (*Rusanivskiy, 2010–2018*) found 1 word: *zbankrutuvannia*.

Among them, we distinguish the words, actualized verbally and lexicographically, that is, those who returned not only to the register of modern dictionaries, but also actively used in the speech. These are words like: **aktsiinyi** (*aktsiinyi vklad*): contained in the SD, RUD-BL, RUD-L, GEDMUL, USD, DUL-20; **bezkhatko**: contained in the DUL-Hr, GEDMUL, DUL-20 (*spoken*); **vidsotkovyi** (*vidsotkova stavka*): contained in the SD, GEDMUL, USD, DUL-Zh, DUL-20; **zarobliannia** (*zarobliannia hroshei*): contained in the RUD, GEDMUL, USD, DUL-Zh, DUL-20; **zbankrutuvannia** (*zbankrutuvannia vlasnykiv tovariv*): contained in the RUD, DUL-20; **kompensuvannia** (*kompensuvannia zbytkiv*): contained in the RUD, GEDMUL, USD, DUL-Zh; **nevyrobnychyi** (*nevyrobnycha sfera*): contained in the RUD, GEDMUL; **nepromyslovyi** (*nepromyslovi tovary, nepromyslova ryba*): contained in the RUD,

GEDMUL, USD; *pivvidsotka* (подорожчати на піввідсотка): contained in the RUD, GEDMUL, USD.

Also recorded are words *oliharkhiinyi* (oliharkhiina vlada), *oliharkhichno* (oliharkhichno-kryminalnyi revanshyzm), *po-oliharkhichnomu* (kultura po-oliharkhichnomu), which are contained in the register of the RUD and are not yet included in the registers of the newest dictionaries, but are actively functioning in modern speech.

The basic information about the returned socio-economic vocabulary can be displayed using the table 1.

Table 1

Lexiconographic actualization of socio-economic vocabulary

№	Actualized word	Dictionaries of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries	DUL-11	GEDMUL	DUL-Zh	USD	DUL-20
1	<i>aktsiinyi</i>	SD; RUD-BL; RUD-L	-	+	-	+	+
2	<i>bezkhato</i>	DUL-Hr	-	+	-	+	<i>spoken</i>
3	<i>vidsotkovyi</i>	SD	-	+	+	+	+
4	<i>zarobliannia</i>	RUD	-	+	+	+	+
5	<i>zbankrutuvannia</i>	RUD	-	-	-	-	+
6	<i>kompensuvannia</i>	RUD	-	+	+	+	+
7	<i>nevyrobnychi</i>	RUD	-	+	-	-	*
8	<i>nepromyslovyi</i>	RUD	-	+	-	+	*
9	<i>oliharkhiinyi</i>	RUD	-	-	-	-	*
10	<i>po-oliharkhichnomu</i>	RUD	-	-	-	-	*
11	<i>oliharkhichno</i>	RUD	-	-	-	-	*
12	<i>pivvidsotka</i>	RUD	-	+	-	+	*

- the word is not in the dictionary;
- + the word is available in the dictionary;
- * not yet published volumes of the dictionary.

The study also identified individual economic terms that are currently active in the language, but were recorded in DUL-11 with certain stylistic marks intended to restrict the use of such words. A stylistic update of these lexical units took place, in modern dictionaries they received the status of stylistically neutral, unlike the Soviet period. There was a stylistic update of these lexical units, in modern dictionaries they received the status of stylistically neutral. For example, *ahentsiia* (літературна агенція): DUL-11 (*rare*) → GEDMUL (*western-ukrainian*) → DUL-Zh → DUL-20; *bezkhatchenko*: DUL-11 (*used until 1917*) → GEDMUL → DUL-20 (*spoken*); *biznes* (*stvoriuvaty biznes*): DUL-11 (*spoken*) → GEDMUL → DUL-Zh → DUL-20, we note that the illustrative material records the use of the noun *biznes* in the plural form, which is an unusual phenomenon for the Ukrainian literary language: *Tsei proekt doviv, shcho zberihannia y transportuvannia hazu – tse okremi biznesy*

(*Ukrainska pravda*, 18. 09. 2016); **bomond** (*bomond zibravsia*): DUL-11 (*archaic*) → GEDMUL (*archaic*) → DUL-Zh; **hryvnia** (*ukrainska hryvnia*): DUL-11 (*archaic*) → GEDMUL → DUL-Zh → DUL-20; **zarplatnia** (*zarplatnia pratsivnyka*): DUL-11 (*archaic*) → GEDMUL (*spoken*) → DUL-Zh → DUL-20; **znychka** (*tsinova znychka*): DUL-11 (*spoken*) → GEDMUL (*spoken*) → DUL-Zh → DUL-20; **oliharkh**, **oliharkhiia**, **oliharkhichnyi**: DUL-11 (*disdainful*) → GEDMUL → DUL-Zh, we note that there was a change in the semantics of these tokens at the connotative level, for example, in the DUL-11 **oliharkhiia** is explained: "political and economic domination of a small group of exploiters – slave-owners, feudal lords, capitalists; ruling group of exploiters" (DUL-11, 1970-1980, IV:689), and in DUL-Zh is presented a stylistically neutral explanation: «2. The political and economic domination of the most influential representatives of a large monopoly capital. // This is the group itself» (DUL-Zh, 2012:684) etc.; **fundatsiia** (*mizhnarodna fundatsiia*): DUL-11 (*archaic*) → GEDMUL → DUL-Zh.

In addition to removing restrictive remarks, we may notice the fact of their change. For example, lexemes **vynaim**, **vynaimaty**, **vynainiaty** (*vynaim hotelnoho nomera, vynaimaty/vynainiaty kvartyru*) in DUL-11 and GEDMUL are denoted as dialectal units (*dialectal*), and in DUL-20 word **vynaim** is presented as rarely used (*rare*), others are stylistically neutral. In addition, the authors of the DUL-20 registered derivative **vynaimannia** (DUL-20, electronic resource), which proves the actualization of these lexical units.

Among the actualized lexical-semantic units of the economic sphere, a word has been recorded, which, despite the restrictive remarks mentioned in modern dictionaries, actively functions in the speech: lexeme **miniailo** with the meaning of "money-changer" not only in DUL-11, but also in the GEDMUL and DUL-Zh, is filed with a *archaic* mark, despite her linguistic actualization: *Obmezhenia na kupivliu valiuty ta pasportyzatsiia vidkryly miniailam* etc.

In general, you can also get basic information about stylistically updated socio-economic vocabulary using the following table 2.

Traditional understanding of the concept of actualization vocabulary also involves changes at the connotation level. Ye. Karpilovska, in a collective monograph "Dynamic processes in modern Ukrainian lexicon", explains this phenomenon as a process of "changing the negative appraisal potential of the word into a positive one", this phenomenon "certifies the vocabulary to refer to the realities of the capitalist, bourgeois society, or the vocabulary of the notion of concepts that the Soviet ideology and propaganda have assessed as alien and hostile to the socialist system" (*Karpilovska, 2008:77*).

Among the actualized socio-economic vocabulary, we distinguish words that in modern general dictionaries have opposite connotative content than in DUL-11. For example, the word **aktsiia** in DUL-11 has a somewhat ideologized explanation: 'a security paper that indicates that its owner has made a certain share in a capitalist enterprise and has the right to participate in the affairs and profits of the enterprise' (*Bilodid, 1970-1980, I:32*). Removing lexeme *capitalist* [enterprise] from this text contributed to its connotative neutralization, for example, in DUL-20, etc. Illustrative material, which certifies the use of lexeme **aktsioner**, filed in DUL-11, also contains a negative connotation: *Burzhuzni ekonomisty sylkuiutsia dovesty, shcho teperishnie kapitalistychne suspilstvo ne maie klasiv, a vsi yoho chleny ye aktsioneramy* (*Bilodid, 1970-1980, I:32*), as opposed to DUL-20: *U chlena tovarystva z obmezhenoiu vidpovidalnistiu i v aktsionera dolia v spilnomu maini nedotorkanna* (from newspaper) (*Rusanivskiy, 2010-2018*).

Table 2

Stylistic actualization of socio-economic vocabulary

№	Actualized word	DUL-11	GEDMUL	DUL-Zh	DUL-20
1	<i>ahentsiia</i>	<i>rare</i>	<i>western-ukrainian</i>	+	+
2	<i>bezhatchenko</i>	<i>used until 1917</i>	+	-	<i>spoken</i>
3	<i>biznes</i>	<i>spoken</i>	+	+	+
4	<i>bomond</i>	<i>archaic</i>	<i>archaic</i>	+	+
5	<i>vynaim</i>	<i>dialectal</i>	<i>dialectal</i>	-	<i>rare</i>
6	<i>vynaimaty</i>	<i>dialectal</i>	<i>dialectal</i>	-	+
7	<i>vynainiaty</i>	<i>dialectal</i>	<i>dialectal</i>	-	+
8	<i>hryvnia</i>	<i>archaic</i>	+	+	+
9	<i>zarplatnia</i>	<i>archaic</i>	<i>spoken</i>	+	+
10	<i>znychka</i>	<i>spoken</i>	<i>spoken</i>	+	+
11	<i>miniaiilo</i>	<i>archaic</i>	<i>archaic</i>	<i>archaic</i>	<i>spoken</i>
12	<i>oliharkh</i>	<i>disdainful</i>	+	+	*
13	<i>oliharkhiia</i>	<i>disdainful</i>	+	+	*
14	<i>oliharkhichniy</i>	<i>disdainful</i>	+	+	*
15	<i>fundatsiia</i>	<i>archaic</i>	+	+	*

- the word is not in the dictionary;

+ the word is available in the dictionary as stylistic neutral;

* not yet published volumes of the dictionary.

In DUL-11, the explanation to the word **bank** contains an ideological contrast: 'the USSR is a state financial institution that carries out lending to the national economy and is the settlement center of the country; in the capitalist countries – a financial institution that concentrates capital investment, which gives a loan to the capitalists in order to receive profits and profits' (*Bilodid, 1970-1980, I:100*). Modern dictionaries for this token contain a neutral explanation, for example: 'a credit and financial institution that focuses on funds and investments, provides loans, makes payments between enterprises or individuals, regulates currency circulation in the country, including the issuance of new money' (*Busel, 2002:60*) and so on. In addition, the emergence of a number of derivatives *bank-aktseptant, bank-harant, bank-dyler, bank-ekvaier, bank-emitent, bank-korespondent, bankomat, bank-pravonastupnyk, bank-remitent* (*Busel, 2002:60*) only confirms the activity of the said lexical slot today.

In DUL-11, explanations and illustrative material for lexeme **ipoteka (ipotechnyi)** are marked by ideological engagement: 'in the capitalist countries – a loan issued on the mortgage of immovable property, as well as a mortgage of real estate under such a loan' *Peremihshy proletariat dast yii [verstvi serednoho selianstva] bezposerednie polipshennia yii stanovyshcha, znyshchuiuchy orendnu platu y ipoteky* (*Bilodid, 1970-1980, IV:45*). Today, this concept is widely known and is an element of the socio-economic life of Ukrainian society, for example: *Prymusove zvernennia stiahennia na predmet ipoteky zdiisniuietsia*

derzhavnym vykonavtsem z urakhuvanniam polozhen ZU "Pro ipoteku" (Main Department of Justice in Zhytomyr region, 2019); *Pozychalnyk povynen buty hromadianynom Ukrainy, vikom ne menshe 18 rokiv na moment vydachi ipotechnoho kredytu* (State Mortgage Institution, 2019), and the lexicographic fixation of the indicated lexeme does not contain ideological layers, for example: 'a loan issued on the mort gage of real estate, as well as a mortgage of real estate under such a loan' (Busel, 2002:505).

In DUL-11, an interpretation is given to the lexeme *konkurentsia* – 'struggle between private entrepreneurs for more favorable conditions of production and sales of goods in commodity production; the struggle between the capitalists for the highest profits' with an illustration containing an ideological contrast: *Na vidminu vid burzhuznoi konkurentsii, shcho pryzvodyt do rozorennia odniiei z storin, sotsialistychne zmahannia peredbachaie tovarysku vzaïmodopomohu, bo maie svoieiu metoiu ne tilky osobystykh, a, nasampered, suspilnykh potreb* (Bilodid, 1970-1980, IV:261). Unlike the DUL-11, GEDMUL provides a stylistically neutral interpretation of this lexeme: 'struggle between commodity producers for more favorable conditions of production and marketing of goods for commodity production', as well as the types of economic competition – *mizhhaluzeva, monopolistychna, nechesna, chysta* etc. (Busel, 2002:565).

The transition from a planned economy to a market economy led to the actualization of the lexeme *rynok*; in DUL-11, in addition to the first value 'place of retail sale of food and other goods; bazaar', the second value 'the field of commodity exchange; offer and solvent demand for goods on the scale of the world economy, the country or its individual regions' is also given, as well as explanations of such concepts as *rynok zbutu, svitovyi rynok* and *chornyï rynok* (Bilodid, 1970-1980, VIII:536). Note that in the explanation for the phrase *chornyï rynok* in DUL-11 the phrase is used 'in the capitalist countries – a place for illegal currency transactions' (Bilodid, 1970-1980, VIII:536), as opposed to modern dictionaries, for example: 'sphere of illegal commodity-money circulation, commodity circulation' (Busel, 2002:1220). The semantic field of the word *rynok* also greatly expanded in GEDMUL and DUL-Zh outlining such concepts as: *valiutnyi rynok, rynok tsinnykh paperiv, dorohyi rynok, deshevyi rynok, svitovyi rynok, vnutrishnii rynok, zovnishnii rynok, rynok zbutu, tovarnyi rynok, rynok zhytla, ipotechnyi rynok, klirynhovyi rynok, kontrolovanyi rynok* (Busel, 2002:1222; Zhaivoronok, 2012:963).

To the socio-economic lexical units, in the connotative meaning of which there have been changes, we can include the following words: *biznesmen, bohema, kapital, kapitalizm, kapitalist, komersant, komertsii, komertsia, pidpriemets, pidpriemlyvyi, pidpriemlyvist, pidpriemnytstvo, pidpriemnytsia, pidpriemnytskyi, pidpriemstvo* etc.

Conclusions and suggestions

As we see, the process of lexicographic and stylistic updating of socio-economic vocabulary is continuing in modern Ukrainian language, which is conditioned by active changes in the political and economic life of our state. Actualization of socio-economic vocabulary involves deideologized representation in dictionaries of stylistically and semantically neutral information about relevant economic phenomena, concepts or realities.

The research and study of the actualized vocabulary of the Ukrainian literary language is promising for the further filling up of the register of the national dictionary of the Ukrainian language. The completeness of the registers of modern dictionaries and their relevance to the actual communicative needs of Ukrainian society determines the value of lexicographic work

and ensures its active use in the educational process. After all, the high level of communicative competence of the individual is the basis of the formation of all other competences of the individual, including professional.

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