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APPELLATION'S FUNCTIONS IN FICTION

The article deals with studying different layers of lexical units in the function of appellation and investigating spheres of their usage. We also analyze different forms of appellation, which are used in the informal and formal spheres of communication. The role of appellation (names, surnames, the names of relationship) are analyzed here.

Key words: *appellation, informal and formal spheres, layers of lexical units.*

У статті аналізуються різні шари розмовної мови, які виступають у функції звертання, а також сфера їх використання. Досліджуються різні форми звертання у офіційних та неофіційних стосунках та їх використання у художньому тексті.

Ключові слова: *звертання, офіційні та неофіційні стосунки, шари розмовної мови.*

В статье анализируются разные слои разговорной лексики, которые используются в функции обращения. Исследуются разные формы обращения в официальных и неофициальных отношениях, а также их использование в художественном тексте.

Ключевые слова: *обращения, официальные и неофициальные отношения, слои разговорной лексики.*

The problem of using standard language, culture of speaking is of interest to the linguists. These problems are urgent and they are paid much attention to by many modern linguists. Ability to select language means, which are adequate to the condition of communication, is called communicative competence.

This problem is investigated in our article and it is urgent. The aim of our article is studying different layers of lexical units in the function of appellation, investigating spheres of their usage.

We also analyze the appellation in the different contexts (formal and informal), different forms of appellation, which are used in the informal spheres of communication.

Appellation is a word or a combination of words, which name a person or an object to whom the speech is appealed [1, 242].

The main function of appellation is to attract attention to whom the speech is addressed. That's why in the role of appellation names, surnames, the names of relationship are often used. In folklore and fiction the appellation may be addressed to animals and inanimate objects.

In many cases appellation is grammatically connected with sentences. Appellations don't coordinate; they have special grammatical connections, which are called correlative connections.

In modern linguistic literature one can find different statements about grammatical gist of appellation. Some linguists consider that appellation enter the sentence (O. O. Shakhmatov, O. M. Pieshkovskiy). They point out the existence of grammatical connections between appellations and sentences.

According to O. Bulakhovskiy, the appellations don't form special groups of nominal sentences. A new statement has appeared recently, that appellation is a part of a sentence because it is expressed by a notional part of a speech, have syntactic features and closely connected with other parts of the sentences [2, 120].

Appellation is a word or a combination of words, which are grammatically independent from the sentence, nominate the person to whom the speech is addressed and is characterized by vocative intonation [2, 55]. By appellation we mean the use of nouns, pronouns, substantives adjectives or equivalent combination of words to denote person to whom the speech is addressed.

B. Ilyish uses the term direct address in the function of appellation. He says that there are some elements of the sentence, which are neither its main parts, nor any of the usual secondary ones. These are the direct address.

The direct address is often said to be outside the sentence, in the sense that it is not an integral part of its structure but is, as it was, added to it «from the outside» [3, 24]. This new statement, however, seems hardly justified and it is based on a rather too narrow view of the structure of a sentence. If we were to take the term «outside the sentence» as its face value, we should have to omit these elements, for example, when asked to read a sentence aloud. This is never done, and should not be done. By «structure of the sentence» we should mean the whole of a sentence, with all the elements, which it may contain, with their varying degrees of organic unity. In

this sense, then, the direct address is no less a part of the sentence than any other word or phrase.

The direct address is a name or designation of the person (or, occasionally, thing or things) to whom the speech or writing is addressed. We should not include in a definition of direct address the purpose of its use, as is done occasionally in grammars [4, 26]. The purpose may be different but this does not alter the fact that it is a direct address in all cases.

The direct address may consist of one word or of a phrase. If it is one word, this may be the person's name, or profession, or title, or it may denote a relationship between the person addressed and the speaker. If it is a phrase, this may be any of the types just mentioned, or it may be some emotional address friendly, as «my dear fellow», or hostile, as «you swine», «you old rascal», etc. in the latter case, it is quite clear that the speaker's purpose in using a direct address is to express his attitude towards the person spoken to, whether it be friendly or otherwise. A few examples from modern fiction will do well to illustrate the various possibilities in the structure and function of the direct address:

What have you been doing, Tom? [5, 176] *Dolly, how can you be so unkind?* [5, 179] *Hulloa, Julia, come in* [5, 48]. *You know how clever you are, Michael.* [5, 62]

The names Tom, Dolly, Julia and Michael as such are neutral in tone, but the following sentences:

Julia dear, will you marry me? [5, 42] *There's something in that, Evie dear* [5, 84]. *Charles dear, I want to talk to you about Roger* [5, 277]. *Oh Roger darling, you know your wretched father's busy* [5, 179]. *Oh, darling, how wonderful for you* [5, 188].

Of course these sentences express the speaker's emotional attitude toward the person addressed.

The emotional range of the words and phrases used in direct address can of course be very wide indeed, and these deserves close study from a lexical and stylistical viewpoint, but it does not affect the grammatical aspect of the matter.

The most spread part of speech, which is used in the function of appellation, is a noun. All proper nouns in the function of appellation are characterized by the absence of the article in the English language [6, 78].

Inside this group of words one can distinguish two classes of lexical unites: proper nouns and common nouns. Both proper and common nouns

in the function of appellation can reflect the inner world of this person. Alongside with the common features, each class of nouns in function of appellation has its own specific features.

The common nouns in the function of appellation are divided into two groups:

1. The appellations, which don't have estimative shades of meaning and they only, name the person.

It'll do you good, mummy [5, 136] All right, daddy, cried Roger [5, 142].

Those, which have estimative meaning. They don't only attract the attention of the person but also give him a definite characteristic.

Well, so long, old man [5, 215]. Oh, my dear old chap, I'm sorry to hear that [5, 215].

Not all common nouns but only those, which are connected with the names of persons, perform the role of appellation. In the group of appellations, which don't have estimative meaning one, can distinguish the following categories: words which denote rank, status, scientific degree, the occupied post, terms of relationship and occasional appellations. Appellations, which have estimative meaning, are divided into: zoosemy, names of plants, names of parts of the body, abstract nouns, slang appellations, names of persons reflecting their appearance and emotional appellations proper.

In the Modern English language there are two and three-elements of proper names. Functioning of the proper names is not limited only by the indication of the person, the proper names comprises the character of national originality and their usage in speech, the choice of this or that form of appellation (name, surname) are conditioned by different extra linguistic factors.

The proper names are divided into surnames, full proper names, diminutive proper names and nicknames. These four categories are distinguished in the system of appellations: all full proper and diminutive proper names, surnames and nicknames compose the nucleus of this system [1, 10]. Each of them can perform the function of appellation.

The most widely spread in this system are the proper names. They can combine with:

1. Traditional forms of politeness.

Good-bye, Miss Lambert. So long, good luck and all that sort of thing [9, 108]. I've got the most tremendous admiration for you, Miss Lambert [9, 197].

Pity I can't have you to massage me, Miss Phillips [5, 86]. How you talk, Mr. Gosselyn [9, 86]. Your favorite table is waiting for you, Miss Lambert [9, 295].

I hear you've had a big success tonight, Miss Lambert [5, 295].

The combination of traditional forms of politeness with proper names is realized through the correlation of such forms as Mrs., Miss with feminine and Mr., monsieur, sir, master with masculine.

2. With words denoting rank, scientific degree, grade and the occupied post, etc.

Now, you mustn't flirt with me, Colonel [5, 41].

As the appellation of rank and grade suggests only official situation, they are connected with the surnames.

3. Adjectives, which have estimative character.

But to think Julia could possibly give him a thought — my poor Dolly, you make me laugh [5, 79].

4. Terms of relationship.

The proper nouns in the function of appellation occupy the central place in the system of appellation, that's why they are universal and they are used by the representatives of all social groups.

When persons of different groups communicate with each other we can notice that the representatives of the older generation address the younger generation using both full and diminutive names.

Don't think unkindly of me, Tom [5, 96]. You are in love with Michael, aren't you? [5, 172] I've never told a lie, yet, Dolly, and I'm too old to begin now [5, 181].

Roger, what do you mean? [5, 188] I've been such a loyal friend to her, Michael [5, 169]. Tell me, Evie, do men ever try to pick you up in the street [5, 249].

One and the same form of appellation can be used by the addressee with different purposes, namely to express dissatisfaction with the addressee or disagreement with him or her.

Oh, Charles, how can you! [5, 278] Who the hell do you suppose he is, Evie? [5, 121] Don't be such a fool, Dolly [5, 173]. Michael, why don't you let that flat in the mews to Tom? [5, 78] How you talk, Mr. Gosselyn [5, 86]. Don't think unkindly of me, Tom [5, 96]. For God's sake don't fuss, Evie [5, 158]. Don't be silly, Julia [5, 110].

The choice of this or that form of appellation can be not only socially but also psychologically conditioned; such an appellation can have a special

psychological shade. It depends upon the addressee to whom he appeals, whether his attitude to the person is good or bad.

You're so good to me, Michael, and I hate my'self [5, 223]. You are the best company in the world, Charles [5, 239]. I do anything in the world for you, Charles [5, 242]. But I love you, Tom [5, 157]. I love you Michael, go. I can't bear it [5, 223].

The language can influence the behaviour of the person. One of the means of influence is the form of appellation. Knowing the habits and the character of the addressee, the speaker uses a special form of appellation, he can arouse emotions, achieve agreement etc.

Oh, Michael, Michael if you love me, if you've got any spark of tenderness in that hard heart of yours, let me have a bottle of beer [5, 107].

Forms of appellation are linguistic means, which express the relations between people. The relations can be personal and social, conditioned by the place of the person in social life. Certain forms of appellation suit each type of relation. With the change of the character of relations between the speaker and the addressee, the usual form of appellation changes too.

The most spread part of speech, which is used in the function of appellation, is a noun. Common nouns in the function of appellation are divided into inestimable and estimative appellations [7, 342].

Lexico-semantic forms of appellation differ within different social groups. The choice of the form of appellation depends on social traditions and norms.

In the system of the forms of appellation it is reasonable to speak about subordination, age, generation, profession, education, the theme of conversation, the degree of acquaintance, sex.

The use of the appellation in the language is a part of the problem of the culture of speech. The forms of appellations can express the whole complex of feelings shown to the interlocutor. We can judge the social status and educational level of the speaker by the forms of appellation he uses.

The choice of forms of appellation depends upon psychological state of the speaker, the addressee and the character of relations between them.

The system of the forms of appellation is dynamically stable. Substantive subsystem is characterized by certain stability. Some appellations, which lie in the level of low colloquial and slang style, penetrate into idiolect of higher and middle class (fellow, chap). These language innovations spread very quickly and become language norms.

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