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## **CORRELATION OF STEREOTYPICAL AND IRREGULAR IN EPISTOLARY TEXT ADDRESSEE-ORIENTATION**

*Метою* розвідки є дослідження динаміки виникнення в письмовому мовленні різних адресантів, з одного боку, нормативних, стереотипних, загальноприйнятих форм звертання до адресата, з іншого – індивідуально-авторських, нестандартних звертань, які не належать до регулярно повторюваних в епістолярній творчості автора елементів. Відповідно *завданнями* є: 1) пошук критеріїв виокремлення стереотипних форм звертання, 2) встановлення принципів побудови моделей епістолярних звертань, 3) порівняння динаміки появи нових вокативних моделей за умови поступового наростання загального обсягу листів у різних адресантів. Для реалізації названої мети використано описовий *метод*, контент-аналіз і метод лінгвістичного моделювання.

*Результати* порівняння динаміки утворення вокативних моделей у масивах листів А.Ф. Коні та В.Г. Короленка, розташованих у хронологічному порядку, дають підстави вважати, що початок листування супроводжується, як правило, нормативними для свого часу й загальноновживаними в епістолярному спілкуванні формулами звертання, які розглядаються нами як стереотипні елементи мовленнєвої поведінки адресантів і відповідають лінгвістичним і етичним нормам письмового спілкування, як-от *ім'я + по батькові, многоуважаемый + ім'я + по батькові, милостивый государь + ім'я + по батькові, дорогой + ім'я + по батькові, глубокоуважаемый + ім'я + по батькові, милостивый государь, дорогой друг, дорогой + ім'я*. У разі ж пролонгованого характеру листування починають проявляти себе в неперервному потоці листів індивідуально-авторські особливості вокативної творчості. Поява нових вокативних моделей, що стають продуктивними, у середині та навіть на заключній стадії листування того або того адресанта є можливою, але залежить від екстралінгвістичних чинників (зміна соціального статусу комунікантів, розширення кола кореспондентів та ін.). Динаміка наростання стереотипних вокативних утворень значною мірою підкоряється певним загальним закономірностям породження мовлення, поява ж в епістолярному дискурсі нерегулярних моделей звертання залежить від цілої низки комунікативних умов і характеризує індивідуальний стиль адресанта.

Перспективи дослідження пов'язуємо з необхідністю уточнення екстралінгвістичних чинників, що впливають на розподіл стереотипних і нерегулярних моделей звертання в динаміці породження письмового мовлення, а також із розглядом у цьому аспекті інших конструктивних параметрів листа.

*Ключові слова:* звертання, вокатив, лист, епістолярний текст, письмове мовлення.

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## Introduction

Human speech, on the one hand, is a creative process, while on the other, it leans on using language – a system where meaning, usage of elements and rules of their interaction are very strict; that is, their stereotyping level can be considered relatively high. The word *stereotype* (from Greek *stereós* 'solid' and *týpos* 'print') has initially been used in printing business, where it meant a metallic, plastic or rubber plate for printing multi-copy editions, and the adjective *stereotypical* meant "printed from the stereotype"; yet, in the course of time, it has gained the meaning of "something that is repeated without changes, that has become ordinary, routine, clichéd" [Мартиняк, 1999, p. 283]. The concept of stereotype has become widespread in social sciences: sociology, psychology, political science, and journalism, where stereotyping is applied to human behaviour and their views on specific groups of people or social phenomena. The psychologist O.Ye. Blynova argues that every time we speak about the social field, "we deal with the metaphor of repetition, routine, ordinariness, something commonly known" [Блинова, 2014, p. 7].

## Recent research analysis

Repetition plays a vital role in human speech, starting from the point when a child is acquiring their native language and further when learning a foreign language while conversing in routine, similar communicative situations. Among the diversity of situation-based oral speech variations, researchers of oral speech distinguish stereotypical, frequently repeated structures related to high-frequency situations, for instance, numerous question-and-answer formulas. O.A. Lapteva states, "In modern utterances exchange, it is possible to distinguish a countable number of topically identical phrases united by high-frequency topics. Obviously, this creates quite favourable conditions for the emergence and activation of stereotypical constructions which, due to their high frequency, can appear a source of new structures, previously unknown to the rigorous language" [Лаптева, 1966, p. 43]. Stereotypical phrases are also widely used in written speech. For instance, in their book *The Etiquette of the Russian Writing Manner*, A.A. Akishina and N.I. Formanovskaya exemplify the stereotypical closing phrases, which are often used at the end of the letters, stereotypical apologies, greetings, wishes, gratitude, stereotypical description of correspondence state, stereotypical questions about life, things, health, etc. [Акишина, Формановская, 1981, pp. 17–150]. However, the use of ready-made formulas, language clichés is always coupled with the production of new units, which implements human eagerness to express their personality through speech. Learning informal casual speech reveals the combination of two opposite tendencies: the tendency toward the pattern, the use of ready-made constructions, and the tendency toward the free building of multiple-level lexical units – not only word combinations and sentences but also words and word forms [Земская, Китайгородская, Ширяев, 1981, p. 6]. It is still relevant for linguists to clarify the relation between the stereotypical and irregular, original in the speech practice of both the entire speech community and a separate individual. This problem is considered in various respects: from the point of view of the speech communication theory [Rezunenکو, 2007; Koshkarov, 2018], psycholinguistics [Аносенкова, 2017], pragmalinguistics [Matveeva, Zyubina, 2016], cultural linguistics [Лазарович, 2002]. There is research into language clichés, their structure, meaning, and functioning in various communication fields [Баландіна, 2002; Вишнеўська, 2013; Шарманова, 2012; Савчин, 2018]. However, the rules of the emergence in the individual discourse of stable speech behaviour components familiar to a separate communicator or even to a group of people in a particular situation, and non-standard elements – those that deviate from the norm and result from the individual's speech production – still require exploration. This article focuses on the abovementioned problem, and its *purpose* is to explore the dynamics of the emergence in various addressers' written speech of, on the one hand, standard, stereotypical, commonly accepted forms of address, on the other hand, original, extraordinary addresses that do not belong to regularly repeated elements in the author's epistolary.

The written speech research leans on the letters published by various authors in Russian or Ukrainian. This choice is determined by the fact that letters, a natural means of remote communication in different areas of human life from time immemorial, have become the most large-scale type of human speech production with the spread of literacy and the development

of education. The content of epistolary texts knows almost no limitations; at the same time, the letter is a graphic substitution of the natural (oral) communication with all the consequences it entails, including the need to model somehow and restore the information that becomes hidden with the switch from oral to written communication. The commitment to remote communication, which does not require a compulsory communicators' presence in the same place at a particular time, has shaped a special type of text where the content is accompanied by verbal constructions seeking to model the live communication setting. These structural features of the letter determine its specificity as a genre and a communication tool and form the so-called etiquette composition frame, which consists of greeting phrases in the opening part of the letter and farewell phrases in its closing part [Глинкина, 1985; Т. Матвеева, 2010, p. 310]. One of the typical components of the letter's etiquette frame is addressing the addressee, i.e., a word or a word combination, through which the author nominates their addressee right in the text of the respective written message; this address seeks to establish contact in this or that form. It is noteworthy that the address (a vocative) can be used not only in the opening part of the letter but also in its main body; the author may often repeat the initial address or use a significant number of figures of speech referring to the addressee – non-widespread addresses or vocative constructions, which most often look like a combination of an anthroponym and an appellative (for example, Ukr. *тітко Наталю; друже Бельський* [*auntie Natalia; friend Bielsky*]) or a widespread address *мила моя Віро; дорогий мій і незабутній Антоне Петровичу* (*my beloved Vira; my dear and unforgettable Anton Petrovich*). The letters by different authors also contain the segmented vocative constructions, each of which is a set of two or more addresses to one or many addressees, e.g.: *мій брате й учителю; дорогі мамо, татусю й сестричко Оленко* (*my brother and teacher; dear mummy, daddy and little sister Olenka*).

Addresses both in Russian and Ukrainian epistolary have frequently become the focus of linguistic research; the scholars explored their structure and stylistic functions [Захарова, 1988; Климова, 1970], syntactic peculiarities [Черняева, 2008], semantics and communicative functions [Телеки, Шинкарук, 2007, pp. 113–120] and so on. Long ago, it was noticed that different languages have groups of words that specialize in addressing: *Monsieur / Madame / Mademoiselle* in French, *Mister / Missis / Miss* – in English, *Pan / Pani* – in Polish, etc. V. Ye. Goldin, the researcher of addressing in the Russian language, compared two groups of addresses: address-seeking – non-specialized addresses, i.e., lexical units with the main nominative, deictic or descriptive functions, for example: *Коля, Иван Иванович, водитель, ты, плакса* (*Kolya, Ivan Ivanovich, driver, you, cry-baby*) – and regulatory addresses, i.e., reference to people who perform a socio-regulatory function, “express communicators' views on the distribution of social roles in particular communication setting and encourage the addressees to converse in a certain key” [Гольдин, 1987, p. 93], such as *старина, браток, голубчик, сударь, товарищ* (*old fellow, buddy, dear fellow, sir, comrade*), etc. The standard addresses of this kind are used both in oral communication and in written correspondence. Besides, the Russian language epistolary usus has adopted such stereotypical models of vocative constructions as *Дорогой Андрей Петрович; Уважаемая Галина Александровна; Милая Танюша* (*Dear Andrey Petrovich, Dear Galina Alexandrovna, Sweet Tanusha*), etc. Furthermore, the address formula used by the letter author toward their addressee, alongside the commonly accepted for such linguistic devices vocabulary, which describes the addressee's personality and demonstrates the addresser's attitude to them, alongside the complimentary and epistolary ethics-determined vocabulary, frequently contains something that this or that way unites only specific communicators, personifies one of them or sometimes both. For instance, when Lesya Ukrainka addresses M. Grushevskiy as *Високоповажаний пане професоре* (*Highly respected mister professor* – Lesya Ukrainka to M. Grushevskiy, 23.12.1902, San-Remo), she emphasizes only the addressee's social status. In P. Kulish's letter to M. Dragomanov, however, the vocative construction *Велико заслужений Земляченьку Петровичу Михайло / Золотом зверху, сріблом знизусяючий!* (*Highly honoured countryman Mykhailo Petrovychu / Shining with gold at the top and silver at the bottom!* – P. Kulish to M. Dragomanov, 28.01.1893, Hannyna Pustyn) contains the word *земляченьку* (*countryman*), which provides addressee-related information about the addresser, who, apart from that, highlights creativity as the trait of his speech personality through the choice of epithets accompanying the address as such. A lot of original and inimitable features are detected in numerous addressers' addresses

to their nearest and dearest, especially to their beloved ones; in fact, just like to any addressee the letter author shows particular emotions towards. Let us supply a couple of examples. In one of his letters to his beloved lady, I. A. Bunin calls her *Милая и дорогая моя, радость и скорбь моей жизни, незабвенный и мучительно родной друг* (*My dear and sweet, the joy and sorrow of my life, never-to-be-forgotten and bitterly close friend* – I.A. Bunin to K.M. Lopatina, 16.06.1898, Tsaritsyno). M. Kotsiubynsky addresses his wife in the following way: *Підна моя, дивовижна, незрівнянна, велика, велика! Тиха, тиха, вірна моя!* (*My sweetheart, amazing, inimitable, grand, grand! My gentle, gentle, my faithful!* – M. Kotsiubynsky to V. Kotsiubynska, 1897, Zhytomyr). There are a lot of sweet and humorous addresses in M. Kulish's letters to his wife: *Люба моя старенька* (*My dear oldie* – M. Kulish to A. Kulish, 22.12.1925, Kozyatin); *Дорогая, машинопишущая жона!* (*Dear, type-writing wife!* – M. Kulish to A. Kulish, 15.07.1926, Kharkiv); *Дорогая машинопишчице!* (*Dear typist!* – M. Kulish to A. Kulish, 20.07.1926, Kharkiv); *Дорогая моя женомашиннице!* (*My dear typing wife!* – M. Kulish to A. Kulish, 25.07.1926, Kharkiv), and so on.

### Research methods

What addresses of this kind should be classified as representative linguistic figures that can be characterised as typologically significant not only the most common, regular address models in written communication but also a particular set of non-standard vocative models used either in specific written communication setting or by a special group of people, or, finally, leaning towards a particular objectively- or subjectively-set pragmatic target? There is a problem related to the formation of a collection of addresses and vocative constructions, which can be referred to as the stereotypical elements of the individual's speech behaviour, as opposed to original, irregular vocative formations observed in this author's speech. The solution to this problem may be associated with the use of statistical tools connected with the regularity rate, i.e., the frequency of using this or that phenomenon, selection size and nature. Epistolary researchers conducted a sort of statistical investigations; however, they were primarily partial and leaned on a small number of facts. Hence, the statistics on various address structures in I. S. Turgenev's letters and the lexemes used therein are presented in the article by N. V. Klimova, where she compares frequently repeated, stereotypical addresses with original, non-repeated ones, such as, for instance, *Милый толстяк; Батюшка и милостивец; О жрец чистого искусства; Милый, умный, как день умный Федор Иванович* (*Dear fat man; Father and man of mercy; Oh the devotee of pure art; Lovely, smart, smart as a whip Fedor Ivanovich*), etc. [Климова, 1970, pp. 127–132]. The author detected 41 original addresses out of 4234 available, by her estimation, in fifteen books of *Letters* by I.S. Turgenev. However, we did not find any compelling quantitative features of the addressing framework, which could be extrapolated to the entire selection of Russian letters or at least to their majority. This selection includes letters by various authors; the number of texts in them differs significantly and makes from one–two to a couple of thousands (e.g., A. P. Chekhov's collected works and letters count around 4500 letters, while, say, L. N. Tolstoy's collected works count over 9000 letters that make 32 volumes). The complete list of vocatives used and related statistics would have levelled the majority or even almost everything more or less specific in vocative formations of numerous communicants who had written several hundred or dozens of letters. Hence, when compiling the selection for the research, we were following the requirements that ensure the representativeness of vocative formations. This selection includes:

1. The letters by each separate addresser must contain many vocative formations, making it possible to personalize their total and highlight something common and specific. The minimum number of such formations must reach at least one hundred per one addresser, while the maximum number was limited to 1500, following the abovementioned considerations;

2. The majority of each addresser's letters must be directed to various people to exclude or at least to reduce to zero the purely communicative advantages, which, as a rule, are found in each separate author's letters to single or multiple addressees. This enabled us to exclude the advantages of certain vocative models common, for instance, in addressing parents or children, close people, the representatives of a particular social status, and so on.

In his attempts to highlight the stable formulas, where the speaker cannot change anything, and free utterances in language, O. Jespersen mentioned that "via building a sentence, the

speaker leans on a certain pattern. No matter what vocabulary they choose, they build a sentence by this pattern" [Jespersen, 1951, p. 19]. Presumably, this viewpoint is relevant for vocative formations, too, i.e., when creating the address in a specific communication setting, the speaker uses a ready-made formula (e.g., *Highly respected sir*) or builds the vocative construction by a certain pattern or model (e.g., *Sweet + Name*). The vocabulary of the address formula may vary depending on the communication setting, on communicants' social and personal relationships, and on epistolary communication traditions existing at a certain period of time. The structure of this formula is sort of a constant. Certain types of addresses remain unchanged for centuries (letters to parents, family members, and other close people). However, the frequency of using these or those formulas (models) of address may vary significantly. Certain address models are peculiar to the temporary, sometimes short-term period in social life: they come and go without ever becoming the standard. For instance, following the February 1917 revolution, the Russian language actively resorted to such a lexeme as *гражданин* (*citizen*) and such models as *citizen + surname*, *citizen + position* to perform the vocative function; however, A.G. Balakay argues that shortly after 1917–1918, *citizen* was ideologically charged as "strange", as opposed to *товарищ* (*comrade*), but later, its application field was reduced to court practice [Балакай, 2007, p. 133].

Most generally, the address has a form of either an anthroponym or an appellative or, finally, a combination of an anthroponym and an appellative. At the same time, each appropriate address may be this or that way determined, thus building a set of syntactic constructions the core component of which it represents. In turn, each of these constructions, as well as its syntactic dominant, which functions as an independent vocative, is interpreted as a certain vocative model, which can have different lexical content. Apparently, it is impossible to build a complete list of various forms and means of address with the specific lexical content of vocative formations since the entire set of letters, or at least their high percentage, is inaccessible to the researcher. Therefore, we intend to generalize and highlight in the addressing systems the genre-building features that are the most typical of and significant for epistolary writing. We believe this intention can be implemented only through moving from the level of specific vocative formations to the level of their models. This intention has determined the nature of linguistic research methods, mainly modelling as a universal tool, which makes it possible not only to investigate and describe phenomena and processes that are either inaccessible for direct observation or exclude complete induction due to their immense size but also to explore the very essence of the research object and infer appropriate conclusions.

Modelling is widely used in linguistics to describe various objects. In our opinion, to the most practically significant and quite promising linguistic modelling trends belong theoretical insights by I.I. Revzin [Ревзин, 1977], stems by L. Tesnière [Tesnière, 1988], transformational grammar by N. Chomsky [Chomsky, 2002, pp. 26–33, 61–84], graphs by I.P. Sevbo as stylistic diagnostics [Севбо, 1981], the models of lexico-grammatical derivation by L.A. Kudryavtseva [Кудрявцева, 1993], graphically visualized matrix models of concepts [Бондаренко, 2014, pp. 34–47, 195, 233] and so on. The commonly accepted interpretation of the model as a system of certain objects, the structure or behaviour of which reproduces the structure or behaviour of a different system of objects that are being under research [Пиотровский, 1966, p. 16], acknowledges the existence of a respective structure in its two leading roles: a sort of a metalanguage, which determines the modelling rules and procedure in a particular academic field, as it was indicated by Ch. Hockett [Hockett, 1954, pp. 210–234], and an equivalent to the analyzed phenomenon, as it is done, for instance, by V.A. Shtoff [Штофф, 1966, p. 19]. However, back in the 60s of the previous century, F. Daneš characterized the sentence formula, which is actually its model, as the smallest communicative unit [Daneš, 1964, pp. 225–241]. Later, I.I. Menshikov developed this idea and proved that the linguistic model can reveal itself through one more role – a linguistic unit as such [Меньшиков, 2015, pp. 121–123]. This interpretation of the model, that is, the model as the linguistic unit, particularly, the unit of epistolary vocative – for instance, **NP** (Rus. *Oleg Petrovich; Anna Ivanovna*), **Dear NP** (*dear Sergey Nikolaevich; dear Nina Petrovna*) and so on, underpins our research.

## Results and discussion

When identifying epistolary address models, we adhere to the following principles. Proper names in their most diverse manifestations are reduced to three main groups: first name (N),

patronymic (P), surname (S), or to typical anthroponymic formulas: name + patronymic (NP), name + surname (NS), name + patronymic + surname (NPS). This symbolism summarizes various abbreviations, shortenings, diminutives, augmentatives, hypocoristic names, as well as people's nicknames. In the system of appellatives and determinants, which accompany the core structural component, we summarize various forms of one lexeme, such as Russian *господин / господа; милый / милая; добрый / добрейший* (*mister / messieurs; sweet (m) / sweet (f); kind / kindest*); essential generators and their derivatives with modification word-building meanings, such as *сударь / сударыня; голубчик / голубушка; друг / дружок / дружище; мама / мамочка / мамчик / мамуленька / мамаша* (*my lord / my lady; my dear fellow / my darling; friend / little friend / old boy; mother / mummy / mom / mama / mommy*) etc. As a result, for instance, the vocatives *Dear Ivan Nikolaevich* and *Dearest Petr Sergeevich* match one **Dear NP** model, while the vocatives *Beloved friend* and *Beloved little friend* match the **Beloved friend** model. Vocatives with a modified components order (provided that their grammar relations are identical, the lexical content is invariable, and the abovementioned transformations are considered) are combined into one model. Hence, the vocative *Dear and beloved friend* and *Beloved and dear friend* match one basic model. The same model is traced in such vocatives as *Dear and kind Victor Petrovich* and *Kindest, dear Julia Andreevna*, and so on.

The segmented vocative construction, which combines two or more addresses to various addressees, each of whom is nominated separately, is considered a combination of single vocatives, elementary or expanded constructions. These constituents of the segmented vocative construction may lean on various models. For instance, *My dear mummy, Liudochka and Serezha* combines three vocatives that match the following two models: 1) *My dear mother* and 2) *N*. The same is true with the segmented vocative constructions that represent the address to the same addressee, which consists of several coordinate vocatives with different core components.

To separate the vocative formations regularly used by this or that author from extraordinary, unique addresses, which embody the author's individual style, we have introduced a one-percent statistical threshold. This provided the basis for attributing to the stable elements of the author's speech behaviour those address models whose speech implementation had exceeded 1% of the total number of addresses in the author's epistolary. For instance, if the letters by G.V. Adamovich [Коростелев, 2008, pp. 14–96, 204–354, 464–552] contain 314 addresses, to those exceeding the one-percent statistical threshold (above-threshold) belong the models that serve the basis for at least four addresses. This group counts 11 models: *Dear NP* (150 implementations); *Dear Madam* (38); *Madam* (29); *N* (10); *Highly respected NP* (8); *Dear friend Madam* (7); *Cherie* (6); *Dear friend* (6); *NP* (5); *My pretty* (4); *Amie* (4). These models can be considered stereotypical and repeated in the speech of the particular addresser. Apparently, this list, alongside the widespread models in different authors' epistolary of the XIX–XX centuries (*Dear NP, N, NP, Dear friend*), includes addresses that tend to characterize individual speech preferences rather than general linguistic rules, i.e., those that exceeded the statistical threshold in this author only: *Madam, Dear Madam, Dear friend Madam, Мадам, Cherie, My pretty, Amie*. Some of them have quite a few variations; for instance, the *Dear Madam* model is implemented in the following ways: *Дорогая Мадам; Дорогая Madame; Chere Madame; шер мадам; Chere Madamotchka; Дорогая Мадамочка; Дорогая Madamotchka*. Obviously, these options contain not only the Russian vocabulary but its French equivalents and their derivatives that lean on the Russian word-building patterns (*Madamotchka*) reproduced both in Cyrillic and Roman scripts. To the original, irregular models in G. V. Adamovich's written speech belong, for instance, addresses used only once or twice: *Голубой и дальний друг; Дорогой друг и ангел; Друг мой дорогой и милый, а также – надеюсь – верный* (*Blue and far-away friend; Dear friend and angel; My dear and sweet, and, hopefully, loyal friend*), and so on. It is noteworthy that among the rarely used addresses, we can see the ones that are pretty ordinary for their time, such as *Дорогие товарищу* (*Dear friends*) or *Голубчик* (*Dear fellow*), however, for this author's speech practice they are not common, hence, they cannot be considered the stereotypical elements of his epistolary discourse.

The number of models that have exceeded the one-per-cent statistical threshold is significantly lower than the number of extraordinary addresses; yet, in total, the implemented regular vocative formations in any addresser's letters outnumber the non-usual vocative constructions, hence, the exclusion of these constructions, of the description of the relation

between the regular and irregular in the correspondent's speech makes it impossible to provide an accurate picture of their written speech stylistics. The above-threshold vocative models must be compared with the vocative models that have not exceeded the established statistical threshold but compared in such a way that does not to break this research-appropriate level of generalization of ways and means of address and not try to list all original and exotic vocative structures found in the letters by particular addressers. We will manage to do so if we trace the dynamics of the emergence of new vocatives and new models under the gradual growth of the total amount of letters by any addresser. Let us clarify one crucial point for the study of vocatives' dynamics: It is necessary to consider the timeline for the creation of texts that constitute each addresser's epistolary discourse.

We will show the dynamics of new vocatives' emergence based on two selections of letters of a relatively similar size, one of which belongs to a lawyer, an orator, a memoir writer A.F. Koni [Кони, 1969], and the other one belongs to a writer, an opinion journalist, a statesman V.G. Korolenko [Короленко, 1956]. These are the letters by contemporaries who were skilled in the art of words, manifested in their prose and epistolary heritage. Both authors were well-known for their legal advocacy, both regularly communicated with a wide circle of correspondents, which consisted of numerous outstanding people; more specifically, the list of Koni's addressees included the writers I.A. Honcharov and F.M. Dostoevsky, a poet A.M. Zhemchuzhnikov, a literary critic S.A. Vengerov, a historian and philosopher B.M. Chicherin, the linguists F.F. Fortunatov and A.A. Shakhmatov, a painter I.Ye. Repin; the list of Korolenko's addressees includes the writers A.N. Plescheev, I.S. Shmelyov, M.M. Kotsiubynsky, a philologist F.D. Batushkov, the opinion journalists N.F. Annensky and A.V. Lunacharsky, a literary critic A.G. Hornfeld, a natural scientist K.A. Timiryazev, a singer F.I. Shaliapin. They also had common correspondents, including L.N. Tolstoy, A.P. Chekhov, and M. Gorkiy; there is evidence that Koni and Korolenko's letters were directed to each other. V.G. Korolenko's life and creative work were intimately connected with Ukraine; A.F. Koni started his legal practice in Kharkiv; later, he obtained the degree of Doctor of Criminal Justice in Kharkiv University.

We will create a table, the first column of which will indicate the letter's ordinal number, the second one will show the vocative models found in this letter, the third one will contain the numbers of these models, and forth one will reflect the number of vocatives leaning on the particular model. The numbers of the letters that do not contain vocatives or any new, their previously undetected models, are omitted, hence, the first column may not contain the numbers of the certain amount of letters by the respective addresser.

Therefore, the epistolary by A.F. Koni counts 266 letters, and 288 vocatives in total. Their dynamics are presented in Table 1 (the above-threshold vocative models are written in bold).

Table 1

Vocative models formation dynamics in A.F. Koni's epistolary

Letter number	Vocative model <sup>1</sup>	Model number	Amount of model implementations
1	Highly respected NP	1	33
2	My dear and beloved friend NP	2	1
	<b>Dear friend</b>	3	3
	<b>My dear friend</b>	4	3
3	Fine friend NP	5	1
4	Highly esteemed NP	6	105
5	Dear sir NP	7	6
9	Dear NP	8	51
13	Dear and beloved NP	9	2
	My dear NP	10	2
14	My dear friend	11	1
18	Dear friend NP	12	5
	Fellow	13	2

End of table 1

Letter number	Vocative model <sup>1</sup>	Model number	Amount of model implementations
19	Dear friend	14	1
20	My dear and bosom friend	15	2
34	NP	16	3
37	Wonderful N	17	1
	Dear friend of mine	18	1
38	Bosom friend	19	1
	My dear fellow	20	1
	My fellow	21	2
39	Dear bosom friend	22	1
	Dear fellow	23	1
40	My bosom friend	24	3
	My dear	25	2
41	Greatest NP	26	1
42	My dear NP	27	1
43	My old true friend	28	1
45	An old good and honest friend of mine	29	1
58	My friend	30	1
68	Dear and highly respected NP	31	18
71	My dear sweetheart	32	1
	My darling	33	1
84	Highly esteemed NP	34	1
102	Dear and highly respected NP	35	3
103	My precious NP	36	1
114	Dear and warmly loved NP	37	6
118	Highly esteemed and dear NP	38	2
136	My lord	39	1
137	Reverend earl NP	40	1
154	Dear and admirable NP	41	1
163	Dear and sincerely respected NP	42	1
182	Highly esteemed NP	43	1
196	Precious NP	44	3
199	Chère très fraternelle	45	2
226	My lord prince NP	46	1
247	Dear N	47	1
248	Warmly loved and dear prince NP	48	1
253	Dear and warmly loved NP	49	1
256	Dear and warmly loved NP and NP	50	1
258	Precious and dear NP	51	1

<sup>1</sup> Here are the models in the original, where И stands for name, О – for patronymic, ИО – for name+patronymic: многоуважаемый ИО; милый и дорогой друг мой ИО; милый друг; мой дорогой друг; любезный друг ИО; глубокоуважаемый ИО; милостивый государь ИО; дорогой ИО; дорогой и душевнолюбимый ИО; мой дорогой ИО; друг мой хороший; дорогой друг ИО; голубчик; дорогой друг; дорогой и сердечный друг мой; ИО; чудесный И; милый мой друг; сердечный друг; голубчик мой милый; мой голубчик; дорогой сердечный друг; милый голубчик; сердечный друг мой; мой дорогой; добрейший ИО; милый мой ИО; мой старый испытанный друг; старый добрый и честный друг мой; мой друг; дорогой и глубокоуважаемый ИО; дорогая моя милушка; милая моя; высокоуважаемый ИО; дорогой и многоуважаемый ИО; душевночтимый мой ИО; дорогой и сердечно любимый ИО; глубокочтимый и дорогой ИО; милостивый государь; глубокоуважаемый граф ИО; дорогой и несравненный ИО; дорогой и сердечно уважаемый ИО; глубокочтимый ИО; душевноуважаемый ИО; chère très fraternelle; милостивый государь князь ИО; милая И; сердечночтимый и дорогой князь ИО; дорогой и сердечночтимый ИО; дорогие и сердечноуважаемые ИО и ИО; душевночтимый и дорогой ИО.



In total, we have recorded in Koni's letters 51 vocative models, which serve as the basis for 288 addresses. Thirteen models have exceeded the one-percent statistical threshold; these models served as the basis for 242 vocative formations, which can be considered stereotypical for this author's epistolary. Most of the above-threshold models were implemented in the first 144 Koni's letters out of 266, and only one – *precious NP* – in letter 196. At the same time, we clearly see the overall tendency towards the growth of the amount of vocative linguistic figures utilized by the addresser. The number of various irregular vocative formations, including single-use models, grows much faster, and such models significantly prevail over the above-threshold ones, the majority of which (10 out of 13) are implemented in the first quarter of the analyzed letters.

The letters by V.G. Korolenko show a pretty similar yet somewhat different picture. In total, we have analyzed 306 published letters, to which we approached in the same way as to Koni's, and the findings are presented in Table 2.

Table 2

Vocative models formation dynamics in V. G. Korolenko's epistolary

Letter number	Vocative model <sup>2</sup>	Model number	Amount of model implementations
1	<b>My dear</b>	1	27
	<b>Mummy</b>	2	8
	<b>N</b>	3	52
2	My dear sisters	4	1
	My dear and beloved	5	1
3	<b>My dear N</b>	6	78
	<b>My dear and beloved N</b>	7	6
	My poor N	8	1
4	My dear and sweet N	9	1
5	My dear, beloved mummy / mama, my dear and beloved	10	2
	<b>Dear N</b>	11	22
7	My dear birthday girls	12	1
	My dear mummy (mamachen)	13	3
11	<b>Brother</b>	14	14
13	Your Excellence	15	1
14	Good old N	16	2
15	<b>Dear mummy (mamachen)</b>	17	7
18	<b>Highly respected NP</b>	18	56
19	<b>Dear NP</b>	19	80
23	My sweet N	20	5
24	<b>My lord NP</b>	21	12
27	<b>NP</b>	22	14
32	<b>Honey (dear fellow) / darling</b>	23	18
33	Father NP	24	1
39	<b>My lord</b>	25	18
48	N, my lovely girl	26	1
	My N	27	5
50	N, honey	28	2
	My sweet wife	29	1
51	My darling N	30	1
	Silly-silly NP	31	1
	Evil-minded you are	32	1
	My honey	33	2
	Silly	34	1
52	A rogue of mine you are	35	1
	N, my darling	36	1
53	Dear sister	37	3
57	Dear and highly respected NP	38	1
58	Old boy	39	1
	My friend N	40	1

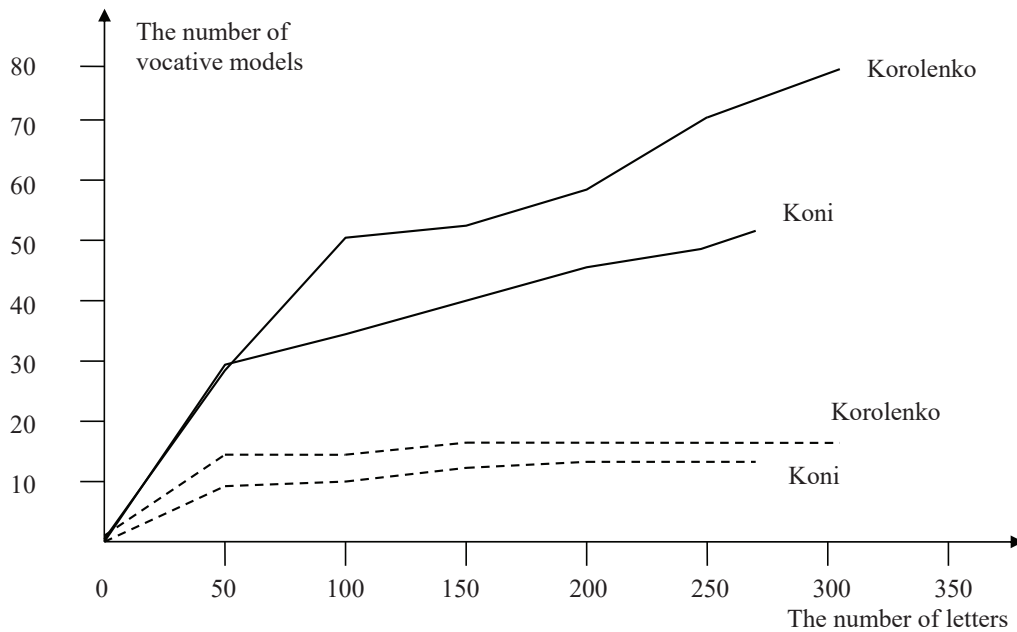
End of table 2

Letter number	Vocative model <sup>2</sup>	Model number	Amount of model implementations
	Friend NP	41	1
72	Our dear NP	42	2
	Dear fellow NP	43	1
77	My darling N	44	1
80	Sweet ladies	45	1
	My sweet ladies	46	2
85	My sweetheart	47	5
	Dear N	48	3
86	Dear mama	49	1
	My precious you	50	2
98	Darling	51	1
150	<b>Highly respected NP</b>	52	9
156	My dear, my sweet N	53	2
170	Ladies	54	1
175	My good old friend	55	1
182	My dear ladies	56	2
187	Kiddie	57	2
190	My little girl	58	2
200	My lord mister contributing editor	59	2
208	monsieur	60	1
222	Dear, sincerely respected NP	61	1
225	Dear NP	62	1
	Dear little owner of this country house	63	1
230	My dear daughters	64	2
238	My little daughter	65	1
	My sweet baby	66	1
241	Messieurs young writers	67	1
245	Highly respected and dear NP	68	1
249	Dear, highly respected and beloved NP	69	1
	My dear teacher	70	1
	Precious person	71	1
252	My dear, my sweet daughter	72	1
273	Highly respected mister S	73	2
287	Dear mister chairman	74	1
291	My lord citizen contributing editor	75	1
292	My dear, beloved wife	76	1
294	My sweetheart	77	1
296	Dear N (or maybe, N)	78	1
303	Comrade	79	1

<sup>2</sup> Here are the models in the original, where И stands for name, О – for patronymic, Ф – for surname: мои дорогие; мамаша; И; дорогие мои сестрицы; милые дорогие мои; дорогой мой И; моя милая дорогая И; моя бедная И; моя дорогая хорошая И; моя дорогая, милая мамаша / мамашенька, дорогая моя, милая; дорогой И; дорогие мои именинницы; моя дорогая мамаша (мамахен); брат; Ваше превосходительство; дружище И; дорогая мамаша (мамахен); многоуважаемый ИО; дорогой ИО; милая моя И; милостивый государь ИО; ИО; голубушка (голубчик) / голубка; батюшка ИО; милостивый государь; И, милая моя девочка; моя И; И, голубушка; моя милая жёнушка; милая моя хорошая И; глупая глупая ИО; подлая ты душа; голубушка моя; глупая; дрянь ты моя; И, голубушка моя; дорогая сестра; дорогой и многоуважаемый ИО; дружище; друг ты мой, И; друг ИО; дорогой наш ИО; голубчик, дорогой ИО; дорогая моя голубушка И; милые девочки; милые мои девочки; милая моя; милая И; милая мамашенька; милые вы мои; милая; глубокоуважаемый ИО; дорогая моя, милая моя И; девочки; мой дорогой старый друг; дорогие мои девочки; деточка; моя девочка; милостивый государь господин редактор; monsieur; дорогой, искренно уважаемый ИО; милая ИО; милая хозяйка этой дачи; дорогие мои дочки; моя доченька; моя дорогая детка; господа молодые писатели; глубокоуважаемый и дорогой ИО; дорогой, глубокоуважаемый и любимый ИО; дорогой мой учитель; истинно дорогой человек; дорогая моя, милая доченька; многоуважаемый господин Ф; уважаемый господин председатель; милостивый государь гражданин редактор; дорогая моя, любимая жёнушка; душа моя; дорогой И (а может быть, и И); товарищ.

The total number of vocatives is 517, of vocative models is 79, of vocatives that exceeded the statistical threshold is 421; the number of above-threshold models is 15, while 14 out of those were implemented in the first forty letters, and only one – *highly respected NP* – in letter 150. In general, the difference in the growth dynamics of various address models and forms and vocative formations that build a subset of regular, stereotypical constructions is the same as in Koni’s epistolary, but it is even more sharply outlined.

The dynamics of growth of the models that have exceeded the statistical threshold, as well as below-threshold models in the letters by A.F. Koni and V.G. Korolenko are illustrated in the graph below. The horizontal axis indicates the number of letters (one graduation equals 50 letters); the vertical axis indicates the number of vocative models implemented in these letters. The solid line indicates the growth of the total number of vocative models, while the dashed line shows regular (above-threshold) models (Graph 1).



**Graph 1. Vocative models formation dynamics in the epistolary by A.F. Koni and V.G. Korolenko**

In the first fifty letters, the curves in Koni and Korolenko are mostly identical, and further, the stability is detected only in the regularly used models. A striking difference is observed between the number of all implemented models (two top lines) and above-threshold models (two bottom lines). The curves reflecting the threshold vocative models’ dynamics, slightly diverge at the start, but then become almost parallel; these models are mainly detected at the very beginning of the correspondence, and both addressers exhaust the resource of the regular vocative formations in the first two hundred letters. As we can see, the dynamics of threshold vocative formations in Korolenko and Koni’s written speech are very similar. The peculiarities of such dynamics, which are in some way determined by the addresser’s personality, are revealed only at the level of the general vocatives’ framework, the formation of which is not related to the statistical threshold. As a result, this framework combines the stereotypical elements of speech behaviour with the irregular (or even unique) vocative formations in each author’s discourse.

### Conclusions

Therefore, even the first four tens of chronologically ordered letters of each epistolary demonstrate such time-appropriate, stereotypical, commonly accepted in correspondence forms of address as *Name + Patronymic*, *highly respected + Name + Patronymic*, *my lord + Name + Patronymic*, *dear + Name + Patronymic*, *highly esteemed + Name + Patronymic*, *my*

*lord, dear friend, dear + Name*. These address formulas are widely used by the authors in their epistolary, and the range of stereotypical addresses does not change significantly, even when the correspondence with various people lasts for decades. Instead, new original, extraordinary addresses, which do not belong to the author's routine epistolary elements, such as *голубчик мой милый, мой старый испытанный друг, старый добрый и честный друг мой* (A.F. Koni) (*my dear fellow, my old true friend, my old, true and honest friend*), *подлая ты душа, дрянная ты моя, милая хозяйшкa этой дачи, дорогой мой учитель, дорогая моя, любимая жёнушка* (V.G. Korolenko) (*evil-minded you are, a rogue of mine you are, dear little owner of this country house, my dear teacher, my dear, beloved wife*) etc., gradually appear in the letter throughout the entire correspondence period. The range of such addresses in each author's epistolary permanently grows.

Similar findings were obtained while analyzing the epistolary selections belonging to other authors, mainly to I.N. Kramskoy, I.Ye. Repin, A.N. Ostrovsky, S.A. Yesenin. These selections counted a various number of letters and, respectively, a various number of addresses, yet the general rules of regular and irregular vocation formations' distribution dynamics have been preserved. Notably, we can certainly argue that the beginning of the correspondence (first one – two hundred letters) in almost all the analyzed addressers is usually accompanied by the standard and commonly used vocative figures, which we consider the stereotypical elements of their speech behaviour; while these or those irregularly used, original forms of address are introduced into the correspondence step by step. There is some probability of the emergence of new potentially productive vocative models in the middle and even at the final stage of the correspondence by this or that addresser, but it leans on certain extralinguistic reasons (the change in communicants' social status, correspondents' circle expansion, etc.). The growth dynamics of stereotypical vocative formations largely follow certain general rules of speech production; the emergence of irregular address models in epistolary discourse depends on a set of communication conditions and characterizes the addresser's individual style. Further research perspectives are connected with the need to clarify the extralinguistic factors affecting the distribution of stereotypical and irregular address models in the dynamics of written speech production, as well as to explore other structural parameters of the letter in this respect.

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## CORRELATION OF STEREOTYPICAL AND IRREGULAR IN EPISTOLARY TEXT ADDRESSEE-ORIENTATION

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**Key words:** *address, vocative, letter, epistolary text, written speech.*

The research *aims* to explore the dynamics of the emergence in the written speech of various addressers – on the one hand, standard, stereotypical, commonly accepted forms of addressing the addressee, and individual, non-standard addresses that do not belong to the regularly repeated elements peculiar of the author's epistolary art, on the other. Accordingly, *the objectives* include 1) a search for criteria to distinguish the stereotypical forms of address, 2) the establishment of epistolary address models formation, and 3) the comparison of new vocative models emergence dynamics in terms of the gradual rise of the total amount of letters in various addressers. To achieve the aforementioned aim, we have utilized the descriptive *method*, content analysis, and linguistic modelling approach.

To distinguish between the vocative formations regularly used by this or that letter writer and non-standard, unique writer's individuality-embodying addresses, we have introduced a one-per cent statistical threshold. This made it possible to attribute to the stable components of the addresser's behaviour those address models whose verbal implementations had reached over 1% of the total number of addressees in this author's epistolary. The number of models that had crossed the one-per cent statistical threshold appeared to be much lower than the number of non-standard addresses, yet, in total, regular vocative formations implemented in the letters of any addresser quantitatively exceed the non-usual vocative constructions. Consequently, to provide an accurate picture of the correspondence party's written speech stylistics, it is necessary to explore the relationship between the regular and irregular in their written speech. To compare the dynamics of the rise of the models that had crossed the statistical threshold, and all the address models recorded in the letters of various writers, we built a diagram that compares the number of letters (a horizontal axis) and the number of vocative formation models implemented in those letters (a vertical axis).

*The results* of comparing the dynamics of vocative models formation in the array of letters by A.F. Koni and V.G. Korolenko arranged in chronological order suggest that, as a rule, the commencement of the correspondence is accompanied by standard and commonly used vocative figures, which we consider to be the stereotypical elements of addressers' speech behaviour and meet linguistic and ethical standards of written communication. In the case of prolonged correspondence, the individual peculiarities of authors' vocative art find their expression in a continuous flow of letters. The emergence of new vocative models that become productive in the middle or even at the terminal stage of correspondence by this or that addresser is possible, but it depends on extralinguistic factors (the change of communicants' social status, the expansion of correspondents' circle etc.). The dynamics of the rise of stereotypical vocation formations largely follow certain general rules of speech generation; the introduction of irregular address models in epistolary discourse depends on a wide range of communication conditions and characterizes the addresser's individual style.

Further research perspectives are connected with the need to clarify the extralinguistic factors affecting the distribution of the stereotypical and irregular address models in the dynamics of written speech generation, as well as with the consideration in this respect of other structural features of a letter.

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