



PARTICULARITIES OF PEJORATIVE VOCABULARY FUNCTIONING IN THE DIALOGICAL DISCOURSE OF THE ENGLISH LITERARY TEXT

Tomashchuk M. V.

*Postgraduate Student at the Department of English
Yuriy Fedkovych Chernivtsi National University
Kotsyubynskoho str., 2, Chernivtsi, Ukraine
orcid.org/0009-0009-8374-8869
tomashchuk.myroslav@chnu.edu.ua*

Key words: *pejorative, literary
discourse, literary text,
evaluation, context.*

The article provides a comprehensive linguistic analysis of the functioning and pragmatic potential of pejorative language in the dialogical speech of a contemporary English literary text. The relevance of the study is determined by the need to study the specifics of the use of pejoratives in dialogues, which, due to their imitative nature, reproduce the features of colloquial discourse and serve as a means of objectifying events and speech characteristics of characters. The aim of the work is to identify the discursive factors that cause the intensification of negative evaluation.

The material for the study was the novel “Run on Red” by American writer Noelle W. Ihli. The research file contains 202 units extracted from dialogical speech. The methodological basis of the work is formed by methods of discourse analysis (to determine the pragmatic conditions and the role of context) and componential analysis (to establish the semantic structure and morphological grouping).

The study theoretically substantiates the distinction between the concepts of a literary text and discourse, emphasizing the subjective nature of the category of evaluation. Practical analysis has shown that pejorative meaning in dialogues is realized both explicitly (through absolute pejoratives) and implicitly. The mechanisms of contextual pejoration are examined in detail: the acquisition of negative semantics by neutral, diminutive, or positively colored lexemes through irony, metaphorical transfer (zoomorphism), cultural allusions, and prosodic means.

The results of morphological analysis show the dominance of nouns and adjectives, which indicates the priority of the nominative function of pejoratives, while a significant proportion of interjections provides emotional relief for the characters. Thus, pejorative language is a multifunctional tool that not only expresses a negative assessment, but also constructs social reality and implements the author’s pragmatic strategy within the sociocultural context of the work.

ОСОБЛИВОСТІ ФУНКЦІОНУВАННЯ ПЕЙОРАТИВНОЇ ЛЕКСИКИ У ДІАЛОГІЧНОМУ ДИСКУРСІ АНГЛОМОВНОГО ХУДОЖНЬОГО ТЕКСТУ

Томащук М. В.

аспірант кафедри англійської мови

Чернівецький національний університет імені Юрія Федьковича

вул. Коцюбинського, 2, Чернівці, Україна

orcid.org/0009-0009-8374-8869

tomashchuk.myroslav@chnu.edu.ua

Ключові слова: *пейоратив, художній дискурс, художній текст, оцінка, контекст.*

У статті здійснено комплексний лінгвістичний аналіз особливостей функціонування та прагматичного потенціалу пейоративної лексики в діалогічному мовленні сучасного англомовного художнього тексту. Актуальність дослідження зумовлена необхідністю вивчення специфіки вживання пейоративів саме в діалогах, які через свій імітаційний характер відтворюють риси розмовного дискурсу та слугують засобом об'єктивізації подій і мовленнєвої характеристики персонажів. Метою роботи є встановлення дискурсивних чинників, що спричиняють інтенсифікацію негативної оцінності.

Матеріалом дослідження слугував роман американської письменниці Noelle W. Ihli «Run on Red». Картотека дослідження налічує 202 одиниці, виокремлені з діалогічного мовлення. Методологічну основу роботи становлять методи дискурс-аналізу (для визначення прагматичних умов та ролі контексту) і компонентного аналізу (для встановлення семантичної структури та морфологічного групування).

У дослідженні теоретично обґрунтовано розмежування понять художнього тексту та дискурсу, наголошено на суб'єктивній обумовленості категорії оцінності. Практичний аналіз засвідчив, що пейоративність у діалогах реалізується як експліцитно (через абсолютні пейоративи), так і імпліцитно. Детально розглянуто механізми контекстуальної пейоративності: набуття нейтральними, димінутивними чи позитивно забарвленими лексемами негативної семантики через іронію, метафоричне перенесення (зооморфізми), культурні алюзії та просодичні засоби.

За результатами морфологічного аналізу встановлено домінування іменників та прикметників, що вказує на пріоритетність номінативної функції пейоративів, тоді як значна частка вигуків забезпечує емотивну розрядку персонажів. Таким чином пейоративна лексика є поліфункційним інструментом, який не лише виражає негативну оцінку, а й конструює соціальну реальність та реалізує авторську прагматичну стратегію в межах соціокультурного контексту твору.

Problem statement. A broad range of evaluative vocabulary and a narrower range of pejorative vocabulary are the focus of various paradigms in contemporary linguistic studies. The stylistic characteristics of pejoratives in literary texts are studied by [Kulchytska, 2019, 2022], while the discursive features of pejoratives are examined by [Bihunova, 2025], [Lakhmatova, 2025], and [Tkachivska, 2015], and word-formation features are the focus of research of [Voronina, 2025], [Denysovets, 2018]. Literary discourse as a communicative unit is studied by [Bekhta, 2005], [Habibova, 2019], [Matiyenga, 2025], and [Tan, 2012]. However, there is a lack of research focusing specifically on the literary and discursive features of the pejorative vocabulary functioning in dialogical speech, which,

due to its imitative nature, is also distinguished by the features of colloquial discourse, and in literary texts, “contributes to the creation of an objectivity effect and authenticity of events, since the author distances himself from their description and evaluation, transferring this function to the character-speech” [Bihunova, 2025, p. 196]. Thus, the **relevance** of our research is determined by the need to find out what functions pejorative lexicon performs in the dialogical discourse of the English literary text.

The **objective** of the article is to identify discursive factors intensifying pejorative meaning in the dialogical speech of English literary texts.

The objective is achieved by performing the following **tasks**:

1) to identify pejorative units in dialogical speech;
2) to reveal discursive features of the functioning of the units under study;

3) to identify the most numerous morphological groups of pejorative vocabulary represented in the selected discourse;

The **material** for the study is the novel “Run on Red” by American writer Noelle W. Ihli. A card index was compiled with 202 pejorative units identified exclusively from the dialogical speech of the characters.

Research methods: The study applies methods of discourse analysis and componential analysis. Discourse analysis is used to clarify the pragmatic conditions for the use of pejoratives, their role in the interaction of characters, and the factors that intensify negative evaluation within dialogical speech [Kamalu, 2015].

The **method** of componential analysis was used to establish the semantic structure of pejorative units, to identify integral and differential semes, and to group them according to morphological and lexical-semantic features [Selivanova, 2008, p. 107].

Object of research. Pejorative vocabulary of the English language in literary discourse based on the novel “Run on Red” by American writer Noelle W. Ihli.

Subject of research. Functional, pragmatic, and discursive features of the use of pejorative vocabulary in the dialogical discourse of the English literary text.

Results and discussion. The study of literary discourse and the peculiarities of pejorative vocabulary functioning within it requires a comprehensive approach to defining the concept of discourse and identifying the functional characteristics of pejoratives in literary texts. First, following I. A. Bekhta, we distinguish the concepts of literary discourse and literary text. “Discourse structures and organizes text, that is, it should be understood as speech activity, while text is the result of this activity” [Bekhta, 2005, p. 92]. According to N. V. Kondratenko, a literary text as an act of artistic communication is combined with the discourses of the author and the reader and thus creates literary discourse [Kondratenko, 2015, p. 63].

Yu. M. Rusnak links the concept of literary discourse with the writer’s language creativity [Rusnak, 2020, p. 86], while I. V. Frolova defines it as a special type of interaction between the author and the reader, which is limited by the cultural and social context, as well as other extralingual factors, and ultimately finds its material embodiment in a work of art [Frolova, 2018, p. 54]. I. A. Bekhta notes that it is in the text where “the interaction of linguistic and extralinguistic factors is most fully revealed,” and also defines the language of fiction as an open system in which

the entire language can be represented [Bekhta, 2005, p. 96]. From this, we conclude that literary discourse should be considered in a broad and narrow sense. In the first sense, we define literary discourse as a literary text in a sociocultural context, which determines the subjectivity of interpretation, while in the second, it is defined as a combination of different types of discourse (everyday, social, narrative, religious, mythological, philosophical, etc.) embodied in the text with the aim of exerting an aesthetic influence on the recipient. We believe that this distinction allows for a comprehensive description of the functioning of pejorative vocabulary in literary texts.

T. Matiyenga and O. Ajani emphasize that literary text cannot be evaluated solely from an aesthetic point of view without taking into account the layers of meaning constructed through the use of language itself [Matiyenga, 2025, p. 385]. “The multilayered and embedded nature of literary discourse also opens up the possibility of other worlds that partially resemble the world as known to the reader, to a greater or lesser extent” [Tan, 2012, p. 631].

It should be added that “discourse arises in the process of interaction between the worldviews of the addressee and the addresser” [Habibova, 2019, p. 182], so the factor of subjectivity of the author and potential reader cannot be ignored. However, as M. R. Tkachivska notes, the real reflection of reality is far from being the main goal of authors, especially those who resort to specific strategies, the means of implementation of which include, in particular, pejorative vocabulary [Tkachivska, 2015, p. 126]. As Y. M. Rusnak notes, objective reality is reproduced in literary discourse through the author’s subjective perception [Rusnak, 2020, pp. 86–87].

Thus, the literary and discursive features of pejorative vocabulary are determined not only by denotative and connotative meanings and context, but also by the subjective sociocultural and psychological-cognitive attitudes of the author and recipient. “The Pragmadilectic Theory reveals that literary texts often function as forms of argumentation, where authors present and defend viewpoints, challenge counterarguments, and seek to persuade the reader. This approach provides a new way to understand how authors build their cases through narrative and linguistic strategies. The Appraisal Framework’s focus on attitude shows how texts engage readers by expressing emotions, judgments, and appreciation. <...> Authors strategically evoke empathy, trust, or opposition, guiding readers towards specific interpretations of characters and events” [Matiyenga, 2025, c. 385].

Given the subjective nature of literary discourse and the subjective nature of the category of evaluation, we consider it appropriate to consider the means of negative evaluation as one of the components of the creation of literary discourse in its narrow sense.

The results of O. V. Kulchytska's research show that the pejorative vocabulary of literary discourse is characterized by a complex conceptual structure and the presence of different types of elements in semantics [Kulchytska, 2019, p. 13].

In literary discourse, pejorative vocabulary should be viewed as a means of embodying the author's intention to highlight objective reality or certain components of it through a subjective prism. And although, according to P. K. Tan, the narrator in literary discourse is not identified as the author [Tan, 2012], the author can still give his subjective negative assessment via diverse communicative activities performed by the characters. "In fiction, the author may have a subjective attitude towards reality and mix his own imagination and unrealized feelings with existing social norms or customs. It is also possible for the author to express a distorted perspective of his fantasies and focus on little-known or fictional possibilities of behavior, etc." [Tkachivska, 2015, p. 126].

According to Yu. V. Lakhmatova and V. V. Ponomarenko, in certain discursive conditions, pejoratives as a linguistic means perform the function of constructing social reality through the creation of the categories "us"/"them" [Lakhmatova, 2025, p. 747]. We believe that discursive conditions can be identified with context, which, according to O. V. Kulchytska, is decisive in literary discourse in the process of pragmatization of pejorative vocabulary determined by the author's objective [Kulchytska, 2019, p. 7]. A. M. Sorochan links pejorative meaning in literary discourse with the concept of dysphemism, which she proposes to define as "intensification of negativity." The researcher considers the use of relevant units to be a conscious decision by the author to convey the peculiarities of the sociocultural context and characterize their characters [Sorochan, 2022, pp. 62–63]. Thus, we draw attention to the contextual conditioning of a pejorative meaning in literary discourse, which is characterized by the intertwining of the intratextual context and the broader sociocultural context in which the author as the sender and the reader as the recipient interact.

In the context of studying the literary and discursive features of pejorative vocabulary, it is also worth considering the potential of word formation in creating emotionally expressive lexemes with negative connotations. I. V. Denysovets argues that such lexemes are common to both colloquial and literary speech, since colloquial style can often serve as an element of literary discourse [Denysovets, 2018, p. 43]. "Often, with the help of words with such word-forming formants in literary discourse, authors create negative external and internal characteristics with a hint of contempt and disdain" [Denysovets, 2018, p. 45]. The results of O. Voronina's research prove that in literary discourse, means of nomination created in this way are

capable of performing a function that cannot be performed by syntagmatic constructions with equivalent semantic content [Voronina, 2025, p. 46]. In our opinion, this phenomenon is primarily associated with the potential of pejoratives as stylistic means, which is manifested in their emotiveness and expressiveness.

N. Bihunova believes that an important aspect of evaluation in literary discourse is the use of literary dialogical speech, in which the evaluation of characters can be expressed not only implicitly, but also explicitly through the comments of the author or narrator [Bihunova, 2025, p. 196]. Yu. S. Skrynnyk emphasizes the ontological and ethical nature of negative evaluation in the communication process and draws attention to the possibility of transitioning from one type of evaluation to another depending on the characteristics of the discourse [Skrynnyk, 2019, p. 183].

Studying pejorative vocabulary in literary texts by S. Mayer, O. V. Kulchytska concludes that a characteristic feature of pejoratives in literary discourse is their ability to acquire an emotive meaning (conventionally used) that is not recorded in dictionaries (conventionally true) [Kulchytska, 2019, p. 7].

Let us consider several examples of the functioning of pejorative vocabulary in the dialogical discourse of a literary text and find out what functions these units perform and how context can determine the acquisition of emotive-expressive negative value by a neutral unit.

(1) "See? They were just letting that **idiot** pass," Laura insisted triumphantly [Ihli, p. 11].

(2) "Go around, **dumbass**," she said in a soft singsong [Ihli, p. 22].

(3) "Because if we stay here much longer, people are going to start leaving the bonfire, and some drunk **asshole** is gonna plow my truck over the edge," he replied in a patronizing voice [Ihli, p. 103].

In examples (1), (2), and (3), we observe the use of absolute pejoratives, which in their integral meaning carry a negative evaluation, and in this context express the characters' irritation toward their addressees. In examples (1) and (2), both absolute pejoratives express a negative assessment of the mental abilities of the object of the statement, while in example (3) we see a unit that expresses the subject's attitude towards the object. It is interesting to note that in order to create pejorative meaning in examples (2) and (3), the author resorted to slang expressions (see [thefreedictionary.com]), while the lexeme "idiot" does not have a corresponding dictionary marker, but still conveys a negative evaluation, expressing deliberately negative characteristics in its integral seme: "A person who is considered foolish or stupid" [thefreedictionary.com].

(4) "She didn't," Laura finally spat, pausing to draw a ragged breath. "She told me about it. About what a **disgusting pig** you were." [Ihli, p. 187].

(5) “A few years ago, Delta Phi got busted when some **bitch** brought the police to the frat house after a party.” *His face darkened* [Ihli, p. 190].

(6) “**Blondie** still **playing opossum**?” he called overhead as he walked away [Ihli, p. 190].

In examples (4), (5), and (6), we can see how a primarily neutral lexeme becomes pejorative through the metaphorical transfer of negatively connoted animal characteristics to humans. In example (4), the negative connotation of the lexeme “pig” is reinforced by the adjective “disgusting.” In example (5), the author uses the lexeme “bitch,” which, according to the dictionary definition, refers to a female canine animal [thefreedictionary.com], however, when directed against a woman in an aggressive speech act, as we see in the example, the lexeme undergoes a process of pejoration and becomes offensive.

Example (6) illustrates the idiomatic potential of pejorative units that are based on animal metaphors with negative connotations. Originally, the idiom means to play dead, but in the context of this communicative situation, it is used by the speaker with a negative evaluation, as it evokes an emotion of irritation in him. In this same reply, we see how a diminutive lexeme can acquire a pejorative meaning. The suffix *-ie* gives the lexeme “blond” a diminutive connotation, but in this communicative situation, it acts as a means of aggressive speech, since it is clear from the context that the speaker feels contempt for the object of the statement, so he uses this lexeme ironically.

Let us consider a few more examples of how the ironic use of diminutive and positive evaluative units causes them to acquire a pejorative meaning in the context of a communicative situation:

(7) *Laura inhaled sharply and turned to look at me. “Liv. Could it be ... **Ziggy**?”* [Ihli, p. 76].

(8) *I barely looked at him. But when I did, I saw **pathetic human trash*** [Ihli, p. 214].

(9) “**Tony!**” he mimicked in a frail, high voice. “**Sweet Tony!** This isn’t you!” [Ihli, p. 176].

In line (7), the character uses a nickname that she and her friend gave to a man named Zachariah. At first glance, the nickname may seem friendly and affectionate, but from the context we know that Zachariah caused one of the characters to feel unpleasant disgust with his advances, so here the diminutive form of the lexeme, formed with the suffix *-y*, serves as a means of humiliation and contempt for the man.

Example (9) illustrates the influence of prosodic elements on the formation of pejorative meaning in context. Thanks to the author’s comment “*mimicked in a frail, high voice*”, we understand that the addresser is mocking the physical weakness and helplessness of the objects of his speech, who in this communicative situation are completely dependent on his will. Thus, his use of the name and the positive adjective “sweet” deprives the lexemes of their denotative

meanings and is used as a means of expressing his superiority in the discourse of the dialogue between the aggressor and the victim of verbal aggression.

(10) *He laughed. “You of all people know that’s not how it works. So, stop it with the **holier-than-thou** act.”* [Ihli, p. 104].

(11) *The light shifted again. “Now I have to wear this. God, my stepdad was such a **redneck**.”* [Ihli, p. 176].

(12) *Kyle continued, unprompted. “<...> But here’s where it gets fun: The VIP drinks we made for the blue and **red Xes**, well, let’s just say they had a couple extra-special ingredients.”* [Ihli, p. 191].

In extracts (10) and (11), we are dealing with pejoratives that are conditioned by the interaction of the broader sociocultural context with the intratextual context. The expression “holier-than-thou” originates from the Bible and in English-speaking linguistic culture expresses a personal sense of righteousness, but in this context, the character uses it sarcastically to reproach his accomplice in crime for his feigned law-abidingness. The lexeme “redneck” in American linguistic culture is a derogatory term for members of the working class.

The phrase “red X” in example (12) in itself evokes negative associations due to the culturally established perception of the symbol as a sign of prohibition, but in the context of this text, it acquires an additional pejorative layer, as it is a derogatory label used by the attackers to designate a certain category of their victims. Therefore, addressing the victims themselves through association with a derogatory label is a pejorative statement about the victims themselves.

From the illustrated examples, it is evident that the pejorative nature of an expression in the dialogue of a literary text can be expressed both explicitly through its denotative meaning and implicitly through contextual features.

The morphological features of the use of pejorative vocabulary are shown in Fig. 1.

We argue that the dominant number of pejoratives expressed by nouns and adjectives indicates that in the dialogical discourse of literary texts, the main function of pejorative expressions is nominative. A significant proportion of interjections emphasizes the importance of pejoratives as verbal means of releasing negative emotional energy.

Conclusion. In summary, literary discourse is a multidimensional communicative formation, therefore it produces conditions for the realization of pejorative vocabulary not only as a means of negative evaluation, but also as an instrument for the realization of the author’s style and strategy, social labeling, and stylistic influence. At the same time, the evaluative nature of pejorative vocabulary remains dominant in literary discourse since it is applied as a means of expressing author’s or/and characters’ subjective attitude.

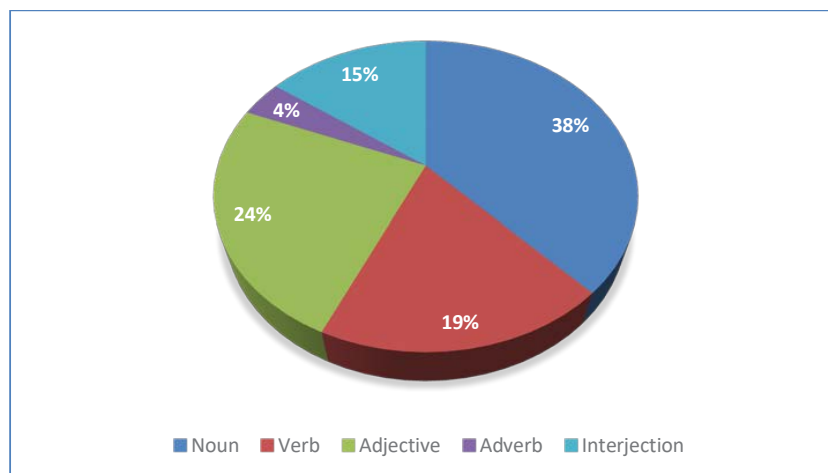


Fig. 1. Share of the morphological group in the total number of pejorative expressions

The contextual, pragmatic, and word-formation conditioning of pejoratives in literary discourse determines their multifunctionality and semantic variability, which is caused both by the intratextual context and by the broader sociocultural environment outlined by extralingual factors. Thus, the functioning of pejorative vocabulary in a literary context requires analysis that takes into account all these aspects.

The nominative function of pejorative is defined as paramount in the course of morphological analysis that establishes the prevalence of nouns and adjectives to express and reinforce negative attitude.

We see the prospect of further research in deepening the study of semantic typology and paradigmatic relations of pejorative units in literary discourse.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Бехта І. А. Дискурс наратора в англomовній прозі : монографія. Київ : Грамота, 2005. 276 с.
2. Бігунова Н. Когнітивно-комунікативні особливості реалізації оцінки в англomовному художньому дискурсі. *Актуальні питання гуманітарних наук. Мовознавство. Літературознавство*, 1(85), 2025. сс. 193–199. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.24919/2308-4863/85-1-30>.
3. Денисовець І. В. Словотвір і стилістика сучасної української дитячої прози : монографія. Полтава : Астроя, 2018. 272 с.
4. Kamalu, I.; Osisanwo, A. (2015). Discourse analysis. *In Issues in the Study of Language and Literature: Theory & Practice*; Kamalu, I., Tamunobelem, I., Eds.; Kraft Books: Oyo, Nigeria, pp. 169–195.
5. Кульчицька О. В. Мовні засоби реалізації пейоративності в романах С. Маср : автореф. дис. ... канд. філол. наук. Львів, 2019. 20 с.
6. Лахматова Ю. В., Пономаренко В. В. Пейоративна лексика в сучасному китайському дискурсі та особливості її перекладу українською мовою. *Перспективи та інновації науки*, № 11(57), 2025. С. 774–753. DOI: <http://orcid.org/0000-0001-9192-9541>.
7. Matiyenga, T. C., & Ajani, O. A. (2025). Linguistics in Literary Discourse: Exploring Meaning, Construction and Alternatives Approaches. *World Journal of English Language*, 15(3), 376–388. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5430/wjel.v15n3p376>.
8. Miall, D. S. (2002). Literary Discourse. *In Handbook of Discourse Processes*. Art Graesser, Morton Ann Gernsbacher, & Susan R. Goldman, Eds. Mahwah, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates. 321–355.
9. Руснак Ю. М. Когнітивно-прагматична концепція художнього дискурсу (на матеріалі мовотворчості Ольги Кобилянської). *Вісник Харківського національного університету імені В. Н. Каразіна. Серія «Філологія»*. 87, 2020. С. 83–89. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.26565/227-1864-2020-87-12>.
10. Селіванова О. О. Сучасна лінгвістика: напрями та проблеми : підручник. Полтава : Довкілля. К., 2008. 711 с.
11. Скриннік Ю. С. Особливості функціонування пейоративів у комунікативних ситуаціях з асиметричним статусом мовців. *Тези доповідей XVI наукової конференції з міжнародною участю. Каразінські читання: Людина. Мова. Комунікація*, 2017. С. 120–121.
12. Скриннік Ю. С. Дискурсивна варіативність вербальної та невербальної поведінки мовців при зміні соціальних ролей (на матеріалі англійської мови) : дис. ... канд. філол. наук : 10.02.04. Харків, 2019. 247 с.
13. Сорочан А. М. Процеси евфемізації та дисфемізації в сучасній дитячій перекладній літературі (на прикладі роману Ніколя Матьє «Діти їхні»). *Молодий вчений*, (4.1(104.1)), 2022.

- C. 60–63. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.32839/2304-5809/2022-104.1-15>.
14. Tan, P. K. W. (2012). Literary Discourse. In *The Routledge Handbook of Discourse Analysis*, James Paul Gee & Michael Handford (eds), London : Routledge, 2012, pp. 628-641.
 15. The free dictionary. URL: <https://www.thefreedictionary.com/> (date of access: 14.01.2026).
 16. Вороніна О. Відабревіатурні деривати української мови як засоби пейоративної конотації в текстах 90-х років ХХ століття-першої чверті ХХІ століття. *Вісник Київського національного університету ім. Т. Шевченка. Літературознавство. Мовознавство. Фольклористика*. 2(38)/2025. С. 45–50. DOI: <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.17721/1728-2659.2025.38.06>.

REFERENCES

1. Bekhta, I. A. (2005). *Dyskurs naratora v anhlovovni prozi* [Narrator's Discourse in English-Language Prose] : monohrafiia. Kyiv : Hramota. 276 s.
2. Bihunova, N. (2025). Kohnityvno-komunikatyvni osoblyvosti realizatsii otsinky v anhlovovnomu khudozhnomu dyskursi [Cognitive-Communicative Peculiarities of the Implementation of Evaluation in English-Language Literary Discourse]. *Aktualni Pytannia Humanitarnykh Nauk. Movoznavstvo. Literaturoznavstvo*, 1(85), cc. 193–199. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.24919/2308-4863/85-1-30>.
3. Denysovets, I. V. (2018). *Slovotvir i stylistyka suchasnoi ukrainskoi dytiachoi prozy* [Wordwork And Stylistics Of Modern Ukrainian Children's Prose] : monohrafiia. Poltava : Astraia. 272 s.
4. Kamalu, I.; Osisanwo, A. (2015). Discourse analysis. In *Issues in the Study of Language and Literature: Theory & Practice*; Kamalu, I., Tamunobelem, I., Eds.; Kraft Books: Oyo, Nigeria, pp. 169–195.
5. Kulchytska, O. V. (2019). *Movni zasoby realizatsii peioratyvnosti v romanakh S. Maiier* [Linguistic Means Of Implementing Pejorativeness In The Novels Of S. Mayer] : avtoref. dys. ... kand. filol. nauk. Lviv. 20 s.
6. Lakhmatova, Yu. V., & Ponomarenko, V. V. (2025). Peioratyvna leksyka v suchasnomu kytaiskomu dyskursi ta osoblyvosti yii perekladu ukrainskoiu movoiu [Pejorative Lexicology In Modern Chinese-Language Discourse And The Specific Features Of Its Translation Into Ukrainian]. *Perspektyvy ta innovatsii nauky*, № 11(57). С. 774–753. DOI: <http://orcid.org/0000-0001-9192-9541>.
7. Matiyenga, T. C., & Ajani, O. A. (2025). Linguistics in Literary Discourse: Exploring Meaning, Construction and Alternatives Approaches. *World Journal of English Language*, 15(3), 376–388. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5430/wjel.v15n3p376>.
8. Miall, D. S. (2002). Literary Discourse. In *Handbook of Discourse Processes*. Art Graesser, Morton Ann Gernsbacher, & Susan R. Goldman, Eds. Mahwah, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates. 321-355.
9. Rusnak, Yu. M. (2020). Kohnityvno-prahmatychna kontseptsiia khudozhnogo dyskursu (na materiali movotvorchosti Olhy Kobylianskoi) [Cognitive-Pragmatic Concept Of Literary Discourse (Based On The Material Of Olga Kobylanska's Speech Creation)]. *Visnyk Kharkivskoho natsionalnoho universytetu imeni V. N. Karazina Seriiia «Filolohiia»*. (87), cc. 83–89. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.26565/2227-1864-2020-87-12>.
10. Selivanova O. O. (2008). *Suchasna linhvistyka: napriamy ta problemy* [Modern Linguistics: Trends And Problems]: Pidruchnyk. Poltava : Dovkillia-K. 711 s.
11. Skrynnik, Yu. S. (2017). Osoblyvosti funktsionuvannia peioratyviv u komunikatyvnykh sytuatsiiakh z asymetrychnym statusom movtsiv [Peculiarities Of The Functioning Of Pejoratives In Communicative Situations With An Asymmetric Status Of Speakers]. *Tezy dopovidei XVI naukovoii konferentsii z mizhnarodnoiu uchastiu. Karazinski chytannia: Liudyn. Mova. Komunikatsiia*. S. 120–121.
12. Skrynnik Yu. S. (2019). *Dyskursyvna variatyvnist verbalnoi ta neverbalnoi povedinky movtsiv pry zmini sotsialnykh rolei (na materiali anhliiskoi movy)* [Discursive Variability Of Verbal And Nonverbal Behavior Of Speakers When Changing Social Roles (On The Material Of The English Language)]: dys. ... kand. filol. nauk : 10.02.04. Kharkiv. 247 s.
13. Sorochan, A. (2022). *Protsesty evfemizatsii ta dysfemizatsii v suchasni dytiachii perekladni literaturi (na prykladi romanu nikolia matie «dity yikhni»)* [Processes Of Euphemisation And Dysphemization In Modern Children's Translated Literature (On The Example Of The Novel By Nicholas Mathieu "Their Children")]. *Molodyi Vchenyi*, (4.1(104.1)). С. 60–63. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.32839/2304-5809/2022-104.1-15>.
14. Tan, P. K. W. (2012). Literary Discourse. In *The Routledge Handbook of Discourse Analysis*, James Paul Gee & Michael Handford (eds), London : Routledge, 2012, pp. 628-641.
15. The free dictionary. URL: <https://www.thefreedictionary.com/> (date of access: 14.01.2026).

16. Voronina, O. (2025). Vidabreviaturni deryvaty ukrainskoi movy yak zasoby peioratyvnoi konotatsii v tekstakh 90-kh rokiv XX stolittia-pershoi chverti XXI stolittia [Abbreviation Derivatives of the Ukrainian Language as Means of Pejorative Connotation in the Texts of the 1990s of the 20th Century and the First Quarter of the 21st Century]. *Visnyk Kyivskoho natsionalnoho universytetu im. T. Shevchenka. Literaturoznavstvo. Movoznavstvo. Folklorystyka*. 2(38)/2025, сс. 45–50. DOI: <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.17721/1728-2659.2025.38.06>.

Дата першого надходження статті до видання: 18.01.2026

Дата прийняття статті до друку після рецензування: 24.02.2026

Дата публікації (оприлюднення) статті: 10.04.2026