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**Abstract:** The article is about the lexical features which are not allowed in the literary language in Russian, although they are found in this language, they are not used within the literary language

**Keywords:** *vernacular, normalization, polyfunctionality, speech communication, professional speech, dialect, inflection*

Vernacular is one of the forms of the national language, along with dialect, slang speech and literary language: together with vernacular dialects and jargons, it forms an oral non-codified sphere of national speech communication - a vernacular language; it has a supra-dialect character. Vernacular, unlike dialects and jargons, is a speech that is generally understandable for native speakers of the national language.

The vernacular is a heterogeneous in composition and always blurred within its boundaries language sphere, in which the non-literary speech of poorly educated urban residents, regional dialects, partly a colloquial form of literary language, professional speech interact in a difficult way.

However, unlike literary language, the vernacular has neither normality nor polyfunctionality. The main scope of its application is everyday oral speech.

The vernacular has its own peculiarities, which manifest themselves at different language levels: phonetic, lexical, word-formation and grammatical.

In the field of vocabulary, the difference between the vernacular and the literary language is most clearly manifested. There are two main groups of vocabulary that distinguish the vernacular from the literary language:

1) vocabulary that is characteristic of the vernacular and is absent in other language systems. This also includes words that have developed a new meaning in the vernacular compared to other varieties of the Russian language, for example, with a literary language. The vocabulary belonging to this layer can be called vernacular proper. In this sense, it is not much different from the original vocabulary of any independent language. The reasons why this group of vocabulary was formed in the vernacular may be of a twofold nature. First, it arises as a result of actions of the natural process of formation of the lexical system of a new language education. Secondly, such vocabulary is intended to denote concepts that, for a number of reasons, are not relevant for a native speaker of a literary language focused on the values of Western civilization.

For this reason, among the vernacular vocabulary proper, there are rich synonymous series with the meaning *пить, пьянствовать* ('бухать, квасить, крять etc), *'обманывать* (*знать, заливать etc.*), *'убить, убивать* (*замочить, пришить и etc*). All these are words included in the active lexical fund of the native speaker of the vernacular; moreover, as a result of intensive television propaganda, these words are familiar to native speakers of the literary language. The meaning of these and many other words cannot be understood without delving into the peculiarities of life and activities of persons belonging to the social stratum in question. Obviously, the whole point here is in the originality of the picture of the world of the carrier of the vernacular, whose daily life is largely connected with criminal or semi-criminal activities; 2) peculiar vocative forms. Their system differs significantly from the system of vocative forms of the Russian literary language and is a kind of marker that allows you to immediately identify the carrier of the vernacular. First of all, these are characteristic forms of treatment: *братан, земляк, зёма, пацан* (to a young man - a native speaker of the vernacular), *отец, батя* (to an elderly man). Forms of proper names are formed differently than in the literary language, for example, with the help of suffixes: *-ок, -ян, -(ю)ха*: Ленок (from

Лена, Елена), Санёк, Саня (from Саша, Александр), Толян (from Толя, Анатолий), Костян (from Костя, Константин), Катюха (from Катя, Катерина), Лёха (от Лёша, Алексей) и др. Elderly speakers of the vernacular are addressed using the words *дядя* и *тётя*: *дядя Коля, тётя Люба*. Finally, it is typical for a native speaker of the vernacular to address you, regardless of the age and gender of the interlocutor.

The peculiarities of the vernacular are clearly manifested at the level of phraseology. In general, native speakers of uncodified forms of language (jargons, dialects) are more likely to use phraseological units (actually speech clichés) than native speakers of a literary language. Cf., for example, such clichéd phrases as: *по ходу - it seems; без базара - everything is clear; нежности телячьи - excessive display of feelings*.

Word-formation and grammatical features of the vernacular of the Russian language In the field of morphology and word formation, the vernacular is distinguished by the following features:

1) for the morphemic and morphological structure of a word, when it changes in cases or persons, the analogical is extremely characteristic alignment of the basics: *рот - в роту (в роте), ротом; хочу - хочем, хотите, хочут or else: хотим, хотите, хотят - хотишь, хочет; пеку - пекешь, пекет, пекем; ездить - ездию, ездил, ездим, ездят; требовать - требовая, требоваешь, требует и etc.*

2) other than in the literary language, the meaning of the gender category of some nouns: *густая повидла, свежая мяса, кислый яблоч, этот полотенце.*

3) wider, in comparison with the literary language, the spread of the forms of the local case on -у in masculine nouns with a base on a hard consonant: *на газу, в складу, на пляжу*: nominative plural forms on -а/я: *торта, шофера, инженера.*

4) mixing of genitive and dative forms in feminine nouns: *у сестре - к сестры, от маме - к мамы.*

5) inflection -s (-ев) in the genitive plural of neuter and masculine nouns: *делов, местов, от соседев, пять рублев etc.*

6) declension of non-declinable foreign nouns: *без пальта, ехать на метре, или из кина, две бутылки ситр.*

7) the use of adverbs in the meaning of the verb of the past tense on -вши and -вши: *Я не мывши (т.е. не мылся) вторую неделю.*

8) the use of the creative case of some nouns to indicate the cause: *умер голодом (=от голода).*

9) using the preposition с instead of из: *пришел с магазина, вернулись с отпуска, стреляют с автоматов.*

10) the meaning of the gender category of some nouns is different than in the literary language: *густая повидла, свежая мяса, кислый яблоч, этот полотенце* or another type of declension: *церква, простынь, мысля, болезнь.*

The purpose of our research is to determine the great social significance of linguistic issues related to the use of vernacular vocabulary. This is explained not only by the poor knowledge of the vernacular vocabulary, but also by the diverse role that the vernacular vocabulary plays in the functioning and development of the Russian language as a whole: the vernacular vocabulary is one of the invariable components of oral colloquial speech, giving it emotionality and expressiveness. Vernacular vocabulary is one of the important components of the language of artistic works.

Vernacular was approved by M. Lomonosov as a stylistic means, masterfully used by poets and writers of different eras both to create color and for greater expressiveness.

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