

THE PHENOMENON OF TRANSITIVITY IN THE UKRAINIAN LANGUAGE

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INTRODUCTION

In modern linguistics, the study of complex systemic relations and language dynamism is unlikely to be complete without considering the transitivity. Traditionally, transitivity phenomena are treated as a combination of different types of entities, formed as a result of the transformation processes or the reflection of the intermediate, syncretic facts that characterize the language system in the synchronous aspect.

The need for the complex analysis of transitivity phenomena is explained by the typological description complexity, the differences in terminology and in the ambiguity of the status that transitional entities have in the language system. Up to now, no established definition of transitivity is available, which creates an important issue for the further exploration of the modern linguistics. The topic of transitivity is potentially relevant for a comprehensive study of the transitivity issue in the Ukrainian language due to some reasons. For example, there are some certain limitations related to theoretical aspects of transitivity. Furthermore, it is necessary to analyze typical and transitional formations in order to investigate systemic nature of linguistic phenomena.

Various aspects of transient phenomena caused their terminological synonymy. The syncretically marked units are nominated according to the language levels namely phonetic, lexical, morphological, and syntactic. The phonetic domain is characterized by such terms as transitivity, syncretism, neutralization, and substitution. In lexicology, synchronous transitivity or syncretism is treated in two ways: as positionally conditioned neutralization of meanings and as diffusion. At the morphological level, two groups of terms are distinguished. One group of terms used to denote transitivity phenomena includes transposition, translation, transformation, derivation, conversion, substitution, and homonymy. Another group of terms is used to nominate linguistic units formed by the transition of words from one part of speech to another and includes syncretic words (hybrid words and contaminants) and functional homonyms. In the syntactic

domain, the phenomenon of transitivity is nominated by such terms as transposition, transformation, diffusivity, syntactic derivation, and contamination.

This monograph presents a broad understanding of transitivity as a language universal property, that reflecting the systemic interplay and interaction between linguistic facts combines them into a coherent system. In view of this, the term «transitivity» used in Eastern Slavic linguistics becomes a generic term. Its formal variations are diachronous transitivity and synchronous transitivity, or syncretism.

Structurally, the monograph contains four chapters. Chapter 1 «**General Notion of Transitivity**» provides an analytical overview of the existing theoretical concepts of transitivity, outlines a broad understanding of transitivity as a multi-dimensional phenomenon, and clarifies the classification criteria. Transitivity concepts are grouped into two groups based on the time aspect that characterizes the study of this phenomenon: only in diachrony that is, in historical development for a long time or in diachrony and synchrony – within a certain period of time. We proved the necessity to distinguish the language transitivity (synchronous transitivity, or syncretism) and the transitivity of language historical development (diachronic transitivity). The phenomenon of synchronous transitivity is represented in its multidimensional description by the following parameters: intra-level // multi-level, intra-rank // multi-rank, common-category // multi-category.

Chapter 2 «**Transitivity Phenomena in the Ukrainian Lexicology and Grammar**» analyzes the vivid manifestations of semantic transitivity in vocabulary. Based on the new conceptual aspects with the functional-categorical focus, the transitivity of the parts of speech and the syncretism in the communicative level of the sentence are characterized.

The inter-type and intra-category transition, that is, the transition of relative adjectives in qualitative adjectives is characterized; the dynamics of the semantic structure is analyzed; regular metaphorical transferences are investigated. Particular attention is paid to the socio-political lexicon, which reflects the views of modern society, expresses the speakers' attitude to the realities and phenomena of the present and illustrates their evaluation. The nominative and communicative

activity of modern qualitative adjectives and political metaphors are described. The use of such lexemes indicates the speakers' willingness to update expressive means, which is consistent with their constructive principle of avoiding the cliché.

According to the semantic-morphological-syntactic concept of the five-component system of parts of speech, five types of transpositions are distinguished including: substantiation, verbalization, adjectivation, adverbialization and numeralization, which are represented in syntactic, morphological and semantic manifestations. When identifying nominal, verbal, adjectival, adverbial and numeral varieties of these transposition types the original parts of speech vocabulary was taken into account.

The peculiarities of syncretism that characterize the actual division of a sentence into parts of a sentence are clarified. The system of theme- and rhema identifiers in the structure of a sentence is established; the factors that generate syncretism in the communicative aspect of the sentence are distinguished; the transitional formations that appear between the theme and the rhema in modern Ukrainian are analyzed.

Chapter 3 «*Transitivity in Areal Linguistics*» describes transitivity in arealogy and distinguishes transitional speech patterns on the periphery of the Mid-Dnieper dialect of the southeastern dialect of the Ukrainian language, substantiates their status and distinctiveness on the phonetics level.

According to the vocabulary materials, the features of the transitional patois within the Podolian-Middle-Dnieper borders are characterized. They appeared due to the constant contacts of the two dialectical systems that belong to different dialects of the Ukrainian language. The lexical system of transitive patois is a living language organism in which synonymy, homonymy, semantic variants of lexemes are developed. The multiple-dialect application of transitional patois vocabulary in different thematic groups resulted in creating synonyms, narrowing or extending the lexeme semantics. Preserving archaic lexemes, lexical contamination, functioning of the new lexemes that are foreign to the neighboring dialects, an increase in the number of prosthetic consonants, hyperactive phenomena

at the phonetic level, accent variations and grammar changes make up the group of specific local phenomena that do not concern any of the interacting dialects. Also, the areal of the Mid-Upper-Dnieper and Steppe dialect border is investigated. It is proved to be heterogeneous, that is, the patois of the eastern part of this area are qualified as mixed-transitional where the bulk of the lexis is made up of the Mid-Upper-Dnieper dialect, and the patois in the western part are considered to be transitional of the Mid-Upper-Dnieper-Podolian type.

Chapter 4 «*The Phenomena of Syncretism in Historical Projection*» tackles syncretism manifested in the written Ukrainian language in the 17th and 18th centuries. It also covers the problem of how the Ukrainian language dualis forms function. An analysis of the empirical base revealed that the «dualis» disappeared in the 16th century due to its syncretization by the plural form. These conclusions are based mostly on business style texts analysis. The involvement of different-genre written texts, attention to the quantitative representation of «dualis» contexts made it possible to reach somewhat different conclusions. The dualis was actively used in the 18th century by the representatives of the upper class. The fading of dualis in the Ukrainian language was caused by the onset of the literary language that in the Soviet era had to correlate its grammatical forms with the corresponding forms in the Russian language.

The linguistic means to express stylistic syncretism are analyzed. This analysis is based on the baroque sermon texts considered to be one of the most productive varieties of the Ukrainian prose genre in the 17th century. Baroque sermon texts contain elements of scientific, artistic, and spoken styles. The high artistic level, developed system of references, dialogues, linguistic markers used to identify text blocks cohesively combined parts of different styles into a coherent text.

Chapters were written by: *Liudmyla Shytyk* («Concepts of Transitivity in Linguistics»); *Alla Taran* («Semantic Transitivity in Vocabulary»); *Iryna Melnyk* («Transpositional Phenomena in the Parts of Speech System»); *Myhailo Vintoniv* («Syncretism in the System of Actual Sentence Division»); *Hanna Martynova*

(«Areal Characteristic of the Mid-Upper-Dnieper Dialect in the Aspect of Transitivity»), *Tetiana Tyshchenko* («Transitive Patois of Mid-Upper-Dnieper-Podillya Border»), *Tetiana Shcherbyna* («Mid-Upper-Dnieper and Steppe Border Dialects»), *Vasyl Denysiuk* («Dualis: Syncretic Disappearance or Official Non-Recognition»), *Oksana Zelinska* («Lingual Means of the Realization of Genre-Stylistic Syncretism of a Ukrainian Baroque Sermon»).

Section 1. GENERAL CONCEPT OF TRANSITIVITY

Liudmyla Shytyk

CONCEPTS OF TRANSITIVITY IN LINGUISTICS

The philosophical principal explains that every element is an opposite or connected to an opposite. It proves the fact that transitivity exists in all spheres of life, resulting in the conclusion that the transitivity is one of the general philosophical principles. Transitivity is also a universal property of the linguistic system in which differentiation and integration take place, determining the interaction of linguistic phenomena in a dialectical unity. According to representatives of the Kazan Linguistic School (I. Boduen de Kurtene, V. Bohorodytskyi, M. Krushevskyi), transient phenomena are an organic property of the system [cited for: Andramonova 2003, 21].

Exploring the language in its many speech implementations, linguists paid attention to the presence of typical (nuclear, systemic) units with clearly expressed indicators and transitional (syncretic) structures that are on the periphery of nuclear entities and synthesize the differential features of different language phenomena. As V. Kodukhov notes, «the presence of transient phenomena in the system, its categories and units make up the essential properties of any language» [Kodukhov 1977, 16]. Therefore, a multidimensional study of transitivity has become an essential linguistic issue.

It is necessary to offer an analytical review of the transitivity concepts presented in linguistics, to study the state of theoretical developments in the field of transitivity, to justify the expediency of identifying varieties of synchronous transitivity.

1.1. The meaning of the term «transition» and «transitivity»

The need for linguistic interpretation of the transitivity phenomenon requires the analysis how the concepts of «transitivity» and «transition» are interpreted.

Despite the mounted research, there is a need for a clear differentiation between these two terms.¹ Transitivity characterizes the verbal structure in general, that is, it is interpreted as elementary predication [Hopper, Thompson 1980; 1984] or as a lexical-syntactic category of the verb [Hanych, Oliynyk 1985, 185; Zagnitko 2012, 40; LES 1990, 370; Selivanova 2006, 457, etc.]. A. Zagnitko distinguishes transitivity in the secondary parts of a sentence, caused by their similarity [Zagnitko 2012, 40]. The philosophical definition of the «transition» concept is related to the category of variability [Babaytseva 2000, 12]. In the scholarly works, notions «transitivity» and «transition» define the shift of one part of speech to another, or grammatical and lexical transformation of language units. In order to define the specifics of the transitivity it is necessary to identify the «transition» concept, which means that something primary is changed, moving from one class to another.

In general, researchers are ambiguous in their use of «transitivity» and «transition», which allows distinguishing several approaches. Some linguists confuse or identify these concepts, treating transitivity as a complete transition from one part of speech to another or as a result of differing sens of the word [Kalamova 1961, 56].

The majority of linguists distinguish between the terms «transition» and «transitivity». For instance, A. Bauder interprets «transitivity» as the ability of linguistic units to change structurally and semantically, and «transition» is referred to as a process of transformation (modification) of differential features of a linguistic unit of one class and the acquisition of differential features of another class by that unit [Bauder 1988, 14].

Some linguists abandon the term «transition» or expand its semantics [Tikhomirov 1973, 82]. M. Lukin outlines the semantic field of the «transition» concept, gives a list of conditions when its meaning is used and suggests that we

¹ They function as a component of complex grammatical terms: «phenomena of transitivity in the system of parts of speech», «transition of one part of speech into another», «transitivity in the system of parts of a sentence», «transitivity in the complex sentence» and the like.

totally stop using it and switch to the term «substitution» to refer to such phenomena [Lukin 1982, 78]. At the same time, he acknowledges the conditional use of the term «transition» as a tribute to tradition [Lukin 1982, 50].

I. Danyliuk proposes to differentiate between «transition» and «inter-part-of-speech transposition» stating that «transition is referred to as the process when a root word switches from one part of speech to another by affixation and conversion while «inter-part-of-speech transposition» should encompass only such processes of transition when the form of the transited word remains unchanged» [Danyliuk 2006 b, 32].

Transitivity phenomena are heterogeneous in terms of the completeness / incompleteness of the transition process, and it is therefore advisable, in L. Borte's opinion, to extend the meaning of «transition» by introducing the transposition phenomenon, since it most often similar in the sense with the transition initial stages [Borte 1977, 103], or differentiate it into complete and incomplete [Lukin 1986, 49].

E. Sydorenko claims that transitivity should be interpreted as a diachronic transformation, when semantics and the internal form of the word are preserved, whilst transition should be referred to as a concrete fact denoting the transition of parts of speech [Sidorenko 2002, 32].

The ambiguity of «transition» and «transitivity» requires linguists to use other terms to nominate similar phenomena, which leads to a confusion of terminological vocabulary causing the appearance of the ambiguous synonymous relationship between some units. We agree with V. Babaytseva who takes into consideration diachrony / synchrony to distinguish between «transition» and «transitivity». Generalizing information about «transition» in both morphology and syntax, the researcher interprets the concept of «transition» in two senses: «1) transition is a diachronic (evolutionary) process of converting speech units into others: the transition of e into o before hard consonants; the transition of old Russian participles into adjectives and verbs in the past tense; 2) transition is the synchronous relations between phenomena, the links between opposing

phenomena» [Babaytseva 2000, 15], whereas «transitivity» is interpreted as a language feature, which consolidates linguistic facts into a coherent system, displaying synchronous connections and interactions between them thus enabling diachronic transformations [Babaytseva 1967, 21]. Such contrast helps to look at transitivity as the ability of linguistic units to change structurally and semantically, and to take transition as a process of synchronous and diachronic transformation.

The reasoning of V. Mygyrin [Migirin 1971] and L. Borte [Borte 1977] concerning the one-way transition processes is noteworthy therefore the «transitivity» in our research is used as the basic term.

1.2. Transitivity typology

The transitivity theory is grounded and developed in multidimensional grammar studies. Scientific concepts differ in terminology, emphasis on prerequisites and features of transitivity mechanisms, as well as the scope of its implementation. The most complete explanation of the transitivity theory is presented in the works of O. Peshkovsky [Peshkovsky 1956], L. Shcherba [Shcherba 1957], V. Vynogradov [Vinogradov 1986], V. Kodukhov [Kodukhov 1977], V. Babaytseva [Babaytseva 1967; 2000], V. Mygyrin [Migirin 1971] and others. E. Sydorenko believes that V. Babaytseva and V. Mygyrin are in fact the founders of the transformationology (the term for the section name was proposed by V. Mygyrin), that is a new section in linguistics, although formally this area has not yet received the proper status yet [Sidorenko 2002, 32].

In linguistic writings there are different approaches to understanding the transitivity theory depending on the researcher's angle: the transformation doctrine [Balli 1955; Migirin, 1971; Lukin 1973], transposition [Dokulil 1962; Kubriakova 1974; Pupil 1988; Kim 1991; Shigurov 1988; Borte 1977; 1979; Merkulov 1997; Haisina 1991, etc.], conveying [Tenjer 1988], syntactic derivation [Kurilovich 1962; Gorodenska 1991; Nikitevich 1971], equivalence as the transformation of one linguistic phenomenon into another [Aliyeva 1998], the semantic-syntactic

organization of the sentence (Bogdanov 1977; Vyhovanets, Gorodenska, Rusanivskyi 1983), functional morphology (Bondarko 1984; Zagnitko 1996), general interaction between parts of speech [Vyhovanets 1988; Borte 1977; 1979], etc.

The theoretical foundations of the transitivity doctrine are grounded in morphology studies, especially those devoted to transitivity related to the parts of speech. O. Peshkovskyi considered that transition of words from one part of speech to another is the result of changes when some words slowly and gradually change the categorial meaning caused by sound changes and changes in value in those words and in their associative words.

The researcher distinguished such terms as «blending», «substitution» and «transient cases» terms related to parts of speech issue. To illustrate his point, he compared transitivity in the morphological system with transitions from one color to another, where contrast colors are presented as oppositional [Peshkovsky 1956, 14–15, 103–152].

Significant value is attached to the works of O. Shakhmatov, who characterized transitivity as an important phenomenon in the system of parts of speech thus using the terms «substantivation», «adjectivation» and other specific processes of replenishing nouns, adjectives, pronouns, etc. caused by shifting one part of speech into another. He investigated transitivity in the parts of speech in a diachronous aspect, counting them as processes that take place over a long period of language development [Shakhmatov 1941, 280]. Understanding transitivity as a diachronic phenomenon required differentiation between different stages in this process, especially in the initial and final stages. Obviously, according to L. Borte, the same approach is needed to analyze the provisions made by O. Peshkovskyi on the distinction between «substitution» and «transitivity», since «substitution» of a part of speech is transitivity in its initial stage, when one word that belongs to one part of speech, is used to form two words where one remains in the frame of the original part of speech and the other functions as a different part of speech [Borte 1977, 92].

Different transition types and degrees are classified in studies by I. Vyhovanets. The researcher points out that the transposition of one part of speech into another is influenced by functional needs. The transition of lexical-grammatical classes can be complete and incomplete, and such changes occur on syntactic, morphological and semantic levels: «These are different stages of transition, beginning with moving one element into an atypical syntactic position. A modified syntactic position can acquire morphological fixation (morphological transition stage) or semantic completion (semantic transition stage)» [Vyhovanets 1988, 20].

The concepts of transitivity proposed in linguistic works can be schematically classified into two groups, depending on the time span of learning a language phenomenon: only in diachrony (historical development over time) or in diachrony and synchrony (over a certain period of time). This distinction focuses on such differential features as state / action, process / state, completeness / incompleteness of changes, etc.

The term «transitivity» refers to two different phenomena: diachronic transformation and «hybridity» / «transience» / «contamination». The diachronic transformation results in transition from one part of speech into another. The word completely retains its sound design, while losing the differential features of the original part of the speech thus acquiring differential features of the new part of speech. In the second meaning «transitivity» is synonymous with «hybridity», «intermission», and «contamination». In this case, E. Sydorenko emphasizes, «nothing goes into anything, and one word combines some features (sometimes in a transformed form) of two parts of a speech at the same time» [Sidorenko 2002, 32]. The researcher considers it logical to use this term «transitivity» in the first sense.

In the theory of linguistic transitivity, V. Kodukhov distinguishes between the processes of historical transitivity or transformation, and transitivity of the state of language that encompasses «intermission» and «syncretism». He considers transitivity of the state as a transient phenomenon of the state rather than a

transitional state of language in its historical development. Intermediate and syncretic formations are represented both at the form level and content (meaning, sense) level of linguistic categories and units. They manifest themselves in the discrepancy between the material and the ideal spheres of language. Transitivity in the language development, its categories and units are nominated as a historical conversion or transformation [Kodukhov 1977, 7].

In the field of linguistic meanings, V. Kodukhov proposes to distinguish four types of transitive semantics: mixed, boundary, functional, and genetic. In syntax, transitivity can give rise to new patterns of phrases and sentences, or it can only be a variation of a syntactic construction (elliptical sentences, free direct speech, non-proper direct speech). Understanding transitivity as a multifunctional feature leads to an interpretation of transitivity of the state as a phenomenon that is characteristic of speech, a text, and especially a fictional text [Kodukhov 1977, 11–15].

M. Lukin recognizes the synchrony and diachrony of transient phenomena: «...the study of change and the language development is not only a scientific object of diachrony, but it does not exist without synchrony either. The grammatical forms of modern language contain the beginnings of the new phenomena. In language and its synchrony, there are always such phenomena to which the future belongs. Although diachrony and synchrony are two different aspects of language studies, they are not opposites, because both of them constitute a science of language» [Lukin 1973, 3]. Interpreting transitivity in a broad sense, V. Babaytseva proposes to distinguish between diachronic (historical transformations) and synchronous (syncretic formations) [Babaytseva 2002, 83].²

The second approach that helps to understand transitivity is to recognize it as a diachronic process only. V. Mygyrin gave a detailed analysis of the nature and specifics of transitivity (transformation) in the historical development [Migirin

² Earlier V. Babaytseva also distinguished two types of transitivity, but called them differently: diachronous transformations, following V. Migirin, called transformation, while synchronous transitivity was called contamination [Babaytseva 1988, 13]. Subsequently, she abandoned these terms, arguing that the concept of «transformation» is widespread in transformational grammar, whereas «contamination» is used «to refer to the mixing of features in constructions that are often of only individual nature» [Babaytseva 2000, 83].

1971]. In terms of the direction in the process, he divided it into immigration transitivity, that is, the transformation capacities of each part of speech, and emigration transitivity, that is enrichment caused by transformation of other parts of speech.

Analyzing the transitivity of parts of speech and parts of the sentence, the researcher distinguishes two cases: 1) the word of one part of speech changes into another part of speech (substantiation, adverbialization, etc.); 2) one member of the sentence is transformed into another (subjection, attribution, predication, etc.). He emphasizes the importance of distinguishing between morphological, syntactic, and morphological-syntactic transformation [Migirin 1971, 52].

At the level of syntactic constructions, V. Myhyrin distinguishes some diachronic transformations dealing with formation of complex sentences, impersonal sentences from personal ones, transformation of a simple sentence without homogeneous parts into a simple sentence with homogeneous parts, transitivity in the compound sentence, formation of comparative constructions from subordinate comparative parts [Migirin 1971, 177–178, 186, 191, etc.]. Transformations of subordinate parts into non-predicative units (pronouns, unspecified quantity words, idioms with the lost or retained predication) as well as various types of transformations of the main part of the sentence into the pronoun, particle, insertion and conjunction are emphasized [Migirin 1954, 5–112].

At the same time V. Myhyrin distinguishes between «diachronic transformations» as natural processes, processes of natural unprogrammed language development, and «synchronous transformations of one construction into another made by the researcher following the predetermined algorithms» [Migirin 1971, 10]. The latter transformations are qualified in the field of modern transformational grammar.

L. Borte describes transitivity as historical processes, accompanied by a change in the sense of the word. She recognizes only diachronic transitivity, though admitting a peculiar combination of synchrony and diachrony in the category of transitivity: «because of its completeness, transition belongs to the

diachronic phenomena, though its initial stages characterized by the transposition of words, encompass a certain synchronous slice of language» [Borte 1977, 106].

The phenomenon of transitivity caused by the capacity of linguistic units to transform structurally and semantically appears in A. Bauder's interpretation [Bauder 1988, 13–19]. The researcher accepts terminological synonymy in defining historical transformations related to «quantitative and qualitative changes», which he calls «diachronic phenomena of transitivity» or «transformational processes» [Bauder 1980, 79–83].

L. Malovytskyi defines transitivity both as a status of a linguistic unit and a dynamics process. The first definition means that the structure of the language is made up of inter-level systems and peripheral field zones, for example, the intermediate status of idioms does not allow identifying in them any transition state from syntactic constructions to words and vice versa. Transitivity as a process or dynamic transitivity reflects historical changes in language. Transitivity is generated by the properties of the linguistic sign, the nature of qualitative transformations, and the extrinsic factors. Within the second type of transitivity, the researcher distinguishes between variational and heterogeneous transitivity [Malovitski 1977, 17–37].

Sometimes transitivity is considered a feature of its use rather than a feature of language. In this case, language is qualified as an ideal scheme that contains only pure, logical and classified forms, while transient and vague phenomena are categorized as speech characteristics. Interpretation of transitivity as a speech manifestation of language was proposed by F. de Saussure [Saussure 1998] and L. Elmslev [Elmslev 2006].

Idiomatisation and deidiomatisation are treated as idiomatic transitivity related to the continuity (succession) caused by a number of general prerequisites and patterns. A. Zhukov qualifies deidiomatisation as «the restoration of secondary lexical-semantic properties of an idiom in its individual components» [Zhukov 2000, 38]. According to the linguist, deidiomatisation encompasses the phenomena of secondary transitivity of an idiom, whereas primary transitivity is related to the

process of word semantic reduction. «System-forming» or primary transitivity is opposed to transitivity within, the phraseological system and therefore it is «system-acquired», or secondary. Secondary lexicalization of components is related, according to A. Zhukov, to various forms of idiomatic transitivity, namely lexical-idiomatic hybridity, lexical-idiomatic syncretism, lexical-idiomatic potentiality and lexical variability [Zhukov 2000, 38–45].

Transitivity is also interpreted as «the conditional name of several processes of the emerging syncretism on the syntactic and morphological tiers» [Zagnitko 2007, 244]; as the main reason that leads to the appearance of syncretic units in the parts of speech [Babaytseva 2000, 234; Bally 1955, 81], since the use of parts of speech in a non-typical function creates the preconditions for transitivity [Zagnitko 2007, 244]; as «approximation of a unit in one system to the meaning and function of a language unit from another system», which «determines the existence of a transition zone, that is the subsystems of a simple complicated sentence» [Manaenko 2004, 226]; as a system, represented by the sum of the component properties, that are characterized by fundamentally new properties, as opposed to the properties of each component in the system [Hamburg 1977, 147], etc.

O. Kolesnikov denies the differentiation of transitivity into diachronous and synchronous types noting that it can be complete and incomplete rather than diachronic and synchronous, since the process always happens in time [Kolesnikov 1990, 27]. The researcher emphasizes the need to take into account the fact that differentiation and integration are forms of interaction between parts of speech, where integration is reflected in homonymy as a result of transitivity [Kolesnikov 1990, 28].

The concept of our study is based on the principles of the transitivity theory presented by V. Kodukhov [Kodukhov 1977], V. Babaytseva [Babaytseva 2000] and seeks to distinguish between language state transitivity (synchronous transitivity or syncretism) and transitivity of language historical development (diachronic transitivity).

Transitivity in V. Babaytseva's interpretation is a universal property of language, which, reflecting the systemic interrelation of linguistic facts and the interaction between them and unites them into a coherent system [Babaytseva 1988, 8]. Syncretism or synchronous transitivity is a kind of transitivity in the synchronous projection. The main difference between diachronous and synchronous transitivity is that the diachronous transitivity is an evolutionary process that causes qualitative change, and the synchronous transitivity is a shift in the qualitative characteristics of linguistic phenomena, reflecting the links and interactions between linguistic units, blurring the boundaries between linguistic categories. It is the engine that enables the language development, its evolutionary processes [Babaytseva 1988, 21–22]. With this in mind, F. de Saussure's thesis that «the linguistic activity of the moment implies both a fixed system and development, which at the same time is both a modern phenomenon and a product of the past» lays the foundation [Saussure 1998, 19].

The analyzed theoretical material allows us to illustrate schematically the varieties of transitivity (Table 1).

Table 1

Types of transitivity

Transitivity	
diachronic transitivity (historical transformation)	synchronous transitivity (syncretism)

Creating a dynamic multi-plane model of the transitivity category requires understanding where it can be implemented: intra-level // multi-level, intra-rank // multi-rank, common category // multi-category.

According to A. Zagnitko, «syncretism in the intra-phrase and intra-sentence structure reflects the main directions, trends and regularities of intra-tier and inter-tier transitions» [Zagnitko 2007, 241]. Therefore, transitivity as a universal property of the language system implies the presence of syncretic units within the

individual linguistic level and in the inter-level plane. In the intra-level transition, the syntactic tier attests to the presence of transitional entities within the parts of a sentence, semantic-syntactic relations, different types of compound sentences, etc. Reflecting the systematic interaction of units at different language levels, inter-level transitions occur from the highest level to the lowest.

However, the transition process does not necessarily involve the final result when «something goes into something, and the first disappears» [Babaytseva 2000, 11]. Syncretic formations often function in the inter-level plane, characterized by the synthesis of differential features that belong to units of higher and lower ranks. In this regard, we rightly consider K. Gorodenska's remark that «the derivative relation between syntactic units of a different rank is conditioned by the capacity of higher rank units to be transformed into lower rank units» [Gorodenska 1991, 179], that is, sentences are transformed into word combinations or phrases, while word combinations are transformed into words, subclauses change into constructions. The concept of syntactic derivation interpreted by the researcher as «a semantic and formal relationship of the basic syntactic unit, which is a sentence, rarely a phrase, and units of the same rank or lower» [Gorodenska 1991, 3], is a central issue of syntactic derivation, which is in synonymous interaction with transitivity. K. Gorodenska investigated transformation of compound and complex sentences into simple complemented and no-coordination sentences, simple sentences into phrases and syntaxemes.

Within the diachronic transitivity, V. Mygyrin's recognizes inter-level transformations, illustrating the transition of a sentence or word combination into a word. In this case the transition process can be seen as transitivity of a different rank. Since the word belongs to lexical and syntactic levels, «word form», «syntaxeme», «minimal syntax unit», etc. can also be considered synonyms. Words can also change into morphemes. In his view, an over-tiered transformation is also possible when the word combination changes into a morpheme, bypassing the word [Migirin 1971, 195].

The direction of diachronous transformations does not always coincide with the sequence with which models of different levels appear. Diachronous transformation is a process that occurs from top to down or horizontally. In other words, it is a noticeable movement from complex to simpler phenomena while the use of the same model to create units is a process that occurs from bottom to the top where there is a movement from simple to more complex phenomena, since combinations of simpler elements form more complex [Migirin 1971, 195–196].

N. Shvedova emphasized the presence of inter-level connections: «In all our domestic classical grammatical works, different scientists have different understanding of the linguistic structure as a multi-level system, within which inter-level, intra-system connections and interaction are constantly and differently implemented» [Shvedova, 2005, 14–15]. The existence of inter-level transitivity of linguistic phenomena is manifested in common complex terms such as «lexical-grammatical», «lexical-syntactic», «morphological-syntactic». We use the terms «intra-level transitivity» and «multi-level transitivity» which, in our opinion, clearly reveal the idea of this category.

To avoid unjustified identification, we consider that it is more appropriate to qualify inter-level transitions within the subsystem as multi-rank (or inter-rank) units, since they synthesize differential features of different ranks units within one language level. For example, there is a sort of multi-rank transitivity within the syntax level which results in the formation of a joint subject structure with multiple predicates. This construction is characterized by the features of simple and composite sentences that are units of different rank within the syntactic level. The examples of multi-rank syncretism that can be found between a word and a word combination are verb-noun phrases or analytical words, in which the noun component performs the function of a generic basis, and the verb serves as a word-forming analytical morpheme [Zhirmunsky 1963, 6–33]. Intra-rank transitivity characterizes numerous cases of synthesis of differential features of one rank of units, such as syncretism of parts of a sentence or complex sentences, etc. [Shytyk 2014].

Although the term «inter-category transition» is widely used in linguistic research, it has a somewhat different meaning. R. Haisyna introduced the term to lexicology to study the inter-category transition of the concept [Gaisina 1985, 3]. The phenomenon of inter-category transition was individually denoted by special terms including substantiation, adjectivization, etc. I. Danyliuk applies the concepts of «intra-category» and «inter-category» syncretism in the intra-part-of-speech sphere, in those cases where formal, functional or semantic levels of syncretism are realized within the same set of grammeme in the word forms) [Danyliuk 2006 a, 14].

To mark the combined properties of language units of the same rank, but of different categories, the term «multi-category transitivity» is used, while the term «common category transitivity» is applied to mark the combined properties of language units of one category. These terms are considered to be more precise than others including «multi-line // single-line». V. Kononenko uses the term «multi-line units», proving the existence of developed relationships not only in the field of multi-line syntax units, but also between the units of syntax and vocabulary, syntax and phraseology, syntax and morphology, syntax and word formation [Kononenko 1976, 5].

Common category and multi-category transitivity is illustrated by the phenomena of transitivity in the system of lexical-grammatical classes. The common category transitivity is observed within one part of speech illustrating formal identity of inflectional forms with different grammatical meaning or using flexions to express several grammatical meanings simultaneously. The multi-category transitivity occurs within the entire system of parts of speech, when the units of different parts of the speech interact.³

Types of synchronous transitivity are illustrated in table 2.

³ I. Danyliuk distinguishes two varieties of syncretism: intra-part-of-speech and inter-part-of-speech while intra-part-of-speech syncretism is differentiated into intra-category and inter-category [Danyliuk 2006 b, 42].

Typology of synchronous transitivity

Synchronous transitivity (syncretism)			
intra-level			multi-level
intra-rank		multi-rank	
common category	multi-category		

Different approaches to the analysis of synchronous transitivity in the complex sentence make their categorical qualification impossible. Since not all units have a distinct discretion due to the fact that some of them have a syncretic (undivided, intermediate, transitional, double, triple) nature, there are a lot of ambiguous views. Such entities should be distinguished in the traditional classification and treated as a separate unit occupying a peripheral or intermediate link in the transitivity zone. The expression of the synthesized features in non-systemic phenomena may vary depending on their location in the transitivity zone.

The study of linguistic phenomena through the transitivity theory sufficiently reveals its heuristic potential, since the use of transitivity in linguistic studies has the following advantages: 1) it draws attention to the peripheral spheres of linguistic objects, so-called «fractures» that reveal the essence of similar phenomena; 2) encourages the acquisition of new knowledge (interpretive systems), sometimes from other sciences to analyze non-standard, non-elementary linguistic phenomena; 3) causes a rethinking of the stereotypical ideas about these phenomena, promotes the creation of new hypotheses; 4) allows for the existing scientific categories and concepts to be expanded and adjusted; 5) integrates knowledge, deepens the understanding and comprehension of the real life phenomena; 6) correlates with the real world diversity and the multidimensionality of the phenomena under investigation [Manaenko 2004, 229–230].

1.3. The phenomenon of syncretism in the lingual plane

The multidimensional nature of syncretism or synchronous transitivity influence the way the reality develops and perceived as a holistic, structurally complex and multilevel system. Modern Ukrainian language dictionaries interpret the Greek word *συνκρητισμός* (connection, association) in several ways: «1. *literary*. Indivisibility, fusion of the initial, undeveloped state of any phenomenon. *Syncretism of primitive art*. 2. *philosophy*. A kind of eclecticism; a combination of heterogeneous, contradictory, conflicting views» [SUM 1978, vol. 9, 184]; «the combining of originally various religious beliefs and philosophical ideas within the doctrine or / and religion » [VTSSUM 2003, 1123]. Syncretism involves the merging or assimilation of several discrete traditions, especially in the theology and mythology of religion, thus asserting an underlying unity and allowing for an inclusive approach to other faiths.

«The Modern Dictionary of Foreign Language Words» presents a slightly modified definition that focuses on two main meanings: «1) indivisibility that characterizes the underdeveloped state of any phenomenon, e.g., indivisibility of mental functions at early stages of the child's development, etc.; 2) blending, inorganic merging of heterogeneous elements, for example, of different cults and religious systems in the late antiquity – religious syncretism of the Hellenistic period» [SSIS 2006, 626].

The authors of modern language dictionaries and encyclopedias offer different definitions of syncretism, focusing on the literal meaning of the *syncretismos* that is combination, synthesis. In general, the concept of syncretism in linguistics is interpreted as: 1) similarities in the language development of functionally different categories and forms within one form, for example, case syncretism is observed when one ending has the meaning of different cases or syncretism of different grammatical categories is seen when one ending has the meaning of a certain gender, number and case; 2) combination (synthesis) of differential structural and semantic features of the language units (certain classes of

words, meanings, sentences, parts of sentences, etc.) that are opposed to each other in the language system and related by transitivity (various hybrid (contamination, intermediate, diffuse) formations) [LES 1990, 446]; 3) «formal indistinguishability, merging of heterogeneous linguistic elements in one form» [Kochergan 2004, 538]; 4) «merging of several features simultaneously in one language unit» [Selivanova 2006, 541]; 5) «merging of forms from different languages into a new form» [OTS 2002]. In linguistics, the definition «indivisibility, fusion, characteristic the initial, undeveloped state of any phenomenon» is also acceptable, demonstrating numerous situations when syncretism is realized. I. Danyliuk proposes to qualify syncretism as a complex system of interrelated phenomena of formal, functional and semantic levels, where each level is related to the issue of identifying parts of speech. From the point of view of further application in applied linguistic studies, it helps to create and elaborate the Ukrainian language corpus [Danyliuk, 2006 b, 54].

In foreign lexicographic and linguistic works, the term «syncretism» is more commonly used in the first sense with the senses «coincidence» or «fusion» [Carstairs-McCarthy 1994, 4453–4454; Baerman 2005, 118–121; Gunkel 2003, 47–62; Leiss 1997, 133–160; Serbat 1989, 273–286; Wiese 1996, 323–344, etc.]. G. Maruzo believes that the term «syncretism» (functional union), borrowed from the Greek word *συνκρητισμός*, which appears to have originally meant the union of Crete nations, names a phenomenon that indicates several functions in each form. In his opinion, the case that combined the functions of the lost cases (such as the Latin ablative) can be called unified or syncretic [Maruzo 1960, 266–267].

The variety of syncretism definitions demonstrates the multifunctional nature of its implementation in various fields of scientific knowledge including philosophy, religion, art, psychology, sociology, literature, cultural studies and linguistics.

Taking into consideration explanations from the dictionary, the analyzed linguistic definitions of syncretism outline a wide range of senses: the coincidence of functionally different forms and categories; formal indistinguishability, merging

of several features; indivisibility, fusion, that characterize the initial, undeveloped state of any phenomenon; combination (synthesis) of differential structural and semantic features of language units. In the syntactic projection, the last seems to be acceptable, since it sufficiently reflects all the ways in which syncretic formations are generated and function. The concept of «syncretism» is used in studies of grammatical phenomena and language units under the influence of structuralism.

In theoretical linguistics, the problem of syncretism has two aspects: «syncretism in syntactic units and syncretism in morphological units» [Zagnitko 2007, 242]. There are two areas of research that deal with the system of parts of speech: a) the study of syncretic phenomena within one part of speech, for example, the formal identity of inflectional forms with different grammatical meaning, the flexional expression of several grammatical meanings simultaneously; b) the study of syncretic phenomena at the parts of speech level, that is, when units of different parts of speech interact [Danyliuk 2006 b, 28].

Syntactic syncretism is qualified by A. Zagnitko as a combination of features that belong to two or more syntactic units in one syntactic unit [Zagnitko 2007, 244]. A direct move to syncretism is caused by the shift in the ratio of form and content, which confirms S. Kartsevsky's general statement about an asymmetric dualism of a linguistic sign, which demonstrates the incongruity (non-parallel state) of the expression and the content [Kartsevsky 1965, 85–90].

Syncretism is interpreted as a combination of structure features (the form plane) [Krzhizhkova 1969, 32–40], semantics (the content plane) [Kodukhov 1977, 8–9; Zhirmunsky 1968, 117–122] or a synthesis of the features of the syntactic form and the content represented by the lexical meaning of the sentence (the form and content plane) [Hak 1978, 20; Khalanskaja 1987, 5].

L. Chesnokova considers that syncretism is caused by the secondary syntactic functions where categorical and syntactic meanings do not match [Chesnokova 1988, 41]. F. Slotti was the first to voice the idea that every word has the primary (congruent) and the secondary syntactic function [cit. for: Kim 1978, 20]. Later

Ye. Kurylovych emphasized that every part of speech has its primary syntactic function that does not require any special notification, while its secondary syntactic function has to be marked [Kurilovich 1962, 65–66]. The use of word forms in a secondary function can cause a change in categorical meaning, indicating a transition to another part of the speech, or a qualitative change in syntactic functions, or the emergence of new, syncretic functions [Chesnokova 1988, 41].

I. Danyliuk thinks that the syntactic functions change is a condition rather than a cause of transitivity. He proposes to distinguish three levels of syncretism – formal, functional and semantic. The units in the first level (syncretic form) are characterized by a commonality of formal expression where a word form and not a flexion carry syncretism. A case syncretism that is a coincidence of the different case grammeme in one form that appear in the language development is interpreted by the researcher as homonymy of word forms rather than endings. At the functional level, a syncretic function is the basic unit. The definition of a syncretic function is based on the distinction between primary and secondary syntactic functions for different parts of speech. The semantic level of syncretism encompasses units that have common derivative relations and shared semes. Along with the delineation of the syncretism levels, the varieties of syncretism are distinguished that include intra-part-of-speech combining units of one part of speech and inter-part-of-speech covering units of different parts of speech where syncretic entities acquire or lose individual grammatical categories. The first kind is differentiated into intra-categorical that are the cases where formal, functional, or semantic levels of syncretism are implemented within the same set of grammemes in a word forms and inter-categorical that is realized if formal, functional, or semantic levels of syncretism are represented within the range of different set of grammemes in a word form [Danyliuk 2006 b, 39–42].

A. Zagnitko analyzes syntactic syncretism in formal, semantic and functional aspects, thus distinguishing three of its varieties: formal-positional, semantic-positional and functional-positional [Zagnitko 2007, 245, 247–250].

There are suggestions to interpret the term and concept of «syncretism» from the ontology point of view «as intermediate, transient phenomena arising when diffuse linguistic categories are divided, on the one hand, and synonymous constructions, on the other hand; and from the position of teaching methods «syncretism» can be considered as a section that studies these phenomena [Zelenko 1994, 18].

The seme «indivisibility, fusion that characterizes the initial, undeveloped state of any phenomenon» also emphasizes the manifestations of syncretism at the syntactic level. Analyzing the language of T. Shevchenko's works, V. Rusanivskyi notes the presence of syntactic syncretism which contains the embryo of both coordination and subordination [Rusanivskyi 2001, 176].⁴

The syncretic words-sentences used in the first stage of language development are analyzed by S. Katsnelson referring to A. Smith [Katsnelson 1983, 15]. Although these words could be related to things perceived by our senses, they did not denote them in isolation. The meaning of an expression formed by a diffuse name could only be specified in the communicative situation [Gaisina 1985, 22]. According to R. Gaisina, when analyzing the primordial words through the prism of the «meaning – form – function» trinity they then can be characterized as evidence of initial (before parts of speech) triple (semantic-functional-morphological) integration (or syncretism) [Gaisina 1985, 23].

There is no unambiguous interpretation of syncretism in paradigmatics and syntagmatics. According to V. Babaytseva, some scholars relate the concept of syncretism only to the language paradigmatics, linking it with irreversible systemic shifts in language development; then even atypical formations are called «irreducible» syncretism that is «insuperable». Instead, the contamination, diffusion called «decoupled» syncretism, that is, one that can be eliminated during

⁴ Such syntactic syncretism does not mean that the vernacular and folklore syntax do not have the means of expressing coordination and subordination relations: it reproduces all relations present in the syntax of the developed literary language, however, the means of expression are often unified [Rusanivskyi 2001, 17].

analysis are attributed to the language syntagmatics and the living processes that accompany the use of language units in speech [LES 1990, 446].

Looking at «syncretism» concept through the lens of the commented linguistic definitions we believe it would be right to differentiate it into divided (synthetic), undivided (diffuse) and distinct (grammatical). The first two varieties are often qualified as the property of transitional units of language and speech. According to L. Bednarskaya, divisibility characterizes the language system whereas diffusion features the speech [Bednarskaya 1994, 40]. In studies of spoken language, syncretism is referred to as «indivisibility», thus syncretism and divisibility are considered to be the main properties of spoken language [RRP 1973, 31]. We totally agree with V. Babaytseva who claims that divided syncretism and diffusion exist in both language and speech [Babaytseva 2000, 293]. Case (grammatical forms) syncretism characterizes mainly the morphological level, though it is also represented on the syntactic level when several grammatical categories are used in one form.

Varieties of syncretism, distinguished through the prism of lingual definitions, are demonstrably presented in table 3.

Table 3

Types of syncretism through the prism of lingual definitions

The key semmes of lingual definitions of syncretism		
'synthesis, combination'	'indivisibility, fusion'	'merging' of different grammar forms'
Types of syncretism		
divided (synthetic)	undivided (diffuse)	case (grammar forms)

Different interpretation of the «syncretism» concept, blending of general, philosophical, religious, psychological, literary, cultural and linguistic definitions of syncretism are the reasons for the diametrically opposed views on the phenomenon. The negative attitude is due to the fact that syncretism in speech is

referred to as underdeveloped state of some language and speech facts opposed to divisibility. In this perspective, syncretism is a phenomenon that impedes the normal language functions, so it should be avoided in the same way as the relative phenomena of homonymy, polysemy, duplicity, and multifunctionality. According to Yu. Apresian, language also seeks to do this [Apresyan 1967, 27].

The negative consequences of syncretism in the morphological system are emphasized by O. Selivanova: «Syncretism shakes off the parts-of-speech classification while emphasizing the field nature of the part of speech whose core is made of the most striking features and the periphery involves the intermediate phenomena» [Selivanova 2006, 540]. I. Danyliuk terms syncretism an obvious reason for the complexity to classify parts of speech during the automatic processing of natural language [Danyliuk 2006 a, 14].

The use of the «syncretism» in morphology is denied by O. Kolesnykov, who underscores that syncretism should be interpreted as a stage in analyzing linguistic units without attributing the system status to the «search syncretism» of units. The researcher explains the rejection of the «syncreticism» and «hybridity» terms by the requirement to see the identity of the units at different levels and to call it a common term – homonymy [Kolesnykov 1990, 28].

Many researchers evaluate syncretism positively. We agree with the scientific approach suggested by V. Babaytseva, who takes syncretism as an effective mechanism for linguistic changes, which reflects the complexity of the extralinguistic reality and the linguistic system, contributes to the saving of linguistic means, thus making syncretic phenomena semantically capacious and expressive [Babaytseva 2000, 234]. To reject the analysis of «transient» phenomena means to limit the research subject to some linguistic factors that reflect typical linguistic categories while neglecting linguistic phenomena. When syncretic units are identified, the classification of linguistic and speech facts are getting easier, since it is possible to take into account all varieties and variants. At the same time, transitional formations complicate the typologization of linguistic phenomena, which was emphasized by L. Shcherba: «...experience testifies that

any table or diagram will fall apart as soon as there is an attempt to insert the facts of living reality» [Shcherba 1974, 246].

Thus, the study of the systemic nature of linguistic phenomena involves the analysis of both typical and transient (syncretic) phenomena that represent the connecting links of diachronic and synchronous nature. Transitivity is a universal feature of language that integrates lingual facts into a coherent system, reflecting the interconnection and interaction between them.

The existing concepts of transitivity are classified into two groups based on the temporal approach used to investigate this phenomenon: one group where concepts are analyzed only in diachrony (V. Mygyrin, L. Borte, etc.) and another where concepts are analyzed in synchrony and diachrony simultaneously (V. Kodukhov, M. Lukin, V. Babaytseva and others). The concept of our study focuses on the language state transitivity (synchronous transitivity, syncretism) and transitivity of its historical development (diachronic transitivity). Synchronous transitivity, or syncretism, is a property of linguistic and speech phenomena, one of the manifestations of transitivity.

Synchronous transitivity is a multi-tiered phenomenon, and therefore allows for a multidimensional description based on the following parameters: intra-level // multi-level, intra-rank // multi-rank, common category / multi-category. The linguistic definitions of syncretism are represented by the following key words: 'synthesis, combination', 'indivisibility, fusion', 'combination of different grammar forms'. The content of the presented definitions helps to distinguish the types of syncretism: divided (synthetic), undivided (diffuse) and case (grammatical).

The prospect of further scientific research is seen in the filling out the general classification model with the specific linguistic material in different language systems.

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Section 2. TRANSITIVITY PHENOMENA IN THE UKRAINIAN LEXICOLOGY AND GRAMMAR

Alla Taran

SEMANTIC TRANSITIVITY IN VOCABULARY

Semantic changes in vocabulary along with the nomination of new realities contribute to the expansion and enrichment of vocabulary. The peculiarity of the newest stage of development of the Ukrainian language is the extralinguistic determinant of lexical enrichment, which results in significant transformations concerning not only quantitative but also qualitative characteristics of lexical units. Qualitative changes in the vocabulary determine not only the nominations with the new formal-semantic structure, but also in the existing words that have undergone certain transformations in form, semantics, functional, in particular, expressive-evaluative, potential.

Detecting regular semantic transitions, which are common patterns of meaning development, is an urgent problem for linguists. The term «semantic shift» (semantic shift) in historical linguistics is diachronic specificity, that is evidence of semantic evolution.

G. A. Zaliznyak qualifies the semantic transition as having a new conceptual contiguity between two linguistic meanings A and B when they are related in one word [Zaliznyak 2013, 21]. At the same time, semantic transition is, in fact, an extension of the concept of polysemy – by expanding the concept of the same word.

As rightly points O. V. Paducheva, it does not mean that all and semantic transitions have actually ever occurred – just as, for example, the transition of the nasal O to Y in the history of language. It is probably a synchronous relation, that is, the motivation of one value to another. Regular ambiguity is modeled as a semantic derivation – as a transition of a more original value into a derivative of it [Paducheva 2004, 15]. It is worth paying attention to the relationship between the

concepts of «semantic derivation» and «semantic transition». Semantic derivation is the technique of describing gravitas. For semantic transition, the key is not the rule of derivation of a derivative value, but the fact of combining some two values in one word.

A striking manifestation of semantic transitivity in vocabulary is the inter-digit intra-category transition, that is, the transition of relative adjectives in qualitative assessment; regular metaphorical and metonymic transfers, terminations and determinations, and more.

Adjectives have a considerable meaningful content, they have a universal content ability, they are multivalent. The specificity of the semantics of adjectives lies in their ability to be evaluators. The most typical of expression are qualitative adjectives, but relative adjectives are not capable of direct estimation, but the arbitrariness and motility of the semantic boundary between the bits of qualitative and relative adjectives enables the relative adjectives that develop qualitative meaning. The formation of their new values is facilitated by the change of function in compounds with subject names, for example, the function of identifying (the function of pointing to the relation of one object to another), the function of characterizing (the function of separating such an object among others, emphasizing its other quality) [Karpilovskaya 2012, 227]. N. V. Gutova interprets the relative adjectives as lexical-grammatical syncretism. The awareness of semantic incompatibility in this case is due to the fact that grammatical consciousness usually divides qualitative and relative adjectives as two lexical-grammatical digits [Gutova 2005, 5]. Appraisers are usually negatively charged adjectives that characterize social phenomena and processes.

The occurrence of an estimate in the word can be caused by context [see : Sternin 1979, 105; Solganik 1981, 11; Kalinin 1984, 38–39], because it can to be a means of selection of the right meaning, of its actualization or specification, a means of syncretizing of the meanings of meaningful words, the means of forming of occasional words meanings, and also a means of desemantization and hypersemantization [Kocherhan 1980, 13–21]. Thus, under the influence of

interfaces in context the nuclear can to be intensified / peripheral estimated usage sema can to be actual or potential estimated seme of tokens can to be identified [Sternin 1979, 103–104].

The development of new qualitative, evaluative, figurative values is consistently demonstrated by the adjectives *profile* (*профільний*), *format* (*форматний*), *pirated* (*піратський*), *cult* (*культовий*), *platinum* (*платиновий*), *threshold* (*пороговий*) and many others. This also applies to the category of Ukrainian color-coded adjectives *gray* (*сірий*), *green* (*зелений*), *red* (*червоний*), *black* (*чорний*), etc.

According to the Academic Interpretative «Dictionary of the Ukrainian Language in 11 Vols (hereinafter – SUM) the *profile* (*профільний*) «adjective to *profile* 1. 2» and *profile* (*профіль*) «1. Side outlines. 2. *spec.* Vertical (longitudinal or transverse) cross-section of anything (roads, platforms, parts, workpieces, etc.) [SUM, VIII, 334]. New uses of the adjective *profile* in modern linguistic Ukrainian practice form the new meaning of «defining, basic, demonstrative, one who does something, is responsible for something», for example: *Рада Європа – найвищий профільний орган* (GPU, 02.10.2019) or *profile committee of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine* (*профільний комітет Верховної Ради України*), *relevant divisions of the City Council* (*профільні підрозділи міськради*), *profile ministry* (*профільне міністерство*), *profile minister* (*профільний міністр*). The emergence of qualitative meaning can be caused by both internal nominative resources of the Ukrainian language (semantics of a generic noun) and external influences (borrowing of certain definitions from the English language). The English terms of computer science *profile file* «configuration file, file containing settings», technical term *profile form* «template» and financial term *profile fund* (= *lifestyle fund*) – «*lifestyle fund*», «the investment fund that best meets the needs and intentions of its contributor» (LINGVO'12).

From a noun, the *format* (*формат*) with the meaning «the way, the nature of the organization, the implementation, the submission of someone or something» operates the adjective-neosemantism *format* (*форматний*) «organized by a certain

pattern», e.g: *Альтернативний проект передбачав подібні винятки для дуже багатьох стилів музики, які домінують на так званих **форматних станціях*** (GPU, 17.06.2016). Most often the adjective **format** in such a new meaning is used in the field of culture and art, as evidenced by its new syntagmatic connections: *format festival* (форматний фестиваль), *format product* (форматний продукт), *format competition* (форматний конкурс), *format album* (форматний альбом), *format variant of creativity* (форматний варіант творчості), *format music* (форматна музика), *format style* (форматний стиль). In addition, in the language practice, we also certify the **pop-format** (non-форматний) derivative adjective, for example: *Поп-форматні радіостанції не готові крутити важкі семпли* (US, 01.02.2008).

The neosemantism-adjective *format* forms an antonymic pair of the **format – non-format** (форматний – неформатний): *Експериментальних і неформатних треків в арсеналі Hardkiss стає все більше, – каже гітарист групи Вал Бебко* (GPU, 02.08.2016). Given the adverbial noun *format*, the **non-format** (неформатний) adjective can be regarded as polymotivated. Synonyms with the **format** (форматний) in the Ukrainian lexicon are **popular** (популярний), **fashionable** (модний), **used** (уживаний), **intended** (призначений) – for a certain sphere of life, **accepted** (прийнятий) – in it as a basis, a sample. Soviet-era dictionaries (SUM, IT-Dictionary of I. Yatsenko's «Morphematic Analysis», «Dictionary of Spelling and Spelling» of S. I. Golovashchuk) have such composite adjectives associated with cinematography as **large-format** (великоформатний), **small-format** (малоформатний) and **widescreen** (широкоформатний), such as a **movie** (фільм), **book** (книга), **publication** (видання), **poster** (плакат).

Last time the adjective **landmark** (знаковий) is showing the contexts of using not in comparative, especially the special meaning, but in estimated, qualitative meaning. SUM has this adjective that supports the value «As to **sign** (знака) (in 3 meanings)», compare: **sign** – 3. *spec.* Images with known standard meaning; // Written image of a sound or combination of sounds of a language; letter». Examples are phrases **landmark letter** (знакове письмо), **landmark theory**

(*знакова теорія*) [SUM, III, 640]. However, today more and more often we are finding new meanings of «Important, majestic, defining, demonstrative, meaningful» in the media, for example: *І третя дуже знакова річ для нашого війська – це правда* (GPU, 05.12.2019); *Відкриття пам'ятника Анні Київській у Кракові для нас є дуже знаковим* (GPU, 21.11.2019); *Однією із знакових подій початку Революції гідності стало 11 грудня* (GPU, 21.11.2019). The acquisition by basis of such qualitative and estimated meaning opens the possibilities for the grading of a sign: *Упродовж цього тижня gazeta.ua нагадуватиме вам 5 найзнаковіших спортивних подій 2017 року* (GPU, 25.12.2017); *Дісней став одним з найбільш знакових фігур ХХ століття* (GPU, 05.12.2019); *Ще знаковіший зовнішньополітичний підтекст, адже людина, нагороджена найвищою відзнакою держави, послідовно обстоює принципи й вимоги російської влади* (Holos Ukrayiny, 28.03.2018). The adverb *знаковіше* functions on the basis of this adjective meaning: *«Я вважаю, що більш знаковіше є покласти квіти до могили людини, яка безпосередньо брала участь у бою під Крутами»* (GPU, 29.01.2011).

In Ukraine, the fashion on tokens color-names as particularly significant symbols of certain political forces is felt. National traditions of providing colors with expressive and estimated meaning are reflecting in the semantic of such nominations.

Until recently, normative dictionaries were providing the definition for the adjective *yellow* (*жовтий*) «1. Which has a color of one of the primary colors of the spectrum – average between orange and green; which has the color of gold, egg yolk, sunflower inflorescence» [SUM, II, 540]. Now he is appearing in the texts of the Ukrainian media with a new estimated value of «false, dirty, scandalous». The new meaning of the adjective *yellow* (*жовтий*) became the basis for neosemantization of not just a noun *yellowness* (*жовтизна*) and *yellowing* (*пожовтіння*), but also of forms of a higher degree of comparison of this adjective: *Останнє речення, яке ще й винесли в підводку новини, зовсім не*

пасує ЗМІ й додає сюжету ще більшої **жовтизни** (detector media, 26.09.2017); Із тенденцією **«політичного пожовтіння»** пов'язують і події в інформаційній службі телеканалу СТБ (detector media, 12.06.2012); **«Жовтіший» формат**, запропонований новим керівництвом, дозволяє легко уникнути висвітлення незручних для власника тем (detector media, 12.06.2012). In addition, the adjective *yellow* (*жовтий*) in a new meaning has the ability to form new nominative phrases, engaging in this definition new objects of reality and concept, for example: **Жовта гарячка** (detector media, 12.06.2012); *А отже, це звичайні жовті плитки, побудовані на чужій трагедії й подані в ефір заради рейтингів. І це не вже не перша «жовта» новина «1+1»* (detector media, 26.09.2017); **«Жовта» трагедія 1+1** (detector media, 26.09.2017); *Коли суспільство не хоче забагато думати, то журналістика вимушена йти в жовтий інфотеймент* (Den', 23.12.2016)

The history of the occurrence of the term *жовта преса* and the corresponding meaning of the adjective *жовтий* in LINGVO'12 is as follows: printed editions saturated with vulgar and sensational materials are very often untrue; tabloid press, edition for the crowd. The phrase appeared in 1890s with the easy hand of American journalist E. Wardman, who called the «yellow» New York media: «The New York World» and «The New York Journal». The immediate impetus for the metaphor was the popular comic book by R. Outcolt about «The Yellow Boy», whose character was portrayed on the pages of a newspaper in a yellow color with the help of new color printing technology. The comic book from 1896 has been regularly published in the Sunday New York World newspaper. Thus, yellow was thus linked to the quality of the publications contained in the material, defining them as mass, cheap, low-grade reading, entertainment for the unpretentious public.

The token *green* (*зелений*) is using for indicating of environmental trends and movements that have aim of the protect of the environment. By SUM *green* (*зелений*) «1. One of the primary colors of the spectrum is the average between yellow and blue; // Which is the color of grass, leaves, greens; 2. Made of

greenery, vegetation; 3. Unripe, immature (about cereals, fruits, vegetables); 4. *colloquial*. Painfully pale (about complexion, skin); 5. *figurative colloquial*. Which does not have life experience; inexperienced» [SUM, III, 553–554]. In special article in the ideographic dictionary of the new vocabulary «Active Resources of the Modern Ukrainian Nomination» a «portrait of the word» which summarizes the information about its functioning is proposed to the neosemanticism the **green**. The new meaning of the adjective **green** (зелений) is implemented in different word combinations and becomes synonymous with words **nature conservation** (природоохоронний), **ecological** (екологічний), **clean (eco-clean)** (чистий (екологічно чистий)). Let us illustrate some of the phrases from the dictionary: *зелена аптека, зелене будівництво, зелений веб-пошук, зелений гамбурзький рахунок, зелений стиль, зелений дизайн, зелена економіка, зелена енергетика, зелений зарядний пристрій, зелена ідея, зелений уряд, зелена ідеологія, зелений патруль, зелені ідеї, зелений тариф, зелена хвиля, зелений хостинг, зелені цінності, зелений ринок, зелена столиця* [ARSUN 2013, 127–130] and its derivatives in the new sense of «environmental protection» *зеленість, зеленішати, озеленення, позеленіння, озеленити* [ARSUN 2013, 132–133]. The adjective in the quality meaning is exposed to the degree of the expressed sign: *зеленіший, найзеленіший: Історично компанія [Honda] багато уваги приділяла збереженню навколишнього середовища, і її розробки стають з кожним роком «зеленішим»* (GPU, 24.09.2018).

Jargon – substantiated adjective is *зелений – зелененький* – is using for indicating dollars (more often – in plural form *зелені*). In L. Stavitsky's dictionary, these tokens for indicating dollars are fixed with derivatives *зеленка², зеленуха, зелень* [Stavyts'ka 2005, 124–125].

By color of the attributes of the President's party of Ukraine «Servant of the people» the adjective **green** (зелений) is taking on a new meaning: *З утвердженням чергового політичного режиму в зелених тонах має змінитися і політика* (GPU, 18.09.2019); *В Україні сталась молодіжна революція, лише не сподівались, що вона набере такого характеру, зеленого,*

умовно кажучи (DT, 15.05.2019); унікальні «зелені» вибори (GPU, 01.06.2019); *зелене* падіння (Povechir'ya, 03.12.2019).

Derivatives of the adjective *зелений* in such its new meaning are actively functioning: *Тільки Львів – єдиний, де не позеленіло, все решта в області «зелене»* (Radio Svoboda, 23.07.2019).

The linguistic activity of contemporaries, stimulated by new socio-political processes in the state, reflects the emotional and volitional state of society. Therefore, the appeal to evaluative linguistic means to some extent satisfies the need for effective and efficient word use. The active life position of the speaker inevitably seeks to be reflected in an effective word that emerges under the influence of context and realizes the possibilities of language. The striking expressiveness of Occasionalisms is ensured by their unusual character in the context of normative visual words, as well as by the non-standard, unexpectedness and originality of form and content.

New impulses to the study of Occasionalism are provided by the open society of the 21st century, which destroys well-known stereotypes in life, in views on socio-political events, reflects the openness of the speaker and changes in his linguistic consciousness. Graphic occasionalism form the name of President of Ukraine O. V. Zelensky are actively functioning in the media: *Марафон Зеленського як Зе!технологія* (UP, 12.10.2019); *ПреЗЕ!дент – слуга народу* (UM, № 33, 2019); *«Твої ЗЕ!лені очі...»*. *«Безвіз? ЗЕ!будьте»* (EP, №11, 2019); *«Все буде ЗЕ!шибісь»* (EP, № 12, 2019); *ЗЕ-команда вдалася до прямого шантажу* (5 kanal, 15.10.2019); *ЗЕ-законопроекти про землю: зрада чи перемога?* (EP, 16.10.2019); *The (ЗЕ) імпичмент по-американськи* (UP, 13.10.2019). *The тиждень* (4 kanal, nazva teleperedachi). Such graphic tools (highlighting fonts, capitalization of several letters, use of a hyphen, Latin letters, exclamation mark) are the means of actualizing the measure. According to researchers, special semantic information that can facilitate the perception of written text, to draw attention to the most important points, is italicized.

The analysis of the socio-political lexicon reveals the activation of relative adjectives in the role of special concretizes, when the components of figurative, qualitative, values appear in them. Thus, for example, it became the adjective *plasticine* (*пластиліновий*). Through the Russian and Polish mediation, the *plasticine was* (*пластилін*) borrowed from German or Italian; it. *plastilina* consider formed from the basis of plastic «plastic» and lat. *lino* «spread, cover» [ESUM 2003, 429]. According to the SUM it is «in molding compound made of clay, wax, fats and various dyes», and *пластиліновий* (*plasticine*) – a relative adjective with the meaning «made of clay» [SUM VI, 565]. We fix the usage in the figurative meaning of the *plasticine* (*пластилін*) noun: *Під впливом харизми Тимошенко навіть критично налаштовані європейські депутати перетворювалися на пластилін* (GPU, 29.01.2008). Combined with tokens that represent the current political state updating the seven «plastic» affect the appearance of an adjective of estimated value meaning «malleable; weak-willed, free-willed»: *Мені, безумовно, шкода цього пластилінового народу, з якого згряг авантюристів, що захопила владу ще в жовтні 1917-го, ліпить і досі собі на догоду потішні фігурки* (Mykola Ryabchuk, Postup, 26.08.2004); *Так, в Москві сьогодні свято. Політику їхнього лідера визнали пластилінові політики Європи* (UP, 25.06.2019); *Свідомість українців пластилінова. Її можна формувати через війну, реформи* (GPU, 28.02.2018); *А наша влада – пластилінова урядова команда, яка робить те, що велить «Газпром»* (GPU, 28.12.2010); *Я розумію, що з «пластилінового Януковича» можна ліпити все що завгодно, тут творчість нічим не обмежена, його діагноз очевидний, – це деменція* (GPU, 30.04.2010); *Михальчишин розповів, як «пластиліновий авторитаризм» Януковича перетворює опозицію на декоративну рослину* (GPU, 06.04.2013).

The new meaning of the adjective *plastiline* (*пластиліновий*) contributed to the word formation on its basis. Actually new was the adverb *plasticine* (*пластиліново*) and the abstract noun *plasticine* (*пластилінність*) from the possible, but not fixed in the dictionaries of the adjective *plasticine*

(пластилінний): *Щоправда, Януковичу доводиться ще й **пластиліново** посміхатися* (UP, 18.01.2010); *Де україномовні демонструють ознаки слабкості та **пластилінності*** (UT, 07.02.2018).

The formation of a new, negative, evaluative value due to the combination with the names of new concepts and realities of social life is demonstrated by the semantics of the *паркет* (*parquet*) noun and the derivative relative adjective *паркетний* (*parquet*). Token *паркет* (*parquet*) convert a las journalistic professionalism in the new special meaning «submission journalists the same press releases that they receive from the government, police, prosecutors, etc.»: *«Джинса» і «паркет» проти стандартів; «Паркет» по-закарпатськи* (*headers and stat hey*); *Велика кількість «паркету» – висвітлення діяльності органів центральної та місцевої влади на центральних і регіональних телеканалах* (<https://detector.media>. 06.06.2017). The value of this noun is inherited by the derivative adjective *parquet* (*паркетний*): *Більшість каналів подають це коротким «паркетним» повідомленням із єдиним синхронном Акімової, тобто без жодного балансу думок* (UT, 23.04.2012); *«Паркетні» новини та лояльність до влади замість стандартів* (UT, 15.06.2017); *«Паркетні танці» обласних державних телекомпаній* (Detektor, 14.10.2015); *За свідченнями журналістів, концерт у Лондоні вразив діаспору більше, ніж «паркетні» заходи «Днів України»* (UP, 21.10.2013).

In addition, the terminological military meaning «not adapted to the harsh conditions accustomed to ceremonial, secular life», synonymous with rear rats, those stationed at the command: *Вище керівництво – паркетні генерали, які 25 років зростали без бойового досвіду* (GPU, 30.08.2018); *Хай він майор буде – але якщо він грамотний, то його треба вже в Генеральний штаб вводити, а не якогось паркетного товстопузика тримати біля себе* (GPU, 09.10.2017); *Гроші хочуть використати на паркетний транспорт, який буде працювати не на передовій, а між лікувальними установами* (UP, 06.03.2018). An example of expressive metaphorical rethinking tokens *parquet* are combinations of words in context: *Аваков: Звання генерала – не розмінна*

монета на паркетно-штабному ярмарку марнотратства (GPU, 17.08.2016). Such a stage is pressed on the mind of the reader, it makes one think: the author is exaggerating or indignant.

The use of optional quotation marks for figurative words can be interpreted as a mark. As rightly observes B. Schwarzkopf, firstly, this allocation in the text of words and expressions with a figurative meaning, and secondly, the selection of words and combinations of words that express the attitude of the person who writes the content – concept or reality (irony negative assessment, inaccuracy or approximation nomination, a convention and novelty, originality, no general statement), and thirdly, the selection of text words or expressions as a way to assess taken speaker speech means [Shvartskopf 1967, 61].

We also trace social factors in the formation of the new meaning of the *Teflon* (*тефлоновий*) adjective, which denotes a politician who avoids criticism and maintains a political position and good reputation, despite the deficiencies in his activities. This value is recorded in the Cambridge Dictionary with text illustration *Teflon President survived the crisis with his reputation intact*. Shows a direct motivational connection of the meaning of «resistance to external influences, the ability to survive» with its original word «p. to Teflon made from it» [VTSSUM 2003, 1244], *Teflon* (chemical term) – «high molecular weight plastic substance (artificial resin), which is characterized by the greatest resistance to the action of concentrated acids, alkalis and solvents» [SUM, X, 103] The specialized meaning of the adjective is not yet fixed by Ukrainian normative linguistic dictionaries, but the token is quite active in modern Ukrainian general language practice, cf. the following contexts for its use: *3 2014 року реальні доходи громадян РФ зменшуються і підтримка влади вже не «тефлонова», бо купувати електорат немає за що* (DT, 29.07.2019); *Тефлоновий канцлер* (UT, 01.04.2015); *Тефлоновий Трамп, або Чому довгий язик не шкодить президенту США* (UT, 23.05.2017); *Син Ріццутто Віто, відомий також як монреальський «тефлоновий дон», в 2004 році був арештований, а потім екстрадований до США і засуджений за вбивство* (UT, 11.11.2010); *Експерт*

розповіла, чому Зеленського називали «**тефлоновим кандидатом**» (Stopkor, 29.05.2019); *А Зеленський – тефлоновий, із нього як із гуски вода* (Hordon, 15.03.2019); *Тефлоновий Зеленський* (title); *Він то вже знає, що Зеленський тефлоновий до компромату, яким би вмотивованим він не був* (UP, 19.04.2019). As we can see, the problem of Teflon politicians is not an isolated phenomenon in the world, it is America, Germany, Italy, and Ukraine. However, this neosemantics was most «used» in denoting the realities of the Russian Federation, for example, the phrase *Teflon rating* (*тефлоновий рейтинг*) was popular with journalists and sociologists in 2003–2006 and referred to Putin's rating as extremely high and incapable of recession, even when such a downturn was expected. The syntagmatic activity of the adjective unfolds the semantic field of transformational dimensions with the participation of the phenomena of public life in modern Russia, for example: «*Тефлоновий Путін*»: *Радіо Свобода нагадує про 21 скандальну справу путінської влади* (Radio Svoboda, 09.08.2019); *Рейтинг Путіна – кінець «тефлонової ери»?* (Holos Ameryky, 11.04.2019).

Socio-political events in Ukraine at the beginning of the 21st century are defined new realities, concepts in the conceptual picture of the world of the ukrainian people. The radical changes in the life of the community, the intense changes of all spheres of Ukrainian society on the border of epochs, the change of generations, values, mental installs, the further greater openness of Ukrainian society to globalization processes have found a regular reflection in the language, obtained a linguistic embodiment. In addition, not only in the nomination, but also in the predication and multifaceted evaluation, therefore, in the whole spectrum of manifestation of linguistic activities of the modern Ukrainian community. Today the language is in the field of emotional tension of its speakers, and as evidenced is the increased metaphoricality of modern Ukrainian language practice.

The metaphor of certain period of the society's history and its language is the embodiment of thought at first of all, its expression, and then it is the language practice, the degree of activity of using one or another metaphor prove its stability

and power of influence on the community. However, the metaphor is created not only for influence on others, but above all for expressing the attitude of the metaphor's author to the reported, that helps the formation of a certain opinion about a marking political phenomenon or event.

Metaphoric, in particular political, as a wide range of lingvo-stylistic means – periphrasis, allusions, actually metaphors, heterogeneous reminiscences – enables the speakers to transform the marking of new realities and concepts of modern motley political life of Ukraine into certain vivid signs not only such individual objects, but sometimes the whole situations which are related with them. New socio-political metaphoric, the «Aesopian language» of Ukrainian journalism, of the Ukrainian mass media – is not accidental in the modern Ukrainian language. It is not only rooted in the real life of Ukrainian society, but also in the existing resources of its language, in the tradition of linguistic conceptualization and categorization of the world.

Valuable for our comprehension of the opportunities and functions of language funds with elevated topicality for the conscience of the community during a certain period of its life are the publications of T. V. Shmelev «Key words of the current moment» (in Kiev edition by D. S. Burago), by I. B. Levontina «Words-Witnesses» of the collective monograph «The language of a totalitarian society», which is also published in Kyiv in 1995.

Modern Ukrainian studies and Slavistics in general are actively studying the metaphor, in particular political, not only in terms of the formation of new funds, but also in aspect of their functioning in the language activity of the community.

Theoretical and practical achievements which are important for the analysis of modern political metaphors are contained in the scientific studies of A. Baranov, H. Datsyshyn, M. Zimina, Y. Karaulov, E. Karpilovskaya, I. Kobozeva, M. Stepanenko, A. Chadyuk, A. Chudinov, E. Bralchyk, V. Pisarek, R. Buzhynsky and other scientists.

The monograph by M. I. Stepanenko «The political present of the Ukrainian language: actual periphery» (Kharkov, 2017), which is a dictionary of modern

political paraphrases organized by thematic fields was recently published. The systematic description of Ukrainian political metaphors is extremely important not only for generalization of this linguistic material, but also for definition its evidence for trends of the development of cognitive and communicative space of modern Ukrainian language. M. I. Stepanenko's Dictionary is such attempt for the Ukrainian language.

Noticeably, cause of such dictionaries is the engraving of an expression resource for language learning, speakers' consciousness, theirs worldview and understanding of the world during periods of particular stress in the political life of the country, when such processes become particularly expressive and intense. The Russian lexicographic tradition has already an edition of such type – «Dictionary of Russian political metaphors» by A. Baranov and Yu. Karaulov (1994).

The metaphor-transfer is also important because it distinguishes in the surrounding reality is that what the Ukrainians are comparing with, comparing certain concepts, phenomenas, realities, events, certain persons and subjects of the political life of the state. It is showing about active, actual areas of the language system and conceptual picture of the Ukrainians' world. In view of this, the creation of metaphor dictionaries on the conceptual, ideographic, thematic principle of generalizing linguistic facts are becoming especially important for language researchers.

In addition, such comprehension and presentation of new metaphors makes it possible to compare them with the already existing corpus in the Ukrainian language.

As you know, it is customary to distinguish between two types of metaphors: metaphors of language (conventional, or «erased») and metaphors of speech (individually-author's, artistic, creative, «live», creative). Metaphors of language (systematized, established) don't have author *political arena* (політична арена), *sick Ukraine* (хвора Україна). Reflecting people's consciousness, the speaker is automatically using them «in a ready form», comprehending certain situations,

which are endowed with features embodied in such metaphors. For example, the erased metaphor *country as a ship* (країни як корабля) is acquiring new semantic views, new dynamic and static signs, evaluation components in the modern Ukrainian political discourse: *Корабель «Україна» дрейфує: екіпаж ділить капітанський місток* або *Україна – Титанік, який тоне* (<http://blog.liga.net>, 20.03.2016). Metaphors of language are fixed in explanatory dictionaries as figurative meanings of words; but such generalized interpretations is concealing the possible deployment spectra of such metaphors in speech, in particular in the texts of different political topics and purpose.

Metaphors of speech, on the contrary, are reflecting the individual vision of the world; they have the author, it gives the impression of novelty, unusual. They do not have reproducibility – they are maximally resulting from context and bound to it. They are used mainly in writing journalism and fiction to create a specific image.

Thus, it is accepted that erased metaphors belong to the lexical-semantic system of language, nomination and predication, but new, creative metaphors are peculiar to speech, linguistic activity, discourse, identifying primarily the pragmatic the speaker's intentions, his attitude to the subject of message.

In media's texts the metaphor are expressing its social function, its tasks – to convey information about the event, the phenomenon; this is the essence of the metaphor's imagery, the force of its influence on the recipient (reader, viewer, listener). It is capable to reflect socio-political events, to convey to the audience or individual speaker their appreciation, and at the same time to show their impact on the semantic changes in the vocabulary and in overall linguistic resources of the language. Wittgenshtein's sensible idea is that «metaphor is one of the first carrier of innovations in language, as it often uses the combination of two well fixed meanings for creation the new one» [Vythenshteyn 1958, 21]. During the research of metaphors of certain period the linguists were repeatedly accenting that the mentality of the society in certain circumstances of its life could be understanding by the nature of metaphor's semantic and social orientation. Political metaphor is

closely related to the type of political thinking and thus to adoption of political decisions. As the efficiency, the metaphor's effectiveness foresees the actualization of ignorance in the human psyche so the events which have suddenness and threatening filling are subject to metaphorical registration first of all. Such event's suddenness and threatening filling help for weakening of rational beginning and make easier going out of the irrational energy. The one more obligated condition of the metaphor's effectiveness in the political discourse of mass-media is its adequacy, authenticity to actual situation [Kostomarov 1994, 41]. A new context of using words are becoming a factor in producing new word meanings; which in turn reveals their new lexical and syntactic compatibility.

Metaphorization accompanies the changes in the word's semantics. The process of the term's desemantization takes place. Its driving force is functional re-orientation which takes place by transformation of the word's semantic structure; by widening semantic expansion of the concept that it marks; the accumulation of new meanings, by the development of figurative sense. Metaphors create basic framework whose help the experience's conceptualization and the knowledge of the world for to take place.

Journalists usually use the metaphors from the different spheres of human life and different forms of its manifestation. Increasingly in mass-media we can keep an eye of identification of the society and the living organism with all its peculiarities so we defined medical metaphors more and more. In the period of stagnation such metaphor were characterizing only the phenomena which were associated with the capitalist society, and at the time of restructuring, according to O. Ermakova, these metaphors based a complete semantic field, which were moved into plane of policy [Yermakova 1995, 53]. Political metaphor in the language of mass media is a bright element of the system technology of speech influence. Generally, every term does not have metaphorical potential and it can to become the basis of newspaper political metaphor. In order to the term went out of its terminology system, in particular as a result of graphic using of new meanings, it is necessary him to have appropriate inside semantic possibilities. That is at first,

the term must to be well-known and each reader must understand it, secondly, subject or a phenomenon which named by certain period must to have significant signs [Lenets', Stavyts'ka 1993, 222]. Medical metaphors reveal the authors' critical attitude to the reported – society, the state, the sick, need treatment. Expressing such assessments is a sign of the times, changes in society, so the activation of this type of metaphor is not accidental. In the period of dramatic socio-political changes such metaphors constitute a holistic semantic field, transposed into the plane of socio-political life.

Such thematic paradigms of the «medical» political metaphors are separated by hype-hyperon's copulas:

1. Disease: *П'ять «хвороб» українських виборців* (Radio Svoboda, 05.06.2018); *Узурпація влади – хвороба українських президентів* (Радіо Свобода, 06.08.2016); *Корупція – це хвороба власної душі* (Fakty, 26.02.2018).

The metaphor of the illness is not only the criticism and ridicule of disadvantages, but exposing these disadvantages to remedy them, a specific diagnosis with treatment recommendations. After all, the first step to change for the better is recognize your problems and defects, and then to solve and overcome them, or, using the language of medical metaphors, if to identify the symptoms of a public illness and take measures to treat it, to recover society. The media, which perform the role of controller of socio-political life, realize the purpose of pointing to the problematic aspects of the state's functioning as a whole living organism. This is explaining the logic, motivation and relevance of the functioning of the metaphor of disease on the pages of modern Ukrainian media.

In the thematic group of «disease» we are distinguishing the subgroups of metaphors that are attesting to the further the «development» of this image. These are, in particular, metaphors for the designation of:

a) varieties of diseases: *Яценюк на мітингу в Полтаві діагностував у влади «політичний дебілізм»* (TSN, 13.04.2013); *«Агонія влади»* (TSN, 22.02.2019); *Клімкін заявив про «політичну шизофренію» через намір*

Собчак відвідати окупований Крим (Radio Svoboda, 07.03.2018); *Невроз нав'язливого стану українського суспільства* (Ukrinform, 16.05.2017);

b) their manifestations, symptoms and consequences, in general, the painful condition of living organism, its temporary or irreparable injury: *Чинник підживлення української травми* (Maydan, 163); *Україні загрожує економічний колапс – Соскін* (GPU, 15.01.2015); *Володимир Чистилін: Інфекція сепаратизму* (<http://www.3republic.org.ua/ua/analytics/13369>); *Режим Путіна в агонії* (GPU, 06.08.2014); *«мемовірус» глобальної інформаційної війни* (UP, 27.09.2010); *У тебе знову не почнеться інформаційна інтоксикація? – питає дружина* (Zapysky, 237); *Цей політичний абсцес буде ліквідовано, нарив буде знищено без «хірургічного втручання»* (GPU, 01.10.2014); *Свій виступ Юрій Болдирєв закінчив словами про те, що «Галичина – нарив на тілі України»* (UP, 25.11.2011). In this group the metaphors based on the names of types of examination of the organism and methods of its treatment are active: *Ця рука на пульсі історії, постійна пальпація – функція літератури* (GPU, 17.09.2014); *Ми бачимо трагічні наслідки, що накрили країни, на яких проводився експеримент «щепленням демократії» по-американськи* (GPU, 06.12.2014).

The «terminology» contexts of modern political metaphor have different content. They named as terms and represent a variety of disciplines: medical, philosophical, physical, linguistic and others. There is a wide and thematic range of metaphors which were made on the term's base: reflection of government, political and ideological consciousness of society, the educational level of individuals and others. The entering a term in unusual to its verbal environment creates the politically sharp characteristics, usually negative, for example: *Якщо не зупинити олігархів, на українців чекає тарифний геноцид* (TSN, 09.10.2014).

The lexeme *genocide* (*геноцид*) marked the realities of the era of totalitarianism, it was using only in informal discourse because this lexeme was politically tabooed in the official discourse. Ukrainian Dictionary write: *genocide* is «the decimation of certain groups on racial, national, religious motives» [SUM,

XI, 67]. Indicative and earlier the interpretation of this word in the «Dictionary of Foreign Languages» ed. O. S. Melnychuk (hereunder – SIS) [SIS 1974, 152] and also in the «Dictionary of Foreign Language», ed. I. V. Lokhina and F. M. Petrov: the destruction of individual populations for racial and national (religious) reasons is the most serious crime against humanity perpetrated by the imperialists. G. is organically committed with fascism's and racist's «theories», which promote racial and national hatred – the domination of the so-called «higher» races and the annihilation of the so-called «lower» races (see fascism, racism) [L'okhin, Petrov 1955, 159]. Such examples are important for the demonstrating the prescription of this word in the Ukrainian language and for the dynamic of understanding its semantics. A new range of functioning is emerging for the word *геноцид*: *бюджет соціального геноциду* (GPU, 27.12.2014), *економічний геноцид* (GPU, 02.11.2014), *геноцид російськомовних на Донбасі* (TSN, 29.09.2014), that is the extended meaning of the term in general linguistic practice – mass destruction, total extermination of someone – something not only from racial or national motives.

We are observing the spread of biological terms in contemporary Ukrainian journalism, compare the meaning of words *clone* (*клон*) and *cloning* (*клонування*) in the following context: *Клонування партій на парламентських виборах навряд чи застосовуватимуть* (UT, 12.02.2014), *бюджетний клон* (GPU, 24.12.2014).

In the dictionaries the term of *clone* (*клон*) is meaning «The offspring of a plant or animal organism that is forming by vegetative reproduction (in multicellular organisms) or by unintentional cell division (in unicellular organisms)» [SIS 1974, 334], and *cloning* (*клонування*) is a «genetic engineering method which is using for the animal reproduction by fusion of non-nucleated egg cells with various cells grown in culture; as a result of cloning the cell acquires new genetic information» [SSIS 2006, 358] acquire the broader, generalized meaning of «copy, duplicate, imprint» and «copying, duplication, multiplication the same».

Physical terms give impetus to the appearance of a considerable number of political metaphors, in particular: the term ***amplitude*** (*амплітуда*) in the contexts *амплітуда політичної реакції ЄС* (UT, 10.06.2012), *інформаційна амплітуда* (GPU, 10.06.2012). The term's determination takes also places in the dictionaries, compare: it's terminological meanings in the Ukrainian dictionary. «1. *phys.* The largest deviation of the body, which oscillate from the position of balance; oscillation's swing. 2. *meteor.* The difference between the highest and lowest air temperature or the highest and lowest atmospheric pressure at the certain period» [SUM, I, 40]. Deterministic meaning is also defined in the «Dictionary of foreign words» (1974) by O. Melnychuk: «metaphorical – swing, breadth» [SIS 1974, 45].

Determination can give impetus to the creation of metaphor. For example, the inside-form of special lexeme ***vacuum*** (*вакуум*), which means: «1. Rarefied gas або air in a closed reservoir. 2. Area, which does not have a substance» [SUM, I, 282], in the sentences *Україна скочується в недемократичний вакуум* (UT, 17.01.2014); *Громадяни компенсують вакуум відповідальності та компетентності влади власною згуртованістю* (GPU, 05.09.2014) is read as «closed space», member of the compound, absence of something (responsibility, competence). This meaning is expressing the meaning of the latin etymon – *lat. vacuum* is an empty space. In the «Dictionary of foreign words» the process of determination is already defined: «3) metaph. цілковита нестача, брак чого-небудь» [SSIS 2006, 128].

Verbal noun ***irradiation*** (*опромінення*) which means «the act of irradiate. Radioactive irradiate» [SUM, V, 720] does available the formation of non-special meaning «the impact of information»: *Мої батьки* [parents O. Zabuzhko – A. T.] *зуміли виростити мене в мінімальному опроміненні радянською пропагандою* (UT, 27.09.2010).

The «instructions of the mechanisms for cleaning in political life is given with the help of metaphorical nominations»: ***Фільтр для чергових «царьових» у***

новій Верховній Раді (24 канал, 7.06.2014); *Перестороги з боку Венеціанської комісії не лякають сучасних «очисників влади»* (DT, 25.12.2014).

The usage of terms-adjective is a fact which affirms about pervasion of scientific and terminological lexicon in literary language: *Будь-яка брехня токсична* (GPU, 24.12.2014). *Я сама [О. Zabuzhko – А. Т.] є продуктом такого «катакомбного» лабораторного виховання 60–70-х років у радянських умовах* (UT, 27.09.2010); *підшкірні спроби історії* (GPU, 17.09.2014).

The term *synthesis* (*синтез*) is popular in politic discourse. It means «the method of scientific research of objects, the phenomenons of reality in integrity, unity and relationship of their parts; contrary meaning – analysis» [SUM, IX, 186]: *синтез Луб'янки й Голлівуду* (GPU, 24.12.2014). Lexeme loses some its terminology shade. The defined meaning is the same, but more shades of the meaning appear in it depending on the context and reflect the speaker's personal perception.

Political metaphor is one of the structural elements of the artistic and publicistic texts, it reflects the author's position, expresses his appreciation and as a consequence the evaluative judgments and images with heightened emotional charge are arising: *Все обліпили грона блакитних і жовтих кульок, наче якась велетенська риба наметала патріотичну ікру* (Zapysky, 172); *Політичні клоуни жонглюють словом «народ»* (Zapysky, 350); *І все важче відрізнити серіали екранних детективів від серіалів нашої політики* (Zapysky, 236); *московські диригенти* (UP, 27.09.2010), *політичні актори* (Zapysky, 96), *ослячі вуха московської режисури* (Zapysky, 125). These examples are the author's political metaphors in the performance of one of the finest Ukrainian writers of the 21st-21st centuries, Lina Kostenko, whose linguistic consciousness, and in particular, the political metaphor, is indicative for understanding of semantic processes in contemporary Ukrainian language.

Metaphor is a method of linguistic expression, imagery, expresses, above all, the negative content caused due to the increased attention of the media to the

negative aspects of the life of modern Ukrainian society, since the main function of the media is to help improve the life of society, because after all, the main function of the media is to contribute to improving the life of society, to identify deficiencies, to point to them in society and to facilitate their elimination. In circumstances where the expression of a negative evaluation is the author's end in itself, the metaphor can provide the text, by L. Ratsiburskaya's view, with speech's aggression [Petrova, Ratsiburskaya 2011, 119], that is, an excessive, obsessive evaluation.

We are detecting the metaphors that express a negative assessment: *А запонадливі акули пера, треновані в каламутних політичних океанаріях, підхопили сказане на льоту і як уже потім не обзивали ті мітинги у жовтій пресі – і «націоналістичне збіговисько», і «політичний тераріум, що вже кілька тижнів ворухиться на Хрещатику» (Zapysky, 82); Парад був грандіозний. Лопотіло і майоріло, гупало і рехло. Але уряд запевнив, що нічого подібного, тиєниця у державному резерві є. Якщо, звісно, його не проточили державні миші (Zapysky, 267).*

In the contexts, the assessment is called the collective name – Ukrainian politicum. Neutral tokens, which form a metaphor, become valuable in a particular context. This makes the author is able to express a negative opinion openly, quite categorically and calmly. In addition, the names of the terrarium, the mice are raising the fear and disgust. Therefore, such metaphors are not only expressive-evaluative but offensive.

In artistic text, the metaphor is often turning into a metaphor with the opposite meaning, becoming ironic. Given the critical comprehension of reality characteristic of the present, the ironic metaphor allows to express our understanding of what is happening in society, our attitude to it. Irony is strengthening the score and at the same time is removing its possible aggression, acuity, for example *glamorous dictatorship* (*гламурна диктатура*). Perceiving, «reading», that is decoding, deciphering any metaphor, as well as any irony, the reader must to reproduce the unspoken meanings of the message.

Metaphorical nomination like *An orphan who climbed the top of the food chain* (*Сирота, який заліз на вершечок харчового ланцюга*) – about former President of Ukraine Viktor Yanukovich (Maydan, 168), is functioning as a paraphrase – this is known as a descriptive treatment, by which the phenomenon, object, person, reality is called not directly, but descriptively, because of their characteristic features. It is concealing the direct semantics of the direct name of reality, person, or phenomenon, and acts as their imaginative, indirect designation over time with expressive appreciation. However, they are used not only for the emotional enrichment of text material, the avoidance of unjustified tautology and etc. Quite often they contain a subjective opinion, an author's evaluation of a phenomenon, for example: *лабораторія суспільної згоди* – Майдан (Maydan, 166); *десята бельгійська провінція* – малий Донбас (Tretya svitova, 28); historically the main investors of this region at that time were the Belgians which have started the coal mining and the construction of metallurgical plants); *велика бензоколонка та газове сховище* – Росія (Tretya svitova, 320); *фортеця духу* – Донецький аеропорт (Viyna, 47).

The linguistic practice of contemporary Ukrainian journalism is attesting to creative, vibrant, nationally labeled metaphor-symbols like as *Heavenly hundred* (*Небесна сотня*), *angels of assault* (*ангели штурму*), *cyborgs* (*кіборги*), *square* (*майдан*).

It is interesting that the name of the heroic defenders of the Donetsk airport *cyborgs* (*кіборги*) was arose in the camp of their opponents and became the widespread after the announcement of the intercepted negotiations between terrorists. Explaining why they still could not take the airport (the defense of the airport by Ukrainian military was lasting for 242 days, after which the concrete structures did not withstand constant shelling, blasting and became collapsing), one of the terrorists, describing the Ukrainian soldiers, were saying: «Yes, it is not people. It's cyborgs!» (Viyna, 28). The metaphor of *iron people* (*заїзні люди*) is synonymous, «which are marked by unhealthy, firmness; unbreakable spirit». In this sense the token has a positive evaluation, but the term *кіборг* is functioning

with a negative evaluation, it is formed from the phrase of cybernetic organism, in medicine it is a biological organism containing implanted mechanical or electronic components; in sci-fi works cyborgs are half-human and half-cars.

In this sense, they are synonymous with the nominations of humanoid robot, humanoid, android. Ruslan Yarmolyuk, the journalist of Television News Service, remembering his staying at the Donetsk airport at that time, is writing: «The worst thing is miserable cold. It is impossible to warm there. It is impossible to walk, to stand, even to sit there: drywall walls are being shotting through. Most of the time, everyone is lying down. In such conditions the guys were lasting for not a day, not two – but for weeks, months. These are really iron people» (Viyna, 148). On August 24, 2017, during a parade which was dedicated to Ukraine's Independence Day, Petro Poroshenko emphasized: «*Найміцніше залізо в нашій армії – це те, з якого зроблені наші воїни*» (TSN, 24.08.2017).

The defense of the Donetsk airport has created a number of creative metaphors such as *внутрішні, життєві, акумулятори вже підморгували червоним* (Viyna, 148); *реальність тікала крізь пальці, слова розсипалися та втрачали сенс* (Viyna, 149); or the new meaning of metaphor *road of life* (дорога життя) «road of life from the Donetsk airport» in Ukrainian realities: *Перевізники нервували: «дорога життя» обстрілювалася дедалі сильніше* (Viyna, 32) або *Бійці намагалися не думати, що «дорога життя» – злітка від терміналу до Пісок – іноді зраджує назві* (Viyna, 148); *Так кричать усім, хто на «дорозі життя» встиг повірити у власну смерть* (Viyna, 149). Let's recall the way of life across the Lake Ladoga from the siege of Leningrad during World War II. Quotes in modern Ukrainian texts are emphasizing exactly allusion.

We are fixing the metaphors that are of mythological origin: *Всі знають, що «Гном» працює тут Хароном – перевізником з берега життя на берег смерті. Його Стікс – бита злітна смуга, що веде до терміналу. Туди – живі, звідти – напівживі, якщо пощастить. Важка робота. Та хтось мусить* (Viyna, 27). Recall that in Greek mythology, Harong (ancient Greek Χάρων –

«bright») is the carrier of the souls of the dead across the Styx River to Hades (the underground kingdom of the dead).

The significance of events on the east of Ukraine for Ukrainian society is a reason of particularly emotional attitude to the military and, consequently, is the reason of the emergence of emotional and metaphors such as *warriors of light* (*воїни світла*), that has several meanings, reflecting the opposition of direct and figurative meanings: 1) bright Ukrainian patriots who are fighting for the truth; and 2) military, who perform light-skinning. As examples, we'll call the episodes from the book of «War through the eyes of TSN»: Ukrainian journalist Alla Khotsyakovska is describing such way her acquaintance with a volunteer with callsigns in Ukraine Ernesto: «He impressed me with his immediacy, sincerity, such a fantastic smile. They say that – a warrior of light. He was really him». And the essay by Natalia Nagornaya depicts the preparation for the broadcast from the front line, when in the dugout the tired fighters were covering the screen of a laptop, which was flashing in the dark: *Warriors of light is on the guard of darkness* (*Воїни світла – на сторожі темряви*). It is worth to notice that sons of light and sons of darkness – are still biblical metaphors, from Apocalypse, Revelation of Ioanna Bogoslova, compare: «*Believe in the light, in order you to become the sons of light!*» (In. 12, 36). *Volunteers are called the warriors of goodness* (*воїни добра*), e.g.: «*They are all heroes for us*», – *warriors of goodness* («*Для нас вони всі – герої*», – *воїни добра*) (GPU, 25.04.2015).

The metaphor's semantics provides the ability of transmission the information, «over the text» and entails some recipients' programmed reactions, compare new metaphors for example: *Ми, українці, вже зірвали чеку* (GPU, 24.12.2014); «*входить беркут*» – metaphorically, this means that there is nothing to talk about (GPU, 13.04.2014); «*прогрівається мотор*» *холодної війни* (Ekspres, 09.01.2015); or a series of author's metaphors of Lina Kostenko: *Механізм «ломки голосу». Висвистіло нашу Незалежність у підземну трубу* (Zapysky, 35); *По українцях доля стріляє дуплетом* (Zapysky, 36); *Політики з великої дороги переставляють семафори...* (Zapysky, 345). Such

author's metaphors are an expression of a linguistic personality, a testimony to his professional skill, creativity, the mastery of the word. They reflect the qualitative characterization of journalistic texts, the high level of structural and linguistic complexity of expression.

The metaphors of the undeclared Ukrainian-Russian war has the greatest emotional impact on the contemporary Ukrainian reader. Each war story is a personal end of the journalist's world, a boundary between life and death, feat and sin, social apathy, indifference. Therefore, metaphors in the texts of this topic are the instruments of heightened emotional influence on the readers.

The phraseology *to convey greetings* «*передати привіт*» (Viyna, 69) in the sense of «I am alive, I think about you, I love» is functioning in the texts about events in the conflict zone in the east in relation to the addressees – relatives, friends, loved ones. One of the ways of structural-semantic transformation of phraseologisms is moderate substitution – such substitution of the compound's components, for which at least one of its component, predicted by the systemic norms, will not be replaced: according to SUM phraseologism to transfer (transferred, to transmit, to send, sent, etc.) hello is the same as convey (conveyed) congratulations (hello, bow, etc.) [SUM, VII, 574].

The metaphor *world inside out* (*світ навиворіт*) has two meanings: 1) under earth is life, on the earth – death (Viyna, 123); 2) darkness is going into darkness (Viyna, 124). Inside out is an indication of the opposite quality of the object, its synonymous are *parallel world, looking glass, other world*. Such metaphors can be regarded as expressives. The established corps of phraseologisms of the Ukrainian language has the phraseologism-synonym *the world [upside down] flips (rolls over) / flipped (rolled over)*, with the meaning of «things change, become old» [Bilonozhenko 2008, 633].

The usage of a «multilayered» metaphor, that is multiple multifaceted metaphors in a single message, is characteristic for current Ukrainian publicist. Accordingly a certain metaphorization of the situation (message) is creating as a whole, e.g.: *Земля вибухнула фонтанчиками зовсім поруч. Загородний*

перекотився на спину та втупився у згорілі нутроці машини. Кулі ставали дедалі хитрішими: ще трішки й якась з них стрибне під залізне черево (Viyna, 90). Describing how a projectile flew into a minibus near Volnovakha (a city on the south-west of Donetsk region), the journalist of the Ukrainian TV channel 1 + 1 Anna Boca is writing: *Жінка в чорному ховала обличчя руками. Металева решето. Скляне кришиво. Липкі калюжі* (Viyna, 161); *У Волновасі я вперше побачила, як град лягає шахівницею, як град прошиває все* (Viyna, 162). The similar metaphorization of the situation contributes to attracting the addressee's attention to the message, transmits the evaluation characteristics of the designated.

A new metaphor *the delivery is going* (*іде посилка*) have meaning of «bringing the journalists», e.g.: *«До вас іде посилка», – передали по рації. Досі таких «посилок» не возили – журналіст Олександр Моторний та оператор Сергій Кисельов були першими телевізійниками, які їхали за край* (Viyna, 27).

The metaphor of *sewing to the life* (*пришивати до життя*) conveys the meaning «to give birth, give life to anyone»: *У багатьох солдатів дома дружина при надії – так чоловіки пришивають себе до життя: не можна померти* (Viyna, 69). Compare the metaphorical meanings of the verb to sew (*пришивати*), which have already been certified by the Ukrainian dictionaries: 1) piercing anyone with a blow, leave in place without movement; 2) to make someone stay stationary (by surprise) [SUM, VIII, 103]. A new metaphor has a similar meaning *Смерть іноді проростає життям* (Viyna, 66).

Finding out the prerequisites of the emergence of new metaphors, the degree of identity of their formal-semantic structure and spectra of functioning or, conversely, the tendencies of their semantic and / or functional-stylistic differentiation allows you to substantiate the expediency of fixing new metaphors and metaphorical meanings of individual words in their compositions in Ukrainian words dictionaries.

Political metaphors reflect the moods of modern society, convey the attitudes of speakers to certain realities and phenomena of the present days, form their

assessment. According to Taras Wozniak, editor-in-chief of the Ukrainian independent cultural journal «Y»: «We can continue this series of metaphors to infinity. And all this will be true!!!!». The truth and truthfulness of the new metaphor determines its ability to express the semantic and pragmatic multidimensionality, the multilayered concept that underlies it, to enhance the expression of its figurative designation.

Therefore, the root cause of similar linguistic semantic transitions can be regarded as a tendency for saving language effort and resources, for simplicity, expressiveness, for the search of new emotionality and expressiveness.

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DT – «Dzerkalo tyzhnya»

EP – «Економічна правда»

GPU – «Hazeta po-ukrayins'ky»

UP – «Ukrayins'ka pravda»

US – «Ukrayins'ke slovo»

UT – «Ukrayins'ky tyzhden'»

TRANSPOSITIONAL PHENOMENA IN THE PARTS OF SPEECH SYSTEM

The modern linguistics researches of the grammatical units and categories which are characterized on the new conceptual bases according to different linguistic levels are of great interest. It is important to take into account the specific of their syntagmatic, paradigmatic, oppositional and other relations, focusing on transpositions, alternations and modifications of parts of speech, sentences, texts etc. The good perspectives of the research are due to the change of the scientific paradigm and the formation of formal-structural, semantic-syntactic, communicative-pragmatic and other approaches to the analysis of linguistic phenomena.

The studies of functional-categorical aspect orientation with multilevel interpretation of grammatical categories in their systematic hierarchical interrelations and balances are of great interest. They are connected with the study of the dynamic mechanisms modeling regularities in the Ukrainian grammar structure and signification of place and role of the recategorial transpositional phenomenon as a specific feature against the other types of the dynamic relations inside the grammatical units and categories.

The grammatical transposition is a tool and a result of dynamic linguistic processes in which the lingual units show their capacity for the new forms of realization in words, phrases, sentences, text etc. As a universal property of the language, the grammatical transposition integrates the linguistic units into a holistic, hierarchically complicated system, reflecting the interaction of the linguistic phenomena, close syncretic connection between the form and the content, asymmetry of the linguistic sign, its objective and subjective content realization [Melnyk 2016, 7]. In the modern Ukrainian and foreign linguistic studies other terms are also used to denote transposition («derivation», «transmission», «conversion», «syncretism», «transition», «transitivity»,

«substitution», etc.). These words are synonyms or correlates of broad and narrow meaning, and express the essence of a single phenomenon, that indicate the absence of a conventional approach to its interpretation as well as the absence of some contradictions in the existing theories. We prefer the term «transposition» because it reflects different manifestations of the transition in the grammatical units' and categories' system, their complication, syncretism, homonymy, synonymy, equivalence, etc.

In the modern linguistics, various approaches are used to interpret transposition and its varieties. They are envisaged by a number of the most essential demands on the study of the lingual phenomena such as: multidimensionality, diversification, complexity, complicated interaction of the lingual and extra-lingual phenomena and their influence on the linguistic units and categories formation and functioning, applying the related science principles to the linguistic analysis proper, tracing the universals implementation, establishing of modern processes specifics, etc. [Zahnitko 2010, 382].

Traditionally, the concept «transposition» (middle lat. *transpositio* – rearrangement, from lat. *transponere* – rearrange) means the use of one form in the function of another. The linguists distinguish three elements in the transposition: the original form (transposed) the instrument of the transposition (transposer), and the result of the transposition (transposite). The term «transposition» is interpreted broadly and narrowly. A broad approach to the study of transposition is based on any figurative use of the lingual form, communicative types of the sentence, metaphorical transfer of the words meanings, etc. [Hak 1990, 519]. It involves the study of conditions and the ways, directions and means of the speech units' transition tracing, with the following establishment of the corresponding generic and derivative terms. The transpositional changes are the most regular on the syntactic, morphological, and word-forming levels, and are associated with the closure of the speech units, the text formations making, the directions of the utterances' condensation, contamination and transformation establishment. They

are due to the extra linguistic factors – the demand of economical, exact and semantically significant environmental information aspect.

In the narrow sense, the transposition, or the functional transposition, indicates a word transition from one part of speech to another or its usage in the function of another part of speech. There are two stages of the functional transposition: 1) incomplete or syntactic, when only the formal-grammatical function of the original word changes without changing its morphological belonging to the corresponding part of speech; 2) complete or morphological, related to the formation of a word belonging to another lexico-grammatical class [Vykhovanets 2004, 692].

In the traditional Ukrainian grammar, the term «transposition» was not used, and the transition of lexico-grammatical classes of words was termed «substance», «verbalization», «adjectivisation», «adverbialization», etc. Researchers linked the transitions in the of parts of speech system to the changes of lexical meaning and grammatical features of words, to the the word semantics stratification and bifurcation as well as to the different contextual circumstances of its use (see: V. Vashchenko [Vashchenko 1953]), to the changes of the syntactic functioning of the lexico-grammatical classes in the language, that caused the loss of their primary semantic and grammatical unique features and the simultaneous acquisition of another part of speech properties (see: I. Kovalyk [SSULM 1979] and others). Such changes also caused the changes of their syntactic functions (see: M. Zhovtobriuh, B. Kulyk [Zhovtobriukh, Kulyk 1972], etc.).

In the 80-s of the XX century, a new approach to the study of parts of speech transitions appeared in the Ukrainian linguistics. It was founded on the ability of the words belonging to any part of speech class to express its primary syntactic function and at the same time to perform the syntactic functions of other part of speech classes, that is its secondary function. The transition phenomena in the parts of speech system caused by the syntactic factor have been called the «syntactic derivation» (see: K. Horodenska [Horodenska 1983]). According to the syntactic part of speech function acquired by the words of the original part of speech four

types of derivation are distinguished: substantival, adjectival, verbal and adverbial. Each type of derivation has two manifestations: syntactic and morphological.

An important contribution to the study of the modern Ukrainian transpositional grammar was made by I. Vykhovanets [Vykhohanets 1988; 1997; 2004]. His scientifically based and promising classification grid of grammatical transpositions, which was built on the basis of exhaustive scientific objectivity and integrity, systematization of national and world linguistic experience, dominates in the modern Ukrainian linguistics. I. Vykhovanets was the first Ukrainian scientist who presented the completed scheme of the transposition study on the background of the heterogeneous part of speech classification. On the basis of his research it is possible to distinguish five varieties and three degrees of transition in the parts of speech system. Today the question of the parts of speech transposition due to the principles of functional-categorical grammar is being actively worked up by students and followers of I. Vykhohanets: K. Horodenska [Horodenska 2008], A. Zahnitko [Zahnitko 2011], V. Ozhohan [Ozhohan 2005], M. Pliushch [Pliushch 2011], A. Habai [Habai 2011] and other linguists whose works confirm and deepen the researcher's grammatical concept.

The phenomena of transitivity in any language' grammatical structure cause active language processes that run through all the language structure aspects. «The system itself, as a certain integrity, – according to V. Vashchenko – is not only destroyed by the presence of transitional categories, but, on the contrary, is further strengthened and balanced. Without them, the system would freeze, become immobile, and therefore dead. The transitional lexico-grammatical phenomena strengthen the parts of speech system in the process of its development. <...> Thus, the transitional lexico-grammatical categories are the most recent agents. <...> There is no progress without the transitional phenomena, no development of language» [Vashchenko 1953, 13–14]. They provoke great interest in the context of the definite language morphological system. The problem of the parts of speech classification cannot be fully substantiated «without taking into account the specifics of the so-called functional homonyms that have appeared as a result of

the transitional phenomena in the parts of speech system» [Bauder 1980, 79]. Among the main reasons of the lexical-grammatical classes of words transitivity A. Bauder distinguishes first of all the person's need to express the various shades of thought by means of the available linguistic means, that is, in other words, an extra-linguistic factor. The semantic factors are considered to be only the precondition for the transitional phenomena.

The parts of speech transpositions, as one of the clearest manifestations of the asymmetry phenomenon in the language, which extend the nominative potential of the virtual lingual signs, require detailed analysis and further systematization on the basis of the broad actual modern Ukrainian language speech material. The absence of the unique commonly accepted views on the composition and principles of the parts of speech classification, the criteria of their marking as well as the characteristic syntactic and morphological features on the basis of the categorical and lexical semantics, and the manifestation degree of the semantic and grammatical features, etc., makes it difficult to solve the raised questions. Despite the long history of the parts of speech investigation and their active studying in the material of different modern languages, these issues remain debatable today and are not fully resolved.

The traditional parts of speech classification has been criticized for its inconsistency, as well as for the lack of clear classification principles. Thus, M. Steblin-Kamenskyi ironically remarked: «When we divide words into the parts of speech, that is, we confirm that there are so-called nouns, adjectives, verbs, etc., we do the same summing up the information we know about the people around us and say «that there are blondes, brunettes, mathematicians, professors, and smart people» [Steblyn-Kamenskyi 1974, 21]. L. Tenier postulated even more critically: «This classification, based on the cloudy and vain empiricism, not on the definitive and fruitful theory, does not hold water» [Tenier 1988, 62].

O. Kubriakova considers that the parts of speech «belong to the most fully described word classes, as far as each grammar and each vocabulary of the particular language should have generally accepted decision concerning the number of the

nomenclature of the parts of speech represented in it. Instead, the question of the parts of speech as special categories or classes belongs to the issues that are still problematic, despite their long tradition of study» [Kubriakova 2004, 29].

The marking of parts of speech and their differentiation criteria are actual problems of the modern grammatical descriptions for the native and foreign scholars (see: [Babaitseva 2000; Vykhovanets, Horodenska, 2004]), textbooks and manuals for the higher school (see: [Bezpoiasko 1993; Horpynych; 2004]), a number of periodicals (see: [Karpenko 2001; Danyliuk 2005; 2005a; Selivanova 2009; Huivaniuk 2009]). It once again signifies that the part of speech words' classification problem is, in fact, a complex of interrelated problems, among which I. Danyliuk distinguishes nuclear: 1) which principles are on the basis of the part of speech words' classification (or: which speech (lexical, grammatical)) categories are significant for the part of speech words' classification); 2) whether all the words belong to a particular part of speech, or there are words outside the system; 3) whether the parts of speech are arranged linearly, or they are at the different levels [Danyliuk 2005a]. Among the other questions that are directly related to the important aspects of parts of speech classification, the researcher also highlights the following issues: the complex of differential features of the certain part of speech; the parts of speech and parts of the sentence correlation; the universal parts of speech and those ones that are specific to the separate languages; the genesis history of the definite parts of speech and the introduction of the new ones; the mixed (hybrid) parts of speech functioning and qualification, etc. [Danyliuk 2005 a].

The fact that the problem of the part of speech differentiation is still open and debatable signifies not only about its high degree of complexity, but also to the fundamentally different initial positions, prerequisites, different pragmatic paradigms, the modern researchers use. The parts of speech classifications are differentiated into homogeneous (by one criterion) and heterogeneous (by several different criteria). The followers of the homogeneous classification divide words into parts of speech according to one of the criteria: lexical, morphological or

syntactic. The parts of speech classification by Ch. Bally is based only on the lexical criterion [Bally 1955, 128–130]. A. Mukhin was the follower of the morphological criterion [Mukhin 1968, 162–163, 171–176]. According to I. Danyliuk's observations several scientifically substantiated dualistic parts of speech classifications of less importance should be considered as homogeneous too that consider : a) the correlation of words with concepts: full (meaningful) and minor (non-meaningful); b) the declension paradigms existence: declinable and undeclinable; c) the level of grammatical independence: grammatically independent and grammatically dependent, etc. [Danyliuk 2005].

The classifications by several criteria in different modifications are presented in the works of L. Shcherba [Shcherba 1974, 78–81], V. Vynohradov [Vynohradov 1986, 41–49], I. Kucherenko [Kucherenko 2003] and others. It is possible to solve the problem positively avoiding subjectivity when taken into account the parts of speech gradual character differentiation of several important criteria. Among them semantic, syntactic, morphological and partially word-forming criteria are traditionally distinguished. I. Vykhovanets clearly postulates: «The use of the homogeneous classification <...> does not provide the consistent parts of speech classification, as far as in these units the morphological, word-forming, syntactic and lexical levels of language intersect and interact. Only the heterogeneous classification, that is, a complex criterion (semantic, syntactic, morphological, and word-building for derivative words), makes it possible to arrange the complex words classification» [Vykhovanets, Gorodenska 2004, 14].

Any word that has the definite lexical meaning experiences grammatical specialization in the language with the basis in the semantics of the word. The latter one regulates the word use in the certain grammatical functions, among which the syntactic parameters should be considered as determinant in the words grammatical specialization. Each part of the speech is characterized by its primary syntactic functions. For example, the position of the subject or the object is primary for the nouns and the position of the predicate is primary for the verbs, etc. However, for some communicative purposes, the words use in the untypical

functions is possible. This leads to forming of the syntactic transpositions or word forms with secondary functions. Ye. Kurylovych has singled out and characterized the secondary syntactic functions of the lexico-grammatical word classes. According to the scientist, words have primary syntactic functions that are based on their lexical meanings: noun – subject, adjective – attribute, verb – predicate, adverb – adverbial verbs. It should be mentioned that their use in any other syntactic function, not primary one, is motivated. The original part of speech categorial modification and the occurrence of a derivative with a new formal syntactic function within the same lexical meaning are caused by the syntactic derivation [Kurylovych 1962, 60–61].

The authors of the «Ukrainian Theoretical Morphology» I. Vykhoanets and K. Horodenska propose the two-sided syntactic criterion interpretation in reliance on the surface syntactic structure components separation on the basis of syntactic relationships, and components of a deep structure, outlined according to semantic syntactic relations [Vykhovanets, Horodenska 2004, 15]. Thus, the second important principle of words division into the parts of speech is the syntactic criterion, according to which the word belonging of to a certain part of speech, undoubtedly, is determined by its sentence structure formal-syntactic and semantic-syntactic position. The syntactic specialization is complemented by morphological indicators, which relate to the formal parts of speech features – a set of morphological categories and paradigms. The morphological criterion is based on the syntactic speech level, in particular on its formal-grammatical and semantic-grammatical structure, and it is the third in the hierarchy of part of speech criteria.

Finally, the use of the word-forming criterion is efficient when it is impossible to interpret unambiguously a certain derived word [Danyiuk 2005 a]. In these settings, it is necessary to accent the affixal word morphemes that are specific to a particular lexico-grammatical word class.

The parts of speech classification, based on the above mentioned criteria, predominates in the modern Ukrainian and foreign linguistics. Its specific manifestations in the Ukrainian and other typologically similar languages,

however, differ not only in the coherence of the heterogeneous criteria applying, but also in the quantitative and qualitative composition of the prominent parts of speech, their hierarchical ranking, in including of certain words to the parts of speech system, and taking out the corresponding classes from this system. According to the school and high schools manuals every word (except for the word-sentences) belongs to a certain part of speech class. And this undoubtedly dislocates the order of three fundamental principles in the part of speech classifications: semantic, syntactic and morphological.

The consistent observance of the declared principles helped to reduce the number of parts of speech by removing some word categories and adding the latter to other speech units. Thus, noun, verb, adjective and adverb have got the status of the parts of speech. These categories of words were distinguished by E. Kurylovych [Kurylovych 1962], O. Pieshkovskyi [Pieshkovskyi 1956], L. Tenier [Tenier 1988], I. Vykhovanets [Vykhovanets 1988] and other foreign and Ukrainian grammarians. Later, I. Vykhovanets noted: «It is necessary to consider the numeral as a part of speech because of its semantic originality, which is related to the expression of the categorical meaning of quantity» [Vykhovanets, Horodenska 2004, 16]. The rest of the words do not belong to the parts of speech category: the pronouns are considered as a separate subclass in the above mentioned parts of speech system, the function words have the status of words-morphemes, and sentence units like exclamations have the status of words-sentences [Vykhovanets, Horodenska 2004, 19].

I. Ivanova developed the conception of parts of speech field structure on the basis of the English language material taking into account the difuseness of their borders. According to the researcher, «the moment of objectivity strengthens in connection with the applying the idea of the field distribution objects relevant properties to the parts of speech concept. Within a certain part of speech there is the central word class with the established characteristic features, and the peripheral word class with the characteristic features corresponding gradation» [Ivanova 1981, 125–129].

In the modern grammatical descriptions, the parts of speech are qualified as the words classes. Not all the elements of the word class have the distinctive parts of speech features. This makes it possible to analyze certain components according to the principle of functional-grammatical field. The nucleus of such field is characterized by «the greatest specialization in the invariant content expressing and the highest formal regularity according to that content» [Selivanova 2009, 48], and the periphery of the field, on the contrary, is characterised by the difuseness of these class' properties, exceptions, syncretism, etc. In «The Ukrainian Language Theoretical Morphology» by I. Vykhoanets and K. Horodenska such conceptual principles are the basis for the accenting on two central lexico-grammatical classes (noun and verb) and three peripheral ones (adjective, adverb and numeral) [Vykhovanets , Horodenska 2004, 16–17]. The researchers distinguish the area of primary lexical meanings within the parts of speech that provokes the appearing of their secondary, derived, lexical meanings. For example, the primary meanings of the nouns are to name the material subjects and have the categorial feature of real objectivity. Their secondary lexical meanings, in particular when actions or states perform the function of nouns, are based on the primary lexical meanings of the verbs, that is the reflection of derivative inter-parts of speech relations, as well as the manifestation of the part of speech transposition.

Emphasizing on the transpositional features of such speech units, O. Kubriakova states: «The transposition extremely enriches the semantic abilities of the nouns, and helps forward the hypostasis, – the proses when a feature, an action or a state is regarded as a separate object» [Kubriakova 1988, 159]. The transposition not only changes the function sign, it also makes it possible to comprehend certain phenomena, events, facts, etc. as corresponding analogues of the objects in the invisible world [Kubriakova 1988, 176].

According to I. Vykhoanets' observations, «the parts of speech include a subclass of derivatives (transpositions), which do not have the nucleus lexical meaning of the lexico-grammatical class. The absence of at least one of the feature

indicates the derivative origin of the word, its secondary character within the primary class scope» [Vykhovanets 1988, 19].

T. Tykhomyrova accents on the following characteristic features of words undergoing the inter-parts of speech transitions: 1) word forms change the content of their initial meaning or change the characteristic meaning of the original lexical units; 2) the previous morphological paradigm is not typical for word forms; 3) word forms lose the syntactic links of the original lexical units [Tykhomyrova 1973, 78–80].

Transpositions of words into nontypical formal-syntactic positions are qualified as the main cause of the syncretism phenomenon in the parts of speech system [Babaitseva 2000, 234; Zahnitko 2007, 247]. Secondary syntactic functioning is a prerequisite for various manifestations of parts of speech transitions, which allow for the loss of differential features of one lexico-grammatical class and, accordingly, gaining the features of another class. The typical reflection of the transpositional inter-part of speech relations is the use of adjectives in the syntac function of the preposition. This attests their transition from the lexico-grammatical class of adjectives into the class of verbs, and is the result of the homonyms forming – representatives of different part of speech classes, as well as the appearing of the peripheral phenomena within the verbal class. The latters are characterized by the synthesis of differential features of verbal and adjectival lexico-grammatical classes, syncretism as an integral feature of dynamic lingual processes that imply mobility of the relatively stable lingual system.

The basis of the syntactic transpositionis, on the one hand, is the the main parts of speech positional stability, or functional specialization, that is, their ability to substitute for a certain, formal, syntactic position, determined by categorical meaning, and, on the other hand, their positional mobility. The parts of speech correlation and their formal-syntactic functions are caused by two opposite directions: a) preferring unambiguous syntactic use of categories, their syntactic

specialization; b) the use of morphological categories in atypical, secondary, functions [Horodenska 1983, 155].

The lexico-grammatical word classes categorical meaning correlate with the primary formal-syntactic function. The categorical meaning of verbs of action or state correlates with the primary syntactic position of the predicate or the principal part of the predicative monosyllabic sentence. The categorical meaning of nouns' objectivity is related to the function of the subject or the principal part of the subjective monosyllabic sentence, as well as the governed subordinate part of the sentence. The categorical meaning of the object feature of adjectives is directly related to the position of the substantive subordinate part of the sentence. The categorical meaning of the attributive feature of the adverb is correlated with the position of the predicative subordinate part of the sentence or the determinant part of the sentence [Horodenska 1983, 155; Vykhovanets 1988, 20]. The existence of correlation at the level of categorical meaning and syntactic functions is decisive for giving certain word groups the parts of speech status.

However, very often the functional needs cause the correlation deviance between the categorical meaning of a particular word and its syntactic position. It means that except typical, primary functions, words may take atypical, secondary functions. Both the central (noun, verb) and the peripheral (adjective, adverb, numeral) parts of speech demonstrate this ability. Depending on the lexico-grammatical class the word transits to, it is necessary to distinguish between substantiation, verbalization, adjectivation, adverbialization, etc. [Vykhovanets 2004, 692]. The noun, for example, for certain communicative needs, may take the primary formal-syntactic positions of the verb, the adjective, the adverb, and the verb, may take the position of the noun, adjective and adverb, etc., for example: *Єлька ця – просто скарб...* (О. Нончар); *Ми ринули під крики «слава!» на лаву ворога* (V. Sosiura); *...вечорами линуть сині димочки до неба* (Ірина Vilde); *Покуняти в небі приємно завжди* (М. Vinhranovskyi); *Ну, а бажання читати книги у вас є? – запитав Василь Олександрович* (І. Tsiura); *Стомилися хлопці, присіли спочити* (P. Voronko).

K. Gorodenska distinguishes the occasional, irregular, conditioned by the communicative needs use of words of the certain category in the function of another one (*Материне «потрібно, не відкладай» син запам'ятав назавжди*), or typical, characteristic use of certain lexical groups of one category in the function of another, for example, such adverbs as *відмінно, добре, задовільно, незадовільно* function as nouns – names of marks (ex.: *Учень одержав відмінно і добре*) [Horodenska 1983, 156–157]. Secondary syntactic functioning leads to various parts of speech transitions, which lose the characteristic features of one lexico-grammatical class and, accordingly, gain the features of another class.

The functional assimilation of lexico-grammatical word classes into other word classes is possible only due to their semantic assimilation. Any word, being in the formal-syntactic position of another word, acquires its categorical meaning. The noun in the predicative formal-syntactic position expresses the active meaning; the noun in the position of the substantive subordinate part of the sentence expresses attributive semantic, in the determinate position – adverbial modifier semantics, etc., for example: *Дієслово в реченні – наче талановитий диригент оркестру* (I. Vykhovanets); *Русява дівчина у хустці, і повні глечики усі* (O. Olzhych); *А ночами земля мені сниться* (I. Zhylenko). Such changes that concern the interparts of speech transpositions from one syntactic position into other are qualified as non-morphologized syntactic changes [Vykhovanets, Horodenska 2004, 26].

The ability of some lexico-grammatical word classes to take the formal-syntactic positions of other word classes is due to the nature of their primary formal-syntactic positions, which preserve their place in the formal-syntactic sentence construction. For example, the verb and the noun, taking central predicate and subject positions, can easily transit into the primary positions of other lexico-grammatical word classes. Primary formal-syntactic function of the adverb is in the periphery of the formal-syntactic positions. This complicates its use in more distant noun and adjective syntactic positions. The main thing that controls the use of the adverb in the function of the nominal parts of speech is its secondary, distinct, origin, because the adverbverbal transpositional transition – is the reverse process

[Horodenska 1983, 158]. Adjectives, as well as adverbs, occupy a peripheral place in the formal-syntactic structure. But adjectives are more actively involved into the inter-parts of speech transposition. This depends on the specifics of the attributive position.

Changes that receive morphological fixation are morphologized syntactic changes. They accommodate differences that arise between the morphological form of a word and its secondary formal-syntactic position. The restated lexical unit is changed into the one for which this function is primary. The new word acquires the necessary formal shell using the affixes – suffixes, occasionally – prefixes and suffixes, as well as grammatical expression. This causes the gain of one and the loss or neutralization of other grammatical categories. For example, a syntactically verbalized noun transits into a verb (*Будеш у поході при мені – товмачем, а також <...> **кухарем**...* (V. Malyk) → *Будеш у поході при мені – товмачем, а також **кухарюватимеш***); a syntactically adjectival noun – into an adjective (*Співав їм отой хлопчик під золоту трель дудочки **сестри*** → *Співав їм отой хлопчик під золоту трель **сестриної** дудочки...*) → (V. Shevchuk); a syntactically verbalized adjective – into a verb (*Невже Туреччина перед неминучістю смерті **стає байдужою** до того, що було окрасою її молодості?* → *Невже вона [Туреччина] <...> перед неминучістю смерті **байдужіє** до того, що було окрасою її молодості?* (R. Ivanychuk)) etc.

Researchers distinguish between two types of the morphologized syntactic changes: complete and incomplete [Vykhohanets, Horodenska 2004, 26]. The former are designed by the means of the lexico-grammatical class to which the corresponding word transits. Completely changed syntactic transposites acquire the characteristics of that part of speech, in the formal-syntactic function of which they are. Complete morphologized changes usually relate to the substantival adjective syntactic transpositions which take absolute morphological adjectival expression, as well as some semantic groups of the substantival and adjectival verbal analytic syntactic transpositions, that take morphological characteristics of the verbs and other transpositions, compare: *Ясно-синя постать **сестри** була майже внизу, і*

він раптом пошкодував, що не признався до неї → **Сестрина** ясно-синя постать була майже внизу, і він раптом пошкодував, що не признався до неї (V. Shevchuk); *Шлях із Полтави сніги перемели, вороже військо ломиться у брами* → **Полтавський** шлях сніги перемели, вороже військо ломиться у брами (L. Kostenko); *Хмари поволі тухнуть, робляться блідими, підносяться вище* → Вони [хмари] поволі тухнуть, **бліднуть**, підносяться вище... (U. Samchuk); *І я був козаком...* (Yu. Mushketnyk) → *І я козакував*, etc.

Incomplete morphologized changes are possible when syntactic transposites change their form by means of the same original, lexico-grammatical class. A typical illustration of an incomplete morphologized syntactic transposition is a substantival adjective transposition, for example: *Онук малює* → *малюнок онука*; *Драматург написав п'єсу* → *Написання п'єси драматургом*. It is known that the nominative and accusative cases of the noun in their primary function do not depend on the other noun cases of, but they can always be transposed into the genitive case – the typical substantive form, which together with the nominative and accusative cases forms the morphological noun case paradigm. Under these conditions, morphologized substantival adjective transpositions keep independent morphological gender and number categories. The analyzed transposition of the case forms, which is possible within the case functioning, is considered by scientists as a prestage of the morphological degree transition into the system of lexico-grammatical word classes [Vykhovanets, Horodenska 2004, 27].

Sometimes lexico-grammatical word classes of two transition stages – syntactic and morphological – take the semantic stage. It is the final in the parts of speech transposition. The syntactic position is new to the source part of speech, and the morphologization of this position leads to the gradual «ingrowth» of the derivative into a new semantic-grammatical class. Various semantic layers stratify on the derivative; close in on the nucleus of another lexico-grammatical class. As a result the derivative marks the different according to the original lexical meaning denotation [Vykhovanets, Horodenska 2004, 27]. The gradual transformation of the verb into a «real» noun can be represented as follows: *Діти сиділи* (syntactic,

morphological and semantic verb) *в кімнаті* → ***Сидіти*** (syntactic noun and morphological half noun-infinitive) *в кімнаті було комфортно* → ***Сидіння*** (syntactic and morphological noun) *в кімнаті було комфортним* → ***Сидіння*** (syntactic, morphological and semantic noun) *шофера досить зручне*.

Thus, according to the semantic-morphological-syntactic conception of the five-component parts of speech system based on the principles of functional-categorical grammar of the modern Ukrainian literary language, and depending on the part of speech, we can distinguish five types of transpositions: substantivation, verbalization, adjectivation, adverbialization and numeralization. They are represented in syntactic, morphological and semantic expressions. Separation of the nominal, verbal, adjectival, adverbial and numeral varieties of these transposition types was carried out taking into account the original parts of speech vocabulay.

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SYNCRETISM IN THE SYSTEM OF ACTUAL SENTENCE DIVISION

The prototypes of the notions connected with actual division of sentence (hereinafter ADS) appeared back in the eighteenth century, just because the idea regarding the sentence word order became immensely popular at that period. Much contribution to development of the theory of ADS was made by the following native scholars: [Vykhovanets 1993; Raspopov 196; Kovtunova 2002; Zolotova 1998; Paducheva 1984; 1989; Krylova, Khavronina 1986; Krylova 1993], etc. O. Zemska [Zemska 1981; 2004], O. Syrotynina [Sirotnina 1974; 2003] and O. Melnychuk [Melnychuk 1966] paid some special attention to oral speech and its matching to the literary standards. Among recent works, devoted to the analysis of ADS problems the works by M. Vsevolodova [Vsevolodova 2000], T. Yanko [Yanko 2001] et al. should be mentioned here.

Formal descriptions of the means of expressing actual division are numerous and diverse. To the general traditions belong the works of such scholars like [Antinucci, Cinque 1977; Brydy 1995; Kiss 1998; Frascarelli 2000; Jackendoff 1972; Neeleman 1998; Ouhalla 1994; Reinhart 2006; Rizzi 1997; Rochemont 1986; Tuller 1992; Williams 1997; Zubizarreta 1998]. The following works should be mentioned in the domain of formal semantics [Bbring 1997; Diesing 1992; Krifka 1991; Rooth 1992; Szabolcsi 1981].

The role of intonation in the communicative aspect was analyzed in the works by: [Bryzgunova 1978; 1980; Nikolayeva 1977; 2004; Svetozarova 1982; Kodzasov 1996; Kovtunova 2002; Kholdoyanidi 2002; Yanko 2001; Cinque 1993; Gussenhoven 1984; Ladd 1996; Pierrehumbert, Hirschberg 1990; Rochemont 1986; Selkirk 1984].

Besides, actual division was also analyzed by the authors, who deal with the theory of discourse: [Batsevych 2004; Zemskaya 2004; Zemskaya, Kitajgorodskaya, Shiryaev 1981; Yokoyama 1992; 2005; Chafe 1994; Erteschik-Shir 1997; Kamp 1981; Lambrecht 1994; Mann 1987; Prince 1979]. Only a small

part of works, dedicated to actual division is mentioned here, all of them representing different aspects of research, conducted in this domain. It is evident that even a small review would have taken much more space. A series of research works will be analyzed in the following sections, where we will consider various definitions of communicative categories and the problems involved.

Any linguistic phenomenon should have a clear definition and should not have any ambiguous terminology. ADS still remains to be a source of terminological discord among linguists. The phenomenon that is the subject of our analysis has got different names: actual division [Matesius 1967; Raspopov 1961], meaningful division [Chernyakhovskaya 1976], informal sentence structure [Garvin 1962], functional perspective of sentence [Firbas 1964], logical-grammar level [Panfilov 1971], communicative loading [Krushelnitskaya 1956], sentence communicative perspective [Ivshyn 1992]. Due to it a problem regarding the sameness / difference of these definitions arises.

It was V. Matesius, who noted that AD was founded upon real links, from which it had emerged in the speech situation [Matesius 1967, 239]. He opposed actual division to formal (syntactic) one.

Native linguists, studying AD have previously mentioned communicative loading of the sentence parts and maintained that such load is applied on sentence parts [Krushelnitskaya 1956, c. 58; Raspopov 1961, c. 6]. However, V. Ivshyn rightfully mentions that communicative loading cannot be applied as it is an inseparable sign of sentence and its members and is always expressed formally (by intonation, word order whatsoever). «Communicative load – is not a secondary product added as an object to the sentence members, it is their primary communicative function, for it sentence is actually created, written and pronounced» [Ivshyn 1992, 61]. So, logical-communicative division of sentence is but a primary division at a deeper level, at the level of formation of an utterance is not coincidental that originally it was called actual, i. e. real, meaningful, while traditional grammar has always put forward formal division as principal. The term semantic division of sentence is not appreciated by all linguists as this term is too

universal, because the content embraces in syntax all aspects of sentence [Slyusareva 1981].

The term *Functional Sentence Perspective* is widely used in linguistic literature published in the English language. M. Halliday defines functional sentence perspective (hereinafter, FSP) as a text forming language component [Halliday 1966]. He considers the function of text forming to be one of the language functions. Text is language in action, while FSP is included into the text component, determining the relationship both inside the sentence and between sentences, including non-structural relations of presupposition.

V. Ivshyn suggest speaking of communicative sentence perspective (hereinafter CSP), rather than of FSP. CSP is understood to be intonation and semantic orientation of sentence. Any sentence is communicative, as there is no sentence (or utterance) that could be void of the category of communicativeness. Intonation is the first external sign of this category [Ivshyn 1992].

We are still determined to stick to the term actual division of sentence (ADS) (both as a level of utterance organization and the mechanism of its formation), occasionally replacing it with analogous term communicative sentence organization (as distribution of communicative and semantic loads in a finished sentence. Still, if «intonation is a universal means of predication for all languages» then in all languages there must be the law of unity of ADS and the structure that is relevant for all languages [Smirnitkiy 1957, 105]. Besides, we should bear in mind that changed intonation does not create a new sentence, but makes a new utterance within the framework of the same sentence.

L. Chernyakhovska has a slightly different interpretation of the notion of AD. She separates the notions of communicative division of sentence in general and communicative sentence division in a particular situation (ADS, properly speaking). L. Chernyakhovska maintains that a sentence, which is not included into an actual situation and is oriented on a receiver generally, does not express anything individual, but still it can contain some information about something and despite the absence of context and individual factors is communication, expressing

some content. Any correctly constructed sentence has its information structure, due to which communicative task is performed, even beyond context. In a usual act of forming an utterance it acquires some concrete communicative task, due to numerous factors, caused by this particular situation. The communicative task, created by such factors is set to the sentence level with its two plans: syntax and information structures. Superposition of individual, situational communicative task upon the general task may cause (or may not) alternations in informational-grammar structure. According to her thought this phenomenon is caused by superposition of an actual communicative task upon the general, so it should be called «actual», language division [Chernyakhovskaya 1976]. Such understanding of ADS is not devoid of sense, as we can see. Still, it is difficult to imagine communication separately from the actual situation and understand how it is possible to divide informational and communicative structures of sentence. Real language expression revelation of AD, coined in the name of the phenomenon, lies in division of the represented structure of utterance. A question arises, regarding definition of AD elementary units. Nearly all terms concerning AD are but binary and are used in practice without sufficient differences.

G. Gabelentz was the first from German scholars, who unlike his predecessors K. Becker and H. Steintahl turned his attention to discrepancy in logical or grammar and psychological subject and predicate. G. Gabelentz introduced the term the subject of utterance or psychological subject of sentence for denoting the notion of the utterance subject [Gabelentz 1891], V. Wegener called it exposition [Wegener 1885], W. Wundt called it the object of utterance [Wundt 1911–1912], R. Blumel – the result, the outcome point [Blumel 1914]. G. Paul defined predicate as an important new [Paul 1886], other authors as important [Wegener 1885], content of utterance [Wundt 1911–1912], the object of utterance [Blumel 1914], logical or psychological centre [Peshkovskiy 1935], the utterance nucleus [Matezius 1967] or rheme [Boost 1955].

According to E. Benes, M. Amman was the first who introduced the notions of theme and rheme for connection of thought with speech activity [Benes 1967,

23]. V. Shevyakova is confident that inconvenience of the logical terms – subject and predicate – is caused by a possibility of mixing them with grammar categories – sentence members – the subject and the predicate. In foreign grammars the subject and the predicate have no other special meanings are always named so. Thus, in order to separate logical and grammar notions we would have to use compound terms – logical subject and logical predicate [Admoni 1994], lexical subject and lexical predicate [Smirnitskiy 1957]. O. Jespersen was against application of such complicated terms: «It would be much better to preserve traditional terms, restricting them to the sphere, in which their meaning is clear to everybody, i. e. use the terms “the subject” and “the predicate” only in the meaning of grammar subject and grammar predicate» [Jespersen 1958, 119]. The terms psychological subject and predicate are not suitable for us either, as they lead us to psychology. The terms «given» and «new» have been used for a long time for expressing subject and predicate in sentence, however, according to V. Ivshyn [Ivshyn 1992], they are not quite successful, because they represent ordinary words and have no terminological character. Still, these notions are convenient for expressing the subject and the predicate of a thought, when the predicate is expressed neither lexically, nor syntactically and it has to be expressed with the help of contextual analysis. The given – is something that was mentioned before and what is not given- is new. But this method is not universal. Besides, the term given leads to negation of the post-contextual subject, while the term «new» can be interpreted too literally – not like a new link between well-known notions, but as something not known only. I. Kovtunova points out some discrepancy in the oppositions «given» – «new» and «theme» – «rheme» [Kovtunova 2002]. V. Matezius also mentioned imperfection of the terms given and new: «It is understood that the novelty or notability of a notion are important for correct understanding of actual sentence division, but these notions are somehow limited. The actual shape of things will become more understandable if we use the term basis of utterance instead of the notion given and the nucleus of utterance instead of the notion of novelty» [Matezius 1967, 252].

W. Chafe interprets these terms in a slightly different manner. He believes that given – is not what was mentioned before, it is knowledge that according to the speaker's supposition is present in listener's consciousness at the moment of pronouncing the utterance. Such knowledge can be defined by both linguistic and extra-linguistic context. The so-called new information – is what according to the speaker, he can introduce into listener's consciousness [Chafe 1982, 28]. The opposition of «base and nucleus» type suffers, in its turn from the same drawback as «subject-base», as there remains a possibility of mixing these two pairs. Moreover, the term base is not at all associated with a minor AD component, it is more likely to be taken for a logical centre (predicate, rheme). Although the terms theme and rheme seem to have been well established in the grammar system they do not satisfy all researchers. Probably, that is why complicated logical and syntax term are still used in contemporary research works and textbooks (including «subject-given» and «predicate-new»), as well as newly coined one-word terms, like «predicator» (rheme), «body» (subject), «focus» (rheme), «topic» (theme), «commentary» (the informing part) etc. V. Ivshyn [Ivshyn 1992] is convinced that communicative syntax needs new logical-grammar terms, which could be independent from grammar setting of words and give an opportunity of being operated freely and not ambiguously. He proposes to preserve the term theme and give the name of predicame to new in the utterance. We do not see the need of a search for some new terms and believe that the best thing to do would be to keep the notions theme and rheme. First, they do not imply in their meanings something recalled and not recalled. Second, they are independent from the grammar setting of words, by which they are expressed. So, their part can be expressed by any part of speech and any sentence member. Besides, they possess some advantages in word-building, it facilitating their application for argumentation or analysis. Abstract nouns, participles and verbs are easily built from them: *theme character, thematic, themetization, themetize; rheme character, rhemetic, rhemetize, rhemetization.*

Theme and rheme are sometimes associated with known/unknown category and are identified like given and new. We consider such identification to be erroneous, because the utterance development goes not only upon transition from given to new and not only from the category of known/unknown. Theme is a starting point of the utterance, while rheme is the utterance itself. «Rheme possesses the maximum of semantic and contextual meaning and the highest amount of new information» [Slusareva 1981, 88–89; Chernyakhovskaya 1976, 19]. We The theme that has the minimum of semantic and contextual meaning contains old information only or minimal new information support the position of binary division of sentence (theme and rheme), so we can't agree the idea of existence of the third part of utterance – transitional element (TE). Taking this element into communicative structure V. D. Ivshyn [Ivshyn 1992, 48] takes three members opinion as a basis. Link or «relation», i. e. expression of links of notions in judgment is the third element of judgment [Kolshanskiy 1965, 78-80]. We cannot agree with the last assertion because the link (predicative relation) is organic and is can be present in any sentence, though it cannot be detached as the third utterance component, having the same status, as two other components. A lot of linguists stressed binary character of utterance [Vykhovanets 1993; Vsevolodova 2000; Zagnitko 2001; Zolotova, Onipenko, Sidorova 2004; Matezius 1967; Chafe 1982; Yanko 2001; [Halliday 1970 et al.]. AD of sentence and a text be described within the framework of theme and rheme only. Though, certainly, in many cases we have to speak not about the theme or the rheme, but about the contents of the theme and the contents of the rheme, so in practice everything is much more complicated than in theory. Various sentence parts, not assigned by intonation can be contained in the contents of theme and rheme as components. Neither, we can accept the idea, regarding correlation between the number utterance components and the number of sentence members (subject, predicame, transitional element of utterance, situational element of utterance, original element of utterance) [Datsko 2006]). However, not all scholars recognize advisability of theme-rheme sentence division. This is due to the fact that in some cases it is very

difficult to discern what belongs to the theme and what belongs to the rheme of the utterance. Thus, Y. Firbas introduced the notion of «communicative dynamism (CD), when he was analyzing language communication as a dynamic process. Elements of the utterance, which is developed, spring up, one by one, in a linear succession, performing gradual reproduction of information. Location of semantic elements, comprising the meaningful structure of the utterance creates a different semantic word order in the sentence, which is different from the syntactic word order. This order of arrangement of the components of the semantic structure may coincide with the syntactic order or it may not. The word acquiring greater informational (semantic-contextual) load has bigger opportunity of performing the rheme function in the text. An ability of a word to «rhemmatize» within the context, due to its semantic importance and contextual links (not only due to its position in the sentence» is what Y. Firbas calls communicative dynamism. According to Y. Firbas the degree of CD is expressed by the degree in which its leading element promotes development of the expressed information [Firbas 1964].

Sentences are considered like a gamma of nuances of CD, ranging from zero to the highest degree. The element with the smallest CD degree in the sentence is the theme, the one with the highest – is the rheme. There is no strict boundary between the theme and rheme sentence groups. The transition is carried out gradually, different word groups possessing different levels of development of the theme and the rheme.

V. Ivshyn [Ivshyn 1992] developed on the theory of CD, by Y. Firbas, the theory of sentence communicative perspective (hereinafter SCP), having complicated the semantic analysis by the way of introduction of additional elements: a situational element, a transitional element and the outcome point of the utterance. According to L. Chernyakhovska, the CD theory despite its being a more flexible tool of linguistic analysis has one serious drawback. The thing is that the degree of CD of one or another sentence element cannot always be determined even with regard to other sentence elements, because defining is based upon semantic criteria only and there are no formal ways, allowing measuring of

different communicative nuances of sentence loading and serious scientific research cannot be performed with intuitive perception only [Chernyakhovskaya 1976, 10–11].

W. Chafe was also against CD, thinking that CD has more in common with the status of given/new notions than with others. He doubts that there are any intermediate degrees of the given and new. W. Chafe says that examples given by Czech linguists in favour of a degree character of this opposition are not quite convincing as they do not give any reasons for considering opposition of given/new not as discrete binary opposition, but as something new [Chafe 1982, 285]. That is why approving of the assertion regarding possible existence of CD in a sentence (especially for the analysis of AD of a compound extended sentence) we are determined to consider ADS as a theme-rheme opposition. We firmly believe that there is no contradiction there.

As far as the communicative perspective is concerned we think that delimitation between «the informational structure», according M. Halliday's terminology [Halliday 1970] and the communicative perspective, carried out in linguistics was quite successful. Although such delimitation is still the theme of active linguistic discussions there is no single answer for this question. The criticism concerns mostly several definitions of the notions of theme and rheme, besides, such criticism is based upon limited language material and it does not allow us to see the necessity of delimitating the informational structure and communicative perspective. The statement that all communicative elements participate in building up of communicative perspective is important for the developing concept, all sentence members can be considered as the communicative elements. The description of all communicative elements, unlike the binary division into theme and rheme, brings this approach closer to the theory of communicative dynamism. The difference, however, is in the fact that in this case a different «mechanism» of information development can be seen. The theory of Y. Firbas [Firbas 1971] is based upon complicated and at the same time not completely well-grounded notion of communicative weight. The development of

information is supposed to go from less important communicative elements to more important ones and is stopped when it reaches the most important communicative element – the target of the utterance. Y. Firbas, actually, restricts himself to the notion of informational structure, which, however, acquires more complicated interpretation, as compared to its interpretation within «given»/»new’ terms. T. Datsko, however, does not seem to be satisfied with the notion of communicative weight, considering the process of informational development as the process of establishing links between introduced communicative elements [Datsko 2006, 106].

For description of relations between the previous and the following elements T. Datsko introduces notions of characterized and characterizing, that are very close to the terms of D. Bolinger [Bolinger 1958] – modified and modifying, though there are no complete correspondence between them. The selected names point at the way the communicative elements: characterized and characterizing are connected. If communicative elements are connected syntactically, as it is in the bulk of cases, then the content of the descriptive characteristics is defined, primarily, by this relation, to be more precise, by that joint information that originates from unification of the syntactic meaning and some elements of the lexical meaning and/or morphological meaning. The relation of characterizing itself is oriented not on the words but on their denotations. As a result, language signs jointly with their denotations act in the function of characterized and characterizing. Thus, in the sentence *the boy writes* the word *the boy* is characterized as the *one, who performs the action «to write»*. On the contrary, in case of changes in the word order and preservation of the neutral intonation (*writes the boy*) the action «to write» is characterized as the one, performed by the boy [Datsko 2006, 106–107].

As we can see, T. Datsko considers the communicative perspective as a part of the semantic structure that could be set up inside the syntactic model itself and may emerge at the speech level. Communicative perspective is the order of passing of elements of the semantic structure, first, or, to be more precise, the order of

their space arrangement (semantic structure usually possesses a space arrangement, rather than the linear one), that gives vectorial characteristic of the links between the elements and, second, the order of passing the links and the sphere of their actions. Vectorial character of syntactical relations, realized by the language carriers is important for significant links in the text and often is not expressed by the relation «given-new» [Datsko 2006, 108].

So, we consider the notion of actual division of sentence as one of those. In our research we analyze AD utterances like in the terms of the theme and rheme, which are present implicitly or explicitly in every sentence, acquiring the status of an utterance in a text.

The complicacy of the analyzed problem is caused by the fact that each language possesses its own peculiarities of detaching some or other components of a sentence and text, besides in one language the system of indices of the theme and the rheme is not uniform, because verbal and non-verbal ways may act as markers of categories of communicative syntax. The notions of «actualization» are used in the wide sense of this word in contemporary linguistics, i. e. beside the formal indices of communicative categories the moments, connected with the action of presupposition and a series of implicit categories are also relevant here. The scholars point out that a linguist, trying to be understood actualizes an utterance in discourse, constructing it in such a way, so that it will be perceived by a listener as a conventional sign of strictly determined set of presuppositions [Galperin 1974; Yermolenko 2000; Katsnelson 1972; Zvegintsev 1973; Zolotova 1978; Raspopov 1961; Sluisareva 1986].

In a colloquial speech it is possible to observe how actualization can be overused: *Ну, ось так буває, ось так вболіваємо*, also a reverse process-economic application of the means of uttering can be encountered: *Кому вокзал – ваша наступна*.

Transposition [Budnichenko 2004, 265], due to which we can observe detachment of any part of utterance as a communicatively important for the author,

is called by researchers a mechanism for solving the problem of transition between theme-rheme division

Transposition is possible in two variants:

1. In the first example the punctuation sign, which is stronger in the function of sentence division replaces the weaker one, for instance, this device can be met in case a dash or a dot is used instead of a standard comma: *До речі, коли я був малий і до нас там, у горах, приходили гості – я дуже хвилювався* (Volyn – 27.06.2012); *І ось якось, зустрівши мене, він простягнув руку для вітання. Але я йому не відповів* (Volyn – 27.06.2012); *Це ніяка не поступка Заходу і не покарання за гру біцепсами – коли малочисельні акції опозиції блокуються спецпідрозділами при повній амуніції, створюючи для західних телеглядачів враження, що Україною керує якась військова хунта* (About Volyn – 27.06.2012).

2. In the other example a punctuation sign is used instead of a standard zero sign: *Ця солодка парочка займається такою діяльністю – давно* (Vysokyi замок. – 04. 06. 2005); *Вони неодноразово повідомляли – про знущення, побої* (Hazeta po-ukrainsky – 04. 06. 2007). According to L. Koltsova's observation, a sign placed against the rules instead of a «zero sign» acquires certain load of exceedingly communicative character [Koltsova 1984].

Several punctuation signs can be used as means of actualization, though dot and dash are the leading ones.

Text actualization by means of dash is a stylistically neutral equivalent of expressive parceling device, it being confirmed by wide practice of such graphical setting in written texts of different stylistic and genre type. In some cases due to application of punctual signs there happen to be actualization of rheme, already existing in the utterance: *Літери – **круглі**, Мова – **чітка**. Мати – **помалу читає*** (G. Chubach); in other cases a sign gives the author an opportunity to detach some important moments in his utterance, thus signaling the appearance of additional rheme component. As we could observe, for raising the communicative weight of a separate component of the utterance (i. e. for representing it as a

second rheme) punctuation signs can be used independently, or in combination with other ways, particularly, with changes in the word order. The given examples give us a possibility of arriving at a conclusion that in the Ukrainian language there exist two methods of actualization of rheme components in the utterance by means of dash. The first method presumes arranging of the sign without changing the original word order. In order to emphasize reader's attention on some items of his utterance the author splits the rheme of utterance into parts, by means of application of dash, each part being represented by a separate rheme component: [Віки та віки розмежують вас, а проте чимось тобі все ж торкнула душу ця сповідь давньої молоді жінки, видно, поетичної й тонкої натури: зустрінься Інна з нею в житті, певне, подружились би...] (T₁₍₀₎) // *I таки ж зустрівся (P₁) – **через тисячі літ!** (P₂)* (O. Honchar). In the other case inclusion of the second rheme into the utterance is done with alternations in the original word order. In these phrases the component that could occupy preposition and belong to the theme is removed to the end position: *I справді, ця молодиця (T) // не мала вже рясту топтати (P₁) – **суха, бліда, змождена** (P₂)* (Marko Vovchok). Remming of detached components with the help dash gives an opportunity of actualization of some information:

1) (T₁₍₀₎) // *I таки ж зустрівся (P₁) – **через тисячі літ!** (P₂)* (O. Honchar): → (T₁₍₀₎) // *I таки ж зустрівся **через тисячі літ!** (P₁);*

2) *I справді, ця молодиця (T) // **не мала вже рясту топтати** (P₁) – **суха, бліда, змождена** (P₂)* (Marko Vovchok). → *I справді, ця **суха, бліда, змождена** молодиця (T) // **не мала вже рясту топтати** (P).*

Actual division of the given examples differs because in the experimental sentences the theme was expressed in one rheme only (1) *I таки ж зустрівся через тисячі літ!*; 2) *не мала вже рясту топтати (P)*), while in the first example we have two rhemes *I таки ж зустрівся (P₁) – через тисячі літ!* (P₂); 2) *не мала вже рясту топтати (P₁) – суха, бліда, змождена (P₂)*). Depending upon the communicative task of the speaker the same utterance can be represented in different ways with the help of separation signs. So, on the basis of the same

lexical and grammar content there appear utterances different in actual division. Usually, while solving the tasks of actualization of utterances the author of the text resorts to one of the analyzed devices: either uses the expressive device of parceling (in case the communicative situation is favourable) or uses dash (usually they resort to it in neutral written speech). But in some cases there happens to be simultaneous application of these two signs:

1) *Хоч би ви* (T₁) // *кинулися в море або під колеса першої машини...* (P₁) (P. Zagrebelnyi).

T₁ – P₁;

2) ((T₁₍₀₎) // *За день могла нічого не взяти в рот* (P₁). *Або покришити трохи хліба* (P₂), *запити водою* (P₃) (P. Zagrebelnyi).

T₁ – P₁. P₂ – P₃;

3) [*Коло вікна із шитвом чи коло столу за якимсь писанням — чорна постать із червоним полум'ям волосся.*] (T₁₍₀₎) // *І переважно спиною до доктора Рудольфа* (P₁). *Або найбільше* (P₂) – *профілем, змарнілим, кістяним, скупчено суворим* (P₃) (V. Vynnychenko).

T₀ – P₁. P₂ – P₃.

The given variants create certain paradigm, in which different degree of utterance division is expressed by means of punctuation signs. The communicative structure of the first variant includes one theme (*хоч би ви*) and one rheme (*кинулися в море або під колеса першої машини*). The second example represents parcelled construction, in which rheme is split in two parts with the dot (*за день могла нічого не взяти в рот* (P₁). *Або покришити трохи хліба* (P₂), *запити водою* (P₃)), it signaling the appearance of one more rheme unit. The third example one more rheme component is created by means of the dash, it strengthening the communicative value of the detached components (*або найбільше* (P₂) – *профілем, змарнілим, кістяним, скупчено суворим* (P₃)). The device of creation of additional rhemes of expression by means of simultaneous application of a dot and a dash is not regularly used in contemporary fiction. Still the actual material that we have at our disposal gives us an opportunity to state that an additional rheme, created

by means of dash can be arranged both in 1) the base phrase: *Взялися Настасю знову мити, парити, як ріпу, натирати пахучими мазями, так, немовби її мав проковтнути якийсь людоїд з витонченим нюхом, вищипували брови, вибілювали і без того біле лице, приміряли безліч убрань – **широких, легких, прозорих**, аж сама вже стала прозорою, наче світилася, начіплювали на неї оздобу, тим часом маловартісні, з важкого, карбованого срібла (P. Zagrebelnyi); А султан тим часом сідав на свій гаремний трон – **високий, весь у блиску золота**, сам теж весь у золоті, в широчезних, до самої землі, важких од золотого ткання халатах, у неймовірно високому тюрбані, на якому криваво зблискували дві нитки рубінів, а ще один рубін, може найбільший у світі, ярів на підмізинці султановім, ніби криваве око, що вступилося у строкатий дівочий натовп, понуро вишукуючи там нещасних жертв (P. Zagrebelnyi), and in the second in 2) parcelling: *Правда, стрілецькими ротами командують теж хоробрі, досвідчені, чудові люди... Але наш Чернишок – **таки найкращий*** (O. Honchar).*

In the given examples in the base utterance or parcelling component an additional rheme is created by means of dash. Thus, such function of punctuation signs, like their participation in actualization of utterance requires some additional explanation.

Particles, like exponents of rheme. It is universally acknowledged that particles belong to the system of actualizing elements, being verbal means of expressing categories. Differences appear in determining the role of the particles in actual sentence division: some authors believe that all particles detach the rheme of utterance, others consider the particles like indices of both theme and rheme. In expressions, that are used in stylistically neutral contexts the communicative functions of the particles are directly coupled to their semantics. Usually detaching particles (*навіть, все, лише, лишень, таки, тільки* etc.) act like rhemming devices, as their appearance in the utterance was due to some new, additional information. Detached particles are capable of rhemming like main ones: *Нейтралітету дотримувався (Т) // **тільки** батько (Р)* (E. Hrebinka); ***Одні лише** печища (Р) // довго білили серед попелу (Т)* (O. Honchar); *Однак*

їжаченя (Т) // *лише тремтить* (P₁), *не п'є* (P₂), *писочок під голки сховало* (P₃) (О. Honchar); *Я* (Т) // *можу лише додати* (P), *що вони дали мені багато підстав бути недобрим, жорстоким і мстивим ненависником людства* (О. Dovzhenko); *Ми* (Т) // *таки стрілись на ниві* (P) – *і мовчки стояли хвилину – я і людина* (М. Kotsyubynskyi), also like secondary sentence members: *Моя майстерня слугувала* (Т) // *не лише мені* для творчості (P), *туди приходили письменники, музиканти, кінорежисери, богема* (І. Kostuyk).

They are particles and together with objects attract phrasal stress, ensuring bigger degree of CD, while the subject in those examples has the lowest degree of CD, being just a theme for the utterance. The predicate, expressed by a verb form stands on the boundary between the theme and rheme of the utterance, thus acquiring greater degree of CD than the subject, but smaller degree in comparison with rheme, as it is there. Such predicates are sometimes qualified as transitional elements of utterances [Ivshyn 1992; Datsko 2006].

While studying the communicative functions of particles in constructions of expressive syntax it is sometimes difficult to determine what is the leading way of utterance marking: it is the presence of the particle and its semantics or application of split syntactic utterances, for instance: *В тім шумі всякі голоси чути. **Навіть Мотрі*** (В. Лепкун).

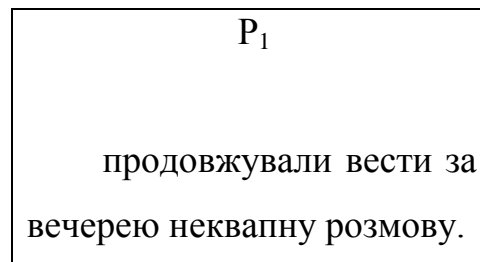
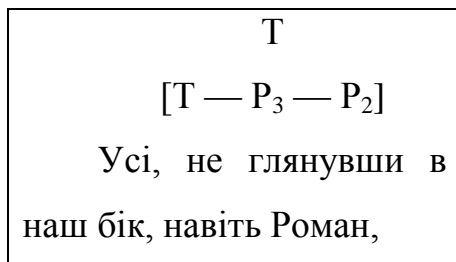
Particles that detach rhemes can participate in infringement of binary actual sentence division, creating two-rhemes situations, i.e. concretizing the theme or the rheme they inform of something additional and something new: *Ніхто в Україні (**навіть** галичани!) (P₂) (P₁) // не чув про нищення української молоді шляхом їх мобілізації та виставляння на передову лінію атаки після визволення сіл і містечок від німців* (Т) (Vysoky zamok. – 08. 06. 2009).

Р
[P ₁ — P ₂]
Ніхто в Україні (навіть галичани!)

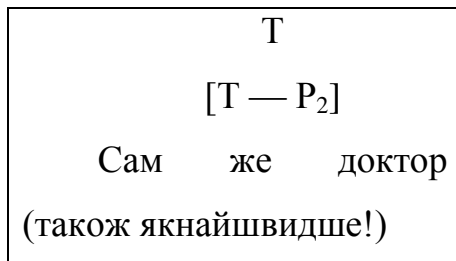
Т
не чув про нищення української молоді шляхом їх мобілізації та виставляння на передову лінію атаки після визволення сіл і містечок від німців

The rheme concretizing element, which is introduced by the particle *навіть* normally represent an elliptic construction. The particle *навіть* makes up internally contradictory context, as one hand the situation seems to real, it does take place, on the other hand – it is not always possible. In such cases the particle *навіть* introduces into rheme stressed position the syntax components, semantics of which is outside the domain of particle's action is neutral.

The accented component of such rheme attracts a phrasal stress, despite the fact that the semantics of the pronoun in this expression is quite «rhematic». In separate cases the expressive subjective unit can be split, in other words between the theme and the rhematic concretizing element an additional rheme can be used, which is connected with double syntactic link with the theme unit, i. e. dealing with the theme and the 'rhematic» concretizing element simultaneously: *Усі, не глянувши в наш бік, навіть Роман, продовжували вести за вечерею неквапну розмову* (Volyn. – 07. 2003).



There can be several markers in one phrase that can be single or multi-oriented and have different communicative force: *Сам же доктор (також якнайшвидше!)* (P₂) (T) // *має обдивитися місце пропаду коронки* (P₁) (V. Vynnychenko).



If the additional rheme (P₂) belongs to the theme unit, then P₂ in utterances of this type happen to be in the «accent gap»: *Людина – і тільки вона з усіх живих*

істот (P₂) – (T) // *знає* (P₁), *що час її буття обмежений, і тільки вона може свідомо робити те, значення чого виходить далеко за межі її особистого буття* (<http://ukrref.com.ua>); *Кінь, лиш він один* (P₂),(T) // *здатний крутими вузенькими пляями знести з далеких полонин берівки бриндзи і масла, просто їздця* (P₁) (http://www.kirsoft.com.ru/skb13/KSNews_45.htm). In the mentioned example the particle takes part in formation of the theme unit, detaching a rheme component within its boundaries, this unit, in its turn, serving as the theme for the next rheme part of the utterance.

In cases when the semantic and syntactic criteria are not enough for establishing the limits of the components of actual division it is advisable to take into account additional means of marking, which can consist of unusual word order, syntagmatic detachment of phrase, graphical actualizing elements, syntactical position of particles, or contextual surrounding.

I. Boguslavskyi noticed that the main semantic objective of the particle *навіть* lay in marking the contradiction between the anticipated state of the things and the actual one [Boguslavskyi 1985].

The pattern «even + predicate», when it is moved to the parceling loses such logical semantics, playing the function of the emphasis, stressing the author's position, who, concentrates the reader's attention on the main fragment of the utterance in such a way: *Ватаг їхній, старший рибалка, похитав головою: неможливо, мовляв. Переплисти його неможливо, це озеро. **Навіть** удень* (O. Honchar).

Classification of the ramming particles and thematic particles if they are built on the basis of one or two criteria (semantic or syntactical, or semantic or contextual) would be biased to certain extent, as what can be just from positions of contextual approach could be doubtful by applying the semantic criterion and vice versa. That is why while investigating the role of particles in actual division both in expressive and neutral structures such criteria as semantic, syntactic, contextual and stylistic should be taken into account, sometimes pragmatic criterion of actual division has to be resorted to.

The illustrated problem of the communicative function of detaching particles seems to have a wide spectrum for investigation, aimed at developing the method of analysis of the categories of communicative syntax, establishing the limits between the theme and rheme and finding out the factors that promote their interaction. So, investigating the communicative functions of particles seems to be favorable for further scientific search.

So, the particles are used to detach any components of the sentence.

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Section 3. TRANSITIVITY IN AREAL LINGUISTICS

Hanna Martynova

AREAL CHARAKTERISTIC OF THE MID-UPPER-DNIEPER DIALECT IN THE ASPECT OF TRANSITIVITY

3.1. Transitivity as areal issue

The linguistic issue of dialect spread and their boundaries is one of the most complicated problems. The concept of linguistic discretion (transitivity) created in the mid 19th century was actually introduced by the Swiss scholar A. Pikte and evolved in the theory of waves, by H. Schuhard (1868) and I. Schmidt (1872) that gave start to linguistic geography. Therefore, in 1851 the Russian scholar, I. Sreznevsky had presupposed the significance of mapping linguistic phenomena [Sreznevskyi 1851; Hrytsenko 2000, 33]; in 1870 the first linguistic map was drawn by K. Myhalchuk [Myhalchuk, 1872] and in late 19th century first maps for the German dialects by H. Wenker appeared (1881), together with French mapped dialects by J. Jillerone and E. Edmone (1902–1910). Yet, the original linguistic geographic map by K. Myhalchuk reveals vibration zones among the Ukrainian language patois. It represents dialectal discretion (transitivity) through sub-dialects and varied dialects typically integral for any patois and properly grouped [Myhalchuk 1972, 470–583]. Though the scholar had applied only restricted linguistic facts, and those were actually answers to 74 questions in I. Novytsky's questionnaire [Novytsky 1872, 527–537] recorded in 59 places all over Ukraine, he managed to show by the map the consequences of a dialect, a sub-dialect or a varied dialect influencing any other one correspondingly that is completely proved by their names although he did not apply the term «transitive patois» [AUL 2001, b. V].

The transitivity theory was given grounds in the notes by members of the Moscow dialectology commission that had singled out transitive and mixed patois as well as differences between them. These linguistic areal units are regarded to appear as a result of interaction between adjacent patois (dialects): one patois

structure is affected by the other assimilating the former to the latter. It had already been admitted, in the transitive patois, articulating changes are proved to be quite logical – «being taken as granted for the whole patois and in all recorded cases»; the transitive zone patois being a different type, actually another one as to those that had given ground to them to be formed. In the mixed dialects, the different patois influence appears to be singled out in the borrowed words and forms though it does not dramatically change its articulating content. Scholars admit, unlike in the case with the transitive patois, any dialect could be the mixed one, to some extent [TMDK 1915, 1–2].

The transitivity issue could only be possible due to linguistic geography, as linguistic concept of a dialect seems to be evidently linked with establishing its boundary contours. As P. Hrytsenko admits, «since primary stages in the linguistic geography evolvement, the dominating idea had been singled out as drawing outer boundaries for languages and those for the dialects in the same language continuum, and also differentiating and classifying the dialect division units» [Hrytsenko 2000, 34–35]. Linguistic geography had presented to the scholars a new enriched and worthy persuasive knowledge of a quite complicated inter-lingual (inter-dialectal) contact, had revealed a more factual and altogether more complicated sense of the dialects. According to this, any dialect started to be regarded as an elaborate combination of heterogeneous and interconnected phenomena representing various stages of its existence. The linguistic atlases maps had properly proved the presupposed, rather vaguely drawn boundaries of languages and dialects. According to linguistic geography scholars, language (dialectal) boundary is not just a contour but a transitivity strip, maybe, a few dozen kilometers wide, and a dialect appears to be an integral nucleus surrounded by vibration transitivity zones that combine the features of various dialectal systems. Some dialect features penetrate to the territory of others and interact with them [Borodina 1966, 6].

Linguists abroad, particularly those of Western and Southern Slavonic studies had put much attention to the transitive patois issues, and this happened because in

the comparatively small Western Slavonic areal quite many dialects are gathered that resulted in numerous «vibration zones». Writings by Polish dialect scholars, M. Małecki [Małecki 1934], K. Dejna [Dejna 1938, 1977, 1991], S. Stieber [Stieber 1938], K. Nitch [Nitch 1954], M. Karaś [Karaś 1958], N. Ananiewa [Ananiewa 1993], Y. Rieger [Rieger 1993], E. Smułkowa [Smułkowa 1993, 2002], F. Czyżewski [Czyżewski 2001] and others, single out transitive patois types, in connection with their origin, as well their temporal relevance, and also define some of their particular features. Their significant conclusion was proving the scheme of «a transitive dialect» proposed by M. Małecki according to which a dialect that is transitive between **a** and **b** is supposed to evolve features of either of the adjacent dialects. Among reasons for transitive zones appearance, scholars admit the gradual progress of the «mixed patois», numerous borrowings from the adjacent dialect, continuing coexistence of systems in contact [Nazarova 1965, 91–92].

In the late 20th century, Eastern Slavonic studies witnessed a rank of writings on the boundary zones issues (VTLH 1962; Varchenko 1963; Borodina 1966; 1977; Nazarova 1965, 91–92; 1970, 63–72; 1975, 92–107; Orlova 1972, 14–217; Tkachuk 1973, 1974; Doroshevsky 1974, Lyzanets, 1977, 5–7; Tolstoy 1977, 37–56; VLA 1980; Matviyas 1985; Prokhorova 1991, 1993, 1995, 1997; Tsykhun 1993) and others. The research showed that in the interpenetrating zones of large and long-established dialectal massifs some specific features could sometimes be found, mostly because of transformations in the varied dialectal peculiarities [VLA 1980, 237–239, 249–250]. T. Nazarova having applied the evidence of the Ukrainian-Belarus language boundary in the Prypyat district proves that, under the dialectal interaction, the dialectal features interpenetrate, meanwhile the structure of either dialect resists the penetrating of elements alien to it. This resistance may be seen in contacting patois through their specific features alien to them [Nazarova 1964, 129–140]. S. Prokhorova regards transitivity not only as linguistic discretion but also as transitivity proper, «as a sphere for common linguistic phenomenon. The nucleus is characterized by unconscious bilingualism of the speakers as to

certain phenomena. The nucleus of transitivity is mostly vague and non-contacting» [Prokhorova 1977, 159–160].

Though the terms for «transitive zones», «transitive patois» are quite widely spread in scholarly writings, theory issues for these dialect massifs have not been finally solved as the transitive patois in various zones of inter dialectal contact need to be closely analyzed as «transitivity» and «discretion» are still more vividly represented in analyzing the dialects in minor cases [Tolstoy 1977, p. 39–40]. Regional linguistic geographic studies as it had been established by T. Nazarova [Nazarova 1967, 46–50; 1971, 15–27; 1985], S. Prokhorova [Prokhorova 1991; 1993; 1995] were first to make significant theory conclusions as to the mechanism of inter dialectal contact, the genesis of transitive patois and methods in their research, and also to establish the features of transitive dialects, but so far in scientific writings there did not exist the common idea of classifying such linguistic territory units. They were defined as «inter zonal» patois, «mixed patois», «mingled patois», «transitive patois», «transitive zones», «contact zones», «mixed transitive patois», «transitive mixed patois», some of them sometimes used as synonyms [Rusanivsky 1988, 133]. In some writings, there is a tendency for defining criteria of differentiating various types in the dialect interaction [Hadzhieva 1977, 77] and differentiating mixed and transitive patois according to the changes of the dialectal system [Nazarova 1965, 91; Orlova 1972, 214, 217; Prokhorova 1997; Rieger 1993, 233; Smułkowa 1993; Tsykhun 1993; Martynova 2000, 36–41; 2009] that was mostly done through the analysis of phonetic, lexical, semantic and syntactic phenomena [Ananiewa 1993; Prokhorova, 1991, 1997; Rieger 1993; Tsykhun 1993; Martynova 2003, 2009, 2013].

A patois is known to be the smallest linguistic territory unit to be differentiated by the unity of features of phonetic, accentuating, lexical, semantic, grammatical levels of the dialectal language against other dialects of the dialectal continuum. These are the very dialects that represent the essence of a patois and determine the structural integrity of its nucleus, meanwhile, in the periphery, in the boundary zones, under the influence of various historic, economic, socio-cultural factors there appear different

linguistic territory units that have the features of one dialect chaotically mingled with features of some adjacent ones. The patois with clearly distinguished originating system and established changes towards patois of other types are called transitive; the mixed are those without distinguished basis as they are the result of mingling separate wholesome variants of different systems. Both mixed and transitive patois are considered to have one important feature in common, and that is coexisting elements of contact systems [Nazarova 1965; Smułkowa 1993; Martynova 2003, 2009; Scherbyna 2009]. Among chief features of the transitive dialects E. Smułkowa singles out those of a clear territory boundary, close gender bonds between dialects in contact; frequent innovations and adequate perceiving by speakers the originality of a patois; and the mixed ones, as the scholar puts it, are known for vivid participation in one of the adjacent patois, bilingualism, considerable idiolectal differentiation in the same dialectal massif. The scholar as well puts 10 criteria to single out their types [Smułkowa 1993, 283–289]. The features represent the essence of the phenomena under consideration but they do not cover all possible cases of the territory contact in adjacent dialects. According to T. Scherbyna, the complicated issue of singling out types of the patois that are in the zone of inter dialect contact cannot be solved directly for one pair of languages (dialects) as the terms for the mixed and the transitive need a big amount of factual information considering the peculiarities of the systems in contact [Scherbyna 2009, 85–86]. That is the reason for the actual representation of problem issues in the Ukrainian dialectal continuum as those that had been vaguely singled out and therefore needing to be more closely studied and analyzed.

In the late 20th–early 21st century in the Ukrainian linguistics transitive and mixed patois are being studied in the aspect of regional linguistic geography by H. Martynova [Martynova 2000, 36–43; 2000, 91–99; 2008, 19–32; 2009, 217–221; 2013, 74–77], V. Mykhaylenko [Mykhaylenko 2000, 23–24; 2002], N. Sheremeta [Sheremeta 2000], T. Tyschenko [Tyschenko 2002, p. 228–235; 2003], T. Scherbyna [Scherbyna 2003; 2009, 84–98], O. Zhvava [Zhvava 2010] and others. The research revealed the specified demarcation lines between contact dialects, analyzed the transitive patois zones, singled out their types, peculiar

features and specific areal behavior of the units in different structural levels (phonetic and phonological, morphological, lexical and semantic), defined chief areal tendencies in the evolving dialectal continuums.

3.2. The issue of boundary of the Mid-Upper-Dnieper patois

Mid-Upper-Dnieper patois of the north-eastern dialect is regarded as a problematic zone in the Ukrainian dialectal continuum that is still given a rather general, yet vague description. The patois had long aroused scholar interest because of its important part in formation of the Ukrainian literary language. Its system contains most of the significant linguistic features that reveal peculiarities of the Ukrainian language and make it different from the rest of the Slavic languages.

Mapping the areal for the Mid-Upper-Dnieper patois seems to be quite a problem in the Ukrainian dialectology. In our opinion, its contours have been most clearly and properly established by F. Zhylko [Zhylko 1955, 164, map] and they approximately cover the territory that is regarded as «Mid-Upper-Dnieper» by historians [Chaban 1999, 51, map]. However, its outer boundaries are vague and its nucleus is surrounded by a broad strip of transitive dialects that had originated due to continuing inter-dialect contacts. Therefore, demarcations lines of the Mid Upper Dnieper dialect should be closely analyzed in the aspect of linguistic geographic information and regional studies.

The Mid-Upper-Dnieper dialect system is most completely represented in the Atlas of the Ukrainian Language (AUL) that had been applied for establishing the boundaries and areas of the dialect, and for giving it a complex description (F. Zhylko, I. Matviyas). Linguistic geographical writings by V. Vaschenko represent results of mapping the lexicon of some groups in the Mid-Upper-Dnieper dialect, to give a scope shaping to lexical units and to establish their areas [Vaschenko 1962; 1968]. Regional studies have recently made systematic and arealogical analysis of everyday and agricultural lexical units in the right Dnieper

bank Cherkasy region, to solve the problematic issues, one of which is to specify the boundary for Podillya-Mid-Upper-Dnieper dialect [Martynova 1993; 2000; Tyschenko 2003] and Mid-Upper-Dnieper-Steppe dialectal boundary, for the mapped names of clothing, footwear and accessories [Scherbyna 2003], to analyze dynamic phonetic features in transitive dialects between northern and south-eastern dialects [Mykhaylenko 2002]. In separate groups of the transitive patois in Polyssya-Mid-Upper-Dnieper dialect, the noun word change and word building are given systematic study [Ryabets 1999; Dyka 2003]. Regional mapping of the factual material even on the inconsiderable area of the Mid-Upper-Dnieper territory revealed its prospects for solving complex issues in connection with the linguistic content of this dialect.

Areal mapping of the Mid-Upper-Dnieper patois as a whole was done only in early 21st century that had given grounds for considering the inner differentiation of this dialect and revealing smaller linguistic territorial units. Linguistic geographic study of phonetic and phonological phenomena of 346 Mid-Upper-Dnieper dialects formed the basis for making 64 maps of two types – atomic (m. 3–37) and synthetic (m. 1–2, 38–64). The materials were fixed according to the questionnaire to the General Slavic linguistic atlas, namely its phonologic part [GSLA 1965], also tapes and their analogues – dialectal texts [Martynova 2003].

Interpreted maps revealed the peculiarity of the dialect as several areals represent a structural autonomy that establishes special features of the dialect. Analyzed atomic maps containing phonetic and phonological features of the considered dialects prove to show the areals with similar contours. As a result of summarizing the atomic mapping consequences a few generalized maps had been made, and their contents enabled to turn from scattered facts spread in separate dialects, to the systematic phenomena that are forming areals bordering on separate dialectal zones. Analyzed isogloss stripes made it possible to do inner division of the Mid-Upper-Dnieper dialects, to establish typological peculiarities of this lingual sphere, to reveal areal tendencies.

One of the most significant peculiarities of the dialect genesis processes in the considered dialects is syntopia of isoglosses that form areals and zones. There exist relevant oppositions for several language territory groups: *centre – periphery*, *north – south*, *west – east*. Isophone grouping, with main peculiarities of the Mid-Upper-Dnieper patois, comparing them with isolexes and re-mapped areas in the Atlas of the Ukrainian Language (AUL) give grounds for singling out several zones in the continuum under consideration: *central*, with dialects that possess most wide spread Mid-Upper-Dnieper features, and periphery (marginal, lateral), with dialects of the *north*, *south*, *east* and west that actually sustain main Mid-Upper-Dnieper features alongside with those that had been added to them from other dialect groups. Within these zones 5 groups of patois are to be found: 1) central, or *Upper Dnieper*; 2) *northern Mid-Upper-Dnieper*, with separate features of Mid and East Polyssya dialects; 3) *western Mid-Upper-Dnieper*, with elements of Podillya and Volyn patois of the south-western dialect; 4) *eastern Mid-Upper-Dnieper*, with separate features of northern and north-western areas; 5) *southern Mid-Upper-Dnieper* [Martynova 2003, map 31]. Each group of dialects contains insular micro areals that prove the peculiarities of their formation [Martynova 2003, maps 52, 53].

The zone, least affected by other Ukrainian dialects and with most distinguished dialectal features characteristic of the Mid-Upper-Dnieper patois is covered by the so called *central or Upper Dnieper dialects*. Formation of periphery zones appears to be the result of the inter-dialectal inter-action between the Mid-Upper-Dnieper patois and east- and mid-Polyssya dialects in the north and in the east, with Volyn and Podillya dialects of the south-western dialect in the west and in the south. Dialects of the northern, southern and eastern groups are clearly shaped by the Mid-Upper-Dnieper features, though they had been specifically formed, as they represent combinations of specific dialectal systems: Mid-Upper-Dnieper combined with south-western, mostly those of Podillya and Volyn, and with those of Polissya. In the western zone, on the boundary between south-eastern and south-western Ukrainian dialects and as a result of continuous mingling of

varied dialectal features, new specific features had formed that distinguish those dialects from both the central ones and the dialects that had affected their formation. In the linguistic continuum, such marginal areals that often are transitive zones between different dialects prove their importance for analyzing the dynamic processes that unite and disrupt language areas thus being opposed to a more homogeneous and steadier central areal [Borodina 1977, 109–110].

For about 150 years, the northern boundary of the Mid-Upper-Dnieper dialect had aroused most discussion. Originally, in the first linguistic map by K. Mykhalchuk, the Ukrainian dialect is divided from the Polyssya one with the imaginary line northwards from Hlukhov, along the Desna River, to its Dnieper estuary northwards of Kyiv – Radomyshl – Novograd-Volynskyi, and the Kaniv-Pereyaslav varied dialect is divided from the Syversk-Polissya and the Mid Ukrainian-Polissya by the line Putyvl – Romny – Pyryatyn – Pereyaslav – Vasylkiv – Zhytomyr – Ostroh – Dubno [AUL 2001, map V].

In the map by V. Hantsov, south-eastern dialects are spread southward and eastward from the imaginary line Sumy – along the Sula River – Kaniv – Korsun-Shevchenkivskyi – Bila Tserkva – Skvyra – Uman – Balta [Hantsov 1923, map]. However, dialects with stripes 50–80 km wide and farther north from the mentioned boundary, the scholar regarded as transitive, from the south-eastern to the northern, on the northern basis. Nearly half a century later, F. Zhylko drew the boundary for transitive dialects with the line Fastiv – Vasylkiv – Pereyaslav-Khmelnyskyi – Pyryatyn – westward from Romny – Konotop and farther, along the Seym River, up to the Russian language boundary [Zhylko 1955, 164]. According to the Atlas, the north boundary of the Mid-Upper-Dnieper dialect is drawn along the line Fastiv – Kyiv – Pryluky – Konotop, and farther along the Seym River, up to the Russian language boundary. Aside from the imaginary line, transitive dialects are located [AUL 1984, map IX]. The stripe of isoglosses dividing east- and mid-Polissya patois of the northern dialect from Mid-Upper-Dnieper ones of the south-eastern dialect is as wide as some tens km [AUL 1984, maps 359–366]. Isoglosses of some phenomena of the northern dialect stretch

south from the line mentioned, and northward from it a stripe of patois with south-eastern dialect features can be found. According to M. Nykonchuk, the south boundary of the Mid Polissya dialect stretches far north: northward from Novograd-Volynskyi – Kyiv – up to the Ostra River estuary in Chernyhyv region [Nykonchuk 1980, 16].

Scholars admit, the strip of transitive dialects dividing mid- and east Polissya dialects of the northern patois and Mid-Upper-Dnieper patois of the south-eastern dialect is different in different spots. Thus, according to A. Zaleskyi, discussion arises as to the southern boundary of the northern patois on the Kyiv passage. He had analyzed specific features of the Kyiv region patois that are mostly regular and have clear boundaries, to define the southern boundary of the Polissya patois. His maps show distinctly a wide strip of isoglosses representing the features of Polissya patois: from the Teterev River to Bila Tserkva and Kaniv on the right bank of the Dnieper, and also southward from the Desna and the Seym, and Pereyaslav-Khmelnytsky on the left bank. Some maps record the isoglosses stretching farther north [Zaleskyi 1989, 41–75]. In research by L. Ryabets, the patois in Vasylykiv district Kyiv region being recorded as northern ones, and, under the Atlas, as Mid-Upper-Dnieper have been so far classified as transitive with Mid-Upper-Dnieper basis and elements of northern and south-western features [Ryabets 1999]. According to V. Mykhailenko, the thickest strip of isophones dividing Mid-Upper-Dnieper and Polissya dialects, in the 1950s was drawn along the line Kopyliv, Makarivskyi district – Brovary, Zgurivka, Yahotyn district, Kyiv region – Pryluky, Dmytrivka, Bakhmach district, Chernyhyv region, while, under the 1998 – 2001 research, this imaginary line had shifted farther north and now stretches via Fenevychi, Ivankiv district – Zavorychi, Brovary district, Kyiv region – Shatura, Nizhyn district – Ivanhorod, Yichnya district, Chernyhyv region. As the scholar puts it, that is the record of inevitable spread of the Mid-Upper-Dnieper features into Polissya dialects and of gradual shifting northward the isophones that are dividing these dialectal massifs [Mykhailenko 2002, 20]. Meanwhile, the detailed research for Boryspil district patois by L. Dyka and analyzed historic records in the

areal prove one of the main features of Polissya patois – differently reflected *o in newly closed syllables, in both stressed and unstressed positions; that allows to claim that village patois in Boryspil district have Polissya basis, though in its southern part such a tendency is evidently weaker [Dyka 2006, 91–96]. Evidently, northern boundary of the Mid-Upper-Dnieper dialect in a recent hundred of years had been significantly altered and specified. The strip of transitive patois of the Mid-Upper-Dnieper-Polissya type may be covering a large territory that had been formed due to contacting adjacent dialects. According to scholars, it could be restricted by the imaginary lines: from the Teterev River up to Bila Tserkva on the right Dnieper bank, and southward from the Desna and the Seym up to Pereyaslav-Khmelnytskyi – Yahotyn – Pryluky – Bakhmach on the left bank. Transitive patois of the Polissya-Mid-Upper-Dnieper type have not yet become the objective for the investigation. It is clear so far that there are a great many of dialects marked through the consequences of long-existing contacts of speakers in the mid- and east Polissya dialects of the northern patois, and of the Mid-Upper-Dnieper dialect of the south-east patois.

Linguistic mapping for phonetics and phonology of the Mid-Upper-Dnieper dialects clearly records, in some maps, the areal opposition north – south that is mostly represented through differently realized phonological oppositions to vowel sounds. The opposition is represented in the maps showing the reflected *o, *e, *ě, *o in different positions and in separate word formations (8 maps), and the phoneme opposition /p/ : /p'/ (1 map). The northern zone is formed by 18 isoglosses grouped into 3 strips representing an undulatory spread of separate features in the northern dialects into Mid-Upper-Dnieper patois [Martynova 2003, maps 43, 44, 47–49]. Spread of isoglosses in each of the strips is different: small non-isolated areals representing consistently visible phenomena of the Polissya type (extreme northern strip) opposed to north reflection of *o, *e in separate word formations (central and southern strips). Analyzing these strips shows presence of northern Mid-Upper-Dnieper patois with separate features of mid- and eastern Polissya dialects that mostly are not consistent among the dialects under

consideration, except several extreme northern ones, and are realized only in not numerous forms. Vibrating zone of Polissya and Mid-Upper-Dnieper elements had arisen, through centuries, in the process of interaction between dialects that resulted in mutual shaping of mixed and transitive patois on either side. That proves that language systems of contacting dialects are already damaged in separate parts therefore it is hard to precisely recognize which dialect they belong to. The frontier areal of the Mid-Upper-Dnieper-Polissya type has most possibly appeared as a result of mutual historic contacts of the adjacent dialectal systems. Mutually divided sides include patois with preferably either northern, or Mid-Upper-Dnieper basis, that is proved by distinct phonological and phonetic features in common in the structure of patois of the central and northern zones of the continuum under consideration: 12 out of the 14 characteristic features mentioned in lieu with the Mid-Upper-Dnieper dialect are similarly realized, and only two of them have been revealed differently in separate positions: realized /i/ and opposed /p/ : /pʰ/ in the middle of a word [Martynova 2003, 17–18].

Regional linguistic mapping of northern Mid-Upper-Dnieper patois proves only separate features typical for transitive zones. So, sustained opposition of [p] : [pʰ] in all phonetic positions in the middle of a word in the Mid-Upper-Dnieper patois (type A) and its neutralized [p] : [pʰ] → [p] : [p¹] in Podillya patois (type Б¹) in north-western part of continuum under consideration is opposed by a specific type of its realization – soft [pʰ] is left unchanged before vowel [a], while before [y] it appears to be hardened (type Б²): *бур'а¹ки, бур'ач¹ки, запр'а¹г¹л'и, р'а¹дно, п'р'а¹мо, пров'і¹р'ал'а, ¹гор'а, ¹Мотр'а, ўтр'ох, пр'ади¹мо, though на¹жару, п'ід¹жару, ¹виору, сикрита¹ром (11⁵), др'анат', др'а¹пак, бур'ач¹ки, п'р'а¹сти, п'р'адку, р'адна¹ми, р'адо¹ви¹ну, ¹вар'ат', ¹кур'ачи¹, ко¹р'ак, but за¹паруйе, ви¹варуйим, пови¹орувал'и (12), запр'а¹жу, пириго¹р'айут', п'р'а¹мо, т'р'ас'ц'а, р'а¹туйте, but ¹пару за¹парку, за¹пару, по¹друч¹ку, за¹ба¹йстру¹ка (17) and others. Some of the patois type Б² mentioned contain only several words with hard*

⁵ The dialects are numerated after H. Martynova's : Martynova Hanna Sereadnonaddniprianskyi dialekt. Fonetyka i fonolohiia. Cherkasy : Tiasmyn, 2003. С. 332–334.

consonant [p] before vowel [a]: *ви́чера, ви́черат'* (13, 64), *бу́ра, ви́чера* (104, 105), *зо́ра* along with *зо́р'а, ви́чера, ви́черат'*, but *р'ату́ват'* (103, 69), *бу́р'а*, but *рату́ват'* (38), others reflect parallel forms *о́пу // о́р'у, ва́пу // ва́р'у*, but *зо́ру'ват', кру́чок* (44). In type Б² the patois are mostly located farther westward and northward from the patois of the Б³ type: they contain sporadic forms with hardened [pʰ], so non-palatalized [pʰ] is revealed more consistently, at least before vowel [y]. However, within a compact areal of Б² type there can be found insular spotting of the Б³ type. It could thus be claimed, the Б² and Б³ types patois are transitive as they both have the opposition [p]: [pʰ] typical for different dialectal systems. It is important to mention a hyper-softening of [p] that is spread through spotting in the northern zone patois, and in the left bank part, where inter-dialectal contact strip is broader, in both central and eastern zones: *ко́мор'а, у^ко́мор'у* (1, 2, 3, 26, 27, 28, 155а, 260), *трахто́р'ами* (22), *у^ко́мор'у, с^ко́мор'и* (25), *гр'ад, хур'и, ко́мор'а* (82), *гр'а́ниц'и* (127), *р'а́мц'ами* (128), *гр'ад, ко́мор'а, р'а́ма* (22, 58, 171, 217), *гр'а́ниц'а, гр'ад* (216, 218, 219, 220), *гр'ад* (48, 50, 92), *гр'ад, ко́сар'* (1, 2, 3, 26, 27, 28), *гр'а́ниц'а* (127), *гр'ад, ко́мор'а* (31, 32, 33, 51, 56, 57, 82, 85), *гр'ад, ко́мор'а, са́хар'у, свик'р'и* (49^а), *квату́р'а, ко́мор'а* (92, 94, 95, 134), *гр'ад, ко́мор'а // ко́мора, гр'а́ниц'а, квату́р'а* (138).

Lexical semantic system of the northern zone patois is proved to contain features of the transitive type dialects. So, in separate patois of the Polissya-Mid-Upper-Dnieper transitive zone with the meaning of 'гойдалка' (swings) 5 names are associated: *гойдалка, ка́чел'а, вихалка, ко́лилка, о́рел'а*, that are semantically different. Native speakers using doubled names differentiate them by the manufacturing: *вихалка* 'a wooden thing on which children and young people are swinging', *гойдалка* 'a rope bound to a bending tree branch on which a plank is put to mostly swing a child' (5, 31) – *вихалка на г'ил'ц'и / а о́рел'а в л'ис'и з дере́ва* (5), and by the purpose: *гойдалка дл'а д'и́тей / ка́чел'а дл'а до́рослих* (139). Evidently, Polissya lexems *о́рел'а, ка́чел'а*, that are functioning alongside with *вихалка, гойдалка*, had penetrated into northern Mid-Upper-Dnieper dialects

that resulted in narrowing the semantics of both names, and lexeme *ко́ли́ска* known in Mid-Upper-Dnieper usage as ‘a children’s wooden bed with the legs connected two by two with rounded planks so that it could rock’ has acquired a new meaning.

The prospect of further study for the Polissya-Mid-Upper-Dnieper boundary lies in specifying the areal of transitive patois and their detailed analysis through regional linguistic mapping.

Farther south from the central zone, there have been found some mixed and transitive patois of the Mid-Upper-Dnieper-Steppe type that had formed as a result of interaction between Mid-Upper-Dnieper and Podillya and Volyn features that are not as characteristic as those of Polissya dialects. This type of a patois is known for such zone feature as the isoglosses representing the phenomena common either to Mid-Upper-Dnieper, or to Podillya and Volyn, seldom to northern patois. The analyzed southern patois under research prove their mixed or mixed-transitive character. Adjacent Mid-Upper-Dnieper and Steppe dialects linguistically have much in common as they emerged mostly as a result of Central Upper Dnieper population moving to the south so it is difficult to state the features that are typical only for the Steppe patois and may not be found in that of the Mid-Upper-Dnieper. They are mostly distinguished by more or less intensive functioning of separate dialectal phenomena, and transitive Mid-Upper-Dnieper-Steppe patois are known for the borrowings from other dialects, so this zone patois must be classified as transitive-mixed. Historic sources prove that southern Mid-Upper-Dnieper patois had formed in the 15th–17th century as a result of migration from west to north and because of population moving from already peopled central and western Cherkasy region, and that is distinctly illustrated by linguistic mapping [Martynova 2003, 308–313, map 56]. Detailed description for the transitive patois in the Mid-Upper-Dnieper-Steppe dialectal boundary is given by T. Scherbyna [Scherbyna 2003].

Areal opposition east – west is realized through two opposing groups of patois as to the central dialectal zone: those of western and eastern. Eastern group of the dialects is a specific lingual territorial formation including the mixed patois.

Though they are known to have the main features of the Mid-Upper-Dnieper dialect, they also have specific peculiarities of south-western type and some spotting of the added Polissya patois. Being affected by Mid-Upper-Dnieper dialects, some of these features have been or are being leveled but their presence is still distinct so that the dialects would not be regarded as central Mid-Upper-Dnieper ones but as mixed with Mid-Upper-Dnieper basis and with distinct features of other dialectal systems, mostly south-western one [Martynova 2003, 308–313, maps 56; 2013]. In perspective, Poltava dialects should be given a detailed lingual geographic analysis in a special research.

Western zone of the patois under consideration is a specific lingual territory formation. They could be named Mid-Upper-Dnieper ones only conventionally as there interact the features of Mid-Upper-Dnieper dialect of the south-eastern patois, and of Podillya and Volyn dialects of that of the south-west. Not accidentally the scholars often accentuated the transitive features in the western patois of the Dnieper right bank Cherkasy region [Hantsov 1923, 56–57; Rudnytskyi 1927, 192], though A. Ocheretnyi who was studying the Uman dialects once claimed that they «in all their specific dialect features certainly cling to the Podillya dialect of south-western patois» [Ocheretnyi 1958, 15–16]. F. Zhylyko as well regarded «Podillya-Volyn» patois in Uman district a part of the south-western patois [Zhylyko 1955, 247]. I. Varchenko while studying dialectal and toponymic features of east Podillya (Mankivka and Zhashkiv districts, Cherkasy region) classified them according to phonetics, morphology, syntax, lexis, as those of east-Podillya, admitting that they include separate elements of Mid-Upper-Dnieper patois [Varchenko 1962, 44]. Regional mapping for using everyday vocabulary, in the western zone, determined transitive patois of Mid-Upper-Dnieper-Podillya type, and those of eastern Podillya [Martynova 2000, 32–43]. Lingual geographic analysis of phonetics and phonology allowed distinguishing 2 strips of isoglosses that are supposed to represent spread of Podillya elements into Mid-Upper-Dnieper patois and the system resisting their penetration [Martynova 2003, maps 52, 53].

Comparing the results of mapping the phonetic and phonological phenomena in Mid-Upper-Dnieper patois and everyday lexical stock of the right Dnieper bank Cherkasy region with the AUL shows almost complete overlapping of over 70 isoglosses on a rather small territory passage (20–60 km). This leads to conclusion that the main Podillya-Mid-Upper-Dnieper boundary stretches along the line: Bila Tserkva – the Hnylyi Tikych River, with some deviation of the isoglosses westward and eastward – to the west from Shpola – more westward from Novomyrhorod, Mala Vyska, Kirovohrad region [Martynova 2003, maps 52, 53]. On the either side of the line the territory here is a region with close interpenetrating of isoglosses of the Podillya and Mid-Upper-Dnieper elements. The strips of isoglosses reflect a wave-like advance of the peculiarities of south-west locality on the historic territory of long-existing Mid-Upper-Dnieper elements, and resistance structurally distinct forms of the Mid-Upper-Dnieper dialectal system against alien elements penetrating into it, and as well spread of singular east-Podillya phenomena into central, southern and eastern zones of Mid-Upper-Dnieper patois. In a relevantly small passage of the area, there are numerous accumulated isoglosses of the phenomena that are different as to their genetic and structural belonging. Overlapping or close interlocation of the asynchronic isoglosses forming the Podillya-Mid-Upper-Dnieper boundary is a result of the contact patois interaction. Heterogenic phenomena functioning within the same area boundaries show that those limits are not at all accidental, but had been affected by the dialect in common, and that is reflected in its lingual geographic structure [Borodina 1966, 207]. The linguistic proof for the established dialectal division lies in the presented strips of isoglosses delivering phenomena of various structural levels of the dialect. Such complexes of isoglosses prove the clearest and most vivid division of dialects in the given territory [Orlova 1961, 22]. A rather narrow contact zone, a strip of transitive dialects of the Mid-Upper-Dnieper-Podillya type, undulatory spread of dialectal phenomena both east to west and from west to east are evidence of long process of their formation.

3.3. Transitive patois of Podillya-Mid-Upper-Dnieper boundary

Considering strips of isoglosses distinguished through regional mapping and according to the Atlas (nearly 200) that represent Mid-Upper-Dnieper and Podillya phenomena enabled to establish zone of spread of transitive dialects and describe them.

Transitive patois in the Mid-Upper-Dnieper-Podillya type had formed as a result of inter dialect contact. They build up a third, quite different system compared to adjacent dialects as they possess some specific features.

Most frequent with them is a sequential combination of the Mid-Upper-Dnieper and Podillya patois. On the phonetic and phonological levels, transitivity is revealed through different types of ruining oppositions /y/ : /o/ → /y/ : /y¹/, [y⁰], [o^y]; also through presence/absence of the prothetic [r]; peculiar oppositions voiceless : voiced /ж/ : /ш/ in the morpheme boundary in the word *к¹ружка*, /p/ : /p^ʔ/, /л/ : /л^ʔ/. Actually, detailed analysis of distribution in phonemes /y/, /o/ and applying mapping method to describe the phenomenon, with statistics record [Pshenyshnova, 1973; 1987] revealed that this opposition is never neutralized in Mid-Upper-Dnieper dialects (type A) or appears to be mostly inconsistent (type B). The B type dialects (transitive Mid-Upper-Dnieper-Podillya type) reflect coexistence of the lingual units that are interdialect equivalents within a dialect language as a whole. Analyzing these dialects through mapping, with statistics record allowed considering either increasing, or disappearing of the unstressed /o/ → [y], [y⁰], [o^y] according to numeric data. Analysis of dialect texts revealed that each B type patois (totally 71) includes a certain number of incidents in which /o/ is represented through [y], [y⁰], [o^y] so that relative frequency of their functioning could be established. Comparing the dialects by this feature enabled to distinctly represent through mapping separate groups, each of which could be characterized by statistical proximity, and average frequencies of the phenomenon's manifestation in these groups differ significantly. There had been found a dialect, with relative frequency of [y], [y⁰], [o^y] more than 20 %; some dialects, with

frequency from 20 to 15 % each and from 15 to 10 % each; 5 dialects with 10–15 % frequency; 48 dialects with 5–1 %, and 15 with 5–3 %, and 33 – with frequency from 3 to 1%. Also, there are 15 dialects with frequency less than 1 %. Among analyzed dialects most numerous are those with [y], [y^o], [o^y] frequency from 5 to 1 % and less than 1 %, whereas dialects with higher quantitative exponents are getting fewer, with frequency increase. Relative frequency of [y], [y^o], [o^y] higher than 20 %, from 20 to 10 %, proves that consequences of the neutralized opposition /y/ : /o/ are still distinct though they are not regular, whereas relative frequency less than 10% is manifesting about gradual disappearance of these representatives as the unstressed /o/, being obviously affected by the type A patois. In dialects with relative frequency less than 1% incidents of ruining /y/ : /o/ opposition are rare [Martynova 2003, 77, map 14,]. In conclusion, transitivity can be represented not only through functioning, in the active inter action zone, of different unstressed /o/ peculiar for contact dialects but through various number of cases of the neutralized opposition /y/ : /o/ → /y/ : /y¹/, [y^o], [o^y] as to either increasing or decreasing activity of the phenomenon.

East Podillya dialects are known for prosthesis, when consonants (mostly [r], sometimes [b]) appear before vowels; in the transitive zone there may be cases of using [r] just in some forms, before [o], [y] or [и] [Martynova 2003, 95, map 18]. Also in east Podillya patois bounding on the Mid-Upper-Dnieper ones the opposition /p/ : /p^ʰ/ → /p/ : /p¹/ is neutralized. Isophone of the lost softening in /p^ʰ/ is stretching through Ripky, Buzhanka, Lysyanka district – Nemorozh, Knyazha, Zvenyhorodka district – Kapustyne, Krymky, Shpola district – Mokra Kalyhirka, Katerynopil district, Cherkasy region, drawing the boundary between eastern and western zones; however, in some dialects located aside from the line, parallel forms *pʰadʰno* // *padʰno* are found [Martynova 2000, map 150]. Similar location is found with representatives of the voiced : voiceless /ж/ : /ш/ opposition on the morpheme boundary in the word *кʰружка*: for the Mid-Upper-Dnieper patois the typical variant is never voiceless, and closer to the eastern strip of isoglosses, separating them from the transitive zone, variant *кʰруж^uка* had been found; in the

active contact zone variant *к'руш^{жс}ка* was recorded, whereas farther westward, rare cases are seen of completely neutralized opposition /ж/ : /ш/ → [ш¹], [ш]: *к'рушка* [Martynova 2003, 131, map 20,]. Mapping the phonetic structure of the word *с'м'им'(:)а* reveals not only contrasting areals by presence/ absence of extension – *с'м'им':а* : *с'м'и'м'а*, but as well there is a variant with half-extended consonant [т'·]: *с'м'и'м'а* (in the transitive patois zone stress shift is on the second syllable) [Martynova 2000, map 115]. Against the background of regular spread of various sorts of the alveolar /л' / instead of hard /л/ in the Mid-Upper-Dnieper patois, and retained /л/ in the east Podillya ones, in the transitive zone there may be an incomplete ruining of opposition /л/ : /л' / → /л' / : /л' / before [e], [y] along with a vaguely articulated alveolar [л'] [Marynova 2003, 171, map 25].

In the transitive patois zone of the Mid-Upper-Dnieper-Podillya type, there may be as well overlapping of morphological peculiarities of contact systems. This is revealed in parallel usage, in the same dialect, of the forms peculiar for each of the adjacent dialects, including usage of affix -ть / -ти: *з'ладит'* // *з'ладит* 'press with an iron', *шатку'ват'* // *шатку'вату* 'crush cabbages with grater' and others.

In the lexical semantic system of transitive patois, heterogeneous areals crossing had been found when areal for the Mid-Upper-Dnieper lexeme А representing seme 'а' is overlapped over the Podillya name Б, that realizes seme 'б' and vice versa. Mutual borrowings of various lexemes different in dialectal origin, in the analyzed transitive patois, result in active synonyms formation that according to scholars is a specific feature of transitive zones [TMDK 1915; Nazarova 1965; Nykonchuk 1980, 21–22]. It is worth mentioning, synonyms should be differentiated from inter patois equivalents, or the «inter patois synonymy», as their chief difference lies in that synonyms function within one and the same patois, and inter patois equivalents represent the elements peculiar for different dialects. As a result of penetrating of one dialect into another, in the transitive patois synonyms appear to be the lexemes forming opposing areals, Mid-Upper-Dnieper and Podillya correspondingly: *банка – с'лойик'*а 'glass cylindrical bowl'; *сковорода – чапра*, *сковорода – чапра*, *сковорода – чапра – пател'*а 'a

пан'; ¹в'ину'а – κ'руса (у) 'brims of a bowl or a dish'; ча'вун – ба'н'ак 'ира cast-iron bowl'.

Sometimes overlapping lateral areals are formed through innovations spread into archaic environment when the source of their formation is found in one of the contact dialects. For instance, lexeme *но'ренча* (*не'рел'ча*) 'upper cross part of a bed' prevalent in East Podillya patois (is described as a Polish word, compare Polish *porencza*) gradually becomes not so active, in the totally dense areal of lexeme ¹бил'це, that is peculiar for Mid-Upper-Dnieper dialect.

A feature spread enough is peripheral disappearance of the dialectal peculiarities that are frequent in the areal centre. For instance, a typical feature of the Mid-Upper-Dnieper patois, retained soft fricative consonants, found in the oppositions /ж/: /ж'/, /ш/ : /ш'/, /ч/ : /ч'/ in the transitive dialects are completely lost. Most vividly this loss is seen in lexical areals of the Mid-Upper-Dnieper and Podillya dialects, with opposition presence/loss of the lexeme, due to the local peculiarities of ethnography: *с'і'кач*, *с'і'качка* 'a tool for crashing cabbages or meat', *ков'ганка* 'a wooden mortar for smashing lard mixed with onions and garlic to flavor the dish', *ш'пичка* 'a wooden stick with sharpened end to eat halushky (traditional boiled ravioli)', *близн'у'ки*, *близ'н'ата* 'two connected mugs, with a handle on the top, used for bringing food for farm workers', *со'лом'яник* 'a big straw hamper for keeping harvested grains' [Martynova 2000, maps 62, 83, 87, 100, 113].

In semantics, transitivity had been revealed in gradual loss of lexical meanings. For instance, in semantic structure of the word ¹кад(')іб (*кадо(у)б*), with the east Podillya meaning of 'a big barrel for grains', 'a barrel for pickled vegetables', 'a carved or made of planks barrel for flour', the latter two gradually lose their meaning in the transitive zone except the first one which is rather stable: it is mostly spotted in some Mid-Upper-Dnieper patois [Martynova 2000, map 142].

It is clear, transitive patois of the Mid-Upper-Dnieper-Podillya group are supposed to combine contact dialects phenomena that are functioning within them

as phonetic, morphological and lexical synonyms, or as well a gradual loss of the phenomena typical for contact systems. Meanwhile, the characteristics of transitive patois described as a separate dialectal type, according to T. Nazarova, have been proved by their differentiated and specific peculiarities that are inherent to them and had appeared as a result of inter dialectal contact. In the detailed analysis of the patois their specific features had been singled out: changes in the word semantics, presence of contaminated forms, building up new word meanings, preserved former lexemes meanings, changes in the formal word structure.

Through overlapped areals of lexemes that are different in their dialectal distribution, transitive patois possess a bigger lexical inventory, though in case of contact, a dialectal system, as T. Nazarova suggests, never exceeds its number of units [Nazarova 1965, 105]. Hence, absolute synonyms that emerged in the contact inter action «are no longer retained and in some instances, as a result of semantic non-acceptance, one of them transforms (through widening, narrowing or shifting) the semantics» [Dzendzelivskyi 1965, 27] as «any linguistic transformation is resisted by the speakers aspired to retain their language valid for communication» [Hadzhiyeva 1976, 170]. Differences in word semantics in transitive patois compared with its semantics beyond their boundaries had later appeared as specific features of these microsystems: the new units in the spot of emergence had not yet overcome the former ones and therefore acquired additional meanings. In the Podillya-Mid-Upper-Dnieper patois in transitive zone a metal cast mug is named by two lexemes *ча'вун* and *ба'н'ак*. The former is functioning in the Mid-Upper-Dnieper patois of the south-eastern dialect whereas the latter is mostly located in south west. Transitive patois apply both names though with modified semantics: *ба'н'ак* 'a big iron cast mug', *ча'вун* 'a small iron cast mug'(45), *ба'н'ак* 'an iron cast mug', *ча'вун* 'an iron cast bowl narrowed in its lower part and with flat bottom'(110), *ба'н'ак* 'tinned iron cast mug', *ча'вун* 'an iron cast mug' (71). Semantic unit 'a metal bowl with a handle for drinking' in the Mid-Upper-Dnieper dialects is represented by the word *кухол'*, and the word *к'варта* is spread in east-Podillya patois, with a parallel usage, in both zones, of the word *к'руж* (*ж^и*, *и^ж*, *и*)ка. Transitive patois on the boundary of

these names areals, reveal all three lexical units, that had, however, differentiated their meanings: in separate patois of the transitive zone the word *кухлик* means metal dish with a handle for drinking though bigger in size, up to 1 liter, compared to *кварта* or *круж* (*ж^м*, *и^ж*, *и*)ка (179, 181, 182); in others the names *кухол*, *кухлик* are used to mean clay dishes with a handle, made for drinking, and the word *кварта* – metal ones (67, 147, 146, 107, 111). In some other dialects, the semantic unit ‘metal dish with a handle for drinking’ is realized through the word *чашка* (103, 11, 100, 64, 102), whereas the names *кухол*, *кухлик* are used to designate tea cups made of clay or china or the like: *кухол* (108), *кухлик* (106), *кухлик* (103, 102, 64), *кухлик* // *кухл’а* (101). Thus, semantic varying is a specific feature of the transitive patois. Semantic transformations in lexical units, affected by being distracted from the main areal of the unit, chiefly happen in the overlapped lateral areals and mostly appear as a result of semantic resistance of the elements in the opposing dialects.

Lexical contamination reveals the gradual transfer from one patois to the other. Inter action of the geographically opposed lexical units, contacting in a patois, leads to formation of the third linguistic elements – lexical units and word combinations that are functioning in the paradigm of the intermediate dialectal system. In the transitive patois the process could be seen in structure of the simple word *с’ит(ч)ка(в)ниц’а* ‘tool for crashing the cabbages’ (227, 181, 177, 173, 269, 273) that is formed of word morphemes *с’икти* ‘to crash cabbages with a special crashing tool or with a knife to make them sour’ and *шатк’ив’ниц’а* ‘tool for crashing cabbages’. This contaminated form is clearly perceived if to consider that words *с’икти* and *шатку’вати* are of different semantics in the contact dialects: in the Mid-Upper-Dnieper ones *шатку’вати* means ‘to crash cabbages with a hatchet or with the knife to make them sour’, *с’икти* ‘to crash cabbages with hatchet or knife to cook kapusnyak, a first dish made mostly of crashed sour cabbages’, and in east-Podillya patois both words are functioning as synonyms with meaning of ‘to crash cabbages with a crashing tool or with a knife to make them sour’. The word *зра’фи(и)нка* (235, 268, 242) is as well formed by combining

word morphemes *зра^лфи(и)н*, that is found in the Mid-Upper-Dnieper patois, and *кара^лфи(и)нка*, from the western zone. Contamination of lexical units from different dialects has affected a compound word *ск^лрин'а /кухром* ‘a trunk with a bulging lid’ (174, 178, 176, 226), that had combined two words: *ск^лрин'а* ‘a big trunk with an upright or bulging cover to keep festive attire’ that is spread in the Mid-Upper-Dnieper areal [Martynova 2000, map 14], and a noun of the western local names *куфер*, *кухро* ‘a trunk with a bulging lid’.

Transitive zones may possibly be known for emerging, within them, new names compared to the ones stated in the contact dialects. For instance, in east-Podillya patois, a straw basket where hens and geese are laying eggs is named as *со^лломйаник*, *со^лломй(н', л')аничок*; the name is not found in the Mid-Upper-Dnieper areal as there is nothing of the realia (an old hamper or some box was used instead), whereas there are some other names in the transitive zone patois: *си^д'ілка* (234), *не^сушка* (278, 240), *вер^зун* (184, 228, 232, 179).

As A. Nykonov admits, peripheral areals that differently evolve compared to the central ones, are often known to retain archaic features lost in the centre [Nykonov 1977, 214]. Therefore, a peculiar transitivity feature may be as well retaining the meanings of old lexical units, for it is in the place of intensive dialectal inter action that archaic features appear to be retained, that is the phenomena which used to be once spread in vast areas and had so far narrowed their areals. Thus, all Mid-Upper-Dnieper dialects contain the word *тиква* ‘a big clay crockery with a narrow neck’, and in the Mid-Upper-Dnieper-Podillya patois, it is found in the meaning of ‘a hollowed fruit of a special pumpkin sort for liquids’ (286, 314, 292). In the same area the words were found referring to the ancient Rus period: *сал'а^ттурка* ‘a big white clay bowl’ (222, 228), *йандо(и)ла* ‘a big white clay bowl’ (179, 181, 183), *пен* ‘a hollowed bee hive with a lid and a lock’ (235), *ко^лода*, *ко^лодка* ‘a hollowed honey barrel made of the lime tree’ (285, 324), *кор'чага* ‘big clay crockery with a narrow neck’ (186) and the like.

Transitivity has been also exposed in the irregular phonetic changes, for instance, in the active inter action zone, where different dialectal tendencies are

clashed and substitution processes (unilateral substitutions of a phoneme with the other one) are prominently taking place. Such a change does not often happen in the patois, though sequences of sounds really do covering a great number of words [Hrytsenko 1990, 58]. Quite a small totally covered areal and several spotted ones in the transitive zone are formed by /к/→/т/ change in the compound noun *n`im`na`d`i`jска* ‘bread barrel’ [Martynova 2000, map 91]. Spotted areals in the same zone are formed by /х/→/к/: *шук`л`ада* ‘a sliding box inside the table’ [Martynova 2000, map 9]; /а/→/и/: *кр`е`сило* [Martynova 2000, map 152]. North-western peripheral patois of the Mid-Upper-Dnieper areal include word forms with the change of /о/→/і/: *н`іс`ками*, *к`іст`рицїйу* (139), *гос`н`ід`* (58), *сол`імка* (36), *ква`с`іл`ку* (37), *жайвор`інки* (89), *зас`л`інка* (97), *по`п`інка* (117), *н`іс`ки* // *нос`ки* (280), *к`іст`риц`а* (261), *навол`ічка* [Martynova 2003, map 14]. Scholars consider it to be the result of the south-western influence that admits a very strong change of [o] into [i], inducing [i] appearance even in those word forms that did not experience changes [Kurylo 1928, 73]. Also there a case of metathesis had been found that is typical for inter dialectal contact zones: *скорово`да* ‘bread barrel’, whose isophone covers a small total areal in transitive patois of the Mid-Upper-Dnieper-Podillya type [Martynova 2000, map 65].

Dialect systems, different in structure, contact in transitive zones, therefore affecting the phenomena which accompany contacts of different linguistic or dialectal features and reveal the resistance of one language (dialect) to penetrating features of some other language or dialect [Nazarova 1985, 13]. For instance, dialects of Mid-Upper-Dnieper area that had been ultimately settled by the natives from Volyn and Podillya were, as a result, affected by specific transformations of the paradigmatic structure of *ty, yt* into *to, ot*. The colliding vocal systems one of which is neutralizing phonological opposition /о/: /y/ → /y¹/, /y/ and changes the structure of *to, ot* into *ty, yt*, on the one hand, and the other, without the neutralized sounds and with intact combinations *to, ot* and *ty, yt*, on the other hand, suggest a specifically neutralized phonological opposition – /о/ : /y/ → /о/ : /о¹/, accompanying changes in structure of *ty, yt* into *to, ot*. They appear in the broad

strip of contact patois, that is Podillya dialect, with Mid-Upper-Dnieper and west-steppe patois, and are not regular in nature as they are found only in some words: *со^лс'ід, оз'вар* (293), *о'горки, ко'р'ін* 'курінь' (244), *о'сад'ба* (143), *боже'н'іна* (272, 273), *о'сал'ба* (294), *кох'ваїка* (63, 104), *ў'зованка* (64), *бо'рак* (142), *'бобун, бо'ра'ки* (103), *о'кол* (304), *бод'а'ки* (177, 178), *со'вої* (339) and the like [Martynova 2003, map 16].

In the transitive patois zone, hyper softened /p/ is also found: *о'р'а'нак, о'р'а'нач* 'old worn sweeping broom', *п'р'аник* 'wooden tool for beating the linen while washing', that proves the resisted hardened /p'/ typical for Podillya dialect [Martynova 2000, maps 35, 39]. The word forms with hyper softened /p'/ being the result of the tendency mentioned, is a phenomenon rather spread in many analyzed dialects as in both adjacent dialects, Polissya and Podillya, softened [p'] had been hardened: *п'р'ачка* 'tool for beating the washed linen' (104, 150), *'р'амка* (149), *п'р'аник* 'tool for beating the washed linen' (224, 232, 246, 264, 292).

Thus, a continuous collision of two dialectal systems, of Mid-Upper-Dnieper and Podillya ones, had inevitably determined the appearance of the specific, third type of the patois. Linguistic mapping in analyzing various levels of the dialectal language had clearly proved that transitive Mid Upper Dnieper-Podillya type patois are distinguished not only for combination of peculiarities of the contact patois but also the specific features that had evolved due to the contact.

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TRANSITIVE PATOIS OF MID-UPPER-DNIEPER-PODILLYA BORDER

The studying of transition dialects of Podillya-Mid-Upper-Dnieper boundary which classifies two sub-dialects and two dialects of the Ukrainian language remains to be one of the relevant tasks of modern dialectology. It consists not only in a clear outlining of a border-line between these dialects but also in the identification of the consequences of mutual effects of dialect systems of the two different dialect types.

A scarce amount of factual material, a small number of the studied dialects resulted in the fact that dialectologists did not share the same concept about the border-line of south-west and south-east dialects. Ya. Holovatskyi, K. Mykhalchuk believed that Volyn and Podillya dialects belonged to a Kyiv sub-dialect [Holovatskyi 1848, 117]. A. Krymskyi, selecting east-Ukrainian and west-Ukrainian sub-dialects, differentiated dialects of Kyiv area, Volyn and Podillya areas, considering the latter to belong to a west-Ukrainian dialect [Krymskyi 1973, 254]. According to I. Zilynskyi, a border-line between Podillya and Mid-Upper-Dnieper dialects lies around Bila Tserkva – eastwards Uman – Ananiiv [Zilynskyi 1933]. V. Hantsov draws a Podillya-Mid-Upper-Dnieper border-line eastwards Zhytomyr – Uman – Ananiiv [Hantsov 1923, 49]. Each researcher used mostly the facts of phonetic and morphological levels when classifying dialects of the Ukrainian language, however when differentiating dialects and sub-dialects the features of different structural levels have to be taken into account.

It was after the first volume of the Atlas of the Ukrainian language (AUM) was issued, where phonetic, morphological, word-building and lexical phenomena were mapped, that the light was thrown on the issue of a Mid-Upper-Dnieper – Podillya border-line. Cartographic data has made it possible to state that in Cherkasy area a border-line between Podillya and Mid-Upper-Dnieper dialects lies in the vicinity of Talne town. F. Zhylko draws a border-line between dialects through Fastiv – Bila Tserkva – Talne – westwards Novomyrhorod [Zhylko 1960,

8]. I. Matviiias believes that a border-line between south-east and south-west dialects is a junction area eastwards Korostyshev – Koziatyn – eastward of Uman – Pervomaisk – Rozdilna [Matviiias 1981, 42]. Also he states that a number of lexical isoglosses which separate Mid-Upper-Dnieper dialects from the dialects of a south-west sub-dialect reach the area of Bila Tserkva – Kirovohrad [Matviiias 1971, 362]. According to this researcher, right-bank Mid-Upper-Dnieper patois are characterized by some features of sub-dialects of a south-west dialect. The number of peculiarities of a south-west dialect in Mid-Upper-Dnieper patois increases when to move more westwards [Matviiias 1981, 46].

S. Bevzenko differentiates south-west and south-east patois along the line which stretches from the north to the south – Fastiv – Bila Tserkva – Stavyshche – Talne – Pervomaisk – Ananiiv [Bevzenko 1980, 208]. O. Horbach draws a border-line between south-west and south-east dialects on the line «Khvastiv – Pervomaisk – Tyraspil» pointing out that Podillya dialects are closer to south-east dialects [Horbach 1992, 11].

Having studied the every-day vocabulary of the right-bank Cherkasy area, H. Martynova comes to a conclusion that the territory on both banks of the Hnylyi Tikych River is the region where isoglosses of Podillya and Mid-Upper-Dnieper phenomena come close together and interpenetrate. She classifies three strands of isoglosses among contiguous dialects of south-west and south-east patois, a central one is the main Podillya-Mid-Upper-Dnieper dialect border-line and it goes to the Hnylyi Tikych basin with some slight deviations eastwards and westwards. A less outlined strand of isolines is seen westward of the main strand of isoglosses, and most of the isoglosses of the third – east strand almost adjoin the central one [Martynova 2000, 34].

Thus, there is a definition of the territory of Uman in all the works, namely *eastwards of Uman, Talne, depth of a Podillya dialect (i.e., westwards of Uman), the territory on both banks of the Hnylyi Tikych River*. This gives all grounds to state that the territory westwards of Uman and eastwards of the Hnylyi Tikych River is a contact zone of south-west and south-east natural areas. This thought is

well confirmed by numerous researches of the dialectologists who have shown that border-lines can change from the line (in case of a complete syntopy of mapped phenomena) to a narrower or wider strand of isoglosses (a combination of syntopy of some phenomena with diatopy of the others) [Hrytsenko 2000, 4], but despite the nature a boundary zone between dialects remains a border-line [Hrytsenko 2000, 4].

The comparison of synthetic maps of typical isoglosses of agricultural vocabulary in 156 dialects of the territory eastwards and westwards of Uman city (TA) enabled the determination of a border-line between Podillya and Mid-Upper-Dnieper dialects. The territory outlined with isoglosses westwards of Uman city and eastwards of the Hnylyi Tikych River is the contact territory between two dialect systems, it is characterized by interpenetration of the elements of Podillya and Mid-Upper-Dnieper dialects and it forms a network of six isogloss strands:

1) a marginal west strand is situated westwards of Uman city approximately to the line Dolynka – Tsybuliv – Shabastivka – Halaidovo, Monastyryshche district – Velyka Sevastianivka – Ivanhorod, Khrystynivka district – Kochubiivka – Rodnykivka – Horodetske – Sobkivka – Tekucha – Ladyzhynka, Uman district, Cherkasy region – Velyki Troiany, Holovanivsk district, Kirovohrad region;

2) the second strand of isoglosses lies eastwards of Uman city and westwards of the Hnylyi Tikych River, it is dense northwards of Uman city and scattered in its southern part which proves the active interaction of dialects in southern areas of the studied continuum;

3) the third isogloss strand in the zone of active interaction of Podillya and Mid-Upper-Dnieper patois, based on the data of agricultural vocabulary, is in the basin of the Hnylyi Tikych River;

4) the fourth strand, which is formed in the interfluves of the Hirskyi and Hnylyi Tikych Rivers and is represented by a large number of isoglosses, is dense almost on all the area;

5) the Hnylyi Tikych River is a border-line between Podillya and Mid-Upper-Dnieper patois as this is the fullest and the most compact strand;

6) marginal east strand of isoglosses lies eastwards of the Hnylyi Tikych River and shows the coming of Podillya peculiarities into the zone of every-day use of Mid-Upper-Dnieper elements.

A great number of isoglosses move in different directions outlining the areas which do not show certain lingua-geographical trends. Being singled out from the material of agricultural vocabulary, isogloss strands in the contact zone of Mid-Upper-Dnieper and Podillya dialects correspond to the AUL data. A phenomenon of the attachment of multi-dialect areas takes place at all language levels. The contact of dialects of various types influences their structures, creates the co-functioning of multi-dialect features within a dialect as well as a gradual change in a functional balance towards one of the dialects.

The territory outlined by marginal west and marginal east isogloss strands is a zone of transition dialects of a Podillya-Mid-Upper-Dnieper type. The researchers of east-Podillya patois H. Berezovska [Berezovska 2011], L. Polishchuk [Polishchuk 2015], O. Oskyrko [Oskyrko 2019] give the name «east-Podillya» to the dialects westwards of the Hnylyi Tikych River to the administrative boundary between Vinnytsia and Cherkasy regions, as they have recorded a lot of similarity at various structural language levels with a Podillya dialect taking theme groups Names of clothes, footwear and decorations, «Vocabulary of traditional construction», «Nutrition vocabulary» as an example.

The peculiarity of the studied territory is in its marginality concerning two dialects – Podillya and Mid-Upper-Dnieper – and two sub-dialects – south-west and south-east. A Podillya-Mid-Upper-Dnieper dialect boundary has an individual character, confirms fusion mutual penetration of Podillya and Mid-Upper-Dnieper elements and it is the third type of dialect speech which differs from two contacting dialects [Hrytsenko 2000, 42], the peculiarity of which is a systematic combination of dialect features which interact [Nazarova 1974, 92] and the functioning of innovative language phenomena. Besides, transition dialects are characterized by specific, inherent peculiarities.

Based on the materials of every-day vocabulary, H. Martynova has determined that dialects of a Podillya-Mid-Upper-Dnieper type are characterized by the activation of synonymic unit formation, the slowing down of the phenomena of vocabulary and semantics which function actively in contiguous dialects, the changes in lexeme semantics, the emergence of contaminated forms, the appearance of new names of the realities, the preservation of archaic phenomena, the changes in a formal word structure [Martynova 2000, 41]. A. Zelenko contradicts the idea to some extent that in transition dialects the process of contacting is seen on phonetic and morphologic levels more than on a lexical one [Zelenko 1968, 35]. Other researchers state that there are more specific phenomena in a lexical composition where there is phonetic and morphologic originality [Vyhonna 1974, 152].

The research of transition dialects of a Podillya-Mid-Upper-Dnieper type was carried out on the material of various theme groups of vocabulary, in particular agriculture, construction, every-day life (clothes, footwear, decoration), nutrition, gathered in the dialects from the basin of the Hnylyi Tikych River to the administration boundary between Vinnytsia and Cherkasy regions, which in fact, by previous definitions, was transition dialects of a Podillya-Mid-Upper-Dnieper type.

According to T. Nazarova, in a contact situation a tendency to save or decrease the number of units rather than to increase their number takes place in the system [Nazarova 1975, 105]. However transitive patois are at the same time marginal for both contacting dialects. The lexemes which are of high frequency in the center of a dialect lose their activity in its periphery. «Less-active» lexemes of both dialects appear in the dialects of a transition type. Probably this is a proper explanation that transitive patois of a Podillya-Mid-Upper-Dnieper boundary are characterized by a great number of synonyms. The lexemes, which are areal opposites and function in one dialect with the same or almost the same meaning, enter synonymic relations. For example, to realize sema 'potato' in a typical Mid-Upper-Dnieper patois lexeme *кар/монл'а* (*kartoplia*) is used, in typical Podillya

dialects – *барабол'а* (*barabolia*), in the dialects of a conjunction area – *картопл'а* (*kartoplia*) and *барабол'а* (*barabolia*) are synonyms.

When elements of one dialect penetrate into the other dialect, when literary norms ignore dialect differences, when semantics becomes wider or narrower, such lexemes become synonyms *п'росце* (*prostse*) – *п'шонка*, *п'росо* (*pshonka, prosso*) – *пшо'но* ‘(pshono) millet’ (ТА, м. № 12); *сорго* – *п'росо* (*sorgo, prosso*) ‘sorghum’ (ТА, м. № 13); *м'ителка* (*mitelka*) – ‘волот’, *кутиц'а* (*kytytsa*) – ‘panicle’ ‘oat spike’ (ТА, м. № 16); *порош'ниц'а* – *саи'ка* – *голоў'н'а* (*poroshnytsa, sashzhka, golovna*) ‘fungal disease of the cereals’ (ТА, м. № 19); *жыт'ниц'а* – *жыт'н'анка* (*zhytnytsa – zhytnanka*), *жыт'ник* – *жыт'н'анка* (*zhytnyk – zhytnanka*) ‘rye straw’ (ТА, м. № 21); *оў'с'анка* – *оў'сиц'а* (*ovsanka – ovytsa*) ‘oat straw’ (ТА, м. № 23); *околот* – *кул* (*okolot – kul*), *пар'ки* – *околот* (*parky – okolot*) ‘a sheaf of evenly thrashed unrumpled straw which is used to cover buildings’ (ТА, м. № 28), *п'ям'нац'атка* – *п'іў'кона* (*piatnatsatka – pivkora*), *п'ям'нац'атка* – *п'іят'ки* (*piatnatsatka – piatky*), *п'ям'нац'атка* (*piatnatsatka*) – *хрест* ‘a pile of fifteen sheaves placed in the form of a cross’ (ТА, м. № 29); *шапка* – *коў'нак* (*shapka – kovrak*), *шапка* – *шат'ро* (*shapka – shatro*) ‘an opened sheaf placed with ears down on a small placing of sheaves’ (ТА, м. № 30); *с'кирта* – *с'м'із* (*skyrta – stig*) ‘a large placing of sheaves in the barnyard’ (ТА, м. № 32); *ко'на* – *п'іў'кона* (*kora – pivkora*), *полук'інок* – *п'іў'кони* (*polukipok – pivkory*) ‘a placing of thirty sheaves’ (ТА, м. № 33); *п'іс'т'ілка* – *оди'нишче* (*pistilka – odynyshche*), *п'ід* – *оз'жа* (*pid – ozzha*), *ожи'ред* – *с'подин'а* (*ozhyred – spodyna*) ‘special bedding of straw, dry wood under large placing of sheaves, hay’; *с'кирта* – *ожи'ред* (*skyrda – ozhyred*), *с'тирта* – *ожи'ред* (*styrta – ozhyred*), *с'кирта* – *с'м'і'жок* (*skyrta – stizhok*), *с'кирта* – *ко'ниц'а* (*skyrta – korytsa*) ‘a large placing of threshed straw’; *в'ім'ходу* – *пос'л'ід* (*vithody – poslid*) ‘dung, buckwheat waste’; *м'ителка* – *кутиц'а* (*mitelka – kytytsa*), *ви'р'хи* – *м'ителка* (*vyrhy – mitelka*), *м'ителка* – *сул'тан* (*mitelka – sultan*) ‘corn inflorescence’; *ба'дил':а* – *куку'рузин':а* (*badyla – kukuruzyna*) ‘corn haulm’; *бомба* – *фа'сол'а* (*bomba – fasola*) ‘coarse-grain kidney beans’; *го'рох* – *на'гут* – *б'іб* (*goroh –*

nagut – bib) ‘peas’; *шанка – го́лоўка (sharka – golovka)*, *ко́ле^uсо – пал’аⁿиц’а (koleso – palanytsa)* ‘sunflower head’; *кар’топл’а – кар’тошка – бара’бол’а (kartopla – kartoshka – barabola)* ‘potato’; *стр’іла – го́лоўка (strila – golovka)*, *зуб’чик – го́лоўка (zubchuk – golovka)* ‘seed garlic sprout’; *стр’іла – цибух (strila – tsybuh)* ‘seed onion sprout’, *цибулин’:а – закрийка – ни^{el}ро (tsybulyna – zakryshka – pyro)*, *сти^{el}n’ір’я – ба’дил’:а (stypiria – badyla)* ‘young onion leaves’; *ка’бак – гар’буз – ка’вун (kabak – garbuz – kavun)*, *ка’бак – гар’буза (kabak – garbuza)* ‘pumpkin’; *каба’чин’(:)а – вудин’(:)а (kabachyna – vudyna)*, *каба’чин’.а – гичка (kabachyna – gychka)*, *каба’чин’.а – ба’дил’.а (kabachyna – badyla)* ‘pumpkin haulm’; *воўк – м’якуш (vovk – miakush)*, *си^{er}ци^{el}вина – ду’ша (syrtsyynyna – dusha)*, *ду’ша – си^{er}пи^{el}динка (dusha – syrydynka)* ‘water melon pulp’.

The combination of Mid-Upper-Dnieper and Podillya areas explains the expansion of a semantic field of lexemes. When in a literary language and dialects of Mid-Upper-Dnieper lexeme *гре^uчанишче (grechanyshche)* means a field where buckwheat was grown, then in contiguous dialects it is used to denote buckwheat straw (ТА, м. № 24). In transition dialects poliseme *в’іў’с’аниц’а (vivsanytsa)* denotes ‘festuca grass’, ‘millet bran’, ‘chaff’, ‘oat straw’, ‘grass which looks like oats’ (ТА, м. № 133).

Lexeme *гре^uчанка (grechanka)* in transition dialects has a wider set of semas as compared with a Mid-Upper-Dnieper dialect: ‘buckwheat’, ‘buckwheat straw’, ‘buckwheat chaff’, ‘buckwheat porridge’, ‘a field under buckwheat’ (ТА, м. № 134). Semantics of lexeme *в’іў’с’анка (vivsanka)* also varies. When in Mid-Upper-Dnieper patois this lexeme realizes such semas as ‘oat meal’, ‘oat porridge or soup’, then in dialects of contiguity sema ‘a field under oats’ is added. According to the maps compiled by Ya. Zakrevska [Zakrevska 1976, м. № 2] and the atlas of agricultural vocabulary of a junction area (ТА, м. № 132), lexeme *в’іў’с’анка (vivsanka)* is widely used in Podillya patois to denote a field under oats, and in a junction area its functioning is much less active.

The maps confirm the use of a great number of archaic lexemes: *к'лун'а*, *са'петка*, *'шона*, *сто'дола*, *слуп*, *з'раса*, *'бунда*, *'бурка* and others (*kluna*, *sapetka*, *shona*, *stodola*, *slup*, *grasa*, *bunda*, *burka*); their preservation can facilitate the expansion of the semantics of such lexemes without a speaker's understanding of an initial meaning of a word. A wide set of semes of archaized lexemes in transition dialects is most likely associated with the reactivation of the lexemes which have reached or almost reached a periphery of a lexical-semantic system.

These phenomena can be observed in the every-day and construction vocabulary of transition dialects of a Podillya-Mid-Upper-Dnieper type. A good example is lexeme *'шона* (*shona*) which is registered in the Dictionary of the Ukrainian language as a dialect word with such semantic structure: «roofing, covering on the pillars to protect something from sun, rain, etc.», «shed», «barn» (SUM, 1, 509). In most dialects of Podillya patois lexeme is known for its first meaning. In modern transition dialects 10 meanings of the above-mentioned lexeme are registered, namely: a shed for tools, a pigsty in the household, a cowshed in the household, a barn for keeping sheaves, hay, chaff, and also for thrashing, winnowing, etc., a stable, a shed for chaff, a heated dark premise where beehives are kept for a winter period, a barn for keeping grain, a shed for keeping wood, a sheepfold, a barn for goats. The expansion of a semantic structure is also seen for lexeme *'бунда* (*bunda*), this lexeme realizes 19 semes: 'any long outfit of loose cut', 'wider to a lower part', 'a long female dress', 'a wide female skirt, short overdress made of homespun cloth', 'a long female coat', 'a wide female winter coat', 'a winter jacket without buttons', 'a long dress of loose cut for children', 'old overdress in which household work is done', 'long overdress made of coarse homespun cloth', 'a warm male semi-coat', 'ugly clothes', 'long female quilted clothes wider to a lower part', 'a wide raincoat with a hood', 'wide clothes made of coarse homespun cloth begirded in the waist', 'a cotton-warmed sleeveless wide clothes with a strap near a neck', 'a long female shirt', 'a long shirt for children', 'a

wide nightgown'. The above-mentioned lexeme is not fixed in Mid-Upper-Dnieper patois.

Lexeme *мак'ин'тосш* (*makintosh*), known in the Ukrainian literary language with the meaning «a raincoat made of water-proof rubberized cloth», «a light demi-season coat» (SUM 4, 602), has 18 meanings in the studied dialects, namely, 'a coat wider to a lower part with a raglan sleeve', 'a raincoat made of water-proof rubberized cloth', 'a raincoat made of water-proof rubberized cloth', 'wide overdress, long overdress wider to a lower part', 'a female autumn coat', 'a wide female raincoat', 'a short light female jacket wider to a lower part', 'long overdress', 'a sleeveless raincoat', 'a male cloth jacket', 'a male demi-season jacket, wide clothes with a hood', 'clothes without buttons with a strand near a neck', 'a long wide fancy raincoat with patch pockets and wide sleeves', 'a wide raincoat with a hood, long cloth outfit', 'a wide nightgown', 'a long jacket for children wider to a lower part'.

One of the features of transition zones is the functioning of lexemes which are not typical for contacting dialects. For example: *п'шонка* (*pshonka*) 'millet' (ТА, м. № 12); *чуми'за* (*chumyza*) 'sorghum' (ТА, м. № 13); *кум'аху* (*kytahy*) 'oat spike' (ТА, м. № 16); *ржа'ниц'а* (*rzhanytza*) 'rye straw' (ТА, м. № 21); *йа'чина* (*iachyna*) 'barley straw' (ТА, м. № 22); *пар'ки, при'ет'ірок* (*parky, prytirok*) 'a sheaf of evenly thrashed straw which is used for roofing' (ТА, м. № 28); *баб'ки* (*babky*) 'a pile of 15 sheaves placed for haymaking in a form of a cross' (ТА, м. № 29); *клан'а, кладн'а, клат* (*klana, kladna, klat*) 'a row of bales of 15 sheaves' (ТА, м. № 31); *п'іу'конки* (*pivkopky*) 'a placing of thirty sheaves' (ТА, м. № 33); *оди'нишче, оз'жа* (*odynyshche, ozzha*) 'special bedding (made of straw, dry wood) under large placing of sheaves, hay' (ТА, м. № 34); *ожи'ред* (*ozhyred*) 'large placing of thrashed straw'; *хонна* (*hopta*) 'small winnowing wastes of thrashed grain'; *ру'д'ак, мелко'з'ор* (*rudak, melkozor*) 'dung, wastes in the form of crushed grains'; *сул'тан* (*sultan*) 'corn inflorescence'; *кра'сол'а, бомба* (*krasola, bomba*) 'coarse-grain kidney beans'; *ном'прау* (*potrav*) 'after

grass'; *бу^епу^ежина* (*byryzhyna*) 'alfalfa'; *зус* (*zus*) 'garlic which grows in one clove'; *д'ід* (*did*) 'overripe cucumber'.

The conservation of the meanings of archaic lexemes can take place in the zone of an active inter-dialect interaction. A good demonstration / example is the conservation of lexeme *п'ятки* (*piatky*) in the dialects of a junction area to denote a pile of 15 sheaves placed for haymaking in a form of a cross.

The analysis of the phenomena of dialect patois according to some structural levels does not give any ground to take into consideration a complex of the factors of the dialect differentiation. Only the consideration of dialect elements of one structural level via a prism of other levels enriches the results of the objective analysis of the formation of dialect contrasts [Hrytsenko 1988, 170]. Thus, accent peculiarities take part in the formation of a lexical-semantic structure of transition dialects. In some dialects of a junction area, lexeme *с'кырда* (*skyrda*) is used to denote a large placing of thrashed straw and lexeme *скырда* (*skyrda*) functions to denote a large placing of sheaves in the thrashing-floor (TA, m. № 32, 35).

A gradual transition from one dialect to another is proved by lexical contamination [Martynova 2000, 39]. In transition patois of a Podillya-Mid-Upper-Dnieper type name *снопиця* (*snopytsa*) is fixed for the realization of sema 'a pile of 15 sheaves placed for haymaking in a form of a cross' which is a contaminated form of lexemes *копиця* (*kopytsa*) and *с'н'ин* (*snip*) and is well-known in the nationwide language and Podillya-Mid-Upper-Dnieper dialects. Most likely, noun *зайдарак* (*gaidarak*) which functions in southern dialects of a junction zone to denote sema 'luxuriant hemp' is formed from lexeme *зайдыр^(к)* (*gaidur*) which is known in east-Podillya dialects and lexeme *зоїдак* (*goidak*) which is common in other dialects of a junction area. Obviously, both word *клад'на* (*kladna*) from *клад*' to denote seme 'a pile of 15 sheaves placed for haymaking in a form of a cross', which is used in east-Podillya dialects, and word *клан'на* (*klana*) are formed by means of lexical contamination, fixed in dialects of a junction area. Name *ст'р'илбух* (*strilbuh*) to denote seme 'seed onion sprout', fixed in dialects, is probably formed by combining parts of lexemes *ст'р'илка* (*strilka*),

strila), known in Podillya dialects, and *цубух* (*tsybuh*), common for Mid-Upper-Dnieper patois.

Under inter-dialect interaction the contact of the peculiarities of two dialects and some “oppression” of a structure of each dialect as to the penetration of its non-inherent elements are quite common. The demonstration of such «oppression» in transition dialects which are formed at a junction zone of two dialects and have quite an outlined area is, first of all, hyperisms [Nazarova 1965, 103]. Hyperisms do not spread over the total area of transition dialects. «They have their dialect territory, a lane between dialects, and in this lane they can function as a system phenomenon» [Nazarova 1961, 25]. Polarization /o/ – /y/ → [o]: *под'у'ку* (*roduky*) ‘dung, buckwheat bran’ (*rudi*) is known in the dialects of a junction area (m. № 39). Apparently, hyperic transitions are: [i] to [e^u] in word *оге'рок* (*ogeroк*), [и] → [e] – *у'зер* (*uzer*) – ‘a lower thick part of a sheaf’ (ТА, m. № 27). The loss of an initial etymological vowel in lexemes *гу'рок*, *г'і'рок* (*guroк*, *giroк*) ‘cucumber’ (ТА, m. № 100), *'в'і'вса*, *'в'і'всо*, *в'і'вс* (*vivsa*, *vivso*, *vivs*) ‘oats’ (ТА, m. № 10) can be classified as hyperism. A number of hyperic phenomena in the dialects of a Podillya-Mid-Upper-Dnieper boundary are a characteristic feature of the intensive impact of contacting dialects on each other as well as «the oppression» among dialect systems.

We can consider non-inherent «akannia» as the oppression of a dialect system: realization of phoneme /a/ with sound [o] in lexemes *ког'ла* (*kogla*) ‘an opening in a chimney which is used to save heat’ ← *каг'ла* (*kagla*) (SUM, IV, 67), *топ'чан* (*topchan*) ‘a piece of furniture made of wood, used to lie on it’ ← *тан'чан* (*tapchan*) (SUM, II, 337), *кот'рага* (*kotraga*) ‘above-ground construction on a cellar in the form of a hut’ ← *кат'рага* (*katraga*) (SUM, IV, 119), *п'лотва* (*plotva*) ‘an upper wooden log in the wall, parallel to beams, which are placed on rafters’ ← *п'латва* (*platva*) (SUM, VI, 566), *п'лотина* (*plotyna*) ‘wooden logs which are attached in the form of a quadrangle and placed on beams which lie on upper edges of the walls’ ← *п'латина* (*platyna*) and others. This language phenomenon is rarely registered in the dictionary of H. Berezovska, in particular,

мо́натки (*monatky*) ‘small household things, personal belongings’ ← *ма́натки* (*manatky*) (SUM, IV, 615), *кол’сони* (*kolsony*) ‘male underwear’ ← *кал’сони* (*kalsony*) (SUM, IV, 79). Lexeme *о́сад’ма* (*osadba*) with initial hyperic transition etymological /y/ → /o/ is used to denote the place where a house with household premises (without a vegetable garden) stands. A similar phenomenon is fixed in words *но́л’арис* ← *ну́л’арес* (*polarys – pulares*) a small leather bag for money; a wallet (Ber., 239), *мос’л’інка* ← *мус’л’інка* (*moslinka – muslinka*) a small head kerchief made of thin cloth (Ber., 157). H. Martynova attracts the attention to this phenomenon in the dialects of Cherkasy area. M. № 36 «Linguistic geography of the Right-Bank Cherkasy area» shows hyperic transition /y/ → /o/ in lexeme *у́тюг* (*utiug*) almost on the whole territory from Uman up to the Dnipro River. H. Martynova states that isophone of hyperic transition /y/ → /o/ in the east right-bank-Cherkasy dialects shows the oppression of a Mid-Upper-Dnieper dialect system to Podillya «ukannia» [Martynova 2000, 40]. T. Nazarova, who studied transition dialects, considered hyperisms to be a feature of transition dialects, as they «by their nature, supported the interaction of speaking or multi-dialect traits». The researcher said: «They have their dialect territory, a lane between dialects, and there they can function as a system phenomenon» [Nazarova 1974, 25]. The dialects in which lexeme *о́сад’ма* (*osadba*) is fixed form a compact island-type area of the interfluves of the Udych and the Pivdennyi Buh which is the territory of Podillya dialects according to all known classifications. Hence, this phenomenon confirms the concept of the previous researchers that east-Podillya patois have a multi-dialect nature.

The activation of substitution processes takes place in the zones of active inter-language and inter-dialect interaction [Hrytsenko 1990, 58]. The substitution of phoneme /x/ for /k/ before /v/ in lexemes *хва́сол’а* ‘haricot’ (*hvasola, kvasolia*) (ТА, м. № 49), *хва́сол’ин’(;)а* (*hvasolyna*) ‘stems and leaves of kidney beans’ (ТА, м. № 53), *мо́рхва* (*morhva*) ‘carrot’ (ТА, м. № 85) covers small areas.

A compact area in a contact zone is formed by lexeme *с’турта* (*styrta*) ‘a large placing of thrashed straw’ with substitution /k/ – /t/, on its background

substitution /т/ – /д/ – *с'кирда, скир'да* (*skyrda, skyrda*) (ТА, м. № 35) appears in a mosaic pattern. The rest of the lexemes with consonant changes in a lane of Podillya-Mid-Upper-Dnieper patois are locally narrow:

/б/ – /п/ – *бакла'жан* → *покла'жан* (*baklazhan – poklazhan*) ‘eggplant’ (ТА, м. № 72);

/б/ – /в/ – *бал'чосу* → *ван'чосу* (*balchosy – vanchosy*) ‘wooden logs which are attached in the form of a quadrangle and placed on beams which lie on upper edges of the walls’ (Pol., 150);

/б/ – /м/ – *цаб'рини* → *ц'ам'рина* (*tsabryny – tsamryna*) ‘wooden beams used to revet/cover the walls of a well’ (Pol., 150);

/п/ – /х/ – *кар'топл'а* → *кар'тохл'а* (*kartopla – kartohla*) ‘potato’ (ТА, м. № 75);

/п/ – /б/ – *пе^л'мел'ка* → *би'мел'ка* (*petelka – bytelka*) ‘a cut for buttons sewed or covered with threads’ (Ber., 201);

/ч/ – /ш/ – *йаш'нис'ко* → *йаш'нис'ко* (*iashnysko – yashnysko*) ‘a field under barley’ (ТА, м. № 110);

/ч/ – /к/ – *ло'пата п'ич'на* → *ло'пата п'ик'на* (*lorata pichna – lorata pikna*) ‘a spade used to put bread into the oven’ (Pol., 150);

/р/ – /к/ – *гай'дур* → *гай'дук* (*gaidur – gaiduk*) ‘luxuriant hemp’ (ТА, м. № 63);

/р/ – /л/ – *гу'зур* → *гу'зил* (*guzur – guzyl*) ‘a lower thick part of a sheaf’ (ТА, м. № 27).

/р/ – /л/ – *кори'дор* → *кал'и'дор* (*korydor – kalidor*) (Pol., 150);

/с/ – /ш/ – *с'тоўбур* → *ш'томбур* (*stovbur – shtombur*) ‘radish stem’ (ТА, м. № 88); *мус'л'інка* → *муш'л'інка* (*muslinka – mushlinka*) ‘a small head kerchief made of a thin cloth’ (Ber., 157);

/щ/ – /м/ – *с'тоўбур* → *с'томбур* (*stovbur – stombur*) ‘radish stems’ (ТА, м. № 88);

/щ/ – /л/ – *поўзун'ки* → *ползун'ки, пулзун'ки* (*rovzunky – polzunky, pulzunky*) ‘crawlers’ (Ber., 315);

/Г/ – /Пл'/ – жоу^л'т'ак → жоу^н'л'ак (*zhoitak* – *zhovplak*) ‘an overripe cucumber’ (ТА, м. № 102);

/Г/ – /Д/ – мак'ин'тош → мак'ин'дош (*makintosh* – *makintosh*) ‘a coat, wider to a lower part, with a raglan sleeve’ (Ber., 147);

/Н/ – /М/ – ре^л'з'лан → риз'лам (*rerglan* – *ryglam*) ‘a whole-cut sleeve which makes one piece with the outfit’; ‘a whole-cut sleeve’ (Ber., 241); ^лкел'н'а → ^лкел'ма (*kelna* – *kelma*) ‘a trowel, a masonry tool in the form of a triangular spade on a short handle’ (Pol., 276);

/Г/ – /М/ – шлаг'баум → шлам'баум (*shlagbaum* – *shlambaum*) ‘a turnpike, a lifting or stretching beam, placed at the railway crossing to stop traffic’ (Pol., 367);

/З/ – /Ж/ – зал'изо → жи^л'изни^л (*zalizo* – *zhyliznyi*) (Pol., 150);

/М/ – /Н/ – ам'бар → ан'гар (*ambar* – *angar*) (Pol., 150);

/Л/ – /Н/ – бал'чосу → бан'чосу (*balchosy* – *banchosy*) ‘wooden logs which are attached in the form of a quadrangle and placed on beams which lie on upper edges of the walls’ (Pol., 235);

/Л/ – /Ў/ – роза'чилно → роза'ч'іўно (*rogachylno* – *rogachivno*) (Pol., 150);

/Л/ – /Н/ – сто'дол → сто'дон (*stodol* – *stodon*) ‘a barn for chaff’ (Pol., 346);

/Л/ – /Ї/ – но'силки → но'с'іўки (*nosylky* – *nosiiiky*) a gear in the form of parallel poles with an attached small box to carry ground, gravel, etc. (Pol., 303);

/С/ – /Ш/ – скрум → шкрум (*skrum* – *shkrumosad*) in a chimney in the form of firm pitch (Pol., 337), са'нетка → шма'нетка (*sapetka* – *shtapetka*) a premise, where corn is kept (Pol., 333);

/Н./ – /Л'/ – с'і'н.ик → с'і'л'ник (*sinyk* – *silnyk*) ‘a premise used for hay keeping’ (Pol., 336);

/Н/ – /М/ – но'сок → м'і'сок (*nosok* – *misok*) ‘a front part of shoes/boots’ (Ber., 167); на'лисник → ма'лисник (*nalysnyk* – *malysnyk*) ‘a thin pancake with the cheese rolled inside it’ (Osk, 318).

A wider inventory of prosthetic consonants as compared with contacting dialects confirms a gradual transition from one dialect system to another. For Podillya patois added [г] in lexeme го^л'вес (*goves*) is typical, it is not present in

Mid-Upper-Dnieper patois, and in the patois of a junction area wordforms *zo'vec*, *o'vec*, *o'bec* (*goves*, *vives*, *oves*) are fixed (ТА, м. № 10). In a transition territory lexeme after-grass has prosthetic [Г] – *zo'mava* (*gotava*), [Л] – *ly'mava* (*lutava*), [В] – *vo'mava* (*votava*).

In transition patois of a Podillya-Mid-Upper-Dnieper type lexemes with prosthetic consonants and without them have a parallel use, for example, in Mid-Upper-Dnieper patois there is no prosthesis, in east-Podillya patois these lexemes are used with prosthetic [Г], and in transition dialects these lexemes are used parallel with each other *oche'upem* / *zoche'upem* (*ocheret* / *gocheret*) ‘a perennial aquatic marshy grass plant of grass family with a high stem and a spreading pyramidal panicle which is used as roofing material’ (Pol., 308), *oslon* / *zoslon* (*oslon* / *goslon*) ‘furniture in the form of a long board without a back on four legs to sit on it’ (Pol., 306), *o'nydalo* / *zo'nydalo* (*opydalo* / *gopydalo*) ‘dwelling for a watcher in the water melon field or in the orchard made of branches, straw, etc.’ (Pol., 306), *ob'ic'ya* / *zob'ic'm'a* (*obiystsa* / *gobista*) ‘a place where a house with household premises (without a vegetable garden) stands’ (Pol., 304), *ob'ora* / *zob'ora* (*obora* / *gobora*) ‘a fence for domestic animals’ (Pol., 304), *odv'irok* / *zodv'irok* (*odvirok* / *godvirok*) ‘one of two vertical beams of a door frame’ (Pol., 305), *okolat* / *zokolat* (*okolat* / *gokolat*) ‘a straw roof of a house’ (Pol., 305), *o'nora* / *zo'nora* (*onora* / *gonora*) ‘a thick wooden log which is a foundation of the wall’ (Pol., 306); *o'nydalo* / *zo'nydalo* (*opydalo* / *gopydalo*) ‘dwelling for a watcher in the water melon field or in the orchard made of branches, straw, etc.’ (Pol., 308), *os'inka* / *zos'inka* (*osinka* / *gosinka*) ‘any female autumn jacket, a female jacket, a jacket made of a tough cloth, a corduroy jacket, a warm skirt, etc.’ (Ber., 186).

In the territory of a junction area lexeme with prosthesis [В] *vozy'rok* (*vogurok*) ‘cucumber’ is very local on a compact area of lexeme *zoi'rok* (*goyirok*).

Such grammar processes as a change of gender take part in forming a certain dialect type: male > female: *zap'buza* (*garbuza*) ‘pumpkin’ (ТА, м. № 104),

су¹в¹її, су¹вої – су¹воїа (*suviy, svoi – svoia*) (Ber., 275), *чо¹хол, чу¹хол – ¹чохла* (*chohol, chyhol – chohla*) (Ber. 319), *ворс – ¹ворса, вор¹са* (*vor / vorsa*) (Ber., 54), *ман¹жет – ман¹жета* (*manzhet – manzheta*) ‘the lowest part of a shirt sleeve’ (Ber., 150), *в¹їўса* (*vivsa*) ‘oats’ (ТА, м. № 10), *с¹уржа* (*surzha*) ‘surzhyk’ *за¹в¹їс – за¹в¹їса; за¹с¹їк – за¹с¹їка* (*zavis – zavis; zasik – zasika*) (Pol., 151); male > neutral: *в¹їўсо* (*vivso*) ‘oats’; *чо¹хол – ¹чохло* (*chohol – chohlo*) (Ber. 319), female > neutral: *т¹рина – т¹рино* (*tryno*) ‘fractional crimped thin straw’; *пур¹чатка – пур¹ча, пур¹чатко* (*pyrchatka – pyrcha, pyrchatko*) (Ber., 200); neutral > female: *к¹рижмо – к¹рижма* (*kryzhmo – kryzhma*) (Ber., 133), *ман¹то – ¹манта* (*tanto – tanta*) ‘long male outfit made of homespun tough cloth without a cape’ (Ber., 151); male > plural: *кл¹ош – кл¹ош¹ї* (*klosh – kloshi*) (Ber., 112), *за¹в¹їс – за¹в¹їси, ¹китиц¹а – ¹китиц¹ї, ц¹ам¹рина – циб¹рини* (*zavis – zavisy, kytytsa – kytytsi, tsamryna – tsybryny*) (Pol., 151); *л¹їфук – л¹їфукї, л¹їўчукї* (*lifyk – lifyky, liychyky*) ‘bra’ (Ber., 143), plural > female: *к¹риси – к¹риса* (*krysy – krysa*) ‘turn-up flaps of a hat’ (Ber., 134), female > male: *вар¹цаба – вар¹цаб* (*vartsaba – vartsab*) ‘board, a window-sill’, *сто¹дола – сто¹дол* (*stodola – stodola*) ‘a premise for keeping sheaves, hay, chaff, and also for thrashing, etc.’ (Pol., 151); plural > neutral: *н¹їдра, ¹нодра, ¹нодри – ¹нодро* (*pidra, podra, podry – podro*) ‘a roast for chickens’ (Pol., 151).

In the dialects of a Podillya-Mid-Upper-Dnieper junction area only plural forms are very frequent, namely: *к¹ит¹аху* (*kytahy*) ‘oat spike’, *т¹рини* (*tryny*) ‘small crumpled thin straw’, *баб¹ки, п¹їатки* (*babky, piatky*) ‘a pile of 15 sheaves placed for haymaking in a form of a cross’, *с¹кирти, с¹тирти* (*skyrty, styrti*) ‘a large placing of thrashed straw’, *п¹їўкону* (*pivkory*) ‘a placing of 30 sheaves’, *околоти, пар¹ки* (*okoloty, parky*) ‘a sheaf of evenly thrashed non-crumpled straw used for roofing’, *бо¹бу* (*boby*) ‘coarse-grain kidney beans’ (ТА, м. № 52), *в¹р¹ху* (*vyrhy*) ‘corn inflorescence’, *висад¹ки* (*vysadky*) ‘seed onion sprout’, *в¹їнуки* (*viynyky*) ‘sorghum’, *ман¹а¹ки* (*monaky*) ‘luxuriant hemp’.

Thus, as a result of a continuous contact of two dialect systems a third dialect type – transitive patois of a Podillya-Mid-Upper-Dnieper junction area – was

formed. The vocabulary of transition dialects is a living language organism with well-developed synonymy, homonymy and semantic variants of lexemes. It is an open system and its representatives can easily join any theme group. Due to a multi-dialect application of vocabulary of transition dialects, the activation of synonyms, narrowing or widening of lexeme semantics are observed. The specific local phenomena which do not concern any of the interacting dialects are the preservation of archaic lexemes, lexical contamination, the functioning of new lexemes, not registered in neighboring sub-dialects, the increase of prosthetic consonants, hyperic phenomena on a phonetic level, accent variability and grammar processes.

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MID-UPPER-DNIEPER AND STEPPE BORDER DIALECTS

Transitional bands of Ukrainian dialects as a separate type of dialect formations have long been the focus of attention of linguists. Scientific searches in this field were intensified after the publication of the full edition of the Atlas of the Ukrainian Language [AUM] and many regional atlases [Martynova 2000, Hlukhovtseva 2003, Omelkovets 2003, Shcherbyna 2009], who showed that transitional dialects have their structure, typology, the historical past, and so here one can observe the living language processes that occur as a result of contacting different dialect systems of the same language.

Dialectic speech of Southern part of Mid-Upper-Dnieper dialects of bearers has been the object of our studies for two decades [Shcherbyna 2006; 2007; 2009; 2013; 2015 a, b, c]. Scientific interest in the Mid-Upper-Dnieper and Steppe border is connected not only with the need to clarify the line of demarcation between the two southeast dialects of the Ukrainian language, but also with the task of investigating the origin and characterizing the dialect type of dialects. The territory of the Mid-Upper-Dnieper and Steppe border is specific in the dialect relation, since in its western part there is a fragment of the demarcation line between the south-east and southwestern dialects, and the imposition of opposing habitats of the northern and southern groups of dialects represents the Mid-Upper-Dnieper border. The spread of linguistic phenomena in this area and its membership are caused by the intersection of multi-dialect migration flows in the specified territory. Due to the communication of speakers of different dialects, specific linguistic-territorial entities emerged, which in one way or another combined phenomena of contact systems.

The peculiarity of the object of study, which combines the features of different dialect formations, requires consideration of a set of factors of formation of areal differences – not only linguistic (the nature of the relations of dialect bases, the degree of linguistic proximity of dialects which interact, dialectal type of

migrants, etc.) and extraterrestrials (time of resettlement, its character, socio-historical, economic, cultural, educational, religious, geographical conditions). Researchers emphasize the importance of attracting extra-linguistic evidence to detect the differentiation of dialects, since such information gives particular weight to elements of different linguistic levels [Barannykova 1967, 31; Vyhonna 1977, 251]. Specificity to the studied region is that it is located on the border of two natural-geographical zones – the forest-steppe and the steppe, which created specific conditions for the formation of traditional industrial culture, reflected in the speech of dialect bearers. Sources attest to the correlation of the southern border of the Middle-Upper-Dnieper dialect with the line of the extreme southern spread of Eastern Slavic tribes in the past [OIS 1958, 784; Tretiakov 1953, 107], with the southern border of the middle of the XII century [Kudriashov 1948, 128]. The modern linguistic features of the studied dialect massif may also be related to the contact of the ancient Mid-Upper-Dnieper and later newly created Steppe dialects, the latter of which resulted from the displacement of the Mid-Upper-Dnieper population to the south by immigrants from other regions of Ukraine.

The study of the Mid-Upper-Dnieper and Steppe border has its history. The first attempts to classify dialects of the Ukrainian language did not indicate the delineation of the dialects of the studied territory. The map of K. Mykhalchuk, added to the work «The dialects, subdialects and speeches of Southern Russia in connection with the dialects of Galicia» («Narechiya, podnarechiya i govory Yuzhnoy Rossii v svyazi s narechiyami Galichiny»), states that «... almost all of Uman, except for the northwestern strips, and all of Chigirinskaya, <...> southern corner of the Kremenchug Uezd...» [Mykhalchuk 1872, 477–479] belonged to the so-called Slavic-Ukrainian polity. It was part of the southern Ukrainian subdialect and also covered the dialects to the north of modern Kirovohrad region to the line, approximately, Lipovets (Vinnytsia region) – Cherkasy – Chigirin. K. Mykhalchuk pointed to the limited linguistic material, on the basis of which the specified territory was separated [Mykhalchuk 1872, 477]. The dialect differentiation of the

southeastern dialect and the maps of V. Hantsov [Hantsov 1923] and I. Zilinsky [Zilynskyi 1933] do not represent.

According to the scheme of division of Ukrainian dialects, specified and described by F. Zhylko, the demarcation line between the Mid-Upper-Dnieper and the Steppe dialects on the mid-Dnieper Right Bank is determined along the northern border of Kirovograd region: south of Uman – north of Novomirgorod; the south of Chyhirin the researcher outlined the northern boundary of the steppe dialect with the Balta – Pervomaisk line – north of Kirovograd and Alexandria [Zhylko 1965, 164, 176]. The scientist noted that the steppe dialects are characterized by the little-known, almost imperceptible dialect boundaries, which barely started to form, «but due to the considerable slowing down of the dialectical process, they appeared very vague» [Zhylko 1961, 10].

V. Vashchenko studied the part of the Mid-Upper-Dnieper and Steppe borders in the linguo geographical aspect. Having analyzed the peculiarities of the spread of household vocabulary, the researcher called the dividing line between the Mid-Upper-Dnieper and the Steppe dialects on the Left Bank: from Dnepropetrovsk to Novomoskovsk [Vaschenko 1957, 407].

The exploration of I. Varchenko was important for solving the problem of the Mid-Upper-Dnieper and Steppe border. Drawing on the results of an expeditionary survey of the dialects of Kirovograd region (Velikovysk and Adzham districts) and materials before the AUM, he made seventeen linguistic maps, eight of which reflect the phenomena of phonetics and accent, seven of which are vocabulary and two of which are vocabulary. Based on the analysis of the isogloss of the mapped phenomena (sporadic sounds [eⁿ], [и^e] according to the literary [o] in the words *чорніти, вечоріти, на чолі, нашої*, preservation [o] in the word *бо́д'ак*, the emphasis [o] in the connection *на чол'і*; flexion *-ом* in the subset of the plural nouns of the type *дош – дош'чом, кл'у'чом*; word spread *че'кати* and others), he came to the conclusion that «the southern border of the mid-upper-Dnieper dialects should be searched north of Kirovograd» [Varchenko 1963, 44] and identified it

along the conditional line Talne – Hirskiy Tikych River – Velika Vis River – Znamyanka – Psel River [Varchenko 1963, 50].

S. Bevzenko defined the demarcation line between the Mid -Upper-Dnieper and Steppe dialects along the line near Shpola – Chyhyryn – Kremenchuk, noting that it was «very obscure» [Bevzenko 1980, 235].

The publication of the Atlas of the Ukrainian Language was a significant step in solving the problem of the Mid-Upper-Dnieper and Steppe border. I. Matviiyas, based on the mapping results in Volume I AUM, defined the demarcation line between the Middle Dnieper dialect and the Steppe as follows: Uman – Novomirgorod – Znamyanka – Alexandria – Verkhnodniprovsk – Novomoskovsk [Matviiyas 1981, 45]. The border is delineated on the basis of differences in the distribution of individual linguistic phenomena (the reflexes *e* in the numeral *шість*; [Д] / [Й] in the noun *дѣтел*; the structure of the noun *огірок*; the flexion of ablative case of nouns with former *jō*-stems after sibilants; *а-ля, чу-чу* ‘exclamations to drive away pigs’) [Matviiyas 1981, 45]. The basis for the conclusions about the Mid-Upper-Dnieper and Steppe border was a small number of linguistic units without qualification of the phenomena regarding their belonging to a particular dialect. Unfortunately, transitional conversations between the Mid-Upper-Dnieper and Steppe dialects are not represented in the AUM, although the analysis of materials collected to the named source allowed scientists to claim that «the Southern part of the Mid-Upper-Dnieper dialect is, in fact, transitional between the Mid-Upper-Dnieper and Steppe border» [Matviiyas 1981, 46] and in the dialects «to the west of the Ingulets River Basin <...> the southwestern elements are revealed» [Zhylko 1971, 5, 6].

In our opinion, the conclusions about mentioned differentiation between these dialect zones cannot be considered definitive without using the considerable amount of information that is now presented in linguo geographic and textual sources [Shcherbyna 2009, HCh 2013]. Thus, a detailed regional linguo geographic study of the Mid-Upper-Dnieper and Steppe border [Shcherbyna 2009] attests to the specific nature of the studied area. Based on the analysis of isoglosses,

representing vocabulary for the designation of clothing, shoes, hats and ornaments in the dialect of the Mid-Upper-Dnieper and Steppe border, their relation with the areas of phonetic and grammatical phenomena, the dialect zones – western and eastern; groups of dialects – northwestern, central, Dnieper, north, south; a large number of insular micro-habitats – different dialect layers and, in fact, regionalisms, which can be a component of each group of dialects [Shcherbyna 2009, 9].

The western part of the Mid-Upper-Dnieper and Steppe border is specific in linguistic terms as the contact zone of the southeast and southwest dialects, and therefore its separation is most clearly compared to other areas of the studied continuum. Analysis of the lexical and semantic features of the western zone of the Mid-Upper-Dnieper and Steppe border showed that many names of clothing, shoes, hats and jewelry are known in other areas of the Ukrainian language.

Thus, 12 % of the certified names are all-Ukrainian (*ш/л'арка* 'a strip of cloth, assembled into folds and sewn for decoration to a dress, apron, skirt' [Krumskuy 1930, 47; Melnychuk 1952, 97; Babii 1985, 14; Hrymashevych 2002, 180; Moskalenko 1958, 77], *поли/ки* 'embroidery on the sleeves and breasts of women's shirts' [Melnychuk 1952, 85; Hrymashevych 2002, 128; Lysenko 1955, 40]; *к/риси* 'bent hat edges' [Hrymashevych 2002, 79; Horbach 1993 b, 55]); 23 % of the names have parallels in the dialects of the northern dialect, in particular in the Middle Polissya dialects: *мо/роки, мо/роч/ки* 'row of threads or laces at the ends of the scarf', *мала/хай* 'hat with wide headphones', *'перстен'* 'decoration with a precious stone' [Hrymashevych 2002, 157, 91, 115]. Some of the certified tokens are common in the dialect of the southwestern dialect, more often in the East Podolian dialects: *мо/нен'ка* *'хустка* 'summer women's shawl', *'хустка* 'a common woman's hat ware (common name)' [Krumskuy 1930, 46]. Mid-Upper-Dnieper dialects of the Southeastern dialect are associated with 15 % of the names: *на/ц'орики* 'hanging pieces of loose or torn clothing' [Vashchenko 1962, 71; Syzko 1990, 66], *вд'а/гачка* 'clothes' [Syzko 1990, 86]; *'волок* 'fishing net' [Vashchenko 1962, 22]. Several lexemes qualify historical and etymological sources as polonism

or borrowing from other languages through the mediation of the Polish language: *чeмepкa* ‘outer menswear’ [Fasmer, IV, 325]; *ман*¹*кeтu* ‘cuffs’ [ESUM, III, 382], *нaц*¹*opкu* ‘dangling pieces of uncut clothes, thread’ [Dzendzelivskiy 1969, 100, 102], *кyл*¹*чuкu* ‘earrings’ [ESUM, III, 138]. The peculiarities of dialects of the analyzed zones are represented by 50% of the phenomena that are not attested in any of the available lexicographic and linguographic sources (*мaтoчкa* ‘folder for socks’, *кaп*¹*лuшu* ‘linen, outerwear for head protection in bad weather’, *чoбoтu* *y з*¹*мopшкaх* ‘boots, parts of which are done with creases’, *чoбoтu з кo*¹*сuц*¹*’aмu* ‘boots with kits women’s boots embellished with flowers from leather’, *н*¹*iдн*¹*рaжнuк* ‘men’s leather belt’, etc.).

The configuration of several isolines allows separate within the study zone the northwestern group of dialects. The linguistic material attested in this area reveals interrelations with the dialects of the southwestern and northern dialects (24 % of names: *бoтu* ‘boots’, *зa*¹*нaскa* ‘a kind of skirt with side struts’ [Hrymashevych 2002, 22, 53]; *бyш*¹*лaк* ‘jacket’ [Onyshkevych 1984, I, 79]; 13 % of the names are known in all dialects of the Ukrainian language (*кaб*¹*лyчкa* ‘ring, ornament on the finger’) [Vashchenko 1968, 36; Horbach 1993a, 29; Ponomar 1997, 44; Babiychuk 1985, 14; Hrymashevych 2002, 57]; *фaв*¹*[л]дa* ‘crease in outerwear’ [Onyshkevych 1984, II, 326; Horbach 1993 b, 90; Horbach 1993 c, 187; Ponomar 1997, 27, 35; Shevchenko 1999, 249; Vashchenko 1962, 98; Syzko 1990, 88; Chabanenko 1992, 141]) are intermobile (*кoлт*¹*кu* ‘female ear decoration’ [ESUM, II, 487]). However, 63 % of linguistic phenomena are characteristic of the analyzed group of dialects only (*cпoвuт*¹*н*¹*’e* ‘small stretch, into which the baby is wrapped’, *д*¹*’iжyркa* ‘sweatshirt, quilted jacket on wadding’, *cвuк*¹*рyхoйy нa*¹*вepx* ‘moving to the top’ inside out, face inwards, and inside out’, *плa*¹*тoк з*¹*бeжy* ‘a big warm women’s handkerchief’, *б*¹*рeдн*¹*’i* ‘men’s shoes for fishing’, etc.).

Interpretation of lexical and semantic phenomena widespread in the eastern zone of Mid-Upper-Dnieper and Steppe border indicates that 5 % of the names are common Ukrainian (*н*¹*лaxтa* ‘handkerchief’ [Hrytsenko 1984, 14; Hrymashevych 2002, 124], 4 % names have parallels in the southeastern and northern dialects of the

Ukrainian language (*зуцукла* ‘men’s shirt with a special cut (with a collar) embroidered with a special pattern’ [Klymenko 2001 a, 127; Hrymashevych 2002, 42], *кобе^u[e,u]н’ак* ‘top long-hollow menswear made of rough-hewn cloth with silt’ ([TESE 1872, VII, 419; Klymenko 2001a, 41; Hrymashevych 2002, 69]). Fewer names (2 %) show similarity with the southeast and southwestern dialects ([*в, з*]уставка ‘sewn, inserted pieces of cloth on the sleeves of women’s shirts, on which they make flower embroidery’ [Vashchenko 1962, 96; Onyshkevych 1984, II, 321; Shukhevych 1899, I, 125; НН 1997, 42]); the *sema* ‘swelling behind the ear’ in the semantic structure of tokens *завушниц’а* [Vashchenko 1962, 37; НН 1997, 73; Dzendzelivskiy 1969, 60, 61]); 4 % of nomens identify the connection of the studied dialects with the southwestern and northern adverbs of the Ukrainian language (*лата* ‘rail on steps, on which the tile is laid’ [Onyshkevych 1984, I, 404]; *зугл’а* ‘litter’ [HLE 1991, 52; Hrymashevych 2002, 40]. The specificity of the analyzed area is represented by 85 % of the phenomena not attested in any of the available lexicographic and linguo graphic sources (*ракове наместо* ‘coral necklace’, *зр’анка* ‘straps, upper part of the boots covering the shin’, *шанка розкладушка* ‘men’s winter hat with ears’, *склипочки* ‘folds in waistcoat outer garments down’, *нарукавники* ‘embroidery on the sleeve of a woman’s shirt’, *спідниц’а з дос’татку* ‘a wide skirt with many folds’, etc.).

Within the eastern zone of the Mid-Upper-Dnieper and Steppe border there are groups of dialects: central, upper-Dnieper, northern and southern. The central group of dialects is a specific linguistic and territorial entity. The configuration of the 9 isolines confirms its closeness to the Mid-Upper-Dnieper dialect, however, the closed areas, outlined by 10 isoglosses, attest to the specificity of the analyzed language unit. It may have been formed as a result of migration processes, because several (9%) lexical and semantic phenomena of this area have parallels in the Mid-Upper-Dnieper, Steppe, Podil, Volyn, Polissya dialects or are Eastern Slavic (*бриж’і* ‘gathering of thin fabric’ [Onyshkevych 1984, I, 171; Anisimova 1991, 131], *малороска* ‘shirt with shelves set’ [Mateyko, 1996, 48], *л’ах’івка* [Krymskiy 1930, 46], *мадринка* ‘woolen woolen kerchief’ [MSBH 1978, V, 58], *дж’ім* ‘sharp-

toe narrow boots', *m'penu[i]* 'light shoes of matter' [Hrymashevych 2002, 45, 158], *чорноб'ривц'і* 'holiday boots with red blazers and black heads' [Vashchenko 1968, 37; Hrymashevych 2002, 176]), however, most of the names (90 %) are regionalism (*стар'чече* 'old, tattered, worn clothing', *'зам'ірка* 'knit patterned string with a continuous row of threads, laces sewn around the perimeter of the scarf', *об'водка* 'bent hat edges', *та[о]ра[о]н'товий платок* 'big warm women's scarf', *потаї'ник* 'pocket on the inside of the floor of a man's jacket', *п'рошва* 'split women's shirt', etc.).

The peculiarities of the Upper-Dnieper group of dialects are represented by isolexes, which have a continuation only in the Mid-Upper-Dnieper and Steppe dialects (*з'борник* 'chop, the ancient headdress of a married woman in the form of a hat') or in Slobozhian dialect (*цв'іток* 'wedding hatwear'), as well as regional phenomena (84 %), not recorded in any of the available linguistic sources (*л'енто'вик* 'a ribbon worn by the bride under a wreath and to which other tapes', *заб'родниц'і* 'men's footwear for fishing', *но'лукаблук* 'low heel', *'гостр'і бо'т'інки* 'narrow toe boots', etc.).

A small number of dialect elements (10 %), which form continuous habitats or function sporadically in the northern group of Mid-Upper-Dnieper and Steppe borders, have parallels in the steppe, middle-pole, boykivski, transnistrian dialects of the Ukrainian language (*дошка* 'female short-sleeved autumn clothes' [Hrymashevych 2002, 47], *роз[с]н'ірка* 'a strip of fabric that is sewn into the upper front of the pants' [Onyshkevych 1984, II, 191; Horbach 1993 c, 181; Babii 1985, 19; Hrymashevych 2002, 139, 140]); 13 % of the names are Ukrainian (*чу'ме[а]рка, ча'марка, чи'ме[а]рка, че'ме[а]рка* 'outer menswear with waist and ripples behind' [AUM, I, m. 160; Klymenko 2001 a, 47; Anisimova 1991, 131, 132; Hrymashevych 2002, 170], *сно'вивач* 'a long narrow piece of cloth for infant swaddling' [Onyshkevych 1984, II, 87; Horbach 1993 c, 176; Horbach 1993 a, 81; Hrymashevych 2002, 35, 126]), some are interlingual, and 77 % of lexical and semantic phenomena attest to the regional specificity of the analyzed linguistic-territorial unit (*з'бори* 'lining of sleeves', *кли'нок, к'линчик п'ід рука'вом*

‘insertion under the armpits in a folk cut shirt’, *окрайочка* ‘long narrow piece of cloth for swaddling babies’, representatives of the heteronomous opposition ‘wire hook of a hook’ : ‘wire loop of a hook’ – *скаба* : *занличка*).

Interpretation of linguistic phenomena common in the southern group of Mid-Upper-Dniepr and Steppe border states indicates that 7,5 % of names have parallels in the southeastern and northern dialects (*підметка*, *підметок* ‘the lower part of the shoe’ Kovalenko 1990, 201; Hrymashevych 2002, 121]); *московка*, *москвичка* ‘women’s or menswear on cotton wool’ [Syzko 1990, 96; Klymenko 2001 a, 49; Shevchenko, 1999, 155; Babii 1985, 9; Hrymashevych 2002, 97]). With dialects of the south-western and northern dialects of the Ukrainian language, 3 % of the studied names are related (*канор*, *кантур* ‘mitten’ [Horbach 1993 a, 69; Babii 1985, 19; Hrymashevych 2002, 141], ‘high rubber boots’ [Babii 1985, 9; Hrymashevych 2002, 51]); 3 % of the names are all-Ukrainian (*кано[у]р*, *кантур* ‘bonfire, ancient headdress of a married woman in the form of a hat’ [Korzoniuk 1987, 135; Vashchenko 1962, 42, AUM, I, m. 161; Chabanenko 1992, I, 149; Mahrytska 2003, 66; Bulgakova 1999, 139; Bulgakova 1995, 170, 174; SHH 1991, 91; Hrymashevych 2002, 61, 62], *[з]о(у)сінка* ‘short women’s clothing on wool’ [Vashchenko 1962, 68; Moskalenko 1958, 49, 54; SHBIA 1985, 250; Chabanenko 1992, 60; Klymenko 2001a, 48; Shevchenko 1999, 177; Ponomar 1997, 38; HLE 1997, 18].

Most of the names (86,5 % of lexical and semantic phenomena) attest to the regional specificity of the analyzed linguistic and territorial unit (*ризи* ‘diaper, small stretch in which the infant is wrapped’, *наборний каблук*, *в’енс’кий каблук* ‘heels made of several plates’, *пл’ушова о’сінка* ‘women’s sleeve short-hollow plush autumn clothing’, *підризна сорочка* ‘top women’s shirt’, etc.).

The specificity of the Mid-Upper-Dnieper and Steppe border is determined by the mosaic of island micro-habitats, which are different in size, type of isolines, correlation with zones and groups of dialects of the studied border, interconnections with other dialect landscapes. At the same time, despite the large number of micro-habitats of peculiarities of the north and southwestern

localization, there is no radical restructuring of the systems of these dialects in the conversations of the typologically close the Mid-Upper-Dnieper and Steppe dialects, at least in the eastern zone [Smułkowa 1993, 287; Martynova 2000, 220].

An analysis of the mapped materials, as well as both published and manuscript texts from the studied territory showed that the Middle-Dnieper-Steppe border dialects not only combined the features of contact dialects, but also developed specific features in their systems that are not peculiar to them individually.

Thus, in the the Mid-Upper-Dnieper and Steppe borders (mostly in the western part of this contiguity, sporadically in the eastern), language phenomena are identified, which the dialect border researchers refer to as signs of transitional dialects: activation of synonyms and doublets creation; transformation of semantic structure of tokens; the occurrence of contaminated forms; the extinction in the lateral habitats of the phenomena of vocabulary and semantics that actively function in adjacent dialects; preserving the values of archaic tokens; appearance of new names of realities in comparison with those attested in contact zones; changes in the formal structure of words [Martynova, 2000, 39; Sheremeta 2000, 33; Smułkowa 1993, 288].

Traditionally, the main feature of transitional dialects is the systematic combination of the features of interacting dialects in them [Nazarova 1965, 92; Martynova 2000, 36; Smułkowa 1993, 284]. Genetic and structural-typological proximity of the Mid-Upper-Dnieper and Steppe dialects contributed to the active interpenetration of elements of their systems, since «the dialect <...> most easily perceives what does not contradict its system» [Gadzhieva 1977, 81].

Due to the imposition of habitats of the phenomena of the southern part of the Mid-Upper-Dnieper and northern part of the Steppe dialects, as well as as a result of the influence of the literary language, in the eastern fragment of the Mid-Upper-Dnieper and Steppe border, doublet and synonymic names, part of which are known manifestations, arose.

The absolute synonyms have been the names: *закаблук* / *задник* ‘the back solid part of the shoe, which covers the heel’ (m. 94) [hereinafter called the maps on the source: Shcherbyna 2009], *оборка* / *бухти* ‘a strip of cloth, folded and sewn for decoration to the dress’ (m. 55), *лапт’і* / *комнатн’і*, *лапт’і* / *танки*, *лапт’і* / *бал’етки* ‘light home room shoes’ (m. 107), *постоли* / *лапт’і* ‘soft peasant shoes made of a quadrangular piece of leather’ (m. 99), *п’ідошва* / *п’ідметка* ‘lower solid part of the shoe from the sock to the hood’ (m. 90), *матн’а* / *розн’ірка*, *шир’ін’ка* / *матн’а* ‘a strip of fabric sewn into the upper front of the pants’ (m. 38).

The phenomena of the semantic structure of the lexemes have been evidenced in the eastern part of the Mid-Upper-Dnieper and Steppe boundaries. By combining the fragments of the semantic structure, the tokens *бому* ‘old boots with cut loose boots’ and *бому* ‘boots with short boots’ created a micro-habitat, for dialects of which both features are common (m. 104). In the area of interaction between the mid-upper-Dnieper and steppe phenomena, there were several dialects, where the token *постоли* ‘woven from the face of the shoes’, ‘shoes from the whole quadrangular piece of skin without suture soles’, whereas in the neighboring areals only one of the sems is known (m. 100).

The gradual narrowing of the semantics of lexemes is observed by the example of the functioning of the nomen *п’ерсте[і]н*, which in most dialects of the Mid-Upper-Dnieper and steppe border is used to refer to any decoration on the finger, but in the western part of the Mid-Upper-Dnieper and Steppe border the lexeme *п’ерсте[і]н* ‘ring, a metal ring, decorated with stone or stones; adornment on the finger’, and for the designation of reality without stones they use the nomen *обручка* (m. 132).

The process of narrowing semantics and the gradual loss of synonymous links between tokens is illustrated by the reorganization of the semantic fields of *л’ента* and *ст’р’ічка*. In many studied dialects, the nomen *л’ента* ‘ribbon’, however, in the western and eastern parts of the interaction band of the southern part of the Mid-Upper-Dnieper and northern parts of the Steppe dialects, the name of the

narrow strip of tissue used as a headpiece, the bride wore a wreath and to which other ribbons were attached are opposite. They are represented by opposing tokens *л'ента / ст'р'ічка : ст'р'ічка, л'ента : ст'р'ічка, к'іс'ник : л'ента* (m. 134).

In the sayings of the western and eastern parts of the Mid-Upper- Dnieper and Steppe border, the phenomena of gradual attenuation of lexemes were recorded. For example, in the semantic structure, the tokens *на'мисто* 'feminine neck decoration, the neck growths in the turkey, the neck growths in the person caused by thyroid disease, with the south and east extending the last two senses disappear (m. 126).

Nomen *п'лахта*, which in the northern group of the eastern boundaries of the studied border is fixed with the semantics 'women's festive clothing, similar to a skirt made of two stitched to half cloths, mostly woolen wicker cloth', 'checkered decorative cloth', 'checkered fabric', 'sleeveless sleeve fabric', 'wide coarse cloth in which hay, straw, etc., are worn', 'steamed oak or ash handle, which bends the rims on wheels', 'a variety of skirts with struts on the side that do not reach the belt', 'a large warm women's handkerchief', 'pieces of fat from the belly of a dead boar', in the southern group of dialects lose all their meanings (m. 52).

In the semantic structure of the lexeme *п'илка* 'a piece of cloth for sewing a skirt', 'a strip of cloth inserted into a finished article (skirt, etc.) to extend it', 'the width of the woven fabric cloth' lost in the last two meanings, instead of the western ones parts of the Mid-Upper-Dnieper and Steppe border are fixed by the meaning of 'narrow, skillfully woven track made of multicolored yarn, which is used for covering a bench or as a decoration on the wall' (m. 49).

The phenomenon of gradual attenuation of values is represented by the lexeme *п'ідошва*, which is known in the Mid-Upper-Dnieper dialects with the semantics 'human body part, lower surface of foot, foot', 'lower part of the foot which is stepped on the earth, sewn or glued by means of an insole', 'the lower part of the wedding cake, which is given to the musicians', and with the spread in the steppe speeches loses the last meaning (m. 91).

Expression of the semantic structure of lexemes is also evidence in the studied dialects. In the northern group, the Mid-Upper-Dnieper and Steppe border of the

lexeme *лани*'i has the meaning 'soft peasant shoes woven from the face', 'light home shoes', in the southern group this name is known only with the first meaning. In the dialects of the eastern part of the Mid-Upper-Dnieper and Steppe border, the name *лапт*'i extends the semantic structure: 'soft peasant shoes made of a whole quadrangular piece of leather', 'light home shoes' and 'boots, a kind of low lace-up shoes' (m. 98).

The tendency of the dialect system to regulate the number of units [Nazarova 1973, 105] determines the semantic differentiation of parallel names that function in one dialect. Therefore, absolute synonyms in transitive dialect do not function for a long time and, as a result of semantic repulsion, extend, suppress, or narrow the semantics [Dzendzelivskyi 1965, 27].

So, the tokens *сорочка* and *рубашка*, attested in the adverbs of the Mid-Upper-Dnieper and Steppe border, are absolute synonyms, but in several references to the western fragment of the Mid-Upper-Dnieper and Steppe border these names differ in the way of wearing – *сорочка* 'top men's shirt', *рубашка* 'underwear' or the presence or absence of decoration – *сорочка* 'embroidered men's shirt', *рубашка* 'men's shirt without embroidery' (m. 22).

The incompleteness of the dialectical process in the researched dialects is evidenced by the gradual loss of individual tokens of synonymic links. For example, in the northern group of dialects, the 'men's warm coat with fur collar' manifests the nomen *чи(е, у)мерка*, in southern – *московка*, *москвичка*, in western – name *д'їжурка*.

In the dialect, localized in the area of contact of the ranges of these names, the tokens *д'їжурка* / *чимерка*, *московка* / *чимерка*, *москвичка* / *д'їжурка* are absolute synonyms, but in the microsystem of the talk Uspenivka village of the Malovysk district of Kirovohrad region the names differ by gender of the user of the garment: *московка* 'womens warm coat with fur collar', *д'їжурка* 'men's warm coat with fur collar'.

Among the signs of transitivity, scientists call the preservation in the bands of the dialectical interaction of the values of archaic lexemes [Martynova 2000, 39].

In all the dialect investigations of the Mid-Upper-Dnieper and Steppe border, the token *ризи* is known as the name of the priest's garment, but in the two dialects of the eastern part of the contact zone, this token also has the meaning 'diaper, a small stretch in which the infant is wrapped' (m. 18).

In the western part of the lane of the Mid-Upper-Dnieper and Steppe border, the names *лахи, стар'чече* 'old, torn, worn clothing' are revealed (p. 3), *ш'мат'а* 'clothes' (m. 1), which in the researched continuum have decreased their functional activity. In several dialects of the western part of the lane of the Mid-Upper-Dnieper and Steppe dialects island microareals of lexemes have been found *за'вушниці'а* 'the ear part of the wedding wreath hanging from the temples behind the ears', 'the inflammation of the ear glands' (m. 138), *мала'хай* 'cloths with visor and headphones' (m. 110), *до'ха, до'хо* 'female short-sleeved plush autumn clothing' (m. 61), which are unknown in other adjacent dialects.

According to the dialectal texts, regionalism is also evidenced, and among the adverbs, both are lexical: *дов'д'ел'но* 'good, qualitative, with knowledge of the case' (*са'пожки дов'д'ел'но з'роблин'і*), semantic: *по'том* 'occasionally' (*нази'вали ни'р'ідних д'ітей го'дованиці' і го'дованка / а по'том при'юмочна або при'юмочний*) [Shcherbyna 2015 b, 217].

Therefore, a relevant feature of the Mid-Upper-Dnieper and Steppe border, in particular its western part, is the combination of the phenomena of adjacent dialects that function in their composition as lexical, phonetic and morphological synonyms. At the same time, having common features with the Mid-Upper-Dnieper and Steppe dialects of the southeastern dialect, and partly the Podil dialect of the southwestern dialect, the studied dialects are in many ways different from other dialects of the Ukrainian language.

Among them there is the functioning of the contaminated forms, the emergence of innovations, changes in the formal structure of the word, which occur more often in the eastern part of the Mid-Upper-Dnieper and Steppe border.

O. Penkovskiy emphasized the importance of the study of new formations in transitional conversations, in this way he sees the cause and effect relationships

between the phenomena, which are either differently identified or lost in the course of development [Penkovskyi 1969, 180].

In the adverbs of the Mid-Upper-Dnieper and Steppe border, innovations have peculiarities in the nature of their spread – they are mostly narrowly localized. For example, in the northern group of dialects of the studied contiguity, the lower solid part of the shoe from the sock to the heel is called *п'ідошва*, in the southern group *п'ідметка*, *п'ідметок*, in some dialects of the eastern part of the Mid-Upper-Dnieper and Steppe border there is the name *ходак* ‘the same’ (m. 90). The seme ‘summer clothing collar’ is mostly represented by lexeme *'ком'ір*, but in several conversations localized in the band of inter-dialect interaction, the nomen *за'кота* is recorded (m. 29).

The adverbs of the Mid-Upper-Dnieper and Steppe border are characterized by regionalisms, one of the reasons for which is apparently the change in the zone of habitation of certain dialect phenomena in connection with the migration of the bearers of the dialect: *днот*, *п'овило* ‘a worn, long, narrow piece of cloth for the swaddling of babies’ (m. 19), *зол'андра*, *три'л'ант* ‘wreath, the bride’s main wedding dress’ (m. 137), *лис'точок* ‘a wedge under the sleeve of a people’s shirt’ (m. 31).

The mechanism of generation of innovations within the contact zone is also found in contaminated, hybrid, hyper and other phenomena. The combination of areally opposing lexical units in one dialect has led to the formation of contaminated forms, which are represented by phrases in the dialects of the eastern and western fragments of Mid-Upper-Dnieper and Steppe borders. For example, the complex name *в'інок з цв'ім'ком* ‘the wedding headdress of the bride’ was the result of a combination of the tokens *в'інок*, known by most of the studied dialects, and *цв'іток* that is present in the Dnieper group sayings (m. 137).

The combination of the names of women’s short-sleeved autumn clothing *п'л'ушка* and *о'с'інка*, the last of which operates in the steppe dialects, led to the emergence of *п'л'ушова о'с'інка*, certified in the talk with Marivka village of Onufriev district of Kirovohrad region (m. 61). The name *с'н'ідн'е б'іл'йо*

‘underwear pants’ came about through the combination of lexem *б'ил'йо* and *с'н'ідн'е*, which function in most of the Mid-Upper-Dnieper and Steppe continuum (m. 7).

The peculiarities of the Mid-Upper-Dnieper and Steppe borders are also evidenced by the phenomena of other linguistic levels – phonetics, accentuation, morphology, which are observed not only as a result of mapping the names of clothing, shoes, hats and ornaments, but also as a result of the analysis of dialect texts from the mid-afternoon districts.

Contacting dialects is accompanied not only by the interpenetration of different dialect traits, but also by the partial resistance of the systems, which is manifested in the regrouping of elements of one system in accordance with the laws of another [Nazarova 1970, 18]. The manifestation of the resistance of the Mid-Upper-Dnieper and Steppe systems to the penetration of other dialectic features of the Podolian system is the hyper-phenomena observed in some contacts of the contact zone, mostly in the western part. They develop sporadically and do not have a consistent manifestation in the phonetic system of the investigated dialects, which has a clear Mid-Upper-Dnieper basis.

Such hyperisms are the transition [ɾ] > [ɽ]: *днот*; softening [p'] – *р'аз'ки* (m. 128), *'ком'ір'* (m. 29), which opposes the Podil hardening [p] – *м'ранка* (m. 3), *с'і'рак* (к. 69); [y] > [o] – *кох'вайка* (m. 65), which reflects the resistance to the Podil transition of sound [o] to the sound [y] – *у'ч'інок* (m. 120), *бу'т'інки* (m. 84). Probably, due to the resistance of the Mid-Upper-Dnieper and Steppe systems to the East Polissya transition of sound [o] to the sound [a], or the influence of Russian-language dialects, which often operate in this area next to the Ukrainian ones, *мала'роска* (m. 27), *кази'р'ок* (m. 142), *пар'т'анка* (m. 78], in several conversations of the Mid-Upper-Dnieper and Steppe border there is a phenomenon of hypercorrection – the overlapping of the etymologically unstressed vowel: [a] vowel [o]: *ко'лош'і* (m. 108), *хо'л'ава* (m. 89).

Hyperactive phenomena are also represented by the materials of dialect texts, in particular from the dialects of the eastern part of the Mid-Upper-Dnieper and

Steppe border: sound transition to [o] as a sound transition resistance [a] (*он'їат' ра'ботаїім / а ко'му ж ви та'к і роб'отники в 'ланц'ї 'нужн'ї; обр'окоса, кост'рул'а, Копи'тановка* (town Kapitanivka of Novomirgorod district) and to [y] (*бомаж'ки, мон'д'ерка*).

The specificity of the studied area at the phonetic level is also revealed in the functioning of the epenthesis: *'пойн'ала / т'реба зби'рат' чамай'дани; 'рад'їво ни ба'лакаїе; protesa [й]: Й'їван звод'нив*. We notify [в]: *ва'кац'їїа цв'їте; ва'кац'їїїну приї'н'ат'; в'їкони об'їт'ри* against its absence in prefixes and preposition од-: *зrabл'ї й ни од'ала; од'їього приїш'ла; одк'рий 'банку; одроб'л'у їак жи'ва 'буду; од'сун' заснад'їле; одп'равит' / а в'їн ни 'хоче; з'рош'ї од'ат' / од'коли вже по'зичила*. We qualify the absence [o] as hyperic to protesa phenomenon in the word *д'їкалон* «cologne»: *д'їкалоном т'реба за'лит'*.

A sign of transient dialects is the sporadically attested phenomenon of metathesis [дз] > [зд]: *гуздик* (m. 122). The peculiarities of the mid-upper-Dnieper and steppe boundaries are variability at the phonetic level, replacement of some elements by others: [і] – [и] – [о] – [у] (*кап'їшон – капи'шон – капд'шон – кап'у'шон* (m. 72)), [и] – [е] – [а] – [і] (*жи'л'етка – же'л'етка – жа'л'етка – ж'їл'етка* (m. 59)), [и] – [е] – [а] – [о] (*кир'сет – кер'сет – кар'сет – кор'сет* (m. 58)). Phonic-level transitivity was found in the reflexion features of sonant compound («the problem of the second full-voice» [Shevelov 2002, 372]); this phenomenon is witnessed sporadically in the sayings of the western part of the Mid-Upper-Dnieper and Steppe border: *чо'холи* (m. 32), *п'їдошова* (m. 90).

Possibly, the sign of the border zones is the variation of linguistic units characteristic of different dialect systems. In particular, the presence and absence of extensions of consonants may be in the same dialect. Yet, in the texts from the speech village Zhuravka of Shpolyansky district of Cherkasy region we witness the phenomenon of degeneration in nouns of the middle kind on -a: *та'ке в 'нейї д'їву'ван'а; ку'пила суб'ї п'лат'а; 'виниси см'їт'а в про'вал'а; було к'реслин'а; празни'ки / Благу'в'їшчин'а / Возд'вижин'а; кукуру'зин'а поз'носив; було на С'їкно'вен'а; в'їз'ми ва'рен'а; ни те поку'л'їн'а; у них*

с'ватан'а; мазан'а ни страшно; на посадку на'с'ін'а; позн'імай пра'н'а; по'с'іван'а ли'жит'; позн'імайу с'над'ін'а; попал'у цибулин'а; луш'пин'а звар'у; ба'дил'а 'виросло; у став'ку жабу'рин'а; 'ц'іни це стра'х'іт'а; налад'май клечан'а; до п'ут'а до'водить'. In the texts about work in the collective farm, about the way of life in the Soviet era, recorded in the same dialect, the nouns of the neuter gender are used with the extension of the consonants: вст'ават' зра'н':а; о'то та'ке жит':а; на 'пол'і со'йашни'чин':а; с'коро 'буде голо'суван':а; прав'л'ін':а кол'госпу; да'вали на оздо'ровлин':а.

We consider as a non-systemic phenomenon the parallel functioning of the suffix -ан- (a typical phonetic feature of Podil's dialect) and -ен- / -ин- in passive participles, attested in the dialects of the eastern part of the Mid-Upper-Dnieper and-Steppe border: 'ц'ілий ден' набур'мос'аний; боршч за'правл'аний; сир ше ни до'топл'аний; у'се розк'вас'ане; 'доска при'тул'ана; суп ни за'жариний; 'риба бу'ла й 'варина / і 'жар'ана; кот'ра за'плет'ана; ка'пуста к'вашина; бала'бони роз'пушані; йар та'кий за'рошчиний [HCh 2013, 617–630], which, in our opinion, is a sign of mixed-transitional dialects.

The examination of the mapped materials and dialect texts shows that, in addition to lexical and phonetic features, there are grammatical features of transitional dialects in the Mid-Upper-Dnieper border, which are attested both in the eastern and western zones. Thus, the specific manifestation of grammatical categories of the noun is represented by the phenomena of variation of the gender of lexemes, which may be caused by inter-dialect interaction. Generally, gender-specific transformations are subjected to feminine nouns that use masculine substance [digital notation given by source: Shcherbyna 2009]: (бе'кеш (79), га'лош (50), бара'бол' (33), при'м'ет (20), п'ід'б'ій (52, 91, 23, 54, 55), скарла'т'ін (43), ки'шен' (68), ма'л'ас (32), п'ід'мет (53, 52, 61)): бе'кеш був та'кий / х'лопц'і хо'дили в 'н'ому (79), у 'мене був скарла'т'ін / а при скарла'т'ін'і тимпир'атура (43), йак 'чоботи / то об'і'зат'ілно шоб га'лош був (50). In some words, there is also the replacement of suffixes -к-, -ок-: 'вуставок (13), моту'зок (50), п'ід'меток (55, 24, 28). Nouns жакет, капелюх,

керсет, ганлик, одяг, which are marked in the literary language by the masculine gender, in several conversations of the studied spouse used in the form of feminine gender, while modifying them with respect to morphemic composition: *жа'кетка* (30, 34, 35, 40), *капе^{ул}'уша* (28, 31, 55, 63, 94), *кер'сетка* (17, 31, 65, 85, 80, 50), *ган'личка* (24), *'од'ага* (15). Transformation of male gender > female gender may occur as a result of interference when the grammatical features of Russian language lexemes affect the grammatical design of the Ukrainian dialect: *'боса плес'кала / аж пил' 'сипалас'* (33); or, conversely, the Russian token has been grammatically and phonetically altered in the verbal system of the Ukrainian language: *у вої'ну одна 'ужас'т'* (74). We assume that the influence of the Russian language has also affected the functioning of nouns of the neuter gender of life (Russian life), painting (Russian Painting) in the form of feminine gender: *о'це мо'їа жи'т'а та'ка* (55); *у 'церкв'і й була 'розпис / а то'д'і йдуть' в ін'чац'а* (98).

In the researched texts, nouns were found that in most Mid-Upper-Dnieper and Steppes borders are known with the meaning of feminine or masculine gender, and in some of them function as substantives of the neuter gender (*п'р'ажко* 'fastener that fastens the ends of the belt, belt' (94), *б'ражко* 'the same' (74), *пер'ча* 'glove with compartments for all fingers' (32–37, 63), *хл'і'бино* (43)): *в ін' іде с'ватац'а з хл'і'бином* (43), *подуш'ки або пови'шиван'і / або з п'рошвом* (2). There is also evidence of variation in the gender of the noun *к'рижмо*, the distribution of which in the form of the feminine gender (*к'рижма*) is present in all dialects of the southern group of the Mid-Upper-Dnieper and Steppe border [Shcherbyna 2009, m. 146], Polissya dialects [Nazarova 1985, 47], Steppe dialects [Deliusto 2012, 139].

Modifications of the genus of nouns may be accompanied by the replacement of suffixes (*коро'таш – коро'тушка* 'short outer clothing made of homespun cloth' (42), *п'ід'палок – п'ід'палка* 'men's leather belt' (3), *п'ід'палок – п'ід'палка* 'home bread' (68, 28): *їа сла'ба ли'жала / а во'на спик'ла ту п'ід'палку / м'іл'іц'їа була / а во'на / ох / о'там ше й с'в'іжій п'ід'палок вам спик'ла / а во'ни 'кажуть' 'добрий / а голо'ва був та'кий / та 'каже / і'д'іт' в*

кол'госп та 'будите п'ід'налки 'йісти. The rocking of the gender caused the heteronymic oppositions of *зан'лик* 'the hinged hook of the hook hook': *зан'личка* 'the hinge of the hook hook' (41, 50). Some nouns have binary forms without altering the generic relation: *с'вита / як і ши'нел'а / не" п'ід'рубл'увалас'а; ши'нел' була 'с'іра та'ка сол'дац'ка* (10).

We should note that gender variation is evidenced in nouns denoting lifeless things, mostly in borrowed tokens, which is due primarily to the lack of correlation between grammatical gender and word semantics. Among the causes of these phenomena, scientists call the analogous interaction between nouns of different genders, differences in the formulation of borrowing on dialect ground [Mukan 1969, 24]. We assume that, in addition to the above, a significant factor in changing the generic differentiation of nouns in the study area may be interlingual and inter-dialect interaction, which caused considerable variability at the lexical level [Scherbyna 2009].

The preservation of the remnants of archaic phenomena and the emergence of innovation as one of the features of transitional dialects is evidenced by the specific numerical forms of nouns. Thus, in the adverbs of the Mid-Upper-Dnieper and Steppe border, the remnants of the dual forms were found not only in the accentuation of the corresponding forms, not only in the literary language, but also in the end (*i < ě* for nouns with solid consonants stems, *и < *и* for nouns with soft and hard sibilant consonant basics). Dual forms are attested in conjunction with two, three, four feminine nouns in the noun or pronoun: *о'це було чо'тур'і 'кон'і / це 'норму да'вали / що чо'тур'і 'кон'і; там дв'і сист'р'і; т'реба гу'кат' три 'баб'і; три ми'нут'і пройш'ло; ма'н'іжка 'вишита у дв'і поло'вин'і; оч'кур був ше й дв'і 'китичк'і*.

Rarely, the dual forms form a combination of these numerals with nouns of neuter and masculine nouns in the nominative and accusative case: *вз'а'ла дв'і в'ідр'і шиш'ниці'і; йа вже прир'іжи'ла три 'голод'і; сук'но ро'били / а дв'і майст'р'і були / що 'шили*. Perhaps by analogy to these forms, the phrase is

formed: *два в'іч'ір'і: оце ро'била / два в'іч'ір'і по'сид'іла та й зро'била* [Shcherbyna 2013, 53].

The alignment of the numerical paradigm of singular and plural nouns attests to the use of these tokens with the full numerical paradigm: *дро'ж і бу'ли су'х і / 'вис'івкоюу за'терт'і / знай'іте 'вис'івки; то ту 'вис'івку / за'парку за'пар'у / та 'тими 'вис'івками за'ти'рали; з'р'ійут' ок'ропи і 'лийут' на 'поп'іл той ок'р'ін; плак'сиве"ц' нап'адав і на з'рослу л'у'дину / д'ід знав і з'мовит' і на'слат' прист'р'ім / а 'баба і прист'р'іти ски'дала / і плак'сивц'і.*

At the same time, lexemes with the change of the incomplete numerical paradigm, in particular the noun *вермішель*, which is used only in the literary language, are recorded only in the plural: *'м'ісимо во'дойу кип'ід'чоноюу і ка'чайімо то'нен'ко / а то'д'і 'р'іжимо / та й вирм'ішел'і* (61).

Probably, the sign of mixed-transitional dialects may be the asymmetry between the formal expression and the semantic-syntactic relations of the different forms. So, the form of a genitive case can substitute for the position of ablative case: *'в'івц'і 'пирід Мико'лайа стри'жут'* (10), the use of substances with the value of the accusative occurs: *йди бур'а'к'ів са'пат'* (43). The position of the dative case is certified by the form of accusative case: *ми хо'дили йак до ма'шини / одроб'л'айім 'л'уди / а то'д'і со'б'і вже* (32).

Forms of the accusative can function in the genitive case: (*с'ір'а'ки над'і'вали ху'добу хо'дит'* (15)), locative (*в'чилас' у 'С'ен'ки на ма'шинку шит'* (43), *на сто'ли бу'ла ка'пуста / кар'топл'а* (19), *на ба'лалайку з'рала* (51), *'били на би'тел'ну / на 'терниц'у 'терли* (2, 17)). The texts certify the use of forms of ablative case with the meaning of locative: (*м'ій д'ід тут 'лавкоюу торгу'вав* (20), and vice versa, in spontaneous speech, they may be replaced by forms of the nominative (*пал'то на 'йому 'сивий 'ком'ір* [with a gray collar] (19)).

Thus, the analysis of lexical, semantic, phonetic and morphological phenomena based on the materials of regional mapping and dialect texts revealed the linguistic heterogeneity of the area of the Mid-Upper-Dnieper and Steppe

border. It is characterized by a considerable number of micro-habitats of layers of different dialect elements, functioning of regionalisms, as well as the emergence of new names of realities, preservation of archaic phenomena, emergence of contaminated units, changes in the semantic structure of lexemes, in the formal structure of words, variation of grammatical forms.

The adverbs of the Mid-Upper-Dnieper and Steppe border are the product of divergent-convergent development determined by migration processes. Their structural heterogeneity is particularly noticeable in the groups of eastern zone dialects, which are characterized by the mixing of features of the southeastern, southwestern and northern dialects, which resulted in the appearance of special complexes of characteristic features.

Due to the change of habitat of individual dialect phenomena in connection with the migration of native speakers, they function here in specific combinations in comparison with other dialects of the Ukrainian language, the conclusions about which are, unfortunately, relative, because they are based only on part of the facts due to fragmentation of representation of the analyzed vocabulary segment in the available lexicographic and linguogeographic works.

The western part of the Mid-Upper Dnieper and Steppe border is a fragment of the demarcation line between the southeast and southwestern dialects, where inter dialect interaction is more clearly represented.

This is revealed in the clarity and compactness of the isogloss, which delimits the analyzed linguistic-territorial unit, the presence of vivid signs of transitivity not only at the lexical linguistic level (preservation of values of archaic lexemes, gradual narrowing of semantics of nouns, attenuation of word values, paramilitary limits but also at the level of phonetics, morphology (hyper-phenomena, metathesis, variation of grammatical forms of lexemes), but all this needs further refinement based on larger amount of present material.

Less noticeable are the named features in the eastern part of the Mid-Upper-Dnieper and Steppe border, where although there are some features of transitional dialects (the presence of absolute synonyms in one speech, the transformation of

the semantic structure of lexemes, the expansion of the semantic structure of lexemes, the distribution of innovations), but they are systematic. In addition, the dialectal application of the eastern part of the Mid-Upper-Dnieper and Steppe border is characterized by the presence of specific local dialects and the presence of specific local phenomena superimposed on the Mid-Upper -Dnieper basin.

Thus, the area of the Mid-Upper-Dnieper and Steppe dialect border is heterogeneous: the dialects of the eastern part of this contiguity are classified as mixed-transitional with the Middle-Dnieper bases, and the dialects of the western part are transitional of the Middle-Dnieper-Podolian type.

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Section 4. THE PHENOMENA OF SYNCRETISM IN HISTORICAL PROJECTION

Vasyl Denysiuk

DUALIS: SYNCRETIC DISAPPEARANCE OR OFFICIAL NON-RECOGNITION

The postulate that the language is in constant development largely offsets its dichotomy along the axis of «static» / «dynamics». That is why the habitual isolation of vocabulary as the most dynamic layer of the language system cannot be contrasted with morphology as its most conservative, stable layer. It will also be obvious that when you try to find a formula by which you can approximate the coefficient of change, for example, by dividing the number of the language's parts by the number of changes over a given period of time, then, of course, this factor will testify to the morphology.

Morphology, in which a new word is driven, creates its illusory static, although, for example, the same noun has additional parameters to explain why words of the same kind receive the different finals. We are now witnessing dynamic (albeit recent!) significant changes in the grammatical category of numbers. Of course, this problem does not exist for the Ukrainian literary language, since the dictate «singular – plural» in various forms, to which both extreme *singularia tantum* and *pluralia tantum* belong, does not allow to doubt the existence of at least one other form. However, dialect speech assures us that the third form of the number category – the dualis – continues to be an active participant in the grammatical verbalization of numbers in the Ukrainian language.

The vocabulary of the Ukrainian language retains the fact that it is possible to speak of the existence of more than three forms of the number, and the production of the numerator as a separate class of words indicates the destruction of the category of specificity and the gradualis transition to the category of abstractness in such nouns-quantitatives. Confirmation of this is, for example, different harmonization of substances with the numerators *два, три, чотири – н'ять* and

more; preservation of specificity in verbs *двоїться* or *троїться* in substance old world *седмиця* and others.

Unfortunately, in this aspect, written memorials only record the process of the loss of the dualis is – whether its absorption, integration by the plural as a consequence of the development of human thinking, or by «facilitating» grammar by eliminating redundant form. Linguists justify the disappearance of the dualis is law of logic: anything more than one is grammatically explained as many. Therefore, the dualis is automatically falls into the category «more than one», and therefore must receive the finals of the corresponding numerical form. From this standpoint, it is logical to state that on this basis, the pluralised the meanings of all the ancient specific forms of the number, producing for each variable lexical and grammatical word class an appropriate distinctive, generic, numerical, and personal paradigm. But this is not all right, because the plural, the ablative case has two endings – a *дверми* and *дверима* as a legacy of a dualis.

In the Ukrainian studies, the problem of the decline of the dualis form has always been urgent, as evidenced by a number of thorough studies. The views of the Ukrainian and Russian linguists (1970s of the XIX century – 1930s of the XX century) on the development of the category of number, including the form of the dualis, were thoroughly analyzed in these languages by T. Prystupa [Prystupa 2015]. The researcher summarized the main reasons that, according to linguists, led to the disappearance of the dualis. The role of the dualis category in the formation of morphological norms of the Ukrainian language was clarified by T. Kots, who in fact acknowledged the influence of the Ukrainian literary language of the Soviet era on the loss of the dualis, citing illustrative material from the artistic texts of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries and data from the Atlas of the Ukrainian Language about the spread of dualism in the second half of the twentieth century. However, in the aspect of normalization of the literary language, the researcher concludes: «Due to the disappearance of one of the numerical categories in the language, a clear juxtaposition of the singular and

plural forms, as well as development within the last semantic-grammatical category of collectivity, was formed» [Kots 2011, 73].

Notably, most linguists have relied on written monuments as a reliable source for fixing the development of grammatical or vocabulary categories. This vector research could consider satisfactory for documenting chronology of events, which so far as there is no consensus – beginning from the XII–XIII centuries and ending XVI century. If everything had happened exactly as the linguists wrote about it, would it be possible for many centuries to encounter dualis forms in the texts of different genres, as well as to hear it in the live speech of Ukrainians, Belarusians?! Obviously, the presence of modern Ukrainian and Belarusian languages alive reactive doubt dualis allows full decline as dualis lingual fact, the denial of which is found in G. Khaburgayeva, stating: «...many researchers interpret this stuff [information literacy monuments], do not separate the history of forms, which for a long time is preserved by the practice of speech, from the history of categorical-grammatical oppositions at the level of the content plan» [Khaburgayev 1990, 117].

G. Khaburgayev's opinion is pertinent, however, in our opinion, it requires some comment. Speaking of «categorical and grammatical contrast level of the content» here can agree except that the replacement / displacement of multiple forms of dualis in the construction of quantitatives три, чотири, as at the level of the content they lost specifics category – no longer called три /чотири as a whole, but rather as a set of the same or different objects / subjects, that is, the folk-fairytale transformation of the three-headed snake as a whole into a real subject-subject («had three sons» (not identical!), «has three daughters» (not the same!)) or subject-object («perform three tasks» (different!))... This, however, does not show a design from kvantytatyvom two since there is still a direct projection of man as representant of dualis – two hands, two feet, what they wear, and so on, though here we observe a semantic stratification: for example, the sentence Принесла дві відрі води is a semantic syncretizer of actions «brought two buckets of water at once (ie both hands were involved)» and «Brought two buckets of water (i. e.,

performed this action twice due to the quality period of time, this one employing different or hands)».

It should be noted that at one time L. Bulakhovskyi, who considered the dualis forms to be the remnants of an ancient morphological system, pointed to its active functioning in the works of Ukrainian, mainly Western Ukrainian, writers up to the 1930s. Linguist was aware that the disappearance dualis major role played extracellular factors, as succinctly stated: «...normalization toward complete abandonment of dualis actually ahead in this respect of the true state of affairs in the top dialect and its dialects» [Bulakhovskyi 1977, 284]. Indeed, the language policy of the Soviet Union was aimed at forming a new type of person – Soviet, with progressive views, with a complete rejection of the past, with a full focus on the Russian language as a standard. This resulted in the Ukrainian spelling being subjected to all possible and impossible identities with Russian, which in turn affected both the pronunciation and the translation into a passive (recall at least an exclamation mark, etc.) / destruction of grammatical forms (dualis). An important factor was education as a translator of spelling and linguistic norms, and therefore as a representative of the category of number without the form of a dualis. In Ukraine, educational practice promoted the Soviet-proclaimed formal literary form of a dualis language, for which eradication they even came up with a special slogan program for the fight against dialects. Special groups of people (the so-called editors-proofreaders) performed a humiliating mission for the Ukrainian language – depriving the works of its specific features, removing the written literary language from the linguistic element. The bigger the gap is, the greater the realization is that the dualis is a phenomenon not at all peculiar to the Ukrainian language, alien, vestigial, so it is not necessary to use it. This tendency was reinforced by internal globalization-urbanization processes: migration of rural population to regional centers or the capital witnessed the rejection not only of some specific forms, but also of the Ukrainian language in general, which created a situation of lingual equalization-expression in large cities.

In the traditional understanding of the dualis as a form for the designation of two objects, paired objects, etc. additions are required. We believe that interpreting the etymological vector will allow us to approach the dualism in a different way. Since the original dualis as a form was opposed to the singular, the creation of new quantitative forms – *mpu*, *чомупу* – required appropriate affix-flexion differential means, which in the current language was absent. Obviously, the forms with the numerators *mpu*, *чомупу* were formed by analogy to the first non-singular form, that is, by analogy to the dualis, which explains the presence of substances in the form of a dualis in these quantitatives. Such a phenomenon is observed, for example, in verb forms, when a newly formed 3 person has taken over grammatically similar forms of the 2nd to form his own. Such peripherality allows us to explain why the forms of the dualis with the numerators *три*, *чотири* of the first have lost their valence with the substance-dualis. Therefore, there was no destruction of the dualis paradigm; there was an attempt through the syntagm to include the newly formed forms in this paradigm. In our opinion, this is the aspect of G. Khaburgayev's words.

Special intelligence was given to the forms of the dualis by A. Yordansky, who claimed that its decline in Russian began in the pre-written period. The written period testified to the final stage of the decline of the dualis, which, according to the researcher, took place in two stages: XI–XII centuries – displacement of free constructs of dualis forms of plural; beginning – the middle of the XIII century– the decline of the dualis in the constructions with the numerators *два*, *двѣ*, *оба*, *обѣ* [Yordansky 1960, 22].

Among the recent groundbreaking studies on the dualis, the works of the Russian researcher O. Zholobov [Zholobov 1998], who, critically assessing the contribution of his predecessors, first of all, A. Belich and A. Yordansky, offer a great factual view of the reasons for the decline of this grammatical form of the number. The author clarifies the classifications of O. Sobolevsky, O. Shakhmatov, A. Yordansky about the forms of the dualis, attested in the oldest written monuments. The linguist states the following internal paradigm of the dualis:

1) free dualis (quantitative-subject type of category-grammatical nomination) + distributive use; 2) associated dualis (computational-quantitative type of category-grammatical nomination) + unrelated use of dualis; 3) dialogic forms of the dualis (pronoun-verbal dualis); 4) dualis in constructions with two names + sacral marked forms of dualis; 5) a congruent dualis [Zholobov 1998, 9–10].

O. Zholobov continued to develop the same classification in the monograph «Historical Grammar of Ancient Russian. Dualis» (co-authored with V. Krysko) [Zholobov, Krysko 2001, 46–47]. Notable is the fact that researchers of «non-organized multiplicity» singled out when ancient scribes used the plural instead of the distributive dualis when it came to paired objects (for example, arms, legs, etc.), but not one, but many people [Zholobov, Krysko 2001, 98].

According to O. Zholobov, the decline of the dualis happened in three stages, in particular the boundary of the XII–XIII centuries – the spread of anthroponymy text lines caused the displacement of the dualis by a plural in constructions with two sacred names; to the second half of the XIII century – generalization of the generalized meaning of «two, both, and more» extended to the pronominally verbal and free dualis forms, the sporadic use of plural forms instead of the congruent dualis form in conjunction with the dualis form; to the second half of the XIV centuries – the end of the collapse of the dualis sub-paradigm and the loss of the dualis [Zholobov, Krysko 2001, 199–203], although it notes that almost to the XVIII century the sporadic use of a small quantum of an ancient specimen was preserved [Zholobov, Krysko 2001, 203].

Somewhat different is the opinion of I. Tot. The linguist examined the Pskov chronicles in projection to the Pskov speech and came to the conclusion that both the sights and the speech retain much more reflexes of the dualis than other Russian speeches, and that is why the decline of the dualis occurred later, and in modern speech in some words continue to the function of its shape. Comparison with the Ukrainian, Belarussian and Polish languages convinced the linguist that the Pskov dialect is one of the longest kept dualis. An important fact is that the dualis forms «reflect and lively Pskov speech». In the opinion of Tot, the longest

dualis remained» a) in related structures with numerals *дѣва, оба*; b) in nouns for the designation of even parts of the body; c) in the same nouns in constructions with numerals *дѣва, оба*» [Tot 1969, 39].

For the development of the dualis in the Ukrainian language, such conclusions might be satisfactory, but written monuments of later centuries actively capture the forms of the dualis. As S. Samiylenko points out, «in the nouns the loss of the dualis and its replacement by the plural is fixed in the monuments since the XIII century». <...> In the Ukrainian diplomas of the XIV – XV centuries dualis forms are used not all of case forms, usually only in conjunction with the numerals *два – двѣ, оба – обѣ, три, чотыри* and nouns with value of parity. <...> In the Ukrainian monuments of XVI–XVII, even XVIII centuries the dualis forms do not occur infrequently, they are not used quite consistently and not in all cases» [IUMM 1978, 61–62]. The main reason for the decline of the dualis in the Ukrainian language is the scientist considers the incomplete distinctive and syntactic paradigm: «...the dualis forms appear mostly in the nominative-pronoun case, rarely – in the generic and the plural, and very rarely in the dative and local. Not equal are the range of use forms dualis i within certain contrast (cf. Rare form of dualis nouns of the third declension that certified almost exclusively in the nominative and accusative i through the coincidence of the forms of the nominative and accusative plural are vague, sporadic only form of nominative-accusative on *-и* of masculine nouns former bases to *-ѣ*). Also noteworthy is the fact that the forms of the dualis nouns most often do not act independently, but in syntactic combination with the numerators *два – двѣ, оба – обѣ, три, чотыри* and most fully represented by such nouns with parity value, such as: *очи, уши, плечі, руки, ноги*. All this is indisputable evidence of the decline of the category of dualis in the history of the Ukrainian language [IUMM 1978, 62].

The western vector of the functioning of the dualis forms proves its activity up to the middle of the XVI century, which was repeatedly pointed out by Polish researchers, for example. S. Rospond said: «Old Slavic origin words of dualis forms are evident in the Old Polish language as they used them up to the XV

century. Old Polish language inherited a relatively productive and forms of dualis and used them up to the XVI century and art. The new Polish period decreased its use, especially from the second half of the XVI century, so much so that its end is often perform the function set, rather than initial first dualis» [Rospond 2000, 151–152]. Z. Klemensiewicz, T. Lehr-Spławiński, S. Urbańczyk noted about a Polish dualis: «The legacy of Slavonic language forms dualis slowly, but completely deteriorate. In ancient monuments there was no need to express duality or even parity, for it is a slave or a form and a plurality. Only natural pairing, which concerned symmetric organs of the body, expressed in the form of dualis noun, e.g. oczyma twyma uznamięnasz, uciekła pod jego skrzydła (XIV and XV century); instead, parity is favourably denoted by dwa or oba. There are some examples which evidence that semantics of dualis disappears, as trzema palcomi, trzema dłońmi. The limit of productive using noun forms in the second half of the XVI century; the deeper we go in the Middle Ages, the more they appear; we fix their isolated forms in the XVII century» [Klemensiewicz, Lehr-Spławiński, Urbańczyk 1965, 310].

Thus, the results of Ukrainian, Russian, Polish researchers confirm the loss of the dualis in these languages, but at different times, which suggests different territorial functioning on the Ukrainian linguistic continuum. This is especially true of the second half of the XVII century. When the Polish influence on Ukrainian land on the left bank began to significantly weaken, thus the influence of the Russian language increased, for which dualis real category was as usual. Right-bank Ukrainian lands were still quite solid quantitative space, so the sights from this territory most closely reflect the preservation of the dualis forms, which cannot be ignored in the study of dualis.

The findings obtained by scientists indicate the emergence of the dualis form from the living space, but do not answer the question: Why are these forms attested in the written monuments of the XVI–XVII and the following centuries? If the literary language of those centuries, as a representative of the living, uses the resources of the latter, then written texts should not contain the forms of a dualis. If

the dualis is a frequent visitor in the written sights, is it a reflection of a live speech or the preservation of a written tradition? «Writing tradition» can be assumed only in the monuments, the writing of which is dictated by the use of the Church Slavonic language of one or another edition. The other genre diversity was oriented to the living language in different ways, which is why in such texts there is a quantitatively different representation of the dualis, which is not observed in the modern Ukrainian language. So it remains to state the linguistic paradox that the history of the dualis testifies to the change in the polarity of the language or those who wore it on the corset: XVI–XVIII centuries – it is fixed in the documents, it is declined in the living language; in the 21st century – it is absent in the texts, it is alive in the living language.

In the context of the study, it should be noted that such conclusions are drawn based on the data of business monuments. Maybe the opinion of I. Ohienko gave a vector of such study asked on the determining of the role of business writing: «...assembly language always led us to the solution of the literary language, because it had to reflect the people's living language. The value is so-called. Actual language in the history of the development of Ukrainian literary language is very great, paramount, because it became the conduit of our living language to the language of literary» [Ohienko 1995, 97]. But the conclusion I. Ohienko made about the state of the Ukrainian language of the XIV–XV centuries, from which, of course, the main business-style monuments are preserved. We get a situation where, through the prism of business sphere, linguists draw conclusions about the Ukrainian language in general and some of its forms or categories, which are not used in modern literary language.

Publication and commenting of linguistic features business are written records of the XVI–XVIII centuries it is also in line with the conventional traditional view of the dualis, a vestige that must be eliminated. Compare, for example, the comment form dualis operation in the XVII century, offered to researchers published materials in the series «Monuments of Ukrainian language»:

Acts of Zhytomyr city government (1590 and 1635): «numeral *оба* lost their doubling paradigm and fixed flexion new similar at *ωβειο^x бoкa^x* called 21. In modern Ukrainian literary language used complex formation numerals *обидва, обидві* (a paradigm lost), which replaced the old *обадва, обѣдвѣ*. In the study the formation of the memo are often fixed, and, keeping the old declension *ωбудву сторона^m 10 зв., ωбудвумъ 246 зв., ли^cты ωба^oва 255, сторонамъ ωбудвомъ 257, сѣдѣли ωбадва*» [Moisienko 2004, 16];

Business language Volyn and above the Dnipro river territory XVII century: «individualis cases of ancient dualis forms' use are fixed, including and in the role set, for example: *уши обѣдвѣ* (I, 45 зв.), *двѣ ранѣ* (46 зв.); *двѣ годинѣ* (II, 9); *выдравъ ... ми(с)ци новыхъ три* (III, 15 зв.)» [Nimchuk, Symonova 1981, 18];

Lokhvitska Town Hall book of the second half of XVII century: «There are dualis form In the text: *по ωбѣ сторонѣ* (17)» [Perednova 1986, 11].

In this aspect, the fact of the localization of the dualis is striking, which testifies to the different degree of representation of this form of number – from the almost complete loss on the Left Bank to the full-fledged functioning on the Right Bank. The question again arises: how many times in the texts are used forms to indicate two or paired objects to draw such conclusions?

We analyzed memorials' different genres of the XVI–XVIII centuries (except business) and it allows us to speak of the Ukrainian understanding of the dualis of that time as a separate form of the number's category. There is no doubt that the authors of the written texts were educated people. This, in turn, suggests that the detention of the dualis in the texts they wrote reflects the medieval Ukrainian educational vector, which, thanks to the grammars of L. Zizani and especially M. Smotrytsky, supported the existence of dualis. Though for the Ukrainian version of Slavic Church end of the XVI–XVII century. According to A. Bilykh, dualis forms were not popular: «In the dualis female nouns, as well as male and neutral nouns, represented by a small number of uses. Preferably these are the words *рука, нога*. Duplicate forms of other words occur only rarely, more often in

conjunction with the numerators *два, оба*» [Bilykh 2016, 83]. In this case, the business texts as a representative of low style, and therefore of live broadcasting, really illustrate the loss of the dualis, or more precisely the syncretisation of the plural.

Texts of different genres of the XVI–XVIII century attest the active use of dualis of the nouns of all genders with a marked dominance of coupled constructs with the number *два, двѣ*, sporadically *оба, обѣ*, e.g:

Dative masculine: *Никтоже не можетъ двѣма господинома работати глѣть Хс Сп̃съ нашъ* (Dioptra, а̃).

Accusative masculine: *Зъ сель тежъ, на трактѣ до Гамалѣвки лежачихъ, выходили священници процессіями противъ тѣла, и погребовіе спѣваючи церемоніе, чрезъ села провоздали, якихъ двѣ берегу, и Слоуть, маетность Его Милости, Пана Писара войскового Енералного, переѣхавши, ночовали зъ тѣломъ на болотѣ за Слоутомъ* (Diariush, 73); *Ездили рано до графа Кирила Григоріевича Розумовского и презентовали ему 3 книги: двѣ Статута литовского по руску и по полску печатные, третью – Статуты коронные, да трактатъ зъ Полцею 1686 году учиненный, которимъ уступлена полякамъ тогобочная Украина* (Shchodennyuk, 462).

Ablative masculine: *пало на пляцу шведовъ тысячий 18 и седмсотъ чтыридесять шесть челоѣковъ, а на миль три отъ Полтавы по поляхъ, лѣсахъ, трупу шведского было полно, котрыхъ Москва, доганяючи, стинала, колола, а остатокъ войска шведского зъ енералами Левенгауптомъ, енераломъ Маеромъ Крейцомъ, Кравзомъ, двома братама графы Дугласовъ, графомъ Бонды, енераломъ аудиторомъ Штерномъ, 14 тысячий тридесять челоѣка, пооткидавши отъ себе оружие воинское, Петру Алексѣевичу, цару, поклонился, просячи милости, которыхъ царь Петръ, опрочъ оружия воинского, при всемъ ихъ въ милости своей зоставилъ* (ChL, 27).

Accusative feminine: *Пять хлѣбов и двѣ рубѣ отрок продаяше* (Deskryptywni virshi // UP); *Юж я на обѣ сторонѣ правду прызнати мушу, / А похлѣбоват жадному намнѣй ся не кушу* (Liament // UP); *Нынѣ и всегдѣ и*

презь всѣ вѣки нескончѣни, / На **обѣ странѣ** безъ концѣ завѣшѣныи (Stavrovetskyi K., Perlo // UP); И всѣ бытности видѣмыи и невидѣмыи / з небытїя въ бытїе тобою привѣдены, / И въвѣки безъ концѣ на **обѣ странѣ** завѣшѣны (Stavrovetskyi K., Perlo // UP); Єжордїѣм, **Двѣ натѣрѣ** найзацнѣшыи Бгѣ оучиниль, и проча (Наука, фді); Обсилку учиниль секретарю Винклеру бутилю вишняку, **двѣ бутилкѣ** водки и слоикѣ закусокѣ – сахарныхъ порѣчокѣ (Shchodennyuk, 304); Расходу вышло: ... за рыбу вялую, полтори голови и **двѣ соцѣ**, дадемъ залотихъ сѣмъ (LMM, 53); Мѣсяца июля 5 дня, Хвеско Бекга третичный урѣзавъ **двѣ соцѣ** сажней третичныхъ по два осмаки сажень, которому дали тринадцять золот. грошей и осмакувъ десять, а харчевыхъ два золотыхъ. Мѣсяца июля 11 дня, Харко третичникѣ урѣзавъ **двѣ соцѣ** сажней третичныхъ, по два осмаки сажень, которому дали тринадцять залотихъ и осмакувъ, а грошей харчовыхъ два залотыхъ (LMM, 54).

Accusative middle genus: И тако начаша цеглу до мурованя коштомъ милостивого гетмана, презь **двѣ лѣтѣ**, въ монастыру робити (LMM, 42); **Сбїйца** же поневольный ... **двѣ лѣтѣ** плакаль за Црквїю (Gizel, Мур, ѵое); И многие добродѣйства от царского величества одержавши, его самого учинили боярином, а тых полковников, що з ними были, дано дворянство из грамотами им ствержено, дано им по **двѣ селѣ** до того уряду вѣчными часы (LD, 231); При писмѣ отъ войта нѣжинского Петра Стерїевича Тарнавіота прислалъ Романъ Яненко глуховскїй **двѣ барилци** вина бѣлого и судацкого (Shchodennyuk, 203); Отправлены **двѣ писмѣ** въ домъ: 1) до жены, 2) до сина Василя о скоромъ прибытїи его одтоль сюда до Глухова (Shchodennyuk, 205); Писано писмо къ бригадиру Вітковичу въ отвѣтъ на его **двѣ писми** (Shchodennyuk, 309); Секретарь Винклеръ былъ у мене рано и привезъ **двѣ писмѣ**, 1-е отъ сина, другое отъ отца Юва зъ Киля (Shchodennyuk, 332); По обѣдѣ, на которомъ были у насъ священники церкви св. Сумеона Барановскїй и Навроцкїй, приходиль ко мнѣ гайдукъ Сава, прїехавшїй зъ Малой-Россїи и принесъ **двѣ писми** (Shchodennyuk, 355); Послѣ обѣда былъ у мене секретарь

Вынклеръ и привезъ двѣ писмѣ отъ сина Василя, изъ Киля писанные (Shchodennyk, p. 339); *Двѣ писми получилъ отъ молодыхъ Скоропадскихъ изъ Броцлава, одно до отца ихъ, другое до мене писанные* (Shchodennyk, 390); *А до жены писалъ-же, чтобъ тѣ-же денги отослала Скоропадскому, и тые обѣ писми отданы Савлукову* (Shchodennyk, 387); *Куплены двѣ вѣдри водки на Смолномъ дворцѣ за 5 р. 40 к.* (Shchodennyk, 338); *...сѣтки золотой на двѣ портищи по 18 аршинъ, да гасу серебряного узкого на 1 портище 18 аршинъ, вѣсу во всѣхъ 47 лотовъ, 1 золотникъ, лотъ по 75 к., дано 36 р. 50 к.* (Shchodennyk, 461); *Въ Курковичи дано двѣ колеси для поправки чрезъ сина Лимонісиного* (Shchodennyk, 490); *Гды голова боли(т), то, накопав(ъ)ши, вымыти гараздъ такіи, с корене(м) посѣкши дробно, и з вино(м) варити альбо и з оцто(м) двѣ годинѣ* (LP, 97).

Ablative middle genus: *Должна птица обѣма крилома лѣтати, / долженъ человекъ вѣру и дѣла стяжати* (Velychkovskiy I. // UP).

The absence of a quantitative component attests to the use of nouns in the plural, keeping the dualis in the numerator in a grammatically related construction or in a free quantitative form, eg: *Писаны писма: 1-е до Скоропадского съ посліюкою писма отъ Федора Ивановича Коченевского до ігумена монастыря рихловского, 2-е до швагра Івана Гамаліи, и обѣ включены въ одинъ пакетецъ* (Shchodennyk, 395); *Писаны писма: одно до полковника нѣжинского Кочубея съ отсылкою пакета и 4-хъ писемъ къ нему надлежащихъ; другое до бунчукового товарища Стефана Міклашевского въ отвѣтъ на его двѣ писми* (Shchodennyk, 409).

The dualis forms in free structures are marked by a large number of uses, although they also represent an incomplete paradigm, e.g:

Nominative masculine: *Кды бы были ревизорѣ отъ царского пресвѣтлого величества, все бы тое показалося ширей отъ жителей малоросійских* (LD, 231).

Ablative masculine: *Да словѣсъ εν(г)лски(х) твои(х) все(г)дà слышае(мъ): / и язѣкома тебѣ ясно хвалу вѣщае(мъ)* (Ziniviiiv, Virshi, 129).

Nominative feminine: *Слѹхи, очи ѿ чело, персы, рѹци ѿ нозѣ, / яже просвѣтленї бывають о бозѣ (O otstupnykh pastyrokhn // UP).*

Dative feminine: *Чудныи то дѣла твоѿ, сыну божїи, являеши / Презѣлнои бозкою любѣ твоѿ / Для милости грѣшнои душѣ моѿ / Крѹтцѣ притерпѣл еси пойманїе, / Свезанїе, поруганїе, оплеванїе / И по ланїтома пречистими ударенїе, / От архїерѣов неправедное смѣрти осужденїе (Stavrovetskyi K., Perlo // UP).*

Accusative feminine: *Где крест его чѣстный на нѹзѣ вкладають, / таковыи собѣ мученїа чають (O otstupnykh pastyrokhn // UP); И крѣста на нѹзѣ свой не вкладають, / его же в почести ангѣли мѣвають (O otstupnykh pastyrokhn // UP); Добрый раб и вѣрный теченїе скѹнчїив, / душу же богови в рѹци поручив (O otstupnykh pastyrokhn // UP); Того бо Іоан Предтеча крестил, / он же его рѹци и воды освятил (O dobroti Syna Vozhїa // UP); Ты его прияла во пречисти рѹци, / он же тебе приял въ будущемъ вѣци (Pokhvala Rozhestvu Khrystovu // UP); ... и възвратихъ нозѣ мои въ свѣденїа твоя (Dioptra, ĭ); Блѣженны Іовъ велїи въмѣнаше грѣхъ егда кто лобызаше рѹцѣ свои (Dioptra, sї); Христу-Цареву в рѹцѣ дана в сей печати / Книга Живота, слова животнаго мати (Metafizychni virshi // UP); О смерти, коль ти страшну косу дано в рѹцѣ / Блажен, его же вѣчнои не предаши муцѣ! (Metafizychni virshi // UP); Фарисей нѣкїи Христа хлѣбомъ учреждае, / блудница нозѣ слезами очес омывае (Deskryptyvni virshi // UP); ...въ единомъ точїю хїтонѣ рѹцѣ долѣ имѣе (Trebnyk, рмѣ); ...начать оумывати нозѣ его слезами, и власы главы своея оутираше, и ѡблобызаше нозѣ его, и мазаше Муромъ (Trebnyk, вѣчв); ... даеши финики в рѹцѣ ихъ (Vinets, ě); Показа имъ Рѹцѣ и Нозѣ и Ребра своа (Vinets, ģ).*

Ablative feminine: *Благодаренїе воспосылаетъ всесилному богу и святымъ угодиномъ его Петру и Павлу, верховнымъ апостоломъ, и почитае великаго Силвестра многою честию предъ всимъ сигклитомъ своимъ, рѹкама своими снемлетъ с главы своея царскую диадему и возлагае на главу его, и прочее многое почтенїе его, не помню назнаменати (Spysok s lysta Isaina // UL);*

*Кто дастъ главѣ моей водѣ, и очима моима источникъ слезъ, блѣго время и мнѣ есть нѣтъ речи (Likarstvo, а̃); Сеи иже ѿ си^х великихъ презрѣнь бысть, нѣтъ перстїю покрываетъ ихъ и гробы ихъ по^о **ногама** съдержитъ (Diortra, ѿ̃); Вѣрѣю тако третѣя Тайна есть, Евхаристїа, иже Хс Бгъ нашъ на Тайнѣй своей Вечери оустави, егда **Пречѣтыма** **своима рѣкама** возьмъ хлѣбъ блѣвивъ преломивъ (Trebnyk, рѣ̃); Нѣтъ стоитъ къ западѣмъ дїаволь, искрежетаа зѣбы, събираа власы, плеча **рѣкама**, късаа оустнѣ неустовнѣ (Trebnyk, рѣ̃на); Създавий ма **рѣкама Пречѣтыма** первѣе (Trebnyk, ѿ̃рв).*

Genitive middle genus: *Дайте жъ покой, прошу вас, боли мя не турбуйте, / Собѣ **очю**, головы, умыслу не псуите (Smotrytskyi M., Liament // UP).*

Ablative middle genus: *Даруй то намъ, Христе, боже нашъ, въскорѣ получиѣти, / А подъ **крїлома** ласки твоѣ бозкои навѣки почиѣти (Stavrovetskyi K., Perlo // UP).*

Noteworthy are the contexts that represent the use of the dualis for the cancellable vocabulary classes of words. In particular, we come across such a context in «Trebnyk» by Peter Mohyla: *Два должника бѣста заимодавцѣ нѣкоемѣ: еди^т бѣ до^тженъ патїюсо^т динарїй, дрѣгїй же патїюдеса^т. **Неимѣцѣма** же **има** воздати, **обѣма** дарова (Trebnyk, вѣчв).*

In coupled constructions, we fix cases of form's conservation of a dualis only for the quantitative component, e.g: *Въ тыхъ же герѣбѣхъ посредку есть стрела зѣ **крестами** / **Двѣма**, а третїй блиско, осажон лунами (Rymsha A., Na preslavnyue a starovichue kleinyoty // UP); А не бе^з причины прїймованый бываетъ Сакраментъ по^о **двѣма** **особами** (Кпуна, ск̃с); ...до захованаа еднѣю толко зъ тыхъ **двѣ рѣчїй** есть важный (Кпуна, ск̃з); ... тайны цѣлы по^о **обѣма** **особами** кождомѣ поживати даеѣ заровно (Кпуна, сн̃г); ...за Цесара Андрїана приналъ мѣническѣю коронѣ, са^т зъ жоною, и зъ **двѣма** **сынами** своими (Кпуна, д̃); ...по^о **двѣма** **раздѣльными** **виды** хлѣба и вина (Gizel, Мур, рѣг); Кое сочисленїе запа^онее изъ **двою** **степеней** восточны^х... (Gizel, Мур, рѣв); Хс ...на пѣци накормилъ патма хлѣбы и **двѣма** **рыбами** (Vinets, ѿ̃); А тды*

вл(д)ка(мъ) ѡчи дѡбре заслѣпляютъ: / то обѣма руками ты(х) бл(с)вляють (Zinoviiv, Virshi, 128); *Жила въ обудву нога(х), зостаючая по(д) ко(ст) ками, о(т)ворена бива каме(н) те(р)пячи(мъ), боль, также жена, кой по ро(ж)деніи недобре вичищена бивае* (LP, 18). The noun component is used in the form of the plural singular case, occasionally retaining its old form in relation to the noun, eg: *Ад темный и сумный, в трвозѣ ся ввесь найдует / И з отхланю и дѣаблы обою турбует* (Skulskyi A., Virshi na presvitlyi den Voskresenia Khrystova // UP).

The syncretisation of the dualis with the plural began with the free forms denoting any two objects. Linguists have repeatedly stated this. The coupled constructs attest to the absorption of the dualis by the plural in masculine nouns, which can be explained by the primacy of the masculine gender, as well as by the partial attraction of the distinctive forms of the neutral gender of the numerator *два* to the same forms of the feminine. The dominance of masculinity in the Ukrainian language of the XIV – XVIII centuries confirms the acquisition of a distinctive masculine paradigm of the masculine gender for attributive and quantitative words, and establishes it as a norm. That is why, in the written monuments, the most common forms are the dualis forms of female and neutral gender, e.g: *Прійми, преосвященне, тебѣ дар о[фѣрова]нный, прійми двѣ пекторѣлики, [нѣ]бы двѣ лѣптѣ, а мнѣ милостивую свою простри десницу во подаѣніе архіерейского своѣго благословенія, которого всѣм сердцем моу[м] всежелѣтелнѣ прѣгну* (Velychkovskyi I. // UP).

Occasionally, neutral nouns take the form of masculine dualis, e.g: *Цалуємо бок, скрозь влочною пробитый / И през двѣ жродла збавеня нам набытый* (Skulskyi A., Liament Matky // UP); *Аще же бѣдѣтъ на тойжде чертѣ побочной, двѣ лица не равно ѿстоящиѣ ѿ общаго корена* (Gizel, Мур, рѡв); *А тое все справѣю^m овые двѣ словка, мое и твое* (Vinets, вї зв.); *Послѣ полдня былъ у насъ оный секретаръ Винклеръ и привезъ двѣ писма* (Shchodennyk, 293); *Писалъ писма до сотника мглинского Лисаневича, въ отвѣтъ на его вчораинее писмо, и до жены моей, ознаймуючи о своемъ здоровѣ, и тѣ*

писма обѣ отосланы къ протопопу мглинскому для отправки въ Мглинь (Shchodennyk, 347), which in modern Ukrainian for constructions of middle nouns with numerals *два, три, чотири* are entrenched as normative.

The above illustrated material makes it possible to conclude that the dualis forms, which represent the calculated number, have, as a rule, a numerator, respectively, the use of dualis for the then Ukrainians was already disharmonious when it came to any two subjects, which required concretization, that is, the introduction into the construction of a quantitative *два, оба*. Nouns – the names of paired objects are not required.

Thus, the analyzed texts testify to two varieties of the dualis: 1) the free dualis; 2) a connected dualis (with the number *два, двѣ, оба, обѣ*). A large number of nouns in the form of dualis taken independently and in structures of quantitatives, suggests that in the XVI – XVIII centuries the dualis was still a living form, albeit a generic one – peculiar to nouns of the female and neutral genders – and distinctly the most common form was the accusative – limited. Its decline in the modern Ukrainian literary language can only be explained by a grammatical analogous alignment to the original form, which was masculine for attributes and quantitatives. Literary leveling still not overcome the dualis in Ukrainian, since live broadcasts uses dualis actively in the construction of the numerals *два, три, чотири* and feminine nouns (*погнала /насти дв'ї коз'ї*) and neutral (*при/с'їў на дв'ї кол'їн'ї; воз'ми ш/тур'ї в'їдр'ї бард/бол'ї*) families, however, in the form of nominative or accusative.

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LINGUAL MEANS OF THE REALIZATION OF GENRE-STYLISTIC SYNCRETISM OF A UKRAINIAN BAROQUE SERMON

In literary studies we can find numerous attempts to reveal the essence of such concept as syncretism. Generalizing the findings of the researchers, L. Kavun states that syncretism has always been a unity, integrity, organic co-existence of the phenomena of formal, functional, semantic levels; each of them is related to separate unlike components of a work of art [Kavun 2015, 18]. Syncretism of artistic imagery was the research subject of literary critic O. Yeremenko. The researcher mentioned that a concept of syncretism was suggested in science contrary to an abstract-theoretical solution of the origin problem of some poetic kinds (lyrics, epos, drama) in their consequent appearance, she also argued that it was quite a capacious concept which consisted in the combination of the elements of different origin which were not connected with each other based on fundamental principles [Yeremenko 2008, 3]. O. Yeremenko gives her own interpretation of this phenomenon. Syncretism is classified as a specific unity of elements of a literary work, a non-final merger of different text levels which, however, save their properties, it unites all layers of a text array and at the same time it separates them forming a unique system of a separate work of art [Yeremenko 2008, 24]. Analyzing artistic texts, scientists use a term style syncretism to denote a combination of different means of style trends typical for one writer or a literary work [Kordonets 2012].

The Ukrainian written language of a baroque period is usually classified as syncretic writing. Literary critic V. Krekoten calls it eloquently – «a syncretic mixture of a prose genre» [Krekoten 2004, 333]. P. Bilous points to syncretism of genres of the Ukrainian written language [Bilous 2013, 69].

Homiletic works are characterized with peculiar contents and structure among genres of baroque art. Researchers underline the fact that a sermon belonged to artistic creativity: «The more so, it was one of the most important and favorite

literary kinds» [Chyzhevskiy 2003, 307]. Contemporary science confirms that homiletic works of a baroque period contain rather valuable evidence of various aspects of culture, they are characterized by a high literary level and an important philosophical contents, a sermon is valued as a powerful laboratory where different forms of artistic verbal depiction and expression are cultivated [Brodzhi 2008, 48].

A baroque sermon is qualified as an absolutely new phenomenon of the Ukrainian culture of XVII century, and at the same time it is considered to be connected with a traditional sermon to a great extent. The sources of traditional sermons, which go back to the beginning of Christianity embracement, were the words of church fathers, works of old Kyiv orators and Greek-Slavic samples. A traditional sermon had the aim to teach, instruct orthodox people; to explain concepts and instructions of Christianity; exegeses of a biblical text. Its main feature was that it was based exclusively on the texts of Holy Writ [Krekoten 1983, 14]. In baroque sermons, except for exegeses of Holy Script, the problems of the struggle for national and social liberation were raised as well as the establishment of a national dignity, the achievement of a cultural-ideological equality with catholic and evangelic Europe. Both a religious and secular image-plot material took an important place in the sermon. The demands quite natural for a literary work were presented to a sermon [Krekoten 1983, 26, 30]. A baroque sermon has become a literary work and a presenter of fiction in the Ukrainian verbal art of XVII century which enhances its significance in the development processes of a literary language because a style of fiction is an important factor which ensures the development of a style diversity of a literary language: «...it has lingual means of all other styles in the bud, and if they have already developed, it assimilates and adapts them to its needs. Which is why, this style sometimes is equaled to a concept about a literary language in general» [Styl i Chas 1983, 5]. V. Rusanivskiy convinces that an artistic style is a mirror of the development of other functional styles of a literary language and at the same time a powerful tool of its further progress [Rusanivskiy 1988, 167]. S. Yermolenko supports this idea and states that

an artistic style expresses indirectly all those processes which characterize the development of a literary language [Yermolenko 1999, 303].

Syncretism of a baroque sermon is explained by the fact that its composition is a combination of unlike text blocks which belong to various genres and styles however they are organically united.

In this chapter we will consider some lingual means of the expression of a style syncretism of a baroque sermon, the text of which contained the elements of scientific, artistic, conversational styles which united organically into a holistic work.

An artistic style had the most powerful presentation in the sermon which was due to a high artistic level of a narrative part and also narrative blocks that were part of a homiletic work and presented genres of a small prose. A composition peculiarity of a baroque sermon which made it different from a traditional sermon was the availability of individual texts, which belonged to a narrative genre, in the structure. A preacher of XVII century and a founder of homiletics in Ukraine I. Haliatovskyi in his scientific-methodological work «Наука, албо способъ зложенъ казанъ» grounded the necessity of using narrative elements to create a sermon. He identified the sources of the narrative material to be used as one of the means of a thought argumentation: *... треба читати гисторіи и крайники ѿ розмаитыхъ панствахъ и сторонахъ, що са въ нихъ дѣло и теперъ що садѣть, треба читати книги ѿ звѣрох, птахахъ, гадахъ, рыбахъ, деревахъ, зѣлахъ, камѣнахъ и розмаитыхъ водахъ, которыи въ морю, въ рѣкахъ, въ студнахъ и на иншихъ мѣстахъ знайдуются, и уважати ихъ натуру, власности и скутки и тоє собѣ нотовати и апплѣковати до своєї речи, которую повѣдати хочешъ* (Haliat., Kliuch, 220). Making this demand, the author followed and used it in his own works and included some religious apologues, legends, secular homiletic stories from the lives of orthodox figures, folklore material, apologues (informative stories based on allegoric presentation of animals and plants), various «fables» – short interesting stories, novellas, including mythological and legendary-fairy-tale ones [Okhrimenko 1987, 34]. The stories

enhanced the influence, proof and a convincing nature of a sermon, they made it interesting. Evaluating an important role of the stories in the structure of a homiletic work, V. Krekoten stated that they had a power typical for an artistic word, an artistic plot, they added this power to a text, different by its nature, and ensured its effect, and along with this it enriched the Ukrainian literature with new themes, plots and genres [Krekoten 2004, 340]. I. Ivano expressed a consonant estimation of the importance of a narrative material: «... a historic-literary importance of the creative work of baroque writers is in the fact that due to a wide use of a rich narrative material in the function of rhetoric examples and a varied system of their interpretation, they facilitated the process of secularization of a church sermon as a literary genre» [Ivano 1981, 237]. To give accent to a narrative part of a homiletic work, the writers used special lingual tools. A narrative text block had expressive delimitating signals – signals of the beginning and the end. Initial and post-positive structural elements formed a semantic frame for a narrative part of a sermon changing it into an organic part of a homiletic work. Polish researcher D. Hresiak-Vitek names them meta-textual formulas and mentions that preacher Petro Skarga used them [Hresiak-Vitek, 340].

A high artistic nature of a homiletic work was achieved with help of the variety of imaginative artistic tools: epithets, comparisons, metaphors. To use epithets in the studied works was a tradition. Many epithetic words were brought into a sermon from evangelic texts and other religious literature; however we see that Ukrainian writers use actively newly-formed words and derivatives: *працьовитий, щодробливий, статечний, невимовний, особливий, приємний, пієнкний, зацний, окрутний*. The studied works confirm a great number of phrases with constant epithets: *білий день, широке поле, тяжка неволя: ... людь посполитий, жены ихъ чада ихъ ... в тяжкую неволю запровадити, албо под меч пустити* (Rad., Slovo, 37); *Так виходить же, посредѣ бѣлого дня не бачить свѣта* (Rad., Vinets, рѣ); *... ты икрини ... садять в широкомъ полю* (Tuptalo, 128). Phrases with epithetic definitions are widely used in folklore.

Sermons are rich in figurative comparisons. The materials of the studied sources prove that extended, complicated comparative constructions predominate in sermons. They are part of wider tropic structures and frequently supplemented with authors' comments and explanations of the characters used in the comparisons. The amplification of the comparisons is typical for the studied works: *Яко моль гризет волну, огонь прудко травит древо, так тѣло роскошное прудко псует дѣшу* (Rad., Ohorodok, xčf). In the text of a baroque sermon one can see the combination of the comparisons of a book origin, a high style with the comparisons which are based on realities of an everyday life.

A sermon became a place where lingual tools of a scientific style setting were improved which was confirmed by its structure; the latter implied the required availability of the introduction in which the issues raised were stated, the main part and the mandatory conclusions. The most expressive lingual tools of a scientific style are seen in the system of the presentation of quotations, appeals which is used in the contemporary literary language. For instance, A. Koval, describing a structure of a scientific text, states that an important element of a composition of a scientific text is the system of a strange language transition. One of the most typical methods is citation. Most frequently a quotation is a tool to strengthen an author's thought. As a separate sentence or several sentences with proper punctuation marks, it is singled out as «a strange object» in a paragraph being emphasized by the contents of an author's words which frame it [Koval 1970, 54].

A relatively large text of baroque speeches, several micro-themes in a narrative part explained the necessity to divide it into logic segments. To separate textual parts of the text, the authors often used special lingual markers to ease the perception of the sermon contents especially when it was delivered, so a homiletic work became a holistic text based on which the formation and development of lingual means of a logical text decomposition took place. Numerals were the most frequently used tool of logical text decomposition. The choice of numerals for the isolation of textual parts could be connected with the traditions of baroque bookishness, love of the magic of numbers, expressed in a structure and titles of

the works [Holyk 2007, 126]. A mystic meaning of a number is played up during the whole text. For example, five parts form a narrative structure of D. Tuptalo's sermon devoted to Holy Mother. The author calls them борознами which give birth to *зацний колос*, each of them is a certain period of Holy Mary's life, singled out by a preacher. The number of periods corresponds to the number of letters in the name Mary [Levchenko-Komisarenko 2007, 101]. *Въ пяти литеръ въ преблагословенномъ имени Мариномъ замикаючихся* (Tuptalo, 56). In the text D. Tuptalo signals about the beginning of each part with help of numerals: *На початку приступимъ до первой пресвятаго еи житья бразды, альбо части* (Туптало, 56); *Зъ первой пресвятаго житія Богородичина бразды поступимо до другой* (Tuptalo, 62); *От Вифлеема починается третья бразда ...* (Tuptalo, 65) and etc. Adverbs of most frequently numerical origin could be a lingual signal of the isolation of a logical segment: *Напередъ, посѣщаетъ Хс Сїстель ... в шпиталѣ болящихъ ... Повторе, посѣщаетъ болящихъ и для того ... Потрете, посѣщаетъ и для того, абы...* (Rad., Vinets, лд зв.).

Citation which is characteristic of both traditional and new types of a sermon takes an important place in the creation of a homiletic text. However a baroque sermon demonstrates a greater number of sources of the quoted material: besides Holy Writ and church fathers and theologians, the authors of the studied texts refer to various scientific literature, works of ancient thinkers and artists. Linguists classify citation as a sign of a scientific text studying it mostly on the material of the contemporary Ukrainian language. For instance, A. Koval, describing a structure of a scientific text, states that an important element of a composition of a scientific text is the system of a strange language transition. One of the most typical methods is citation. Most frequently a quotation is a tool to strengthen an author's thought. As a separate sentence or several sentences with proper punctuation marks, it is singled out as «a strange object» in a paragraph being emphasized by the contents of an author's words which frame it [Koval 1970, 227]. Ukrainian preachers used widely inter-textual appeals adding them to the structure of a sentence with a strange language. In the studied texts there are two

types of callings – when the name of the quoted author is mentioned or when it is not: *Наказаніе, мовить Кассіанъ, удобъ сътворяет добраго* (Кор., Kazannia, 118); *... поганове такъже по оумерлыхъ праздники своѣ новендалі а названыи, якъ Аесхінисъ грецкій и Овідіусъ лати(н)скій поетове посвѣдчаютъ* (Кор., Omiliia, 160); *Оуважай (Сенека Мудрецъ мовить) якъ не(н)кнаа есть речъ пре(д) смертю животь скончити* (Кор., Omiliia, 168); *Шлахецтво наше есть повторе моцными быти в Православною отч(с)кою вѣрѣ: мови(т) еде(н) ω(т) М(д)рцев* (Кор., Kazannia, 118); *Претожъ теде з тыхъ свѣдоцтвъ и розмаитыхъ ефектовъ ... якъ в многи(х) поважныхъ Авторовъ прикладахъ читаемо* (Moh., Khrest, 276); *Поневаж самыя Библийныи тлумачи свѣдчат, ижъ тотъ ли(ст), хочъ по Жидовску былъ писаный, еднакъ нигдеса по Жидовску не найдует* (Moh., Khrest, 279), or agentives, which denoted a person according to his activity in a certain scientific sphere (historian, theologian, physicist, naturalist and others), e.g.: *З великою вѣры ку пришлою таемници Кр(с)та жезлу са Іосифовому поклонилъ, яко з нѣкоторыхъ Историковъ знатиса дает* (Moh., Khrest, 279); *Пишут натуралистове о горѣ Олимпу, ижъ высокостю своею целюет всѣ иншіе горы* (Starushych, 255); *Старые Тевлїогове бшу набожнующу циркулем выразили* (Rad., Mohyla, 9); *Гдыжъ конецъ каждой речи, якъ Фусікове пишуть, першимъ есть в оуваженю, хотъ послѣднимъ в выконаню* (Кор., Omiliia, 168).

Authors of the sermons referred to the followers of a certain teaching whose names were expressed by numerous forms of the nouns nominapersonalia: *Ан(ъ)тропоморфитове мовили...; Монотелѣтове мовили...; Донатистове казали...; Убиквѣтарыи моват...; Присцилланитове моват...; Лютеранѣ моватъ...; Сван(ъ)гелики моватъ... (Haliat. Kliuch, 81–82); Воля члѣа на доброе албо на злое склонати са муситъ (яко Калвинскіи дѣти учатъ)... (Moh., Khrest, 281).*

The most frequently used in the functions of markers of adding strange words to the text of a sermon were verbs of speaking *мовити, ректи, казати, глаголити*, however the frequency of their use was different. Church Slavic word

глаголити occurs rarely: *Златоустъ святыи ... тако глаголетъ* (Tuptalo, 12). Another rare lexeme is *казати*: *Але кажетъ намъ Хс̃ ω нбо старатиса* (Haliat.Kliuch, 70); *Кажетъ Хс̃ в Єυ(ε)лїи ннѣишемъ, абы око наше было просто* (Rad., Vinets, pеe); verb *ректи* is often used in different forms: *Рекль негдыс Алезандеръ великїи, ижъ єдно нбо не может понати двоухъ слнцъ* (Rad., Vinets pсе); ... *яко Кирилъ стїи рекши ... яко Златоустый стїи рекши* (Rad. Ohorodok, екг).

The authors of baroque sermons use verb *мовити* most frequently, which is also typical for business texts to express direct speech. This very verb is the main exponent of a lingual signal of adding strange words to a sermon. This lexeme is present in the sermons of various authors: *Гдыжъ до тыхъ Ап(с)льПетръ мовитъ: выєсте рожай выбраный* (Кор., Kazannia, 111); ... *якъ Дѣдъ мови(т): Кто єст члкъ иже поживетъ и не оузрит смерти* (Кор., Kazannia, 113); ... *яко: Якомовитъ Августинъ. Двои суть людей товариства ...* (Moh., Khrest 281); *Святыи Исидоръ ... мовитъ* (Tuptalo, 24). A. Radyvylovskyi has a great deal of lexical units which serve as lingual markers of adding a strange thought to the text of a sermon. The role of signals is played by lexemes to denote the processes of intellectual and thinking activity and those which have a similar meaning (*доводити, твердити, научати, показувати, виразити, аргуентувати*): ... *были Геретики такїи яко то Пелагей, Виталїи и иншихъ немало, которїи твердили, же члвкъ ...* (Rad., Ohorodok, екг); *Учителїе стїи ... доводятъ и ясно показуютъ, же жадною мѣрою ...* (Rad., Ohorodok гкг); ... *что значне выразилъ Златоустый стїи* (Rad., Ohorodok, екг); ... *откуль стїи Августин(н) та(к) аргуентуетъ* (Rad., Ohorodok гкд). Verb *научаетъ* is very active in this function, in most cases it is a means to appeal to theologians: *Научаетъ того с̃. Василїи Великий ...; научаетъ того Григорїи Нїссенскїи ...; научаетъ того ІоаннѣДамаскинъ* (Haliat., Kliuch, 62). Рїдше трапляються іншї лексеми: *Осе жъ и учитель святой Іоанн Златоустъ ... вьслове б о серафимах проказует ...* (Tuptalo, 13); *Въ сей оказїи приточу тутъ еден съ Писма Святаго дишкурсъ* (Tuptalo, 36).

A bright expression of syncretism of an artistic and scientific way to present the material is citation in D. Tuptala's sermons; they contain indistinctive appeals which can be typical only for artistic texts. A preacher uses lexical units *питаймо, радьмося, пойду по науку: Питаймо святого Иринея, въ той материи бесѣдующого такъ ...* (Tuptalo, 63); *Але радьмося святых учителей ... былъ мнѣ з книгами своїми предъ очима найславнѣйший церковный учитель святой Иоанн Златоустъ* (Tuptalo, 11).

Dialogs were one of the original ways to introduce quotations into the text of a sermon. Elements of a dialog made the text popular, added some fresh turn to the conversation and facilitated the perception of a quoted material for listeners. Imitating a conversation with the author of a quotation, a preacher commented it, shared his personal thoughts with the listeners who, together with a preacher, became co-authors of a sermon: *Слушайте Соломона, котрый вы(х)валаючи премудрость, такъ ѿ ней вырекль: все злато в сложеніи тоа пѣсокъ есть менійй, и яко калъ мнитса пред ней сребро ... Что(ж) мовишь Саліомоне? Злато, сребро здоби(т) скипетри императорские ... а ты ровняеш до пѣску, до калу?* (Rad., Hizek, 12). When D. Tuptalo began to quote, he addressed not only listeners, but also the author of a quotation as if he was present: *... Духа Святого, яко прославляти маемъ, порадомя святого апостола Павла. Святой апостоле Павле, увѣдомъ нас, що, що теж мы естесми Духу Святому? Отповѣдает апостоль ...* (Tuptalo, 22); *Архіерею Божій, учителю церковный, а тлумачу Письма Святого поважный! Скажи нам ... А Златоуст святой отказуесть ...* (Tuptalo, 51). In addition, D. Tuptala has some lingual signals of the finishing of citation which acquire the nature of conclusions. For instance, an author's words before the beginning of citation: *Пойду на то по науку до великаго учителя церковнаго святого Иоанна Златоустаго; той научает такъ ...* (Tuptalo, 5). After finishing a quotation a preacher addresses its author: *Дякуемо тебѣ, учителю святой, за науку и уже знаем чему перваа заповѣдь – любовь* (Tuptalo, 5). Similar examples confirm syncretism of artistic, conversational and scientific styles.

The evidence of style syncretism of a homiletic work is the use of general scientific and branch terminological vocabulary, for example, *матерія, натура, дискурувати*: *Євтихій мовил, же нѣ маишь двоохъ натуръ в Хр(с)тѣ, тылко єдна єсть натура, з(ъ) двоохъ змѣшанаа. Ми зась вѣримо же Хс̃ двѣ натуры въ собѣ маєт, бз(с)кую и члѣвую* (Haliat., Kliuch, 80); *Пишет Плютарх, иж на банкетѣ седм давных мудрецев дискуровали, чим бы трвали фамилиѣ и дома зацные* (Starushych, Kazannia, 258). In the given examples terms are used in their direct meaning. However, functioning in sermons, for instance in burial ones, terms get emotional coloring which is characteristic of a general tone of the whole sermon: *Перво прето сей духовной бесѣды моеї матерїа єсть жалю и плача полнаа* (Sm., Kazannia, 6); *Єднакѣ ижъ намъ не дікурсовъ тепер година* (Kop., Kazannia, 112); *Кто частые розмови мѣваль з неприате(л)ми Цркви Бж̃ои о вѣрѣ диспутуючи? Петръ Могила* (Rad., Mohyla, 2); *Єму то з вами дискурувати єдна была оутѣха; єму то бесѣди з вами бывали вдачни* (Rad., Mohyla, 11).

Sermons have lexeme *диспут*, borrowed from Latin, which was known earlier in the form *диспутация* «диспут, дискусія, суперечка» (SUM XVI – XVII 8, 24), латинізм квестія«питання» (SUM XVI – XVII 14, 77): *Овыи садукеи и фарисеи опали Господа нашого зъ хитрими своїми квѣстіями, вызываючи того на дыспуты ... Гды бым грѣшный на той часъ былъ ... слушаючи той диспутъ, упаль бы до ног Господа моего* (Tuptalo, 4). Quite an unusual context for lexemes *аргумент* and *диспут аргумент* is a fable, whose allegoric characters were Money and Virtue: *Пишет єдин вѣршописца, же Гроши з Цнотою завелися были в диспуты, где межи аргументами запытала Цнота Грошей: «Чему рачей вы при злых, анѣжели при добрых, знайдуетеся?»* (Rad., Опов., 364).

Philological vocabulary in sermons included a number of terms of various origins to denote narrative examples, and proverbs, sayings and aphorisms belonged to them. West-European writers nominated narrative inserts with Latin term *екземпля* [Krekoten 1983, 43], and Ukrainian writers used a number of

lexemes of different origin: *приклад*, *повість*, *історія*, *фабула*, *притча*. Some of them were used in lexicons of that time, namely *приповѣсть* and *приклад* were recorded in a translated part of P. Berynda's «Лексикону» as those which corresponded to a listed *притча* (LB, 100). In Ye. Slavynetskyi's «Лексиконі латинському» listed Latin words were translated as: *exemplum* – *приклад*, *образ*; *paremia* – *притча*; *prouerbiium* – *притча* (LS, 187, 300, 301, 336). The most frequently used word to denote a homiletic story, which was in the structure of a sermon, was *приклад*: ... *прикладаючи слухи и срдца до прикладовъ, которыхъ ... приводити буду* (Кор., Kazannia, 113); *Отож з того прикладу ясне ся показуєт тоє, же если человекъ ...* (Rad., Оров., 247); *Ово ж з того прикладу ясно ся показуєт, же кто даєт убогим, кто их кормит, поит и одѣвает, ... тому завше вшеляких достатковъ прибывает* (Rad., Оров., 254).

Specific (ESUM I, 390) lexeme *повість* in ancient literature according to «Dictionary of literary terms» was used to denote chronicles, a legendary story, the life of a saint or historic events (SLT, 321–322). In baroque sermons it was documented as the name of a narrative part: *Тую повѣсть, змышленую от поетов, любо посполите нѣкоторые выкладают так, же для любви нечистой человекъ звикл и мудростію и крѣпостію погоржати* (Rad., Оров., 339); *Же сам человекъ всего зла на сем свѣтѣ єст себѣ причиною, такую то показуєтся повѣстю* (Rad., Оров., 349); *Єст повѣсть о Углярѣ и Бѣллицу ... Тая повѣсть нѣчого иншого нас не научает, тылко абысмо ся злои компанѣи стерегли* (Rad., Оров., 355). In the terminology of contemporary literary studies lexeme *повість* means a narrative artistic work which is larger than a story and smaller than a novel (SLT, 321–322).

Term of specific origin *притча* (ESUM IV, 582) in the studied sources was used to nominate homiletic allegoric stories about human life with a brightly expressed moral (SLT, 389): *Мовит в притчах Соломон, же кождый купец, кгда якую реч купует, ганит ...* (Rad., Оров., 285); *А не тылко человекъ чрез угодіє плоти добродѣтели тратить ... Що такую показуєтся притчею* (Rad., Оров., 351). In Ye. Slavynetskyi's «Лексиконі латинському» listed Latin

parabola (LS, 300) was translated with word *притча*. Term *парабола*, which goes back to Greek etymon, is used to denote a parable, a short fairy-tale, an anecdote, an allegoric story about some event with a homiletic-moralizing purpose (SLT, 296). Nowadays lexeme *притча* is used both in the sphere of literary studies and in the general lingual use, where it nominates a narrative literary work of allegoric-homiletic nature, its contents is close to a fable; an allegoric phrase, a story about anything (SUM VIII, 74).

Word *історія* which was borrowed from the Greek language through the church-Slavic language in a Kyiv-Rus period (ESUM II, 320) functioned as polyseme in the Ukrainian language of the studied period (SUM XVI – XVII, 13, 208). In baroque sermons lexeme *історія* to denote a story is a synonym to lexeme *приклад*: ... *што выражаючы Історія мови(т)* (Кор., Kazannia, 113); *Слухачу православный, тую історію уважмо духовне* (Rad., Опов., 375). The meaning «*оповідання, розповідь про кого-, що-небудь*» in a semantic structure of lexeme *історія* remained up to a current period (SUM IV, 52).

One of the argumentation means in homiletic works were stable expressions of folk and book origin which were denoted with specific names *приповість*, *присловіа запозиченни паремѣя*: *Каждый ведлуг оной приповѣсти маеть своего мола, што его грызет* (Moh., Khrest, 283); *Дозналь того Соломонъ Царь тды потомному такую зоставиль въ притчахъ своихъ паремѣю: конь готовится въ днь брани, о(т) Г(с)да же помощь* (Rad., Slovo, 43); *Соломон ... такую зоставиль Паремѣю: Видѣхъ всаческаа сотвореннаа по(д) Нѣсемъ и се вса суть суетства* (Rad., Ohorodok, акз). Lexeme *приповість* continued to be used in the Ukrainian language. It was this lexeme that was used in the title of K. Zinoviiv's collection with gloss *присловіа: Приповѣсти [або те(ж) присловіа] посполитые ...* (Zinov., 213). *Приповість* was coded as a dialect word with the meaning «a parable» in «Dictionary of the Ukrainian language» (SUM VII, 714), however there is no such remark in a new edition, lexeme is given as a synonym to *приповідка* (SUM 2012, 884).

Term *паремія* is originated from Greek etymon with the meaning «*прислів'я, приказка*» and in the contemporary term system it denotes stable formations, cultural marked units mostly of a sentence structure, in particular proverbs, sayings, riddles etc. (LE, 534). In «Dictionary of the Ukrainian language» the term is interpreted as follows: a short folk statement of a homiletic or figurative-aphoristic content (proverb, saying, tongue twister, etc.) (SUM 2012, 719).

Lexeme *присловія*: ... *уживати присловія* (Rad., Ohorodok, aši) was found in a sermon. Lexeme *присловія* was recorded in K. Zinoviiv's sermon: *Ведлуг присловія рука завше руку мить* (Zinov, 173). The contemporary Ukrainian language adopted lexeme *прислів'я* with regular phonetic changes, and it is used with the meaning «an accurate figurative expression, often rhythmic by structure, which in a short form generalizes different life events, makes them typical» (SUM VIII, 24), in a new edition the meaning was specified as «an accurate, contrary to a saying, homiletic figurative (mostly rhythmic by structure) expression which generalizes anything» (SUM 2012, 888).

In addition to the generalized names to denote a narrative part in the structure of a sermon, the terms which nominated a narrative textual block by a genre trait, were used. It was term *фабула* (SLT, 439) borrowed from Latin: *Свѣт сей облудный ... маєт подобенства до Лиса, о котром фабула єс така* (Rad., Опов., 348); *Стосуймо ж тую фабулу до людей у свѣта високих ...* (Rad., Опов., 355). According to V. Krekoten, fables denoted belletristic examples, the plots of which had a fictitious base. A preacher expressed a serious truth with the help of their entertaining plot [Krekoten 1983, 111].

A synonym to term *фабула* «оповідання з вигаданим сюжетом» was a specific lexeme *байка*, a derivative from *баяти* «розповідати» (ESUM I, 157), which was used with another formant *баснь* (Fasmer I, 131) in the church-Slavic language. For instance, having retold a story on an ancient plot, an author argues that it is not true and nominates it as *байкою*: *Але то щирая байка. То щирая правда, же Христос Спаситель в руках своих такую мѣл моц ...* (Rad., Опов., 335). P. Berynda translates listed *баснь* with such words as *казка, байка, вымысл*

(LB, 5). In another case A. Radyvylovskyi uses a word-phrase *фабула поетицкая*: *Поетове пишут ... о Геллефронтѣ ... Не ест то правда, але фабула поетицкая. То правда, же Христос Спаситель по забитю оного ядовитого пекельного ужа ...* (Rad., Опов., 334). Lexeme *фабула* also remains in a modern term system of literary studies where it denotes a chain of events, occurrences and incidents, presented in a causal-time sequence, which are depicted in an artistic work (SLT, 439).

An exponent of a genre specific nature of an artistic text was term *элогіум*, used in European literature to denote a particular type of a baroque literary work which combined panegyricism, emblematics, rhetoric decorations, conceptism, etc. [Sazonova 1996, 106]. It was found in A. Radyvylovskyi's sermon: *слышачи дїеполеные слова яко есте ему елогіу(м) приписати могли ...* (Rad., Lebedevych, 25).

Homiletic works document term *концепт*. According to the data of «Dictionary of the Ukrainian language of XVI – the first half of XVII centuries», this lexeme, borrowed from Latin (ESUM II, 561), was known with the meaning «думка, замисел, задум, концепт» (SUM XVI – XVII 14, 248). In sermons it could denote a conception of a work, its main thought, realized mostly in a figurative form. The use of this term is also associated with the realization of one of the general European features of baroque art by Ukrainian artists – conceptism. Term *концепт* is often used by I. Haliatovskyi in the text of a treatise in homiletics: *Той концептъ можеш взати з гербу умерлого члѣвка, бо на гербѣ мечъ и збрѣа бываесть* (Haliat., Kliuch, 223); *Подобный же концепт можеш(ъ) взати ... который на(д) гербом(ъ) бывает* (Haliat., Kliuch, 223); *Можешъ концепт взати з(ъ) мѣстца, на которомъ що с дѣало* (Haliat. Kliuch, 228). It is recorded in the sermon texts of various authors: *На выраженіе концепту моего, нехай ми волно оужити буде(т) латинских словъ* (Rad., Starushych, 33); *Поки кто яковый концептъ замыслитъ, я иду по причину до канона* (Tuptalo, 40), *... еденъ зъ выкладачовъ овые ... реченные въ Песняхъ Песней слова концептуесть ...* (Tuptalo, 34).

Term *концепт* still functions in the contemporary Ukrainian language; it is registered in «Dictionary of foreign words» with the meaning: 1) in logics – sense of a sign (name); 2) general thought, phrasing (SIS, 294). At present this lexical unit functions actively in linguistic literature where its definition depends on various approaches to the interpretation of a concept.

An aphoristic expression, the sense of which was revealed in a sermon and which confirmed a certain thought of an author, was denoted with lexeme *сентенція*: *Приложена мною в фундаментъ теперешней Бесѣды моей сентенція ѿваа: справедливый члѣкъ гды ему прийдетъ оумерти, в ѿ(т)почине(н)ю будет* (Sm., Kazannia, 15); *И для того ѿваа у філософо(в) уросла сентенція* (Rad., Ohorodok, аќs). In Ye. Slavynetskyi's «Лексиконі латинському» listed Latin *sententia* was translated with synonyms *мнѣние, разумѣние, сказаніе, повѣсть, краткореченіе, умишленіе* (LS, 368). Term *сентенція*, according to the data of «Etymological dictionary of the Ukrainian language», was borrowed from Latin (від лат. *sententia* «думка, погляд, вислів») through Polish intermediary (ESUM V, 213). In the given quotation from a sermon, this word was used in the same meaning as it is known in modern use «a phrase of a homiletic nature» (SUM IX, 125), and in a term system of literary studies it has a definition «an expression of a homiletic nature, close to folk proverbs» (SLT, 377).

In reference to quoted literature preachers use term *текст*: *Ведлугъ Дѣда мовачого, Гдѣ въѣрися (яко з жидовсково старого теѣту читаемо)* (Moh., Khrest, 274); *... где ииший теѣтъ такъ читаетъ, если маеши слугу вѣрно(го) мѣ(й) ѿ не(м) старане* (Rad., Vinets, рќf зв.). This lexical unit, based on the data of «Etymological dictionary of the Ukrainian language», was borrowed from the German language, reached Latin etymon (ESUM V, 536) and it is still used in the contemporary Ukrainian language (SUM X, 57). Lexeme *стиль* is also common in sermons: *... бо давнимъ а нынѣшныхъ вѣковъ незажиснаемымъ гомиліатичнимъ стилемъ древныхъ отецъ святыхъ, стилемъ проповѣдь маю предложити* (Turpalo, 44).

Thus, terminological vocabulary is a significant component of the text of a homiletic work. A homiletic text is a specific sphere of the functioning of terminological vocabulary and is not typical for its use. The terms in sermons play mostly a nominative role and also serve as a tool of its intellectualization. At the same time, in a homiletic work, as in an artistic work, they could acquire evaluative features, figurative meanings; they could be a source for the formation of comparisons.

Hence, a baroque sermon syncretized lingual tools to form the texts of different styles, and it became the place for their genesis and formation in a literary language. An artistic style was presented in sermons of a new type most of all due to a high artistic level of a narrative part and also narrative blocks which were part of the structure of a homiletic work and presented small prose genres.

The variability of the means to convey a strange language, a wide range of lexical units which performed a function of lingual signals to add a strange language and express an author's evaluation of a quoted material, the use of general scientific vocabulary – all this proves the active development of the lingual means to form a scientific style. The organic combination of multi-style parts into a holistic text confirmed the ability of a literary language, on a folk base, to be useful in various spheres of the life of society.

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