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EMERGENT SEMANTICS OF THE UKRAINIAN NOUN AS A DETERMINANT OF ITS DERIVATIONAL CAPACITY

Zoia Valiukh

Kyiv National Linguistic University, Ukraine

e-mail: zoyavalyukh@ukr.net

ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-5004-4763>

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Abstract

The article is an extension of the author's series of publications on derivational paradigmatics of the Ukrainian language. Derivational paradigms of nouns-names of persons according to their internal features constitute the focus of the article. The structural and semantic characteristics of the units under study are established, and the linguistic and extra-linguistic factors of influence on the formation of the component structure of derivational potential are investigated.

Key words: derivational paradigmatics, Ukrainian language, derivational paradigm, internal features, structural and semantic characteristics, derivational potential.

1. Introduction

Contemporary linguistics is characterized by the tendency to a more profound study of the semantics of language units, their pragmatic aspects polysemantization of the word as the universal language unit, which concentrates in itself the properties of meaning of units belonging to different levels of language structure. This tendency is justified and up-to-date because of the accumulation of theoretically substantiated and practically tested knowledge of the languages, for example the Ukrainian language, which is the foundation for linguists to understand language not only as a system of signs but more as a system which can reflect the endlessness of language meanings which result from people's understanding of the surrounding world.

2. Methods and material

Word-building, which reflects the nominative activity of derivatives, provides language continuity in the time flow, satisfies the needs of its users to name new realities, regulates the coexistence of non-derivatives and derivatives, old and new lexical units. Therefore, it is no coincidence that for the last several decades researchers have been interested in establishing the principles of classification and analysis of derivation base on the basis of derivatives as well as in clarifying the multidimensional semantics of derivatives which is formed by several important factors, such as the semantic and formal structure of derivational units, their functional and stylistic peculiarities, duration of their functioning in the language, etc. Research of domestic and foreign linguists has found that the study of derivational meanings of derivative words cannot be complete without the analysis of lexical meanings of the latter that serve as the vertex components of the derivational paradigm – a complex system-forming unit

consisting of a set of derivatives directly motivated by the same derivative word. This was emphasized by Klymenko (1984), Vyhovanets (2004), Horodenska (2004), Yermakova (1981), Semeniuk (1999), Bilousenko (1993; 2002), Nimchuk (2002) and others. Klymenko (1984), in particular, states that the meaning of a derivative word can be determined by the meanings of its constituents only when it is known which semantics of the derivational motivation word took part in shaping the meaning of the whole.

The aim of the paper is to analyse the influence of emergent semantics of nouns of the Ukrainian language on their derivational capacity – the ability to serve as the basis for creating new words. The influence of semantics of a derivational base on the ability to produce derivatives has been studied lately within the framework of a basic-centric approach, whose ultimate goal is to create a typology of word-formation with a focus on a derivational base as a typologizing factor. Establishing a typology of noun-forming paradigms based on this approach contributes to the formation of a whole derivational paradigm of the Ukrainian language.

Klymenko (1984, p. 15) foregrounded one of the important semantic features of a derivational base – the phraseology of its meaning, noting that the definition of word-formation as a branch of science studying the creation and operation of derivative units, which are unique names, secondary in nature, motivated by content and structured, that is, derived in form, puts forward many new aspects of the disclosure of the meaning of the derived word, among which the phraseology of its semantics, that is, the impossibility of deducing the meaning of a word from the meanings of its constituents alone. Yermakova (1981, p. 158) defines phraseology of semantics of derivative units as the indeterminacy of some part of the meaning of the derivative, which is formally allocated in its parts. According to this definition, derivatives with phraseological semantics always contain some additional components in their meaning structure – semantic extensions, which have no expression in their formal structure. As the term "phraseological semantics" is also commonly used to designate the semantics of phraseological units, i.e. idioms, I will employ the term "emergent semantics" instead – to avoid any possible misunderstanding.

The meaning of derivatives, devoid of emergence, is equal to the sum of meanings of the derivational base and the derivational element (suffix, prefix, confix). Yermakova (1981, p. 43) proposes to distinguish these derivative words as units with different derivative capabilities, convincing that words with emergent semantics have more word-forming capacity than words with non-emergent semantics and, therefore, their derivational paradigms are more complete.

Within the large and semantically heterogeneous derivational category of names of people (including nouns with emergent and non-emergent semantics), I distinguish two lexico-semantic groups of derivative nouns that nominate human beings – names of persons based on either internal or external characteristics that are more or less inherent in the semantic emergence of lexical meanings. This quite small groups of nouns is distinguished by the peculiarities of formal grammatical and semantic representation that determine the set of specific derivational paradigms and their parametric features.

2.1 Derivational potential of nouns with pronounced semantic emergence

The nouns of the **first** lexico-semantic group are derived from nouns, adjectives and verbs and formed with the help of specialized suffixes, which convey the meaning of a bearer of a certain characteristic and provide the words with a connotation of evaluation ranging from slight irony to contempt and condemnation, as in: *ледар, штукар, хабарник, розбійник, відступник, бешкетник, ябедник, хижак, дивак, простак, глитай, гультяй, буян, пияк, інтриган, критикан, політикан, терорист, авантюрист, аферист, кар'єрист*.

Despite the fact that the derivational paradigm of these nouns combines different types of specific derivational paradigms under the influence of the categorical heterogeneity of the motivational words, their functional-stylistic features, in particular, negative evaluative colouring, the emergence

of the semantics of these names has led to the realization of their derivative potential, represented in the typical three-zone derivational paradigm, as in: *гультяй* → *гультяйка*, *гультяйчик*, *гультяйце*, *гультяйство*, *гультяйський*, *гультяювати*; *дивак* → *дивачка*, *дивачок*, *дивачисько*, *дивацтво*, *дивацький*, *дивакуватий*, *дивачити*, *здивачніти*; *простак* → *простачка*, *простачок*, *простаченко*, *простачисько*, *простацтво*, *простацький*, *простецький*, *простакуватий*, *протачити*, *простакувати*.

The constituents of the substantival zone of the derivational paradigm of the lexico-semantic group mentioned are mainly nouns with word-forming modifying meaning. Among them is found the meaning "a female person in relation to the male person named by the derivational base", which is realized in the two most productive suffixes – **-к-** and **-иц-**. The importance of a female person is determined by the grammatical feature of the derivational base – the masculine gender of the motivational noun. It is the generic affinity that enables the formation of a derivative with the modifying meaning "opposite sex" from virtually every noun that names persons, and hence serves as a basis for creating meaningful names of female persons in the Ukrainian language.

The nouns with the suffix **-к-** are formed from the complete bases of the counterpart names of male persons, as in: *гультяй* → *гультяйка*, *дикун* → *дикунка*, *крутий* → *крутійка*, *буян* → *буянка*, *дивак* → *дивачка*, *дикун* → *дикунка*, *заводій* → *заводійка* and others. For example: *Шпачиха, ця вчорашня буянка, сиділа причепурена, тихесенько, як свята* (О. Гончар); *У дорозі Тоня виявила себе такою заводійкою, що Ліна часом аж задріла її кипучості, товариськості, умінню не звертати уваги на прикрі дрібниці, всією душею пити цей щедрий світ і його дива* (О. Гончар).

The suffix **-иц-** forms the names of female persons, joining only the truncated bases of the nouns with the suffix **-ник**, as in: *бешкетник* → *бешкетниця*, *відлюдник* → *відлюдниця*, *відступник* → *відступниця*, *зрадник* → *зрадниця*, *авантюжник* → *авантюжниця*, *мрійник* → *мрійниця*, *спільник* → *спільниця* and others. For example: *Лобода, що враз якось набряк обличчям, послав у бік Шпачихи нищівний погляд, видно, вважаючи стару гультяйку зрадницею* (О. Гончар).

However, not all lexical units of the above-mentioned lexico-semantic group realize their derivative potential in derivative nouns with a modifying denominative meaning. The formation of these derivatives is complicated by the presence of suffixes in the structure of the motivational nouns. The suffixes not only convey the meaning of "a person as the bearer of a certain characteristic", but also serve as a means of expressive colouring. These word-building suffix supply the nouns with different shades of meaning, pointing to individual traits of human character. Some of them, combined with the negatively labelled derivational bases, form appraisal nouns that name bearers of negative traits. For example, the Ukrainian suffix **-ан**, combined with foreign bases forms a small group of words expressing contempt and condemnation. For example, *критикан* – a person who is prone to petty, biting, biased criticism; *інтриган* – one who engages in intrigue; *політикан* – a politician, ready to achieve his / her goal at all costs.

Some of the words which name a person by his / her character traits form diminutive derivatives. These include the nouns *боягузик*, *брехунець*, *гультяйчик*, *дикунець*, *зрадничок*, *простачок*, *розбійничок* and others, whose semantics indicates the diminished quality named by the noun if the perception of this meaning is accompanied by the speaker's positive attitude. The negative subject-logical content of the motivational bases of the nouns is neutralised by diminutive suffixes and a positive tone of expression. It is confirmed by these examples: *А хто повірить такому брехунцю? Що, може, скажеш, що сама попадає аж на покуття посадила тебе?* (М. Стельмах); *– Ой синочку, порадничку. Ой де ж ти був, мій зрадничку. Як в бік мене улучено... І топтано, і палено* (О. Гончар).

Modifying derivatives with the meaning of "augmentativeness" feature the word-forming suffixes **-уз/-юг-**, **-ак/-як-**, **-иськ-**, **-иц-** and play an important role, because they not only indicate

objective magnification, but also express the meanings of irony or contempt for the bad temper of the person designated by the derivative noun, as in: *бандюга, ледарюга, хижацюга, брехуняка, злодіяка, глитаяка, заводіяка, бідачисько, хижачисько, гультяйце* and others. The modifying meaning "collectivity" covers a small group of derivatives of the substantival zone. The main word-forming tool used to express this meaning is the suffix *-н-*. As this derivational suffix is endowed with its own expressiveness, the nouns formed with the help of it acquire a pronounced negative emotional colouring, as in: *глитайня, ледарня, штукарня, хижачня: Як на свято, як на здобич поспішала звідує у Каховку пазуриста степова хижачня* (О. Гончар).

The semantic aspect "personality characteristic" in the substantival zone is represented by the derivatives with a negative-mutational meaning, to which belong such nouns as *баламутство, бешкетництво, зрадництво, інтриганство, критиканство, політиканство, хижачня: Як на свято, як на здобич поспішала звідує у Каховку пазуриста степова хижачня* (О. Гончар); *Не кажуть правди тим, хто помирає, ні тим, хто у дуренство впав безкрає* (Д. Павличко). *Катратий ніби й цього бешкетництва не помічав, похмурістю було оповите його обличчя* (О. Гончар).

Vykhovanets (2004) claims that in the formation of derivative nouns which designate qualitative states, the suffix employed is *-ств-* and its phonetic modification *-цтв-*, which, unlike other suffixes, is added not to the adjective base, but to the substantive one. Compare: *хлопець мужній* → *мужність хлопця* and *хлопець-ледар* → *ледарство хлопця*. In particular, he notes that in the superficial structure of derivative nouns denoting qualitative states, such as *геройство, багатирство, нахабство, нецтво, мародерство* and others, the original noun part is clearly distinguished. It would seem that such a feature contradicts the regularities of the designation of nouns-quality names, but in reality all these nouns have the derivative history that connects them to the original names of the qualitative signs, namely: the original nouns and adjectives are used in the predicative function that does not change the derivative history of the derivative noun (Vykhovanets and Horodenska, 2004, p. 144-145).

The adjectival zone primarily consists of relative adjectives, which express the derivational meaning "relevant to the person named by the derivational noun", "peculiar to the person named by the derivational noun", "intended for the person named by the derivational noun". The suffix *-ськ-/-цьк-*, which proves productive in the formation of personal adjectives, serves as a tool to convey these meanings. The derivational meanings of these suffixes can be set based on their usage in a particular context. For example: *Люди тут невідомі, ставлення до школи з боку деяких просто дикунське* (Ю. Збанацький); *Твій герб, відступнику Яремо, в віках чорнітиме окремо. Не княжмим знаком, не орлом, – твоїм відступницьким тавром* (Л. Костенко); *У своїй дивацькій панамі з якогось кавказького цапа іронічно киває своїм супутникам на Лінин напис про ввічливість* (О. Гончар).

At the same time, derivational noun bases designating persons who are bearers of particular character traits reveal the derivational potential to produce denominal adjectives, which, in the adjectival zone of the derivational paradigm, convey the semantic aspect "prone to a certain mode of behaviour". This derivational meaning is expressed by the adjectival suffix *-уват-/-юват-*, for example: *дивакуватий, простакуватий, шахраюватий, ледаркуватий, сірякуватий, забіякуватий, відлюдкуватий, хижакуватий* and others, as in: *Дивакуватий кравець навіки розпроцався з нашим білим і без кінця загадковим світом* (М. Хвильовий); *І не треба дивуватися, коли надають вони при цьому перевагу чоловікам незначним, навіть простакуватим* (П. Загребельний).

The verbal zone of the derivational paradigm of the nouns of the studied lexico-semantic group is formed by the derivatives with the word-forming meaning "to be similar by any sign or action to the person named by the derivational noun": *гультяй* → *гультяювати, ледар* → *ледарювати, розбишака* → *розбишакувати, дивак* → *дивачити, ловелас* → *ловеласничати* and others, compare: *А сам коронний стражник Лац далі собі розбишакує та збиткується над нами*

(П. Загребельний); – Привикла [Параска] змалку **ледарювати**, розлінувалася, все коли б на готовому їй, коли б панувати (Панас Мирний); Він був одним із тих диваків, які вміли по-справжньому **дивачити** ("Голос України").

The main expression of the above mentioned word-forming meaning of verbs formed from nouns is the suffix **-ува-/-юва-**. Verbal lexemes with the suffix **-нича-**, which have spread in the Ukrainian language mainly under the influence of Russian, are now being removed from use as contradicting the word-building and lexical norms of the modern Ukrainian literary language. The verbs with suffixes **-ува-** and **-и-** are used instead, compare: *гріхородничати* and *гріхородити*, *ловеласничати* and *ловеласити*.

2.2 Derivational potential of nouns with weak or zero level of semantic emergence

The **second** group of names of persons includes the nouns that realize their derivational potential in derivatives that fill the linguistic zone only partially. They encompass derivative names of persons whose semantic structure contains the invariant meaning "a bearer of external or internal characteristics". They are formed by adding suffixes to the bases of verbs, adjectives and nouns, as in: *мовчун, говорун, вередун, свистун, пустун, лестун, сопун, воркотун, жартун, чепурун, сліпун, скупій, солодій, лисань, кирпич, вислань, здоровань, цибань, сміливець, завзятець, справедливець, ліновець, щасливець, бородач, пузань, пузач, вусань, вусач, вухань, зубань, лобань, лобач* and others.

The specific feature of this lexico-semantic group of nouns which to a certain extent determines their low word-forming capacity is that, within the same lexical meaning, there exist common root derivatives with semantically equal and interchangeable, but structurally distinct suffixes, and the word-building function of such suffixes is inseparable from their expressive function, as in: *вухань, вухач; головань, головач, головко; пузань, пузач; ласій, ласун; веселій, веселун; гладій, гладун; плаксі, плаксун; коротай, коротун, коротяк; кудлань, кудлай, кудlach; мудрець, мудрій, мудрак, мудрагель; горбань, горбач, горбун; здоровань, здоров'як, здоров'яга, здоровило, здоровуля, здоровко* and others.

Several of these common root derivatives differ in their degree of use: some function in all the styles of the modern literary Ukrainian language, while others are rare, restricted or territorial. However, what unites them is that the group is not replenished with new derivatives, and their usage is quite limited.

The main semantic feature of the nouns that belong to the analysed lexico-semantic group, which distinguishes them from the other groups of derived names with the meaning "subject (bearer) of the state", is a weak or zero degree of emergence. This is due primarily to the characteristics of the lexical units that motivate them.

The main distinctive feature of de-adjectival, de-verbal and de-nominal nouns with non-emergent lexical semantics is the sum of the meanings of the structural elements of the derivative, namely the meaning of stative or processual characteristics expressed by the derivational base, on the one hand, and the meaning of the characteristic expressed by the suffix added, on the other. The derivational suffixes in such names, in addition to designating a person as a bearer of a certain characteristic, serve as a means of expressing connotative colouring.

Therefore, the specific derivational paradigms which reflect the ability of each noun to realize its derivational potential, are simple, mostly two- and three membered, as in: *балакун → балакунка, балакунчик; пустун → пустунка, пустунчик, пустунець; сміливець → сміливиця; вусань → вусанчик; торохтій → торохтійка, щасливець → щасливиця* and others. Their typical derivational paradigm is structured by the derivative units of only one substantival zone with the modifying derivational meanings of "feminine gender [as relative to masculine gender]" and "denominative". The first of these is expressed by two word-forming suffixes **-к-** and **-иц-**, which belong to highly productive suffixes (Bilousenko and Nimchuk, 2002, p. 6). Compare: *Жартунка, вона не хотіла й тепер ні сказати свого імені, ні адреси* (О. Гончар); *Щасливиця, я маю трохи неба і дві сосни в туманному вікні* (Л. Костенко).

Among the current trends in the generic categorization of the noun *Vykhovanets* distinguishes the correlation between the names of persons of masculine and feminine gender, which is the most typical and productive state of creating nouns to designate persons. In his opinion, the number of feminine nouns that are formed by suffixes, including *-к-*, from nouns – names of persons of masculine gender is increasing, and the gender differentiation of nouns is deepening (*Vykhovanets* and Horodenska, 2004, p. 90). As for the suffix *-иц-*, whose meanings were fully formed at the end of the Slavic era (*Bilousenko* and *Nimchuk*, 2002, p. 7), it became second in productivity after the *-к-* in the formation of names of persons with the modifying derivational meaning of the feminine gender at the end of the nineteenth century, and during the twentieth century its productivity was on the increase (*Semeniuk*, 1999, p. 190).

The property to create diminutives characteristic of the nouns naming persons who are bearers of certain external or internal attributes is conditioned by their derivational structure, because they are formed by the suffixes which serve not only as a means of identifying a person, but also as a way of conveying expressive colouring, as in: *ласкавець* → *ласкавчик*, *кучерявець* → *кучерявчик*, *щасливець* → *щасливчик*, *улюбленець* → *улюбленчик*, *веселун* → *веселунчик*, *сміхун* → *сміхунчик*, *стрибун* → *стрибунчик*, *стрибунець*, *балакун* → *балакунчик*, *ласун* → *ласунчик*, *ласунець*, *пестун* → *пестунчик*, *товстун* → *товстунець*, *чепурун* → *чепурунчик*, *хорошун* → *хорошунчик*, *хрипун* → *хрипунчик*, *хрпун* → *хрпунець*, *мазун* → *мазунчик*, *простак* → *простачок*, *худак* → *худачок*, *хитряк* → *хитрячок*, *куцан* → *куцанчик*, *молодан* → *молоданчик*, *здоров'як* → *здоров'ячок* and others. For example: *В особистому житті товариша Старка існував тільки кучерявий "сміхунчик" (так батько називав свого Вову за те, що той вічно посміхався) (М. Хвильовий); Олеся схилив чорняву голівоньку на руку, а Михайлик-стрибунець уже не стрибає, а теж сидить, слуха (Б. Грінченко); Дзюдо, коротконогий цей товстунець, знизує плечима (О. Гончар); Квартири в нас – це однаково, що зримі риси комунізму: обіцяють їх усім, а побачити судилося тільки щасливчикам (П. Загребельний); Наумиху жаль взяв, що нагримала на свого пестунчика (М. Коцюбинський); Іжачок-хитрячок із голок та шпичок пошив собі піджачок (П. Воронько).*

A significant influence on the derivational potential of the nouns of the second lexico-semantic group is partly due to their linguistic identity and the related semantic emergence, since lexemes with non-emergent semantic form largely single-zone derivational paradigms with a limited quantitative representation and that are structured by the absence of derivatives in the adjectival and verbal zones. Researchers explain the phenomenon by the possible emergence of the so-called "meaning circle" in the derivational chain in case a non-emergent derivative forms a derivative of the same part of speech as the word that motivates it (*Yermakova*, 1981, p. 160). Our study confirms this hypothesis. In the lexico-semantic group of nouns, the names of persons by external or internal characteristics are quantitatively dominated by de-adjectival derivatives that do not participate in the creation of adjectives and certain de-verbal derivatives that do not form verbs (*хитрий* → *хитрун* → *хитрунка*, *хитрунчик*; *ласий* → *ласун* → *ласунка*, *ласунчик*; *сміливий* → *сміливець* → *сміливиця*; *плакати* → *плаксій* → *плаксійка*; *любити* → *любитель* → *любителька*; *веліти* → *велитель* → *велителька* and others).

There are very few nouns that are able to create such derivatives within the lexico-semantic group under study, for example: *мудрий* → *мудрець* → *мудрецький*; *чужий* → *чужинець* → *чужинецький*, *чужинський*; *щасливий* → *щасливець* → *щасливецький*. In every one of these derivational chains the third component repeats the meaning of the first one.

As we can see, the absence of semantic updating, provided that some of the word-forming energy is consumed, which correlates with the desire of language to conserve its linguistic means, makes it impossible for nouns that name a person by external or internal characteristics to realise their derivational potential in adjectival and verbal derivatives. It should be noted, however, that among

the names of persons by their external or internal characteristics, derivatives with emergent semantics, that is, with an increase in lexical meaning, occur. One of them is *пустельник* – "a person who, for religious reasons, has settled in a deserted place and refuses to communicate with people; recluse", in which the semantic components "for religious reasons" and "refusing communication with people" are an extension that has no formal means of expression. The derivational paradigm of this noun has four components: *пустельник* → *пустельниця*, *пустельництво*, *пустельників*, *пустельницький*. It is noteworthy that nouns such as *пустельник*, *пустинник*, *печерник* and the like have functioned in the Ukrainian language since the Eastern Slavic period, naming a person by the place of residence. However, as Bilousenko (1993) claims, the functional derivational meaning in these derivatives has been gradually re-interpreted as attributive, which is why in modern Ukrainian they characterise a person not by his / her place of residence but by his / her way of life. This means that such lexical units should be considered among the attributive names of persons by internal characteristics, in particular, behaviour.

3. Conclusions

Thus, the semantic emergence of the derivational nouns is a determinant in the derivational potential of the two lexico-semantic groups of nouns represented by the names of the subject of state. The first lexico-semantic group of nouns, including names of persons by their internal characteristics, is distinguished from its counterparts by the semantic emergence. It is this semantic feature of the derivational base that predetermines the capacity of the vertex nouns to form derivatives located in the three zones of parts of speech – substantival, adjectival and verbal.

The derivational paradigm of the nouns of the second lexico-semantic group is characterised by a single-zone (substantive) structure. In the three types of derivation modification prevails: the substantival zone is represented by derivatives with the semantics "feminine gender as relative to masculine gender expressed by the derivational noun" and "diminutiveness". The determinants behind its derivational content are, above all, the non-emergent semantics of the derivational nouns, its connotative aspect, which correlates with the linguistic factors, the main one being the active use of these units in different styles of language and speech.

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Resume

Among the most urgent problems to be solved in Ukrainian derivatology, there is the problem of paradigmatic relations of language units in word formation, as represented by the derivational paradigm. This paradigm is the universal systematic way of determining the derivational potential of words belonging to different parts of speech, because it is structured by sets of derivatives in paradigmatic relations, which are directly motivated by the very same derivational word. The parameters of derivational paradigms of nouns in the Ukrainian language depend on the derivational capacity of motivational words of certain lexico-semantic groups, which is conditioned by a complex of semantic, structural, functional-stylistic and pragmatic factors, with the semantic one being the determinant. The article focuses on paradigms of nouns-names of persons according to his / her internal characteristics and analyzes the dependence of the derivational potentiality of these nouns on their semantic emergence. Two groups of suffixed nouns, i.e. names of persons according to their external and internal characteristics, are considered. These quite small groups of nouns are distinguished by the peculiarities of their formal grammatical and semantic representation that determine the set of specific derivational paradigms and their parametric features. The nouns with emergent semantics always contain some additional components in their meaning structure – semantic extensions, which have no expression in their formal structure, and have more derivational capacity than the words with non-emergent semantics. The parameters of a typical derivational paradigm of these nouns are determined and it is established that the semantic peculiarity of the derivational base, namely the emergence of their semantics, determines the derivational potential of vertex nouns to form derivatives belonging to one of the three parts of speech: noun, adjective or verb. The derivational potential of a lexico-semantic group of nouns with a weak or zero emergent level, that is those without semantic extensions, is equally analysed. It is shown that they reveal a lower derivational capacity: the lexemes with non-emergent semantics form mostly single-word derivational paradigms with a limited quantitative representation and that are structured by the absence of derivatives in the adjectival and verbal zones. Their typical derivational paradigm is structured by derivatives of only one substantival zone with modifying meanings.


Key words: derivational paradigmatics, Ukrainian language, derivational paradigm, internal features, structural and semantic characteristics, derivational potential.

Анотація

Із-посеред найбільш актуальних питань сучасної української дериватології, що потребують нагального розв'язання, важливою є проблема парадигматичних відношень мовних одиниць у словотворі, які найвиразніше репрезентує словотвірна парадигма. Словотвірна парадигма слугує універсальним засобом визначення дериваційного потенціалу слів різної частиномовної належності, оскільки її структурують сукупності дериватів, безпосередньо мотивованих тим самим твірним словом, що перебувають у парадигматичних відношеннях. Параметри словотвірних парадигм іменників української мови залежать від дериваційної спроможності мотивувальних слів, що належать до певної лексико-семантичної групи, яку зумовлює комплекс семантичних, структурних, функційно-стилістичних, прагматичних чинників, визначальним із-поміж яких є семантичний. У статті проаналізовано словотвірну парадигматику іменників –

найменувань осіб за зовнішніми і внутрішніми ознаками, з'ясовано залежність дериваційної спроможності цих іменників від емергентності їхньої семантики. Розглянуто дві групи суфіксальних іменників – найменувань осіб за зовнішніми і внутрішніми характеристиками: з емергентною і неемергентною семантикою. Ці кількісно невеликі групи іменників вирізняються особливостями формально-граматичної і семантичної репрезентації, які визначають набір конкретних словотвірних парадигм та їхні параметричні ознаки. Деривати з емергентною семантикою обов'язково містять у своїй значеннєвій структурі додаткові компоненти – семантичні нарощення, що не мають вираження в їхній формальній структурі, і є словотвірно спроможнішими, ніж слова з неемергентною семантикою. З'ясовано, що іменники, які належать до лексико-семантичної групи найменувань суб'єкта стану з вираженою емергентною семантикою, є достатньо словотвірно спроможними. Визначено параметри типової словотвірної парадигми цих іменників і встановлено, що семантична особливість твірної бази, емергентність семантики, зумовила словотвірну спроможність вершинних іменників утворювати деривати, розташовані в трьох частиномовних зонах – субстантивній, ад'єктивній та дієслівній. Проаналізовано дериваційний потенціал лексико-семантичної групи іменників зі слабким та нульовим ступенем емергентності, тобто тих, які не мають семантичних нарощень у значеннєвій структурі. З'ясовано, що вони демонструють слабшу дериваційну спроможність, а саме: лексеми із неемергентною семантикою формують здебільшого однозонні словотвірні парадигми з незначним кількісним складом, особливістю структурування яких є відсутність похідних ад'єктивної та дієслівної зон. Їхню типову словотвірну парадигму структурують похідні одиниці лише однієї, субстантивної, зони з модифікаційними словотвірними значеннями.

Ключові слова: словотвірна парадигматика, українська мова, словотвірна парадигма, внутрішні ознаки, структурна і семантична характеристики, словотвірний потенціал.

Contact data Zoia O. Valiukh, DrSc (Philology), Professor, Head of the Ukrainian Philology and Slavic Studies Department, Kyiv National Linguistic University, e-mail: zoyavalyukh@ukr.net		Fields of interest General linguistics (word formation and grammar), word formation pragmatics and word formation semantics
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