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DECLENSION OF MASCULINE NAMES AND DECLENSION OF HARD GROUP IN MODERN UKRAINIAN LITERARY LANGUAGE

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Formulation of the issue. The morphological paradigms of anthroponyms – names of individuals – are included in the inflection system of lexical and grammatical categories of the noun. Compared with appellatives, in the declension process they reveal many specific features. The inflectional paradigm issues of the number of classes and subclasses of nouns were studied by I. I. Kovalyk, Yu. K. Redko, P. P. Chuchka, L. P. Kalakutska, A. A. Zalizniak, L. T. Masenko, V. O. Horpynych, I. M. Zheliezniak, N. P. Dziatkivska, L. G. Skrypnyk, S. I. Holovashchuk, S. L. Kovtiukh, O. M. Kashtalian and others. Despite the long-standing tradition of studies of word-changing paradigms of anthroponyms, in modern domestic linguistics there is no comprehensive description of the distinctive forms of Ukrainian proper masculine and feminine names, taking into account extra- and intralingual factors.

The relevance of the study is due to the need for the systematic analysis of the morphological paradigms of Ukrainian names of individuals and the identification of the number of EPCs (elementary paradigmatic classes) of anthroponyms of the first declension of the hard group to indicate males.

The purpose of the article is to analyze inflectional paradigms in the singular and plural of Ukrainian proper male names and their variants, taking into account the necessary factors. Realization of the goal involves the following tasks: 1) consider the influence of morphological name categories on the selection of case endings of the studied subclass of anthroponyms; 2) establish other criteria for determining inflectional paradigms of proper masculine names; 3) characterize highlighted EPCs of the I declension of the hard group.

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Presentation of the main material. In Ukrainian language, the modern first declension of nouns is made up of feminine as well as masculine and dual gender with inflection **-a** after a solid phoneme (spelling **-я** – after soft) in the nominative singular and substantive with magnifying suffix **-иш-**, «if they express feminine gender» [1, p. 197].

The analysis of the system of factors that determine the distinct paradigms of Ukrainian surnames, in particular the anthropolexemes of the first declension of the hard group, and their EPCs are presented in the monograph S. L. Kovtiukh, O. M. Kashtalian «The Inflectional Paradigmatics of Ukrainian Surnames» (2012) [2, p. 45–62].

The following criteria are relevant for the distinctive paradigms of Ukrainian proper masculine names of the first declension of the hard group: nominal inflection type; generic attribution (marking by the category of masculine gender) belonging to the category of creatures-personalities; the uniformity of accentuation paradigms (the same fixed emphasis or only on the basis in the case forms of the singular and plural, or at the end) the formation of complete paradigms; community of case endings; the choice of the inflection of the genitive plural (**-ів** or zero); **-о** ending in the singular vocative; the presence of doublet forms in the plural accusative; morphological phenomena at the base of lexemes associated with inflection, namely: the alternation of hard and soft phonemes, hard rear-lingual with soft front-lingual whistling, loud phoneme /o/ with zero.

In our card files, 86 lexemes have been attested for the designation of male names of the 1st declension of the hard group, recorded in the lexicographic works «Proper names of people» (2005) L. G. Skrypnyk, N. P. Dziatkivska and «Dictionary of Ukrainian Names» I. I. Triiniak (2005). Among them are 28 full official anthroponyms – *Микола* [4, p. 77], *Савка* [4, p. 96], *Хома* [4, p. 108] and others: *А скільки сонць ми зустрічали, сусіде мій Миколо Чалий?! (V. Marsiuk). Савка вийшов із своєї хатки і дивився на нас як намальований. Він продовжував з Савкою свою розмову, образливу і гірку для нас. – Савко! – крикнув Платон до сусідньої хати. – Ходім, Савко (O. Dovzhenko). Будемо як Хома Брут, тільки над ним один гроб літав, а над нами буде багато, з космічним свистом (L. Kostenko). 58 variants of anthropolexemes are verified to indicate unofficial forms of proper names – *Вовка* (від *Володімир*) [4, p. 48], *Жора* (від *Георгій; Єгор; Юрій, Юрко*) [4, p. 51], *Йоська* (від *Йосип, Осип (Йосиф)*) [4, p. 65] and others: *Вовка* зачерпнув довбанкою теплового узвару (V. Blyznets). Після розмови з *Жорою* у Віктора на душі лишився не вельми приємний осад (A. Kurkov). Всім нашим вулицям сповна він дав блискучі імена: і Маркса, й Леніна, й Артема, і *Йоськи* Сталіна зокрема... (V. Marsiuk).*

For the case paradigms of Ukrainian proper masculine names of the first declension of the hard group in the singular nominative case is characterized by flexion **-a**, in the genitive case – **-и**, the dative case – **-і**, the accusative case – **-у**, the instrumental case – **-ою**, the local case – **-і**, the vocal case – **-о**, in the plural nominative case – **-и**, in the genitive case – zero / **-ів**, dative case – **-ам**, accusative case – zero (* **-и**) or **-ів** (* **-и**), instrumental case – **-ами**, local case – **-ах**, vocal case – **-и**. It is worth paying attention to the fact that the accusative case of the plural

masculine names of the 1st declension of the hard group is characterized by doublet forms, homonymic with the word forms of the genitive case (*Грішок, Йоньок, Олекс*) and the plural nominative forms with the preposition **у (в)** (*податися в Грішки, мітити в Йоньки, прагнути в Олексі*), which are emphasized by Professor S. L. Kovtiukh [3, p. 50–51].

Considering the relevant factors for distinguishing the paradigms of masculine names of the 1st declension of the hard group, 7 EPCs were identified.

EPC No. 1 (*Азіана*) includes anthroponames *Діма* (від *Дмитро́*; *Димитрі́ан*), *Йова* (від *Іо́в, Йо́в*), *Оре́фа, Кона* (від *Про́кін, Проко́пій*), *Яре́ма* and others. They are characterized by the fixed emphasis based on the declension forms of the singular and plural sub-paradigms, zero flexion in the form of the generic plural singular (*Вов, Ів, Ром, Стьон, Тім*), zero and **-и** – in the plural accusative (*Вара́в (* у Вара́ви)*).

EPC No. 2 (*Акіла*) combines anthroponyms *Васю́та* (від *Васі́ль; Васі́лько*), *Меле́та* (від *Мелеті́й*), *Сі́ла, Сі́са* (від *Сисо́й*) and others, which are characterized by the same fixed emphasis based on singular and plural forms and zero flexion in the form of the genitive and one form of the accusative plural form: *Ахі́л, Ген, Микі́т, Кузьмі́н*. The alternation of hard / soft phonemes is verified in the dative and local singular: */д/ – /д' /* (*Ю́да – Ю́ді, на, у (в), при, по Ю́ді*), */л/ – /л' /* (*Ваку́ла – Ваку́лі, на, у (в), при, по Ваку́лі*), */н/ – /н' /* (*Яці́на – Яці́ні, на, у (в), при, по Яці́ні*), */р/ – /р' /* (*Ю́ра – Ю́рі, на, у (в), при, по Ю́рі*), */с/ – /с' /* (*Оле́кса – Оле́сі, на, у (в), при, по Оле́сі*), */т/ – /т' /* (*Лесю́та – Лесю́ті, на, у (в), при, по Лесю́ті*).

EPC No. 3 (*Гара́ха*) includes such names with the fixed emphasis from all forms of declensions: *Матю́ха* (від *Матві́й (Маті́й, Матя́ш)*), *Серьо́га* (від *Сергі́й*), *Тимо́ха* (від *Тимофі́й, Тимі́ш, Тимко́*). The genitive plural is characterized by zero inflection (*Гара́х, Тимо́х*), the accusative plural by zero and **-и** (*Серьо́г (* у Серьо́ги)*). The alternation of consonantal phonemes */х/ – /с' /* (*Матю́ха – Матю́сі, на, у (в), при, по Матю́сі*), */г/ – /з' /* (*Серьо́га – Серьо́з-і, на, у (в), при, по Серьо́з-і*) is verified in the dative and local singular.

EPC No. 4 (*Вітька*) includes names with fixed emphasis in singular and plural: *Віті́чка* (від *Ві́ктор, Ві́кторій, Ві́кторі́н*), *Грі́шка* (від *Григо́рій, Грі́гір*), *Микі́тка* (від *Микі́та*), *Колька́* (від *Мико́ла (Микола́й, Ніко́ла)*), *Чи́пка* (від *Ники́фор, Ничі́пір*), *Оле́жка* (від *Оле́г*) and others. In the form of genitive plural, the analyzed anthroponyms have zero flexion: *Во́вочок, Ко́тьок, Про́шок, Ро́мок*. Alternation of consonant phonemes */к/ – /ц' /* (*Гу́рка – Гу́рці, на, у (в), при, по Гу́рці*, *Дені́ска – Дені́сці, на, у (в), при, по Дені́сці*, *Іллю́шка – Іллю́шці, на, у (в), при, по Іллю́шці*) occurs in the dative and local singular. In addition, the alternation of the vowel phoneme */о/* with zero in the genitive and accusative plural cases is verified, since in the anthroponyms of this class in the final segment of the base there is the coincidence of two consonant phonemes (*Ваню́шки – Ваню́шок, Ге́нки – Ге́нок, Кузе́мки – Кузе́мок, Па́вка – Па́вок, Я́шка – Я́шок*).

EPC No. 5 (*Кузьма́*) includes one anthropolexeme that has the fixed emphasis on ending in the declension forms of the singular and plural sub-paradigms. The form of the genitive plural is characterized by flexion **-і́в** (*Кузьмі́в*), for the accusative plural – **-і́в** and **-и** (*Кузьмі́в (* у Кузьмі́)*).

EPC No. 6 (*Лукá*) includes to one of anthroponym with fixed emphasis on flexion in all cases. In the form of the genitive plural the lexeme has the ending **-íВ** (*Лукíв*), in the form of accusative plural **-íВ** and **-и** (*Лукíв (* у Лукú)*). In the dative and local singular there is alternation of the consonant phonemes /к/ – /ц'/' (*Лукá – Луци́, на, у (в), при, по Луци́*).

EPC No. 7 (*Хомá*) combines lexemes *Томá*, *Фомá* that have the pronounced flexion in the singular and the emphasized basis in the plural. In the form of the genitive plural the flexion **-íВ** (*Хóмив*) is attested and in the form of the accusative the flexions **-íВ** and **-и** (*Хóмив (*у Хóми)*). The nominative, accusative, and vocative plural cases are characterized by associated forms with emphasized ending (*два–чотири Фомí*).

Conclusions. The article analyzes the factors of determining the anthroponyms' morphological paradigms for the designation of masculine names of the first declension of the solid group and identifies 7 EPCs. The system of morphological paradigms of Ukrainian proper masculine and feminine names requires comprehensive and detailed research, taking into account the latest approaches in linguistics.

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