

letter «B» – 102 examples; letter «C» – 109; «D» – 43 [1]. Thus the analyzed matter shows not «pure», but speech enantiosemy. For example: *agaçant* – 1) which is annoying; 2) seductive, embraceable; *charmant* – 1) charming, alluring; 2) unpleasant. That is, the denotative value often remains the same, and the evaluative or emotionally expressive connotation changes. Such enantiosemes are usually figurative and expressive, so they are often used in fiction, journalism, colloquial language and contribute to a pragmatic influence on the reader or interlocutor: *que le diable te patafirole!* 1) God bless you; 2) the hell with you! Theonymy meaning of the enantiosemic lexical unit is expressed through the context, but it is also removed through it. Often the commentary, the remark, the author's words that introduce the direct speech clarify the word meaning, so enantiosemy is not a serious problem for communication, since all lexical units are neutralized by the linguistic situation or the context.

Therefore, in our point of view, this linguistic phenomenon of our time is more considerably to be appropriated in abovementioned field, which requires careful linguistic research.

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SUBSTANTIVATION AS THE MAIN MANIFESTATION OF THE MORPHOLOGICAL AND SYNTACTIC METHOD IN THE CREATION OF ZOONYMS

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Various aspects of the creation of onyms in a morphological and syntactic way have been explored over the last decades by such Ukrainian linguists: M. M. Torchynskyi [9], T. I. Poliarush [7], Gh. L. Arkushyn [1], S. L. Kovtiukh [5; 6], O. L. Kyryliuk [6] and other.

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However, the word-forming features of the zoonymia of the Kirovograd region have been partially studied, in particular proper names resulting from the transition of one grammar class to another, which determined the relevance of our study.

Different parts of the language serve as a basis for creating zoonyms in the Kirovograd region. In the Ukrainian language the names of animals are homonymous with adjectives, verbs, numerals, interjections however, as noted by S. L. Kovtiukh, «passing into substantive other parts of the language not only undergo transposition of grammatical categories, including gender, number and case, but also acquire semantic and grammatical categories of the noun: beings / no-beings, proper and common, specific and abstract, material names» [5, p. 6]. So due to the transition of other lexical-grammatical classes into nouns the signs of the real parts of the language are lost, and actually the zoonyms (derivative words) acquire grammatical and paradigmatic features of the noun. In Ukrainian zoonymika the morphological and syntactic way of generating names is represented by transition to nouns.

The morphological and syntactic method produced 434 zoonyms, which is 11.2% of the total amount of material that was collected in the study area.

Adjectives pass into nouns with such meaning: a) colors of animal hair: *Білий, Сірий, Рудий (Ріжний), Вишнєвий, Синюватий, Тёмна, Бурий*; b) character traits: *Скажєний, Лютий, Дікий, Брудна, Буйний, Бістра* (local *швидка*), *Прудкий, Добра, Ласкава, Розумна, Хитра*; c) physical or physiological characteristics: *Великий, Малий, Здорова* (by value – large in size – local); d) features of the appearance of the animal: *Пухнастий, Чубата, Жирна, Тендітна, Босій, Горбатий, Картава*, this group also includes complex names: *Довгоніга, Довготелєса, Крутолоба, Криволатий* and other; e) the owner's attitude towards the animal: *Любіма, Краций*; f) age characteristics: *Юний, Юна*.

394 names were formed based on the transition of adjectives into nouns (zoonyms), which is 91.2% within the morphological-syntactic way.

Particularly noteworthy are the nicknames of the participle origin *Гуляща* та *Замазана* (what means dirty). Such formations are the result of the first conversion of participles into adjectives and the subsequent transition into nouns [2, p. 8]. Therefore, the scheme of the transition of the participle into the noun (zoonym) is following: stray animal by nature (participle) → stray cat (adjective) → the name of the animal is *Гуляща (Stray)* (substantive).

There are nicknames of verb origin among the studied material. Such names are preferably given to dogs. This is mostly a verb in the form of the imperative: *Доганяй, Гуляй, Шугай, Літай, Угадай, Давай, Залитай, Ханай, Вій* etc. This is primarily due to the command that is given by the dog owner most often. For example, the primary function of a hunting dog is to catch up a bagged or frightened beast, so they have nicknames like *Доганяй, Ханай* and other. Attack dogs are given such nicknames: *Нападай, Вій, Шугай, Карай*, that are related to their main function in the yard. In total we recorded 15 such units (3.4%), including 13 dog names and two animal names: cat *Чухай*, hamster *Рій*. The names of these animals are motivated not by the owner's order, but by the name of the action that animal usually does.

Linguist N. V. Dubova claims, that the nickname *Дунáй* and similar are popular amongst hunting dogs because they resemble a verb in the prescriptive form, like an «energetic» verb [3, p. 148]. We found them among zoonyms of Kirovohrad region: *Кудлáй, Алабáй, Будулáй*. Such nicknames may have dual motivation, for example, the nickname *Кудлáй* is chosen by similarity to similar names of dogs of one owner, at the same time the second is external motivation (by the characteristic properties of the animal's hair).

Examples of the transition of quantitative numerals into nouns – proper animal names – are rare. Morphological-syntactic transformation undergoes only a quantitative numeral *one*, for example goat *Одíн*, nutria *Однá*, chicken *Годнá* (local).

Ordinal numbers also may transform in nouns, mainly the numeral the *first* (in various forms, dialect among them). Such nicknames can be applied to any animal (cows, sheep, goats, dogs, etc.) that are the firstlings. This fact then is a motivational incentive for naming the animal: *Пéрша, Пéрва* (local), *Пéршиий, Пéрвий* (local). We fixed a single name derived from the ordinal numeral the *second*: *Дрýгий*. M. I. Siusko points out in this regard that such nicknames are interpreted mainly as tags zoonyms, but not as facts, which are conditioned by the order (sequence) of the animal's appearance in the world [8, p. 292–293].

Another motivational incentive is the orderly action of the animal, for example, the chicken *Пéрша* got its nickname because the first one sat on eggs (this name is temporary). Sometimes sporadic nicknames are also motivated by other ordinal numbers, such as a spider *Тринáдцята*. We collected 10 units in total – 2.3% within the morphological and syntactic mode of creation.

As a result of the transition, the interjections sporadically perform the function of zoonyms. Traditionally in Ukrainian linguistics the notion that onomatopoeias belong to exclamations or are a group of words adjacent to them «but do not fully merge with them, since they express neither emotion nor will» [4, p. 308]. Most scientists support this view (M. Ja. Pliushch, L. I. Matsko, V. O. Horpynych, A. S. Kolodiazhnyi and other). I. R. Vykhovanets refers interjections to the sentences [10]. According to K. I. Horodenska and I. R. Vykhovanets, the onomatopoeias are related to sentences [11, с. 386]. In our work we endorse the traditional notions regarding this issue, so we distinguish two groups of zoonyms derivatives for which are:

- a) interjections (*Ю-хý-у, Гéй, Прýсь, Цю́бу, Óх, Óй*);
- b) onomatopoeias (*І-á, Хрý-Хрý, Цín-Цín, Прý-у, Гáв, Мя́в, Мé-а*).

There are 13 linguistic units in total, that represent 3% of the total number of onyms formed by the morphological and syntactic method.

So, substantivation is the main manifestation of the morphological and syntactic method in the creation of zoonyms. According to a compiled and organized file cabinet, different parts of the language can be transformed into nouns (proper animal names). Typically these are adjectives. It is less productive to transform other parts of the language: verbs, numerals, interjections, including onomatopoeias.

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THE IMPORTANCE OF ONOMASTIC ANALYSIS IN THE STUDY OF LITERARY WORKS

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In the system of general theory of artistic speech, which is characterized by versatility, a variety of creative approaches to the literary texts and idiostyles of their authors, from the second half of the twentieth century was actively developed one of its important branches – the theory of literary onomastics, which was initiated by significant works of the scientists Yu. O. Karpenko, V. M. Mikhailov, O. V. Superanskaya, etc. The onomastic researches will always have scientific relevance, novelty and perspective, since the studying of proper names is inexhaustible in the illimitable ocean of the world literature.

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