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Section: WORD AND TIME

TRANSITIVE PHENOMENA IN THE GRAMMATICAL SYSTEM OF THE LANGUAGE

NATALIA SCHERBII

Abstract. The article deals with the complex issue of transitivity in the parts of the language system, their morphological and syntactic characteristics, and functional variability. It describes the preconditions for the conversion transition, and in particular the peculiar verbal character of the Ukrainian language. The article also characterizes certain typological variants of conversion, in particular, among the so-called hybrid parts of speech – adjectives, infinitives, verb-turned nouns, the grammatical properties of which border on several parts of the language. The hybrid parts of language reveal syncretism at the morphological and semantic-syntactic levels. Transitive phenomena in the parts of speech also include exclamations, in particular verbal sound-imitations which are subject to transformation into an onomatopoeic verb. The article drives to conclusion that transitive phenomena in language testify to profound internal changes in both the semantic structure and the form of the word, and consequently denote the development and changes in the language.

Practical material is taken from the national corpora of the Ukrainian and Polish languages. Using examples from modern fiction and non-fiction, we have held a study of the phenomena of interaction and conversion responsible for semantic changes in words and their structural and grammatical peculiarities.

Keywords: transitivity phenomenon, hybridity, parts of speech, verb, noun, semantics, the Ukrainian language.

1. INTRODUCTION

Every grammatical unit in the system of Slavic languages possesses a certain set of functional-semantic features, and they are grouped into parts of speech (they are also called morphological words). The "Grammar of the modern Ukrainian literary language" (2017) puts it as follows "it is in the parts of speech that the features of the morphological order of Ukrainian are most clearly reflected, in particular, the set of morphological categories and their grammemes, word-for-word morphemics: the ratio of synthesis and analytics in the morphological structure of the language" (Vykhovanec, 2017, p. 25).

At the same time, language contains many groups of words which under certain conditions can acquire distinctive features and undergo conversion. O. Potebnia states that language is an

activity; and one cannot perceive verbs, nouns, adjectives, or adverbs as something unchanged, since even in relatively small periods these categories constantly change (Potebnia, 2004, p. 661).

2. THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

There are a lot of linguists who have studied conversion phenomena among the parts of speech; among the Ukrainian scientist one should name V. Vaschenko "Phenomena of conversion in the system of parts of speech", I. Vykhovanets "Parts of speech in the semantic and grammatical aspect", Y. Dzendzelivskyi "Pronominalization in the Ukrainian language", T. Dovha "Parts of speech and conversion in the parts of speech system", D. Hnatiuk "Adjectivization of verbal adjectives in the modern Ukrainian literary language", D. Hrynchyshyn "The phenomenon of substantivation in the Ukrainian language", V. Horpynych "Morphology of the Ukrainian language", O. Selivanova "Modern linguistics: terminological encyclopedia", M. Pliusch "Grammar of the Ukrainian language", Yu. Karpenko "Another work on the criteria of parts of speech distinguishing", O. Kushlyk "Comprehensive approach to the part of speech status of "transitive "units", L. Matsko "Interjection in the Ukrainian language", H. Mukan "Transitive phenomena in the parts of speech system", I. Kononenko "Adjective in Slavic languages" and others. The positions of linguists differ seriously both in terms of the number of basic parts of speech and in terms of transitive phenomena in the word classification system.

3. RESEARCH OBJECTIVE, METHODOLOGY

The aim of the article is to describe the transitional phenomena in the system of parts of the language on the example of Ukrainian and Polish, to prove their hybridity. This aim is fulfilled through the achievement of the following tasks: to consider the historical search for the principles of parts of speech distinguishing; to understand the essence of the phenomenon of part-of-speech conversion; to characterize conversion of certain parts of speech in particular at the semantic level of conversion, the highest one.

Research methods. The article mainly relies on the descriptive method: it helps to identify, group, and classify the transitivity phenomena. The article also employs methods of classification and systematization, along with a transformational method. Practical material is exempted from modern fiction and non-fiction from the national corpora of the Ukrainian and Polish languages (Grac, n.d.; NKJP, n.d.).

4. ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

The traditional classification of parts of speech that dates back to the ancient times makes it possible to classify any word form or a separate lexeme as a certain morphological unit. However, there is no clear cut division into a particular amount of such morphological units of or parts of speech. For example, Kurylovych (1962), Fries (1967) and Tenier (1988) distinguish four parts of speech – a noun, verb, adjective, and adverb. Vykhovanets (2017) distinguishes five parts of speech relying on the semantic and grammatical peculiarities: there also appear a numeral while all the remaining grammatical elements have different semantics and belong to the category of words-morphemes (preposition, conjunction, particles, and linking words) (p. 25-26). Zahnitko (1996) believes that words classes (noun, adjective, verb, and adverb) are parts of speech, while other words perform an auxiliary function (p. 8). The school grammar of the Ukrainian language traditionally distinguishes ten parts of speech (Kozachuk, 2007, p. 99). In Polish linguistics, however, the approaches to the parts of speech division diverge. Thus, relying on semantic classification, Milewski (1976) distinguishes ten parts of language. Another Polish linguist, Saloni

(2010), ruins the traditional classification by singling out five declinable parts of speech and four indeclinable ones, although this classification is now seen as obsolete. The newest classification and the one the least similar to the traditional one has been put forward by R. Laskowskyi: it distinguishes thirteen functional classes according to the semantic-functional peculiarities (Vykhovanec, 2017). There exists a dominant opinion that the top of parts of speech system is occupied by the two categories – the verb and the noun, while the adjective, adverb and numeral are secondary and are placed at the foot (Horpynych, 2004, p. 27; Vykhovanec, 2017, p. 29). At the same time there exists a strong objection to the point (Kononenko, 2009).

One of the peculiarities of the Ukrainian language that proves it being a structurally independent language is an inseparable combination of verbal and noun features as its characteristic grammatical qualification, structural and grammatical axis that combines the phenomena of morphological, syntactic and word-forming levels. Such an approach traces peculiarities of the Ukrainian linguistic consciousness that reflects the national and cultural linguistic picture of the world (Vykhovanec, 2017, p. 31). According to the Polish researcher D. Wiczorek (1997), Ukrainians have an organic ability to see life in dynamics and movement, and they project this awareness through the verb, by means of the so-called 'verbalisation', in contrast, Polish speakers see the world in terms of 'objects' (p. 58-59).

Transitivity phenomena are a significant layer of the grammatical structure in both modern Ukrainian literary language and in other Slavic one. They include the sphere of both notional and functional parts of speech. According to Vaschenko (1953), transitive phenomena characterize transformations in the deep system and are responsible for the development of the language, its progress. Instead of being destabilized or destroyed by transitive categories, the system is strengthened and balanced. Without conversions and changes the system would have been frozen, immobile, and therefore dead. Transitive lexical and grammatical phenomena attest to the parts of speech system during its development (pp. 13-14).

In the process of conversion from one part of speech into another, there happen serious interlingual changes concerning both the meaning component and the form of the word. Thus, one of the tasks scientific morphology focuses on is to find out active patterns and methods of conversion from one lexical and grammatical class of words into another, these transitions are connected to structural and semantic changes both within the morpheme and the sphere of word formation. Contemporary theoretical linguistics states that, on the one hand, each part of speech includes words that constitute its lexical and grammatical core and can belong to only one morphological class, yet, on the other hand, they have words that may belong to different classes. The ability of a verbally fixed lexeme to find its representation in different classes results from the manifestation of its grammatical peculiarities in different classes, a consequence of a certain system of classes relations. Understanding the semantics of a word, peculiarities of its morphological structure, possibilities of word change and collocations with other words, variety of syntactic functions the word can have in a sentence – all of those are factors contributing to an adequate definition of the categorial status of a word (word form) (Hlukhovska, 2012, p. 190).

As we now, caused by historical differences on the semantic-syntactic functions, grammatical differences of the parts of speech find their realisation by means of word change and categorial expression (in particular by means of existence of clearly outlined grammatical categories within certain lexical-grammatical classes and their categories). Relations between certain classes of words, combined with the appearance of a new grammatical quality, new word-forming opportunities and semantic shifts, create necessary preconditions for conversion. There exist no unbreakable boundaries between independent words classes as they are in constant contact and movement; certain units can move from one class into another attesting to certain patterns of the language grammatical structure development in general.

The transition (conversion/transposition) of one part of speech into another happens under the functional needs influence. In the structure of the language, conversion can be defined as complete and incomplete. Such conversion can be implemented at the syntactic, morphological, and semantic level. The initial level of conversion from one part of speech into another can be the use of the word in a non-typical syntactic position. The newly-acquired syntactic function can get its morphological consolidation (updated morphological level of conversion), while it can reach a changed semantic completion (semantic degree of conversion) (Vykhovanec, 2017, p. 45).

Words have a primary syntactic function depending on their lexical meaning, that is, a noun is usually a subject, an adjective adds meaning to a noun; a verb is a predicate; while an adverb modifies a verb. Their use in a different syntactic function, different from the primary one, is a motivated use from a formal point of view; primary syntactic functions in their turn arise from the primary lexical meaning of parts of speech and they are the transposition of these meanings (Kurylovych, 1962, p. 61).

The syntactic level of parts of speech reflects the significant positional mobility of words that causes their semantic-syntactic variation. It is noteworthy that conversion into other parts of speech the language occurs primarily in the so-called hybrid parts of the language (Szczerbij, 2022) - infinitive, verbal adjective, verbal noun: according to lexical and grammatical parameters they border on several parts of speech, revealing syncretism at the semantic-functional level. The most frequent cases of conversion are from adjectives and verbal adjectives into nouns and fully-fledged verbs. Many linguists have tried to explain this predicament, namely, Espersen (1958) considers verbal adjectives and infinitives to be a transitive category between nouns and verbs (p. 96). Vykhovanets (1988) refers to verbal adjectives, verbal adverbs and infinitives as the grammatical periphery of parts of speech (p. 122).

Let us compare: *На Надвірнянщині хочуть створити територіальний центр соціальної підтримки військових* (Internet newspaper «Firtka») - a syntactic noun *військових* means "a serviceman or a person related to the military", is a subject and is mostly used for males, although in terms of active processes of gender equality, it also has a female form *військова*. *Відзначалося, що метою створення на базі військових комісаріатів територіальних центрів є підвищення ефективності та забезпечення прозорості в системі надання послуг* (Internet newspaper «Firtka»): the adjective *військових* has the meaning "the one belonging to military", it becomes a grammatical modifier and undergoes declination in terms of category of gender.

In the Polish language, there is an illustrative example of adjectives turning into nouns, namely these are the names of types of vehicles: in the context can be used either as grammatical modifiers, or as objects, for instance *Odwołanie wielu pociągów spowodowało, że do niektórych stacji można było dojechać tylko pociągiem **pospiesznym i ekspresowym*** (M. Frybes), where in terms of its position in the sentence (after the noun) the grammatical modifier retains its adjective features, yet in the following contexts we see the adjective having the role of an object near a verb and it gives grounds to interpret it as conversion into a noun: *Spóźniłem się na ekspres. Jechałem **pospiesznym*** (A. Stasiuk) – in the meaning of '*pociągiem pospiesznym*'; *W wieczór pojechałem **pospiesznym** "Jot" pod Chomiczówkę, zobaczyć nareszcie drugi koniec trasy* (M. Białoszewski) – in the meaning of '*autobusem pospiesznym*'.

There also are cases of conversion of adjectives and verbal adjectives into nouns. Kononenko (2009) states that both adjectives and verbs have the inherent meaning of grammar modifiers, consequently, this brings them closer and allows the adjective to act as a predicative, and in this way, the adjective has a wide range of syntactic functions, and this attests to its high pragmatic status, namely, active role in the formation of the semantic structure of the sentence (p. 12). Verbal adjectives in the predicate position transition into the sphere of the verb, since, coupled with the analytical syntactic morpheme-linkage *to be*, they acquire grammatical verb categories, that means that the linking verb is able to induce certain analytical forms of the verb time to an adjective –

present, past and future. For examples: *А змарнілий хлопчик з пекучою шкірою дивиться просто в об'єктив, не відводячи погляду — і в його очах відображаються Дніпро, і Труханів острів, і Лівий берег, і Дарниця ...* (С. Андрухович) // *And a **exhausted** boy with sunburnt skin looks straight into the lens without averting his eyes — and his eyes reflect the Dnipro, and the Trukhaniv Island, and the Left Bank, and Darnytsia ...* (S. Andrukhovych); in the given example the chosen verbal adjective is in the fixed near-noun position, in which it does not hold the meaning of the time frames; according to I. Vykhovanets, in this position, the verbal adjective should not be perceived as a verb in terms of parts of speech (Vykhovanec, 2017, p. 294); *Осіп був змарнілий, знервований і, що найгірше, зневірений* (В. Шкляр) // *Osip was **frustrated**, **nervous** and, worst of all, **discouraged*** (V. Shklyar); *Ціла діаспора є зневірена, розчарована і порожня на дальші фонди...* (Інтернет-газета «День») // *The whole diaspora is **discouraged**, **disappointed** and empty for further funds...* (the Internet newspaper "Den"); *Звичайно, вона не скаже про це прямо, але буде розчарована* (Інтернет-газета «Високий замок») // *Of course, she will not say it directly, but she will be **disappointed*** (the Internet newspaper "Vysokyi замок"): the chosen verbal adjectives combined with the linking part *to be* make up a compound verbal predicative, since they act in three temporal dimensions, therefore, we see their transition into the sphere of the verb. I. Vykhovanets defines these verbal adjectives in the predicative position as analytical verbs (Vykhovanec, 2017, p. 296).

In Polish, we can see a very similar situation, for example: *Przeczytał **napisany** fragment i sięgnął po papierosa* (M. Czubaj): the adjective occupies a pre-noun position in the function of modifier, that is, the chosen word belongs to the adjective class; *List na szczęście **był napisany** po niemiecku i Mock nie musiał iść z nim na górę...* (M. Krajewski); *List **jest napisany** poprawnie* (Marek Jarosz); *Jeżeli cały tekst **będzie napisany** w ten sposób, sprawi wrażenie chaotycznego* (A. Szady): here one sees the pre-verb position of the chosen words in the function of a compound verb predicate in three temporal forms. One should take into account that the linking morpheme *is* in the Ukrainian language in the present time is usually omitted, unlike in the Polish language, where it is mandatory.

Compared to the Ukrainian language, one sees incomplete morphological transition in the Russian language when it comes to verbal adjectives or full adjectives becoming nouns, for example: Ukr. *виконувач*, Rus. *исполняющий*, Ukr. *командувач*, Rus. *командующий*, Ukr. *пожежник*, Rus. *пожарный*, Ukr. *їдальня*, Rus. *столовая*, Ukr. *пральня*, Rus. *прачечная*, Ukr. *приймальня*, Rus. *приёмная*, Ukr. *складник*, Rus. *составляющая*. The reason behind these differences is that verbal adjectives are not inherent in the Ukrainian language. In particular, Olena Kurylo states that "the Ukrainian language has neither active adjectives ending with *-чий*, *-(в)ший*, nor passive ones ending with *-мий* in both the function and the way of word creation they are used in by modern Ukrainian literary language" (Kurylo, 2004, p. 18); instead, it is typical for the Ukrainian language to avoid them. In Ukrainian there are no direct correspondents to Russian verbal adjectives ending with the suffixes *-ущ-*, *-ющ-*, *-ящ-*, *-вш-* in the non-positional predicative function, and that create a serious grammatical difference between the languages.

The final and highest level of parts of speech conversion is the semantic shift, which fully completes the parts of speech formation. Both the new syntactic position for the initial part of speech and the morphologization of this position make the derivative gradually become a part of a new semantic and grammatical class. The newly coined derivative acquires various semantic layers, there takes place the convergence with the new class of words core, as a result compared to the initial lexical meaning of the denotative the derivative becomes the designation of another (Vykhovanec, 2017, p. 46-47).

For instance, under certain communicative circumstances a noun can perform primary formal-syntactic functions of a verb, adjective, or adverb, while a verb can serve as a noun, adjective, or adverb, etc., for example: *Аніта була жінкою, тому знала, що важать для жінки вуха* (В. Шкляр) // [*Anita was a woman, so she knew what ears meant for a woman* (V. Shklyar)]: the noun performs a

predicative function; therefore, we observe the transition into the verb; *Під крики "ганьба" люди покинули зал і пішли перекривати вулицю Галицьку перед мостом на Пасічну* (Інтернет-газета «Фіртка») // [Accompanied by the shouts "shame and disgrace" people left the hall and went to block Galitska Street in front of the bridge to Pasichna (the Internet newspaper "Firtka")]: the transition of a noun into an adjective; *Вогонь злетів до неба, огорнувши Григора Гамалію, він обпалив і нас - тих, хто сидів у притемненій цій залі* (Ю. Щербак) // [Fire rose to the sky, enveloping Hryhor Hamalia, it burned us as well - those sitting in this poorly-lit hall (Yu. Scherbak)]: the highlighted noun performs the function of the adverb; *Жити – це дарувати любов, а не вимагати її від інших* (Н. Довгопол) // [To live is to give love, and not to demand it from others (N. Dovhopol)]: дієслово в підметовій функції, відповідно фіксуємо перехід в іменник; – the verb performs the role of the subject, therefore, we follow its transition into a noun; *Ні, їх я не маю бажання вплутувати в це – від тих бузувирів на вулиці можна очікувати всього* (Ю. Винничук) // [No, I have no desire to involve them in it - one can expect anything from those scum in the street (Yu. Vynnychuk)]: the verb performs the attributive function, consequently, it turns into an adjective; *Жінки дісталися посадки, присіли відпочити за кущами терну* (С. Талан) // [Women got to the forest line, and sat down behind thorn bushes to rest. (S.Talan)]: the transition of the verb into an adverb.

In the Polish language, the gradual transformations in the parts of speech can be clearly seen on the example of the Polish verb *postępować* and its use in various contexts, for example: *Ta dobrana "trójca" postępowała zawsze bardzo ostrożnie* (S. Milewski): the highlighted form is a syntactic, morphological, and semantic verb, since it performs the function of a predicative in a sentence and it has the meaning of a process in the past form; *Postępować "obyczajnie" znaczyło: zgodnie z dawnymi obyczajami, czyli przyzwoicie, grzecznie, skromnie, zwyczajnie* (A. Chwalba): in the sentence the syntactic noun is simultaneously a morphological semi-noun-infinitive, since in the sentence it acts as a predicative and infinitive, having a hybrid character between a noun and a verb; *Nagle zrozumiał, że jego postępowanie było nie tyle nierozważne, ile po prostu głupie* (M. Kaszyński): the example presents a morphological and semantic noun performing the role of the subject in the form of the verbal noun with the process-subjective semantics (there is no final semantic transition); *Sprawa jest ewidentna. Po ustaleniu, że nikt mu nie pomagał skoczyć, zamknąłem postępowanie* (J. Rębacz) – the example presents a syntactic, morphological, and semantic noun, since the highlighted word is a verbal noun performing the role of the subject with the specific subjective meaning (it denotes a legal term).

To the last category of semantic parts of speech transition includes terms denoting 'irrelevant, socially and technically established, legalized actions', expressed by verbal nouns: *множення, ділення, кипіння, розмноження, дихання, порівняння* (natural terms), *слухання, свідчення, скликання, засідання* // пол. *podanie, rozporządzenie, mnożenie, wrzenie* (physical and mathematical terms), *wykonanie, przestuchanie, zeznanie, posiedzenie, zebranie* (legal terms). 'Irrelevance' is the result of the finding specific names for abstract value concepts from different spheres of knowledge, in contrast to commonly used verbal nouns denoting abstractness and uncertainty.

The sphere of transitive phenomena in the system of parts of speech includes exclamations, in particular verbal sound imitations characterizing features of actions, movements, and in the context they can easily be replaced by a corresponding verb, for example: *Укр. кап! – капнути, стук! – стукнути, трісь! – тріснути, грюк! – грюкнути, стук! – стукнути, бах! – бахнути* // *Pol. puk! – pukać, trzask! – trzaskać, buch! – buchać, klask! – klaskać, chrup! – chrupać*). Linguists advocate different points regarding which part of speech the words belong to in these forms. Linguistic tradition usually calls such words 'exclamatory verb forms' with a vivid expressive connotation of instance, (Zhahaliak, 2003, p. 1) or 'sound-imitating words-sentences' (Vykhovanec, 2017, p. 741). Matsko (1985) and Vykhovanets (2017) emphasize the intermediary nature of the sound-imitating words, since these words differ from exclamations and convey sound features of actions or movements (Vykhovanets, 2017, p. 741). They express a special relationship with the

reproducible extra-linguistic situation, because by their sound nature they reproduce the sound formed by the action of the object, and at the same time they indicate the dynamism or abruptness of its performance. The clearly pronounced verb semantics of such sound imitations is preserved as at the same time there exist verbs from specific word families, so-called onomatopoeic verbs (Maćzyński, 1991, p. 319). For example: *Близько півночі зупинив «тойоту» посеред чорної німоти, вийшов з автівки — зрюк дверима щосили (Л. Дашвар) // Around midnight, I stopped the "toyota" in the middle of a black numbness, I got out of the car — and forcefully slammed the door (L. Dashvar): виділений інтер'єктив можна замінити ономотопеїчним дієсловом. the highlighted sound-imitating word can be replaced by the onomatopoeic verb зрюкнути.*

In the context conditions, we can see the hybrid nature of these sound-imitating exclamations: *A do szkoły noś ze sobą, albo jakiś sok z owoców, lub też jabłuszko czerwone i na przerwie chrup!* (Dorota Bujanowska) – the sound-imitation *chrup!* is used as a part of predicate and conveys the sounds of 'gnawing onto something fragile'; in the sentence it can be replaced by the onomatopoeic verb *chrupać* in an imperative mood form, therefore, the given sound-imitation is of a verbal character. However, in a different context as in *Domyślił się jednak, słysząc odgłos uderzenia, chrup łamanego nosa i wściekły ryk* (A. Sapkowski), the highlighted word performs the subjective function and under the circumstances it can be replaced by the verbal noun *chrupanie*, therefore, we can observe a part of speech transition into nouns, though it still has process semantics.

5. CONCLUSIONS

According to a certain set of semantic and grammatical features each morphological unit belongs to a particular part of speech, yet under certain circumstances words can acquire additional features and move from one part of speech into another. In the modern Ukrainian literary language, as well as in other Slavic languages, conversion takes place both among the notional and functional parts of speech. Historically, grammatical differences in the system of parts of speech have been caused by differences in their syntactic functions. The grounds for conversion are created by means of certain words classes' interaction, followed by the emergence of new grammatical qualities, new vocabulary opportunities and semantic shifts. Certain classes of words are constantly in motion and interaction; therefore, there are no clear boundaries between them, and this fact lays the ground for their easier conversion, revealing particular development patterns of the grammatical structure of the language in general.

Conversion (transition) from one part of speech into another occurs under the influence of semantic-functional needs. In a language structure, this conversion can be complete and incomplete. Such variability can be implemented syntactically, morphologically, and semantically. The initial level of transition is a non-typical transposition. Then transposition leads to the morphological consolidation (morphological level of transition) and occasionally to the semantic completion (semantic level of transition).

Conversion mainly takes place among the so-called hybrid parts of speech: verbal adjectives, infinitives, verbal nouns, which border on several parts of speech, revealing syncretism at the morphological and semantic-syntactic levels. By their nature, they combine the categorical features of different parts of speech – verb and noun; therefore, in a certain context they can undergo transition from one part speech into another. Within the parts of speech system, transitive phenomena also include exclamatory words, in particular verbal sound-imitations: they characterize features of actions, movements, and in the context they can be replaced by corresponding onomatopoeic verbs. Transitive phenomena in the parts of speech attest to profound internal changes both in terms of the semantic structure and the form of the word; consequently, they show linguistic development.

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Natalia Scherbii, Candidate of Philological Sciences, Associate Professor, Associate Professor of the Slavic Languages Department of Vasyl Stefanyk Precarpathian National University, Ivano-Frankivsk, Ukraine.

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-1431-9595

Address: Natalia Scherbii, Vasyl Stefanyk Precarpathian National University, 57 Shevchenko St., Ivano-Frankivsk, 76025 Ukraine.

E-mail: natalia.shcherbii@pnu.edu.ua

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Щербій Наталія. Перехідні явища в морфолого-синтаксичній класифікації частин мови. *Журнал Прикарпатського університету імені Василя Стефаника*, 9 (2) (2022), 62–70.

У статті висвітлено дискусійну проблему перехідності в системі частин мови, їх морфолого-синтаксичної кваліфікації, функційної змінюваності. Описано передумови переходу одних частин мови в інші, виокремлено розгляд своєрідного дієслівного характеру української мови. Схарактеризовано типологічні варіанти переходу в інші частини мови, зокрема серед т.зв. гібридних частин мови – дієприкметників, інфінітивів, віддієслівних іменників, граматичні властивості яких знаходяться на межі кількох частин мови. Гібридні частини мови виявляють синкретизм на морфологічному та семантико-синтаксичному рівнях. До перехідних явищ у системі частин мови віднесено також вигуківі утворення, зокрема дієслівні звуконаслідування, які підлягають трансформуванню в ониматопейчне дієслово. Підсумовано, що перехідні явища в системі частин мови засвідчують глибокі внутрішні зміни як щодо семантичної структури, так і щодо форми слова, а відповідно позначають розвиток та рух у мові, її оновлення.

Ілюстративний матеріал дібрано з національних корпусів української та польської мов. На прикладі сучасної художньої та публіцистичної літератури, розглянуто явища взаємодії та переходу частин мови, що викликають семантичні зрушення в словах та впливають на їхні структурно-граматичні особливості.

Ключові слова: перехідні явища, гібридність, частини мови, дієслово, іменник, семантика, українська мова.